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VOLUME TWO

LIPPINCOTT'S NEW GAZETTEER

M

Maad, a town of Hungary. See MÁD.

Maarssen, mär'sen, a village of the Netherlands, 5 miles NW. of Utrecht.

Maas, a river of Europe. See MEUSE.

Maasejck, or **Maeseyck,** mä'zīk, a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 17 miles NNE. of Maestricht. Pop. in 1900, 4621. The famous painters, the brothers Van Eyck, were born here.

Maasin, mä-ä-seen', or **Masin,** mä-seen', a pueblo on the S. coast of Leyte Island, Philippines. Pop. 18,499.

Maasin, a town in the interior of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on a small river. Pop. 9674.

Maasland, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles W. of Rotterdam.

Maassluis, mäs'slois, or **Maaslandsluis,** mäss'länt-slois', a fishing town of the Netherlands, South Holland, 10 miles W. of Rotterdam, on the New Maas. Pop. in 1899, 7802.

Maastricht, Netherlands. See MAESTRICHT.

Mabalacat, mä-bä-lä-kät', an interior pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 10,600.

Mabani, mä-bä'nee, a town of central Africa, in Bornu, 70 miles SSW. of Kuka.

Mabank, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Kemp or Kaufman.

Mabbettsville, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 62 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 175.

Mabel, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles SE. of Preston. Pop. in 1900, 494.

Mabel, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon.

Mabel, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 150.

Maben, a post-town of Oktibbeha co., Miss., on the Southern R. The banking point is Westpoint. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Ma'berly, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on Fall River, 21 miles WSW. of Perth. Pop. 90.

Mabie, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va., on the Roaring Creek and Charleston R. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. 100.

Mablethorpe, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 10 miles ESE. of Louth. Pop. about 1000.

Mableton, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga. The banking point is Austell. Pop. about 200.

Mabou, mä-boo', a river of Nova Scotia, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the NW. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Its principal sources are South-West, South-East, and North-East rivers.

Mabou, a banking post-village and outport of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Inverness R., 10 miles NE. of Port Hood. It has woollen- and other mills. Pop. about 600.

Mabou Coal Mines, a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 7 miles from Mabou. Coal is mined here.

Mabou Harbor, a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 3 miles from Mabou.

Mabruk, mä'brook', a town of central Africa, in the Sahara, 220 miles N. by E. of Timbuktu, on the road to Tuat.

Mabton, a post-village of Yakima co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is North Yakima. Pop. 100.

Macabebe, mä-kä-bä'bä, a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a very fertile region, and connected by rail and road with Bacolor, a few miles distant. Pop. 10,400.

Macacu, mä-kä-koo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ mountains and flows into the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

Macacu, a town of Brazil, in the state and NE. of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Macada, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 60.

MacAdam Junction, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., 81 miles NW. of St. John.

MacAdenville, a post-village of Gaston co., N.C. The banking point is Gastonia. It has cotton-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1144.

MacAdoo, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. It is in a coal-mining region. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. in 1900, 2122.

Macael, mä-kä-ĕl', a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles NE. of Almería.

MacAfee, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., on the Southern R. The banking point is Harrodsburg. Pop. 100.

MacAfee Valley, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 6 miles N. by E. of Franklin.

Macagua, mä-kä'gwä, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 41 miles (direct) SE. of Cardenas, with which it is connected by rail. It is a railroad junction and the centre of a great sugar-producing district, and has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1467.

Macahe, mä-kä-hä', a seaport town of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahe River in the Bay of Santa Anna, 40 miles NNE. of Cape Frio.

Macajalar, mä-kä-нä-lär', an extensive bay on the N. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. It receives the Cagayán River.

MacAlester, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 60 miles S. by W. of Muskogee. Pop. in 1900, 646.

MacAlevys Fort, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 14 miles WNW. of Lewistown. Pop. 100.

MacAlisterville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 40 miles NW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Macallah, or **Macalla,** Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MacAllisters Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Macalón, mä-kä-lōn', or **Matalón,** mä-tä-lōn', a pueblo of Leyte, Philippine Islands, on the SW. coast, near Ilongos. Pop. 6146.

MacAlpin, a post-village of Suwannee co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Macans, mä-käns', two contiguous villages of Portugal, in Estremadura, Macans de Caminha being 17 miles and Macans de Dona Maria 18 miles NE. of Thomar.

Macao, mä-kŏw', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 85 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 3000.

Macao, mä-kŏw', a seaport and dependency of the Portuguese in China, on a peninsula of the island of Macao (prefecture of Hiang-shan), on the W. side of the entrance to the Canton River, 70 miles (direct) SSE. of Canton and 35 miles W. of Hong Kong. Lat. 22° 11′ N. The peninsula, which is about 2½ miles in length and very hilly, is connected with the main-land by a narrow sandy isthmus. Macao contains a cathedral and a number of other churches, a theatre, hospitals, and various educational institutions. At the end of the town is a grotto where Camöens is said to have composed a great part of his "Lusiad." Forts defend the harbor, which is fit only for small vessels, large ships being compelled to anchor several miles from shore. Macao was for a long time the great entrepôt of the East-Asiatic commerce. Since the acquisition of Hong Kong by the British it has lost much of its importance. It has still a large trade, however, and exports tea, silk, indigo, cassia oil, rice, and sugar. The climate is salubrious. With some neighboring islets Macao forms a province, with a pop. in 1896 of 78,627, of whom 74,568 were Chinese. Macao was settled by Portuguese merchants in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but full title was only recently acquired. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 60,000.

Macao, or **Macau,** a town of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, about 100 miles WNW. of Natal. It has salt-industries. Pop. about 5000.

Macapá, mȧ-kȧ-pȧ′, a town of Brazil, in Grão Pará, on the left bank of the estuary of the Amazon, 3 miles N. of the equator. It has a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

Macaracas, a town of the republic of Panama, 110 miles SW. of the town of Panama. Pop. of the district, 5000.

Macarsca, mȧ-kȧrs′kȧ, a small seaport of Dalmatia, 34 miles SE. of Spalato, on the Adriatic. It is picturesquely situated on a small bay. Fine wine is produced here. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 11,016.

MacArthur, a river of New South Wales, tributary to the Gloucester.

MacArthur, a river of the Northern Territory of South Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its SW. side.

MacArthur, a banking post-village, capital of Vinton co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 33 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe. It is in a coal and iron region. Pop. in 1900, 941.

MacArthur Isles, Pacific Ocean, are off the NE. coast of Australia, near Bird Isles, about lat. 11° 40′ S.

MacArthur's River, Idaho, rises near the Salmon River Mountains and enters the Malade River 14 miles from its mouth.

Macassar, mȧ-kȧs′sȧr, **Makassar,** or **Mankasser,** mȧn-kȧs′sȩr (native, *Mangkas'sara*), the chief town of Celebes and a Dutch settlement, on the SW. peninsula of the island, lat. 5° 19′ S., lon. 119° 30′ E. It is admirably clean and has a good roadstead. It was made a free port in 1846 and has an extensive trade, it being, after the cities of Java, the most important commercial town of the Dutch East Indies. Pop. about 20,000. The department or residency of Macassar includes at present only a small part of the island of Celebes.

Macassar, Strait of, a channel separating the islands of Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 80 to 240 miles, and contains the Paternoster, Pulo Laut, and Parmarung islands.

Macato, mȧ-kȧ′to, a pueblo on the N. coast of Panay Island, Philippines, in Capiz province. Pop. 10,136.

Macau, mȧ'kō′, a small town of France, in Gironde, 11 miles N. of Bordeaux.

Maçayó, Brazil. See Maceió.

MacBain, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich., in a farming and lumbering district, on the Ann Arbor R., 10 miles ESE. of Cadillac. It has stave- and lumber-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 709.

MacBean Depot, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 20 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. about 200.

MacBee, a post-village of Chesterfield co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Cheraw. Pop. about 100.

MacBrides, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 4½ miles N. of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 289.

MacBurg, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 100.

MacCabe, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 350.

MacCall, a post-village of Ascension parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. 125.

MacCalla, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ala., 17 miles by rail SW. of Birmingham.

MacCall Creek, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Brookhaven.

MacCall Ferry, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 45 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. 100.

MacCallsburg, a banking post-village of Storey co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 13 miles N. of Nevada. Pop. about 150.

MacCalmont, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 5121.

Maccaluba, mȧk'kȧ-loo'bȧ, a mud-volcano of Sicily, of low height, 6 miles N. of Girgenti.

MacCameron, a post-township of Martin co., Ind., about 42 miles ENE. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 1356.

MacCammon, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. 100.

Maccan, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Maccan River and on the Intercolonial R., 9 miles S. of Amherst. There are coal-mines in the neighborhood. Pop. 250.

MacCandless, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. 900, 1034.

McCandless, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 6 miles from Butler. Coal is mined near here. Pop. 100.

Maccan River, a small river which falls into the Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, N. Scotia.

MacCarley, a post-village of Carroll co., Miss. Pop. 90.

MacCarter, a post-station of Greenville co., S.C.

MacCarthy (or **M'Carthy,** mȧk-kar'thee) **Island** (native, *Janjan Buré,* jȧn'jȧn' boo'rȧ), an island of western Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia River, 127 miles from its mouth. Area, 3 sq. m. Pop. mostly liberated Africans.

MacCartney, a mining post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Clearfield.

MacCartyville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

MacCauleyville, a post-hamlet of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, about 30 miles S. of Moorehead.

MacCausland, a banking post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. 100.

MacCays, a post-village of Polk co., Tenn., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Blueridge, Ga. Pop. about 375.

MacClannahan, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. Pop. 75.

MacCleary, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio. The banking point is Caldwell. Pop. 200.

MacCleary, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles WNW. of Pittsburg.

MacClellandsville, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co., Del., about 2 miles N. of Newark.

MacClellandtown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Uniontown. Coal is found here. Pop. 100.

MacClellan, Mount, Colo., a peak of the Front Range, about 9 miles from Georgetown. Altitude, 13,423 feet.

MacClellanville, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C., about 40 miles NE. of Charleston. It has saw-mills, turpentine distilleries, etc. Pop. about 400.

Macclenny, a post-town, capital of Baker co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 28 miles W. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Macclesfield, a municipal borough of England, in Cheshire, 17 miles S. of Manchester. The principal buildings are the fine old church of St. Michael and the town-hall. The town owes its importance to the silk-industry, and there are manufactures of cotton, thread, etc., and bleacheries, dye-works, and breweries. In the vicinity are slate- and stone-quarries. Pop. in 1901, 34,624.

Macclesfield, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 75.

MacClintock Island, in Franz-Josef Land, is crossed by lat. 80° 30′ N. and lon. 56° E. It lies to the W. of Hall Island. Highest point, 1624 feet.

MacCloud, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the McCloud River R. The banking point is Yreka. It has lumbering interests.

MacClure, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 29 miles SW. of Toledo. It has lumber- and flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 660.

MacClure, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 17 miles NE. of Lewistown. Pop. about 300.

MacClure, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C.

MacClure Settlement, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 4 miles from Deposit. Pop. 100.

MacClurg, a post-station of Taney co., Mo.

MacColl, a banking post-town of Marlboro co., S.C., 9 miles ENE. of Bennettsville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has cotton-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1311.

MacCollum, a village of Walker co., Ala. Pop. 100.

MacComb, mȧk-kōm′, a banking post-town of Pike co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 105 miles N. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 4477. It has railroad-shops, cotton-mills, etc., and is the seat of McComb Female Institute.

MacComb, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 44 miles S. by W. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 1195. It has furniture- and tile-works.

MacCombe (or **Macomb**) **Mountain,** N.Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., about 7 miles SE. of Dix Peak, near the source of the Schroon River. Its altitude is 4371 feet.

MacCondy, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Miss. Pop. 75.

MacConnell, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga.

MacConnell, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 140.

MacConnells, a post-station of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

MacConnellsburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Fulton co., Pa., in a fertile valley at the base of Cove Mountain, about 20 miles W. of Chambersburg. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 576.

MacConnells Mills, a village of Washington co., Pa., 2 miles from Houstonville station. Pop. 100.

MacConnellstown, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 5 miles SW. of Huntingdon. Pop. about 300.

MacConnellsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 27 miles WNW. of Utica. Pop. 150.

MacConnellsville, a post-village of York co., S.C., 12 miles by rail N. of Chester. Pop. 125.

MacConnelsville, or **MacConnellsville,** a banking post-village, capital of Morgan co., Ohio, on the E. bank of the Muskingum River, about 27 miles below Zanesville and 30 miles WNW. of Marietta. It contains sash- and door-factories, tobacco-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1825.

MacCook, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota. Area, 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the East and West Forks of the Vermilion River. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890, 6448; in 1900, 8689.

MacCook, a banking city, capital of Redwillow co., Neb., near the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 11 miles E. by S. of Culbertson. Pop. in 1900, 2445.

MacCool, a post-village of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 60.

MacCool, a post-town of Attala co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Kosciusko. Pop. in 1900, 317.

MacCool Junction, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., 9 miles by rail S. of York. Pop. in 1900, 276.

MacCordsville, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 16 miles ENE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

MacCormick, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Shenandoah. Pop. about 600.

MacCormick, a banking post-town of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 25 miles SE. of Abbeville. Pop. in 1900, 237.

MacCormick, a post-village of Lewis co., Wash. The banking point is Chehalis or Centralia. Pop. 100.

MacCoy, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon. Pop. 75.

MacCoy, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. Pop. 60.

MacCoysburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 70.

MacCoysville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Lewistown. Pop. 100.

MacCracken, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 241 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, the latter of which enters the former at Paducah. It is partly drained by Mayfield Creek. Capital, Paducah. Pop. in 1890, 21,051; in 1900, 28,733.

MacCracken, a banking city of Rush co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 11 miles NW. of Lacrosse. Pop. in 1900, 312.

MacCrays, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Marienville. Pop. about 300.

MacCredie, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 8 miles N. of Fulton. Pop. 75.

MacCrory, a post-town of Woodruff co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 225.

MacCullers, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh and Cape Fear R. The banking point is Raleigh.

MacCulloch, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1110 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Colorado River and is partly drained by the San Saba River and by Brady's Creek. Capital, Brady. Pop. in 1890, 3217; in 1900, 3960.

MacCulloch, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 85.

MacCune, a banking city of Crawford co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 15 miles E. of Parsons. Pop. in 1900, 657.

MacCuneville, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 41 miles S. by E. of Newark. Pop. 100.

MacCurtain, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Spiro. Pop. about 300.

MacCutchanville, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., 7 miles NNE. of Evansville.

MacCutchenville, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River and on the Ohio Central Lines, 12 miles S. of Tiffin. Pop. about 325.

MacDade, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 36 miles E. of Austin. Pop. about 350.

MacDaniel, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. The banking point is Easton. Pop. 100.

MacDaniel, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio.

MacDaniels, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky. Pop. 70.

MacDavid, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 350.

MacDill, a post-village of Portage co., Wis., 1½ miles from Stevens Point. Pop. 175.

MacDonald, the most southwestern county of Missouri, borders on Arkansas. Area, 523 sq. m. It is drained by the Elk (or Cowskin) River and contains lead and zinc deposits. Capital, Pineville. Pop. in 1890, 11,283; in 1900, 13,574.

MacDonald, a small post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 150.

MacDonald, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 4 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. 150.

MacDonald, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 18 miles WSW. of Pittsburg. It has large coal and oil interests and bottle-works. Pop. in 1900, 2475.

MacDonald, a post-station of Bradley co., Tenn., 21 miles by rail ENE. of Chattanooga.

Macdonald, in Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It is a post-station of Thurmond.

MacDonald Island, in the Southern Ocean, in about lat. 53° S., S. by E. of Kerguelen Island.

Macdonald, Lake, Mont., near Benton station.

MacDonalds Mill, a post-station of Montgomery co., Va.

MacDonalds Mills, a post-station of Perry co., Miss.

Macdonalds Point, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 6 miles from Wickham.

MacDonaldsville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 9 miles NW. of Canton. Pop. 100.

MacDonaldton, a village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Berlin. Pop. about 300.

Macdonnell Range, in South Australia, immediately S. of the Tropic of Capricorn, gives rise to the Finke River. It contains gold, rubies, and other minerals.

MacDonough, mak-don'a, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 574 sq. m. It is drained by Crooked Creek and other creeks. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Macomb. Pop. in 1890, 27,467; in 1900, 28,412.

MacDonough, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., about 20 miles SSW. of Wilmington. Pop. 150.

MacDonough, a banking post-town, capital of Henry co., Ga., 27 miles SSE. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It is in a cotton region and is a health-resort. Pop. in 1900, 683.

MacDonough, a post-village in McDonough township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on Geneganset Creek, about 30 miles NNE. of Binghamton. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 907.

Macdonoughville, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La. The banking point is Gretna. Pop. about 2500.

MacDougall, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y. Pop. 90.

MacDowell, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is drained by the Catawba River, which rises in it. The Blue Ridge, here nearly 6000 feet high, extends along the W. border of this county. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 10,939; in 1900, 12,567.

MacDowell, the most southern county of West Virginia, has an area of 538 sq. m. It is drained by the Tug Fork of the Sandy River. The surface is partly mountainous. Capital, Welch. Pop. in 1900, 18,747.

MacDowell, a post-station of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R., 5 miles W. of Demopolis.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Maricopa co., Ariz.

MacDowell, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Vermilion River and on the Wabash R., 4 miles SE. of Pontiac. Pop. 100.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Verona station.

MacDowell, a post-town of Highland co., Va., 36 miles W. by N. of Staunton, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 136.

MacDowell, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. 150.

MacDuff, a seaport of Scotland, 1 mile E. of Banff, on the Deveron. Pop. in 1901, 3429.

MacDuffie, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, is bounded on the N. by the Little River and is also drained

by Brier Creek. Area, 258 sq. m. Capital, Thomson. Pop. in 1890, 8789; in 1900, 9804.

Mace, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., 6 miles SE. of Crawfordsville, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Macedon, a country. See MACEDONIA.

Macedon, mas'se-don, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Macedon township (town), on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 18 miles ESE. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 592; of the town, 2488.

Macedon, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 36 miles NW. of Piqua. Pop. 80.

Macedon Center, a post-village in Macedon township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Canandaigua. Pop. 150.

Macedonia, mas-se-do'ne-ą, in ancient geography a country lying N. of Greece, between Illyria on the W. and Thrace on the E., and bordering on the Ægean Sea. It later included the peninsula of Chalcidice. Among the cities, inclusive of those in Chalcidice, were Pella (the capital), Pydna, Thessalonica (Therma), Philippi, Amphipolis, Potidæa (Cassandria), and Olynthos. On the border of Thessaly was Mount Olympus. Macedon became powerful under Philip (father of Alexander the Great), whose victory at Chæronea, in 338 B.C., secured to him the overlordship of Greece. Alexander conquered the vast Persian Empire, 334–327 B.C., and thus built up a mighty Macedonian realm in three continents, extending from the Adriatic to India, and embrâcing Egypt. It fell to pieces on his death in 323 B.C., and Macedonia became again a kingdom by itself, Greece remaining partially subject to it for a time. Not long after the overthrow of King Perseus, in 168 B.C., Macedonia became a Roman province. The Macedonians have not usually been regarded as true Greeks (their country was not included in Hellas), but their language has been shown to have been a Greek tongue. The name Macedonia has been revived as a modern designation. The region is now a part of Turkey and embraces a perfect medley of peoples, the chief elements being Slavs, Osmanlis, and Greeks. A large fraction of the Slavs (Bulgarians and Serbs) are Mohammedans.

Macedonia, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark. The banking point is Magnolia.

Macedonia, a post-station of Miller co., Ga.

Macedonia, a post-village of Hamilton and Franklin cos., Ill., 10 miles W. by S. of McLeansboro. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Macedonia, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, 26 miles E. of Council Bluffs, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Macedonia, a post-station of Noxubee co., Miss.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., about 60 miles E. of Charlotte.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 4 miles E. of Towanda.

Macedonia Depot, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 20 miles SSE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 125.

Maceió, mȧ-sȧ-yo', a seaport town of Brazil, capital of the state of Alagoas, in lat. 9° 40′ S. It has a protected harbor and an extensive export trade in cotton, sugar, and rum. Pop. about 10,000.

MacElhattan, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Pennsylvania Rs., 5 miles E. of Lockhaven. Pop. 150.

Macello, mȧ-chĕl'lo, a village of Italy, 3 miles from Pinerolo, on the Chisone.

Macequece, Portuguese East Africa. See MASSI KESSI.

Macerata, mȧ-chȧ-rȧ'tȧ, a town of Italy, the capital of a province of the same name, 21 miles S. of Ancona, picturesquely situated on an eminence between the Potenza and Chienti rivers. It has retained its old walls and has a cathedral, a mediæval town-hall, and a number of old palaces. It was formerly the seat of a university, of which only the faculty of law survives. Pop. in 1901, 22,784.

Macerata, a fertile province of Italy, in the Marches, traversed by the Apennines and bounded E. by the Adriatic. Area, about 1080 sq. m. Capital, Macerata. Pop. in 1901, 259,429.

Macerata-Feltria, mȧ-chȧ-rȧ'tȧ fĕl'tre-ȧ, a village of Italy, 11 miles NW. of Urbino.

Mace's Bay, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on Mace's Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, about 30 miles W. by S. of St. John.

MacEwen, a banking post-village of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 57 miles W. of Nashville. It has various mills. Pop. about 500.

MacEwensville, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., 16 miles NW. of Danville, on the Central Pennsylvania and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 208.

MacFall, a post-town of Calhoun and Talladega cos., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. in 1900, 820.

MacFall, a banking city of Gentry co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 13 miles ESE. of Darlington. Pop. in 1900, 544.

MacFann, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. 200.

MacFarlan, a post-town of Anson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wadesboro. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Macfarlan, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va. The banking point is Cairo.

MacFarland, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Alma. Pop. about 225.

Macfarland, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Catfish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles SE. of Madison and ½ mile from Lake Kegonsa. Pop. about 190.

MacFarlands, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va.

MacGaheysville, mȧk-gā'hiz-vĭl, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 10 miles from Harrisonburg, on the Chesapeake Western R. Iron-ore abounds here. Pop. about 350.

MacGavock, a post-station of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

MacGee, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 30 miles NE. of Pauls Valley. Pop. in 1900, 209.

MacGees Mills, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Curwensville. It has saw-mills. Pop. about 500.

MacGill, a post-station of Paulding co., Ohio.

MacGillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountain-range in Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, extending for about 10 miles, between Lake Killarney on the E. and Lake Carra on the W. Height of Carran-tual, the highest peak, 3414 (3404) feet.

MacGillivray, Ireland, or **Flanigan's,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 20 miles NW. of London.

MacGillivray River. See KOOTENAY RIVER.

MacGirk, a post-village of Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 6 miles E. of California, Mo.

MacGlone, a post-village of Center co., Ky. The banking point is Grayson. Pop. 200.

MacGonigle, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 8 miles NW. of Hamilton. Pop. 75.

MacGovern, a village of Washington co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 100.

MacGowan, a village of Pacific co., Wash. The banking point is Astoria, Oregon. Pop. 100.

MacGraw, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., about 32 miles S. of Syracuse. It has a corset-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 750.

MacGraw, a post-station of Warren co., Pa.

MacGrawsville, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles ESE. of Logansport. Pop. about 200.

MacGregor, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. Pop. 60.

MacGregor, a banking city of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River (here crossed by bridge), opposite Prairie du Chien, 53 miles NNW. of Dubuque, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1498.

MacGregor, a post-village of Aitkin co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Aitkin. Pop. 200.

MacGregor, a banking post-town of McLennan co., Tex., 20 miles W. by S. of Waco, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs. It has cotton-compress and gins, cotton-seed oil mills, wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1435.

MacGregor, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs. The banking point is Essex, 8 miles distant. Pop. 200.

MacGregor, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 21 miles from Portage La Prairie. It ships grain, lumber, and flour. Pop. about 500.

MacGregor, Mount, a summit of the Gopuru Range, British New Guinea. Height, about 10,000 feet.

MacGuffey, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Kenton. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Macha'cha, a peak of the Moloppo (or Maluti) mountains, Basutoland, about 30 miles E. of Maseru and the Caledon River. Altitude, about 11,000 feet.

Machala, mȧ-chȧ'lȧ, a town of Ecuador, capital of El Oro province, 70 miles S. of Guayaquil. In the vicinity is produced a fine cacao.

Machecoul, måsh'kool' (L. *Machico'lium*), a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles SSW. of Nantes, on the Falleron. It was the capital of the old duchy of Retz.

Machen, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 210.

MacHenry, a county in the NE. part of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, 609 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox River and also drained by the Kishwaukee River, which rises in it. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. in 1890, 26,114; in 1900, 29,759.

MacHenry, a county in the N. part of N.Dak., has an area of 1468 sq. m. It is intersected by the Souris (or Mouse) River. Capital, Towner. Pop. in 1890, 1584; in 1900, 5253.

MacHenry, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 50 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1013.

MacHenry, a post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 21 miles NE. of Greenville. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 550.

MacHenry, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md.

MacHenry, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Miss., in a farming and lumbering region, 24 miles N. of Gulfport, on the Gulf and Ship Island R. Pop. about 500.

MacHenry, a banking post-town of Foster co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 110.

MacHenry, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1036.

Machiana, må-she-ä'nå, a small island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon.

Machias, match-ī'ąs, a banking port of entry and the capital of Washington co., Me., is on the Machias River, in a township (town) of the same name, about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 70 miles E. by. S. of Bangor. It has a Federal building, a United States marine hospital, etc., and is mainly supported by the coast-trade, the lumber-business, and ship-building. Machias has manufactures of lumber and carriages, granite-works, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2082.

Machias, a post-village and summer-resort in Machias township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Rs., 40 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1557.

Machias, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., 5 miles by rail N. of Snohomish. Pop. 100.

Machiasport, match-ī'ąs-port, a post-village of Washington co., Me., is in a township (town) of its own name, at the mouth of the Machias River, about 4 miles SE. of the village of Machias. It has a good harbor and some trade and is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1218.

Machias River, Me., enters the Atlantic Ocean through a small inlet called Machias Bay.

Machine, La, France. See LA MACHINE.

Machodoc, a post-station of Westmoreland co., Va.

Machuca Rapids, on the San Juan River, Nicaragua, about half-way (direct) between the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Nicaragua.

Machynlleth, pronounced almost må-hŭnt'leth, a borough of Wales, co. and 32 miles W. of Montgomery, on the navigable river Dovey. Pop. in 1901, 2038.

Macieowice, må-chä-o-veet'sä, a town of Poland, province and 45 miles SW. of Siedlce, on the Vistula. Here in 1794 Kosciuszko was defeated and made prisoner by the Russians. The battle was soon followed by the final dismemberment of Poland.

MacIlhaney, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Macin, mä'cheen', a small town of Rumania, near the N. end of the Dobrudja, on the Danube.

MacIndoe Falls, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 600.

MacIntire, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 17 miles NE. of Osage. Pop. in 1900, 427.

MacIntosh, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 429 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW. by the Altamaha River. Capital, Darien. Pop. in 1890, 6470; in 1900, 6537.

MacIntosh, a county in the S. part of North Dakota. Area, 1000 sq. m. The surface is prairie, level to hilly. Capital Ashley. Pop. in 1900, 4818.

MacIntosh, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Citronelle.

MacIntosh, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 200.

MacIntosh, a post-town of Liberty co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 32 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 262.

MacIntosh, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 38 miles E. by S. of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 569.

MacIntyre, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Central New England Rs., 20 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 100.

MacIntyre, a post-township (and village) of Lycoming co., Pa., about 25 miles N. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 1700. Coal is extensively mined.

MacIntyre, Mount, N.Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., about 12 miles W. of Mount Marcy. It is separatad from Wallface Mountain by a narrow gorge called the Adirondack (or Indian) Pass. It is partly formed of hypersthene (or granitic) rock and is 5112 feet high.

Mack, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Mack'all', a post-village of Calvert co., Md. Pop. 80.

MacKay, a village of Custer co., Idaho. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. about 400.

MacKay, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Ohio, 15 miles E. by S. of Mansfield.

MacKay, a municipality and seaport of Queensland, on the S. bank of the Pioneer River, 110 miles SE. of Bowen. It is in a sugar region and is the port for several important gold- and copper-fields. Pop. 4600.

MacKay's Lake, in the district of Algoma, Canada, near the N. shore of Lake Superior, is about 12 miles long and 2½ miles wide.

MacKay's Point, a post-village of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on St. Patrick's Channel (S. side), 2 miles from Baddeck.

MacKean, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 976 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alleghany River and is also drained by the Clarion River and by Kenjua, Potato, and Tionesta creeks. It has deposits of coal, petroleum, iron, and salt. Capital, Smethport. Pop. in 1890, 46,863; in 1900, 51,343.

MacKean, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., in McKean township, 10 miles S. by W. of Erie. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1247; of the village, about 200.

MacKean Island, in the Pacific Ocean (lat. 3° 35′ S., lon. 174° 17′ W.), is uninhabited. It has yielded guano.

MacKeansburg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 11 miles E. of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 600.

MacKee, a post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ky., about 50 miles (direct) SSE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 106.

MacKee, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon. The banking point is Woodburn. Pop. 100.

MacKee Gap, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. 150.

MacKeen, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., 11 miles W. of Terre Haute. Pop. 100.

MacKees Half Falls, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., near the Susquehanna River, about 32 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 60.

MacKeesport, a city of Allegheny co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 14 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Its prosperity is partly derived from operations in coal, which is mined near this place. It has large blast-furnaces, vast tube-works (which employ several thousand hands), iron- and glass-manufactures, railroad-construction works, etc. Natural gas is found here. It is the seat of Douglass Industrial College. Pop. in 1900, 34,227.

MacKees Rocks, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Rs., 5 miles SW. of Pittsburg. It has steel- and iron-works, car-shops, etc. It ships coal and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 6352.

MacKenney, a village of Dinwiddie co., Va. The banking point is Petersburg.

Mackenzie, a district or territory in the northern part of Canada, bounded N. by Arctic waters, E. by Keewatin district, S. by Athabasca, and W. by Yukon. The Rocky Mountains, trending SE. and NW., are partly on the western boundary. It contains the Great Slave, Great Bear, Pelly, Clinton, Golden, and other lakes, and is intersected by the Mackenzie River, issuing from Great Slave Lake, running near to and parallel with the Rocky Mountains, and emptying into Mackenzie Bay, on the Arctic coast. The Great Fish River has its source in this territory. The climate is severe, although with mild and even warm summers. The region is largely forested, the tree-growth extending quite to the Arctic waters. Wheat, barley, and garden vegetables are grown. Area, over 500,000 sq. m. The territory is but sparsely inhabited.

MacKenzie, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs., 113 miles NE. of Memphis. It has saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Mackenzie Islands, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Caroline Islands.

Mackenzie Point, a cape in Cook Inlet, Alaska.

Mackenzie River, a large river of Canada, which in the upper part of its course is called the ATHABASCA (which see). This rises near Mount Brown and enters Lake Athabasca, from which Great Slave River runs nearly northward to Great Slave Lake. The water accumulated in this lake issues from its western end and runs northwestward. The name of Mackenzie is applied to that part of the river which is between its mouth and Great Slave Lake. In the lower part of its course it runs near the NE. base of the Rocky Mountains, and in some portions in a valley between parallel chains, 3000–4000 feet in height. It enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. 68° 50′ N. and lon. 135° W., in a delta with many arms, and over a large alluvial flat, in which the depth of water is reduced to 12 feet and less. The length of the river from Great Slave Lake to the ocean is nearly 900 miles; navigation is uninterrupted as far as Fort Smith, on the Great Slave River, a distance from the mouth of 1100 miles. The chief tributaries are the Liard, Great Bear, and Peel. The more important posts on its banks are Forts Chippewyan, Smith, Resolution, Providence, Simpson, Wrigley, Norman, and Good Hope. The river is a mile wide at many places; the northern part of it is closed by ice nearly 9 months in the year. The Mackenzie, including the Athabasca and Great Slave rivers, is about 2300 miles long.

Mackenzie River, Queensland, Australia, has a long, circuitous course and flows into Keppel Bay, in about lat. 23° 30′ S. Coal is found along its course.

MacKenzie's Corners, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 10 miles SW. of Woodstock.

Mackey, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind. Pop. 80.

Mackey, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Mackeys Ferry, a post-village of Washington co., N.C., 1 mile S. from Albemarle Sound. Pop. 80.

Mackeyville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Central R. of Pa. The banking point is Lockhaven. Pop. 150.

Mackford, a township (town) of Green Lake co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 912.

Mackinac, mak'e-naw, sometimes written **Mackinaw,** a county of Michigan, in the E. part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. It is separated from the lower peninsula by the Strait of Mackinac. This county comprises the beautiful Mackinac Island, which is a favorite summer resort of tourists. Area, 1146 sq. m. Capital, Saint Ignace. Pop. in 1890, 7830; in 1900, 7703.

Mackinac (Mackinaw) Island, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich., is on a small island at the NW. extremity of Lake Huron, about 320 miles by water NNW. of Detroit. It is a popular place of summer resort and is commanded by Fort Mackinac. Pop. in 1900, 665. The original name of the place was Michilimackinac.

Mackinac (or Mackinaw), Strait of, connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron, at the N. extremity of the lower peninsula of Michigan. It is about 4 miles wide, and is a channel through which an extensive commerce is carried on.

Mackinaw, a banking post-town of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Mackinaw Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. and the Vandalia Line, 20 miles W. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 859.

Mackinaw, a post-village of Cheboygan and Emmet cos., Mich., on the S. side of the Strait of Mackinac, 30 miles N. by E. of Petoskey. It has a good harbor and is surrounded by attractive scenery. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Mackinaw Creek, Ill., enters the Illinois River 2 miles below Pekin. Length, about 100 miles.

MacKinley, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 38 miles WSW. of Selma. Pop. about 300.

MacKinley, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 300.

MacKinley, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth and Iron Range R. The banking point is Biwabik. Pop. in 1900, 262.

MacKinley, a village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Jenkintown.

MacKinley, Mount (known to the Russians as *Bulshaya—i.e.*, "great"), Alaska, the assumed culminating point of the North American continent, in the Alaskan Range, is in lat. 63° 4′ N. and lon. 151° W., on the Sushitna-Kuskokwim divide. It appears to be extensively glaciated. Height, 20,464 feet.

MacKinney, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal.

MacKinney, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Hustonville. Pop. 250.

MacKinney, a banking city, capital of Collin co., Tex., is near the East Fork of the Trinity River and on the Houston and Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 42 miles S. of Denison. It has cotton-seed oil and other manufactures and is the seat of McKinney Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1900, 4342.

MacKinnow, a post-village of Houston co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

MacKinzie Bridge, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon.

MacKittrick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. 75.

MacKnightstown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 6 miles NW. of Gettysburg. Pop. 250.

MacKownville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 4 miles from West Albany.

Mackoy, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. about 200.

Macksburg, a banking post-town of Madison co., Iowa, about 15 miles SW. of Winterset. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Macksburg, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 20 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Macksville, a banking city of Stafford co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 248.

Macksville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va.

Mackville, a banking post-town of Washington co., Ky., about 35 miles SSW. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Mackville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo.

Mackville, a post-station of Outagamie co., Wis.

MacLain, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. The banking point is Muskogee.

MacLain, a village of Greene co., Miss. The banking point is Mobile, Ala. Pop. 100.

MacLallans Corners, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. The banking point is Erie. Pop. about 125.

MacLane, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 14 miles S. of the city of Erie. Pop. 80.

MacLaurin, a post-village of Perry co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. about 300.

MacLean, mąk-lain′, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 1166 sq. m. It is drained by the Kickapoo, Mackinaw, Salt, and Sugar creeks. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1890, 63,036; in 1900, 67,843.

MacLean, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 253 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and is bounded on several sides by the same. It is also drained by the Pond River and Cypress Creek. Capital, Calhoun. Pop. in 1890, 9887; in 1900, 12,748.

MacLean, a west-central county of North Dakota. Area, 3348 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. It has several small lakes. Capital, Washburn. Pop. in 1890, 860; in 1900, 4791.

MacLean, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 15 miles SW. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 532.

MacLean, a banking post-village of Pierce co., Neb., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

MacLean, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on Fall Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 13 miles ENE. of Ithaca. Pop. about 400.

MacLeansboro, mąk-lānz′bŭr-rŭh, a banking city, capital of Hamilton co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 102 miles ESE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has flour- and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1758.

MacLeansville, mąk-lānz′vĭl, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., 8 miles E. of Greensboro.

Macleay River, in New South Wales, flows into the Pacific Ocean about 40 miles N. by E. of Port Macquarie.

MacLemoresville, măk-le-mōrs′vĭl, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 33 miles NNE. of Jackson. Pop. 150.

MacLennan, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1080 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and is also drained by the Bosque River and Middle Bosque Creek. Capital, Waco. Pop. in 1890, 39,204; in 1900, 59,772.

MacLeod, mąk-lŏwd′, a lake and fort of British Columbia. Lat. 55° N.; lon. 123° W.

MacLeod, a county in the south-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hassan or South Fork of the Crow River and is also drained by Buffalo Creek. Capital, Glencoe. Pop. in 1890, 17,026; in 1900, 19,595.

MacLeod, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss.

MacLeod, a banking post-village and outport of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. and on the Old Man's River, about 100 miles S. of Calgary. It is in an agricultural and coal-mining region. Pop. in 1901, 796.

MacLoud, a banking post-town of Pottawatomie co., Okla., 26 miles E. by S. of Oklahoma, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 498.

MacLouth, a banking city of Jefferson co., Kan., in a grain and stock region, 7 miles by rail ESE. of Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1900, 529.

MacLuney, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio.

MacMahn, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex. Pop. 60.

MacMartin, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., is about 6 miles W. of Mount Marcy. It rises boldly from Avalanche Lake. Estimated height, 5000 feet.

MacMechen, mąk-mĕk'ĕn, a post-town of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 5 miles S. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 1465.

MacMichaels, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. about 80.

MacMillan, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. 100.

MacMillan, a post-station of Knox co., Tenn.

MacMillan, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 35 miles SW. by W. of Wausau. Pop. in 1900, 200.

MacMillan River, in the Yukon district of Canada, joins the Pelly near lon. 136° W. It is bordered by the MacMillan Mountains.

MacMillin, a post-station of Spartanburg co., S.C.

MacMillin, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 160.

MacMinn, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Hiawassee River and is partly drained by Chestnut Creek. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890, 17,890; in 1900, 19,163.

MacMinn, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Coraopolis or Oakdale. Pop. about 300.

MacMinnville, a banking city, capital of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 50 miles SSW. of Portland. It has a Baptist college, flour- and planing-mills, sash- and door-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1420.

MacMinnville, a banking post-town, capital of Warren co., Tenn., 70 miles SE. of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has cotton-, flour- and woollen-mills, etc. It is the seat of Cumberland University Training School. Pop. in 1900, 1980.

MacMullin, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1180 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Frio and the Rio Nueces and also drained by the San Miguel Creek. Capital, Tilden. Pop. in 1890, 1038; in 1900, 1024.

MacMurdo Bay, Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in about lat. 77° S. and lon. 165° E. It lies SE. of Mount Erebus.

MacMurray, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Sedro Woolley. Pop. about 300.

MacNabb, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ill., on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. 100.

MacNair, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss. Pop. 75.

MacNairy, a county in the S. part of West Tennessee, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is drained by the Hatchie River and several small affluents of the Tennessee River. Capital, Selmer. Pop. in 1890, 15,510; in 1900, 17,760.

MacNairy, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 27 miles SE. of Jackson.

MacNary, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles W. of Greenville. Pop. about 100.

MacNeal, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. about 150.

MacNean, mąk-neen' (Upper and Lower), two lakes of Ireland, Ulster and Connaught, cos. of Fermanagh, Cavan, and Leitrim, about 9 miles SW. of Enniskillen.

MacNeil, a post-town of Columbia co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Louisiana and Northwestern Rs. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. in 1900, 260.

MacNeil, a post-village of Travis co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the International and Great Northern Rs. The banking point is Austin. Pop. 195.

MacNeil Harbor, an inlet on Vancouver Island, in lat. 50° 35′ N.

MacNeill, a post-village of Pearl River co., Miss. The banking point is Poplarville. Pop. about 200.

Macnider, a village of Rimouski co., Quebec. The banking point is Rimouski, 52 miles distant. Pop. 200.

MacNutt, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss., about 100 miles N. of Jackson.

Macolin, a resort of Switzerland, canton of Bern, and on the slopes of the Jura mountains, 3 miles from Bienne. Elevation, 2960 feet.

Macomb, mą-koom', a county in the SE. part of Michigan, has an area of about 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Lake St. Clair and is drained by the Clinton River and several creeks. Capital, Mount Clemens. Pop. in 1890, 31,813; in 1900, 33,244.

Macomb, a banking city, the capital of McDonough co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 59 miles NE. of Quincy. It contains the Western Illinois State Normal School and has manufactures of earthenware, drain-pipes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5375.

Macomb, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 24 miles N. by E. of Detroit. Pop. about 150.

Macomb, a post-township (town and village) of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Ogdensburg, is bounded on the W. by Black Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1374; of the village, 75.

Macomb, a post-station of Grayson co., Tex.

Macomer, mȧ-ko-mair', a village of Sardinia, ENE. of Cagliari.

Mâcon, mȧ'kôn' (anc. *Matis'co*), a town of France, capital of the department of Saône-et-Loire (Burgundy), on the right bank of the Saône, here spanned by an ancient bridge of 12 arches, 40 miles N. of Lyons. The principal objects of interest are the Romanesque church of St. Pierre and the remains of the cathedral of St. Vincent. There are manufactures of watches, metallic wares, etc. The town has a large trade in Burgundy wine. Pop. in 1901, 15,810.

Macon, mȧ'kọn, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 615 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Tallapoosa River and is drained by Calcebee and Ufaukee creeks. Capital, Tuskegee. Pop. in 1890, 18,439; in 1900, 23,126.

Macon, a county in the southwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 392 sq. m. It is intersected by the Flint River and also drained by Whitewater Creek. Capital, Oglethorpe. Pop. in 1890, 13,183; in 1900, 14,093.

Macon, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 606 sq. m. It is interested by the Sangamon River. Coal is abundant and largely mined. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890, 38,083; in 1900, 44,003.

Macon, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 828 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chariton River and is also drained by the Muscle River, the East Fork of the Chariton, and the Middle Fork of the Salt River. Coal is abundant and mined. Capital, Macon. Pop. in 1890, 30,575; in 1900, 33,018.

Macon, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Georgia. Area, 531 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Tennessee River. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of this county. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 10,102; in 1900, 12,104.

Macon, a county in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 280 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Big Barren and Cumberland rivers. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1890, 10,878; in 1900, 12,881.

Macon, a post-station of Calhoun co., Ala.

Macon, a post-station of Pulaski co., Ark.

Macon, a post-station of Pasco co., Fla.

Macon, a city, the capital of Bibb co., Ga., is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee River and on the Central of Georgia and other railroads, 103 miles SSE. of Atlanta. Macon contains a fine court-house, an academy for the blind, etc., and is the seat of the Wesleyan Female College, the Mercer University (Baptist), which was organized in 1838, the St. Stanislaus College (Roman Catholic), and the Mount De Sales Academy. Its industrial establishments comprise iron- and brass-foundries, machine-shops, repair-shops of the railroads, manufactories of sash and blinds, and extensive cotton- and knitting-mills. Pop. in 1880, 12,749; in 1890, 22,746; in 1900, 23,272.

Macon, a banking post-village of Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles S. by W. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 705.

Macon, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 50 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Macon, a banking town, capital of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Noxubee River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 35 miles S. by W. of Columbus. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 2057.

Macon, a banking city, the capital of Macon co., Mo., is on the dividing ridge between the East Chariton River and the Middle Fork of the Salt River, about 2 miles from each, and on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 70 miles W. of Hannibal. It has foundries and machine-shops,

manufactures of farming-implements, shears, wagons, etc. Rich coal-mines have been opened in Macon co. Pop. in 1900, 4068.

Macon, a post-village of Franklin co., Neb., 40 miles S. of Kearney Junction. Pop. 50.

Macon, a post-town of Warren co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Macon, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., about 36 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. about 125.

Macon, a post-village of Franklin co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Macon, a post-station of Powhatan co., Va.

Macon Bayou (bi'oo) originates near the NE. extremity of Louisiana, near the Mississippi River, and unites with the Tensas River on the W. border of Tensas parish. It is about 150 miles long and the greater part of it is navigable.

Mâconnais, mȧ'kon'nȧ', an old district of France, in Burgundy, which now forms the arrondissement of Mâcon in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

Macon River, a small stream of Michigan, enters the Raisin River in Monroe co., about 12 miles above Monroe.

Macoris, a minor port of Santo Domingo, on the N. coast, 33 miles NE. of Santiago.

Macotera, mȧ-ko-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles from Salamanca. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Macoupin, mą-koo'pin, a county in the SW. part of Illinois, has an area of 868 sq. m. It is drained by Macoupin, Cahokia, and Otter creeks. Coal is found. Capital, Carlinville. Pop. in 1890, 40,380; in 1900, 42,256.

Macoupin, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 27 miles NNE. of Alton.

Macoupin Creek, Ill., enters the Illinois River at the SW. extremity of Greene co. Length, about 90 miles.

MacPaul, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, 30 miles by rail S. of Council Bluffs. Pop. 75.

MacPherson, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is drained by the Smoky Hill and Little Arkansas rivers. Capital, McPherson. Pop. in 1890, 21,614; in 1900, 21,421.

MacPherson, a county in the W. part of Nebraska. Area, 1685 sq. m. Capital, Tryon. Pop. in 1890, 401; in 1900, 517.

MacPherson, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 1146 sq. m. Capital, Leola. Pop. in 1890, 5940; in 1900, 6327.

MacPherson, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Cal.

MacPherson, a post-hamlet of Coles co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Charleston.

MacPherson, a banking city, capital of McPherson co., Kan., 36 miles S. of Salina, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. It has grain-elevators and manufactures of carriages, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2996.

MacPherson's Ferry, Nova Scotia. See BEAR ISLAND.

MacQuady, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky. The banking point is Hardinsburg. Pop. about 150.

Macquarie, mȧk-kwŏr'ee (called by the natives *Wam'-bool'*), a considerable river of New South Wales, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, flows NW. to lat. 30° 45′ S., lon. 147° 30′ E., where it passes through marshes to the Darling River. Length, about 350 miles. It is largely obstructed by rapids and falls.

Macquarie, a river of Tasmania, flows N. through the co. of Somerset and joins Lake River. Affluents, the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.

Macquarie, an inlet of Foveaux Strait, New Zealand, at the southern extremity of South Island.

Macquarie, New South Wales. See PORT MACQUARIE.

Macquarie Harbor, Tasmania, is on its W. coast, between lat. 42° 12′ and 42° 30′ S. and lon. 145° 15′ and 145° 35′ E.

Macquarie Island, in the South Pacific. Lat. 54° 30′ S.; lon. 159° E. Length, N. to S., 20 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It is largely covered with vegetation and resorted to for its sealeries. It belongs to New Zealand.

Macquarie Lake, New South Wales, Australia, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Reid's Mistake.

MacQueen, a post-village of Kane co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Macra, the ancient name of the MAGRA.

MacRae, mȧk-rȧ', a banking post-town, capital of Telfair co., Ga., on the Southern R., 76 miles SSE. of Macon. It has lumber, fertilizer, and other interests. Pop. in 1900, 1020.

Macrinitza, mȧ-kree-neet'sȧ, a town of Greece, in Thessaly, about 65 miles E. of Trikala. Pop. in 1896, 5083.

Macronisi, mȧ-kro-nee'see (anc. *Helena*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, off the SE. extremity of Attica. Length, 8 miles.

Macroom', a town of Ireland, co. and 20 miles W. of Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. about 3000.

MacSherrytown, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., 22 miles SW. of York. It has cigar-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1490.

MacSparran, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Oxford or Quarryville. Pop. 100.

Mactan, mȧk-tȧn', a small low coral island of the Philippines, province and off the E. coast of Cebú. Here Magellan was killed in 1521.

Macton, a post-village of Harford co., Md.

Macugnaga, mȧ-koon-yȧ'gȧ, a parish and village of Piedmont, Italy, lies a short distance E. by N. of Monte Rosa, near the Swiss frontier. It lies in a valley enclosed by an imposing amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Altitude, about 4350 feet.

Macune, a post-village of San Augustine co., Tex. The banking point is San Augustine. Pop. 150.

Macungie, mȧ-kun'jee (formerly **Millerstown**), a banking post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles SW. of Allentown. It has iron-works, cigar-factories, foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Macuspana, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, 30 miles E. by S. of San Juan Bautista.

Macveigh, a post-station of Van Buren co., Iowa.

MacVeytown, mȧk-vā'tŏwn, a banking post-borough of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles SSW. of Lewistown. It has glass-sand works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 520.

MacVill, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., ½ mile from Logansport. Pop. 100.

MacVille, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga., 81 miles SE. of Macon. Pop. 150.

Macwahoc, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., 7 miles N. of Kingman. Pop. of Macwahoc plantation in 1900, 153.

MacWilliams, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 200.

Macy, a banking post-town of Miami co., Ind., in a grain and stock region, 15 miles N. of Peru, on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Macy, a post-hamlet of Brazos co., Tex.

MacZena, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 22 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. Pop. 75.

Mád, mȧd, a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplín, in the Hegyalja mountains, with celebrated vineyards, 5 miles NW. of Tokay. Pop. about 3500.

Madagascar, mad'ą-gas'kąr, a great island and French colony in the Indian Ocean, lying off the E. coast of Africa, and forming, it is thought, part of a land-mass ("Lemuria" of some naturalists) which at a recent geological period united that continent with the Indian peninsula. It extends from Cape Amber, its most N. point, lat. 11° 57′ S., to Cape St. Mary, its most S. point, lat. 25° 35′ S., a distance of 975 miles. The greatest breadth hardly exceeds 350 miles. Area, estimated at 230,000 sq. m. The Strait of Mozambique, which separates Madagascar from the African coast, is at its narrowest point about 240 miles in width.

A tract of elevated land, rising by successive terraces, extends N. and S. throughout the island. The N. half assumes a mountainous character. It is only at the SE. extremity of the island that the high land reaches the sea; everywhere else the coast is bordered by a broad strip of level land. This tract of low land has on the E. side of Madagascar a width varying from 20 to 50 miles; on the W. it is double that extent; it is overspread with marshes which breed malignant fevers. The central table-land is supposed to lie from 3000 to 5000 feet above sea-level and is largely in the form of steppe or prairie, in greater part destitute of trees and carved up into castellated forms, pyramids, and spires. The highest elevation of the land appears to be in the Ankaratra mountains, in the east-central part of the island, and is probably, in part, of volcanic origin; elevation, 8800 feet. The rugged character of the country is such as to have allowed it to remain without roads. The central plateau is in great part surrounded by a belt of thick forest, which reaches down to the maritime plains and in a few places extends even to the sea-shore.

The rivers of Madagascar are very numerous, but few of them are available, even to a moderate extent, for the purposes of navigation. They fall rapidly from the high land of the interior and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, reaching the sea-shore with slow currents, so that their mouths, particularly on the W. coast, are barred. On the NW. side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and deep bays, the rivers are often accessible and navigable in boats for some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betisbuka, which falls into the

Bay of Bembatuka in about lat. 16° S. Boats can ascend it for a distance of 160 miles. Other streams are the Mangoka, Onilahy, and Tsiribihina.

The prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and pure quartz, with abundant volcanic masses and a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinate ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights. Iron is abundant, the chief deposits lying in the neighborhood of the volcanic rocks. Among other minerals are gold (found principally in the basin of the Betsibuka), lead, copper, manganese, plumbago, rock-salt (an important article of inland trade), nitre, and sulphur, and there are also large lignitic (coal) deposits. The value of the gold export in 1901 was about $650,000.

Climate, Flora, and Fauna.—The heat on the coasts is often intense, but on the highlands of Ankova and elsewhere the thermometer rarely rises above 85°, and in the winter it often sinks to 40° (even lower on the Ankaratra mountains), hail and sleet being frequent. On the coasts the rains are nearly constant, beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night. In the interior there is a hot and rainy season, comprising the months November–April, and a cool and dry season embracing the balance of the year. The average annual rainfall at Tananarivo is 53 inches; at Tamatave, 90–100 inches. The average mean temperature at these two localities is 62° and 75° respectively.

Although the interior of Madagascar remains still largely unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to attest their richness and variety. The most important trees are the baobab (*Adansonia*), the ravenala (*Urania speciosa*), filao (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), raphia palm, ambaravatsi (*Tapia edulis*), feeding the native silk-worm, areca, pandanus, azaina, yielding a gum greatly valued as a cement, ebony, and ravintsara (*Agathophyllum aromaticum*), which produces a highly fragrant spice; besides these there are numerous dye-woods, varieties of Indian fig, tamarind, trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic, copal and other gums, and the zozoro or papyrus, peculiar to the island. Ginger, pepper, and indigo grow wild in the woods; cotton, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp are cultivated. Except in the NW. and W., where the Sakalavas subsist chiefly on arrow-root, the principal food of the Malagasies is rice. The cocoanut (on the coast), the plantain and banana, yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans, potatoes, etc., add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange, peach, citron, mulberry, and even grapes, introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island.

The fauna of Madagascar is of the African type, but is lacking almost entirely in the carnivore and ungulate forms that belong to that continent and is distinguished by the number of genera and species that are peculiar to the island. This is the home, *par excellence*, of the singular group of the lemurs, or half-apes, and it alone has the remarkable aye-aye. The only native predatory animal is the fox-like *Eryptoprocta*. The birds are as distinctive as the quadrupeds; a recently exterminated form is the giant *Æpyornis*, a struthious bird of nearly twice the height of the ostrich. Among lizards the chameleons are particularly numerous. Many domestic animals have been introduced. The horned cattle, in which chiefly consists the wealth of the Malagasy, are of the humped kind, like those of India. There are, however, in the forests wild cattle which have no hump.

People, Government, History.—The bulk of the Malagasies (Fr. *Malgaches*), or inhabitants of Madagascar, are by no means African, the Malayan element predominating in their greatly mixed blood. The principal peoples are the Hovas (the dominant race, numbering about 850,000, who may be regarded as belonging to the Malayan stock), the Sakalavas (whose negro affinities are very pronounced), Betsimisarakas, Betsileos, Baras, and Antankaras. There are on the coasts and in the large towns many people of Arab, East Indian, and Suaheli descent. Of the Malagasy dialects, which belong to the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages, the most highly developed is that of the Hovas, in which books and newspapers have been printed. The administration of the colony is vested in a governor-general, assisted by an administrative council, whose seat is at Tananarivo, which has a population of about 55,000. The chief port is Tamatave, on the E. coast; the chief port on the NW. is Majunga.

The Portuguese appear to have discovered Madagascar within two or three years after the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama. In the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the colonizing nations of Europe attempted to obtain a foothold on the island, but unsuccessfully. The principal effort was made by the French in the reign of Louis XIV., but their cruel treatment of the natives brought on failure. Early in the nineteenth century, however, the French were planted in a few places. Radama, the ruler from 1810 to 1828 of the powerful state of the Hovas, a prince who learned much on British soil, established many reforms and instituted numerous improvements and opened his realm to British influence. He was poisoned, in 1828, by his queen, Ranavalona, who in a short time undid as far as possible all that he had accomplished. France assumed a protectorate over the island in 1890, but it was not officially recognized as a colony until 1896, after a war of occupation in the preceding year. Pop. in 1901, estimated at 2,505,237, of whom 15,524 were Europeans.

Madalena, mȧ-dȧ-lȧ'nȧ, a small island of Chile, near the S. coast of Chiloe.

Madalin, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., near the Hudson River, 50 miles S. of Albany. Pop. about 750.

Madame, Isle, eel mȧ'dȧm', an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Nova Scotia, and separated by Lennox Passage, on the N., from Cape Breton Island. It contains Arichat and other towns, and is 16 miles long from E. to W. by 5 miles broad. Pop. about 2500.

Madame, Isle, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the NE. point of the island of Montreal.

Madapollam, mȧ-dȧ-pol-lȧm', a decayed town of British India, in Madras, 43 miles ENE. of Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast.

Madaras, mŏh'dŏh'rosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 41 miles SW. of Szegedin. Pop. about 5000.

Madaras, a village of Hungary, co. of Jazygia-Great-Cumania-Szolnok, a few miles SE. of the Theiss. Pop. about 8000.

Madatsch Glacier, in the Eastern Alps, Tyrol, near Franzenshöhe, on the Stelvio route.

Mad'awas'ka, a township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., about 100 miles N. of Houlton, is bounded on the N. by the river St. John, which separates it from Canada. Pop. in 1900, 1698.

Madawaska, a northwestern county of New Brunswick, adjoining Quebec. Capital, Edmundston.

Madawaska River, Ontario, rises in Haliburton co., and, after a course of 250 miles, enters Chats Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa, 25 miles above Ottawa City.

Madawaska River rises in Lake Temiscouata, and, running S., falls into the river St. John at Edmundston, New Brunswick. It is 30 miles long.

Madbury, a township (town) of Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 3 miles S. of Dover. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Maddalena, La, lȧ mȧd-dȧ-lȧ'nȧ, one of the Buccinarian Islands, off the N. coast of Sardinia. Length, about 5 miles. It is connected by a causeway with the island of Caprera. Strong fortifications have been erected by the Italian government on these islands and on the neighboring shores of Sardinia.

Maddaloni, mȧd-dȧ-lo'nee, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, 15 miles NNE. of Naples. Near by is a noble aqueduct built by Charles III. to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta. Maddaloni is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Suessula. Pop. in 1901, 20,682.

Madden, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Maddensville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 22 miles NW. of Chambersburg. Pop. 125.

Madding, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Pine Bluff and Arkansas River R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 100.

Maddock, a banking post-village of Benson co., N.Dak. Pop. about 200.

Maddy, Loch, lox mȧd'dee, a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides, on the E. side of the island of North Uist.

Madeira, mȧ-dee'rȧ (Port. pron. mȧ-dȧ'rȧ), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, about 440 miles from the coast of Morocco, between lat. 32° 36′ and 32° 53′ N. and lon. 16° 40′ and 17° 20′ W. It is 35 miles long and 12 miles broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak, the Pico Ruivo, reaches an elevation of 6060 feet. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge, about 5000 ft. high, on which is an extensive plain called Paul de Serra, and from which steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form precipices 1000–2000 ft. high (Cabo Girao, 1935 ft.). These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays, which are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The Curral das Freiras, near the centre of the island, is a vast cirque or amphitheatre, enclosed by the loftiest of the mountain summits (Ruivo, Cidrão, Canario, Torres). The road round the island is in many places exceedingly picturesque, passing often between lofty cliffs, or along the front of precipices overhanging the sea. The mountain-steeps of Madeira are clothed with a remarkably

rich and luxuriant verdure. In the lower portions of the island groves of orange- and lemon-trees are mingled with the vineyards; higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, etc., are seen; and still higher, apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and arrow-root, both of excellent quality, are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised. The richest vine-district, and the part where grows the Malmsey grape, is the valley of the Cama de Lobos, on the S. side of the island. Formerly its famous wine was the staple export of Madeira, but a disease of the vines for a time nearly suspended all wine-making. At present, however, considerable wine is produced, the annual shipments from the island amounting to between 5000 and 6000 pipes. The fauna of Madeira is a component of the faunas of Europe and northern Africa. Beyond possibly some rats and bats, there were at the time of the discovery of the island no mammalians. The climate is very equable and is famed for its salubrity; the mean temperature at the level of the sea is 65°, and the ordinary extremes 74° and 55°. The absolute maximum and minimum temperatures are 85° and 49°. The annual rainfall, which is represented by about 90 days of precipitation, is 24–30 inches. Snow is sometimes seen on the higher mountains. Madeira is much resorted to by invalids, particularly those suffering from pulmonary affections. Transportation is rendered slow and difficult by the steepness of the acclivities, and sleds drawn by oxen, often handsomely fitted up, take the place of wheeled vehicles. Capital, Funchal. The language is Portuguese. Pop. in 1900, 148,172.

The group of islands called the MADEIRA ISLANDS (or Madeira Group) consists of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, and the three islets called the Desertas, in lat. 32° 3′ to 33° 7′ N., lon. 16° 13′ to 16° 38′ W. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1419. The name Madeira was given to the principal island from the magnificent forests of timber (in Portuguese, *madeira*) which then covered it. (See DESERTAS and PORTO SANTO.) The islands form a district of the kingdom of Portugal, with an area of about 315 sq. m.

Madeira, or **Cayarí,** kī-å-ree′, a river of Brazil, is formed, on the Bolivian frontier, by the junction of the Beni and Mamoré, in lat. 10° 30′ S., lon. 65° 25′ W., whence it flows NE. 700 miles (in a direct line) and joins the Amazon (of which it is the largest tributary) in lat. 3° 30′ S. Including the Mamoré, its principal branch, which some consider as the true Madeira, it has a length of about 2000 miles, for nearly 1000 of which it is navigable. For about 550 miles from its mouth it is at all times navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet; above this, between lat. 8° 50′ and 11° S., the navigation is interrupted by numerous cataracts, beyond which the river is again navigable for small steamboats for several hundred miles. Continuous navigation properly extends to Santo Antonio, at the foot of the rapids of the same name. In the lower 500 miles of its course the depth varies from 27 to 200 feet, and at its junction with the Amazon it has a width of nearly two miles. The Madeira derives its name from the great quantity of timber (*madeira*) or logs brought down by the periodical floods. See MAMORÉ.

Madeira, ma-dee′ra, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 17 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 500.

Madeleine, måd'lān′, a river of Gaspé co., Quebec, enters the S. shore of the St. Lawrence at Cape Madeleine, about 100 miles below Matane.

Madeleine, La, lå måd'lån′, a town of France, in Nord, a suburb of Lille. The industries include sugar-refining, weaving, bleaching, iron-founding, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,359.

Madeley, a parish of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 14 miles ESE. of Shrewsbury. It has coal- and iron-mines and iron-works.

Madelia, a banking post-village of Watonwan co., Minn., on the Watonwan River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 110 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 1272.

Madera, må-dâ′rå, a county in the central part of California, lying N. of the San Joaquin River. Area, 2062 sq. m. It includes some of the most fertile land in the state. Capital, Madera. Pop. in 1900, 6364.

Madera, a banking post-village, capital of Madera co., Cal., in a farming, sheep-raising, and fruit district, 185 miles ESE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It has extensive lumbering-industries, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Madera, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, 24 miles N. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R., Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 600.

Madera, a quiescent volcano of Nicaragua, on the island of Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua. Elevation, about 4400 feet.

Madera'ner Thal, a picturesque valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, is watered by the Kerstelenbach and is tributary to the valley of the Reuss. It is about 12 miles in length and terminates at Amsteg.

Maderno, må-dĕr′no, a village of Italy, 20 miles NE. of Brescia.

Madignano, må-deen-yå′no, a village of northern Italy, near Crema.

Madill, a banking village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. It has cotton and lumbering interests. Pop. about 900.

Madiom, or **Madion,** må′de-on', a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on its S. coast, with a town of the same name.

Madiran, må'dee'rŏN′, a commune of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles NNW. of Tarbes.

Madisha, Africa. See MAGADOXO.

Madison, a county in the N. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, 806 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Tennessee River and is intersected by the Flint River. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. in 1890, 38,119; in 1900, 43,702.

Madison, a county in the NW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 859 sq. m. It is drained by the King and War Eagle rivers and by the Main Fork of the White River. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. in 1890, 17,402; in 1900, 19,864.

Madison, a county in the N. part of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, 693 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Suwanee River and on the W. by the Ocilla River. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 14,316; in 1900, 15,446.

Madison, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, has an area of 278 sq. m. It is drained by the Broad River and its North Fork. Among its minerals are granite, gold, and iron-ore. Capital, Danielsville. Pop. in 1890, 11,024; in 1900, 13,224.

Madison, a county in the SW. part of Illinois, has an area of 748 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is adjacent to the mouth of the Missouri River. It is drained by Cahokia and Silver creeks. Thick beds of bituminous coal underlie a large part of the surface. Capital, Edwardsville. Pop. in 1890, 51,535; in 1900, 64,694.

Madison, a county in the east-central part of Indiana, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and Fall Creek and is partly drained by Pipe Creek. Capital, Anderson. Pop. in 1890, 36,487; in 1900, 70,470.

Madison, a county in the southwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and by two affluents of the Des Moines called the Middle and North rivers. Capital, Winterset. Pop. in 1890, 15,977; in 1900, 17,710.

Madison, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Kentucky River and is partly drained by Silver Creek. Capital, Richmond. Pop. 1890, 24,348; in 1900, 25,607.

Madison, a parish in the NE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 666 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by Macon Bayou and is intersected by the Tensas River. Capital, Tallulah. Pop. in 1890, 14,135; in 1900, 12,322.

Madison, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of 714 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Pearl River and on the NW. by the Big Black River. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890, 27,321; in 1900, 32,493.

Madison, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 495 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Francis River and is also drained by Castor Creek. Copper, silver, and iron are found. Capital, Fredericktown. Pop. in 1890, 9268; in 1900, 9975.

Madison, a county in the SW. part of Montana, is intersected by the Madison Fork of the Missouri River and is bounded on the NW. by the Jefferson Fork. Area, 4443 sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous, with grand and beautiful scenery. Gold, silver, lead, and coal are mined. Capital, Virginia City. Pop. in 1890, 4692; in 1900, 7695.

Madison, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River and is also drained by the North Branch of that river and by Taylor Creek. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 13,669; in 1900, 16,976.

Madison, a county in the central part of New York, has an area of 649 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake, on the NE. by Oneida Creek, and is drained by the Chenango and Unadilla rivers and by Chittenango, Canastota, and Oriskany creeks. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys. Capital, Morrisville. Pop. in 1890, 42,892; in 1900, 40,545.

Madison, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, 431 sq. m. It is intersected

by the French Broad River. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 17,805; in 1900, 20,644.

Madison, a county in the southwest-central part of Ohio, has an area of 451 sq. m. It is drained by Darby, Deer, and Paint creeks. Capital, London. Pop. in 1890, 20,057; in 1900, 20,590.

Madison, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 545 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Forked Deer River and is also drained by the Middle Fork of that river. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 30,497; in 1900, 36,333.

Madison, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 488 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Trinity River and on the W. by the Navasota River. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1890, 8512; in 1900, 10,432.

Madison, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 336 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and SW. by the Rapidan River and on the NW. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 10,225; in 1900, 10,216.

Madison, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark., on the St. Francis River and on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 41 miles W. by S. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 100.

Madison, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 24½ miles N. of Vacaville. Pop. about 150.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township (town), New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles E. of New Haven. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1518.

Madison, a banking post-town, capital of Madison co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Valdosta Southern R., 55 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has cotton-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Madison, a banking city, capital of Morgan co., Ga., on the Georgia and Central of Georgia Rs., 67 miles E. by S. of Atlanta and 104 miles W. of Augusta. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1992.

Madison, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads. The banking point is Granite. Pop. in 1900, 1979.

Madison, a city of Indiana, the capital of Jefferson co., is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 88 miles below Cincinnati. Its site is a valley which is elevated above the highest floods and is enclosed on the N. by steep hills nearly 400 feet high. Madison has important industries, among which is the construction of steamboats, engines, boilers, etc. It has several flouring-mills and breweries, cotton- and woollen-mills, cooperage establishments, starch-factories, chemical-works, and manufactories of hubs and spokes, sash and doors, paper, saddle-trees, furniture, tacks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7835.

Madison, a banking city of Greenwood co., Kan., on the Verdigris River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 20 miles S. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Madison, a banking post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Madison township (town), on the Kennebec River and on the Somerset R., 8 miles NW. of Norridgewock. It has manufactures of lumber, woollens, paper, paper-pulp, sash, blinds, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1850; of the town, 2764.

Madison, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. about 150.

Madison, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 38 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 75.

Madison, a banking post-village, capital of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 52 miles E. by N. of Watertown, S. Dak. Pop. in 1900, 1336.

Madison, a banking city of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 10 miles WSW. of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Madison, a banking city, capital of Madison co., Neb., on Taylor Creek, 35 miles N. of Columbus, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1479.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township (town), Carroll co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles N. of Ossipee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 529.

Madison, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1671.

Madison, a banking post-borough of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles SE. of Morristown. Here is the Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist Episcopal). Madison contains also a large convent. It has an extensive rose-culture. Pop. in 1900, 3754.

Madison, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in a township (town) of the same name, about 20 miles SW. of Utica. The town is drained by Oriskany Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2024; of the village, 321.

Madison, a banking post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Dan River, at the mouth of the Mayo, about 36 miles WSW. of Danville, Va., on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western Rs. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Madison, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 40 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Madison, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1604.

Madison, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1674.

Madison, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1025.

Madison, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., 24 miles SE. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Madison, a banking city, capital of Lake co., S.Dak., 30 miles W. of Flandreau, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is in a farming region and has stock-raising interests. It is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 2550.

Madison, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 7 miles by rail N. of Nashville.

Madison, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co., Va., about 80 miles NW. of Richmond. Pop. about 350.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Boone co., W.Va., 25 miles SW. of Charleston. Pop. about 175.

Madison, a city, the capital of Wisconsin and seat of justice of Dane co., is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between lakes Mendota and Monona, 82 miles W. of Milwaukee and 132 miles NW. of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, in lat. 43° 5′ N., lon. 89° 20′ W. Elevation, about 800 feet. It stands in the centre of a broad valley, surrounded by heights, from which the city can be seen at a distance of several miles. The capitol is a beautiful structure, standing on ground 70 feet above the level of the lakes and in the centre of a public park. On College Hill, 1 mile W. of the capitol and about 125 feet above the lake, is situated the University of Wisconsin, open to both sexes, which was instituted in 1849 and had in 1902–03, 2870 students. With it are associated the Washburn Observatory (lat. 43° 4′ 36″ N., lon. 89° 24′ 28″ W.) and a library containing 80,000 volumes. Other institutions of the city are the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and the State Historical Society, the last with a museum and a library of 135,000 volumes and 130,000 pamphlets. The city is the seat of an asylum for the insane. It has stereotype- and other foundries, machine-shops, carriage-factories, and manufactures of farming-implements, tools, boots and shoes, dynamos, sash, doors, blinds, etc. Lake Mendota, which lies on the NW. side of the town, is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. Its depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats. Lake Monona, on which are held the Monona Assemblies, is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836, it contained no building but a solitary log cabin. Pop. in 1860, 6611; in 1870, 9176; in 1880, 10,324; in 1890, 13,426; in 1900, 19,164.

Madisonburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 4 miles N. of Wooster. Pop. 100.

Madisonburg, a post-village of Center co., Pa., in a fertile valley, 15 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. 250.

Madison Center, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., about 40 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 150.

Madison City, Ohio. See Heno.

Madison Court-House, Madison co., Va. See Madison.

Madison Lake, a banking post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., in a farming and lumbering region, 15 miles by rail E. by N. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Madison Mills, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, 10 miles NE. of Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 250.

Madison Mills, a post-station of Madison co., Va.

Madison, Mount, N.H., a peak of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, in Coos co. Its altitude is 5380 feet. It is a few miles N. of Mount Washington.

Madison Pass, or **Raynolds Pass,** a depression in the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary between Madison co., Mont., and Oneida co., Idaho, leading from the Snake Valley, by way of Henry's Lake, over a smooth grassy lawn into the Lower Madison Valley. This pass is at an elevation of 6911 feet above the sea.

Madison River, or **Fork,** Mont., one of the headstreams of the Missouri River, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 111° W., at an elevation of 8300 feet above the sea-level, runs nearly northward through Madison co., passes through several deep cañons interspersed with pictu-

resque valleys, and unites with the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri at the Three Forks, on the W. border of Gallatin co. It is about 230 miles long.

Madison Run, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., 26 miles by rail NE. of Charlottesville.

Madison Springs, a post-station of Madison co., Ga., 8 miles from Franklin Springs.

Madison Station, or **Madison,** a post-town of Madison co., Ala., on the Southern R., 10 miles SW. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Madison Station, a banking post-town of Madison co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles NNE. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Madisonville, a banking city, capital of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 38 miles S. of Henderson. It has coal-mines, tobacco-factories, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3628.

Madisonville, a post-town of St. Tammany parish, La., on the navigable Chefonte River, about 2 miles N. of Lake Pontchartrain and 32 miles N. of New Orleans. It has a ship-yard, saw-mills, etc. Steamboats ply between this place and New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 779.

Madisonville, a post-village of Ralls co., Mo., on Spencer Creek, 22 miles SSW. of Hannibal. Pop. 75.

Madisonville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 9 miles NE. of Cincinnati. It has lumber-mills, manufactures of blankets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3140.

Madisonville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 15 miles ESE. of Scranton. Pop. 60.

Madisonville, a banking post-village, capital of Monroe co., Tenn., 45 miles SW. of Knoxville, on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. Pop. about 400.

Madisonville, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co., Tex., 28 miles NW. of Huntsville. Pop. about 500.

Madisonville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 5 miles S. of Pamplin City.

Madiswyl, mȧ'dis-wēel', a commune of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles NE. of Bern. Pop. about 3000.

Madoc, or **Hastings,** a banking post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on Deer Creek and on the Grand Trunk R., 27 miles N. of Belleville. It contains flouring- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1157.

Madonian Mountains, a group in Sicily, extending for about 16 miles NW. and SE., betweeen the rivers Grande and Pollina. The highest summit is the Pizzo Antenna, 6470 feet.

Madonna, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. about 125.

Madonnaville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., about 28 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo.

Madras, mȧ-drass', a maritime city of British India, capital of the province of Madras, on the Bay of Bengal (Coromandel Coast). Lat. of observatory, 13° 4′ 8″ N.; lon. 80° 14′ 50″ E. It is situated on an open shore, exposed to the heavy swell of the sea. Great breakwaters have been constructed to render the harbor more secure, and engineering works are still in progress. The commercial quarter of Madras is located in what is called the Black Town, which is very closely and irregularly built on low ground. The public offices (court-house, admiralty-building, custom-house) and business houses which line the beach are stately structures. South of the Black Town is the citadel, Fort St. George, which may be considered the nucleus of the city. It is garrisoned by native and British troops. Here are the offices of the civil and military administration, St. Mary's Church, the oldest English church in India, government house, cathedral of St. George, etc. South of Fort St. George is an island, formed by the Cooum River, which serves as a military parade ground. Beyond this, to the S. and W., are thickly peopled residential quarters, succeeded by suburban sections, bearing native names. Back of the Black Town are also extensive suburbs. In the extreme S. is the former Portuguese town of São Thomé. On the outskirts of the city are great tanks. The mansions of the Europeans are largely located in park-like places called "compounds." Madras has a number of handsome edifices, such as the Government House, St. George's cathedral, the Scottish church of St. Andrew, the university buildings, the new law courts, Patcheappah's Hall, Memorial Hall, and the Chepauk Palace. There is a large arsenal. Besides the university (an examining institution), Madras possesses Presidency College, schools of law, medicine, agriculture, engineering and art, Victoria Technical Institute, a teachers' college, the Madras Christian College, a botanical garden, a valuable museum, physical observatory, etc. Madras is an Anglican bishop's see and São Thomé has a Roman Catholic bishop. There are a number of Christian churches. The city is supplied with water from reservoirs fed by the Cortelliar River. It has a large public park. Madras carries on an extensive commerce. It exports coffee, rice, cotton, indigo, hides, etc. Its manufacturing industries are unimportant, except in the production of the well-known cotton "Madrases." There are dye-works, tanneries, potteries, breweries, glass-works, etc.

The English began establishing themselves at Madras in 1639. It soon became their chief station on the Coromandel Coast. In 1746 it was taken by the French, who kept it until 1749, when the place was restored to the English. In the latter year São Thomé, founded by the Portuguese as early as 1504, was annexed. In 1758–59 the place was unsuccessfully besieged by the French. Pop. in 1901, 509,397, nearly four-fifths Hindus, one-eighth Mohammedans, and nearly one-tenth Christians.

Madras, one of the great provinces of British India, formerly styled a presidency. It comprises the extreme southern part of the peninsula of India and the eastern part as far N. nearly as the parallel of 21° N. lat., together with a narrow strip extending northward along the W. coast as far as the parallel of 14°. About the middle of the province there is a projection which extends W. to within 100 miles of the Arabian Sea. Part of the coast-land on the Bay of Bengal is known as the Coromandel Coast and that on the Arabian Sea is part of the Malabar Coast. The province embraces the old Carnatic (in the SE.). Madras borders on Bengal (Orissa), the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Bombay. Area, exclusive of the native states, 141,726 sq. m. Area of the native states, 9969 sq. m. These states are Travancore, Cochin, Pudukota, Karnul, and Bellary. Pop. of the province in 1901, exclusive of native states, 38,209,436; of the native states, 4,188,088. A large part of Madras belongs to the great South Indian interior plateau of the Deccan. This is flanked on the E. by the range of the Eastern Ghats, between which and the Bay of Bengal is the broad Coromandel lowland. Along the Malabar Coast extend the Western Ghats. In the S., where the two ranges converge, are the Nilgiri Hills, forming a connecting link between them. The principal rivers of Madras are the Godavery and Kistna, with their tributaries, and the Pennar, Palar, and Cavery, and Coleroon (an arm of the Cavery). The rivers pour their waters into the Bay of Bengal. The principal crops are millet and rice, a great part of the artificially irrigated land, which is very extensive, being devoted to the latter. Oil-seeds, cotton, and pulse are extensively raised. Among other crops are sugar, indigo, tobacco, coffee, tea, and cinchona. There are extensive forests, yielding teak, ebony, and other valuable timber trees. Among the minerals are gold and diamonds. The bulk of the inhabitants belong to the Telugu and Tamil branches of the Dravidian (non-Aryan) stock. The governor of Madras receives his appointment from the Crown. The seat of the administration is the city of Madras.

Madras, a village of Coweta co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Madras, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 50.

Madre de Dios (mȧ'drȧ dȧ dee'oce) **Archipelago,** western Patagonia (Chile), is between lat. 50° and 51° S. and about lon. 75° W., separated from the main-land and from Hanover and Chatham islands by Concepción strait.

Madre de Dios River, South America, rises in southeastern Peru, flows NE. through Bolivia, and joins the Beni, with a width of three-quarters of a mile, a short distance above the confluence of the latter with the Mamoré. Length, estimated at about 850 miles; the stream is in most parts navigable.

Madrid, mȧ-drid' (Sp. pron. mȧ-dreen', almost mȧth-reeth'), the capital city of Spain and the seat of the captain-general of New Castile, in a province of its own name, on the Manzanares, in the centre of the peninsula, lat. (observatory) 40° 24′ 29″ N., lon. 3° 41′ 15″ W., 2150 feet above sea-level. The city, which is one of the finest capitals of Europe, is built on several low and irregular sand-hills and is surrounded by a barren and extensive plain, which, except on the SW., has no visible limit but the horizon. The streets of the old town are narrow, crooked, and dingy, but the newer quarters, which extend into the heart of the city, are laid out in fine boulevards, capacious squares, and promenades. The focal point of life and commerce is the Puerta del Sol, one of the old gate-ways, and the principal plaza in Madrid. Other squares are the Plaza Mayor (or Plaza de la Constitución), containing the equestrian statue of Philip III., probably the finest monumental work of the capital, and in which were for a long time conducted spectacular and other shows, tournaments, and executions; the Plaza de Oriente, with an equestrian statue of Philip IV., on one side of which is the royal theatre, accommodating 2400 persons, and on another the royal palace,—a massive granite building 500 feet in length—containing a library of upward of 100,000 volumes and a rare collection of tapestries;

the Plaza de la Independencia, surrounded by stately private edifices; and the Plaza de Toros, occupied by the huge bull-ring, which has a diameter of 335 feet and gives accommodation to 14,000 spectators. The most famous promenades, which are among the finest in Europe and exhibit the life of fashion and wealth of the capital in a way seen in but few cities, are the Prado, the Paseo de Recoletos, and the Paseo de la Castellana, which are flanked by palatial residences and by some of the most renowned institutions of the city. Among these are the Museo del Prado, or national museum of paintings and sculptures, containing one of the finest collections of the world, especially rich in the treasures of the Spanish school of painting and particularly the works of Velazquez; the palace of the national library (with about 1,000,000 printed volumes) and of the museums of natural history, national archæology, and of modern art; the mint, and the Bank of Spain. Towards the eastern limits of the city is the Park of Madrid, formerly known as Buen Retiro, a pleasure ground of 260 acres, adjoined on one side by the botanical garden. The gardens of the royal palace, known as the Campo del Moro, which were first laid out by Philip II. in 1556, cover the space between the palace and the Manzanares River. Among the remaining notable institutions and buildings of Madrid are the Casa de Ayuntamiento (or city-hall), the palace of the Cortes, exchange, naval museum, armory (with a world-renowned collection of arms and armor, founded by Charles V. and placed in Madrid by Philip II.), artillery museum, and the royal stables. Foremost among the educational institutions is the university, formerly at Alcalá de Henares, but removed to Madrid in 1836. It contains a library of upward of 200,000 volumes. In 1900–01 its courses were attended by 5118 students. Madrid possesses schools of music, architecture, and industrial arts, a royal observatory, a military institute, geographical and statistical institute, and various other learned associations. Among the ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedral, the church of St. Francis the Great, partially modelled after the Pantheon at Rome and recognized as the national Pantheon, and the church of San Jerónimo.

Madrid has one of the worst climates of any city in Europe, being visited by frequent cold and almost icy blasts sweeping off from the Sierra de Guadarama, which have given rise to various forms of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Throughout many months of the year the range of temperature is within a few hours 35 degrees. The average annual temperature is 58°, with extremes in winter of 9° and in summer of 110°. The city is supplied with water from the Sierra de Guadarama, from a locality, Lozoya, 42 miles distant. The chief industrial establishments are the manufactories of tobacco (National Tobacco Factory, with upward of 2000 hands), carpets, tapestry, jewelry, leather, musical instruments, perfumery, etc.

Madrid was made the capital of Spain by Philip II. in 1561. Pop. in 1900, 539,585.

Madrid, a province of Spain, in New Castile. Capital, Madrid. Pop. in 1897, 737,444.

Mad'rid, a banking post-town of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles NW. of Des Moines. It has brick- and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Madrid, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Me., about 56 miles NW. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Madrid, a banking post-village of Perkins co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 35.

Madrid, a banking post-village in Madrid township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River and on the Rutland R., 17 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a woollen-factory and manufactures of butter, etc. The river here affords water-power. Pop. in 1900, about 800; of the town, 1668.

Madridejos, mȧd-re-ᴅȧ'ʜoce, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 7158.

Madrid Springs, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 17 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 100.

Madrigal, mȧd-re-gȧl', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles NNW. of Ávila. Pop. about 3500. It is memorable as the birthplace of Isabella of Castile.

Mad River, Cal., rises in Trinity co. and enters the Pacific Ocean about 12 miles N. of Eureka.

Mad River, N.H., a small stream in Grafton co., enters the Pemigewasset River 6 miles above Plymouth.

Mad River, Ohio, rises in Logan co. and enters the Miami River at Dayton. Length, about 100 miles.

Mad River, Vt., rises in the Green Mountains and enters the Winooski River 7 miles below Montpelier.

Madriver, a post-station of Clark co., Ohio.

Madron, a town of England, in Cornwall, nearly adjoining Penzance. Pop. in 1901, 3486.

Madrone, mȧ-dro'nȧ, a post-station of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Madruga, mȧ-droo'gȧ, a city and watering-place of Havana province, Cuba, 47 miles by rail SE. by E. of Havana. Its mineral springs include some of dietetic value. It lies in a beautiful valley with high hills, and produces much rice and sugar-cane, but little tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 2004.

Madura, mȧ-doo'rȧ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately NE. of Java, with which it is closely connected under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S. Area, about 1700 sq. m. With some dependencies it constitutes a residency having an area of about 2000 sq. m. Principal settlements are Bankalan, Sumanap, and Pamakasan. Pop. of the residency in 1895, 1,630,510, including 578 Europeans. The Madurese is a dialect of the Javanese language. The Strait of Madura, a narrow channel, separates the island of Madura, at its W. end, from Java.

Madura, mȧ'doo-rȧ (anc. *Modura*), a city of India, capital of a district of its own name, 270 miles SW. of Madras. It was until recently enclosed by strong walls. Here are some of the most remarkable of Hindu edifices. They include a great temple, an extraordinary architectural complex, with its pyramidal gate-towers and its structures supported by numberless sculptured piers and columns, and a magnificent palace. The town is the seat of successful Christian missions. Madura figures prominently in the ancient history of India and was known to the Greeks and Romans. Pop. in 1901, 105,501.

Mæander, a river of Asia Minor. See Menderes.

Maebashi, mȧ-ȧ-bȧ'she, a town of Japan, capital of Gumma prefecture, 68 miles by rail NW. by N. of Tokyo. It is an important centre of the silk trade. Pop. in 1899, 33,209.

Maella, mȧ-ȇl'yȧ, a town of Spain, province and 68 miles SE. of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Maelström. See Malström.

Maentwrog, a village of Merionethshire, Wales, 3 miles by road from Ffestiniog.

Mæotis Palus, the ancient name of the Sea of Azov.

Maesteg, mīs'tĕg, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 8 miles SE. of Neath. Pop. in 1901, 15,012, mainly engaged in coal-mining.

Maestricht, mȧs'trikt (Dutch, *Maastricht,* mȧs'trɪkt; anc. *Trajec'tum ad Mo'sam, Trajec'tum Supe'rius*), a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Limburg, on the left bank of the Meuse, 56 miles E. of Brussels and 52 miles W. by S. of Cologne. Lat. 50° 51′ N.; lon. 5° 41′ E. Among the noteworthy buildings are the town-hall, the church of St. Servatius (Hoofdkerk), founded in the second half of the seventh century and dating back in some part of its present structural form to the eleventh century, the oldest church in the Netherlands; the church of St. John, with a fine tower; and the church of Our Lady. Maestricht has whiskey distilleries and breweries and manufactures of cloth, arms, soap, earthenware, and glass. The town is especially noted for its immense (former) quarries of calcareous tufa (or "chalk"), already worked in ancient times, forming a labyrinth 15 miles long beneath the neighboring Petersberg. Pop. in 1899, 34,399.

Maesyck, a village of Belgium. See Maasejck.

Maeystown, māz'tŏwn, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop. 200.

Mafeking, mȧ-fe-king', a town of British Bechuanaland, south Africa, on the Molopo River and on the railroad from the Cape, about 95 miles (direct) NE. by N. of Vryburg. Elevation, 4194 feet. Mafeking was closely but ineffectually besieged by the Boers in 1899–1900.

Mafeteng, mȧ-fe-teng', a village in the SW. part of Basutoland, south Africa, about 38 miles (direct) SSW. of Maseru.

Maffersdorf, mȧf'fẹrs-dorf', a manufacturing place of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 57 miles NNE. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 6570.

Mafra, mȧ'frȧ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 miles NW. of Lisbon. It is celebrated for its vast and magnificent pile of buildings, erected by John V. in 1717–31, in imitation of the Escorial of Spain. It is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring 820 feet by 720 ft., and includes a splendid church, a royal palace, a college with a library of about 30,000 volumes, and a monastery. Pop. in 1900, 4794.

Magadino, mȧ-gȧ-dee'no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino, 5½ miles SW. of Bellinzona. Pop. about 800.

Magadoxo, mag-ȧ-dox'o (Port. pron. mȧ-gȧ-do'sho), written also **Magadoxa, Mukdisha,** mŭk-dee'shȧ, and **Mogdishu,** a maritime and commercial town of eastern Africa, Italian Somaliland, between Cape Guardafui and the river Juba, on the Indian Ocean. It has an active

export trade in the products of the region, but the place is much less important than formerly. There are remains of mediæval Mohammedan architecture. Pop. 6000–8000.

Magaguadavic, mȧ'gȧ-gwȧ-dȧ-veek', a river of New Brunswick, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay 4 miles below the town of St. George. It is about 100 miles long.

Magalang, mȧ-gȧ-lȧng', a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 19 miles from Bacolor. Pop. 8262.

Magalhães, Strait of. See MAGELLAN.

Magalia, mȧ-gail'yȧ, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., about 56 miles N. of Marysville. Pop. 100.

Magaliesberg, a mountain-chain of the Transvaal Colony, N. of the Witwatersrand. It trends nearly E. and W., to the W. of Pretoria. Here rise tributaries of the Limpopo.

Magallanes, mȧ-gȧl-yȧ'nĕs, a territory in the extreme S. of Chile, comprising all S. of lat. 47° S. to Cape Horn and including a multitude of islets, all of the Strait of Magellan, the W. half of Tierra del Fuego, and the greater part of the rest of the Fuegian Archipelago. Area, 75,000 sq. m. The islands are separated by very deep channels with rocky coasts; the coasts are penetrated by deep fjords, which ramify inland. The scenery is grand and varied, somewhat resembling that of Norway. Numerous glaciers are found. There are a few settlements on the coast, the most important being Punta Arenas, the capital. Pop. in 1895, 5170.

Magallanes, Strait of. See MAGELLAN.

Magallón, mȧ-gȧl-yōn', a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 35 miles WNW. of Saragossa.

Magalloway River. See MARGALLAWAY RIVER.

Magan, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Maganetawan, mȧ'gȧ-nĕt-ȧ-wȧn', a river of Ontario, rises about lat. 45° 30' N., lon. 79° W., and falls into Georgian Bay through Byng Inlet. Length, 100 miles.

Magangué, mȧ-gȧn-gȧ', a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar, 100 miles SE. of Cartagena. Pop. about 4000. Large fairs are held here.

Magazine, a banking post-village of Mobile co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Magazine, a post-town of Logan co., Ark., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles SW. of Paris. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 897.

Mag'dala, a fortified town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, on the plateau of Talanta, lat. 11° 20' N. It was stormed by the British, April 13, 1868, and completely demolished. The new town has acquired some importance. Altitude, 9110 feet.

Magdalen (mag'dȧ-lĕn) **Channel** (or **Sound**), Tierra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magellan, between Clarence and Dawson islands. Off its SE. coast is Mount Sarmiento.

Magdalena, an island off the coast of Sardinia. See MADDALENA, LA.

Magdalena, a bay of Lower California, in which is the island of Santa Margarita.

Magdalena, mag-dȧ-lee'nȧ or mȧg-dȧ-lä'nȧ (Fr. and native name, *Fatuhiva*, fä-too-hee'vȧ), the most southern of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean. It has a harbor on its S. side.

Magdalena, an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verde.

Magdalena, mag-dȧ-lee'nȧ (Sp. pron. mȧg-dȧ-lä'nȧ), the principal river of Colombia, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course, estimated at 950 miles. Principal tributaries are the Cauca on the left and the Sogamoso on the right. Above Mompoz it divides, to enclose the island of Morales, 40 miles in length. Its current is very rapid and its navigation difficult, but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of Colombia and the sea. River steamers ascend regularly from Barranquilla to Honda, about 600 miles, where navigation is arrested by a series of rapids, around which a railroad has been constructed. The upper Magdalena is again navigable to Neiva. The delta-arms are much obstructed and the chief entry of merchandise is made via Sabanilla and a connecting railroad to Barranquilla.

Magdalena, the most northern department of Colombia, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, into which the Goajira peninsula projects, NW. of the Gulf of Venezuela. Area, 27,000 sq. m. On the W. boundary is the Magdalena River and on the E. boundary the Andes stretch from S. to N.; in the N. is an independent mountain-system, with the lofty Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, estimated to be from 17,000 to 19,000 feet in height. The central and western portions are low plains, with forests, *llanos*, and some swamps. The chief industries are grazing and agriculture; maize, sugar, cacao, and coffee are produced. Capital, Santa Marta. Goajira peninsula was awarded by arbitration to Colombia in 1891 and was incorporated with the department of Magdalena.

Magdalena, a post-village of Socorro co., N. Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 300.

Magdalena, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Buenos Aires, 20 miles E. by S. of La Plata, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 4000.

Magdalena, a town of northeastern Bolivia, in the department of Beni and on the San Miguel River.

Magdalena, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on a branch of the Sonora River and on the Sonora R., 110 miles S. of Tucson, Ariz. The stationary population is about 1500, but at the festival of San Francisco it is increased to 10,000 or 12,000.

Magdalen Islands, a group near the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 54 miles NW. of Cape Breton and 100 miles WSW. of the nearest point of Newfoundland. Coffin's Island, the largest of the group, is 25 miles long, but very narrow. Other islands are Amherst, Wolfe, and Saunders. Gypsum is found in considerable quantity. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is upon the cod-, lobster-, herring- and seal-fisheries. The Magdalen Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian government, constitute an outport, and belong to the district of Gaspé.

Magdeburg, mag'de-bŭrg (Ger. pron. mȧg'dĕh-bŏŏrg'; L. *Magdebur'gum*), a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Saxony and of a government district, on the Elbe, 76 miles WSW. of Berlin. The river here divides into two arms, between which is a third narrow channel. Magdeburg is one of the strongest fortresses of the German Empire. The main portion of the city, the Altstadt, with the suburbs of Wilhelmstadt, Neustadt, Sudenburg and Buckau, lies on the left bank of the Elbe. On the large island formed by the river are the quarter called the Werder and the citadel, and on the right bank is the suburb of Friedrichstadt. The fortifications consist of the citadel, redoubts, and a circle of detached forts. The old town is intersected from N. to S. by a broad thoroughfare, the Breiter Weg, lined with fine shops and quaint seventeenth-century houses. The principal street is the Kaiserstrasse, running parallel with the Breiter Weg, and the chief open places are the Domplatz (or Neumarkt) with the cathedral, the Alte Markt with a monument to Emperor Otho the Great, erected by the municipality in the thirteenth century and recently restored, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Platz with a statue of William I. Among the ecclesiastical buildings, the most noteworthy are the cathedral of Saints Maurice and Catharine, begun in the thirteenth century and completed in the sixteenth, a superb edifice with many tombs and monuments, including the tomb of Archbishop Ernest of Saxony (died in 1513), a masterpiece of Peter Vischer, and those of Otho the Great and his wife Editha; the eleventh-century Romanesque cruciform church of Our Lady; the church of St. Sebastian containing the tomb of Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump; the Gothic church of St. Ulrich, and the new synagogue. The most interesting secular structures are the seventeenth-century town-hall, the old royal palace, now a museum, the various government buildings, the Exchange, and the imperial bank. The educational institutions comprise a pedagogical seminary, an industrial art school, and a technical school. There are a municipal library of about 30,000 volumes, a valuable collection of Saxon archives, and a museum of art.

Magdeburg has large and very diversified industries. There are immense steel-works and machine-shops, forming part of the great Krupp establishment, among whose products are plates and other parts of battleships and projectiles, other establishments turning out iron and steel products and machinery, extensive distilleries, and manufactures of chemicals, chicory, chocolate, tobacco and cigars, ribbons, leather, gloves, and musical instruments. The town is a great centre of the beet-sugar industry. There is a large trade in fine fruits and vegetables. The increase in population has been due in part to the annexation of suburbs. Pop. in 1849, 56,181; in 1890, 202,234; in 1900, 229,663. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants.

Magdeburg became the seat of an archbishop in the tenth century. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it rose to great commercial importance and was a prominent member of the Hansa. It was one of the first cities to adopt the Reformation; the archbishops were succeeded by administrators. In 1631, in the Thirty Years' War, Magdeburg was stormed by the Imperialists under Tilly and Pappenheim, who burned the city to the ground (the cathedral, however, escaping) and slaughtered the inhabitants.

Later in the century Magdeburg was united with the dominions of Brandenburg.

Mägdesprung, a village and rock-pinnacle of the Harz region of Germany, in Anhalt, 3 miles from Alexisbad. It has foundries. Pop. about 400.

Magdunum, the Latin name of MEUNG.

Magé, mȧ-zhȧ′, a town of Brazil, state and 19 miles ENE. of Rio de Janeiro, on the river Magé, near its mouth in the Bay of Rio.

Magee, a post-village of Washington parish, La. The banking point is Amite. Pop. 100.

Magee, a banking post-village of Simpson co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. Pop. about 350.

Magelang, mȧ`ga-lȧng′, a town of Java, capital of the residency of Kedu, 40 miles SW. of Samarang, 1377 feet above sea-level.

Magellan, mȧ-jel′lan (Sp. *Magallanes,* mȧ-gȧl-yȧ′nĕs; Port. *Magalhães,* mȧ-gȧl-yīnsh′), **Strait of,** divides the continent of South America from the islands of Tierra del Fuego. The E. entrance is formed by Cape Virgin, on the main-land, and by Cape Espiritu Santo (Queen Catherine's Foreland), on one of the largest islands composing Tierra del Fuego, extending between lat. 52° 30′ and 55° S. The Pacific termination is opposite Cape Pillar, on Desolation Island. The strait is upward of 300 miles long, between 2½ and 11 miles in width, and is of difficult navigation. The harbor of Punta Arenas is on Brunswick Peninsula. The strait was discovered in 1520 by Magalhães, the great Portuguese navigator, then in the service of Spain.

Magenta, mȧ-jĕn′tȧ, a town of Italy, 15 miles by rail W. of Milan. A great battle was fought here between the Austrians and the allied French and Sardinian army, June 4, 1859, in which the allies were victorious. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7974.

Magerö, mȧ′ghęr-ö`, an island in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. in the North Cape, in lat. 71° 12′ N., lon. 25° 45′ E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lapp families.

Magersfontein, a locality near the western border of the Orange River Colony, N. of the Modder River and S. of Kimberley. The British forces were here defeated by the Boers in Dec., 1899.

Maggia, mȧd′jȧ, a village (and river) of the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, about 7 miles NW. of Locarno. It is in the picturesque Val Maggia.

Maggie, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark.

Maggiore, Lake, Italy. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Maghera, mȧh′ęr-ą, a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 20 miles S. of Coleraine.

Magh`erafelt′, a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 26 miles S. of Coleraine.

Magherno, mȧ-ghĕr′no, a village of Italy, 4 miles ESE. of Pavia.

Magila, a mission-station of German East Africa. Lat. 5° 9′ S.; lon. 38° 48′ E.

Magione, mȧ-jò′nȧ, a village of central Italy, 8 miles WNW. of Perugia.

Maglaj, mȧ-glī′, a town of Bosnia, circle of Dolnja Tuzla, on the river Bosna. Pop. about 3500.

Maglans, or **Magland,** mȧ`glôⁿ′, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Arve, 11 miles ESE. of Bonneville.

Magliano, mȧl-yȧ′no, a village of Italy, 20 miles W. of Rieti.

Magliano (Magliano de' Marsi), a village of Italy, province of Aquila, circle of Avezzano.

Magliano (Magliano Alpi), a village of Italy, Piedmont, 5 miles NW. of Mondovì.

Maglie, mȧl′yȧ, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles ENE. of Gallipoli. Pop. in 1901, 8635.

Maglód, mŏg′lôd`, a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Budapest.

Magna Charta Island, an islet, in the river Thames, about 4 miles below Windsor. The Magna Charta was signed here by King John.

Magnac-Laval, mȧn`yȧk′ lȧ`vȧl′, a small town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles NE. of Bellac.

Magnago, mȧn-yȧ′go, a village of northern Italy, province and W. of Milan.

Magna Græcia. See ITALY (section on *History*).

Magnano, mȧn-yȧ′no, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 9 miles S. of Biella.

Magnavacca, mȧn`yȧ-vȧk′kȧ, a village of Italy, 30 miles ESE. of Ferrara, on the Adriatic Sea.

Magné, mȧn`yȧ′, a commune of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles W. of Niort.

Magnesia, in ancient geography, a coast district in the eastern part of Thessaly, including the peninsula which forms the Gulf of Volo. It contained Mount Pelion and on its NW. borders was Mount Ossa. A part of it, together with some islands, constitutes a nomarchy in the kingdom of Greece.

Magnesia ad Sipylum. See MANISSA.

Magness Mills, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Tenn., 17 miles from McMinnville.

Magnet, a post-village of Perry co., Ind. The banking point is Cannelton. Pop. 100.

Magnet, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line.

Magnetawan, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Canada. The banking point is Burk's Falls, 16 miles distant. Pop. about 350.

Magnetic City, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn.

Magnetic Island, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8′ S.

Magnetic Island, an island on the S. coast of Guatemala.

Magnetic Springs, a post-village of Union co., Ohio. The banking point is Richwood. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Magnisi, mȧn-yee′zee, a promontory on the E. coast of Sicily (harbor of Agosta), 6 miles N. of Syracuse.

Magnolia, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., about 45 miles WSW. of Selma. Pop. 150.

Magnolia, a banking post-town, capital of Columbia co., Ark., 38 miles SW. of Camden, on the Louisiana and Northwestern R. It has cotton-industries and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1614.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Boulder co., Colo.

Magnolia, a post-town of Kent co., Del., about 50 miles S. of Wilmington and 3 miles from Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Magnolia, a post-station of Mitchell co., Ga.

Magnolia, a post-station of Nez Percés co., Idaho.

Magnolia, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., 40 miles NNE. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 33 miles W. of New Albany.

Magnolia, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, on Willow Creek, 6 miles W. of Logan. Pop. about 300.

Magnolia, a post-station of Sedgwick co., Kan.

Magnolia, a post-village of Larue co., Ky., 68 miles S. of Louisville.

Magnolia, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., 12 miles E. of Baton Rouge. Pop. 100.

Magnolia, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 19 miles ENE. of Baltimore and nearly 2 miles from an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 75.

Magnolia, a post-village and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass., on the sea-coast and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles SW. of Gloucester. Here the *Magnolia glauca* grows wild, and it is believed that this is the northernmost natural habitat of any American magnolia.

Magnolia, a banking post-village of Rock co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Magnolia, a banking post-town, capital of Pike co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 98 miles N. of New Orleans. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1038.

Magnolia, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. about 60.

Magnolia, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 500.

Magnolia, a post-town of Duplin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 48 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Magnolia, a banking post-village of Carroll and Stark cos., Ohio, 18 miles by rail NE. of New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Magnolia, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Bishopville. Pop. about 475.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., 12 miles by rail SW. of Norfolk.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W.Va.

Magnolia, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Magnolia township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 27 miles S. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1051; of the village, about 200.

Magnolia Springs, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 300.

Magnolia Springs, a post-village and resort of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 28 miles from Jacksonville. It is surrounded by pine- and orange-groves.

Magnolia Springs, a post-village of Jasper co., Tex., 48 miles N. of Beaumont. Pop. 100.

Magny, mån'yee', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N. of Mantes.

Mágocs, mâ'gotch', a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 15 miles from Fünfkirchen.

Magoffin, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of 300 sq. m. It is intersected by the Licking River. Capital, Salyersville. Pop. in 1890, 9196; in 1900, 12,006.

Magog, a stream of Quebec, flows from Lake Memphremagog and, after a rapid course of 17 miles, joins the St. Francis at Sherbrooke.

Magog, a banking post-village and resort of Stanstead co., Quebec, at the N. end of Lake Memphremagog and on the Canadian Pacific R., 21 miles ESE. of Waterloo. It has good water-power, cotton-, saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3516.

Magog Lake, a lake formed by the Magog River, midway between its source and its discharge, about 9 miles long by 3 miles wide.

Magoons Point, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, on Lake Memphremagog, 5½ miles S. of Georgeville.

Magothy, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. Pop. 75.

Magpie, a rapid river of the co. of Saguenay, Quebec, rises near the source of the East Branch of the Moisic and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N. shore, 6 miles W. of the mouth of the river St. John.

Magra, mâ'grâ (anc. *Macra*), a river of northern Italy, which, after a S. course of 35 miles, enters the Gulf of Genoa 2 miles E. of the Gulf of Spezia.

Magrath, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the St. Mary's River R. The banking point is Lethbridge, 22 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 423.

Magstadt, mâg'stått, a village of Württemberg, 11 miles WSW. of Stuttgart.

Maguari (mâ-gwâ-ree'), **Cape,** South America, the NE. point of the island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon.

Maguelone, mâ'ghẹh-lòn', a peninsula of France, in Hérault, above 1 mile long, about 5 miles from Montpellier. It was the site of an episcopal town of the same name, of some celebrity in the mediæval history of Languedoc.

Maguelone, a lagoon near Montpellier, France.

Maguire's Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, on Colebrook River, 7 miles SE. of Enniskillen.

Magwe, a town of Burma, on the left bank of the Irawadi, about 100 miles N. of Prome. Pop. about 7000.

Magyarország, mŏd'yŏr-or'sâg, the Magyar (Hungarian) name of HUNGARY.

Magyar-Óvár, a town of Hungary. See ALTENBURG, UNGARISH.

Mahabalipuram, mâ-hâ-bâ'le-poo-râm', a village of British India, 35 miles S. of Madras, on the Carnatic coast. Near it are remarkable Hindu temples and excavations.

Mahableshwur, mâ-hâ-blẽsh-wŭr', or **Mahableshwur Hills,** a hill-station of British India, 70 mills SE. of Bombay, in the Ghats of the Konkan. It has an excessively high annual rainfall, averaging 260 inches and exceptionally rising to 500 inches.

Mahadiah, a town of Tunis. See MEHDIA.

Mahaffey, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 22 miles SW. of Clearfield. Pop. in 1900, 741.

Mahaica, mâ-hī'kâ, a town of British Guiana (Demerara), 22 miles SE. of Georgetown, to which a railroad extends.

Mahakkan, a river of Borneo. See KOTI.

Mahalasville, mạ-hā'lăz-vĭl, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., about 35 miles SSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 225.

Mahan, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ala.

Mahanadí, a river of India. See MAHANUDDY.

Mahananda, or **Mahanunda,** a large river of Bengal, rises near Darjiling and, after a generally S. course of 250 miles, joins the Ganges.

Mahanoro, a port on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar.

Mahanoy, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on Mahanoy Creek, about 12 miles S. of Sunbury. Pop. 200.

Mahanoy, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa., is drained by Mahanoy Creek. A ridge called Mahanoy Mountain extends along its NW. border. Pop. in 1900, 6214.

Mahanoy City, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., in a valley bounded on the SE. by the Broad Mountain, 13 mills NNE. of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. Its prosperity is derived from operations in anthracite coal. It has iron- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 13,504.

Mahanoy Creek, Pa., enters the Susquehanna River about 12 miles below Sunbury.

Mahanoy Mountain, Pa., a long ridge in the N. part of Schuylkill co., from which it extends westward into Northumberland co. It forms the northern boundary of the Mahanoy Coal Basin, which is bounded S. by Broad Mountain. Here are rich mines of anthracite.

Mahanoy Plane, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 20 miles WNW. of Tamaqua and 5 miles NW. of Mahanoy City. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 2000.

Mahantango, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 30 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Mahantango Creek, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the Susquehanna River at the SW. extremity of Northumberland co.

Mahantango Mountain, Pa., extends from the Susquehanna River along the northern border of Dauphin co.

Mahanuddy, or **Mahanadi,** mâ'hâ-nŭd'dee, a river of India, which rises in Raipur district, Central Provinces, and pursues a very devious course, at first flowing northeastward and then southeastward, finally through Orissa to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous arms, the divergence of which begins just below Cuttack. The river, in connection with canals, is largely used for irrigation purposes. It has many mouths. Length, 520 miles.

Ma'harg', a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 22 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Mahaska, a county in the southeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the North and South Forks of the Skunk River. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital, Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1890, 28,805; in 1900, 34,273.

Mahaska, a banking post-village of Washington co., Kan., 19 miles by rail NE. by E. of Belleville. Pop. 110.

Mahavilly-Gunga, mâ-hâ-vĭl'le gŭn'gâ, or **Mahavila-Ganga,** the principal river of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the island, flows N. past Kandy, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S. of Trincomali.

Mahdera-Mariam, a town of Abyssinia. Pop. about 4000.

Mahé, mâ'â', the largest island of the Seychelles, covered with high granite mountains. It is 17 miles long. Chief town, Port Victoria (or Mahé).

Mahé, mâ'â', a town of India, belonging to the French, on the Malabar coast, 38 miles NNW. of Calicut. Pop., with adjoining district, about 10,000.

Mahébourg, mâ'â'boor', a town of the island of Mauritius, on a fine bay called Grand-Port, on the SE. coast, 35 miles by rail SE. of Port-Louis. It is also called Grand-Port, but that name properly belongs to a village on the opposite side of the bay.

Mahedia, a town of Tunis. See MEHDIA.

Maherville, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kan.

Mahi, a river of India, flows into the head of the Gulf of Cambay.

Mahim, mâ'heem', a seaport of India, on the W. coast, 50 miles N. of Bombay.

Mahim, a northern suburb of Bombay.

Mahl, a village of Nacogdoches co., Tex. The banking point is Nacogdoches. Pop. 100.

Mahlon, a post-station of Polk co., Neb.

Maholm, ma'hōm, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Mahomet (formerly **Middletown**), a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 38 miles ESE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Mahomet, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., about 45 miles NNW. of Austin.

Mahon, Port, Minorca. See PORT MAHON.

Mahone Bay, a bay on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia, about 35 miles WSW. of Halifax.

Mahone Bay, or **Kinburn,** a post-village and outport of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 6 miles by rail N. of Lunenburg. It has milling- and boat-building industries. Pop. about 800.

Mahoning, a county in the E. part of Ohio, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 413 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mahoning River and is also drained by the Little Beaver River. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Youngstown. Pop. in 1890, 55,979; in 1900, 70,134.

Mahoning, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 11 miles W. of Warren.

Mahoning, a village of Armstrong co., Pa., at the mouth of Mahoning Creek, 55 miles NNE. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 150.

Mahoning, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1457.

Mahoning, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2501.

Mahoning, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2617.

Mahoning, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2319.

Mahoning Creek, Pa., enters the Alleghany River in Armstrong co., about 10 miles above Kittanning.

Mahoning Mountain, Pa., in Carbon co., is situated on the SW. side of the Lehigh River and on the SE. of Mahoning Creek.

Mahoning River rises in Ohio, runs southeastward in Pennsylvania, and unites with the Shenango River in Lawrence co., about 4 miles SW. of Newcastle, to form the Beaver River. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Mahopac, a post-village and summer-resort of Putnam co., N.Y., on Lake Mahopac, a pretty little sheet of water, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 50 miles N. by E. of New York. Elevation, 641 feet. Pop. about 400.

Mahopac Falls, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., 11 miles NE. of Peekskill and 1 mile from Lake Mahopac. Pop. 110.

Mahra, mȧ'rȧ, a state or territory on the S. coast of Arabia, lying E. of Hadramaut. It is the country of the Mahra tribe.

Mahrattas, mȧ-rȧt'tạz, a people of mixed blood, speaking a Hindu language, the Marathi, who live in the western part of the peninsula of India, and who number between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000. Their religion is Hinduism. They rose to great power under a prince named Sivagi in the second half of the seventeenth century at the expense of the Mogul Empire, to whose decline they greatly contributed. Before long the chief power in the Mahratta state was usurped by the prime-minister (or Peshwa). Early in the eighteenth century we find 5 Mahratta states, whose rulers for a time collectively held a dominant position in India—Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Nagpur, and the Peshwa's dominions (capital, Poona). In 1761 the power of the Mahrattas was shattered by the Afghans, and in the course of the next sixty years they succumbed to the British. The states under Mahratta rulers (vassals of the British) are at present Baroda, Gwalior, and Indore.

Mähren, the German name of MORAVIA.

Mährisch - Neustadt, mair'ish noi'ștȧtt (Slavic, *Uncov*), a town of Moravia, 14 miles NNW. of Olmütz. Pop. in 1900, 5090, engaged in the textile industry and in distilling, brewing, the manufacture of sugar, etc.

Mährisch-Ostrau. See OSTRAU, MÄHRISCH.

Mährisch-Schönberg. See SCHÖNBERG, MÄHRISCH.

Mährisch-Trübau. See TRÜBAU, MÄHRISCH.

Mahtowa, a post-hamlet of Carlton co., Minn.

Mahukona, mȧ-hoo-ko'nȧ, a village of Hawaii Island, about 6 miles S. of Upolu Point. It has a convenient landing-place and ships sugar from the Kohala district.

Mahwah, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 30 miles from New York. Pop. 100.

Maiche, mȧsh, an industrial town of France, in Doubs, near the Swiss frontier, 7 miles from Saint-Hippolyte.

Maida, mī'dȧ, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 7 miles SE. of Nicastro. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Maidanpek, a mining town of Servia, in the valley of the Pek, 70 miles ESE. of Belgrade. There are rich deposits of copper and iron here. Pop. about 1200.

Maiden, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. The banking point is Lewistown.

Maiden, a post-town of Catawba co., N.C., on the Carolina and Northwestern R. The banking point is Newton. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Maiden Creek, Pa., enters the Schuylkill 7 miles N. of Reading.

Maiden Creek, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Maiden Creek township, on a stream of the same name and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles N. of Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1639; of the village, about 180.

Maidenhead, a municipal borough of England, in Berkshire, beautifully situated on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 26 miles W. of London. It is an ancient town. Pop. in 1901, 12,980.

Maiden Rock, a banking post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on the N. shore of Lake Pepin, at the mouth of the Rush River, about 15 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn., on the Burlington Route. Here is a rocky bluff about 400 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Maiden Rock, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1187.

Maidens, a cluster of rocks off the E. coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea, 6 miles ENE. of Larne. Lat. of light, 54° 56′ N.; lon. 5° 44′ W.

Maidstone, mȧd'stọn, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the co. of Kent, attractively situated on the Medway, here crossed by a fine bridge, 7½ miles ESE. of Rochester. The principal buildings are the mediæval church of All Saints, the College of All Saints, and the curious sixteenth-century manor-house, which contains a valuable museum. The former palace of the archbishops of Canterbury is now used as the home of the schools of art and music maintained by the municipality. There are breweries and oil- and paper-mills. Pop. in 1901, 33,516.

Maidstone, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., 75 miles NE. of Montpelier, is bounded E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 206. Here is Maidstone Lake, a summer-resort, 7 miles NW. of Guildhall.

Maidstone, or **Maidstone Cross,** a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 12 miles SE. of Windsor. Pop. about 200.

Maidsville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., 20 miles NNE. of Fairmont.

Maienfeld, mī'ẹn-fẽlt, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 1 mile from Ragatz. Pop. about 1250. Elevation, 1725 feet.

Maihingen, mī'ing-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, district of Swabia, near Wallerstein. Here is a library of the princes of Öttingen-Wallerstein, supposed to number 100,000 volumes.

Maiko, a fashionable seaside-resort of Japan, near Hiroshima.

Maikop, mī'kop, a town of Russia, territory of Kuban, Ciscaucasia. Pop. in 1897, 34,191. It is a rapidly growing trading place.

Mailleraye, La, lȧ mī'rȧ' (L. *Mespiletum*), a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles WNW. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine.

Maillezais, mī'zȧ', a small town of France, in Vendée, 7 miles SSE. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Maimachin, mī-mȧ-chin', a village of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiakhta, on the Russian frontier, and an entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia.

Maimansingh, British India. See MYMUNSINGH.

Maimene, or **Maimana,** a town of northern Afghanistan, about 70 miles SSW. of Andkhui. It was until recently the populous capital of a khanate. Pop. about 2000.

Main, mȧn (Ger. pron. mīn; anc. *Mœnus*), a river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtelgebirge, northern Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., and joins the Rhine opposite Mainz, with a width of 700 feet. Length, 300 miles. It is navigable from the Regnitz to the Rhine (240 miles) and is canalized between Mainz and Frankfort. Chief affluents, on the left, the Regnitz (which, with the Ludwig Canal, connecting it with the Altmühl, secures communication with the Danube) and Tauber, and on the right, the Saale. The principal towns on its banks are Würzburg and Frankfort.

Main, mȧn, a river of Ireland, co. of Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 miles.

Main, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Maina, mī'nȧ, or **Mani,** mȧ'nee, a district of Greece, in the Morea, between the Gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, comprising the greater part of the nomarchy of Laconia. The inhabitants, called Mainotes, were never fully conquered by the Turks.

Main à Dieu, mȧnᵉ' ȧ dee'uh', also called **Men'a-doo',** a post-village and outport of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 26 miles SE. of Sydney. Pop. about 500.

Mainau, mī'nŏw, an island in the Lake of Constance, belonging to the grand duke of Baden. It has a castle and park.

Mainbernheim, mīn-bẽrn'hīme, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles ESE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1300.

Mainburg, mīn'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Bavaria, 27 miles SSW. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2500.

Maine, mȧn, a river of France, joins the Sèvre-Nantaise about 4 miles above Nantes. Length, 30 miles.

Maine, a river of France, formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarthe, falls into the Loire on the right near Angers, after a navigable course of 7 miles.

Maine, mȧn, a river of Kerry co., Ireland, after a course of about 18 miles, falls into Castlemaine Harbor.

Maine, an ancient province of France, bounded N. by Normandy, E. by Orléannais, and S. by Anjou and Touraine. With Perche it constituted a general government. Its capital was Le Mans. It is now included in the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne.

Maine, one of the New England states and the northeasternmost state of the American Union, bounded N. by Quebec, E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hampshire and Quebec. Its NW. boundary follows for some distance the crest of a range of low moun-

tains, a parallel outlier of the Canadian Notre Dame range. Leaving this crest, the line follows the SW. branch of the river St. John for some distance northeastward, and then takes a direct NE. course to near lat. 47° 30′ N., the most northerly portion of the eastern United States. Thence eastward the rivers St. Francis and St. John bound the state on the N. The eastern boundary ascends the river St. Croix to its source, and thence strikes directly N. until the river St. John is reached. The coast of Maine (about 250 miles long in a direct line) is indented deeply by many bays and inlets, which increase the actual coast-line to upward of 2000 miles and afford unrivalled harbor-facilities for shipping. Off the coast there are numerous islands belonging to the state. Area of the land-surface, 29,895 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, about 3100 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The northern portion of the state consists largely of a wilderness of forest-land covered with pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, and deciduous trees of various species, the abode of the moose (or true elk), the black bear, and various fur-bearing and game animals, and the resort of the trapper, the sportsman, and the lumberman. Until recently the primeval forest covered three-fourths of the state's area, but extensive lumbering has materially lessened the woodland, thinned the forest into second and third growths, and introduced extensive clearings, many of which have been put to agricultural uses. In the more largely forested sections the permanent inhabitants are few, except in the NE., where the fertile soil of Aroostook co. has attracted settlers and developed a hardy and prosperous class of farmers and mechanics. All parts of the state abound in beautiful lakes, famed for their trout, pickerel, and pike. In the N. and NW. are groups of detached mountains, which belong to the Appalachian system and are in part more or less directly connected with the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Mount Katahdin, the highest peak in the state, situated in its north-central part, reaches an elevation of 5200 feet. Other noteworthy elevations are Mars Hill, on the E. line; Sugar Loaf, on the river Seboois; Saddleback, Bigelow (3600 ft.), Bald, Kineo (on Moosehead Lake, 1760 ft.), Spencer, Abraham (3387 ft.), Culcusso, Mucalsca, White Cap, and the Aroostook and Travellers' mountains. The southern half of the state is of varied character, seldom much broken in surface, but with tracts of great fertility and others of small agricultural value, the latter found especially southeastward.

Rivers, Lakes, etc.—The Penobscot is the largest river, and is navigable for ships, except in winter, to Bangor (60 miles from the sea), while its upper waters are navigated by small steamboats. Parallel with the lower course of the Penobscot is the Kennebec, which is navigable as far as Waterville, 68 miles from the sea. Various other rivers as well as lakes afford steam navigation. The Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, Aroostook, and Walloostook (or St. John) are important streams. The water-power of the principal streams is constant and is extensively employed by manufacturers. Of the hundreds of lakes which are scattered over the greater part of the area of the state, and which are in the main of glacial origin, the principal or better known are Moosehead, Chesuncook, Schoodic, Grand, Rangeley, Eagle, and Sebago. The fresh waters of Maine are estimated to cover one-tenth of its area.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The water-falls, mountains, wild forests, and countless lakes of Maine, with the cool summer climate of the north, afford attractions to the tourists which are more and more widely appreciated every year; and the charms of its bold and rocky sea-coast, with its thousand bays, its bold promontories, and its picturesque islands, are well known to artists. The fishing- and hunting-grounds about Moosehead Lake, the grand solitude of Mount Katahdin, and the varied combinations of beauty and sublimity on the coast at Mount Desert Island (on which is the summer-resort of Bar Harbor), Kennebunkport, and Casco Bay (on which is situated Portland), are especially noteworthy.

Geology, Mineral Resources.—Seemingly the greater part of the surface strata of Maine are of Archæan age; but Silurian rocks cover a large part of the N. and NE., with smaller areas in the SE. and SW. and elsewhere. Overlying the Silurian there are in places wide belts of Devonian strata. A vast section is covered with glacial drift or bears evidence of having undergone extensive glaciation. The mineral wealth of the state has so far been but imperfectly developed. Thomaston, Rockland, Camden, and other counties burn and export large quantities of lime of excellent quality and there is much good building-stone. The granites of Hallowell, Bath, Rockland, Thomaston, Dix Island, Calais, and many other points have long been noted for their excellent or superior quality and have contributed materially to the resources of the state. Roofing-slates are found in abundance. The metallic minerals include iron (much of it magnetic), lead, zinc, and silver, but the deposits are not so rich as to have prompted large mining enterprises. The granite output in 1899 amounted to $1,321,080.

Climate, Soil, and Agriculture.—The great drawback to agriculture in Maine is the shortness of its summers; but the heavy snows prevent the ground from freezing deeply, and in the spring vegetation advances with exceedingly rapid steps. The hay and potato crops are of especial excellence in point of quality and quantity, and both afford a large surplus for export. Maize does well southward, and in the NE. winter wheat is a favored crop. The oats are of a superior quality. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: oats, 5,257,612 bushels; buckwheat, 719,760 bushels; corn, 440,244 bushels; barley, 315,319 bushels; wheat, 40,755 bushels; rye, 17,080 bushels; potatoes, 6,200,208 bushels; and hay, 843,997 tons. The apple-tree is hardy and productive in Maine, and much attention is given to its cultivation. The state breeds many horses and cattle for the markets of other states, and its dairy-products are of great value. The wool-clip is large and of good quality, the quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained in 1900 amounting to 1,483,008 pounds. The aggregate value of the blueberries and huckleberries gathered from the waste lands and exported, both in the fresh and canned state, is very large, the value of the canned product alone amounting to upward of $100,000. The production of sugar from beets has been undertaken with profit.

Forest Products.—Maine has afforded very large quantities of the noble white (or Weymouth) pine, so highly prized by house- and ship-builders, but the production of this timber is now comparatively small and Maine has fallen from her rank as the first timber-producing state of the Union. But the lumber-industry is still very large and the state cuts, saws, and sells immense amounts of planks, deals, boards, scantlings, palings, laths, clap-boards, shingles, shooks, heading, ship-timber, furniture- and chair-stock, wooden-ware, carriage-stuff, and the like. Spruce, hemlock, cedar, beech, birch, hard maple, and black and white ash are the most abundant of the useful timber-trees. The forest products include potash, charcoal, firewood, tanners' bark (principally hemlock), and maple sugar, the last three having a large aggregate value. Oak timber is found near the coast, but is not especially abundant in the interior. The total woodland still covers nearly 80 per cent. of the area of the state; the largest forest tracts are of spruce, especially in the regions drained by the Androscoggin, Penobscot, and St. John rivers. The lumber-products of the state in 1900 were valued at $13,489,401. The rivers afford excellent facilities for the floating, rafting, sawing, and shipping of logs and lumber.

Fisheries and other Maritime Pursuits have naturally been prosecuted to a great extent here, on account of the excellent harbor-facilities presented by the deeply convoluted coast-line and the numerous navigable rivers and estuaries. The principal food-fishes taken are cod, mackerel, hake, herring, haddock, halibut, etc.; and a great number of unmerchantable or oil-producing fishes (chiefly the menhaden) are taken and utilized in the manufacture of oil and fish guano. Salmon are caught quite largely in the Penobscot and some of the other waters. The lobster-catch of Maine is very important, and canned lobster is extensively prepared for the general market. About 20,000 persons were in 1900 engaged in the sea- and shore-fisheries, bringing in an aggregate product of several million dollars. More than one-half of this amount is returned by the canned-sardine industry. Ship-building is still a leading pursuit in the coast towns, whose population is largely engaged in maritime pursuits and especially in the coasting trade. Maine owns many vessels employed in her own proper commerce, as well as in that of the other Atlantic states and in trade with the West Indies. The total tonnage launched in 1900 was upward of 58,000 tons.

Manufactures.—The important manufactures of lumber and lime, the building-stone industry, ship-building, etc., have already been alluded to. The great seats of the lumber-trade are Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford, Calais, Eastport, Fairfield, and Lewiston; those of ship-building are Bath, Bangor, Belfast, Calais, and other maritime towns. The cotton manufacture has its chief seats at Lewiston, Augusta, Biddeford, Brunswick, Waterville, etc., and is one of the leading industrial interests of the state. Woollens are manufactured at many points, chiefly for domestic use. The leather manufacture has assumed large proportions. Other considerable industries are the manufacture of scythes, axes, farming-implements, boots and shoes, paper and wood-pulp, bagging, cordage, spars, ship's furniture, glass, pottery, bricks, machinery, fish oil, fish guano, pickles, charcoal, starch, soap, and countless articles of wood, such as pegs, spools, slats, household wares, shuttles,

lasts, furniture, barrels, shooks, kegs, small joinery, and turners' work. The canning of lobsters, fish, green corn, fruits, and vegetables for food is an extensive business and now ranks as one of the first industries of the state. Almost every community has its manufacturing pursuits and, although they are in many cases conducted upon a small scale, the total result is very great.

Commerce.—The exports of Maine include, in addition to lumber and the product of the fisheries and canning-establishments, a large proportion of the miscellaneous manufactured products of the state, as well as cattle, hay, potatoes, wool, and dairy-products. Ice is also gathered on a very large scale, and its collection, storage, and export afford profitable employment. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the value of the exports passing through the different ports was $15,263,129.

Railroads.—Maine is traversed by railroads which form important links in the great chain of communication extending from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Montreal southwestward to central Texas and westward to the Pacific coast. Portland is the great railroad centre of the state. In 1841 there were only 11 miles of railroad; in 1846, 62 miles; in 1850, 245 miles; in 1860, 472 miles; in 1870, 786 miles; in 1875, 980 miles; in 1890, 1377 miles; and in 1900, 1923 miles.

Counties, Cities and Towns, etc.—Maine has 16 counties, as follows: Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. The chief cities and towns are Portland, the principal seaport, on Casco Bay (pop. in 1900, 50,145); Lewiston, a principal seat of the cotton manufacture (pop. 23,761); Bangor, on the Penobscot, a centre of the lumber-business and the seat of important trade and manufactures (21,850); Biddeford (16,145); Auburn (12,951); Augusta, the capital, on the Kennebec (11,863); Bath, a seaport near the mouth of the Kennebec (10,477); Waterville (9477); Rockland (8150); Calais (7655); Westbrook (7283); South Portland (6287); Oldtown, Gardiner, Eastport, Ellsworth, Brewer, Belfast, Skowhegan.

The legislature, whose members are elected biennially, consists of a House of Representatives (from the towns) and a Senate (representing districts bounded by county lines). The governor of the state is elected biennially. Maine sends 4 representatives to the lower house of the national Congress.

Education.—There are normal and training schools at Castine, Farmington, Gorham, Lewiston, and Springfield, besides a practice-school at Portland and private training-schools. Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, is the oldest and most largely endowed college in the state. Lewiston is the seat of Bates College, and Waterville of Colby College. At Orono is the University of Maine and state agricultural college. Theological schools exist at Bangor and Lewiston and a medical school at Brunswick, with a subsidiary or affiliated school at Portland. There are many academies and denominational schools, some of them of high reputation.

The Population of Maine is chiefly of New England stock, most of its original settlers having gone there from Massachusetts and New Hampshire after the war of independence (1775–83); but there has been a large immigration from the British provinces, mainly of French-speaking people, while the populous settlements of Acadian French in the extreme NE. date from 1755. Pop. in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399,455; in 1840, 501,793; in 1850, 583,169; in 1860, 628,279; in 1870, 626,915; in 1880, 648,936; in 1890, 661,086; in 1900, 694,466.

History.—In 1604 a French colony was planted on an island in the St. Croix River, but soon abandoned. An English colony established in 1607 by Sir John Popham and Sir Ferdinando Gorges at the mouth of Kennebec River fared no better. In 1622 Gorges and Sir John Mason received a grant of the southwestern corner of the region with part of what is now New Hampshire. A few years later permanent settlements were established. Eastern Maine was a portion of the French colony of Acadia. In 1635 the French expelled the English colonists from the Penobscot region and in 1665 they founded Castine. Soon after the middle of the seventeenth century Massachusetts brought the English settlements under her dominion. France had to surrender Acadia to England in 1713 and the limits of Maine were greatly extended. In 1820 the "district of Maine" was severed from Massachusetts and was admitted to the Union as a state. The boundary on the side of the British possessions was not clearly established until 1842, when it was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty.

Maine, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Maine, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Maine township (town), on Nanticoke Creek, 11 miles NW. of Binghamton. The town is diversified by high ridges and narrow valleys. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1534; of the village, about 400.

Maine, a township of Columbia co., Pa. See MAIN.

Maine, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1119.

Maine, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 616.

Maine Avenue, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 3 miles NE. of Vineland. Pop. 100.

Maine-et-Loire, mȧn ā lwȧr′, a department in the NW. part of France, formed mainly of the old province of Anjou. Area, 2749 sq. m. Chief rivers are the Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, Maine, and Loir. Surface diversified by hills and plains. The soil is mostly very fertile, producing wheat and other grains, flax, hemp, wine, fruits, and vegetables. Capital, Angers.

Maine Prairie, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., about 18 miles NE. of Suisun City.

Maine Prairie, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., 13 miles SSW. of St. Cloud. Pop. 100.

Mainesburg, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 38 miles N. of Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

Maineville, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 24 miles NNE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Mainland. See POMONA and SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Mainland, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 4½ miles SW. of Hatfield station. Pop. 100.

Mainpuri, mīne-poo′ree, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 83 miles SSW. of Bareilly. Pop. about 18,000.

Mainsburg, Tioga co., Pa. See MAINESBURG.

Mainstockheim, mīn′stok`hīme, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main.

Maintenon, mȧNt`ṭeh-nôNⁿ′ (L. *Mesteno*), a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles NNE. of Chartres, at the confluence of the Eure and Voise. It has ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles and a noble castle, dating from Capetian times, in which he espoused François d'Aubigné, marquise de Maintenon. Pop. about 2000.

Mainvault, mȧNⁿ′vō′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 21 miles NW. of Mons. Pop. about 2000.

Mainville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on Catawissa Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles E. of Danville. Pop. 140.

Mainz, mīnts (anc. *Maguntiacum* or *Mogontiacum;* Fr. *Mayence*), also written in English **Mentz** and **Mayence,** the largest city of the grand-duchy of Hesse, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Main, 20 miles WSW. of Frankfort. The older portion of the city, with its numerous Gothic buildings and its narrow and irregular streets, presents a picturesque appearance, but with the extension of the lines of circumvallation a fine modern section has sprung up to the NW. Where the new city adjoins the old town the Kaiserstrasse, a splendid parked avenue with a width of 200 feet, has been laid out. A fine esplanade with immense flights of stone stairs extends along the Rhine. The most noteworthy building is the venerable cathedral on the Marktplatz, dating in its present form from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, having six towers and containing the handsome brazen doors of the tenth-century church and the tombs of many of the archbishops. Much work was expended on this edifice, in the way of restoration and rebuilding, in the course of the nineteenth century. Among other ecclesiastical structures are the mediæval church of St. Stephen (occupying a commanding position above the Rhine, with beautiful cloisters), the church of Our Lady, and the church of St. Peter. The most interesting secular structures are the former archiepiscopal and electoral palace, now a museum, containing a superb collection of Roman and Germanic antiquities, the municipal library of about 200,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, and the Gutenberg Museum; the recently constructed city-hall (Stadthalle), on the Stadtplatz; the grand-ducal residence, formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Knights, on the Schlossplatz; and the central railway station. The great quadrangular citadel on the site of the Roman *castrum* contains a circular mass of concrete in the form of a tower known as the Drususthurm (or Eigelstein) and supposed to have been erected to the memory of Drusus. There is a monument to Gutenberg, a native of Mainz, cast from designs by Thorwaldsen, on the Gutenbergplatz, and the Schillerplatz is adorned with a monument to the poet Schiller. In addition to the citadel the fortifications of Mainz consist of bastions, detached forts, fortifications on the island of Petersbau in the Rhine, and the strong de-

fenses of Kastel on the opposite bank of the river, reached by a handsome bridge. Mainz has manufactures of leather goods, furniture, musical instruments, chemicals, cars, etc. It is an important commercial centre, figuring prominently in the trade between Germany on the one side and Belgium and Holland on the other.

Mainz was a place of great importance under the Romans. The barbarian invasions brought ruin upon it, but it revived under the Franks. Under its archbishops, who held the primacy in Germany, it rose into prominence, and by the tenth century it was a considerable city. About the middle of the thirteenth century it became autonomous, but about two centuries later the archbishops brought the city, which had become a flourishing centre of trade, again under their dominion. Mainz witnessed the birth of the art of printing with movable types shortly before the middle of the fifteenth century. The archbishops of Mainz possessed the dignity of imperial electors and were archchancellors of the Empire. Their temporal sway extended over considerable territory. The principality was swallowed up in the wars of the French Revolution, the city remaining for many years in the hands of the French. The secularization of the archbishopric took place in 1803 and about the same time the see was degraded from the rank of an archbishopric to that of a bishopric. In 1816 Mainz was assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt and was constituted a fortress of the German Confederation. On the organization of the new German Empire in 1871 it became an imperial fortress. From 1477 down to the close of the eighteenth century Mainz was the seat of a university. Pop. in 1890, 72,159; in 1901, 84,251.

Maiorca, mī-ōr′kå, a town of Portugal, 20 miles from Coimbra. Pop. about 3000.

Maipo, mī′po, often written **Maipú,** or **Maypú,** a river of Chile, rises in the Andes and, after a W. course of 150 miles, enters the Pacific Ocean 40 miles S. of Valparaiso. The principal affluent is the Melipilla, which joins the Maipo 40 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. The course of the Maipo is so impetuous that it can only be spanned by suspension-bridges. The victory of the Chileans on its banks, in 1818, secured the liberation of the country from Spain.

Maipo, a volcanic peak of the Andes, in the Argentine Republic, on the Chilean frontier, in lat. 33° 50′ S. Height, 17,600 feet.

Maipo, a town of Chile, in the province of O'Higgins. Pop. 1400.

Maipures, or **Maypures,** a village of Colombia, on the Orinoco River, in about lat. 5° 12′ N., which gives name to the rapids or cataract of that river, SW. of the Atures rapids.

Maiquetía, mī-kå-tee′å, a town and watering-place of Venezuela, on the coast, a short distance W. of La Guayra.

Maira, mī′rå, a river of Italy, joins the Po 3 miles SW. of Carmagnola.

Maira, a river of Switzerland and Lombardy. See Mera.

Mairena del Alcor, mī-rå′nå dĕl ål-kor′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 13 miles ENE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4479.

Maisí, Cape, at the E. end of Cuba, with a lighthouse in lat. 20° 15′ N., lon. 74° 7′ W.

Maisons-Alfort, mā`zôNz′ ål`for′, a village of France, 4 miles SE. of Paris. It adjoins Alfortville. Pop. in 1901, 10,248.

Maisons-Laffitte, or **Maisons-sur-Seine,** mā`-zôNs′ sür sān, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Versailles. It has many beautiful villas and a château and near by a race-course. Pop. in 1901, 6730.

Maisur, India. See Mysore.

Maitea, mī-tā′å, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Tahiti.

Maitland, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo. The banking point is Walsenburg. Pop. about 200.

Maitland, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. 125.

Maitland, a banking city of Holt co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 53 miles NNW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 805.

Maitland, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles NE. of Lewistown.

Maitland, a suburban village of Cape Town, Cape Colony. Pop. about 3000.

Maitland, a town of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, on the Hunter River, at its junction with Walles Creek and at a railway junction, 14 miles NW. of Newcastle. The creek divides it into East and West Maitland. The town contains a jail, court-houses, townhalls, mechanics' institute, school of arts, etc. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity. Maitland is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. of East Maitland, 3250; of West Maitland, 7550.

Maitland, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Annapolis, 27 miles distant. Pop. 250.

Maitland, a banking post-village and outport of Hants co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Shubenacadie River, in Chignecto Bay, and on the Halifax and Southwest R., 20 miles N. of Shubenacadie. It contains several ship-yards. Pop. about 600.

Maitland, Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia. See Port Maitland.

Maitland, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 120 miles WSW. of Montreal. Pop. 150.

Maitland River, a small stream of Ontario, Canada, enters Lake Huron at Goderich.

Maitlandville, a village of Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, 1 mile from Goderich.

Maiz, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, about 40 miles E. of Cerritos.

Maize, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Colwich. Pop. 150.

Majamba, a town of Madagascar, on its NW. coast, at the head of the Bay of Majamba, 70 miles NE. of Bembatuka

Majenica, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind., 8 miles S. of Huntington. Pop. about 300.

Majestic, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 100.

Majicosima (må-je-ko-see′må) **Islands,** an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa and the Liukiu Islands. Principal islands, Typinsan and Pachungsan.

Majorca, ma-jor′ka (Sp. *Mallorca,* mål-yor′kå; L. *Balearis Major* and *Majorica*), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Spain, the largest island of the Balearic group, about 115 miles SSE. of Barcelona, between lat. 39° 16′ and 39° 57′ N. and lon. 2° 18′ and 3° 27′ E. Greatest length, 58 miles; area, 1330 sq. m. It is deeply indented and possesses a number of good natural harbors. The coasts on the W. and N., facing Spain, are lofty and steep. The interior is diversified with mountains, valleys, and plains. The culminating point of the island, Puig or Silla de Torellas, has a height of about 5200 feet. The climate is temperate and healthful. Majorca is generally well watered and fertile, producing in considerable abundance grain, oil, wine, and fruits. Silk is raised. There are a number of mineral springs and salines, and several beautiful caves, the most famous of which is the Cueva de Arta. The minerals include alabaster, agates, jasper, serpentine, rock-crystal, etc. A railway unites Palma with Inca and Manacor. Capital, Palma. Pop. in 1900, 251,920.

Majorca, a borough-township of Victoria, Australia, 120 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1000.

Majori, må-yo′ree, a maritime town of Italy, 6 miles WSW. of Salerno. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5500).

Majors, a post-hamlet of Buffalo co., Neb.

Majors, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 65.

Majorsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 13 miles E. of Moundsville.

Majsa, moi′shŏh` (Kis-Kún-Majsa), a large village of Hungary, Little Cumania, 18 miles from Félegyháza.

Majuba Hill, an eminence of the Drakenberg range, in the N. angle of Natal, just S. of Charlestown. Here the British suffered a great defeat at the hands of the Boers on Feb. 27, 1881.

Majunga, må-jŭn′gå, a town of Madagascar, on its NW. coast, at the entrance of Bembatuka Bay. An extensive traffic is carried on here in cattle-products. It has a good harbor.

Makadishu, a town of Africa. See Magadoxo.

Makahuena, on the SE. coast of the island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Makallah, må-kål′lå, a town of Arabia, on its S. coast and on a small bay, 300 miles ENE. of Aden. Lat. 14° 31′ N.; lon. 49° 6′ E. It is, after Aden, the chief port of Hadramaut. Pop. about 18,000 (?).

Makallé, a town of Abyssinia, 160 miles NE. of Gondar.

Makanda, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 49 miles N. of Cairo. A large quantity of fruit is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Makapuu Head, the SE. extremity of the island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

Makariev, må-kår′yĕv, a town of Russia, government and 46 miles ESE. of Nizhni-Novgorod, on the Volga. It was formerly noted for its fairs. Pop. about 1500.

Makariev, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles E. of Kostroma. Pop. in 1897, 6068.

Makawile, må-kå-wee′lå, a village of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, is about 1 mile E. of Waimea. It has a good anchorage and a better landing than Waimea, and is the place of call for the local steamers.

Makelyville, māk′lę-vĭl, a village of Hyde co., N.C., on the Pungo River, 4 miles from Sladesville. Pop. 75.

Makena, a bay and settlement on the SW. coast of Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

Makian, mȧ-ke-ȧn′, a small volcanic island in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo.

Makinak, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Dauphin, 20 miles distant. Pop. 120.

Makkum, mȧk′kŭm, a small town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuider Zee, 9 miles S. of Harlingen.

Mako, mŏh′kò‘, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Csanád, on the Maros, 20 miles E. by S. of Szegedin. It has a fine palace of the bishop of Csanád. Its interests are largely agricultural and pastoral. The fishing in the Maros is very productive. There are a number of oil-mills. Pop. in 1900, 33,722, the majority Protestant Magyars.

Mako‘kebatan′, a lake on the Albany River, Canada, N. of Lake Superior.

Makolololand, a region of Nyassaland, in the British Central African Protectorate, constituted at one time part of an independent or native kingdom (that of the Makololos).

Makow, mȧ-kuv′, a town of Poland, government of Lomza, 63 miles ENE. of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 7232.

Makowar, mȧ-kŏw′ȧr, an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name.

Makowar, or **Emerald Island,** an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice. Lat. 23° 50′ N.

Makri, mȧ′kree‘, a seaport of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Smyrna and on the Gulf of Makri, 52 miles ENE. of Rhodes. It has a good and well-sheltered port. Here are remains of the ancient Telmessus. Pop. about 1500.

Makri, a small seaport of Turkey, in Rumelia, on the Ægean Sea, 75 miles SW. of Adrianople.

Makronisi, an island of Greece. See Macronisi.

Makulla, a town of Arabia. See Makalla.

Makung, or **Makang,** mȧ-kŭng′, a fortified town of Japan, on the largest of the Pheng-hu or Pescadores Islands. It has a good harbor.

Makushin, a cape and native village of Alaska, on the northern shore of Makushin Bay, Island of Unalaska.

Makushin, an active volcano of Alaska, on Unalaska Island, Eastern Aleutians. Height, 5631 feet.

Mala, mȧ′lȧ, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean at Mala.

Mala, a village of Peru, 50 miles SE. of Lima, about 4 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. about 2000.

Malabar, mȧl‘ȧ-bar′, a district of British India, Madras presidency, on the Malabar Coast. Capital, Calicut.

Malabar, Cape, at the SE. extremity of Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 34′ N.

Malabar Coast, the southern part of the W. coast of British India, washed by the Arabian Sea. It is included in the province of Madras (district of Malabar and native states of Cochin and Travancore). It is a long narrow strip, walled in by the Western Ghats and their continuation southward. It is a productive region. Among the towns are Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherri, Calicut, and Cochin.

Malaboyoc, mȧ-lȧ-bo-yōk′, a pueblo on the W. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands. Pop. 13,113.

Malacca, mȧ-lak′kȧ, or **Malaya,** mȧ-lȧ′yȧ, formerly an independent country of southeastern Asia, consisting chiefly of the Malay Peninsula. See Malay Peninsula.

Malacca, a town of the Straits Settlements, in the district or province of Malacca, is situated on both sides of the Malacca River, near its mouth, 120 miles NW. of Singapore. Lat. 2° 10′ N. It was an important emporium of commerce previous to the rise of Singapore. The town was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. Pop. about 20,000.

Malacca, Strait of, a channel between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length, 500 miles; breadth, from 30 miles, near Malacca, to 190 miles, at its N. entrance. It contains a number of islands, on one of which is the settlement of Singapore.

Malaczka, mŏh′lŏts‘kŏh‘, a town of Hungary, co. and 21 miles NW. of Pressburg. Pop. about 4000.

Malad′ (or **Malade,** mȧ-lȧd′) **City,** a banking post-village, capital of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Malade River, about 40 miles N. of Corinne. It has stock-raising industries. Pop. in 1900, 1050.

Malade River, Idaho, rises in the Salmon River Mountains and enters the Snake River.

Malade River, an affluent of the Bear River, rises in Oneida co., Idaho, runs southward into Utah, and enters Bear River about 10 miles above Corinne. Length, about 120 miles.

Maladetta, a group of mountains in the Central Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain. It contains the culminating point of the entire range, the Pic Nethou or Pico de Aneto, sometimes also known as the Maladetta. Elevation, 11,165 feet.

Malaga, mal′ȧ-gȧ (Sp. *Málaga,* mȧ′lȧ-gȧ; anc. *Mal′aca*), a seaport of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, in Andalusia, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 miles NE. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 43′ N.; lon. 4° 26′ W. Pop. in 1900, 131,063. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosed by mountains, and is overlooked by a fine old Moorish castle, called the Gibralfaro. The streets are in the main narrow, with high houses built around courts. There is a fine promenade (Paseo de la Alameda), on which are some of the best houses in the town. The chief buildings include an imposing cathedral, with a spire 280 feet high; the episcopal palace, several hospitals, the opera-house, and the bull-ring. There are several suburbs, the most attractive being La Caleta and Limonar. The principal manufactures are textiles, rope, paper, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar-factory, sugar-mills, and iron-foundries. The harbor, formed by several moles, is capable of holding hundreds of merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Malaga has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are the Muscatel wines, "Dulce" and "Lágrimas." The cultivation of the vine is now confined chiefly to the Axarquia district and to the Montes de Málaga and Colmenar. The other productions, which are largely exported, are olives (from which fine olive-oil is produced), figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, esparto, and lemons, with lead and iron from neighboring mines. The climate is noted for its equableness and mildness. Malaga is supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians. It became a possession of Carthage and was an important place under the Romans. The Christians took it from the Moors in 1487.

Malaga, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean. Area, 2812 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 511,989.

Malaga, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 100.

Malaga, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Maurice River and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 28 miles S. of Camden. Pop. about 250.

Malaga, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 11 miles S. of Barnesville. Pop. about 150.

Malaga, a lake of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Queens, is about 12 miles long by 3 miles wide. It is connected with Greenfield or Port Medway Lake by a small stream called the Wild Cat River.

Malaga, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Santander, 165 miles NE. by N. of Bogotá. Pop. of the district, 11,000.

Mal‘agash′, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 10 miles from Wallace.

Mal‘agawatch′, a post-village of Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, 29 miles N. of Port Hawkesbury. It has marble-quarries and a deep land-locked harbor.

Malagón, mȧ-lȧ-gon′, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles from Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune), about 5000.

Malaguash, Nova Scotia. See Lunenburg.

Ma‘lahide′, a watering-place of Ireland, on a bay of the Irish Sea, 9 miles NNE. of Dublin. The inhabitants are partly employed in the oyster-fishery.

Malaita, or **Malanta,** Solomon Islands. See Malayta.

Malakoff, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 350.

Malakoff, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 9 miles NW. of Kemptville.

Malamocco, mȧ-lȧ-mok′ko, a small town of Italy, 5 miles SSE. of Venice, on the Lido di Malamocco, a long sandy island, separating the lagoon from the Adriatic Sea.

Malans, a resort of the canton of Grisons, in the district of Lower-Landquart, 1½ miles from Landquart. Elevation, 1730 feet.

Malansac, mȧ‘lôNs‘sȧk′, a village of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement of Vannes.

Malao. See Berbera.

Mälar, mȧ′lar, an extensive lake of Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic Sea for 81 miles. Breadth, from 2 to 23 miles. It contains 1260 islands. It has deep and clear water (greatest depth, 170 feet) and at its W. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and by a canal, it is connected southward with Lake Hjelmar. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic. Elevation, 2 feet above the Baltic.

Malasia, mal-ȧ′she-ȧ, a name sometimes applied to the Malay Archipelago.

Malasiqui, mȧ-lȧ-seé′ke, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Manila-Dagupan railway, 16 miles from Lingayén. Pop. 9000.

Malaspina, må-lå-spee'nå, the westernmost of the Columbretes Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Malaspina, må-lå-spee'nå, or **Canlaón,** kån-la-ōn', a peak of the central range of Cebú, Philippine Islands. Altitude, about 6400 feet.

Malaspina Glacier, one of the largest glaciers of the northern regions, in Alaska, W. of Yakutat Bay, and immediately S. of lat. 60° N. It is fed by the snows of the St. Elias Range.

Malatia, må-lå-tee'å, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Mamuret-ül-Aziz (Kurdistan), 100 miles NE. of Marash, near the Euphrates. It lies at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet. It is an important trade-centre, has bustling bazaars, and is noted for its orchards and vineyards. The population is estimated at 30,000, about four-fifths Turks and one-fifth Armenians. There was a fearful massacre of Christians in 1895. There are Catholic and Protestant missions. Five miles to the NE. is the decayed town formerly known as Malatia (the ancient Melitene), now called Eski-Shehr, whose inhabitants, about the middle of the nineteenth century, removed to Azbuzu, their summer residence, which developed into the new town of Malatia. The district produces opium of fine quality.

Malativo, må-lå-tee'vo, written also **Moeletivo,** moo-leh-tee'vo, a small seaport of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 miles NNW. of Trincomali.

Malaucène, må'lō'sain', a town of France, in Vaucluse, 16 miles ENE. of Orange. Pop. about 2000.

Malaunay, må'lō'nā', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5½ miles N. of Rouen.

Malay Archipelago, ma-lā' ar-ke-pel'a-go, called also **Indian, Asiatic,** and **Eastern Archipelago,** and **Malasia,** the most extensive group of islands on the globe; situated to the SE. of Asia, and washed on the W. by the Indian Ocean and on the E. by the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are largely of the Malay race. The archipelago, which is rather a political than a geographical unit, comprises Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Moluccas, and the chain of islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, Timor, Timor Laut, Aru group) which stretch eastward from Java nearly to the island of Papua (New Guinea). The latter are frequently designated the Lesser Sunda Islands. With the exception of the Philippines, which belong to the United States, the islands of Penang, Singapore, and Labuan, and North Borneo, which belong to Great Britain, and the NW. portion of the island of Borneo (containing the states of Sarawak and Brunei, under British protection), practically the whole of this vast archipelago is either really or nominally under the sway of the Netherlands. The Portuguese have also a few small possessions here. Within the limits here pointed out lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Luzon, etc. Numerous groups are scattered throughout the archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands, many of them of great beauty and fertility, but they are still imperfectly known and some of them even avoided by Europeans on account of the piratical habits of the natives.

The Malasian islands are geographically divisible into two groups—the islands lying W. of the Strait of Lombok (Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, and the Philippines), which rise mainly from shallow water and have Asiatic affinities in their faunas, and the islands E. of the strait, which are in the main deep-water islands, and which with respect to their fauna are Australian or Papuan. It is assumed that the islands of the first group were in a comparatively recent geological period united with the Asiatic continent, while those of the second group were part of a "greater" Australia. The line of separation (Strait of Lombok) is frequently designated Wallace's Line, named from the naturalist Alfred Russell Wallace. The island of Celebes, which is largely constructed of ancient schists and crystalline rocks, seems to hold a transitional position between the two groups. The geology of the region is still imperfectly known, but the most marked feature is the large number of active and extinct volcanoes, which are directed in almost linear series through the larger Sunda Islands, and then deflected northward through the Philippines. There are vast volcanic deposits overlying strata of Tertiary Age on some of the islands; the region is probably the most active volcanically of the earth's surface, or was so until the recent developments in the Caribbean region. Among the most famous or distinctive of the volcanoes may be mentioned: Korinchi (or Indrapura), in Sumatra; Papandayang, Semeru, and Tengger (Tengar), in Java; Krakatao, in the Strait of Sunda; Tomboro, in Sumbawa; and Mayón, in the Philippines. Some of these attain to 12,000 feet or more in elevation. The lofty mountain of Borneo, Kina-Balu, which is the culminating point of the archipelago, is seemingly not volcanic. For the physical characteristics, faunas, etc., of the different islands, see the special articles Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines, etc.

The principal entrances to the Malay Archipelago from the E. are Gilolo Passage and Dampier Strait, off the coast of Papua, and the Molucca Strait; while the straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W., and the straits of Lombok, Allas, Sapi, Ombai, etc., from the S. The archipelago lies for the most part close to the equator, which passes through Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and Gilolo (Halmahera). This entire region is excepted from the general law of the trade-winds. Within the archipelago, and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons prevail, blowing alternately from the SE. and NW. But these winds, though locally regular and constant, vary much from place to place, and E. of Celebes the seasons are reversed. The northern Philippine Islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds.

Inhabitants.—The two dominant aboriginal races of the Malay Archipelago are the Malays, a people of brown color, short stature, and lank black hair, and the Papuan (or Negrillo) race, an inferior people of a sooty black color, whose chief home is Papua. The Philippines are inhabited by peoples of black and Malay stock, the ethnologic affinities of many of the tribes being still undetermined. An unusually large proportion of the whole population have maritime habits. Their chief towns are in many instances built over the water, the bamboo houses being constructed on stakes. The natives are skilful boat-builders, and their prahoos, often of 60 tons burden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture.

Malay Peninsula, called also **Malacca** (anc. *Chersone'sus Au'rea*), the most southern portion of continental Asia, forming the S. part of the peninsula of Farther India and extending from Indo-China south and southeast towards Sumatra. The peninsula begins geographically at the head of the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 13° 30′ N., and extends to lat. 1° 10′ N., a distance of about 850 miles. The width varies from 50 miles at the Isthmus of Kra (where the elevation has been reduced to about 80 feet), in the north-central part, to 210 miles at Perak, in the south. The area is about 90,000 sq. m. The physical features consist of magnificently wooded mountain-ranges in the interior, running parallel to the coasts, rising to 7000–8000 feet, and flanked on either side by low fertile plains, which in turn are flanked by mangrove swamps extending to the sea. Gunung-Tahan, in the SE., has an altitude of about 7850 ft. Numerous islands lie along the coast, among them the Mergui Archipelago, Salang, Penang, Singapore, and Bintang (the last belonging to Sumatra). The rivers are short and of little use for navigation. The Malay Peninsula is noted for its valuable woods, among which are camphor, cinnamon, cocoa-palm, ebony, rattan, sandal-wood, teak, etc. It has vast riches in its tin, exporting more than one-half of the world's annual product of that metal. Gold, silver, iron, and coal also abound. The wild animals embrace the tiger, rhinoceros, tapir, elephant, hog, buffalo, monkeys, etc., and there are many beautiful birds. Rice, pepper, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, coffee, cacao, tea, tapioca, yams, batatas, and the areca are the chief cultivated crops. Gums are exported in large quantities. The population is variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000. The inhabitants are mainly Siamese in the north, civilized Malays along the coast and in the south, and uncivilized Malays mixed with aboriginal Negrito tribes in the interior. There are many Chinese in the coast districts. Politically, Malacca is divided between Siam and the British territories and protectorates or dependencies, embracing half of Tenasserim, the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca), the Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang), and Johore.

Malay States, Federated, a group of states in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, under British protection and in political connection with the Straits Settlements. They include Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang. Negri Sembilan is a federation of several states (Sungei Ujong, Johol, Jelebu, etc.). The Federated Malay States have a total area of about 28,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 678,595, including 312,486 Malays, 299,739 Chinese, 58,211 natives of India, and 1422 Europeans and Americans. The Chinese and natives of India come and go in great numbers. These regions yield vast quantities of tin and are rich in gold. The vegetable products include pepper, coffee, sugar, rice, tapioca, rubber, and gambier. The forests yield valuable timber. The commerce is very extensive and is facilitated by several hundred miles of railway. The largest town is Kuala Lumpur, in Selangor. (See the articles on the various states.)

Malayta, Malaita, må-lī'tå, or **Malanta,** må-lån'tå, one of the Solomon Islands, is SE. of San Isabel Island. Area, 2395 sq. m. It has an interior mountain-

chain (extreme altitude, 4277 feet), but the coasts are low.

Mal Baie, mål bȧ, a bay on the E. coast of Gaspé co., Quebec, about 6 miles wide by 4 miles broad.

Mal Baie, a river of Quebec, rises in Charlevoix co. and falls into the St. Lawrence at Murray Bay.

Mal Baie, a river of the co. of Gaspé, Quebec, midway between Gaspé Basin and Percé, empties into Mal Baie.

Mal Baie, a village of Charlevoix co., Quebec. See Murray Bay.

Malberg, mål'bĕrg, a town of Baden, 2 miles NE. of Ettenheim. Pop. about 1000.

Malbodium, the Latin name of Malmedy.

Malborgeth, mål'bor'gĕt', a village of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 21 miles SW. of Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Fella.

Malchin, mål-kēen', a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the river Peene, between lakes Malchin and Kummerow, 24 miles ESE. of Güstrow. It is in a picturesque district, and near by are several châteaus. Pop. in 1900, 7449.

Malchow, mål'kō, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on Lake Malchow, 11 miles WSW. of Waren. Pop. in 1900, 4033.

Malco, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Forest. Pop. about 200.

Malcolm, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Citronelle. Pop. about 175.

Malcolm, a post-village of Charles co., Md. The banking point is Washington, D.C. Pop. 150.

Malcolm, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 11 miles NW. of Lincoln. Pop. 175.

Malcom, a banking post-town of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 64 miles E. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Malda, a town of Bengal, Malda district (bordering on the Ganges), on the Mahananda. Pop. about 5000.

Maldeghem, mål'dĕh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles NW. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, 9917. It has tobacco-factories, cotton-printing works, etc.

Malden, mawl'dĕn, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 6 miles NE. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Malden, a banking city of Middlesex co., Mass., on a small river of the same name and on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles N. of Boston, of which it is a postal substation. It has manufactures of rubber boots and shoes, glue, cords and tassels, sand-paper, emery-paper, lasts, etc. Pop. in 1900, 33,664.

Malden, a banking post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. and the Frisco System, 27 miles W. of New Madrid. It is in a cotton-growing district. Pop. in 1900, 1462.

Malden, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 2 miles above Saugerties and 42 miles below Albany, on the West Shore R. Blue-stone is quarried here. Pop. about 500.

Malden, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Ohio Central Lines Rs., 5 miles SE. of Charleston. It has coal-industries and manufactures of salt and bromine. Pop. 350.

Malden Branch, a post-village of Bryan co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Malden Bridge, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, 18 miles SSE. of Albany. It has a pump-factory. Pop. 100.

Malden Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. (S. point) 3° 58′ S.; lon. 155° W.

Maldive (mal'dīv) **Islands** ("Thousand Isles"), a chain of islands in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45′ S. and 7° 6′ N. and lon. 72° 38′ and 73° 48′ E., about 300 miles SW. of the peninsula of India. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 atolls, surrounded and protected by other coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, etc., and produce millet, coir, cocoanuts, esculent roots, and fruits. The smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry-fishing is an important pursuit. Area of the land-surface, about 115 sq. m. Pop. of the whole, about 30,000. The inhabitants are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island of Mali and is tributary to the government of Ceylon.

Mal di Ventre, mål dee vĕn'trȧ, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles SW. of Cape Mannu.

Maldon, mål'dŏn, a municipal borough of England, in Essex, on the Chelmer, 10 miles E. of Chelmsford. It has an interesting old town-hall (or moat-hall) and a grammar-school dating from the reign of Edward VI. The industries of the town comprise the manufacture of crystallized salt, iron-founding, and oyster-fishing. There are numerous Roman remains. Pop. in 1901, 5565.

Maldon, a town and shire of Victoria, Australia, 20 miles SW. by S. of Sandhurst. It is in a gold district. Pop. about 3600.

Maldonado, mål-do-nȧ'do, a department in the S. part of Uruguay, along the Rio de la Plata. Area, 1584 sq. m. The soil is fertile and is adapted to agriculture. Capital, Maldonado. Pop. in 1900, 25,972.

Maldonado, a fortified seaport town and naval station of Uruguay, on the NE. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. of the island Goriti, which shelters its harbor, 34° 57′ S.; lon. 54° 57′ W. It is regularly built and has a large public square. Pop. about 2500.

Malè, mȧ-lȧ', a small town of Tyrol, 50 miles from Trent, on the Noce.

Malea Promontorium. See Malia.

Malemort, mål'mor', a village of France, in Vaucluse, 6 miles SE. of Carpentras.

Malemort, a village of France, department of Corrèze, arrondissement of Brive.

Malenowitz, mȧ-lȧ-no'vĭts, a small town of Moravia, 12 miles NNE. of Hradisch.

Maleo, mȧ-lȧ'o, a town of northern Italy, 17 miles SE. of Lodi. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Maler Kotla, a small native state of India, in the Punjab, on the Sirhind plain. The capital, Maler Kotla, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, is situated about 30 miles S. of Ludhiana.

Malesherbes, mål'zairb', a small town of France, in Loiret, on the Essonne, 11 miles NE. of Pithiviers. Here is the fine château of Malesherbes.

Malfi, mål'fee, a village of Dalmatia, 7 miles NW. of Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic. Pop. of the commune, about 5000; of the village, 600.

Malgara, mål'gȧ-rȧ, a town of European Turkey, 33 miles NNE. of Gallipoli. Pop. about 2500.

Malgrat, mål-grȧt', a small seaport of Spain, 37 miles NE. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 3700.

Malguénac, mål'gȧ'nȧk', a village of France, in Morbihan, 4 miles W. of Pontivy.

Malheur, mal-oor', a river of Oregon, rises near the SE. base of the Blue Mountains, drains part of Baker co., and enters the Snake River on the boundary between Idaho and Oregon.

Malheur, a county in the SE. part of Oregon. Area, 9784 sq. m. It is drained by the Owyhee and Malheur rivers. Capital, Vale. Pop. in 1900, 4203.

Malheur, a post-village of Malheur co., Oregon. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 100.

Malia (mȧ'le-ȧ), or **Sant' Angelo, Cape** (anc. *Ma'lea Promonto'rium*), is the SE. extremity of the Morea. Lat. 36° 27′ N.

Maliacus Sinus, Greece. See Lamia, Gulf of.

Malicorne, mȧ'lee'korn', a small town of France, in Sarthe, 8 miles N. of La Flèche, on the Sarthe.

Malignant Cove, a post-village and outport of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 36 miles NE. of New Glasgow. Pop. about 400.

Malilipot, mȧ-le-le-pōt', a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 5995.

Malin, a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 10 miles N. by E. of Londonderry.

Malinao, mȧ-le-nȧ'o, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near Lagonoy Gulf. Pop. 12,437. Near by is the extinct Malinao (Buhi, or Taki) volcano, with mineral springs.

Malinao, a pueblo of Capiz province, Panay, Philippine Islands. Pop. 7571.

Malinche, or **Malintzi,** a quiescent or extinct volcano of the Mexican plateau, in the state of Tlaxcala, NE. of the city of Puebla. Altitude, 13,460 feet. Its Aztec name is Matlalcueyatl.

Malindi, a seaport of British East Africa, at the mouth of the Sabaki River, in lat. 3° 14′ S. Pop. about 5000.

Malines, a city of Belgium. See Mechlin.

Malin Head, a promontory of Ireland, co. of Donegal. Lat. 55° 22′ N.

Malinta, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs. The banking point is Napoleon. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Malitbog, mȧ-leet-bōg', a pueblo on a gulf of the S. coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands. Pop. 7906.

Mallard, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ark.

Mallard, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Mallard, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Mallawi, a town of Egypt. See Melawi-el-Arish.

Malleco, mål-yȧ'ko, an inland province in the S. part of Chile. Area, 2857 sq. m. It is intersected by the Malleco

River. The centre is a plain of rich lands fitted for agriculture. Wheat and cattle are the chief products. Capital, Angol. Pop. in 1895, 98,032.

Mallemort, mål'mor', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 28 miles ENE. of Arles.

Mallén, mål-yĕn', a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 39 miles NW. of Saragossa.

Malletcreek, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 4 miles by rail NW. of Medina. Pop. about 250.

Mallicollo, mål-le-kol'lo, an island of the New Hebrides, 60 miles long and 28 broad, SE. of Espiritu Santo. It is fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.

Malling, West, a small town of England, in Kent, 5½ miles WNW. of Maidstone.

Mallorca, an island of Spain. See MAJORCA.

Mallory, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 22 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Mallorys, a post-station of Owen co., Ky.

Mallorysville, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., Ga., 70 miles WNW. of Augusta.

Mallorytown, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 138 miles WSW. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Mallow, a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. and 17 miles NNW. of Cork, on the Blackwater. Its popularity as a resort is due to its tepid mineral springs. The principal building is Mallow Castle. Tanning is carried on. Pop. about 4500.

Mallwyd, mal'lo͝od, a resort of Merionethshire, Wales, near Dinas Mowddwy. Pop. in 1901, 885.

Malmaison, mål'må'zôn', a château in France, department of Seine, 4 miles W. of Paris, celebrated as having been the residence of the Empress Josephine. It now belongs to the government.

Malmaison, mal-mā'sọn, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 10 miles N. of Danville. Tobacco of superior quality is grown in the vicinity.

Malmaison, Quebec. See DES RIVIÈRES.

Malmedy, mål'mḙh-de, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was until the close of the eighteenth century the seat of a Benedictine abbey, whose abbot was one of the petty ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 4680, in great part Walloons, largely engaged in the making of leather.

Malmesbury, måmz'bẹr-e, a town of England, in Wiltshire, picturesquely situated on an eminence nearly enclosed by the Avon, 19½ miles NNW. of Bath. There are remains of a church which was connected with the famous ancient abbey and an interesting Gothic market-cross. William of Malmesbury was a monk in the abbey. Hobbes was a native of the town. Pop. in 1901, 2854.

Malmesbury, a municipality of Cape Colony, in a district of its own name, 35 miles (direct) NNE. of Cape Town, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1891, 2461 (white, 1103). It has sulphur and thermal springs.

Malmö, mål'mö, a seaport and important naval port of Sweden, capital of the län of Malmöhus, on the Sound, and in one of the most fertile districts of the kingdom, 16 miles ESE. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55° 36′ N.; lon. 13° E. It is an important railway terminus. The principal buildings are several churches; the old castle (or Malmöhus), still surrounded by walls and ditches and occupied partly as barracks and as a dungeon; the governor's house, the old town-hall, hospital, and theatre. There are large iron-works and manufactures of gloves, cotton, tobacco, and cars. The city has an important trade in grain, whiskey, etc. Pop. in 1900, 60,857. In 1850 the town had only about 10,000 inhabitants.

Malmo, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Malmöhus, mål'mö-hooce', a län of Sweden, at its SW. extremity, having S. the Baltic Sea and W. the Sound. Area, 1827 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 409,304. It is a fertile plain. Capital, Malmö.

Malmsbury, a municipal township of Victoria, 63 miles by rail N. by W. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1300. It has mining interests.

Malmyzh, a town of Russia, government of Vyatka, 80 miles NE. of Kazan. Pop. about 3500.

Malnate, mål-nā'tå, a village of northern Italy, 13 miles ENE. of Como.

Maloarchangelsk, må'lō-ark-ång'ĕlsk, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles SE. of Orel. Pop. in 1897, 7799.

Maloi, or **Maly,** one of the New Siberian Islands, about 45 miles SSE. of Kotelnoi. Much fossil ivory is found on it.

Maloja, må-lo'yå, or **Maloggia,** a mountain pass of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, the lowest of the passes between Switzerland and Italy, descends into the Val Bregaglia and is the virtual beginning of the Engadine. Height, 5943 feet. The chief settlement of the district of Maloja is Silvaplana.

Malo-les-Bains, må'lo' lå bån', a sea-side resort of northern France, E. of Dunkirk, with which it is connected by tramway.

Malolos, må-lo'loce, a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Manila-Dagupan railway, 15 miles from Manila. The region is very fertile, the chief crop being rice. Pop. 14,599.

Malone, mạ-lōn', a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail W. of Clinton. Pop. 80.

Malone, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co., N.Y., in Malone township (town), on the Salmon River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 57 miles W. of Rouse Point. The river here flows in a deep and narrow valley and affords extensive water-power. Malone is pleasantly situated in a rich farming country. It has an iron-foundry, machine-shops, broom- and woollen-factories, paper- and flouring-mills, etc. Here are the Franklin Academy and the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes. Pop. in 1890, 4986; in 1900, 5935; of the town in 1900, 10,009.

Malone, or **Powell's Mills,** a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 36 miles NNW. of Belleville.

Maloneton, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Portsmouth, Ohio. Pop. 150.

Maloney, a post-station of Day co., S.Dak.

Maloney, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Malonne, må'lonn', a small town of Belgium, 3 miles SW. of Namur, on the Sambre.

Malonno, må-lon'no, a village of northern Italy, 42 miles NE. of Bergamo.

Malottpark, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., 6 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 80.

Malouines, Atlantic Ocean. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Maloy, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. about 250.

Maloyaroslavetz, må'lō-yå-ro-slå'vĕts, a town of Russia, 38 miles N. of Kaluga, on the Lusha. Pop. about 2500.

Malpartida de Cáceres, mål-par-tee'då då kå'thå-rĕs, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 7 miles W. of Cáceres.

Malpartida de la Serena, mål-par-tee'då då lå så-rå'nå, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 65 miles ESE. of Badajoz.

Malpartida de Placencia, mål-par-tee'då då plå-thĕn'the-å, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 51 miles N. by E. of Cáceres.

Malpas, a small town of England, in Cheshire, 14 miles SSE. of Chester.

Malpeque, a post-village, outport, and resort of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Richmond Bay, 7 miles from Kensington. It has lobster-packing industries.

Malplaquet, mål'plå'kå', a village of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French in 1709.

Malsch, målsh, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles ENE. of Rastadt. Pop. in 1900, 3916.

Mals-Elf, måls ĕlf, a river of Norway, falls into the Malunger-Fjord about lat. 69° N. Length, 80 miles.

Malstatt-Burbach, mål'stå͡t bo͝or'bå͡k, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Saar, opposite Saarbrücken. It has great iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 31,195.

Malström, or **Maelström,** mål'ström, a whirlpool or rapid current off the NW. coast of Norway, immediately SW. of Moskenäsö, the southernmost of the Lofoten Islands. It is at times, with the NW. wind blowing against the tide, dangerous for ships.

Malta, mawl'tạ (It. pron. mål'tå; anc. *Mel'ita*), an island in the Mediterranean, 56 miles S. of Sicily and 187 miles N. of Africa. It is the principal member of the Maltese group of islands (comprising Gozo, Comino, and some islets), which has an area of 117 sq. m. and which belongs to Great Britain. Lat. about 35° 50′ N.; lon. 14° 30′ E. Greatest length, 17 miles; central breadth, about 9 miles. Area, 95 sq. m. It is of an irregular and oval shape, deeply indented on all sides except the S. The largest bays are those of Marsa-Sirocco on the SE. and Melleha and St. Paul's on the NW.; but the most important in every respect is the double bay formed by the opposite sides of the peninsula on which the capital, Valetta, stands. The SW. coast is very bold. The surface is very much broken by rocks. The culminating point, near the SW. coast, does not exceed 1200 feet. The rocks are all stratified and consist of limestones, fossiliferous sandstones, and clays. There are numerous caverns. The

climate from the middle of October till January is delightful, but in summer the heat becomes extreme and the reflection from the bare white rocks often injures the sight. The air is usually dry and clear and the island is much frequented as a health-station. There are no lakes or real running streams in the island, but the springs are numerous and copious. The natural soil is very thin and scanty, but through the industrious energy of the inhabitants in powdering up the surface-rock much adapted soil has been constructed and about two-thirds of the former "barren lands" are now under beautiful cultivation. The staple products are corn and cotton; the vine and olive are cultivated. Fruits, particularly figs, lemons, and oranges, are abundant and of excellent flavor. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean makes it an important commercial depôt and a valuable naval station. It has in consequence received great attention from the British government and been provided with excellent docks and strong fortifications. The natives are of mixed descent. The language of the country people is largely made up of Arabic elements, though the grammatical construction resembles that of the Italian. The educated classes speak Italian, and English is spoken by many. Malta belonged successively to the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, and became a possession of Rome during the second Punic War. In the fifth century it was seized by the Vandals, Goths, and Greeks, and in the ninth century it was taken from the Greeks by the Saracens. From the last it passed to Sicily, whose fortunes it followed till 1530, when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta). In 1565 the knights under La Valette withstood a tremendous siege at the hands of the Turks. In 1798 the grand-master surrendered Malta to Napoleon. In 1800 it fell into the hands of the English. The island is administered by a governor, who is assisted by an executive council of 6 official and 13 elected members. Pop. in 1900, 183,679.

Malta, a post-station of Lake co., Colo.

Malta, a post-village of Cassia co., Idaho. The banking point is Ogden, Utah. Pop. about 150.

Malta, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 64 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Malta, a post-village of Valley co., Mont., on the Great Northern R., 66 miles W. of Glasgow. Pop. about 250.

Malta, a post-township (town) of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. It is bounded on the NE. by Saratoga Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1322; of the village, about 70.

Malta, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Muskingum River, opposite McConnellsville, and about 30 miles WNW. of Marietta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Malta, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Maltabend, a banking post-village of Saline co., Mo., 2 miles S. of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 30 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Maltaville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Malta township (town), 10 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 90.

Maltby, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industries. Pop. about 2500.

Maltby, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle.

Malte-Brun Range, in the South Island of New Zealand, forming part of the central lofty mass of the New Zealand Alps, opposite Mount Cook.

Malterdingen, mål'tẹr-ding'ẹn, a small town of Baden, 12 miles NNW. of Freiburg.

Malters, mål'tẹrs, a town of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles W. of Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. about 3000.

Malton, mawl'tọn, or **New Malton,** a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 18 miles NNE. of York. It has remains of a priory and a grammar-school dating from the time of Edward VI. There are foundries, breweries, and tanneries, and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1901, 4758.

Malton, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 200.

Maltrata, a station on the Mexican R., in the state of Vera Cruz, about 13 miles (direct) W. by S. of Orizaba. It lies near the gorge of the Infiernillo. Elevation, 5550 feet.

Malvaglia, mål-vål'yå, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona.

Malvagna, mål-vån'yå, a village of Sicily, situated on the side of one of the hills of Mount Etna.

Malvasia, Napoli di, Greece. See Monemvasia.

Malvern, mawl'vẹrn or maw'vẹrn, or **Great Malvern,** a town and fashionable watering-place of England, co. and 8 miles SSW. of Worcester, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. Its popularity as a resort is due to its bracing climate and the quality of its chalybeate, saline, and alkaline springs. The eleventh-century priory church, recently restored, is a beautiful structure. Pop. in 1901, 16,449.

Malvern, a village of Geneva co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Malvern, or **Malvern Junction,** a banking post-town of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 43 miles WSW. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 1582.

Malvern, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., 7 miles NE. of Morrison. Pop. 80.

Malvern, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route and other railroads, 7 miles E. of Glenwood. It is a trade-centre and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1166.

Malvern, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on Sandy Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 77 miles SSE. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 709. It has manufactures of sewer-pipe, tiles, etc.

Malvern, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 975.

Malvern, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles NW. of Highland Creek.

Malvern, a suburb and shire of Melbourne, Victoria, 5 miles distant by rail. Pop. of the shire, about 10,000.

Malvern, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, 3 miles distant.

Malvern Hill, a battle-field in Henrico co., Va., about 1 mile from the James River and 11 miles SSE. of Richmond. Here occurred an engagement between the armies of McClellan and Lee, in which the Confederates were repulsed, on July 1, 1862.

Malvern Hills, England, are on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire and are about 10 miles in length from N. to S. Worcestershire Beacon and Herefordshire Beacon are respectively 1395 and 1300 feet high.

Malvito, mål-vee'to, a small town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 16 miles SSW. of Castrovillari.

Malwa, mål'wå (*i.e.*, the "mountainous country"), an old province of India, mostly between lat. 22° and 26° N. and lon. 74° and 79° E., lying N. of the Vindhya mountains. It is a table-land, drained by the Chumbul and other tributaries of the Jumna. The region is divided between Bhopal, Indore, and other native states. It is noted for its production of opium. Malwa was formerly an important kingdom.

Malwan, mål'wån', a town of Bombay, British India, on the coast, 50 miles NNW. of Goa. Pop. about 17,000.

Malzéville, mål'zâ'veel', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Malzieu-Ville, Le, lẹh mål'ze-uh' veel, a village of France, in Lozère, 25 miles N. of Marvejols.

Mama, må-må', two rivers of Asiatic Russia, in the NE. of the government of Irkutsk, called Verkhni-Mama and Nizhni-Mama. The former, the larger of the two, has a course of over 200 miles; both join the Vitim.

Mamadizh', a town of Russia, government and 87 miles E. of Kazan, on the Vyatka. Pop. about 4000.

Mamakating, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3128 (including Wurtsboro village).

Mamanguape, må-mån-gwå'på, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic Ocean 25 miles N. of Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 miles.

Mamanguape, or **Montemor,** mon-tå-moR', a town of Brazil, state and 28 miles NNW. of Parahiba, on a river of the same name.

Mamar'oneck, a banking post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., partly in Mamaroneck township (town), finely situated on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles from New York city. It has many elegant villas and residences. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3849; of the village, 4722.

Mambajao, måm-bå-hå'o, a town on the N. coast of Camiguín Island, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Pop. 18,000.

Mambucaba, måm-boo-kå'bå, a town of Brazil, state and 78 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba.

Mambúsao, måm-boo'så-o, a pueblo of Capiz province, Panay, Philippine Islands. Pop. 11,000.

Mamers, må'maiR' (L. *Mamercia*), a town of France, in Sarthe, capital of an arrondissement, 28 miles NNE. of Le Mans. Pop. in 1901, 4457 (commune, 6045).

Mamiña, må-meen'yå, a large Indian town of Chile, province of Tarapacá, lat. 20° 4′ S. It has boiling sulphur springs.

Mammola, mâm'mo-lâ, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7½ miles N. of Gerace. Pop. in 1901, 6295 (commune, 8452).

Mammoth, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 200.

Mammoth, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. about 600. It has coke-industries.

Mammoth, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. about 1200.

Mammoth Cave, Calaveras co., Cal., 12 miles from San Andreas and 13 miles from the Big Trees. Here is an extensive cavern with more than 20 large halls and a subterranean lake.

Mammoth Cave, a great cavern in Edmondson co., Ky., is near the Green River, 6 miles from Cave City and about 28 miles ENE. of Bowling Green. The cave, which is perhaps the largest of all known caverns, extending inward for about 9–10 miles, consists of a remarkable succession of irregular chambers, situated in different levels or stories, some of which are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River. Many of the halls are of great size and others of remarkable beauty. Mammoth Dome is 540 feet in length, 200 feet wide, and 120 feet high. Great interest attaches to the blind fishes, crustaceans, and insects found in the cave, which is a noted place of resort. The cave was discovered in 1809.

Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., in the Yellowstone National Park, remarkable for their calcareous deposits, chiefly terraces, which cover an area of nearly 200 acres. There are about 70 active springs, with temperatures varying from 60° to 175°. Altitude, 6400 feet. See Yellowstone National Park.

Mammoth Spring, a banking post-town of Fulton co., Ark., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 19 miles N. by E. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Mamojada, mâ-mo-yâ'dâ, a village on the island of Sardinia, SSE. of Nuoro.

Mamoré, mâ-mo-râ', called **Rio Grande** (ree'o grân'dâ) by the Spaniards in part of its course, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of a number of streams rising in the Cochabamba Mountains, which after a tortuous and largely navigable course of several hundred miles unites with the Beni to form the Madeira. Its chief affluent is the Guaporé (or Itenez). Some geographers regard the Guapai (called also the Rio Grande) as the upper portion of the Mamoré.

Mampanwa, mâm-pân'wâ, or **Mampawa,** mâm-pâ'wâ, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, on the river Mampanwa.

Mamuret-ül-Aziz, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, mainly included in Kurdistan. Capital, Mezereh.

Man, Isle of (anc. *Mona'pia*), an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles W. of England, 32 miles E. of Ireland, and 15 miles S. of Scotland. Lat. about 54° N. Extreme length, about 32 miles, with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 12 miles. Area, 227 sq. m. Mountains extend nearly through the entire length of the island and culminate in the Snaefell, 2030 feet. The island is well watered. The principal streams are the Neb, at Peel, the Colby, near Ramsay, and the Black and Gray Waters, near Douglas. Some of the valleys have rich pastures and, where the land is somewhat level, grain is cultivated. Copper, lead, and zinc are mined, the lead-mines of Laxey being very productive in silver.

The island is chiefly peopled by the Manx (*Menaviæ*), of the Celtic race. In the Middle Ages it had for long periods kings of its own, first a Welsh and then a Scandinavian dynasty. At the beginning of the fifteenth century it was erected into a feudal principality for the Stanley family (from which have sprung the earls of Derby). Early in the nineteenth century the island reverted by purchase to the English crown. The legislative authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, a self-perpetuating body. The governor is named by the crown. The Manx language is still in common use, although the inhabitants speak English. The island forms the Anglican diocese of Sodor and Man. Principal towns are Douglas (the capital), Castletown, Peel, and Ramsay. Pop. in 1901, 54,758.

Manaar, Gulf of. See Manar.

Manabí, mâ-nâ-bee', a coastal province of Ecuador The surface is rather low and much broken; it is watered by several small tributaries of the Pacific Ocean and is partially clothed with dense forest. It produces cacao, sugar, etc. Capital, Puerto-Viejo. Area, 7890 sq. m. Pop. about 65,000.

Manabí, a town of Ecuador. See Puerto Viejo.

Manacor, mâ-nâ-kōr', a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 30 miles E. of Palma. It has several spacious squares, wide, well-kept streets, and some substantial buildings. Pop. in 1900, 12,548.

Manadahill, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 11 miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Manado, a town of Celebes. See Menado.

Managua, mâ-nâ'gwâ, a town of Havana province, Cuba. It is the terminus of a high-road from Havana, from which it is distant about 15 miles S. by E. Pop. in 1899, 1063.

Managua, a department in the SW. part of Nicaragua. It is bounded on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean and on the N. by Lake Managua. Coffee is the chief product and much is exported. A railroad traverses the NE. part. Capital, Managua.

Managua, a city of Nicaragua, capital of the republic and of Managua department, is situated on Lake Managua. It is connected by rail with Granada. Lat. 12° 7′ N. It has a national palace, city-hall, museum, etc. Pop. (with the district) about 30,000.

Managua (or **León**) **Lake,** in Nicaragua, connecting with Lake Nicaragua (a short distance to the SE.) by the Tipitapa River, which has a fall of about 40 feet. Elevation of surface above the sea, 154 feet. Length of lake, 40 miles.

Man'ahaw'kin, or **Manahocking,** a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton and other railroads, 26 miles S. of Toms River and 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 600.

Manal'apan, a post-township of Monmouth co., N.J., about 24 miles E. of Trenton, is bounded on the SW. by the Manalapan River. Pop. in 1900, 1435. Manalapan village, with a population of about 350, is 3 miles W. of Freehold.

Manalapan River, or **South River,** N.J., enters the Raritan River 4 miles below New Brunswick. It is a navigable tidal stream in its lower course.

Manama, mâ-nâ'mâ, or **Manameh,** mâ-nâ'mẹh, a town, the commercial capital of the Bahrein Islands, Persian Gulf. It extends along the N. shore of Bahrein Island for about 3 miles. Pop. about 20,000 (?).

Manambatu (mân-âm-bâ-too'), **Cape,** on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 13° 5′ S.

Manamuskin, or **Manumuskin,** a post-station of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 6 miles SSE. of Millville.

Manan. See Grand Manan.

Mananah, mạ-nâ'nạ, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., on the North Fork of the Crow River, near Lake Koronis, 32 miles SW. of St. Cloud. Pop. about 120.

Mananjara, or **Mananzari,** mâ-nân-zâ'ree', a town on the E. coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. 21° 20′ S.

Manan'tico Creek, Cumberland co., N.J., flows into the Maurice River.

Manáos, mâ-nâ'oce, formerly **Barra do Rio Negro,** a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro, 10 miles from its mouth in the Amazon. It is the seat of a large trade in the products of northern Brazil. It has a fine cathedral, an industrial school, a lyceum, chemical institute, museum, library, etc. There is direct steamer communication with Europe and the United States, *via* the Amazon River. The exports include india-rubber, cacao, Brazil-nuts, dried fish, etc. Pop. variously stated to be from 30,000 to 45,000.

Manara, a post-station of Fayette co., Ohio.

Manar (or **Manaar**), **Gulf of,** an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 120 miles in width at its entrance and separated northward from Palk Strait by the islands of Ramisseram and Manar and a reef termed Adam's Bridge. It has pearl-fisheries.

Manar Island, immediately W. of the N. part of Ceylon, is 18 miles in length by 2½ miles across.

Manasarowar, mâ-nâ'sâ-ro-war', or **Tso-Mapham,** tso-mâf'âm, a lake of Tibet, noted in Hindu sacred legends, 280 miles ENE. of Delhi, lat. 30° 20′ N., lon. 81° 30′ E., at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,000 feet above sea-level. It forms nearly a circle, about 15 miles in diameter, and is at times one of the head sources of the river Sutlej, pouring its waters into Lake Rakas-Tal.

Man'asquan', formerly **Squan,** a banking post-borough and bathing-place of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R., 12½ [illegible] S. of Long Branch. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

[illegible]**asquan River,** N.J., rises in Monmouth co., and [illegible]e Atlantic Ocean on the boundary between Mon[illegible]d Ocean cos.

[illegible], a post-town of Conejos co., Colo., in a farming and stock-raising region and on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 20 miles SSW. of Alamosa. Pop. in 1900, 739.

[illegible] a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga., on the Seaair Line. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 100.

Manassas (formerly **Manassas Junction**), a banking post-town, capital of Prince William co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern Rs., 33 miles WSW. of Washington, D.C., and 26 miles W. by S. of Alexandria. It is in a farming section and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 817. Here were fought the two actions of the Civil War known as the battles of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29–30, 1862.

Manassas Gap, Va. See LINDEN.

Manatawny, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 11 miles ENE. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 120.

Manatawny Creek, Pa., enters the Schuylkill River at Pottstown.

Man'atee', a large county in the peninsula of Florida, is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico and intersected by Pease Creek. Area, 1275 sq. m. Charlotte Harbor, an inlet of the sea (or gulf), extends far into the interior of the county. Capital Braidentown. Pop. in 1890, 2895; in 1900, 4663.

Manatee, a post-town of Manatee co., Fla., on the Manatee River, near its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, about 42 miles SSW. of Tampa. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Manatí, mȧ-nȧ-tee', a railroad town of Porto Rico, 17 miles E. by S. of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899, 4494.

Manatí, Rio, ree'o mȧ-nȧ-tee', Porto Rico, rises in the Sierra Grande, flows generally NNW., and empties into the Atlantic Ocean to the NW. of the town of Manatí.

Manauag, or **Manaoag,** mȧ-nȧ-o-ȧg', a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of Lingayén Gulf. Pop. 17,500.

Manavghat, mȧn-ȧv-ghȧt', or **Menavghat,** a small place in Asia Minor, vilayet of Adana, on the Manavghat-Tchai (anc. Me'las), 30 miles NW. of Alaya.

Manawa, mȧ-naw'wȧ, a banking post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Little Wolf River, 50 miles W. of Green Bay, on the Green Bay and Western R. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Manawa-Tawi Islands. See THREE KINGS.

Manawatu, mȧ-nȧ-wȧ-too', a river of New Zealand, North Island, rises on the W. slope of the highest mountain-range in the island and enters Cook Strait.

Manayunk', a northwestern suburb and post-station of Philadelphia, Pa., is on the left (east) bank of the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., about 7 miles NW. of the Philadelphia city-hall. It is just above the mouth of Wissahickon Creek. It has various mills and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, carpets, paper, glass, etc.

Manbeck, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop. 100.

Manbhum, a district of Bengal, British India, in Chota-Nagpur. Capital, Purulia.

Mancelona, a banking post-village of Antrim co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 150 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 1226.

Manchac, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. 125.

Manchaca, a post-village of Travis co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Manchac Bayou, man-shak' bī'oo, La., a stream forming the S. boundary of East Baton Rouge, communicates with the Mississippi on the W. and the Amite on the E.

Mancha, La, Spain. See LA MANCHA.

Mancha-Real, mȧn'chȧ rȧ-ȧl', a town of Spain, province and 7 miles E. of Jaén. Pop. in 1901, 6267.

Man'chaug', a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 14 miles S. by E. of the city of Worcester. It has manufactures of sheetings. Pop. about 1500.

Manche, La, the French for the ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Manche, La, lȧ mȏnsh, a maritime department of France, on the English Channel (La Manche), formed of part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2289 sq. m. It consists in part of the peninsula of Cotentin, which projects northward into the English Channel and terminates in the NW. in Cape La Hague. Principal rivers, the Vire, Douve, and Selune, all navigable. Among the chief crops are grain, flax, hemp, and apples, which are extensively raised for cider. The horses in this department are highly prized. Capital, Saint-Lô. On the N. coast is Cherbourg. Pop. in 1891, 513,815; in 1901, 491,372.

Manchester, a city, municipal, parliamentary, and county borough, and inland port of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on the Irwell, a tributary of the Mersey, here joined by the Medlock and the Irk, 164 miles NNW. of London. Manchester proper lies on the left bank of the Irwell, but the borough of Salford on the opposite side is practically a portion of the city. The vast manufacturing industries are rapidly being relegated to the suburbs, the main portion of the city being now devoted to trade and finance. The business streets of Manchester present a stately architectural appearance. The principal ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedral, dating mainly from the early part of the fifteenth century, and the Catholic church of the Holy Name. St. John's Catholic cathedral is located at Salford. The secular edifices of most interest are the Gothic town-hall, one of the most superb modern buildings in England, with a tower 260 feet in height, the Royal Infirmary, Chetham College, the new buildings of Victoria University, the Royal Institution, the Free Trade Hall, containing an immense auditorium, the Assize Courts, and the Exchange, with a Corinthian portico and a campanile. Among the public monuments are a memorial to Prince Albert in Albert Square, a bronze statue of Richard Cobden in St. Anne's Square, and statues of Queen Victoria and Cromwell. At the head of the educational institutions of Manchester is Victoria University (formerly Owens College), the number of whose students is about 1150, including about 200 women. Other educational institutions are an ancient grammar-school, of which De Quincey was an alumnus, Chetham College or Hospital, a Blue Coat school, with what is reputed to be the oldest free library in Europe (containing 40,000 volumes), the public library, with 300,000 volumes, Ryland's Library, containing 70,000 volumes, the Manchester Art Museum, the Royal Manchester College of Music, and technical and industrial schools, for the most part under the direction of the municipality. Manchester has an extensive system of parks, among which are Heaton Park, some miles from the city, and Peel and Whitworth parks, both in Salford. The municipality of Manchester has long been noted for its progressiveness. The city owns the oldest municipal gas-works in the world. Among the municipal activities may be mentioned the erection of dwellings for workingmen and the establishment of great public bathing-places. The water-supply of Manchester is in part drawn from Lake Thirlmere, distant about 100 miles. In 1894 a gigantic undertaking was brought to completion in the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal connecting Manchester with the Mersey at Eastham, and thus making of the city a port accessible to the largest ocean steamers. This magnificent artificial water-way, constructed at a cost of $75,000,000, is 35½ miles in length and 26 feet in depth, and is wider than the Suez Canal. It has 5 locks. Manchester is the greatest industrial town of England and the centre of the cotton manufacture of the kingdom. In addition to the establishments connected with the textile industry there are manufactories of every description, including machine-shops, iron-, steel- and chemical-works, and paper-mills. Manchester returns 6 and Salford 3 members to parliament. The city is noted as the cradle of the Anti-Corn Law and Free Trade movements in England.

Manchester grew to be a flourishing little town in the Middle Ages. An influx of immigrants from the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries promoted its prosperity. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it had still only about 10,000 inhabitants. By 1801 the population had risen to 75,000. In 1830 the Manchester and Liverpool railway, the first railway in which passenger transportation on a large scale was inaugurated, was opened for traffic. With the rapid development of the cotton-industry the population grew at an extraordinary rate. In 1851 it amounted to 303,000, in 1891 it had reached 505,368, and in 1901 it was 543,872. The population of Salford in 1901 was 220,956.

Manchester, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Ukiah. Pop. 150.

Manchester, a post-village and township (town) of Hartford co., Conn., on the Hockanum River, 9 miles ENE. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the South Manchester Rs. The town contains paper- and cotton-mills, woollen-, silk-, gingham- and stockinet-factories, electric-light and power-machines, soap-works, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 10,601.

Manchester, a banking post-town of Scott co., Ill., 17 miles SSW. of Jacksonville, on the Chicago and Alton R. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Manchester, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 28 miles W. of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Manchester, a banking city, capital of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, 47 miles W. of Dubuque, on the Illinois Central R. It has machine-shops, woollen-mills, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2887.

Manchester, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan., 15 miles by rail NNW. of Abilene. Pop. about 250.

Manchester, a post-town, capital of Clay co., Ky., on Collins or Goose Creek, about 80 miles SSE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Manchester, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Manchester, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 30 miles NNW. of Baltimore and 9 miles NE. of Westminster. Pop. in 1900, 609.

Manchester, or **Manchester-by-the-Sea,** a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Manchester township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Boston and Maine R., 23 miles NE. of Boston. It has manufactures of furniture, etc. It is a popular sea-side resort and has several fine beaches (including a "singing beach") and bold promontories. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2522. Here is a noted mass of rocks in the sea, called Norman's Woe.

Manchester, a banking post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 55 miles WSW. of Detroit. It has a brewery, bottling-works, flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Manchester, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., a few miles W. of Albert Lea. Pop. 60.

Manchester, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., about 22 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Manchester, a city, one of the capitals of Hillsboro co., N.H., is situated on the Merrimac River, 18 miles S. of Concord, on the Boston and Maine R. It is the most populous city of the state. Its site is a plain, elevated about 90 feet above the surface of the river, which here falls 54 feet (Amoskeag Falls), affording great hydraulic power, which is employed in extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, the chief mills employing upward of 13,000 hands. These manufactures include sheetings, drillings, delaines, seamless bags, etc. The city's minor manufactures embrace steam-engines, locomotives, linen goods, hosiery, paper, edge-tools, carriages, beer, soap, machinery, leather, etc. Manchester is the seat of a state reform school and of various collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1850, 13,932; in 1860, 20,107; in 1870, 23,536; in 1880, 32,630; in 1890, 44,126; in 1900, 56,987.

Manchester, a post-township of Ocean co., N.J., 30 miles SSW. of Long Branch. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

Manchester, a township of Passaic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 3989.

Manchester, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Manchester township (town), on the Canandaigua Outlet, 17 miles NW. of Geneva, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 711. The town contains Shortsville and part of Clifton Springs. Pop. in 1900, 4733.

Manchester, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C.

Manchester, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Portsmouth and 72 miles above Cincinnati, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has flouring-mills, a foundry, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2003.

Manchester, a banking post-town of Grant co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 17 miles NW. of Medford. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Manchester, a suburb of Allegheny, Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, 2 miles below Pittsburg.

Manchester, a township of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1190.

Manchester, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Manchester township, and on the Northern Central R. (Mount Wolf station), 8 miles N. of York. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Manchester, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Desmet. Pop. about 275.

Manchester, a banking post-village, capital of Coffee co., Tenn., on the North Fork of the Duck River, 60 miles SE. of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. about 600.

Manchester, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. 140.

Manchester, a post-village, one of the capitals of Bennington co., Vt., is in Manchester township (town), on the Battenkill River, 30 miles S. by W. of Rutland, on the Rutland R. It is about 2 miles E. of Equinox Mountain and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It contains a courthouse and the Burr and Burton Seminary. Fine marble is quarried near this place, on Mount Elias. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1955; of the village, about 850.

Manchester, an independent city of Virginia, on the S. bank of the James River, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by several bridges. It is on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads. It has a beautiful situation and contains a number of elegant residences, railroad-shops, several flouring-mills, and manufactories of cotton, iron, paper, nails, tobacco, etc. It has also coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 9715.

Manchester, a post-village in Manchester township (town), Green Lake co., Wis., about 22 miles ENE. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1001.

Manchester, a township (town) of Jackson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 696.

Manchester, a seaport of Nova Scotia. See BOYLSTON.

Manchester, Huron co., Ontario. See AUBURN.

Manchester, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles N. of Whitby. Pop. about 200.

Manchester Bridge, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, about 4 miles ESE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 100.

Manchester Center, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., 10 miles NE. of Canandaigua. Pop. 100.

Manchester Center, a banking post-village of Bennington co., Vt., 1 mile from Manchester, its railroad station. Pop. about 500.

Manchester Depot, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., 30 miles S. of Rutland. It has granite-works, manufactures of butter-boxes, etc. Pop. about 350.

Manchester Green, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Manchester township (town). The banking point is Hartford. It has manufactures of mineral waters, knitted goods, and needles. Pop. about 800.

Manchuria, man-choo're-a (Chinese, *Tung-san-sheng*,—*i.e.*, the "Three Eastern Provinces"), an extensive region of eastern Asia, forming the northeasternmost division of the Chinese Empire, between (approx.) lat. 39° and 53° 30′ N., and having broadly Korea and the Yellow Sea on the S., Mongolia and the Russian territories on the W., and the Russian Amur province and Primorskaya on the N. and E. Area, about 360,000 sq. m. The western boundaries have not been precisely fixed, but are now generally placed so as to include the main Khingan mountains within the territory. The greater portion of the N. boundary is formed by the Amur and Argun rivers. From Korea the region is separated by the Yalu and Tyumen rivers and the Pai-shan mountains (rising to 8000 feet). The chief interior stream is the Sungari (an affluent of the Amur), which, with its tributary the Nonni, is freely navigated by Russian steamers. Most of the Manchurian region is mountainous, but a portion on the N. has a steppe character. The climate is on the whole healthy and invigorating, although showing extremes of temperature, from —20° or even —50° in winter to 90° and more in summer. The soil is highly productive and yields most of the Chinese crops (millet, wheat, barley, rice, corn, beans, pease, potatoes, tobacco, rhubarb, ginseng, cotton, hemp, etc.). Forests of pine, oak, elm, and walnut cover a large part of the region. The fauna includes a number of the fur-bearing animals (sable, etc.), the bear and tiger. Among the mineral resources gold and coal are attracting considerable attention. The region is traversed by the Transsiberian railway. Manchuria consists of three provinces, Liao-tung (or Shing-king), Kirin, and Tsitsikhar (Hei-lung-kiang), in the last two of which the inhabitants are largely nomadic. The population is variously estimated at from 5,500,000 to 17,000,000. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Chinese. The Manchus are a Tungusian race. Since the middle of the seventeenth century the Manchu dynasty has reigned in China, and the Manchu tongue, otherwise little spoken and almost extinct, has become the court and the official language. Principal towns, Mukden, Kirin, Aigun, Harbin, Kin-chow, Feng-hwang-cheng, Niu-chwang, and Port Arthur at the extremity of the peninsula of Liao-tung. In 1898 Russia obtained from the Chinese government a lease of the harbors of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, together with the neighboring district. At Port Arthur a great fortified naval station was established, and at the port of Ta-lien-wan the town of Dalny was founded, intended to be a great outlet of Russian commerce. The convulsions in China attending the Boxer movement of 1900 invited an advance of Russia into Manchuria. Her forces occupied the country, from which she refused to withdraw. The encroachments of Russia involved her in a disastrous war with Japan in 1904. Dalny, with its costly harbor-works, Port Arthur, and Mukden fell into the hands of the enemy. By the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1905, Russia was obliged to withdraw from Manchuria.

Manciet, mŏn'sē-ā', a village of France, in Gers, 20 miles SW. of Condom.

Mancos, a banking post-town of Montezuma co., Colo., 40 miles W. of Durango, on the Rio Grande Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 383. About 20 miles distant are the famous cliff-dwellings of the Mancos Cañon.

Manda, a small island off the E. coast of Africa, belongs to British East Africa.

Mandal, măn'dăl, the southernmost town of Norway, 23 miles WSW. of Christiansand, on the Skagerrak, with a port 17 miles E. of the Naze. Pop. in 1900, 3983.

Man'dalay, a city of Upper Burma, capital of a division and district, on the left bank of the Irawadi, a short

distance above Amarapura and Ava and 350 miles N. of Rangoon, with which it is connected by rail. It was the last capital (for a quarter of a century) of the kingdom of Burma. It consists of a walled town and of an open city. There are many temples, pagodas, and monasteries. The leading industry is silk-weaving. The city is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 182,498. The bulk of the inhabitants are Buddhists.

Mandan, a banking city, capital of Morton co., N.Dak., near the Missouri River and on the Northern Pacific R., 5 miles W. of Bismarck. It has railroad-shops and a trade in live-stock, wool, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1658.

Mandara, măn-dä'rä, a state or native kingdom of central Africa, tributary to Bornu, but now in the zones of British and German influence. The surface is mountainous. It produces much fruit and abounds in forests and lakes. The inhabitants are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manufacture iron wares which they export into Bornu. Dolu is the principal town and the residence of the chief.

Mandarin, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the E. bank of the St. John's River, 15 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has large orange-groves.

Mandas, măn'däs, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. about 2000.

Mandata, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Herndon. Pop. about 350.

Mandaue, măn-dŏw'ä, or **Mandave,** măn-dä'vä, a pueblo on the E. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, a few miles NE. of Cebú city. Pop. 15,307.

Mandel, măn-dĕl', an island on the E. coast of Sumatra, 70 miles SW. of Singapore.

Mandello, măn-dĕl'lo, a small town of Italy, 14 miles NE. of Como, on the E. shore of Lake Lecco.

Mandeville, man'de-vĭl, a post-village of Miller co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 6½ miles NE. of Texarkana.

Mandeville, a post-town of St. Tammany parish, La., on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 30 miles N. of New Orleans, on the East Louisiana R. The banking point is Covington. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Mandeville, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 24 miles S. of Chillicothe.

Mandeville, a village of the island of Jamaica, in Middlesex co., 47 miles W. by N. of Kingston.

Mandhar, măn-d'har', a small native state on the W. coast of Celebes.

Mandi, a small native state of India, in the NE. part of the Punjab, on the S. slope of the Himalayas. The capital, Mandi, is 45 miles NNW. of Simla, on the Beas.

Mandingo, măn-ding'go, or **San Blas,** săn blăs, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama.

Mandingos, man-ding'gōz, an important negro people (comprising a number of tribes), in western Africa, inhabiting the region about the upper courses of the Senegal and Niger and the country to the southward. They have shown considerable capacity for civilization. Most of them profess Mohammedanism. Their language is widely diffused in western Africa.

Mandu, măn-doo', a river of Brazil, rises in a lake of its own name, in Espirito Santo, and joins the Doce 4 miles below the cataracts of Escadonhas.

Mandu, măn-doo', a ruined city of India, dominions and 35 miles SW. of Indore. Mandu was the capital of the kingdom of Malwa.

Manduel, mŏNᵛdü-ĕl', a village of France, in Gard, arrondissement of Nîmes.

Manduria, măn-doo're-ä, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 54 miles NNW. of Otranto. Some vestiges remain of the ancient Manduria. Pop. in 1901 (with Uggiano Montefusco), 13,113.

Manduriao, măn-doo-re-ä'o, a pueblo of Panay Island, Philippines, province and near Iloilo. Pop. 6749.

Mandvi, mănd-vee', a seaport of Cutch, India, on the Gulf of Cutch, about 35 miles SW. of Bhuj. It was formerly an important emporium of commerce. Pop. in 1901, 24,683.

Manerbio, mä-nĕR'be-o, a town of Italy, 13 miles SSW. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5449.

Manero Range, in New South Wales, forms a portion of the Dividing Range. Highest point, the Head of Kybean River, 4010 feet.

Manetin, mä-nä-teen', a small town of Bohemia, 18 miles NNW. of Pilsen.

Manfalut, măn-fä-loot', a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles NW. of Siut. It is enclosed by walls and has Coptic churches, woollen-manufactories, public schools, etc. Pop. 13,000.

Manfred, a post-village of Wells co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 6 miles NW. of Fessenden. Pop. about 150.

Manfredonia, măn-frä-do'ne-ä, a seaport of Italy, province of Foggia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 miles NE. of Foggia, at the foot of Monte Gargano. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a strong fort. It was founded by Manfred, king of Sicily, in the thirteenth century, near the site of the ancient Sipontum, whose old cathedral, Santa Maria Maggiore, has survived. It is the seat of considerable trade. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and in obtaining salt from the neighboring lagoons. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,188.

Manfredonia, Gulf of (anc. *Urias Sinus*), an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in southern Italy, provinces of Foggia and Bari, about 15 miles in length and 30 miles wide at its entrance, S. of the Garganian Promontory.

Manga, măn'gä, a town of Brazil, state of Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Moni-Mirim.

Mangaia, măn-ghī'ä, or **Manghe'a,** one of the Cook Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is of volcanic origin and about 30 miles in circumference.

Mangalarén, or **Mangatarén,** măn-gä-tä-rĕn', a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of the Agno Grande. Pop. 12,895.

Mangaldán, măn-gäl-dän', a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, ENE. of Dagupan, with which it is connected by high-road. Pop. 15,841.

Mangalia, a small seaport of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Black Sea, 68 miles ESE. of Silistria.

Mangalore, mang-gą-lōr', or **Mangalur,** a town of Madras, British India, capital of South Kanara district, on the Malabar Coast, 80 miles NNW. of Cannanore. The residential portion is pleasantly situated and presents an attractive appearance with its groves of cocoanut palms. The town is the seat of a government college and of a Jesuit college. It exports coffee, pepper, etc. Pop. in 1901, 44,108.

Mangaratiba, măn-gä-rä-tee'bä, a town of Brazil, state and 53 miles WSW. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra dos Reis.

Mangareva Islands. See Gambier Islands.

Mangataren, Philippine Islands. See Mangalaren.

Mangham, a post-village of Richland parish, La. The banking point is Delhi. Pop. about 120.

Mangishlak, or **Mangyshlak,** măn-ghish-läk', a large peninsula on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, terminating in the promontory of Tyub-Karagan, about lat. 44° 30′ N., near which is the little settlement of Fort Alexandrovsk.

Mangles (Sp. *Islas de Mangles*, ees'läs dä măng'glĕs), a chain of islets and keys off the S. coast of Cuba, between it and the Isle of Pines.

Manglieux, mŏNᵛle-ʊh', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles SE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Mangoalde, măn-go-äl'dä, or **Azurara de Beira,** ä-zoo-rä'rä dä bä'e-rä, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 miles from Vizeu.

Mango'hick, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., about 20 miles NE. of Richmond.

Mangola, măn-go'lä, or **Mangoli Xulla,** măn-go'lee zool'lä, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Ceram. Lat. (N. point) 1° 47′ S. It is about 60 miles long by 10 miles broad and is separated at the W. end from Taliabo (or Talyabo) by a narrow strait.

Mangonia, a post-village of Dade co., Fla. The banking point is West Palmbeach. Pop. 100.

Mangoro, or **Manguru,** măn'goo-roo', a river of Madagascar, on the E. coast, formed by several head-streams. It falls into the sea in lat. 20° 8′ S. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Mangrol, a seaport of India, on the SW. coast of Kathiawar. Pop. about 15,000.

Mangueira, măn-gä'e-rä, a lake of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, between Lake Mirim and the ocean. It is 60 miles long and only 4 miles broad. It discharges itself into the sea by a small stream called Taim.

Mangum, a post-station of Richmond co., N.C.

Mangum, a banking post-village, capital of Greer co., Okla., on a fork of the Red River and 40 miles N. by E. of Quanah, Tex. It has cotton-gins, a brewery, flour- and lumber-mills, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. about 2750.

Manguru, a river of Madagascar. See Mangoro.

Manhasset, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., is on Manhasset (or Cow) Bay, an inlet of Long Island Sound, and on the Long Island R., 18 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 600.

Manhattan, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Manhattan, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., 28 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. Pop. 100.

Manhattan, a banking city, capital of Riley co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Big Blue, and on the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 52 miles W. of Topeka. It is the seat of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Pop. in 1900, 3438.

Manhattan, a post-village of Gallatin co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Bozeman. Pop. 150.

Manhattan, a borough of the city of New York. It comprises Manhattan, Governor's, Bedloe's, Ellis, Oyster, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's islands,—that is, the SW. part of New York co. It contains more than half of the population of the municipality of New York, and constitutes (with the borough of Bronx) what in common parlance is designated New York city in the narrower sense, the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond making up the rest of the municipality of New York.

Manhattan, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 200.

Manhattan Beach, a watering-place of Kings co., N.Y., on Coney Island, the westernmost portion of the Atlantic coast of Long Island, about 8 miles S. of Brooklyn, with which it is connected by railroad.

Manhattan Island, N.Y., is at the mouth of the Hudson River, which forms its western boundary. It is bounded on the N. by Spuyten Duyvil Creek (or, more strictly speaking, by the Harlem ship canal) and on the E. and SE. by the Harlem and East rivers. It is about 13 miles long and 2¼ miles wide, and contains the principal business and residential sections of the city of New York. It is constructed of ancient rocks (gneisses and schists), and rises to an elevation of about 250 feet in its northern section. It is almost built over, with the exception of the extreme northern portion, which contains woods, groves, and meadows and which offers some exquisite bits of scenery.

Manhattanville, formerly a northern section of New York city, about 8 miles N. of the city-hall.

Manheigan Island, Me. See MONHEGAN.

Manheim, man'hīme, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 13 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

Manheim, a township (town) of Herkimer co., N.Y., bounded S. by the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900, 2648.

Manheim, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3111.

Manheim, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 14 miles NNE. of Columbia. It has manufactures of lumber, mill supplies, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2019.

Manheim, a township of York co., Pa., on the Maryland boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 1226.

Manhu-Açu, mân'yoo â-soo', a river of Brazil, pursues a NE. course for about 220 miles and joins the Doce.

Maní, mâ-nee', an Indian village of Yucatan, 90 miles NE. of Campeche.

Maniago, mâ-ne-â'go, a town of Italy, 25 miles WNW. of Udine. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5500).

Manias. See MANYAS.

Manica, southeastern Africa. See MANIKALAND.

Manicaragua (mâ-ne-kâ-rā'gwâ) **la Moza** (lâ mo'sâ) and **la Vieja** (lâ ve-â'ʜâ), or "Young" and "Old Manicaragua," two villages of Santa Clara province, Cuba, respectively 52 and 48 miles by road NW. by W. of Sancti Spiritus. They are in the Manicaragua Valley, which is celebrated for its mineral wealth and its fertility; it is watered by the Rio Arimao. At Manicaragua la Vieja is grown a fine tobacco.

Manice (or **King George**) **River,** a river of eastern Africa, flows S. and falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay.

Manicouagan, man-e-kwâ'gan, a river, lake, and bay of Canada, the river (also called **Black River**) bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 miles, to Manicouagan Bay, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles below Bersimis.

Man'idowish', a river of Wisconsin, flows into the Chippewa River.

Manifest, a post-station of Catahoula parish, La., 10 miles SW. of Harrisonburg.

Manigod, mâ-ne-go', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, between lofty mountains, ESE. of Annecy.

Maniiki, mâ-nee-ee'kee, or **Manihiki,** mâ-nee-hee'-kee, a large group of islets, belonging to Great Britain (administratively to New Zealand), in the Pacific Ocean, ranging westward from the Marquesas. The largest of the group is Penrhyn Island.

Manikaland, a region of southeastern Africa, partly in Rhodesia and partly in territory claimed by the Portuguese. The principal settlement is Umtali. It yields gold, etc.

Manikgunge, or **Manikganj,** mâ-nik-gŭnj', a small town of Bengal, Dacca district.

Man'ikpur', a small town of British India, on the Ganges, 44 miles SSE. of Rai Bareilly.

Manil'a (Sp. pron. mâ-nee'lâ), the capital of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and one of the great emporiums of the East, situated on the W. coast of the island, at the head of Manila Bay (see MANILA BAY), at the mouth of the river Pásig. Lat. of observatory, 14° 34′ 41″ N.; lon. 120° 58′ 33″ E. The Pásig is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating, the one in a small fort, the other in a lighthouse. On the S. side of the river stands the city proper (*ciudad murada*, or "walled town"), strongly fortified, sombre and dull, without places of recreation, except the gardens in the public squares. Here reside the authorities and here are located the cathedral, the principal institutions of learning, etc. The streets are straight, well paved, and lighted by electricity; the main street is the Calle Real. The city and suburbs are served by tram-cars. A railroad connects Manila with Dagupan. The water-supply is pure and abundant. The best houses have usually but one story above the ground floor, the upper portion, owing to earthquake destructions, being built generally of wood. On the N. side of the Pásig is the Binondo suburb, more populous than the city itself; it is the great centre of trade. Bridges connect it with the city proper. The chief street is the Escuelta, much improved of late years, having good European shops and the central post-office and telegraph-station. In Binondo Chinese, half-castes, and Indians do boot- and furniture-making, book-binding, painting and enamelling, gold- and silver-smithing, etc. In the Tondo ward live the poorest working classes,—fishermen, day-laborers, canoemen, weavers, etc. San Miguel is a fashionable residence quarter. Other suburbs have distinct characteristics. Good bridges facilitate their connection with the city. Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati are health-resorts for convalescents.

The principal public buildings of Manila are the cathedral, palaces of the governor and the archbishop, the townhouse, churches of the different religious orders, monasteries, convents, arsenal, barracks, supreme court, prison, civil and military hospitals, and custom-house; there are no theatres of importance, but there are cock-pits, cafés, riding-school and race-course, etc. The city has several public squares, with gardens, the foremost of which are the Prado, which has a bronze statue of Charles IV., and the Paseo or Plaza de Magallanes, with an obelisk erected to the memory of Magellan. The Luneta is a favorite promenade. A telephone system is established in the city and the environs.

The educational institutions include the University of San Tomas, under the Dominicans, attended by about 1200 students; the Jesuit college of San José; the Dominican college of San Juan de Letrán; colleges for girls, the municipal athenæum, with a physical laboratory, natural history museum, and fine astronomical apparatus, etc. There is a meteorological observatory. New educational institutions and bureaus are being established under the American government. Manila is the commercial and industrial metropolis of the Philippine Islands. It has steam communication with the principal maritime ports of the world. The exports are sugar, abacá, sapan-wood, coffee, cigars and tobacco, hides, indigo, gum mastic, cordage, mother-of-pearl shell, etc., amounting to about 80 per cent. of the whole trade of the Philippines. The leading industry is the manufacture of cigars and cheroots, in which many thousand hands are employed. Other manufactures are cordage, fabrics of abacá (sinamay, etc.), pine-apple-leaf fibre (piñas), and pure or mixed cotton goods, mats, carpets, metal goods, and cigar-cases. There are also sugar-refineries, breweries, and manufactures of machinery. The climate of Manila is enervatingly tropical, and generally uniform in temperature, which, as a mean for the year, is about 80°.

Manila was founded by Legazpi in 1571. In 1762 it was taken by a British fleet and held for 15 months. The bay was the scene of the first naval battle of the Spanish-American War of 1898, in which Dewey destroyed a Spanish fleet (May 1). The city surrendered to the United States forces on Aug. 13 of the same year. Pop. in 1900, 190,714; in 1903 (official census), 219,928. The bulk of the inhabitants are Tagalogs. The Chinese number about 60,000. The city was largely wrecked by an earthquake on June 3, 1863, when upward of 1000 buildings were destroyed.

Manila, a banking village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern R. Pop. 150.

Manila Bay, an inlet of the China Sea, on the W. coast of Luzon, extending inward for a distance of about 25 miles. Its entrance is 11 miles wide and is divided into two channels by Corregidor and Caballo islands. At the head of the bay is Manila, to the SW. of which is the port of Cavite. The harbor is exposed to typhoons.

Manilla, a banking post-village of Rush co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles W. by S. of Rushville. Pop. about 400.

Manilla, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, in a grain and stock region, 90 miles SE. by E. of Sioux City, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 773.

Manilla, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 5½ miles SE. of Cannington, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 250.

Manipa, mȧ-nee'pȧ, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram. It is mountainous and about 20 miles in circuit.

Man\ipur', a native state of British India, between Assam and Burma, a dependency of the former. Area, about 8300 sq. m. It is in an elevated valley, flanked by densely wooded mountains. It produces tea, cotton, rice, tobacco, opium, indigo, and silk. The bulk of the inhabitants are Manipuris, akin to the Burmese, who profess Hinduism. Other tribes are the Nagas and Kukis. The Burmese call the country Kassé (or Kathé). Capital, Manipur. Pop. in 1901, 283,957.

Manipur, or **Imphal,** the capital of the native state of Manipur, British India, about 235 miles NW. of Mandalay. It is a vast village. Pop. in 1901, 67,093.

Manisees, a former name of Block Island.

Manises, mȧ-nee'sĕs, a small town of Spain, 7 miles WNW. of Valencia, on the Guadalaviar.

Man, Isle of. See Man.

Manissa, mȧ-nis'sȧ, or **Manisa,** mȧ-nee'sȧ (anc. *Magne'sia ad Sip'ylum*), a town of Asia Minor, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 20 miles NE. of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. It has a great many mosques, a number of Christian churches, and several synagogues. The town was important in the Middle Ages. Among notable edifices are the palace of Kara Osman Oglu, the Konak (government house), the Tekke of the Mevlevi dervishes, the Khan of Sultan Amurath II., and a lunatic asylum. Manissa is a busy trading place. Pop. about 35,000, one-half Christians (Greeks and Armenians). At Magnesia the Romans vanquished Antiochus the Great in 190 B.C.

Man\istee', a county of Michigan, in the NW. part of the lower peninsula. Area, 547 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manistee River, and is also drained by the Memoosic and Pine rivers. Capital, Manistee. Pop. in 1890, 24,230; in 1900, 27,856.

Manistee, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 125.

Manistee, a city, the capital of Manistee co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistee River, and on the Pere Marquette and other railroads, 45 miles SW. of Traverse City. It has machine- and boiler-works, lumber-mills, etc., and a fruit-raising industry. Pop. in 1900, 14,260.

Manistee River, Mich., enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manistee. Length, 150 miles.

Manistique, man-is-teek', a banking post-village, capital of Schoolcraft co., Mich., on Lake Michigan and on the Manistique, Marquette and Northern and other railroads, 108 miles WSW. of Sault Ste. Marie. It has chemical-works and manufactures of lumber, lath, sash, doors and blinds, lime, and pig-iron. Pop. in 1900, 4126.

Manistique River, in Schoolcraft and Luce cos., Mich.

Manito, a banking post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 12 miles SW. of Pekin. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Manito, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Latrobe. Pop. 100.

Manitoba, a province of Canada, is bounded on the S. by Minnesota and North Dakota, NE. by Keewatin, E. by Ontario, and W. and NW. by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Area, 73,950 sq. m. A considerable part of the province is prairie-land, perfectly level and diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. The Pembina Mountains occupy the SW. and W. portions. The soil, which in great part is derived from the alluvium of the (extinguished) Quaternary Lake Agassiz, is among the richest of the world and magnificently adapted to the cultivation of wheat.

The principal rivers are the Red River, which falls into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg, and its affluent, the Assiniboin. The largest lakes (only a part of whose area, however, is in Manitoba) are Winnipeg, 280 miles long and 5 to 50 miles wide; Manitoba, 110 miles long and 25 miles wide; and Winnipegosis.

The climate of Manitoba, though very severe in winter, is occasionally hot in summer. The mean for the three winter months of December, January, and February is 5° below zero, and for the summer months of June, July, and August, 65°. The low temperature of the winter is offset by a clear, dry atmosphere and the season is very healthy. The extremes are —40° and 95°. Wheat ripens in 110 days and gives an average return of 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops, are easily raised. The chief agricultural crops were in 1901: wheat, 53,077,267 bushels; and oats, 34,478,160. The grassy savannas of the Red River afford magnificent pasturage. Lignitic coal is found and the Archæan mountains give promise of considerable mineral wealth. The public affairs are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, and a legislative assembly elected by the people. Capital, Winnipeg. Pop. in 1871, 25,228; in 1881, 62,260; in 1891, 154,442; in 1901, 254,947.

This section of North America was first visited by the French. The Chevalier de la Vérandrye built a fort at the mouth of the Assiniboin in 1731. The French traded there alone for many years, but in 1767 the first English traders visited the region, and soon several rival companies were in operation. The Hudson Bay Company having in 1811 sold a tract of land to the earl of Selkirk, on both sides of the Assiniboin and of the Red River, he planted there in 1812 a colony known by the name of Selkirk Settlement, Red River Settlement, or Assiniboia. In 1836 the Hudson Bay Company repurchased the land from the heirs of Lord Selkirk. This colony, the seat of whose administration was Fort Garry, became the nucleus of the province of Manitoba. In 1869 the Hudson Bay Company transferred to the imperial government their territorial rights and governing responsibilities, and in 1870 England handed over the whole to the Canadian government. The entry of Manitoba into the Confederation was effected in 1870.

Manitoba Lake is in Manitoba, SW. of Lake Winnipeg, into which it drains by the Little Saskatchewan River. It receives from the NW. the waters of the Winnipegosis Lake. Length, about 110 miles.

Manitou, man'ę-too, a river of Quebec, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence on its N. side, a short distance below the Bay of Seven Islands. About a mile and a half from its mouth it precipitates its waters over a precipice 110 feet high, forming a beautiful cascade.

Manitou, or **Manitou Springs,** a banking post-town, tourist- and health-resort of El Paso co., Colo., is situated at the base of Pike's Peak, 80 miles S. of Denver and 5 miles NW. of Colorado Springs, on the Colorado, Midland and other railroads. Elevation, 6300 feet above the level of the sea. Manitou, which is situated at the mouth of the Ute Pass and surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, is noted for its iron and soda springs, which have various medicinal qualities. A mountain (cog) railway conducts from near here (Manitou Iron Springs) to the summit of Pike's Peak. Pop. in 1900, 1303. In the vicinity are Monument Park and the Garden of the Gods.

Manitou, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky. Pop. 70.

Manitou, a village of Comanche co., Okla. The banking point is Lawton. Pop. 100.

Manitou, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 102 miles SW. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901, 617.

Manitou Creek, Colo., rises about 8 miles N. of Pike's Peak and enters the South Platte River in Douglas co. It is 27 miles long.

Manitou Iron Springs, Colo., a station on the Colorado Midland R., 1 mile from Manitou. It is the starting-point of the Pike's Peak R. Elevation, 6550 feet.

Manitoulin, man\e-too'lin, a group of islands stretching from E. to W. along the N. shore of Lake Huron and consisting chiefly of the Great Manitoulin (or Sacred Isle), Little Manitoulin (or Cockburn), and Drummond. Great Manitoulin, 80 miles long, is deeply indented by numerous bays and has an elevated and very rugged surface. Little Manitoulin has a length of about 7 miles and in its general features resembles Great Manitoulin. Drummond Island, in Michigan, is 24 miles long and has an irregular surface covered with large masses of rock. It is separated from the shore on the W. by a strait, called the True Detour, which is scarcely 1 mile wide and which forms the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Superior. Except Drummond, the islands belong to Canada. Pop. about 2000, largely Ojibway Indians.

Manitoulin Lake. See Georgian Bay.

Manitou Park, in Teller co., Colo., 7 miles from Manitou Park station, on the Colorado Midland R. Elevation, 7500 feet.

Manitou River, Brown co., Wis., falls into the Fox (or Neenah) River a little above the town of Green Bay.

Man\itowan'ing, a post-village on Great Manitoulin Island, Ontario, on a deep bay on the N. shore, 150 miles from Collingwood. Pop. about 500.

Manitowick, man\e-tŏw'ĭk, a lake of the district of Algoma, Ontario, forms one of the sources of the Michipicoten River, which enters Lake Superior.

Man'itowoc', a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manitowoc River, and is partly drained by the Sheboygan River. Capital, Manitowoc. Pop. in 1890, 37,831; in 1900, 42,261.

Manitowoc, a city, the capital of Manitowoc co., Wis., is on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 77 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has a good harbor with shipping docks. Its industries comprise manufactures of machinery, iron, flour, glue, leather, lumber, edge-tools, hay-presses, etc. It has a large lake trade. Ship-building is carried on here on a large scale. The county insane asylum and a Polish orphan asylum are located here. Pop. in 1880, 6367; in 1890, 7710; in 1900, 11,786.

Manitowoc, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, contiguous to Manitowoc city. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Manitowoc Rapids, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., is in a township (town) of the same name, on the Manitowoc River, 3 miles from Lake Michigan and 2 miles W. of the city of Manitowoc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1717.

Manitowoc River, Wis., is formed by two branches which rise in Calumet co. and unite at the boundary between the cos. of Calumet and Manitowoc. It enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manitowoc.

Maniwaki, post-village of Wright co., Quebec, at the confluence of the Desert and Gatineau rivers, 90 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. about 800.

Maniyas-Göl, a lake of Asia Minor, about 10 miles S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus. It abounds in fish. To the S. is a place called Maniyas.

Manizales, mȧ-ne-sȧ'lĕs, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Antioquía, 75 miles S. of Medellín. It commands the transit trade from the Magdalena to the Cauca River. Pop. about 15,000. Elevation, 7000 feet.

Manjuyod, mȧn-hoo-yōd', a coast pueblo of East Negros province, Philippine Islands. Pop. 7486.

Mankato, a banking city, capital of Jewell co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 25 miles NW. by W. of Jamestown. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Mankato, man-kȧ'to, a city, the capital of Blue Earth co., Minn., is on the right bank of the Minnesota River, at the head of navigation, nearly 2 miles below the mouth of the Blue Earth (or Mankato) River, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 86 miles SW. of St. Paul. It is the seat of a state normal school, and has breweries, carriage-factories, flouring-mills, foundries with machine-shops, agricultural implement works, knitting-mills, furniture-factories, creameries, etc. There are several beautiful lakes in the vicinity. Pop. in 1880, 5550; in 1890, 8838; in 1900, 10,599.

Mankato River. See Blue Earth River.

Manley, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking town is Weeping Water. Pop. 100.

Manlius, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., 12 miles NW. of Princeton.

Manlius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township (town), on Limestone Creek and on the West Shore R., 12 miles ESE. of Syracuse. The town has a machine-shop, lime-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5374; of the village, 1219.

Manlius Center, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township (town), on the Erie Canal and on the West Shore R., 8 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. 120.

Manlleu, mȧn-lyȧ-oo', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 40 miles NNE. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5822.

Manly, a banking post-town of Worth co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and other railroads, 11 miles S. of Northwood. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Manly, a post-village of Moore co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Manly, a post-town of New South Wales, 7 miles NE. of Sydney. Pop. 3800.

Manlyville, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 90 miles W. of Nashville.

Mannboro, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., on the Appomattox River, 22 miles W. of Petersburg.

Männedorf, mĕn'neh-dorf', a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zürich, canton and 11 miles SE. of Zürich. Pop. about 3000.

Mannering, a village of Mercer co., W.Va. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. 100.

Mannersdorf, mȧn'nẹrs-dorf', a town of Austria, 20 miles SSE. of Vienna. Pop. about 3250.

Mannhartsberg, mȧnn'harts-bĕrg', a wooded mountain-range of Austria-Hungary, terminating near the Danube about 25 miles WNW. of Vienna.

Mannhaven, a post-village of Mercer co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Mannheim, mȧn'hīme, a town of Baden, the third largest city on the Rhine, on a tongue of land between the Rhine and the Neckar, where these rivers meet, 45 miles SSW. of Frankfort. Lat. of observatory, 49° 29′ 11″ N.; lon. 8° 27′ 38″ E. It lies on low ground and is protected from inundations by a dike. It is laid out with extreme regularity, the streets crossing each other at right angles and at regular intervals, the blocks being distinguished by letters and numbers. Among the chief objects of interest are the grand ducal palace, originally a palace of the Elector Palatine, one of the largest buildings of its kind in Germany (containing a fine picture-gallery, natural history and antiquarian collections, and a public library), the town-hall, the observatory, the national theatre, and a botanical garden. There are numerous public monuments, among others those to William I. and Bismarck. Mannheim is connected with Ludwigshafen on the opposite side of the Rhine by an iron bridge, and the Neckar is spanned by a chain bridge. There are manufactures of chemicals, agricultural machinery, cigars, varnish, rubber, carpets, and leather. Mannheim is the chief commercial centre of Baden, carrying on an extensive trade, facilitated by a fine new harbor. Mannheim was a city of the Palatinate until 1802, when, along with the neighboring Heidelberg, it was annexed to Baden. Pop. in 1885, 61,273; in 1900, 140,384.

Mannheim, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles SW. of Berlin. Pop. 75.

Mannie, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn. The banking point is Clifton. Pop. about 200.

Manning, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 73 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 1169. It is a trade-centre.

Manning, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Manning, a banking post-town, capital of Clarendon co., S.C., on a branch of the Black River, 50 miles SE. of Columbia, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil, turpentine, etc., and turpentine-distilleries. Pop. in 1900, 1430.

Manningham, a northwestern suburb of Bradford, England.

Manningham, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., about 46 miles SW. of Montgomery. Pop. 60.

Manning River, a navigable river of New South Wales, rises about lon. 151° 30′ E., flows E., and falls into the sea, by several outlets, in lat. 32° S.

Mannington, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Madisonville. Pop. 100.

Mannington, a township of Salem co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1745.

Mannington, a banking post-town of Marion co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 60 miles SSE. of Wheeling. It has tool-works, flour-mills, glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1681.

Manningtree, a small town of England, in Essex, on the navigable river Stour, 9½ miles SSW. of Ipswich.

Manningville, Quebec. See Franklin.

Männlichen, mĕn'lik-ẹn, a mountain of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, near the Little Scheidegg, and commanding a famous view. Height, 7695 feet.

Manns Choice, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles SW. of Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Manns Harbor, a post-hamlet of Dare co., N.C.

Mannsville, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 11 miles (direct) WSW. of Tishomingo. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Mannsville, a post-town of Taylor co., Ky., 87 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 104.

Mannsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 20 miles SSW. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Mannsville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 18 miles N. by W. of Carlisle.

Mannu, a river of the island of Sardinia, after a S. course of 40 miles, enters the lagoon of Cagliari.

Mannville, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., about 20 miles N. of Sumter.

Manö, mȧ'nö', a small island of Denmark, in the North Sea, 10 miles WSW. of Ribe.

Manoa, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Media or Philadelphia. Pop. about 400.

Manoel-Alves, må-no-êl′ âl′vĕs, a small river of Brazil, joins the Tocantins from the right, in the state of Goyaz, near the confluence of the Somno.

Manoel-Alves Septentrional, må-no-êl′ âl′vĕs sĕp-tĕn-tre-o-nâl′, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains between the states of Pernambuco and Piauhy and proceeds WNW., and, after a course of about 400 miles, joins the Tocantins from the right, above São Pedro d'Alcantara.

Manomet, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. about 500.

Manono Island, one of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Manopel'lo, a small town of Italy, 9 miles SW. of Chieti.

Manor, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. 100.

Manor, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md.

Manor, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2583.

Manor, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 5 miles SW. of Lancaster city, is bounded on the SW. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 4766.

Manor, a banking post-village of Travis co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 12 miles NE. of Austin. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. about 650.

Manor, a village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Arcola, 22 miles distant.

Manorbeer, a village, with a castle dating from the twelfth century, of Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 6½ miles from Tenby.

Manordale, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 22 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 60.

Manor-Hamilton, a small town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 12 miles E. of Sligo.

Manorhill, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 30 miles ENE. of Altoona. Pop. 100.

Manorkill, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 32 miles SW. of Albany.

Manor Station, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It has coal- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 684 (largely increased since census).

Manorville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 66 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 325.

Manorville, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 2 miles S. of Kittanning. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Manosque, må'nosk′ (L. *Manuesca*), a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 39 miles SW. of Digne. Pop. in 1901, 5027.

Manotick, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on the Rideau River, 15 miles S. of Ottawa. Pop. about 450.

Manown, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Monongahela City. It has coaling-industries.

Manquin, a post-village of King William co., Va.

Manresa, mån-râ′så, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles NNW. of Barcelona, charmingly situated on the Cardoner. Pop. in 1900, 23,416. Among the notable edifices are the collegiate church (Santa María de la Seo) and the convent of Santo Domingo, for a time the residence of Loyola, to which pilgrimages are made. The leading manufactures are textiles. Elevation, 695 feet.

Manset, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 200.

Mansfeld, måns′fêlt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles NW. of Merseburg. It has a school in which Luther studied. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of the counts of Mansfeld. Much copper is obtained in the district. Pop. about 2700.

Mansfield, a municipal borough of England, co. and 14 miles NNW. of Nottingham, on the borders of Sherwood Forest. It has an ancient church, a grammar-school founded in the sixteenth century, modern municipal buildings, a free library, and a mechanic's institute. Mansfield is in a large mining and manufacturing region. There are manufactures of lace, cotton, and hosiery, and iron-founding is carried on. Pop. in 1891, 15,900; in 1901, 21,445.

Mansfield, a banking post-town of Sebastian and Scott cos., Ark., 32 miles SSE. of Fort Smith, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Mansfield, a post-township (town) of Tolland co., Conn., is intersected by the Central Vermont R. It has manufactures of cotton goods, sewing-silk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1827.

Mansfield, a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs., 32 miles SE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 708.

Mansfield, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, about 25 miles NE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Mansfield, a banking post-village, capital of De Soto parish, La., about 38 miles S. of Shreveport, on the Texas and Pacific and the Kansas City Southern Rs. It is situated in a fertile country, of which cotton is the staple product. It contains the Mansfield Female College. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Mansfield, a banking post-village in Mansfield township (town), Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles S. by W. of Boston and 20 miles NNE. of Providence. It has manufactures of cutlery, jewelry, straw goods, baskets, electrical supplies, ranges, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4006.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., about 14 miles SW. of Albert Lea.

Mansfield, a banking city of Wright co., Mo., in a farming, mining, and lumbering district, 47 miles E. by S. of Springfield, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 494.

Mansfield, a township (and hamlet) of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1518.

Mansfield, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Mansfield, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 968.

Mansfield, a city of Ohio, the capital of Richland co., is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence and on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 54 miles S. of Sandusky. It is in the heart of a fertile and long-settled agricultural district, and contains a court-house, many elegant residences, several iron-foundries, and manufactories of machinery, stoves, boilers, carriages, street-cars, electrical supplies, paper, cigars, watch-cases, farming-implements, brass goods, etc. It is the seat of the Ohio State Reformatory. Pop. in 1880, 9859; in 1890, 13,473; in 1900, 17,640.

Mansfield, a banking post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River and on the Erie R., 10 miles N. of Blossburg. It has a state normal school and manufactures of foundry-products and novelties, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1847.

Mansfield, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 11 miles SE. of Paris, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. 100.

Mansfield, a banking post-town of Tarrant co., Tex., 28 miles SW. of Dallas, on the Houston and Texas Central R. It is in a cotton region. Pop. in 1900, 694.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 50 miles NW. of Richmond.

Mansfield Center, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., 4 miles N. by E. of Willimantic, on the Central Vermont R. It has silk- and cotton-factories. Pop. about 350.

Mansfield Depot, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the Willimantic River, 25 miles NNW. of Norwich. It has a manufactory of organ-pipes. Pop. about 200.

Mansfield Island, in Hudson Bay, Canada, is about 70 miles in length.

Mansfield, Mount, Vt., the highest of the Green Mountains, is in the W. part of Lamoille co., about 24 miles E. by N. of Burlington. It presents three peaks, called the Chin, the Nose, and the Forehead. The highest peak has an altitude of 4364 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect and is ascended by a road from Stowe.

Mansfield Woodhouse, a town of England, co. of Nottingham, 1 mile N. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1901, 4877.

Mansilla de las Mulas, mån-seel′yå dà lås moo′lås, a village of Spain, 11 miles SE. of León, on the Esla.

Mansinam, a mission-station of Dutch New Guinea, on Geelvink Bay.

Mans, Le, a city of France. See LE MANS.

Mansle, mŏNl, a town of France, in Charente, 16 miles N. of Angoulême, on the Charente. Pop. about 1500.

Manson, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., 21 miles NE. of Crawfordsville.

Manson, a banking post-town of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 18 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has manufactures of flour, butter, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1424.

Manson, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., 54 miles NNE. of Raleigh.

Mansonville, or **Mansonville Potton,** otherwise **South Potton,** a post-village and port of Brome co., Quebec, on the Missisquoi River, near the Canadian Pacific R., 89 miles ESE. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Mansura, mån-soo′rå, a banking post-town of Avoyelles parish, La., 7 miles S. of Marksville, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Mansurah, mån-soo′rå, a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Dakaliyeh, at a railway junction, on the

Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 miles SW. of Damietta. It has an important trade in cotton and manufactures of sail-cloth and linens, and is the chief depot of the breadstuffs, tobacco, hemp, etc., produced in this portion of the Nile delta. Pop. in 1897, 36,131.

Mansurieh, mân-soo-ree'ẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 miles NW. of Basra.

Mansursk, mân-soorsk', a village of Siberia, government and 110 miles NE. of Irkutsk.

Manta, mân'tå, a seaport of Ecuador, province of Manabí, on the Pacific coast, lat. 0° 50′ S.

Mantalagoose, man-tal-ạ-goos', a lake of Canada, near 48° N. lat. and 75° W. lon.

Mantao, mân-tå'o, a considerable river of Madagascar, flowing into the sea on its E. coast.

Mantaro, a river of Peru, unites with the Apurimac to form the Ené. Length, 275 miles.

Mantchuria. See MANCHURIA.

Manteigas, mân-tå'gâs, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 17 miles WSW. of Guarda.

Manteno, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 47 miles S. by W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 932.

Manteo, a post-town, capital of Dare co., N.C., is on Roanoke Island, about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 66 miles E. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Mantes-sur-Seine, mônt sür sân (anc. *Medunta*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, capital of an arrondissement, on the Seine, 36 miles WNW. of Paris. It is adorned with fountains and has a Gothic church of the twelfth century and other interesting old structures. It is connected by bridges with Limay. It is a busy little town, which had a population in 1901 of 7856. It was taken in 1087 by the forces of William the Conqueror, who here received his mortal wound.

Manti, man'tī, a banking city, capital of Sanpete co., Utah, is on the Sanpete River and on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pete Valley Rs., 120 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It is in a long, beautiful, and fertile valley. Manti has an imposing Mormon temple, and manufactures of flour, lumber, etc., and a trade in wool. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2408.

Mantinea, man-te-nee'ạ, an ancient city of Greece, in the eastern part of Arcadia. Its site, which bears the name of Palæopolis, is a few miles to the N. of Tripolitza. Recent excavations have brought to light remains of the ancient structures. In its vicinity was fought a battle in which Epaminondas defeated the Lacedæmonians and Athenians and received his death-wound, 362 B.C.

Mantiqueira, mân-te-kå'rå, SERRA DA, a mountain-range of Brazil, containing the highest summits in the interior of that country. It stretches from NE. to SW. along the borders of São Paulo and Minas Geraes and culminates in the peak of Itatiaia, about 9800 feet in height. The range is continued by the Serra do Espinhaço.

Mantoloking, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Manasquan. Pop. 150.

Manton, a banking post-village of Wexford co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 109 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has saw-, planing- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Manton, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles W. by N. of Providence, of which city it is a suburb. It has woollen-mills. Pop. about 600.

Mantorville, a banking post-village, capital of Dodge co., Minn., on the South Branch of the Zumbro River, 30 miles SE. of Faribault, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Mantua, man'tū-ạ (It. *Mantova*, mân'to-vå), a strongly fortified city of Italy, capital of a province, on the Mincio, 22 miles SSW. of Verona. Pop. in 1901, 29,142. It is surrounded by swamps and lake-like tracts of water (Lago Superiore, Lago di Mezzo, Lago Inferiore), and connected by artificial dams with several fortified suburbs and outworks. The principal public buildings are the cathedral of San Pietro, the church of Sant' Andrea (with a white marble façade), various private palaces, the Corte Reale, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas (with splendid interior decorations, including frescoes by Giulio Romano), the Palazzo Vecchio, in which Napoleon held his court, the Castello di Corte, or castle of the Gonzagas (with frescoes by Mantegna), and (just outside of the walls), the Palazzo del Tè, designed by Giulio Romano. Mantua possesses a large public library, a lyceum, various museums, a botanic garden, and a Vergilian Academy of Arts and Sciences. The town is not an important industrial or trading centre. Mantua is said to have been founded by the Etruscans before the building of Rome. It became a Roman municipium in the first century B.C. In the neighboring village of Andes Vergil was born. Mantua rose to importance at the time when the cities of northern Italy began successfully to assert their independence of the German emperors, and was a member of the Lombard League. The Gonzagas ruled the city and its territory from the early part of the fourteenth century for nearly 400 years. In the fifteenth century their little state became a marquisate and from 1530 the rulers bore the title of duke. The Gonzagas distinguished themselves by the splendor of their court and their patronage of literature and art. Upon the death of the last duke, in 1708, the duchy was annexed to Austria. Bonaparte took Mantua in 1797 after a memorable siege. Austria recovered possession of it in 1814. In 1866 the city and district were united with Italy.

Mantua, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, having Emilia on the S. and Venetia on the NE. Area, about 900 sq. m. It is low, level, and fertile. Capital, Mantua. Pop. in 1901, 311,942.

Mantua, mân'too-å, a river of Cuba, rises in the Sierra de los Orgaños, flows W. by S., and empties on the W. coast of Pinar del Rio province.

Mantua, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 8 miles from the W. shore and near the Mantua River, 13 miles (direct) NW. of Guane. Pop. in 1899, 802 (with Montezuelo).

Mantua, a post-village in Mantua township, Gloucester co., N.J., on a creek of the same name, 1 mile W. of Wenonah. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2101; of the village, about 600.

Mantua, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 22 miles NE. of Akron. Pop. about 100.

Mantua, formerly a suburban village of Philadelphia co., Pa., in the northern section of West Philadelphia.

Mantua Creek, N.J., runs northwestward through Gloucester co. and enters the Delaware River about 5 miles below the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Mantua Station, a banking post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River and on the Erie R., 30 miles ESE. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Mantz, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua. Pop. about 500.

Manua, må-noo'å, or **Omanuau,** o'må-noo'ŏw, a small group of the Samoan Islands, the largest being Tau Island, a single mountain, 2499 feet high. The W. and NW. shores are fertile. Samoan tradition makes Manua the cradle of the race. The group was annexed by the United States in 1899.

Manuel, må-noo-êl', a village of Spain, province and about 28 miles from Valencia. It has brine-wells.

Manuelito, a post-village of McKinley co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Line. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 150.

Manukau (or **Symond's**) **Harbor,** a fine harbor of New Zealand, North Island, on its W. coast. Lat. 37° S.

Manumuskin, N.J. See MANAMUSKIN.

Manunka Chunk, a station of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Lackawanna R. at its junction with the Pennsylvania R., 98 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Manvel, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. about 200.

Manvel, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 30 miles NNW. of Grand Forks. Pop. about 200.

Manvers, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 175.

Manville, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Manville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 7 miles ENE. of Madison.

Manville, a post-village of Providence and Cumberland cos., R.I., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles N. by W. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods, velveteens, and plushes. The banking point is Woonsocket. Pop. about 1900.

Manx. See MAN.

Mány, mâñ, KIS, kish, and NAGY, nŏdj, two villages of Hungary, 33 miles NE. of Stuhlweissenburg.

Many, a banking post-town, capital of Sabine parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern R., 73 miles S. by E. of Shreveport. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Manyara, Lake, in German East Africa, N. of the parallel of 4° S. lat. and SW. of Kilimanjaro.

Manyaska, a post-township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Manytch', a depression or river-valley of southeastern Russia, extending from near Rostov, on the Don, to the mouth of the Kuma, on the Caspian, and representing an ancient water connection between the Azov and Caspian seas. It

receives the waters of the two Yegorlyks and the Kalaus, main branches of the Manytch, but during much or most of the year the valley is dry. By many geographers the valley of the Manytch is considered to be the dividing line between the continents of Europe and Asia.

Manzanares, mån-thå-nä'rĕs, a river of Spain, New Castile, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 miles, 12 miles SSE. of Madrid, which is on this river.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Ciudad Real, on the Azuel. Pop. in 1900, 11,181. It has an old castle. The surrounding district, a part of the elevated plain of La Mancha, yields saffron and wine. There are manufactures of cloth.

Manzanares, mån-så-nä'rĕs, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumaná, after a N. course of 40 miles.

Manzaneda-de-Tribes, mån-thå-nä'då då tree'-bĕs, a small town of Spain, 42 miles E. of Orense.

Manzanilla, mån-så-neel'yå, a high and projecting point or promontory on the Isthmus of Panama, on the coast of the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 9° 39′ N.; lon. 79° 32′ W.

Manzanilla, a bay in the island of Haiti, on the NW. coast, has excellent anchorage.

Manzanilla, or **Manzanillo,** a point of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, 30 miles NE. of Coro. Lon. 69° 22′ W.

Manzanilla, a point on the island of Trinidad, E. coast.

Manzanilla Limón, mån-så-neel'yå le-mōn', or **Navy Bay,** Isthmus of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the mouth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful, and secure roadstead, about 5 miles in width, and upon it is the town of Aspinwall. It is also known as Limón Bay.

Manzanillo, mån-så-neel'yo, a seaport city of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on an open bay (protected by the Keys of Manzanillo) of the S. coast and 37 miles by high-road W. of Bayamo. The district is rich in sugar, and Manzanillo has several sugar-mills, with an important trade in lumber and an extensive coast-wise traffic. It has straight but poor streets, charities, hospitals, colleges, market-place, post-, telegraph- and telephone-offices. The famous Yara tobacco is grown in the vicinity. The region is low and flat, uninviting and unhealthful, with endemic yellow-fever. Pop. in 1899, 14,464.

Manzanillo, a seaport town of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, in the state and 45 miles WSW. of the city of Colima. It is very beautifully situated, with a deep and safe harbor, but the location is unhealthy, owing to the proximity of stagnant and drying lagoons (Cuiyatlán lagoon). The town is connected by rail with Colima.

Manzano, mån-zä'no, a village of Italy, in Udine, on the Natisone, about 6 miles from Palma.

Manzanola, a banking post-village of Otero co., Colo., in a fruit, grain, and stock region, 20 miles WNW. of La Junta, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 250.

Maon, må-ôn', a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W. of the island of Pago. Length, about 5 miles.

Maori Hill, a municipality of New Zealand, forming a suburb of Dunedin. Pop. about 1600.

Maoris. See New Zealand.

Mapello, må-pĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province and W. of Bergamo.

Mapilca, må-peel'kå, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, with remains of a ruined city.

Mapimi, må-pee'mee, a town of Mexico, state and 130 miles NNE. of Durango. It gives name to a large desert tract, the Bolson de Mapimi, which lies northward of it.

Mapimi Lake, called also **Cayman,** kī-mån' (*i.e.*, "Alligator" lake), a lake of Mexico, in the SW. of the state of Coahuila, near the borders of Durango and in the southern portion of the tract known as the Bolson de Mapimi.

Mapirí, må-pee-ree', a considerable river of Bolivia, unites with the Chuqueapo to form the Beni.

Maple, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich.

Maple, a post-station of Brown co., Ohio.

Maple, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Maple, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 20 miles from Toronto, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Maplebay, a post-village of Polk co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Maple Bay, a post-hamlet on Vancouver Island, 45 miles from Victoria, on Maple Bay, a beautiful land-locked bay, surrounded by hills and mountains.

Maple City, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kan., 70 miles SE. of Wichita.

Maple City, a post-village of Leelanaw co., Mich. The banking point is Traverse City. Pop. 125.

Maple Creek, Neb., enters the Elkhorn River 9 miles N. of Fremont. It is 80 miles long.

Maplecreek, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on Maple Creek, about 50 miles NW. of Omaha.

Maplecreek, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Maple Creek, an outport of Alberta, Canada, under the jurisdiction of Lethbridge.

Maple Creek, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 308.

Maple Cypress, a post-hamlet of Craven co., N.C.

Maplefalls, a village of Whatcom co., Wash. The banking point is Bellingham. It has shingle- and saw-mills.

Mapleglen, a post-station of Scott co., Minn.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 8 miles W. by S. of Center.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Edwards co., Ill.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Iowa, 8 miles W. of Winterset.

Maplegrove, a post-station of Trigg co., Ky.

Maplegrove, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. about 500.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich.

Maplegrove, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., about 14 miles NW. of Minneapolis.

Maplegrove, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 44 miles S. of Utica. Pop. 80.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va.

Maplegrove, a post-township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis., 17 miles WNW. of Manitowoc. Pop. in 1900, 1214; of the village, about 100.

Maplegrove, a township (town) of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1814.

Maple Grove, a village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the Cornwall Canal, 4 miles from Cornwall.

Maple Grove, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, at the head of Lake William, 16 miles SE. of Somerset. Pop. 125.

Maplehill, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan. The banking point is Topeka. Pop. about 275.

Maplehill, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 32 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids.

Maplehill, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 6 miles S. of Williamsport.

Maplelake, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on a small lake, 40 miles WNW. of Minneapolis, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Maple Landing, a post-station of Monona co., Iowa, on the Maple River.

Maplepark, a banking post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Mapleplain, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 22 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. about 225.

Maple Rapids, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Maple River, 14 miles NW. of St. Johns. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Mapleridge, a post-village of Arenac co., Mich. Pop. 100.

Mapleridge, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. 100.

Maple River, Iowa, enters the Little Sioux in Monona co. Length, 120 miles.

Maple River, Mich., rises in Shiawassee co. and enters the Grand River in Ionia co., at Lyons. Length, about 75 miles.

Maple River, Minn., unites with the Lesueur River about 7 miles SSW. of Mankato.

Maple River, Mont., enters Flathead (or Selish) Lake.

Maple River, a post-station of Carroll co., Iowa, 89 miles NE. of Omaha, Neb.

Maples, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Maples, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 10 miles ESE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 200.

Mapleshade, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Moorestown. Pop. about 200.

Mapleshade, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. The banking point is Gallipolis. Pop. 200.

Maples Mill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 7½ miles E. of Lewistown.

Maplesprings, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Maplestreet, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Wilson station.

Maplesville, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern Rs., 32 miles N. by E. of Selma. Pop. about 150.

Mapleton, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 8 miles SW. of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 275.

Mapleton, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, on the Maple River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 45 miles SE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 1099.

Mapleton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., near the Little Osage River, about 16 miles NW. of Fort Scott. Pop. 175. It is on the Missouri Pacific R.

Mapleton, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 18 miles from Fort Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Mapleton, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay, 12 miles NE. of Traverse City.

Mapleton, a banking post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Maple River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles S. of Mankato. It has milling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Mapleton, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y.

Mapleton, a post-village of Hertford co., N.C. Pop. 60.

Mapleton, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., 12 miles W. of Fargo, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Mapleton, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 9 miles SE. of Canton. Pop. 150.

Mapleton, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., 30 miles WNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 100.

Mapleton Depot, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, amid picturesque scenery, and on the Pennsylvania R., 43 miles E. by S. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Mapletown, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., 50 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Maplevalley, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., 6 miles N. of Knightstown.

Maplevalley, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 12 miles E. of Cooperstown. Pop. 60.

Maplevalley, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Columbia and Puget Sound R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 160.

Maplevalley, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., in Maplevalley township (town). The banking point is Oconto. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 870.

Maple Valley, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. The banking point is Collingwood, 18 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Mapleville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 66 miles WNW. of Omaha.

Mapleville, a village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles NW. of Providence. It has manufactures of worsteds, etc. Pop. about 900.

Maplewood, formerly a post-village of Cook co., Ill., now forms part of the city of Chicago.

Maplewood, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 19 miles by rail WNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 125.

Maplewood, a post-village of York co., Me. Pop. 75.

Maplewood, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 7 miles from St. Louis. Pop. about 450.

Maplewood, a post-hamlet and resort of Grafton co., N.H., in the White Mountain region, 2 miles from Bethlehem Junction. Elevation, 1490 feet.

Maplewood, a residential post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., near South Orange. The banking point is Orange. Pop. about 800.

Maplewood, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern R. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. 100.

Maplewood, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 200.

Maplewood, a post-village of Door co., Wis., 5 miles S. by W. of Sturgeon Bay. Pop. 75.

Mapocha, mȧ-po'chȧ, or **Mapocho,** mȧ-po'cho, a river of Chile, after a course of 75 miles joins the Maipo, about 32 miles SW. of Santiago.

Mappsville, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., near the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 125. It is on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R.

Maputa, mȧ-poo'tȧ, a navigable river of southeastern Africa, flows in a general NE. direction and falls into Delagoa Bay, S. side, in about lat. 26° S.

Maqueda (mȧ-kȧ'pȧ) **Bay,** on the W. coast of Samar, Philippine Islands, S. of Catbalogán.

Maquiling, mȧ-ke-leeng', a minor mountain-chain of Luzon, Philippine Islands, contains the extinct volcano Maquiling (3720 feet), NE. of Taal volcano. It has mineral springs, hot baths, and lakes in extinct craters.

Maquoketa, a banking city, capital of Jackson co., Iowa, is near the S. bank of the Maquoketa River, 41 miles N. of Davenport, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It has flouring-mills, machine-shops, and manufactures of foundry-products and lime. Pop. in 1900, 3777.

Maquoketa River, Iowa, rises in Fayette co. and enters the Mississippi River about 10 miles below Bellevue. Length, about 175 miles.

Maquon', a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Spoon River and on the Burlington Route, 16 miles SE. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Mar, an ancient district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, between the Don and the Dee.

Marabastad, mȧ-rȧ'bą-stȧt', a town of Zoutpansberg district, Transvaal Colony, on the Sand River and near Pietersburg. It is the centre of a gold-field.

Marabios, a group of minor, partially active volcanic cones of Nicaragua, in the region about the lake and volcano of Masaya.

Maracaibo, or **Maracaybo,** mȧ-rȧ-kī'bo, a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting Lake Maracaibo with the sea. Lat. 10° 40′ N.; lon. 71° 42′ W. It is the principal seaport of Venezuela, has a deep harbor and many fine buildings, a university, theatre, chamber of commerce, hospitals and asylums, a monument to Bolivar, etc., and manufactures of earthenware, soap, etc. It ships much coffee from the interior, also tolú, copaiba, cacao, timber, fustic, hides, ores, etc. It stands in a sandy tract and has a hot but not unhealthy climate. Maracaibo is a port of transit for merchandise destined for Colombia and is the starting-point for railways to the states of Trujillo and Táchira. Pop. in 1889, 34,284; in 1905, about 50,000.

Maracaibo, Gulf of. See Venezuela, Gulf of.

Maracaibo, Lake, chiefly in the state of Zulia, Venezuela, communicates with the sea (Gulf of Venezuela) by a short channel. It is deep, but large vessels cannot enter on account of the bar at its outlet. Its waters are generally fresh, but are somewhat brackish at times, especially near the outlet. It is navigated by small craft and receives the Catatumba, Motatán, Bravo, Chama, Zulia, and other rivers, some of them navigable. Length, 137 miles; breadth, 75 miles.

Mara-Calagonis, mȧ'rȧ kȧ-lȧ-go'nees, a village on the island of Sardinia, not far from Sinnai.

Maracanda, the ancient name of Samarkand.

Maracay, mȧ-rȧ-kī', a town of Venezuela, 50 miles WSW. of Carácas, with which it is connected by rail, and close to the N. border of Lake Valencia. Pop. about 6000.

Maragha, mȧ'rȧ'gȧ', a city of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 50 miles S. of Tabriz. It is situated about 20 miles E. of the southern end of Lake Urumiah, at an elevation of over 5000 feet. Hulaku Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, whose tomb is pointed out here, founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, rendered famous by the labors of Nasr-ed-Din. Beautiful marble is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000.

Maragogipe, mȧ-rȧ-go-zhee'pȧ, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, 25 miles SW. of Cachoeira.

Ma'rahtan'ka, a lake of Minnesota, 10 miles NW. of Mankato. Length, about 10 miles.

Marais des Cygnes. See Osage River.

Marais, Le, leh mȧ'rȧ', a fertile district in the department of Vendée, France, comprising a part of the coast formerly covered by the sea.

Marajó, mȧ-rȧ-zho', or **Joannes,** zho-ȧn'nĕs, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. coast of Brazil, state of Pará, between the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará rivers and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20′ S. Length, about 180 miles; width, 150 miles. It is intersected by the rivers Anajaz and Mapua.

Máramaros, a county of Hungary. See Marmaros.

Máramaros-Sziget, mȧ'rŏh-mŏh'rosh sig'ĕt', or simply **Sziget,** often written **Szigeth** (Hun. *Sziget,* "island"), a town of northeastern Hungary, capital of the co. of Máramaros (Marmaros), on the Theiss, at the foot of the Carpathians, 215 miles ENE. of Budapest. It is a depot of the salt mined at Rónaszék, Szlatina, and Sugatag. It is a busy centre of the lumber trade. Pop. in 1900, 17,445, of whom one-third were Jews.

Marambaya, mȧ-rȧm-bī'ȧ, an island of Brazil, state and 27 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra dos Reis, about 26 miles in length.

Maramec (often pronounced and written **Merrimac**), a river of Missouri, rises in Dent co., flows NE., and joins the Mississippi 19 miles below St. Louis. Its whole length is estimated at 150 miles, in considerable part navigable.

Maranacook, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., noted as a location for conventions. The banking point is Winthrop.

Marand, a town of Persia. See Mehrand.

Maranhão, a river of Brazil. See Mearim.

Maranhão, or **Maranham,** a maritime state in the N. of Brazil, so called from Marañon, the name originally given to the river Amazon. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, E. and SE. by Piauhy, SW. by Goyaz, and NW. by Pará. Area, 177,500 sq. m. The E. half of the coast-line forms almost a continuous straight line, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude; the W. half contains several bays, among which are São Marcos and São José, forming the respective embouchures of the Itapicurú and the Mearim, on the opposite sides of the island of Maranhão. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber and ornamental and dye woods. The most important cultivated crops are rice, coffee, cacao, cotton, bananas, and the sugar-cane. Much of the sugar product is converted into spirits. Capital, Maranhão. Pop. in 1900 (estimated), 660,000.

Maranhão, mȧ-rȧn-yŏwⁿ', **Maranham,** or **São Luiz,** sŏwⁿ loo-eez', a city of Brazil, capital of a state of its own name, on the W. side of the island of Maranhão, in São Marcos Bay, opposite the mouth of Itapicurú River, in lat. 2° 31′ S. It has a moderately good basin, which is accessible to vessels of fairly deep draught. The town itself is built on uneven ground, but with considerable regularity. The principal edifices and institutions are the cathedral and the episcopal palace, the government buildings, town-house, prison, custom-house, treasury, lyceum, museum, public library, botanical garden, marine arsenal, the richly endowed hospital of Misericordia, other hospitals, and various churches, monasteries, and nunneries. The trade, which was formerly of great importance, has somewhat declined. Maranhão is the see of a bishop. Pop. about 40,000.

Maranhão (or **Maranham**) **Island,** Brazil, is between the bays of São José on the E. and São Marcos on the W. Greatest length, from NE. to SW., 28 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles.

Marano, mȧ-rȧ'no (Marano di Napoli), a town of Italy, province and 5 miles NW. of Naples, circle of Pozzuoli. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 10,317, of whom about two-thirds lived in the town.

Marañon, a river of South America. See Amazon.

Marans, mȧ'rŏnⁿ' (L. *Marantium*), a river-port of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 11 miles NE. of La Rochelle. Pop. about 3000.

Marash, mȧ'rȧsh' (Armenian, *Kermanig;* anc. *Germanicia*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a sanjak, in the vilayet of Aleppo, picturesquely situated on a slope of the lofty Aghr-Tagh (belonging to the Taurus), above the Jihun, 95 miles NNW. of Aleppo and about 80 miles NE. of Alexandretta, its port. It is well built and can boast of fine bazaars, but has no architectural interest. It is a market for Kurd carpets and embroidered articles of apparel. Hittite antiquities have been discovered here. Pop. estimated at about 50,000, perhaps two-fifths Christians (Armenians, Greeks, etc.).

Maratea, mȧ-rȧ-tȧ'ȧ, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, on the Mediterranean, 11 miles SE. of Policastro. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5500).

Mar'athon, in ancient geography a small town of Attica, near the shores of the Gulf of Marathon, about 20 miles NE. of Athens. On the adjoining plain of Marathon, bordering on the sea, Miltiades, the Athenian general, defeated the army of the Persian king Darius and saved Greece, 490 B.C. Not far from the site of the ancient town is the inviting little village of Marathon.

Marathon, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. Area, 1532 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Big Eau Pleine, the Rib, the Plover, and other rivers. Capital, Wausau. Pop. in 1890, 30,369; in 1900, 43,256.

Marathon, a banking post-town of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 24 miles W. by N. of Rolfe. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Marathon, a banking post-village in Marathon township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River and on the Lackawanna R., 30 miles N. of Binghamton. It has tanneries and manufactures of road-machines and furniture. Pop. in 1900, 1092; of the town, 1664.

Marathon, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 28 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 150.

Marathon, a post-village of Brewster co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is El Paso or San Antonio. Pop. 200.

Marathon, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Marathon, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Rib River, 15 miles W. of Wausau, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Marathonisi, mȧ-rȧ-tho-nee'see, an islet in the Gulf of Kolokythia, Greece, connected by a mole with the town of Gythium. It is supposed to be the ancient Cranaë, whither Paris is fabled to have first carried Helen when he abducted her. The Gulf of Laconia is sometimes called Gulf of Marathonisi.

Marathonisi, Gulf of. See Kolokythia.

Maratuba (mȧ-rȧ-too'bȧ) **Isles,** a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E. coast of Borneo.

Maravatio, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacàn, on the Mexican National R., 42 miles ENE. of Morelia. Elevation, 6610 feet.

Maraví, mȧ-rȧ-vee', a port of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river Maraví.

Marazion, or **Market Jew** (L. *Fo'rum Jo'vis*), a small town and watering-place of England, in Cornwall, on Mounts Bay, 18 miles WSW. of Falmouth.

Marbach, mar'bȧk, a town of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles SW. of Lucerne, 2860 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1600.

Marbach, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles ESE. of St. Gall. Pop. 1100.

Marbach, mar'bȧk, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 15 miles S. of Heilbronn. It is the birthplace of Schiller. There is a statue of the poet by Rau and the Schiller Museum was dedicated in 1903. Marbach is a very ancient town. Pop. about 2500.

Marbais, mar'bȧ', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 22 miles SE. of Brussels.

Marbella, mar-bȇl'yȧ, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles SW. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. It is near a mining district and is surrounded with olive groves and orchards. It has iron-foundries and sugar-refineries. Pop. in 1900, 9075.

Marble, a post-station of Madison co., Ark.

Marble, a mining post-town of Gunnison co., Colo., 25 miles NW. of Crested Butte. Pop. in 1900, 101.

Marble, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Marble, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis.

Marble Cañon, a section of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, bounding the Kaibab Plateau on the E.

Marblecliff, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4 miles WNW. of Columbus. Pop. 150.

Marble Corner, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 8 miles ENE. of Dupont station.

Marbledale, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 21 miles N. of Danbury. Pop. about 200.

Marble Falls, a banking post-village of Burnet co., Tex., on the Colorado River and on the Houston and Texas Central R., 15 miles SSW. of Burnet. Pop. about 600.

Marblehead, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 7½ miles S. of Quincy.

Marblehead, a banking post-village of Essex co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, in a township (town) of its own name, 18 miles NE. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. Its site is a small peninsula, very rocky and uneven. It is one of the oldest and quaintest towns of New England, with many colonial buildings. It has a narrow, deep, and safe harbor, which admits the largest vessels. It has numerous manufactories of boots and shoes and a seed-growing industry. Marblehead was formerly one of the most important maritime towns of New England. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7582. Marblehead Neck is a popular bathing-place.

Marblehead, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, 7 miles N. of Sandusky, its banking point, on the Lakeside and Marblehead R. It has wine-industries. Pop. in 1900, 997.

Marblehead, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. The banking point is Fond du Lac. Pop. about 250.

Marblehead Lights, on the SE. side of the E. entrance to Marblehead Harbor, Mass. Lat. 42° 30′ 18″ N.; lon. 70° 50′ 30″ W.

Marblehill, a post-village of Pickens co., Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 150.

Marblehill, a post-village, capital of Bollinger co., Mo., on Crooked Creek and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 135 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Marble Island, in Hudson Bay, Canada, is in lat. 62° 30′ N.

Marble Rock, a banking post-town of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 41 miles NNW. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Marbleton, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 29 miles NNE. of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 600.

Marbletown, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 10 miles SW. of Havanna.

Marbletown, a post-township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y., about 80 miles N. of New York city. It is intersected by Esopus and Rondout creeks. Marbletown village,

with a population of about 200, is 7 miles SW. of Kingston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3511.

Marble Valley, a post-station of Coosa co., Ala.

Marble Valley, a post-station of Augusta co., Va.

Marboz, maR'bo', a commune of France, in Ain, 10 miles N. of Bourg.

Marburg, maR'bŏŏRG, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, on the Drave, 36 miles SSE. of Gratz. It has a castle, a cathedral, some fine modern buildings, and several sculptural monuments. There are a number of educational institutions, including schools affording instruction in farming, fruit-growing, viticulture, and the industrial arts. There are railway machine-shops, cooperage establishments, and manufactures of leather, furniture, etc. The Drave is here spanned by a splendid lofty railway bridge. Marburg is the seat of the bishop of Lavant. Pop. in 1900, 24,501.

Marburg (anc. *Matiacum*), a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 48 miles SW. of Cassel. Lat. of observatory, 50° 48′ 46″ N.; lon. 8° 46′ 15″ E. The larger portion of the town is picturesquely situated on a series of terraces rising from the river, the height being crowned by a vast mediæval castle, once the residence of the landgraves of Hesse and later a staté prison. One of its apartments, the Rittersaal (or Knights' Hall), was the scene of the famous disputation between Luther and Zwingli in 1529. Among the other objects of interest are the church of St. Elizabeth, built in the thirteenth century and recently restored, a splendid specimen of Early-Gothic architecture, containing the beautiful sarcophagus of St. Elizabeth and the tomb of many of the Hessian landgraves, the Lutheran church, the town-hall, the museum, and the university buildings, including the new library. The university of Marburg, founded in 1527, had in 1903 over 1300 students and its library contains about 200,000 volumes. The industries of Marburg comprise the manufacture of pottery, leather, surgical instruments, and tobacco, and iron- and tin-founding are carried on. The surroundings are remarkably picturesque. Pop. in 1890, 14,522; in 1900, 17,587.

Marburg, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Marbuts, a post-station of Giles co., Tenn.

Marcaria, maR-kå-ree'å, a commune of Italy, 13 miles WSW. of Mantua, on the Oglio.

Marcelcave, maR'sĕl'kåv', a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens.

Marcelena, a post-village of Wilson co., Tex. The banking point is Floresville. Pop. 90.

Marceline, a banking city of Lynn co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 22 miles SE. of Linneus. Pop. in 1900, 2638. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Marcella, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 14 miles W. of Lynnville station. Pop. about 150.

Marcellina, Mount, Colo., an isolated peak, in lat. 38° 56′ N., lon. 107° 14′ W. Height, 11,349 feet.

Marcelline, mar-sel-leen', a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 13 miles N. of Quincy. Pop. 135.

Marcellon, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Marcellon township (town), on the Fox River, about 10 miles E. by N. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 882.

Marcellus, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles NE. of Cassopolis and 40 miles SW. of Battle Creek. Pop. in 1900, 1025. It is a shipping point for live-stock.

Marcellus, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Marcellus township (town), on Nine Mile Creek, 12 miles SW. of Syracuse, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has woollen-, paper- and flour-mills. Near here are quarries of gypsum and limestone. Pop. in 1900, 589; of the town, 2581.

Marcellus Falls, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Nine Mile Creek, 11 miles W. by S. of Syracuse. It has a paper-mill. Pop. 150.

Marcenat, maR'seh-nå', a commune of France, in Cantal, 13 miles N. of Murat.

March, maRK (Slavic, *Morava*), a river of Austria-Hungary, the chief river of Moravia, flows S., and joins the Danube at Theben, 8 miles W. of Pressburg. Length, 210 miles. It is navigable from Göding to its mouth, over a distance of 78 miles. Olmütz and Kremsier are situated on the river, which, for part of its course, forms the boundary between Lower Austria and Hungary.

March, a town of England, co. and 25 miles NW. of Cambridge, on the navigable river Nen, in the district of the Fens. Pop. in 1901, 7565.

March, a district of Scotland. See MERSE.

Marchand, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 44 miles NW. of Altoona. Pop. 150.

Marche, maRsh, an old province of central France, now forming the department of Creuse and parts of Indre and Haute-Vienne.

Marche, maRsh, a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Marchette, 44 miles NNW. of Arlon. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Marchegg, maRK'ĕg, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 miles ENE. of Vienna. Pop. about 2000.

Marchena, maR-chå'nå, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles ESE. of Seville (with which it is connected by rail), on the Guadalquivir. In its neighborhood are well-frequented sulphur-baths. It retains vestiges of its mediæval walls and has some interesting churches and an old palace of the dukes of Arcos. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 12,255.

Marches, in mediæval history, the portions of England bordering on Scotland and on Wales.

Marches (It. *Marche*, mar'kå, named from the March of Ancona), a *compartimento* of Italy, representing a part of the former Papal States. It comprises the four provinces of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, and Pesaro e Urbino. Area, about 3750 sq. m. It is mostly E. of the Apennines and is bounded E. by the Adriatic. It is a fruitful region, producing much silk, wine, timber, wool, and grain. Pop. in 1901, 1,060,755. The Marches ceased to be a possession of the pope in 1860, when they were annexed to the territories of Victor Emmanuel to become soon a part of the kingdom of Italy.

Marches, Les, lå maRsh, a village of France, on the Isère, 6 miles SSE. of Chambéry.

Marchfeld, måRK'fĕlt, an extensive plain in Lower Austria extending northward from the Danube at Vienna and westward from the March. It has figured as a battlefield. The engagement known specifically as the battle on the Marchfeld was that between Rudolph of Hapsburg and Ottokar of Bohemia in 1278, in which the latter was defeated and slain. The plain contains the battle-fields of Aspern and Essling and of Wagram, famous in the history of the Napoleonic wars.

Marchiennes-au-Pont, maR'she-ĕnnz' ō pŏNº, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 2 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. in 1900, 18,938 (with Monseau-sur-Sambre, 27,246). It has iron- and glass-works and coal-mines.

Marchiennes-Ville, maR'she-ĕnn' veel (L. *Marchianæ*), a commune of France, in Nord, 19 miles SSE. of Lille.

Marchin, maR'shåNº', a town of Belgium, province and about 21 miles SW. of Liège, on the Hoyeux. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Marchmont, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles from Orillia. Pop. 150.

Marciac, maR'se-åk', a commune of France, in Gers, 12 miles W. of Mirande.

Marciana, maR-chå'nå, a small town of Italy, island of Elba, 8 miles E. of Porto Ferrajo. Near it, on the N. coast of the island, is the little seaport of MARCIANA MARIANA.

Marcianise, maR-chå-nee'zå, a commune of Italy, province and 3 miles SW. of Caserta.

Marciano, maR-chå'no, a village of Italy, 25 miles E. of Siena.

Marcignago, maR-cheen-yå'go, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, E. of Bereguardo.

Marcigny, maR'seen'yee', a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles SW. of Charolles.

Marcillac, maR'see'yåk', a village of France, in Aveyron, 11 miles NNW. of Rodez.

Marcillac, a village of France, in Lot, 24 miles E. of Cahors. In its vicinity is a beautiful stalactitic cave.

Marcillac-la-Croisille, maR'see'yåk lå crwå'zee'y, a village of France, in Corrèze, 12 miles E. of Tulle.

Marcillac-Lanville, a village of France, in Charente, 15 miles NW. of Angoulême.

Marcillat, maR'see'yå', a village of France, in Allier, 11 miles S. of Montluçon.

Marcinelle, maR'see'nĕll', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles E. of Mons. It has coal-mines and steel-works. Pop. in 1900, 14,234.

Marco, a post-village of Lee co., Fla. The banking point is Myers. Pop. 100.

Marco, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles NE. of Vincennes. Pop. about 250.

Marco, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. Pop. 75.

Marcodurum, the ancient name of DÜREN.

Marcoing, maR'kwåNº', a village of France, in Nord, 5 miles SSW. of Cambrai.

Marcolès, maR'ko'lå', a village of France, in Cantal, 11 miles SW. of Aurillac.

Marçon, maR'sôNº', a village of France, in Sarthe, 18 miles SW. of Saint-Calais.

Marcourt, mar'koor', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 42 miles NNW. of Arlon.

Marcoussis, mar'koos'see', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles SSE. of Versailles.

Marcq-en-Barœul, mark ŏn bå'rul', a town of France, in Nord, 3 miles N. of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 7449 (commune, 11,142).

Marcus, a banking post-town of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 44 miles ENE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 718.

Marcus, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash. The banking point is Colville. Pop. about 250.

Marcushook, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Chester, 7 miles distant. It has petroleum- and ship-supplies industries. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Marcus (or Weeks) Island, in the Pacific Ocean, was occupied by Japan in 1899. Lat. 24° N.; lon. 153° 30' E.

Marcy, a post-station of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marcy township (town), 6 miles N. of Utica. The town is bounded on the SW. by the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900, 1398.

Marcy, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., about 14 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 175.

Marcy, Mount, N.Y., in Essex co., is a peak of the Adirondack Mountains and is the highest mountain in the state, its altitude being 5345 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed chiefly of hypersthene rock. It is about 22 miles W. of Lake Champlain. The Indian name of the mountain is Tahawus, the "cloud splitter."

Mardella Springs, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. The banking point is Salisbury. Pop. about 250.

Mar del Plata, a village and fashionable sea-side resort of the Argentine Republic, 230 miles S. by E. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail. It is near Cape Corrientes.

Mardin, mar-deen', a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a sanjak, in the vilayet of Diarbekr, 57 miles SE. of Diarbekr. It is picturesquely built on the S. declivity of a steep conical hill, which is in great part girt by old walls and which is surmounted by the ruins of a castle, once a famous stronghold. The town has a number of ecclesiastical edifices,—mosques, churches, monasteries. The inhabitants are about one-half Kurds and one-half Christians (Armenians, Chaldæans, Jacobites, Protestants, Roman Catholics). There is an active American mission. Pop. about 15,000.

Mare, må'rå, an island of Brazil, off the E. shore of the Bay of Bahia, opposite the mouth of the Pitunga, and 14 miles N. by E. of Bahia.

Maré, one of the Loyalty Islands.

Mareb, må'rĕb', a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara, at times of high-water, near lat. 17° N., lon. 35° E., after a NW. course estimated at 250 miles. Its waters are mostly used up in irrigation canals. The lower course is known as the Gash.

Mareb, må'rĕb', a town of Yemen, Arabia, 80 miles NE. of Sana. It is walled and has remains of antiquity.

Marecchia, må-rĕk'ke-å, a river of central Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows ENE., and, after a course of 38 miles, enters the Adriatic 1 mile N. of Rimini.

Maree, Loch, lok må-ree', a lake of Scotland, co. of Ross, near the W. coast. It is studded with islands and is surrounded by the wildest mountain scenery. It discharges through the Ewe into Loch Ewe, an inlet of the sea.

Mare Island, Cal., is in the Bay of San Pablo and is separated from Vallejo, Solano co., by a strait about ½ mile wide. Here is an extensive United States navy-yard, with large dry-docks.

Maremme, må-rĕm'mĕ (plural of Maremma, a marshy coast-land), a marshy region in the S. part of Tuscany, extending along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, from Orbetello to Piombino. Anciently the seat of flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now in great part desert. The area of the malarial tract is, however, being gradually reduced. Farther S. are similar districts, the Roman Maremme (Pontine Marshes, Campagna di Roma).

Marena, a post-station of Hodgeman co., Kan.

Marena, a post-village of Payne co., Okla., in a farming district, 9 miles (direct) WSW. of Stillwater.

Marene, må-rå'nå, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles NE. of Savigliano.

Marengo, må-rĕn'go, a locality in Piedmont, Italy, 2 miles SE. of Alessandria, near the Bormida. It is memorable for the battle of June 14, 1800, between Napoleon and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

Marengo, mą-reng'go, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 978 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tombigbee River and is partly drained by Chickasaw Creek. The Black Warrior River touches the N. part of the county. Capital, Linden. Pop. in 1890, 33,095; in 1900, 38,315.

Marengo, a banking city of McHenry co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 66 miles WNW. of Chicago. It has pickling- and canning-establishments, stove-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2005.

Marengo (formerly **Big Springs**), a post-town of Crawford co., Ind., on the Southern R., 30 miles W. of New Albany. It has saw- and flouring-mills, canning-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Marengo, a banking city, capital of Iowa co., Iowa, on the S. bank of the Iowa River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles WNW. of Iowa City. Pop. in 1900, 2007.

Marengo, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R., 7 miles E. of Marshall. Pop. 150.

Marengo, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., 5 miles SSW. of Clyde. Pop. 80.

Marengo, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 37 miles NNE. of Columbus, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Marengo, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Marengo, a post-station of Columbia co., Wash.

Marengo, a post-station of Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 13 miles SE. of Ashland.

Marenisco, a post-village of Gogebic co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. 100.

Marennes, må'rĕnn' (L. *Marenicæ*), a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles S. of La Rochelle. It is surrounded by salt-marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted. The oyster-fishery is very important. Pop. in 1901, 2224 (commune, 6459).

Mareo'tis, or **Birket-el-Mariut,** bĕĕr'kĕt ĕl mă-re-oot', a lake in the NW. part of Lower Egypt, SE. of Alexandria. It had become nearly dry for several centuries, when the English, in 1801, in their operations against the French, cut across the narrow isthmus which separated the basin from the Lake of Abukir, when the sea-water flowed in and covered an extent of 30 miles in length and 15 miles in breadth. This isthmus was afterwards restored, but the water, which is evaporated for its salt, still covers about 100,000 acres of cultivable land.

Maresfield, a village of Sussex, England, 9 miles NNE. of Lewes. It has an observatory; lat. 51° 0' 59" N., lon. 0° 0' 17" E.

Marettimo, må-rĕt'e-mo (anc. *Hi'era*), an island in the Mediterranean, one of the Ægades, off the W. coast of Sicily. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2 miles. It rises to an elevation of about 2250 feet.

Maretz, må'rĕts', a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles SE. of Cambrai.

Mareuil, må'ru'y, a commune of France, in Cher, 17 miles SW. of Bourges.

Mareuil, a commune of France, in Dordogne, 10 miles SW. of Nontron.

Mareuil, a commune of France, in Vendée, 14 miles SE. of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Marfa, a banking post-village, capital of Presidio co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles SW. of Fort Davis. Pop. about 500.

Margallaway (or **Magalloway**) **River** rises in the NE. part of New Hampshire, in Coos co., and, running into Maine, returns into New Hampshire, where it receives the waters of Umbagog Lake. After this junction it is called the Androscoggin River.

Margalong, a river of Victoria and New South Wales, Australia, rises in the Australian Alps of Gippsland District.

Margam, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Pop. in 1901, 9014.

Mar'garee', a post-village and outport of Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, on a harbor at the mouth of Margaree River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 40 miles NE. of Mabou. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 1000.

Margaret, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Wawanessa, 12 miles distant.

Margaretsville, a post-town of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 17 miles ENE. of Weldon. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Margaretsville, a seaport town and outport of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles NE. of Wilmot. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Middleton.

Margaretville, a banking post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about

60 miles SW. of Albany, near the Ulster and Delaware R. It is picturesquely situated in the western part of the Catskill Mountains and is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Margarita, mar-gą-ree'tą, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, and lying N. of Cumaná. Length, 45 miles; breadth, from 5 to 20 miles. It was constituted in 1901 the renewed state of Nueva Esparta, but since 1904 forms part of the Federal District. It consists of two mountainous portions, united by a low isthmus. The highest point is over 4000 feet above sea-level. The coasts are arid, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas. Poultry and live-stock are reared. The production of salt is carried on extensively and there is an active fishery. The name of the island is derived from the pearls (*margarita* meaning "pearl" in Spanish) which were formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Principal towns, Asunción (the capital), in the centre, and Pampatar, with a pretty good harbor, on the S. coast. The channel of Margarita, between the island and the main-land, is 20 miles across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumaná, Barcelona, or La Guayra. Margarita was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Pop. about 40,000.

Margarita, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of California. Lat. 24° 18′ N. Length, 30 miles.

Margarita, a small town on the island of Majorca, 22 miles S. of Alcudia.

Margariti, mar-gå-ree'tee, a small town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanjak of Delvino, 5 miles N. of Parga.

Margate, a municipal borough and one of the most popular watering-places of England, in Kent, on the Isle of Thanet (in the North Sea), a few miles from the North Foreland and 80 miles ESE. of London. It has an interesting and venerable parish church. Its fine beach, excellent bathing facilities, and varied artificial attractions make it a favorite resort of Londoners. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Pop. in 1891, 18,600; in 1901, 23,118.

Margate, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Margaux, mar'gō', a village of France, in Gironde, 18 miles N. of Bordeaux. Near by is the famous vineyard of Château Margaux.

Margelan, mar'ghę-lån', or **Margilan,** mar'gheelån', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Ferghana, 20 miles E. of Khokan. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts and has several mosques. Pop. in 1897, 36,592, mainly Sarts, Tajiks, and Jews. About 10 miles distant is New Margelan, founded in 1876, which is connected by rail with Samarkand. Pop. in 1897, 8977. It is the seat of an active trade. Silk is produced in the district.

Margeride, mar'zheh-reed', a chain of mountains of France, between the basins of the Allier and the Lot, in the departments of Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

Marggrabowa, mar-grå-bo'vå, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles SSE. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Oletzko. Pop. in 1900, 4878.

Margia'na, in ancient geography, a region in Asia, SW. of the Middle Oxus.

Margita, mŏr'ghe'tŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles ESE. of Debreczin. Pop. about 4000.

Margita, Nagy, nŏdj mŏr'ghe'tŏh' ("Great Margita"), a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, W. of Temesvár.

Margonin, mar-go-neen', a town of Prussia, 40 miles WSW. of Bromberg. Pop. about 1750.

Marguerittes, mar'gęh-rit', a town of France, in Gard, 4 miles NE. of Nîmes. Pop. about 1500.

María, må-ree'å, a town of Spain, province and 57 miles N. by E. of Almería. Pop. about 3500.

Maria, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Bedford or Martinsburg. Pop. 100.

Maria, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur and on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R., 45 miles E. by N. of Campbellton, New Brunswick. It has considerable fisheries and saw-, grist- and carding-mills. Pop. about 2000.

Maria (or **Marie**) **Creek,** Ind., enters the Wabash River about 6 miles above Vincennes.

Mariadahl, må-ree'å-dål, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 12 miles S. of Irving.

Mariager, må're-å'ghęr, a small seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, 14 miles N. by W. of Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-Fjord.

Mariahilf, må-ree'å-hĭlf', a southwestern quarter of Vienna.

Mariahill, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 40 miles ENE. of Evansville. Pop. 100.

Maria Island, Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. coast. Lat. (N. point) 14° 50′ S.

Maria Island, Tasmania, off the E. coast, lat. 42° 30′ to 42° 50′ S., consists of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus and has the village of Darlington at its N. extremity.

Maria Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago.

Mariampol, Russian Poland. See MARYAMPOL.

Mariana Islands. See LADRONES.

Marianao, må-ree-å-nå'o, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 7 miles by rail and high-road SW. by W. of Havana. It is a summer-resort, including a *playa* (or beach), and is clean and attractive, well built, with broad streets and good natural drainage. It is healthful and has an asylum for children. Pop. in 1899, 5416.

Marianna, ma-re-an'na, a banking post-town, capital of Lee co., Ark., at the head of navigation on the Languille River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 25 miles NNW. of Helena. Pop. in 1900, 1707. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries.

Marianna, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Fla., on the Chipola River, 70 miles WNW. of Tallahassee, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Marianna, må-re-ån'nå, a formerly important episcopal city of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 7 miles NE. of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail. It had a large cathedral. Important gold-fields were at one time worked here.

Mariano, må-re-å'no, a town of northern Italy, 9 miles SSE. of Como. Pop. about 4000.

Mariaschein, må-ree'å-shīne' (Bohem. *Bohusudov*), a village and place of pilgrimage in Bohemia, 17 miles NNW. of Leitmeritz, with an image of the Virgin, held to be miracle-working. The Jesuits have a college here. Pop. about 4000.

Marias, Las Tres, lås trės må-ree'ås ("The Three Maries"), three islands of the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of the territory of Tepic, Mexico, between lat. 21° and 22° N., the middle or largest being 15 miles in length by 8 miles in breadth. They were named Islas de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

Maria's River, Mont., rises on the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains and enters the Missouri River about 14 miles below Fort Benton. It is about 300 miles long.

Maria-Stein, må-ree'å stine, a place of pilgrimage in Switzerland, canton of Soleure, 8 miles SW. of Basel, with a Benedictine abbey and an image of the Virgin. Elevation, 1685 feet.

Maria Stein, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 16 miles W. of Anna station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. 200.

Mariasville, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa.

Maria-Taferl, må-ree'å tå'fêrl, a place of pilgrimage in the district of Amstetten, Lower Austria. Its church is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims.

Maria-Theresiopel. See THERESIOPEL.

Mariaville, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., 14 miles N. of Ellsworth. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Mariaville, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., 26 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. 110.

Mariazell, må-ree'å-tsĕl', a small town and place of pilgrimage in Styria, 56 miles SW. of Vienna, with a church and a famous statue of the Virgin. It has been called the Austrian Loreto. The number of pilgrims in a year is said to reach 200,000.

Maribel, a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Maribios, volcanoes of Nicaragua. See MARABIOS.

Maribo, må're-bo', a small town of Denmark, near the centre of the island of Laaland.

Maribojo, må-re-bo'ho, or **Maribojoc,** må-re-bohōk', a town of the SW. coast of Bohol Island, Philippines, on the small and foul bay of the same name. Pop. 10,852.

Marica, må-ree'kå, a town of Brazil, state and 20 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, on a lake of the same name, about 8 miles from the sea. It has a considerable trade in mandioc, flour, rice, and millet. Sugar and rum are exported.

Maricao, må-ree-kå'o, a municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, on the Rio del Rosario and 10 miles (direct) E. of Mayaguez, with which it is connected by wagon-road. Pop. in 1899, 8312.

Marico, må're-ko', a river of the Transvaal Colony, an important affluent of the Limpopo, rises in the Witwatersrand, flows N. and NE., and joins the Limpopo in lat. 24° 10′ S. It is formed by two branches,—the Great and Little Marico.

Marico, a district in the W. part of the Transvaal Colony, bounded W. by the Marico River and S. by the Molopo River (here a dry water-course) and the Witwatersrand, and intersected by tributaries of the Limpopo and

Molopo rivers. It contains the Malmani and Zeerust goldfields, besides deposits of copper and argentiferous lead.

Maricopa, mår-e-ko'pą, a county in the south-central part of Arizona, is drained by the Gila, the Rio Verde, and Salinas (or Salt) rivers. Area, 8816 sq. m. Silver is found in it. Capital, Phœnix. Pop. in 1890, 10,986; in 1900, 20,457.

Maricopa, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz., on the Southern Pacific R., 37 miles ENE. of Gilabend.

Marie, må'ree', a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles from Charlottetown.

Mariefred, må-ree'ęh-frēd', a small town of Sweden, in Södermanland, 37 miles NE. of Nyköping, on a bay of Lake Mälar.

Marie-Galante, må'ree' gå'lȯnt', one of the French West India Islands, SSE. of Gaudeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 miles N. of Dominica. Estimated area, 60 sq. m. Principal products are coffee, sugar, cotton, and cacao. Shores rocky, with no good harbor. Principal town, Grand-Bourg, on the SW. side. Pop. about 17,000.

Marie Joseph, må'ree' zho'zef', a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast. Pop. 200.

Mariel, må're-ĕl', a seaport town on the NW. coast of Cuba, in Pinar del Rio province, 28 miles by high-road W. by S. of Havana. The harbor is well sheltered and of the first class, but is not of commercial importance. Sugar and cattle are raised.

Marienbad, må-ree'ęn-bȧt', a town and watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 40 miles NW. of Pilsen, close to the Bavarian frontier. It is picturesquely situated amid hills clad with evergreen forests, at an elevation of 2000 feet. Its saline waters (like those of Karlsbad, but cold) and strong chalybeate waters attract about 20,000 invalids annually. The establishments connected with the springs and baths and the beauty of the surroundings render Marienbad a very inviting health-resort. Large quantities of water and salts are exported. Pop. in 1900, 4588.

Marienberg, må-ree'ęn-bĕRG', a town of Saxony, 17 miles SSE. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 7108.

Marienberghausen, må-ree'ęn-bĕRG-hŏw'zęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Gummersbach.

Marienbourg, må'ree'ĂNᵍ'boor', a small town of Belgium, 30 miles SW. of Namur.

Marienburg, må-ree'ęn-bōōRG', a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles SE. of Danzig. In the fourteenth century and the first half of the fifteenth it was the seat of the grand-master of the Teutonic knights, who held sway over a large region along the Baltic. Their castle is a vast and imposing collection of structures. The place fell into the hands of the Poles in 1457. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 10,732.

Marienburg, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the lake of the same name, 57 miles SW. of Pskov. Pop. about 2000.

Marienburg, Transylvania. See FÖLDVÁR.

Mariendorf, må-ree'ęn-dȯRF', a village of Brandenburg, Prussia, district of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. in 1900, 5764.

Marienville, a banking post-village of Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R., 18 miles E. of Tionesta. It has lumbering and other industries. Pop. about 1100.

Marienwerder, må-ree'ęn-vĕr'dęr, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, capital of a government district of its own name, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 miles SSE. of Danzig. It has a cathedral of the fourteenth century and a castle built by the Teutonic knights. It is in a fruit-growing region. Pop. in 1900, 9686.

Maries, mā'rēs, a county in the south-central part of Missouri, has an area of 530 sq. m. It is intersected from S. to N. by the Gasconade River and is drained by Bourbeuse Creek and the Marais River. Iron, lead, and copper are found. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1890, 8600; in 1900, 9616.

Marie Saline, a shipping point of Ashley co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, at the mouth of the Saline River.

Mariestad, må-ree'ĕs-tȧd', a town of Sweden, in the län of Skaraborg, on Lake Vener, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 miles WSW. of Stockholm. Pop. 3200.

Mariestad, a län of Sweden. See SKARABORG.

Marietta, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 100.

Marietta, a banking city, capital of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic and the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Rs., 20 miles NW. of Atlanta. Its site is elevated and is 2½ miles from Kenesaw Mountain. It contains a court-house, several collegiate institutions, and has various mills, marble-works, foundry, manufactures of paper, chairs, etc. It is a winter-resort for northern invalids and a summer-resort for southern people. A national cemetery is located here. Pop. in 1890, 3384; in 1900, 4446.

Marietta, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., 32 miles S. of Galesburg. Pop. 150.

Marietta, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River, about 28 miles SSE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 275.

Marietta, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 20 miles N. of Gainesville, Tex. Pop. in 1900, 842.

Marietta, a banking post-village of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 11 miles W. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Marietta, a post-village of Prentiss co., Miss. Pop. 65.

Marietta, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Nine Mile Creek, at the outlet of Otisco Lake, about 13 miles E. of Auburn. Pop. 150.

Marietta, a lumbering village of Robeson co., N.C. The banking point is Lumberton.

Marietta, a city, the capital of Washington co., Ohio, is finely situated on the N. bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum and on both sides of the latter river, 12 miles above Parkersburg, W.Va., and 80 miles SE. of Zanesville, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery and contains many handsome residences. This is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1788 by General R. Putnam and other emigrants from New England. Marietta has manufactures of chairs, furniture, spokes, flour, glass, carriage-supplies, boilers, oil-well tools, bicycle-rims, boats, lubricating oil, etc., and an extensive production of and trade in petroleum, which is obtained in the vicinity. It has also brewing- and distilling-industries. The city is the seat of Marietta College, founded in 1835. Here are found some earthworks of the ancient mound-builders. Pop. in 1894, 9216; in 1900, 13,348.

Marietta, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 3 miles above Columbia, and on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles SE. of Harrisburg. It has foundries, rolling-mills, iron-furnaces, manufactories of fans and motors, hollow-ware, cigars, silk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2469.

Marietta, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., 15 miles N. of Greenville. Pop. 150.

Marietta, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. 125.

Marietta, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash. The banking point is Bellingham. Pop. about 160.

Marietta, a township (town) of Crawford co., Wis., about 70 miles W. of Madison. It is bounded on the SE. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 1262.

Marieville, a banking post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont R. It has butter- and cheese-manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1306.

Marigliano, må-reel-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 3½ miles W. of Nola. It has a castle. Pop. in 1901, 5018 (commune, 12,491).

Marignane, må'reen'yȧn', a small town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 miles SW. of Aix.

Marignano, a town of Italy. See MELEGNANO.

Marigondón, må-re-gōn-dōn', a pueblo of Cavité province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, not far from Manila Bay, on one of its tributaries.

Marigot, a village and commune on the NE. coast of the island of Martinique, SE. of Lorrain. Pop. about 2000.

Marigot, or **Le Marigot,** lęh må'ree'gō', a village of St. Martin, West Indies, on its N. coast and capital of its French portion.

Marigot des Roseaux, må'ree'gō' dȧ ro'zō', a village of St. Lucia, West Indies, on its W. coast.

Marigot, Le, a town of Guadeloupe. See CAPESTERRE, LA.

Mariguana, må-re-gwȧ'nȧ, or **Mayaguana,** mī-ȧ-gwȧ'nȧ, one of the southernmost of the Bahama Islands, about 25 miles in length and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. Lat. 22° 23′ N. The MARIGUANA PASSAGE is between Mariguana and Acklin Island, 50 miles westward.

Mariinsk, må-re-insk', a small town of Russia, government of Kazan.

Mariinsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a district, government and 120 miles E. of Tomsk. It is in a gold region and on the Transsiberian railway. Pop. in 1897, 8300.

Marilla, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., about 22 miles ENE. of the city of Manistee. Pop. 60.

Marilla, a post-village in Marilla township (town), Erie co., N.Y., about 20 miles ESE. of Buffalo, on the Erie R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1441; of the village, about 500.

Marillathal, mȧ-ril'lȧ-tȧl' (Hun. *Marillavölgy,* a health-resort in the Hungarian co. of Krassó-Szörény, near Oravicza.

Marilogium, the Latin name of Marvejols.

Marín, mȧ-reen', a small town of Spain, 5 miles SW. of Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean.

Marin, mȧ-reen', a county in the W. part of California, has an area of 549 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by San Pablo Bay and on the S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The Golden Gate separates it from San Francisco. The surface is diversified by high hills, one of which, called Table Mountain (or Tamalpais), has an altitude of 2600 feet. Much fruit is grown in this county, including the grape, orange, apricot, fig, peach, and plum. Capital, San Rafael. Pop. in 1890, 13,072; in 1900, 15,702.

Marin, a village of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, about 25 miles NE. of Monterey.

Marin, mȧ'rȧNⁿ', a town of the island of Martinique, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 miles SE. of Fort-de-France. Near it is the extinct volcano of Marin. Pop. about 4400.

Marina, mȧ-ree'nȧ, an immediate suburb of San Juan, Porto Rico. It contains the wharves, warehouses, and custom-house, and has beautiful parks and gardens.

Marindahl, a post-station of Yankton co., S.Dak.

Marinduque, mȧ-reen-doo'kȧ, one of the Philippine Islands, S. of Luzon. Lat. 14° 30' N. It is nearly circular, 24 miles in greatest diameter, mountainous and wooded, and has the San Antonio and other peaks. It is very fertile, producing rice, abacá of very long fibre, some sugar-cane and tobacco, etc., and exports also cattle, hides, cocoanuts, tar, and timber. Pop. in 1903, 50,601 (all civilized).

Marine, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 25 miles ESE. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 666.

Marine, or **Marine Mills,** a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on the St. Croix River, 12 miles above Stillwater and 24 miles NE. of St. Paul, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Marine, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. The banking point is Fort Worth.

Marine City, a banking city of St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Belle River, and on the Detroit and River St. Clair R., 50 miles NE. of Detroit. It has large salt-works and ship-yards. Pop. in 1900, 3829.

Marineo, mȧ-re-nȧ'o, a town of Sicily, 11 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 9961.

Mariner Harbor, Richmond co., N.Y., is on the N. shore of Staten Island and on Newark Bay.

Marines, mȧ'reen' (L. *Mœnergium*), a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles NW. of Pontoise.

Marinette, mȧr-i-net', a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin. Area, 1396 sq. m. It is bounded E. by the Menominee River and Green Bay, into which drains the Peshtigo River, intersecting the county from NW. to SE. Capital, Marinette. Pop. in 1890, 20,304; in 1900, 30,822.

Marinette, a city, capital of Marinette co., Wis., at the mouth of the Menominee River, on Green Bay and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 20 miles NE. of Oconto. The river is here spanned by bridges, which connect the city with Menominee, Mich. The city has a court-house, city-hall, numerous saw-mills (the lumber interests being among the most important in the Northwest), paper- and pulp-mills, iron-works, flour-mills, sash- and door-factories, box-factories, and large agricultural-implement works, etc. Pop. in 1880, 2750; in 1890, 11,523; in 1900, 16,195.

Maringouin, mȧ'rȧNᵍ'gwȧNᵍ', a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Pointe Coupée parish, and flows southward through Iberville parish into the Grand River.

Maringouin, a village of Iberville parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Plaquemine. Pop. about 300.

Maringues, mȧ'rȧNg', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles WNW. of Thiers. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Marinha-Grande, mȧ-reen'yȧ grȧn'dȧ, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 5 miles NW. of Leiria. Pop. about 4000. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

Marinilla, mȧ-re-neel'yȧ, a town of Colombia, in Antioquía, 50 miles SE. of the town of Antioquía, on a plateau 6765 feet above sea-level. Gold is obtained in the vicinity.

Marino, mȧ-ree'no, a town of Italy, 13 miles SE. of Rome. Pop. in 1901, 8177.

Marion, mȧr'e-ǫn, a northwestern county of Alabama, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is drained by the Buttahatchee and Sipsey rivers. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1890, 11,347; in 1900, 14,494.

Marion, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, 628 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River (which also forms part of the E. boundary) and is partly drained by Crooked Creek. Capital, Yellville. Pop. in 1890, 10,390; in 1900, 11,377.

Marion, a county in the north-central part of the peninsula of Florida. Area, 1640 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ocklawaha River and partly bounded on the N. by Orange Lake and on the SW. by the Withlacoochee River. Capital, Ocala. Pop. in 1890, 20,796; in 1900, 24,403.

Marion, a western county of Georgia, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is drained by the Kinchafoonee Creek and other small affluents of the Flint River. Capital, Buena-vista. Pop. in 1890, 7728; in 1900, 10,080.

Marion, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is drained by the East Fork of the Kaskaskia River, the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash, and Crooked Creek. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890, 24,341; in 1900, 30,446.

Marion, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and is also drained by Eagle and Fall creeks. Capital, Indianapolis, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 141,156; in 1900, 197,227.

Marion, a county in the south-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the South Fork of the Skunk River and also drained by Cedar and Whitebreast creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. in 1890, 23,058; in 1900, 24,159.

Marion, a county in the southeast-central part of Kansas, has an area of 954 sq. m. It is drained by Cottonwood Creek and its branches, which rise in this county. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 20,539; in 1900, 20,676.

Marion, a county of Kentucky, is near the middle of the state. Area, 390 sq. m. It is drained by the Rolling Fork of the Salt River. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 15,643; in 1900, 16,290.

Marion, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, 1095 sq. m. It is intersected in the W. part by the Pearl River and is also drained in the NE. part by Black Creek. Capitals, Columbia and Purvis. Pop. in 1890, 9532; in 1900, 13,501.

Marion, a county in the NE. part of Missouri, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the South Fabius and also drained by the North and South rivers. The North Fabius also drains the NE. part. Capital, Palmyra. Pop. in 1890, 26,233; in 1900, 26,331.

Marion, a county in the northwest-central part of Ohio, has an area of 502 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto and Whetstone rivers and is also drained by the Little Scioto River and Tymochtee Creek. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 24,727; in 1900, 28,678.

Marion, a county in the NW. part of Oregon, has an area of 1170 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Willamette River and is also drained by the North Fork of the Santiam River, which forms part of the S. boundary, and by Butte and Mill creeks. The E. boundary extends along the summit of the Cascade Range. Capital, Salem, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 22,934; in 1900, 27,713.

Marion, a county in the E. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 993 sq. m. It is intersected by the Great Pedee River and is bounded on the E. by the Little Pedee and on the SW. by Lynch's Creek. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 29,976; in 1900, 35,181.

Marion, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Sequatchie River. The surface is diversified with high ridges or table-lands, connected with the Cumberland mountain-system. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 15,411; in 1900, 17,281.

Marion, a county in the NE. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 384 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 10,862; in 1900, 10,754.

Marion, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 357 sq. m. It is intersected by the Monongahela River, which flows in a NE. direction, and also drained by the Tygart's Valley River, which unites with the Monongahela in this county. Bituminous coal, iron-ore, and potters'-clay are mined. Capital, Fairmont. Pop. in 1890, 20,721; in 1900, 32,430.

Marion, a banking post-town, capital of Perry co., Ala., on the Southern R., 28 miles NW. of Selma. It is in an agricultural region and is the seat of the Judson Institute, Marion Female Seminary, Marion Military Institute, and the Lincoln Normal School (for colored). Pop. in 1900, 1698.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Ark., 4 miles W. of the Mississippi River and 10 miles NW. of Memphis, Tenn., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. about 250.

Marion, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., 20 miles N. of New Haven. It has manufactures of bolts. Pop. 300.

Marion, a banking city, capital of Williamson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs., 18 miles E. of Carbondale. It is a shipping point for grain, tobacco, and live-stock. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2510.

Marion, a city of Indiana, the capital of Grant co., is situated on the Mississinewa River, at the convergence of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 40 miles SE. of Logansport. It has a National Soldiers' Home. It is in an important natural-gas field; among its industries are iron-foundries, rolling-mills, machine-shops, and glass-factories. Pop. in 1880, 3182; in 1890, 8769; in 1900, 17,337.

Marion, a banking city, capital of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles NE. of Cedar Rapids. It has railroad-shops and manufactures of flour, cigars, dairy products, and brooms. Pop. in 1900, 4102.

Marion, a banking city, capital of Marion co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 10 miles NW. of Florence. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1824.

Marion, a banking city, capital of Crittenden co., Ky., 40 miles NE. of Paducah and 12 miles from the Ohio River, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 1064.

Marion, a post-village of Union parish, La., 30 miles by rail N. of Monroe. Pop. about 400.

Marion, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., 15 miles NE. of Machias. Pop. in 1900, 95.

Marion, a post-village and summer-resort of Plymouth co., Mass., in Marion township (town), on Buzzard's Bay, 10 miles ENE. of New Bedford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 902.

Marion, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R., 30 miles NE. of Hersey. Pop. in 1900, 741.

Marion, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., about 9 miles SE. of Rochester.

Marion, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 18 miles above Jefferson City.

Marion, a post-village in Marion township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Palmyra and about 24 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2015.

Marion, a resort on Lake George, N.Y.

Marion, a banking post-town, capital of McDowell co., N.C., on the Southern R., about 80 miles WNW. of Charlotte and 10 miles E. of the Blue Ridge. Pop. in 1900, 1116.

Marion, a city of Ohio, the capital of Marion co., is 35 miles WSW. of Mansfield, on the Pennsylvania, the Erie and other railroads. It has manufactures of carriages, farming-implements (threshers, etc.), furniture, steam-engines, machinery, steam-shovels and dredges, chairs, sash and blinds, etc. It has also notable lime- and stone-industries. Pop. in 1890, 8327; in 1900, 11,862.

Marion, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 14 miles SSE. of Salem. Pop. 100.

Marion, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Marion, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1162.

Marion, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Marion, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Marion, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 6 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 400.

Marion, a banking post-town, capital of Marion co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Carolina Northern R., 110 miles E. by N. of Columbia. It is a trade-centre in a cotton district and has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1831.

Marion, a banking post-village of Turner co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles W. by N. of Parker. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Marion, a post-village of Guadalupe co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 10 miles W. by S. of Seguin. Pop. about 300.

Marion, a banking post-town, capital of Smyth co., Va., on the Middle Fork of the Holston River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 29 miles E. by N. of Abingdon. It has iron and baryte mines and manufactures of wagons and agricultural implements, and is the seat of the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum and the Marion Female College. Pop. in 1900, 2045.

Marion, a post-station of Wetzel co., W.Va.

Marion, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 566.

Marion, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Marion, a banking post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., 43½ miles NW. of Appleton, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Marion, a township (town) of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Marion and Crozet Islands. See CROZET ISLANDS.

Marion Center, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., 14 miles N. of Indiana. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Marion Junction, a village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Southern R., 14 miles W. of Selma.

Marion Station, a banking post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. 150.

Marion Station, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern Rs., 5 miles NE. of Meridian. Pop. about 300.

Marionville, a banking city of Lawrence co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 24 miles SW. of Springfield. It has the Marionville Collegiate Institute, fruit-cannery, flour-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1290.

Mariut, Egypt. See MAREOTIS.

Mariposa, a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1510 sq. m. It is mostly drained by the Merced and Mariposa rivers. The Sierra Nevada extends along the NE. border of this county, the surface of which presents mountain-scenery of exceeding beauty and sublimity. Among its remarkable features are the famous Yosemite Valley and its surrounding lofty peaks. (See YOSEMITE.) It also contains a grove (the Mammoth Tree Grove) of the famous sequoias (*Sequoia gigantea*). Some of these measure 300 feet in height and 30 feet in diameter. This is one of the great gold-producing counties of California. Capital, Mariposa. Pop. in 1890, 3787; in 1900, 4720.

Mariposa, a post-village, capital of Mariposa co., Cal., is situated in a mountainous region, about 90 miles ESE. of Stockton. Pop. about 500.

Mariposa River, Cal., rises in Mariposa co., near the Yosemite Valley, and enters the San Joaquin River in Merced co. It is about 120 miles long.

Mariquina, mȧ-re-kee'nȧ, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 8 miles (direct) E. by N. of Manila, on an affluent of the Pasig River. It has sugar-mills. Pop. 10,313.

Mariquita, mȧ-re-kee'tȧ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Tolima (formerly the capital of a province), 10 miles W. of Honda.

Marissa, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 23 miles SSE. of Belleville. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1086 (largely increased since census).

Maritime Alps (anc. *Marit'imæ Al'pes*), the name of a division of the Alps on the frontiers of France and Italy and extending from the head of the Gulf of Genoa northwestward to the Alps of Dauphiné, having to the E. and NE. the Cottian and the Ligurian Alps. The highest summit is the Cima dei Gelas, 10,280 feet. See also ALPES-MARITIMES.

Maritime Province, Siberia. See PRIMORSKAYA.

Maritimo. See MARETTIMO.

Marits, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. The banking point is Edison. Pop. 100.

Maritza, mȧ-rit'sȧ (anc. *He'brus*), the principal river of European Turkey. It rises on the slopes of the Rilo Dagh. It first traverses the western half of Eastern Rumelia from W. to E., flowing past Philippopolis, and then flows S. through the territory of Turkey, emptying into the Ægean Sea at its NE. corner after a course of about 300 miles. Adrianople is on its banks, about 100 miles from its mouth. Its principal affluent is the Tunja. The Maritza drains most of Eastern Rumelia. Boats can ascend as far as Adrianople.

Mariupol, mȧ-re-oo'pol, a town of Russia, government and 140 miles SE. of Yekaterinoslav, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov. It is a busy seaport. Pop. in 1897, 31,600. Half the inhabitants are Greeks, descendants of emigrants from the Crimea.

Mariveles, mȧ-re-vȧ'lĕs, a good minor port on the N. side of the entrance to Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Sierra de Mariveles, an extinct volcano to the N., is 3395 feet high.

Mariveles Island, Philippines. See CORREGIDOR.

Märjelen-See, a small lake of Switzerland, dammed by the Aletsch Glacier. Elevation, 7710 feet.

Mark, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. 100.

Mark Center, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles W. of Defiance. Pop. about 250.

Markdale, or **East Glen'elg',** also called **Cornabuss,** a banking post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles SE. of Owen Sound. It has grist- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 892.

Markdorf, mark'dorf, a town of Baden, 11 miles ENE. of Constance. Pop. about 2500.

Marked Tree, a banking post-town of Poinsett co., Ark., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. It has lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Markelo, mar'kẹh-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 15 miles ESE. of Deventer. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Markelsville, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Newport or New Bloomfield. Pop. about 300.

Marken, mar'kẹn, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, in the Zuider Zee, 10 miles NE. of Amsterdam. It is inhabited almost exclusively by fishermen and is much visited by tourists.

Mar'kesan', a banking post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., on the Grand River, 28 miles ENE. of Portage, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 706.

Market-Deeping, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 93 miles NNW. of London. Pop. about 1000.

Market-Drayton, or **Drayton-in-Hales,** a town of England, in Shropshire, 13 miles S. of Nantwich. It has a twelfth-century church. It was an important place of the Britons. Pop. of the parish, about 5000.

Market-Harborough, a town of England, co. and 16 miles SSE. of Leicester, on the Welland. It has a fine Gothic church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt. It is in a frequented hunting region. Pop. in 1901 (with Little Bowden), 7735.

Markethill, a small town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles SE. of Armagh.

Market-in-Hales. See MARKET-DRAYTON.

Market Jew, a town of England. See MARAZION.

Market Lake, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho, on the Snake River, near a lake of its own name, and on the Oregon Short Line, 19 miles N. of Eaglerock. Pop. about 100.

Market-Rasen, a town of England, 15 miles NE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 2188.

Market-Weighton, a small town of England, 19 miles ESE. of York.

Mark'grön'ingen, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, district of Ludwigsburg. Pop. in 1900, 3101.

Markham, a banking post-village of Matagorda co., Tex., on the New York, Texas and Mexican R. It has rice-mills.

Markham, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., 65 miles by rail W. of Alexandria. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. 100.

Markham, mark'ạm, a banking post-village of York co., Ontario, 22½ miles NNE. of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk R. It has manufactories of woollens, lumber, flour, etc. Pop. in 1901, 967.

Markham Island, off the NW. coast of Greenland, from which it is separated by Peary Channel.

Markham Sound, in Franz-Josef Land, separates Zichy Land from McClintock and Hall islands.

Markhamville, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex, 12 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Markinch, mar'kinch', a small town of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles N. of Kirkcaldy.

Markirch, mar'kĕĕrk (Fr. *Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines,* sănt mâ'ree' ō meen), a town of Alsace, 12 miles W. of Schlettstadt. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons. Other textiles are also made. Productive silver-mines were formerly worked here. Pop. in 1901, 12,372.

Märkisch-Friedland, a town of Prussia, in the district of Marienwerder, circle of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. about 2250.

Markland, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 75 miles below Cincinnati. Pop. about 250.

Markle, a banking post-town of Huntington co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on the Erie R., 10 miles SE. of Huntington. Pop. in 1900, 729.

Markle, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. 100.

Markle, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Apollo.

Markleeville, a post-village, capital of Alpine co., Cal., is near the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles E. by N. of Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Marklesburg, mar'kl'z-burg, a borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 11 miles SSW. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1900, 260. Post-office, James Creek.

Markleton, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. about 200.

Markleville, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., 10 miles S. by E. of Anderson, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. 175.

Markleysburg, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., 19 miles SE. of Uniontown. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Marklissa, mark-lis'så, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 42 miles WSW. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2500.

Markneukirchen, mark'noi'kĕĕrk-ẹn, a town of Saxony, 28 miles SSW. of Zwickau. It is noted for its manufactures of musical instruments. It has a school for the benefit of those who intend to engage in this industry, and there is a valuable collection of musical instruments of every sort. Pop. in 1901, 7847.

Marköbel, mar'kö'bẹl, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Hanau, on the Köbelsbach.

Mark'old'endorf', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ilm, opposite Oldendorf, 21 miles NNW. of Göttingen.

Markolsheim, mar'kols-hīme', a town of Lower Alsace, circle of Schlettstadt. Pop. about 2250.

Markranstädt, mârk'rân'stĕtt, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 7 miles SSW. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1901, 6860.

Markree, in the co. of Sligo, Ireland. An observatory is located here in lat. 54° 10′ 31″ N., lon. 8° 27′ 6″ W.

Marks, a banking post-village of Quitman co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has saw-mills.

Marksboro, marks'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Paulinskill River, 15 miles NE. of Belvidere. Pop. about 200.

Marks Creek, N.C., flows into the Yadkin River near the S. boundary of the state.

Marksville, a banking post-town, capital of Avoyelles parish, La., 3 miles S. of the Red River and about 44 miles N. of Opelousas, on the Texas and Pacific R. It is in a cotton, sugar, and rice region. Pop. in 1900, 837.

Marksville, a post-village of Page co., Va., 8 miles S. by W. of Luray. Pop. 100.

Marktbreit, mark't'brīte', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 13 miles SE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 2500.

Markt-Erlbach, mârkt ĕrl'bâk, or **Erlbach,** a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 16 miles NW. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1000.

Marktheidenfeld, mârkt'hī'dẹn-fĕlt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 18 miles NE. of Würzburg. It has a large trout-hatchery. Pop. about 2000.

Marktleuthen, mârkt'loi'tẹn, a small town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, near Wunsiedel.

Markt-Redwitz, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 23 miles E. of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1901, 4255.

Marktsteft, mark't'stĕft, a small town of Bavaria, on the Main, 45 miles WNW. of Nüremberg.

Mark West, a post-station of Sonoma co., Cal., 63 miles N. of San Francisco.

Marlbank, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario. The banking point is Napanee, 16 miles distant. Pop. about 600.

Marlboro, marl'bŭr-rŭh, a county in the NE. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 509 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Great Pedee River. Capital, Bennettsville. Pop. in 1890, 23,500; in 1900, 27,639.

Marlboro, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Marlboro township (town), 17 miles SE. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 322.

Marlboro, a city of Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles W. of Boston. It has extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, also manufactures of shoe-machinery, automobiles, hose-pipe, tires, lamps, electrical appliances, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,609.

Marlboro, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Marlboro township (town), about 44 miles WSW. of Concord and 2 miles from Marlboro Depot, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of blankets, toys, etc., also a granite-quarry. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1524.

Marlboro, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Marlboro township, on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles N. of Freehold. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1747; of the village, about 300.

Marlboro, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Marlboro township (town), on the Hudson River and on the West Shore R., 65 miles N. of New York. It has manufactures of buttons, yarn, and flour. Large quantities of fruit are shipped here. Pop. about 1400; of the town in 1900, 3978.

Marlboro, a village of Pitt co., N.C., about 75 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 111.

Marlboro, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 20 miles SE. of Akron. Pop. about 270.

Marlboro, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1129.

Marlboro, a post-village in Marlboro township (town), Windham co., Vt., about 24 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 448.

Marlboro (formerly **Cedar Creek**), a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., on Cedar Creek, 14 miles SW. of Winchester.

Marlboro Depot, a post-village in Marlboro township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles SE. of Keene. It has manufactures of woodenware. Pop. about 200.

Marlborough, marl'b'rŭh or mawl'brọ, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 miles ENE. of Salisbury. It has numerous quaint houses, an old Norman church, a college, occupying the site of the old castle, grammar-school, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3046.

Marlborough, one of the provincial districts of New Zealand, in South Island.

Marle, maʀl, a small town of France, in Aisne, 14 miles NE. of Laon.

Marlenheim, maʀ'lẹn-hīme', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles WNW. of Strassburg.

Marlette, mar-let', a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 30 miles W. of Lexington, on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of windmills, flour, and woollens, etc. Pop. in 1900, 996.

Marley, a post-village of Will co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Marleys Mills, a post-station of Randolph co., N.C., 23 miles W. of Pittsboro.

Marlin, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Falls co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 160 miles NNW. of Houston and about 2 miles E. of the Brazos River. It is in a cotton and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 3092.

Marlinton, a banking post-village, capital of Pocahontas co., W.Va., on the Greenbrier River, 19 miles SSE. of Pickens, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Marlow, maʀ'lo, a small town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles ENE. of Rostock.

Marlow, Great, England. See Great Marlow.

Marlow, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 100.

Marlow, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 26 miles NW. of Savannah. It is near the Ogeechee River. Pop. 150.

Marlow, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles N. of Duncan. It is a shipping point for cotton and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 1016 (largely increased since census).

Marlow, a post-village in Marlow township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., about 38 miles W. by S. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 488.

Marlow, or **Saint Come,** a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, on the Kennebec River, 72 miles from Quebec.

Marlton, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 6 miles E. of Haddonfield, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 700.

Marly-le-Roi, maʀ'lee' lẹh rwå, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine, celebrated for the château of Louis XIV., destroyed at the time of the Revolution, and for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles. Modern pumping-works have been established and an aqueduct built for the same purpose. Pop. about 1500.

Marmaduke, a post-village of Greene co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Paragould. Pop. about 225.

Marmagne, maʀ'månʹ, a village of France, 6 miles N. of Bourges.

Marmande, maʀ'mônd' (L. *Marmanda*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, capital of an arrondissement, on the Garonne, 30 miles NW. of Agen. It has a fine mediæval church. Pop. in 1901, 6137 (commune, 9873).

Marmanhac, maʀ'mân'åk', a village of France, in Cantal, 7 miles NNE. of Aurillac.

Marmaras, maʀ'må-råss', or **Marmarice,** maʀ'mâ-reece, a village of Asia Minor, at the head of the Bay of Marmaras, 27 miles N. by E. of Rhodes. It has a fine harbor. Near it are some remains of the ancient Physcus. Cape Marmaras is at the entrance of the bay; lat. 36° 42' N., lon. 28° 20' E.

Marmara, Sea of. See Marmora.

Marmaros, maʀ'må'rosh' (Hun. *Máramaros*, må'rŏh-mŏh'rosh'), a county of Hungary, in the NE., bordering on Galicia, Bukowina, and Transylvania. The Carpathians here attain an elevation of about 7500 feet. There are extensive forests. The county is famous for its vast deposits of rock-salt. Capital, Máramaros-Sziget.

Marmaros-Sziget. See Máramaros-Sziget.

Marmaton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Marmaton River and the Missouri Pacific R., 7 miles WSW. of Fort Scott. Pop. 100.

Marmenor, maʀ-må-noʀ', a lagoon of eastern Spain, in Murcia, extending N. from Cape Palos about 14 miles. Greatest breadth, about 6 miles.

Marmet, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston.

Marmirolo, maʀ-me-ro'lo, a village of Italy, 5 miles NW. of Mantua.

Marmiton, a small river of Kansas and Missouri, enters the Little Osage River about 12 miles N. of Nevada.

Marmolada, a mountain of southern Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, the loftiest summit of the Dolomites, is about 6 miles W. of Caprile. The summit, which commands one of the finest views in the Alps, is 11,020 feet in height (Punta di Penia).

Marmolejo, maʀ-mo-lå'ho, a village of Spain, province and 28 miles NW. of Jaén, on the Guadalquivir.

Marmora, maʀ'mọ-rạ (or **Marmara,** maʀ'mạ-rạ), Sea of (anc. *Propon'tis*), is situated between Europe and Asia, communicating with the arm of the Mediterranean known as the Ægean Sea (Grecian Archipelago) by the Strait of the Dardanelles (Hellespont), and with the Black Sea by the Bosporus (Strait of Constantinople). Its extreme length is about 160 miles; its greatest breadth, nearly 50 miles. Greatest depth, in the eastern section, 4410 feet. It contains a number of islands, the best known being the Princes' Islands, and presents picturesque scenery. The sea receives its appellation from the island of Marmora (or Marmara), the ancient Proconne'sus, situated towards its western extremity, which has long been celebrated for its marble-quarries, whence it is supposed to derive its name, *marmor* (in the plural *marmora*) being the Latin word for "marble."

Marmora, an island of Turkey. See Marmora, Sea of.

Marmora, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. about 150.

Marmora, a banking post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Crow River, 32 miles NW. of Belleville, on the Central Ontario R. It has mining and milling interests. Pop. in 1901, 961.

Marmot Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 38° 56' N., lon. 106° 6' W. Altitude, 11,600 feet.

Marmoutier, maʀ'moo'te-å' (L. *Mau'ri Monaste'rium*), a town of Germany, in Alsace. See Mauermünster.

Marne, maʀn (anc. *Mat'rona*), a river of France, rises in the plateau of Langres and, after a generally NW. course largely through the vine region of Champagne, joins the Seine on the right at Charenton, near Paris. Chief affluents on the left, the Petit Morin and Grand Morin; on the right, the Ornain, Saulx, and Ourcq. Length, about 310 miles, of which 220 are navigable downward from Saint-Dizier. Several canals run along part of its course and it is connected by canal with the Rhine. Chief towns situated on its banks are Chaumont, Joinville, Saint-Dizier, Châlons-sur-Marne, Château-Thierry, and Meaux.

Marne, a department in the NE. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 3159 sq. m. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. Its large stretches of chalky land constitute the great champagne region of France. In some parts the soil yields bountiful crops of grain. Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne. Other towns are Rheims and Épernay. Pop. in 1891, 434,692; in 1901, 432,882.

Marne, maʀ'nẹh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe. Pop. about 3000.

Marne, marn, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6½ miles W. of Atlantic. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Marne, Haute. See Haute-Marne.

Maroa, a banking city of Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line, 13 miles N. of Decatur. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1213.

Maroilles, må'rwål', a village of France, in Nord, 54 miles by rail SE. of Lille.

Maroim, må-ro-eenᵒ', a town of Brazil, in the state of Sergipe, on the navigable river Cotinguiba, 20 miles from the sea and 15 miles above Aracajú.

Marolles-lès-Braux, må'roll' lå brō, a commune of France, in Sarthe, arrondissement of Mamers.

Maromanga, a town of southeastern Madagascar, in about lat. 24° 15' S.

Maromme, må'romm', a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles NW. of Rouen.

Maroni, må-ro'nee, or **Marowyne,** a river of South America, forming the boundary between Dutch and French

Guiana. Length, about 350 miles, of which the lower 50 miles (below the Hermina Falls) are navigable. The major part of the stream is much obstructed by rapids.

Ma'roon' Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 4′ N., lon. 106° 59′ W. Height, 14,003 feet.

Maros, mŏr'osh' (anc. *Marisus*), a river of Hungary, the largest affluent of the Theiss. It rises in the Carpathians, in Transylvania, near the frontier of Moldavia, flows SW. and W., and joins the Theiss opposite Szegedin. Length, about 500 miles. It is navigable for more than half its length for small craft.

Marostica, mȧ-ros'te-kȧ, a small town of Italy, 15 miles NE. of Vicenza.

Maros-Torda, mŏh'rosh' toR'dŏh', a county in eastern Transylvania, Hungary. Capital, Maros-Vásárhely.

Maros Ujvár, mŏh'rosh' oo'e-vȧR', or **Maros-Akna-Ujvár,** a town of Transylvania, Hungary, on the Maros, 26 miles ENE. of Karlsburg. It has large salt-mines. Pop. in 1900, 4051.

Maros-Vásárhely, mŏh'rosh' vȧ'shȧR'hĕl', a town of Transylvania, Hungary, capital of the co. of Maros-Torda, on the Maros, 54 miles NNE. of Hermannstadt. It has an old castle (connected with which is a large and venerable Protestant church), a technical school, an industrial museum, and a valuable library of 60,000 volumes. The industries include sugar-refining, distilling, brewing, the refining of petroleum, and the trimming of lumber. Maros-Vásárhely is the chief town of the Székler Land. It is the seat of the royal court of appeals for Transylvania. Pop. in 1900, 19,091.

Marovoay, a town of northwestern Madagascar, about 210 miles NW. of Tamatave.

Marowyne, a river of South America. See MARONI.

Marple, a town of Cheshire, England, 4 miles SE. of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 5595.

Marple, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 812; of the village, about 300.

Marquam, mar'kam, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 20 miles direct S. by W. of Oregon City. Pop. 60.

Marquand, a post-village of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 118 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Marquesas (maR-kȧ'sȧs) or **Mendaña** (mĕn-dȧn'yȧ) **Islands** (Fr. *Les Marquises*, lȧ maR'keez'), a volcanic group in the Pacific Ocean, between about lat. 8° and 11° S. and about lon. 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nukahiva and Hivaoa. Area, about 480 sq. m. The coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls. The surface is mountainous (greatest elevation, on Nukahiva, about 3800 feet), but in the interior the soil is fertile. The chief products are tropical fruits, copra, and mother-of-pearl. Resolution Bay, in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis, in Roapoa, are good harbors. The Marquesas were discovered in 1595 by Mendaña, who saw only the southern portion of the group. In 1791 the islands to the N. were discovered by Captain Ingraham, an American navigator, and were named Washington Islands. In 1842 the Marquesas acknowledged the sovereignty of France. The official seat of the French commissioner is at the minor port of Taiohai (or Taiosae), on Nukahiva. The natives greatly resemble the Tahitians and are now all Christianized. Pop. in 1900, about 4300. The population has dwindled down from a number many times larger than the above figure.

Marquette, maR'kĕt', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles from Lille.

Marquette, mar-ket' a county of Michigan, is a part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1839 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Lake Superior and is drained by the Escanaba and Michigaming rivers, with many lesser streams. The county has immense deposits of iron-ore, besides gold, silver, and plumbago. Capital, Marquette. Pop. in 1890, 39,521 in 1900, 41,239.

Marquette, a county in the south-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 451 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox River, which here expands into a long lake, and is also drained by the Mecan and Montello rivers. Capital, Montello. Pop. in 1890, 9676; in 1900, 10,509.

Marquette, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 1000.

Marquette, a banking city of McPherson co., Kan., on the Smoky Hill River, about 26 miles SW. of Salina, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Marquette, a city and summer-resort, capital of Marquette co., Mich., is situated on the S. shore of Lake Superior, about 500 miles by water from Detroit and 430 miles N. of Chicago, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. It has a good harbor and several extensive iron-docks for the shipment of ore from Marquette co. Among the more notable buildings are the Federal building, city-hall, Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals, and the Northern Normal School. The city has machine- and railroad-shops, wood-working factories, foundries, iron blast-furnaces, engine-works, and quarries of brown-stone. The upper peninsula state prison and the house of correction are located here. Pop. in 1880, 4690; in 1890, 9093; in 1900, 10,058.

Marquette, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 11 miles N. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Marquette, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Marquette township (town), on the S. shore of Pacawa Lake (an expansion of the Fox River), about 22 miles NE. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 872; of the village, about 350.

Marquette River, Mich., rises in Newaygo co. and enters Lake Michigan at Ludington. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Marquez, or **Marquis,** a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 36 miles NE. of Hearne. Pop. about 400.

Marquise, maR'keez', a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles NNE. of Boulogne.

Marquisville, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa. The banking point is Des Moines. Pop. 200.

Marr, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Marra, properly **Maareten-Noman,** a town of Syria, 70 miles SW. of Aleppo. Pop. about 6000.

Marradi, maR-Rȧ'dee, a village of Italy, 28 miles NE. of Florence.

Marrickville, a borough of New South Wales, 3½ miles SW. of Sydney. Pop. about 18,000.

Marriott's Cove, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Lunenburg.

Marriottsville, a post-station of Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 27 miles WNW. of Baltimore.

Marron, a post-station of Clearfield co., Pa., 28 miles N. by W. of Altoona.

Marrowbone, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Ky., 30 miles ESE. of Glasgow. Pop. 100.

Marrua, a region of central Africa, S. of Bornu, and now included in the Kamerun hinterland. Pop. estimated at 200,000–300,000. The town of Marrua is an important rubber mart.

Marrubiu, maR-Roo'be-oo, a village on the island of Sardinia, near the large lagoon of Sassa.

Mars, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 777.

Mars, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Marsa, western Africa. See PORTENDIC.

Marsac, maR'sȧk', a commune of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 37 miles SE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Marsaglia, maR-sȧl'yȧ, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, ENE. of Mondovì. Here the French defeated the forces of Savoy in 1693.

Mar'sal', a town of Germany, in Lorraine, circle of Château-Salins. Previous to 1874 it was a fortress. Pop. about 550.

Marsala, maR-sȧ'lȧ (anc. *Lilybœ'um*), a fortified seaport of Sicily, on its W. coast, 20 miles SSW. of Trapani. It is an interesting city. The most noteworthy edifice is the cathedral. Marsala is a great wine-making and wine-exporting place. Much of the Marsala wine is sold under fictitious names (Madeira, Port, etc.). There is a large trade in grain, oil, etc. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 57,567, of whom a large fraction resided outside of the actual town. It was at Marsala that Garibaldi made his landing in Sicily with his patriot band, May 11, 1860, when he undertook the liberation of the Two Sicilies from the Bourbons.

Marsa Susa, a town of northern Africa, in Barca, and on the Mediterranean Sea, in lat. 32° 55′ N. It is on the site of the ancient Apollonia, the port of Cyrene.

Marsberg, maRs'bĕRG, ÖBER, o'bẹr, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two contiguous towns of Prussia, in Westphalia, 33 miles E. of Arnsberg. United pop. in 1900, 5082.

Marsbluff, a post-station of Florence co., S.C.

Marschendorf, maR'shẹn-doRF' (Bohem. *Maressov*), a village of Bohemia, 33 miles N. of Königgrätz.

Marsciano, maR-shȧ'no, a commune of Italy, in Umbria, 14 miles SW. of Perugia.

Marsden, a small town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles WSW. of Huddersfield, on the Colne. Pop. in 1900, 4370.

Mars Diep, maRs deep, a strait separating the island of Texel from the main-land of the Netherlands, 2 miles across. It is the principal entrance from the W. into the Zuider Zee. The town of Helder is on its S. shore.

Marseillan, mar'sâ'yôN', a small town of France, in Hérault, 18 miles E. of Béziers, on the Étang de Thau.

Marseilles, mar-sâlz' (Fr. *Marseille,* mar'sâ'y'; L. *Massil'ia;* Gr. Μασσαλία, *Massalia*), a city of France, capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône (Provence), the second city in population and the most important seaport of the republic, is situated at the head of a finely-sheltered bay on the NE. side of the Gulf of Lyons, 200 miles SE. of Lyons. Lat. of observatory, 43° 18′ 18″ N.; lon. 5° 23′ 40″ E. It is built at the foot of a hill, around which a semicircular chain of loftier hills rises at a short distance, leaving the view open to the sea. Two main lines of imposing boulevards intersect near the centre of the city in the Cours St. Louis, bearing, as in Paris, different names in different parts. The longest of these, in part the Rue de Rome, and continued beyond the Place de Castellane as the magnificent Prado, has a length of over 3 miles and traverses the Place d'Aix, Cours St. Louis, Place de Rome, and Place de Castellane. The most attractive of the streets are the Rue Cannebière and Rue Noailles (continued as the Boulevard de la Madeleine), whose cafés rival those of Paris. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral (Ste. Marie Majeure), a large neo-Byzantine structure erected in 1852–93, and measuring 460 feet in length; the episcopal palace; the Palais de Justice; the church of St. Victor, of great antiquity, erected on the site of a grotto, or cavern, in which the first Christians were accustomed to meet in secret for worship; the Hôtel de Ville; the prefecture, a large edifice, erected in 1861–67; the bourse, with a fine meeting-hall of the chamber of commerce; the Palais de Longchamp (1862–69), with museums of paintings and natural history; the post-office (1889–91); the observatory, library, and theatres. The triumphal arch is a notable structure. The quays, lined with commodious warehouses, have a length of over 1½ miles and flank the several basins (Bassin National, Lazaret, Joliette, Avant-Port, Bassin Sud, Vieux-Port, etc.) which unite to form the busy harbor.

Marseilles possesses faculties of science and of medicine (university of Aix-Marseilles), a naval observatory, academies and societies of sciences, belles-lettres, arts, and of medicine, a school of hydrography, schools of art, industry, and music, a municipal library of over 100,000 volumes, botanical garden, museum of natural history, zoological garden, etc. Its lazaretto is one of the largest in the world. Marseilles has manufactures of soap (made here more extensively than in any other city of the world), furniture, spirits, leather, chemicals, and tobacco, oil- and flour-mills, sugar-refineries, ship-building yards, naval-equipment establishments, machine-shops, petroleum-refineries, etc.

The harbor, which is one of the finest in France, is secure in all weathers and possesses extensive anchorage for vessels in from 18 to 24 feet of water. It is defended by fortifications. With respect to the amount of tonnage owned, Marseilles holds the first rank among the seaports of the republic. Its foreign commerce exceeds that of every other port in France and its coast-wise trade is very great. The chief articles of export include cereals, soap, wine, fruits, oil-seeds, coal, textiles, sugar, coffee, hides, candles, wool, and silk, and sheep from Algeria. The trade is mainly with the Mediterranean countries, but extends to all parts of the world. There are steamship lines to Asia, the E. and W. coasts of Africa, and to South America.

Marseilles appears to have been founded by the Phœnicians, but about 600 B.C. the Phœnician settlement was supplanted by a colony from the Greek city of Phocæa, in Asia Minor. Massalia, as the Greek city was called (L. *Massilia*), rose to be a great commercial commonwealth and a centre of intellectual activity. In the first century B.C. it was swallowed up in the Roman world. During a great part of the Middle Ages it was more or less independent. In 1481 Provence, and with it Marseilles, were united with the French crown. Pop. in 1862, 260,910; in 1881, 269,340; in 1891, 403,749; in 1901, 491,161. Nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants are Italians.

Marseilles, mar-sâlz', a banking city of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 76 miles WSW. of Chicago. It has flouring- and paper-mills and manufactures of farming-implements, etc. The rapids of the river here afford extensive water-power. Pop. in 1900, 2559. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Marseilles, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on Tymochtee Creek, 14 miles NE. of Kenton. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Marsgebirge, a minor mountain-range of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, a continuation of the Carpathian system.

Marsh, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 20 miles SSE. of Reading. Pop. 150.

Marshall, a county in the NE. part of Alabama, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, bounded on the NW. by the Paint Rock River, and partly drained by the Locust Fork of the Black Warrior River. Capital, Guntersville. Pop. in 1890, 18,935; in 1900, 23,289.

Marshall, a county in the north-central part of Illinois, has an area of 390 sq. m. It is intersected by the Illinois River and is also drained by Sandy Creek. It has deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, Lacon. Pop. in 1890, 13,653; in 1900, 16,370.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of 440 sq. m. Is is drained by the Tippecanoe and Yellow rivers. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. in 1890, 23,818; in 1900, 25,119.

Marshall, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and is also drained by the North Skunk River and Timber Creek. Capital, Marshalltown. Pop. in 1890, 25,842; in 1900, 29,991.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Blue River and is also drained by the Little Blue River and Vermilion Creek. Capital, Marysville. Pop. in 1890, 23,912; in 1900, 24,355.

Marshall, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 332 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Tennessee River and is intersected by Clark's River. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890, 11,287; in 1900, 13,692.

Marshall, a northwestern county of Minnesota, has an area of 1784 sq. m. The Red River of the North forms its W. boundary. It is intersected by Snake, Middle, and Thief rivers. Capital, Warren. Pop. in 1890, 9130; in 1900, 15,698.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 707 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Tallahatchee River and also drained by the Coldwater River and Tippah Creek. Capital, Holly Springs. Pop. in 1890, 26,043; in 1900, 27,674.

Marshall, a county of South Dakota. Area, 880 sq. m. Capital, Britton. Pop. in 1890, 4544; in 1900, 5942.

Marshall, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 315 sq. m. It is intersected by the Duck River. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1890, 18,906; in 1900, 18,763.

Marshall, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 311 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River and is drained by Grave and Warrior creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Moundsville. Pop. in 1890, 20,735; in 1900, 26,444.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., 15 miles SE. of Guntersville.

Marshall, a banking post-village, capital of Searcy co., Ark., about 95 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 260 (largely increased since census).

Marshall, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., on Tomales Bay, 48 miles NW. of San Francisco. Pop. about 150.

Marshall, a village of Boulder co., Colo., 22 miles by rail NW. of Denver. Coal is mined here.

Marshall, a banking city, capital of Clark co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles WSW. of Terre Haute. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 2077.

Marshall, a banking post-village of Parke co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 7 miles N. of Rockville. Pop. about 375.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., 20 miles ENE. of Mount Sterling.

Marshall, a banking city, the capital of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central and the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Rs., 108 miles W. of Detroit. It contains a court-house and has manufactures of caskets, school-furniture, furnaces, ploughs, pumps, and wind-mills. Here are large railroad workshops. Marshall was incorporated in 1859. Pop. in 1900, 4370.

Marshall, a banking post-village, capital of Lyon co., Minn., on the Redwood River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Great Northern Rs., 108 miles W. of St. Peter. It has a brewery, large flour-mills, and grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 2088.

Marshall, a banking city, capital of Saline co., Mo., near the Salt Fork of the Black River and on the Chicago and Alton and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 85 miles E. of Kansas City. It has the Missouri Valley College, a Roman Catholic academy, opera-house, and manufactures of carriages, dairy products, etc. Here are salt springs; coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 5086.

Marshall, a township (town) of Oneida co., N.Y., about 10 miles SW. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 1804.

Marshall, a post-town, capital of Madison co., N.C., on the French Broad River, 24 miles NNW. of Asheville, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Marshall, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 32 miles WSW. of Chillicothe, on the Erie R. Pop. 125.

Marshall, a banking post-village of Logan co., Okla., 3 miles (direct) NNW. of Guthrie. It has lumber- and flour-mills. Pop. about 700.

Marshall, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 799.

Marshall, a city, capital of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas Southern Rs., 40 miles W. of Shreveport. It has car-wheel works, a foundry, ice-factory, cotton-gins, oil-mills, etc., and is the seat of Bishop College (for colored), the Wiley University (Methodist Episcopal), and other educational institutions. Large railroad-shops are located here. Pop. in 1900, 7855.

Marshall, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. 200.

Marshall, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on Waterloo Creek and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles ENE. of Madison. It has flour-mills, creameries, etc. Pop. about 400.

Marshall, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 912.

Marshall Hall, a post-village and summer-resort of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, 16 miles S. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 100.

Marshall Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in Micronesia, comprising the Radack and Ralick chains and composed of about 33 atolls, having together an area of 158 sq. m. They extend between about lat. 4° 30′ and 12° N., lon. 170° E. Copra is the chief product. The island group belongs since 1885 to Germany, the seat of administration being Jaluit Island. Pop. about 16,000, of whom, in 1901, 159 were Europeans.

Marshall Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., between Mount Desert Island and Isle au Haut.

Marshall Pass, in Saguache co., Colo., on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande R., 10,841 feet in elevation.

Marshall's Cove, or **Port Williams,** Nova Scotia. See PORT LORNE.

Marshalls Creek, a village and summer-resort of Monroe co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Stroudsburg. Pop. about 150.

Marshall's Point, E. of the entrance of Herring Gut, Lincoln co., Me. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 43° 50′ N.; lon. 69° 9′ W.

Marshallton, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 6 miles N. of Wilmington. It has iron- and steel-works, etc. Pop. about 400.

Marshallton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Westchester. Pop. about 300.

Marshalltown, a city, the capital of Marshall co., Iowa, is situated on high ground, ½ mile S. of the Iowa River, and on the Iowa Central and other railroads, about 50 miles (direct) NE. of Des Moines. It is a distributing centre for wheat and other produce and has an extensive glucose manufactory, packing-establishments, manufactures of engines and machinery, soap- and tallow-works, etc. The Iowa Soldiers' Home is located here. Pop. in 1880, 6240; in 1890, 8914; in 1900, 11,544.

Marshallville, a banking post-village of Macon co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 36 miles SSW. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Marshallville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 59 miles S. of Cleveland. The banking point is Orrville. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Marshbrook, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Marsh Creek, Pa., rises in Adams co. and enters the Monocacy River in Maryland.

Marshes, a post-village of Raleigh co., W.Va., about 10 miles NW. of Raleigh.

Marshfield, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester, 13 miles E. of Bristol.

Marshfield, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 13 miles NE. of Danville, Ill. Pop. 100.

Marshfield, a township (town) of Washington co., Me., contiguous to Machias, on the N. of the latter. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Marshfield, a post-township (town and village) of Plymouth co., Mass., about 28 miles SE. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., is bounded on the NE. by Massachusetts Bay. It is a summer-resort. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1810; of the village, about 400.

Marshfield, a banking city, capital of Webster co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 24 miles ENE. of Springfield. It has various mills and is a shipping point for live-stock, grain, fruit, and dairy products. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Marshfield, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 7 miles W. of Athens. Pop. about 200.

Marshfield, a banking post-town of Coos co., Oregon, on Coos Bay, 4 miles from its mouth and about 6 miles E. of Empire City, on the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern R. It has large saw- and box-mills, tannery, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1391.

Marshfield, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 44 miles N. of Lock Haven.

Marshfield, a post-village in Marshfield township (town), Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R., 15 miles ENE. of Montpelier. The town, in which there are several fine water-falls, has saw-mills and various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1032.

Marshfield, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1892.

Marshfield, a banking city of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central and other railroads, 95 miles WNW. of Menasha. It has manufactures of bee-supplies, wood-veneer, furniture, excelsior, springs and mattresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5240.

Marshfield Hills, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Hingham or Plymouth. Pop. about 500.

Mars Hill, Aroostook co., Me., about 1 mile W. of the New Brunswick boundary-line. It is an isolated eminence, with two peaks, rising respectively about 1350 and 1500 feet above the St. John's River.

Mars Hill, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 31 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 1182.

Mars Hill, a post-town of Madison co., N.C., 18 miles N. of Asheville. Here is Mars Hill College. Pop. in 1900, 289.

Marsh Island, at the entrance to Vermilion Bay, La., with a revolving light.

Marsh Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co., Me.

Marsh Lake, an expansion of the upper Yukon (or Lewes) River, in Canada, N. of Lake Tagish.

Marshland, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 35 miles above Astoria.

Marshland, a post-station of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 5 miles E. of Winona, Minn.

Marshlands, a village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Wellsboro. Pop. 100.

Marsh Market, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. Pop. 55.

Marsh River, a small stream of Polk co., Minn., enters the Red River of the North.

Marshrun, a post-village of Perry co., Pa.

Marshview, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa.

Marshville, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Machias. Pop. about 275.

Marshville, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 6 miles W. of Shelby.

Marshville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 50 miles WNW. of Albany. Pop. 125.

Marshville, a post-town of Union co., N.C., 10 miles E. of Monroe, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Marshville, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Port Colborne or Welland.

Marshwood, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Marshy Hope, a small river, rises in Kent co., Del., and enters the Nanticoke on the boundary-line between Dorchester and Somerset cos., Md.

Marsico Nuovo, mar'se-ko noo-o'vo, a city of Italy, 18 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6321.

Marsico Vetere, mar'se-ko vĕt'ā-rā (anc. *Abelli'num Mar'sicum*), a small town of Italy, province of Potenza, 4 miles ESE. of Marsico Nuovo.

Marsillargues, mar'see'yarg', a small town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles ENE. of Montpellier.

Marsivan, mar'sę-vân', **Mersivan,** or **Merzifun,** a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Sivas, 24 miles WNW. of Amasia. It is a thriving and attractive place, surrounded by vineyards and gardens, and having picturesque views of near-by and distant mountains. It is well supplied with water. There are several Christian schools at Marsivan, the principal being Anatolia College, and it is among the leading centres of American missionary work in Asiatic Turkey. Silver is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000.

Marske-by-the-Sea, a watering-place near the northernmost point of the coast of Yorkshire, England.

Marsland, a post-village of Dawes co., Neb. Pop. 65.

Mars-la-Tour, mars lå toor, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles W. by S. of Metz. A great battle between the French and Germans was fought near here, Aug. 16, 1870, known also as the battle of Vionville.

Marstal, mars'tål, a small seaport of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Ärö, in the Baltic Sea.

Marston, a village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 75.

Marston Moor, a locality in Yorkshire, England, 7 miles W. of York, memorable for the defeat of the forces of King Charles I., on July 2, 1644.

Marstons Mills, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. The banking point is Hyannis or Yarmouthport. Pop. 260.

Marstrand, mar'ströand, a seaport and bathing-resort of Sweden, 20 miles NW. of Gothenburg, on an island in the Cattegat. Pop. in 1900, 1614.

Marsville, a post-village of Dufferin co., Ontario. The banking point is Orangeville. Pop. 100.

Mart, a banking post-village of McLennan co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 11 miles (direct) E. by S. of Waco. It has ginning-industries. Pop. about 1400.

Marta, mar'tå, a small river of Italy, by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean.

Martaban, mar'ta-bän', a small town of Lower Burma, on the Salwin River, near its mouth, 10 miles NW. of Maulmain. It has several conspicuous temples. It was formerly a place of importance, at one time the capital of Pegu.

Martaban, Gulf of, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° and 17° N. and lon. 94° and 98° E., having Pegu (Burma) on the N. and Tenasserim on the E. It receives part of the waters of the river Irawadi and the Sittang and Salwin rivers. On its E. coast is the town of Amherst.

Martana, mar-tå'nå, a small island in the NW. part of Lake Bolsena.

Martano, mar-tå'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 12 miles WNW. of Otranto. Pop. about 4500.

Martapura, a town of Borneo, in the extreme S., on a river of the same name and in about lon. 114° 50′ E. There are extensive coal-fields in the vicinity.

Martel, mar'tèl' (L. *Martellum*), a small town of France, in Lot, 35 miles NNE. of Cahors.

Martel, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Martel, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 14 miles E. by N. of Marion, on the Erie and other railroads. Pop. 200.

Martell, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in Martell township (town), on the Rush River, about 22 miles SE. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1277; of the village, 160.

Martelle, mar-tell', a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles E. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Martello (mar-tèl'lo), **Cape,** the S. point of the island of Eubœa. Lat. 37° 56′ N.; lon. 24° 33′ E.

Martha Furnace, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 31 miles NNE. of Altoona.

Marthalen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles NNE. of Zürich.

Marthasville, a banking post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 50 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 350.

Martha's Vineyard, Mass., an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 4 miles S. of the main-land. It is separated from Barnstable co. by Vineyard Sound and forms the chief part of Dukes co. It is 23 miles long. It is much frequented by summer visitors; a portion of the western end is an Indian reservation. The island has much fine scenery, especially in the W., where the variegated cliffs of Gay Head rise to about 200 feet. Chief settlements are Cottage City, in the NE.; Edgartown (the county-seat), Vineyard Haven, and West Chop. Pop. in 1900, 4561.

Marthaville, a post-town of Natchitoches parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. in 1900, 228.

Martic, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1831.

Marticville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on Pequea Creek, about 9 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Martigné-Briand, mar'teen-yå' bree'ôn', a commune of France, Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Saumur.

Martigné-Ferchaud, mar'teen'yå' fêr'shō', a commune of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 miles SSW. of Vitré.

Martigny, or **Martigny-Ville,** mar'teen'yee' veel (anc. *Octodurum?* Ger. *Martinach,* mar'te-näk'), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 16 miles SW. of Sion, on the Dranse, about 1¼ miles S. of the Rhone and on the Jura-Simplon railway. It is the starting-point of routes over the Great St. Bernard and the Col de la Forclaz. It has some Roman remains. Pop. in 1900, 1819. Elevation, 1560 feet.

Martigny-Bourg, mar'teen'yee' boor, a town of Switzerland, 1 mile from Martigny. Pop. about 1300. Its vineyards yield excellent wine.

Martigues, mar'teeg' (L. *Maritima Colonia Antiliorum*), a seaport of France, Bouches-du-Rhône, 21 miles SW. of Aix, near the Etang de Berre. It is built on 3 islands, connected by bridges, and has some interesting old structures. Pop. in 1901, 4689 (commune, 6280).

Martin, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, has an area of 340 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the White River and is also drained by Indian and Lick creeks. Among its minerals are bituminous coal, iron, copper, silver, and lead. Capital, Westshoals. Pop. in 1890, 13,973; in 1900, 14,711.

Martin, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, borders on West Virginia. Area, 224 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Tug Fork of the Sandy River. Capital, Inez. Pop. in 1890, 4209; in 1900, 5780.

Martin, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa. Area, 732 sq. m. It is drained by the Chanyuska River (or Elm Creek) and Centre Creek. Capital, Fairmont. Pop. in 1890, 9403; in 1900, 16,936.

Martin, a county in the northeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 438 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Roanoke River, which is navigable. Capital, Williamston. Pop. in 1890, 15,221; in 1900, 15,383.

Martin, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Concho River and also drained by Sulphur Creek. It is mountainous in the NE. and SW. parts. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 264; in 1900, 332.

Martin, a post-town of Franklin co., Ga. The banking point is Lavonia. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Martin, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 31 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Martin, a post-town of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Utica. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Martin, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 13 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. about 300.

Martin, a banking city of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs., 142 miles W. by N. of Nashville. It has tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 1730.

Martin, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Martina, a post-station of Missoula co., Mont.

Martina Franca, mar-tee'nå från'kå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles NNE. of Taranto. Pop. in 1901, 25,007.

Martindale, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Martindale, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Ephrata. Pop. 200.

Martindale, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Lockhart. Pop. about 300.

Martindale Creek (or **Fork**), Ind., enters the Whitewater River at Milton.

Martindale Depot, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 116 miles N. of New York. Pop. 130.

Martinengo, mar-te-nēn'go, a town of Italy, 10 miles SSE. of Bergamo. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5500).

Martinez, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. Pop. 75.

Martinez, mar-tee'nēz, a banking post-town, capital of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the S. shore of Suisun Bay, at the E. end of the Strait of Carquinez, about 36 miles by water NE. of San Francisco and 3 miles S. of Benicia. It is on the Southern Pacific R. and in a small valley enclosed by high hills. It is an important shipping point for fruit and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1380.

Martinicus Island, Me. See MATINICUS.

Martinique, mar'tin-eek', formerly called by the natives **Madiana,** må-de-å'nå (Sp. *Martinico,* mar-te-nee'-ko), one of the French West India Islands, 30 miles S. by W. of Dominica and 20 miles N. of St. Lucia. It is of irregular form, high and rocky, about 39 miles long and 10 to 15 miles broad. Area, 380 sq. m. It is almost entirely of volcanic construction, with several well-marked groups or knots of volcanic mountains (mornes, pitons), as the Diamant, Vauclin (1656 feet), Pitons de Carbet (3955 ft.), and Mont (or Montagne) Pelée (lat. 14° 48′ N.), the loftiest peak of the island, which, before the catastrophic eruption of May 8, 1902 (which destroyed the city of Saint-Pierre and about 30,000 inhabitants), had an altitude of 4438 (or 4250?) ft., rose in 1903 in its extruded tower of rock to a height of 5200 ft., and has now an altitude of about 4500 ft. (See PELÉE.) Extensive masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior and extend from the mountains to the shores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentations along the

coast. Between the volcanic rocks occur broad irregular valleys of great fertility. There are some raised beaches, dating back to a comparatively recent period. About two-fifths of the island is under cultivation. The mountain-slopes are in some parts still covered with nearly virgin forests. Numerous streams flow from the heights, most of them mere rivulets, but a few (Lamantin) are navigable for boats for a short distance from their mouths. The productions are sugar, coffee, cacao, and tobacco, the principal resource of the colony being the cultivation of the cane. The island, which is traversed by excellent roads, was formerly infested by serpents (fer-de-lance). The most distinctive element in the indigenous mammalian fauna of the island is the opossum. The climate is on the whole salubrious and the heat is measurably tempered by the steadily blowing trade-winds. Annual precipitation, about 90 inches.

Martinique has several good harbors, the best of which is at Fort-de-France, the capital, on the SW. side. The principal town, prior to May, 1902, was Saint-Pierre, on the NW. side of the island. Other towns are Marin, Galion, Robert, Trinité, Marigot, Grand Anse, Basse-Pointe, Grande Rivière, etc. The administration of Martinique is under a governor and a general council. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. In 1635 it was settled by the French, whose cruel treatment eventually exterminated the aboriginal race. It was taken by the British in 1794 and restored in 1802; it was again taken by the British in 1809, and restored a second time to France in 1814. The island has been at different times visited by tornadoes and earthquakes. In 1902, by the catastrophic eruptions of May 8 and Aug. 30, Pelée established a record of volcanic destructivity perhaps not surpassed by any other volcano. Pop. in 1903 about 175,000, chiefly blacks or mixtures of blacks, Creoles, and Indians. The island is represented in the French legislature by 1 senator and 2 deputies.

Martinsberg, mar'tins-bĕrg‘ (Hun. *Győr-Szent-Márton,* dyör sĕnt mȧr'ton‘), a town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles SE. of Raab. It is famous for its Benedictine abbey, located on a height (Hun. *Pannonhalma;* L. *Sacer Mons Pannoniæ*). It represents the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in Hungary, having had an existence of nine centuries. It contains a library of over 100,000 volumes and a rare collection of archives. The abbot is a bishop. Pop. about 3000.

Martinsberg, Transylvania. See Mártonhegy.

Martinsburg, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., 8 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield and about 38 miles WSW. of Jacksonville.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., about 17 miles NW. of New Albany. Pop. 150.

Martinsburg, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, about 16 miles NE. of Ottumwa, on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 50 miles SE. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. The banking point is Rockville. Pop. 140.

Martinsburg, a banking post-town of Audrain co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 95 miles WNW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Dixon co., Neb., 8 miles from Ponca. Pop. 150.

Martinsburg, a post-village in Martinsburg township (town), Lewis co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 54 miles N. by W. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1845; of the village, about 280.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 16 miles N. of Newark. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Martinsburg, a banking post-borough of Blair co., Pa., is in a fertile valley called Morrison's Cove, 13 miles S. of Hollidaysburg, on the Pennsylvania R. It has a foundry. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Martinsburg, Butler co., Pa. See Bruin.

Martinsburg, a post-town, capital of Berkeley co., W.Va., is near the W. border of the long fertile valley which is bounded on one side by the Blue Ridge. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cumberland Valley Rs., 100 miles W. of Baltimore, Md. It has carriage-factories, a foundry, distillery, manufactures of flour and furniture, lime, canned-goods, woollens and worsteds, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7564.

Martins Corner, a post-station of Chester co., Pa.

Martin's Creek, Northampton co., Pa., flows into the Delaware River.

Martins Creek, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Bangor. It has cement-works. Pop. about 550.

Martinsdale, a post-station of Meagher co., Mont.

Martins Ferry, a banking city of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 2 miles above Wheeling, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads. It has a blast-furnace, large glass-works, stove-foundry, engine- and machine-works, tin-mills, etc. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 7760.

Martins Mill, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C., 6 miles from Troy.

Martins Mills, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., 32 miles NNW. of Florence, Ala.

Martins Mills, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 55.

Martins Point, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Martin's River, a river of Nova Scotia, falls into Chester Bay, on the sea-coast, W. of Halifax.

Martins Station, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 21 miles SW. of Selma. Pop. 90.

Martins Store, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ill.

Martins Store, a post-station of Halifax co., Va.

Martinstown, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., 12 miles W. of Queen City.

Martinsville, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 28 miles WSW. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Martinsville, a banking city, capital of Morgan co., Ind., is 1 mile E. of the West Fork of the White River, 30 miles SSW. of Indianapolis, on the Pennsylvania and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. It has saw- and flour-mills, foundries and machine-shops, manufactories of wooden-ware, etc. Its artesian mineral waters are noted for their curative powers. Pop. in 1900, 4038.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., on the sea, 13 miles S. of Thomaston.

Martinsville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., about 26 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. 150.

Martinsville, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 145 miles N. of New Orleans. Pop. 125.

Martinsville, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., about 75 miles NE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 108.

Martinsville, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., about 10 miles NW. of New Brunswick. Pop. about 250.

Martinsville, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, 13 miles N. by E. of Buffalo, on the Erie R. It has manufactures of belting-oils.

Martinsville, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 50 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Martinsville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 10 miles SSE. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Martinsville, Northampton co., Pa. See Martins Creek.

Martinsville, a post-station of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Martinsville, a post-station of Nacogdoches co., Tex.

Martinsville, a banking post-town, capital of Henry co., Va., on a branch of the Dan River, 40 miles W. by N. of Danville, on the Danville and Western and the Norfolk and Western Rs. It has extensive lumbering and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 2384.

Martinton, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 10 miles N. of Watseka. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Martintown, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Martintown, a post-village of Greene co., Wis. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 100.

Martintown, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 12 miles from Lancaster. The banking point is Cornwall. Pop. 375.

Martin Vaz, a group of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Brazilian Basin, E. of Trinidad. Lat. about 20° 27′ S.; lon. 28° 30′ W.

Martinville, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the Salmon River, 6 miles ENE. of Compton. Pop. 150.

Martirano, mar-te-rȧ'no, a small town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 8 miles N. of Nicastro. It was wrecked by an earthquake in September, 1905.

Martires, small low islands of the Caroline group.

Martissant, mar‘tis'sôn', a suburb, 4 miles distant, of Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Martock, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 6½ miles WNW. of Yeovil.

Martola Mariam, mar-to'lȧ mȧ‘re-ȧm', a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, SSE. of Gondar. Lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 37° 48′ E.

Marton, a post-town and municipality of New Zealand, in North Island, 133 miles by rail NNE. of Wellington. Pop. of the municipality, about 1200.

Mártonhegy, mȧr'ton‘hĕdj‘ (Ger. *Martinsberg,* mar'-tins-bĕrg‘), a village of Transylvania, 12 miles from Szombath.

Martorell, mar-to-rĕl', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 12 miles NW. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge

and triumphal arch of Roman construction. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Martos, mar'toce, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles WSW. of Jaén. It was formerly a place of some importance but is now known principally for its wines, oil, and sulphur-waters. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 16,682.

Martres, mart'r, a commune of France, in Haute-Garonne, 24 miles SW. of Muret.

Martres-de-Veyre, mart'r dẹh vâr, a commune of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles SE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Martville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 26 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. about 400.

Martz, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., 22 miles SE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 350.

Marua, mâ-roo'â, **Maurua,** mŏw-roo'â, or **Maupiti,** mŏw-pee'tee, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Marugarne, a seaport town of Japan, on the island of Shikoku, 80 miles SW. of Kobe. Pop. in 1899, 24,977.

Marum, mâ'rŭm, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles SW. of Groningen. Pop. (commune), 4000.

Marutea, Pacific Ocean. See Lord Hood Island.

Marvão, mar-vŏwn', a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 miles NE. of Portalegre.

Marvão, mar-vŏwn', a town of Brazil, state of Piauhy, on the Marvão, 80 miles ENE. of Therezina. Pop. 3000.

Marvejols, mar'vẹh-zhol' (L. *Marilogium*), a town of France, in Lozère, capital of an arrondissement, on the Colagne, 10 miles WNW. of Mende. Pop. in 1901, 3436.

Mar'vell', a banking post-town of Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Midland R., 21 miles W. of Helena. Pop. in 1900, 556.

Marville, mar'veel', a village of France, in Meuse, 6 miles SE. of Montmédy.

Marvin, a post-village of Phillips co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Phillipsburg. Pop. about 200.

Marvin, a post-station of Texas co., Mo., 9 miles W. of Clinton.

Marvin, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 9 miles NNW. of Corry, Pa. Pop. 100.

Marvin, a post-village of Grant co., S.Dak., 14 miles W. by N. of Milbank, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 100.

Marvyn, a post-station of Russell co., Ala.

Marwar, India. See Jodhpur.

Marxville, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Mazomanie.

Maryampol, mâ-re-âm'pol, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles NE. of Suwalki. Pop. in 1897, 6298, composed in great part of Jews.

Maryborough, a town of Ireland, capital of Queen's co., 51 miles SW. of Dublin. Pop. in 1901, 2957.

Maryborough, mâ're-bŭr-rŭh, an important town of the northwestern gold-fields of Victoria, Australia, co. of Talbot, 112 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. It contains numerous public offices and a general hospital, is the centre of traffic, and is surrounded by gold-workings. Pop. of the borough, about 5000.

Maryborough, a municipal township of March co., Queensland, on Mary River, in lat. 25° 30′ S., and 180 miles by rail N. of Brisbane. Pop. in 1901, 10,159. It has gold- and copper-mining and coaling-industries.

Marydale, a post-station of Tensas parish, La.

Marydale, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles SE. of Antigonish.

Marydell, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 30 miles NE. of Easton. It has a fruit-canning factory, roller-mills, etc. Pop. 200.

Mary Esther, a post-station of Santa Rosa co., Fla., 45 miles E. of Pensacola.

Mary Harmsworth, Cape, the western extremity of Franz-Josef Land, in Alexandra Land. Lat. 80° 30′ N.; lon. 42° E.

Maryhill, a northwestern suburb of Glasgow.

Mary Island, Alaska, is in lat. 55° 3′ N., lon. 131° 15′ W., and is surrounded by Revillagigedo Channel. It is small and low, with densely wooded shores, and has mines of gold and copper. It has a salmon-cannery.

Mary Island, in the Pacific. See Canton Island.

Maryland (named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I.), one of the Middle Atlantic states of the American Union and one of the original thirteen states, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, and S., SW., and W. by Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, from the two former of which it is for the most part separated by the Potomac River. It is of very irregular outline, and Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River divide the main body of the state into two portions,—the Eastern and the Western Shore. There are some small islands in the bay and off the Atlantic coast, nearly all in close proximity to the Eastern Shore. Area, of the land surface, 9860 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, about 2400 sq. m. The N. limit is "Mason and Dixon's line," 39° 43′ 26″ N. lat.

Face of the Country.—The Eastern Shore is a level, sandy, but mainly fertile region, nowhere of great elevation, though in the N. there are finely rounded hills, while southward there are swampy tracts and patches of woodland, consisting largely of red-cedar, cypress, and white-oak; and the streams, though not large, are to a remarkable degree deep and navigable. W. of the bay the surface is in general similar to that just described, but more uneven and varied in character, as far NW. as the low ridge which extends SW. from the Susquehanna at the Pennsylvania state line to a point near Rockville, on the Potomac. This is the southeasternmost geographical (although not geological) representative of the parallel ridges of the Alleghany system, numbers of which cross the W. half of the state, for the most part in steep and bold ridges, with wide and exceedingly fertile intervening valleys. In the extreme W. the beautiful elevated valleys are known as "glades." The principal of the traversing heights and ridges, passing from E. to W., are known locally as Catoctin, South, North, Green, Warrior's, Martin's, Nichols, Piney, Great Savage, Great Backbone, Meadow, Negro, and Winding ridges or mountains, the more defined of which have direct continuations NE. in Pennsylvania and SW. in Virginia and West Virginia (South Mountain as the extension of the Blue Ridge and North Mountain as the continuation of the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain). The highest elevations of the state exceed but little, if at all, 3000 feet. Samson Rock lies at an altitude of 2942 feet; Dan's Rock, W. of Cumberland, is 2882 feet high. The western section is traversed by the "great valley," which has its continuation in the N. in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania and in the S. in the Shenandoah Valley of West Virginia and Virginia.

Rivers and Navigable Waters.—The Potomac is navigated by sea-going vessels as far as Georgetown, D.C., from which point the navigation on internal waters was extended in the first half of the nineteenth century by the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the western parts of the state. This canal was at one time of great benefit to the whole Atlantic seaboard, bringing down much coal and iron, etc., at very cheap rates. The Chesapeake Bay affords a great extent of safely navigable water and into it flow the Patuxent, Patapsco, Severn, Gunpowder, Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and other navigable streams, besides the Susquehanna, only a few miles of whose course is within the state and which is not extensively navigated. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal connects the navigable waters of the state with Delaware Bay and the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal follows the W. bank of the Susquehanna.

Geology.—The S. half of the Eastern Shore is alluvial and Post-Tertiary; its central and north-central portions are Tertiary; and the N. is of Cretaceous age, the narrow Cretaceous belt extending southwestward to the District of Columbia and having on its SE. flank a wide area of the Tertiary. NW. of the Cretaceous appears a wide belt referred to the Laurentian or Eozoic age, but overlaid along its centre by a strip of the Triassic crossing the state, all these belts and strips having more or less of the general NE. and SW. direction of the mountains and the Atlantic coast. The Alleghanies proper are constructed of Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata, and carry in their newer members important deposits of coal. Practically all the coal of the state is mined in but two counties, Allegany and Garrett, and from the three basins known as the Cumberland, George's Creek, and Frostburg. The output in 1903 was 4,846,165 short tons. The measures also yield useful clay-ironstone and black-band ores and iron shales of fair quality. Brown hematite and various other ores of iron are found. The state has large deposits of excellent fire-clays and is noted for the fine quality of its manufactured bricks. Marble, granite (Port Deposit), serpentine, and other building-stones, limestone for burning, and roofing-slate are among the quarry products. Kaolin, lignite, iron-pyrites, amber, alum, ochres, ores of chromium, hone-stone, millstones, cements, breccia, valuable (glauconitic and other) marls, barytes, gypsum, magnesite, etc., occur in varying degrees of abundance.

Agricultural Resources, etc.—Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, live-stock, wool, pork, sweet and other potatoes, various fruits (especially peaches), garden-produce, and butter are the staple products. The chief agricultural crops of the state in 1900 were: corn, 15,232,802 bushels; wheat, 15,187,848 bushels; oats, 1,783,416 bushels; rye, 408,028 bushels; pota-

toes, 1,269,455 bushels; and hay, 302,292 tons. The Eastern Shore has particularly developed into a region of fruit cultivation. The climate of eastern Maryland is singularly mild for its latitude and most parts of the state are healthful, except that malarial fevers prevail near the marshy tracts.

Manufactures, Forest Products.—The manufacturing interests of the state are varied and have their chief seat in the city of Baltimore and its vicinity. Boots and shoes, bricks, cement, lime, chemicals, clothing, barrels, cotton and woollen goods and other textiles, canned goods (fruits, vegetables, meats, and oysters), flour, furniture, leather, lumber, machinery, and metallic wares are leading articles of manufacture. The manufacture of iron, steel, and tobacco, and slaughtering have risen to be leading industries. Shipbuilding is still carried on on a fairly extensive scale. The value of the products of some of the leading industries was in 1900: fruit and vegetables (canned and preserved), $11,996,245; tobacco, $9,896,928; slaughtering, $8,046,359; flouring- and grist-mill products, $7,155,722; iron and steel, $8,739,405; fertilizers, $5,481,905. There were, in 1900, 42 grain and fruit distilleries in operation.

The forest products are mainly oak for ship-timber, ash, hickory, cedar, and cypress shingles, tanners' bark, sumach leaves for tanning, charcoal, and firewood.

Fisheries, etc.—The oyster-fisheries of Maryland are more extensive than those of any other state, the sounds, inlets, bays, and estuaries of the coasts being a favorite habitat of the oyster; and so extensive is this business that the state has been obliged to enact a series of statutes and to maintain a fleet of armed vessels for its regulation. The shad- and other fisheries are also important and lucrative. The canvas-back duck haunts the marshes of this state, where its special food, a species of *Vallisneria*, gives to the bird's flesh its peculiar celery flavor so much esteemed by epicures. Reed-birds, wild-geese, rails, snipe, and grouse haunt the waste lands, old fields, and marshes and afford autumnal occupation for the sportsman. The soft-shelled crabs and terrapins of the Baltimore markets are celebrated for their excellence.

Railroads.—The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio R., the pioneer of the great railway lines of America, was begun in 1828. In 1830 the state had 15 miles of railroad; in 1846 (including the District of Columbia), 259 miles; in 1855, 327 miles; in 1860, 386 miles; in 1870, 671 miles; in 1880, 1040 miles; in 1890, 1270 miles; and in 1900, 1359 miles.

Counties.—Maryland has 23 counties, besides the independent city of Baltimore. They are Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George, Queen Anne, St. Mary, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities and towns include Baltimore, the metropolis (pop. in 1900, 508,957); Annapolis, the state capital (8402); Cumberland (17,128); Hagerstown (13,591); Frederick (9296); Cambridge (5747); Frostburg, Salisbury, Westminster, Havre de Grace, Crisfield, and Easton.

Education.—The public school system of Baltimore was first legally established in 1827. There is a state normal school in that city and another at Frostburg, and training-schools elsewhere. There are colleges at Baltimore, Frederick, Chestertown (Washington College), Emmittsburg (Mount St. Mary's College, St. Joseph's Academy), New Windsor, Westminster (Western Maryland College), Annapolis, Ellicott City (Rock Hill and St. Charles Colleges), and other points. The leading institution of learning of the state and one of the foremost centres of higher education in the United States is the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore. The national naval academy and St. John's College are located at Annapolis, and the state agricultural college at College Park. The Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit is a secondary school on a splendid scale. The city of Baltimore contains the University of Maryland, the Maryland Institute, the Peabody Institute, Woman's College, and Bryn Mawr School.

Government.—The governor is chosen for a term of four years. The general assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. The senators are elected for 4 years and the delegates for 2 years. The state sends 6 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—The population in 1660 was 12,000; in 1671, 20,000; in 1753, 154,188; in 1790, 319,728; in 1800, 341,548; in 1810, 380,546; in 1820, 407,350; in 1830, 447,040; in 1840, 470,019; in 1850, 583,034; in 1860, 687,049, of whom 515,918 were white, 83,941 free colored, and 87,189 slaves; in 1870, 780,894; in 1880, 934,943; in 1890, 1,042,390; in 1900, 1,190,050 (235,064 colored). The foreign-born population numbers less than 10 per cent.

History.—Maryland had its first settlement on Kent Island in 1631 and was colonized in 1634 by English Roman Catholics under Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, the patentee and proprietor. The first settlement under the patent was at St. Mary's. In 1649 religious toleration was enacted for members of all Christian sects and churches excepting those who denied the Trinity. For many years the colony was distracted by contests between the proprietary party and turbulent Puritan settlers and others. The Roman Catholics were long debarred from the suffrage and not permitted to worship in public. Baltimore was founded in 1729. In 1776 Maryland constituted itself a state. Maryland remained a slave state until the final abolition of slavery in the United States; but she did not follow the Southern States in their attempted secession, that step having been prevented as much by the strength of the Union party in the state as by the presence of federal troops. Since the Civil War there has been a large immigration from the North and the peach-growing and market-gardening industries of the Eastern Shore have been immensely developed.

Maryland, one of the counties of Liberia, in Africa.

Maryland, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Forreston. Pop. 100.

Maryland, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Maryland township (town), on the Delaware and Hudson R., 70 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1998; of the village, about 150.

Maryland Line, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 36 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Marylebone (properly pronounced mâr'e-bŭn), or **Saint Marylebone,** a borough in the NW. quarter of London, having E. the borough of Finsbury and S. Westminster. It consists in great part of elegant streets and comprises Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent Street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy squares, the splendid quarter between Regent's and Hyde parks, the Colosseum, Middlesex Hospital, etc.

Maryport, a seaport and watering-place of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, 26 miles WSW. of Carlisle. It has ship-building yards, iron-foundries, etc., and ships large quantities of coal. Previous to the middle of the eighteenth century the town was called Ellenfoot. Pop. in 1901, 11,896.

Marysburg, a post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., 10 miles ENE. of Mankato.

Mary's Creek, Tex., flows into Stewart's Fork in Tarrant co.

Marystown, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn., 24 miles SW. of Minneapolis.

Marystown, a post-station of Johnson co., Tex.

Marysvale, a post-village of Piute co., Utah, 45 miles S. by W. of Salina. Pop. about 400.

Marysville, a banking city, capital of Yuba co., Cal., is situated at the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, and on the Southern Pacific R., 52 miles N. of Sacramento. It is at the head of navigation and has an extensive trade. It contains Notre Dame College, a masonic hall, public library, an iron-foundry, a winery, fruit-canneries, woollen-mills, etc. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and Sacramento. Pop. in 1900, 3497.

Marysville, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla. The banking point is Apalachicola or Marianna. Pop. about 300.

Marysville, a village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 30 miles E. of Rantoul. Here is Potomac post-office. Pop. in 1900, 764.

Marysville, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 10 miles N. of Charlestown. Pop. 100.

Marysville, a post-town of Marion co., Iowa, about 50 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Marysville, a banking city, capital of Marshall co., Kan., on the E. bank of the Big Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Union Pacific Rs., 110 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo. The river here affords water-power. It is a trade-centre and has foundries, machine-shops, cigar-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2006.

Marysville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the river St. Clair, 6 miles below Port Huron. Pop. about 300.

Marysville, a banking post-village of Lewis and Clarke co., Mont., in a mining region and on the Northern Pacific R., 21½ miles NW. of Helena. It has quartz-mills. Pop. about 1600.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Seward co., Neb., 10 miles NW. of Seward.

Marysville, a banking post-village, capital of Union co., Ohio, on Mill Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Ohio Central Rs., 28 miles

NW. of Columbus. It has manufactures of butter-tubs, cabinet-work, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3048.

Marysville, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 7 miles above Harrisburg, and on the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania Rs. It has chain-works. Pop. in 1900, 1463.

Marysville, a post-village of Cook co., Tex., 50 miles W. of Sherman. Pop. 225.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., is near the Staunton River and about 24 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Marysville, a banking city of Snohomish co., Wash., 39 miles N. by E. of Seattle, on the Great Northern R. It has lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Marysville, a post-town of York co., New Brunswick, on the Nashwaak River, 4 miles from Fredericton, on the Intercolonial R. It has manufactures of cotton and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 1892.

Marysville, or **Tyendinaga,** ti'en-de-nâ'ga, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 34 miles W. of Kingston.

Marytown, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 18 miles NE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 100.

Maryville, a village of Madison co., Ill. The banking point is Collinsville. Pop. 150.

Maryville, a banking city, capital of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 45 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has various mills, a foundry, carriage-factory, etc., and is the seat of Maryville Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 4577.

Maryville, a village of Charleston co., S.C., in St. Andrews township. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Maryville, or **Marysville,** a banking post-village, capital of Blount co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 16 miles S. of Knoxville. It contains the Maryville College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1819, and the Freedman's Normal Institute, which is under the care of the Friends. It has woollen- and planing-mills and a coffin-factory. Pop. 1800.

Mas-á-Fuera, mâs â fwâ'râ, a lofty rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Chile, 110 miles W. of Mas-á-Tierra (Juan Fernandez). Lat. 33° 49′ S.; lon. 80° 54′ W.

Masagan, a town of Morocco. See MAZAGAN.

Masailand, or **Massailand,** an indefinitely defined region of British East Africa and German East Africa, lying E. of the Victoria Nyanza, and inhabited by a Nilohamitic and warlike people known as the Masai.

Masampho, or **Masanpo,** a free port of foreign commerce of Korea, on the SE. coast, about 180 miles SE. of Seul.

Masarah, mâ'sâ-râ, a village of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 10 miles S. of Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with celebrated quarries, which appear to have furnished part of the material for the Pyramids, and whose product is extensively used in Egypt for the floors of houses. The ancients excavated galleries deep into the rock.

Masardis, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., is on both sides of the Aroostook River, 44 miles NW. of Houghton, on the Bangor and Aroostook R. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Masaruni, a river of South America. See MAZARUNI.

Masatenango, Guatemala. See MAZATENANGO.

Mas-á-Tierra Island. See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Masaya, mâ-sī'â, a town of Nicaragua, capital of Masaya department, 13 miles by rail WNW. of Granada. It is near the small lake of Masaya and at the foot of the volcano of the same name (in activity in 1902). Pop. about 20,000.

Masaya, a small department of Nicaragua, adjoining the department of Granada. It contains the volcano of Masaya (about 3000 feet high) and the small lake of the same name. Capital, Masaya.

Masbate, mâs-bâ'tâ, one of the Philippine Islands, S. of Luzon and W. of Samar. Length, from E. to W., about 60 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It is very fertile and yields tobacco, gums, resins, etc., and contains gold. Capital, Masbate (about 2400 inhabitants). Here are the ports of Barreras and Catayugán.

Mascali, mâs'kâ-le, a small town of Sicily, 18 miles NNE. of Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna.

Mascalucia, mâs-kâ-loo'châ, a small town of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna.

Mascara, mâs'kâ-râ (Fr. pron. mâs'kâ'râ'), or **Victoria,** a town and military post of Algeria, province and 45 miles SE. of Oran, on a branch railroad. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader and was ruined by the French in 1835 and occupied in 1841. Pop. in 1901, 20,992.

Mascarene, mas-ka-reen', a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. side of Passamaquoddy Bay, near the mouth of Magaguadavic River, 7 miles SW. of St. George.

Mascarene Isles, a collective name of the islands of Mauritius, Réunion, and Rodriguez, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Réunion in 1545.

Mascarene Peninsula, a headland in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. side of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Mascat, Arabia. See MUSCAT.

Maschito, mâs-kee'to, a town of Italy, in Potenza, SE. of Melfi. Pop. about 3000.

Mascoma, or **Mascomy,** a small river of Grafton co., N.H., is the outlet of several small lakes, one of which is called Mascoma Pond. It enters the Connecticut River.

Mascotte, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Leesburg.

Mascouche and **Mascouche** (mâs'koosh') **Rapids,** a post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river Mascouche, 8 miles from L'Epiphanie, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 500.

Mascoutah, mas-koo'tâ, a banking city of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles E. by S. of Belleville. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 2171.

Mas d'Azil, mâs dâ'zeel', a small town of France, in Ariège, 12 miles WSW. of Pamiers. Here is a grotto with interesting prehistoric remains.

Masenya, mâ-sâ'nyâ, a walled town of Africa, capital of Baghirmi, 100 miles SE. of Lake Chad. It has considerable trade, but is decaying on account of its unhealthiness.

Maseru, maz'êr-oo, a district of Basutoland. In the W. part, near the Caledon River, is the town of Maseru, chief settlement of the district and of Basutoland. Pop. about 900 (Europeans, 100). About 20 miles (direct) S. is Morija, the oldest mission station in Basutoland, founded in 1833.

Masham, a small town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ure, 16 miles SSE. of Richmond. Pop. in 1901, 1955.

Masham Mills, a post-village of Wright co., Quebec. Pop. 50.

Mash'apaug', a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., about 36 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. about 150.

Mashena, a walled town of Africa, in Bornu, 130 miles NE. of Kano. Pop. about 10,000.

Mashike, a seaport town and port of call of Japan, on the W. coast of Yezo, 130 miles NNE. of Hakodate.

Mashkudens Lake, Minn., is in Itasca co. and is about 8 miles N. of the Mississippi River. Length, about 10 miles. An outlet issues from the S. end and runs into the Mississippi River.

Masho'naland, South Africa, a large tract and one of the two provinces of Southern Rhodesia, within British southern Africa. It is mountainous, with a mean elevation of about 3300 feet, and is intersected by the tributaries of the Sabi and lower Zambezi rivers. The soil is very fertile and is rich in gold and other minerals. The climate is the most healthful of all South Africa, with constant cool breezes. The region contains many ancient ruins, associated with early gold-diggings, 12 miles S. of the township of Victoria. See ZIMBABWE. Pop. about 370,000, of whom, in 1901, 4021 were Europeans. Chief settlement, Salisbury. See RHODESIA.

Mashpee, or **Marshpee,** a post-township (town) of Barnstable co., Mass., bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, about 25 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Mashulaville, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 12 miles W. of Macon. Pop. about 100.

Masindrano, a town on the E. coast of Madagascar, in about lat. 21° 15′ S.

Maskat, Arabia. See MUSCAT.

Maskegon River. See MUSKEGON RIVER.

Maskinonge, mas'ke-nônj', a river of Berthier co., Quebec, rises in Lake Maskinonge and flows SSE. into the St. Lawrence. About 8 miles from its mouth are the Great Rapids, where there is a fall of more than 300 feet.

Maskinonge, a county in the W. part of Quebec, having Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, for its S. boundary. The NW. part is drained by the Gatineau and Du Lièvre rivers and some of their tributaries and the SW. part by the Maskinonge and Du Loup rivers and other streams. Capital, Rivière du Loup en Haut.

Maskinonge, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 30 miles SW. of Three Rivers. Pop. 75.

Maskinonge Bridge. See PONT DE MASKINONGE.

Mask, Lough, a lake of Ireland, cos. of Galway and Mayo, 11 miles S. of Castlebar. Length, 8 miles.

Masmünster (Fr. *Massevaux*), a small town of Alsace, Germany, situated in the Vosges, 11 miles NE. of Belfort. Pop. in 1900, 3987.

Masnóu, a maritime town of Spain, 10 miles from Barcelona, on the railway to Mataró. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Mason, a county in the west-central part of Illinois, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Illinois River and on the S. by the Sangamon River, which enters the Illinois at the SW. extremity of the county, and by Salt Creek. The county has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Havana. Pop. in 1890, 16,067; in 1900, 17,491.

Mason, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 204 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and is intersected by the North Fork of the Licking River. Capital, Maysville. Pop. in 1890, 20,773; in 1900, 20,446.

Mason, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 501 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Marquette and Grand Sable rivers. Capital, Ludington. Pop. in 1890, 16,385; in 1900, 18,885.

Mason, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 968 sq. m. It is intersected by the Llano and San Saba rivers. Capital, Mason. Pop. in 1890, 5180; in 1900, 5573.

Mason, a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of 993 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Hood's Canal and Puget Sound and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is partly drained by the Satsop and Skokomish rivers. Capital, Shelton. Pop. in 1890, 2826; in 1900, 3810.

Mason, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, borders on the state of Ohio. Area, 457 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River and intersected by the Great Kanawha River. The county has beds of coal and iron-ore and valuable salt-springs. Capital, Point Pleasant. Pop. in 1890, 22,863; in 1900, 24,142.

Mason, a post-town of Effingham co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles SSW. of Effingham. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Mason, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., 40 miles S. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mason, a township (town) of Oxford co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 67.

Mason, a banking city, capital of Ingham co., Mich., on Sycamore Creek and on the Michigan Central R., 25 miles N. of Jackson. It has manufactures of wagons, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1828.

Mason, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Mason township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles W. of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 358.

Mason, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 22 miles NNE. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 629.

Mason, a banking post-town of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 36 miles NE. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Mason, a banking post-village, capital of Mason co., Tex., about 110 miles WNW. of Austin. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 900.

Mason, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Pomeroy, Ohio, its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 904.

Mason, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Ashland. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 1200.

Mason and Dixon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 16 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg. Pop. 50.

Mason City, a banking city of Mason co., Ill, on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central Rs., 30 miles N. of Springfield. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1890.

Mason City, a banking city, capital of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on Lime Creek and on the Iowa Central and other railroads, 82 miles N. by W. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 6746. It has marble-quarries, foundry and machine-shops, and has various manufactures. It is the seat of the National Memorial University and of an Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home.

Mason City, a banking post-village of Custer co., Neb., in a farming and stock-raising district, 23 miles SE. of Broken Bow, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Masonhall, a post-station of Obion co., Tenn.

Masontown, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., 1 mile from the Monongahela River and about 45 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has coal-, coke- and wine-industries. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Masontown, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., 14 miles W. of Morgantown. Pop. 100.

Mason Valley, a post-station of Benton co., Ark.

Masonville, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 54 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. about 350.

Masonville, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 8 miles SSE. of Owensboro. Pop. 75.

Masonville, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Little Bay de Noquet, 12 miles NNE. of Escanaba. Pop. 75.

Masonville, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles E. of Camden. Pop. 200.

Masonville, a post-village in Masonville township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., on Bennett's Creek, about 30 miles ENE. of Binghamton. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 1245.

Masovia, formerly a district in Poland, containing Warsaw. In the Middle Ages it had for a time its own dukes.

Maspeth, Queens co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Brooklyn, on the Long Island R., is now a part of the city of New York, borough of Queens.

Mass, a banking post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. Pop. about 300.

Massa, mås'så, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Massa e Carrara, 26 miles NW. of Pisa, near the Gulf of Genoa. Previous to 1829 it was the capital of the little duchy of Massa-Carrara. The ducal palace is now the prefecture. Near by are quarries of Carrara marble. The silk manufacture is actively carried on. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 26,413, of whom only about half lived within the town.

Massa and Carrara. See Massa e Carrara.

Mas'sabe'sic, a post-station of Hillsboro co., N.H.

Massac, a county in the S. part of Illinois, borders on Kentucky. Area, 238 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ohio River. Capital, Metropolis City. Pop. in 1890, 11,313; in 1900, 13,110.

Massachusetts, one of the New England states and one of the original thirteen states of the American Union, is bounded on the N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic Ocean and by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W. by Rhode Island and New York. There are several islands within the state limits (Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth Islands, etc.); and in the SE. the peninsula of Cape Cod extends into the sea, forming Cape Cod Bay, and, from its shape, is sometimes called the "right arm of the commonwealth." Area, 8315 sq. m., of which the land area is 8040 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—In the extreme W., between the sharp and somewhat precipitous elevation of the Taconic Mountains, stretching along the New York boundary-line, and the more eastward parallel range of the Hoosac Mountain and Green Mountains proper (highest elevation, Spruce Hill, 2588 feet), extends the beautiful Berkshire Valley (with the Berkshire Hills), containing the Housatonic and Hoosac rivers, which flow S. and N. respectively. (See Berkshire Hills and Green Mountains.) The Green Mountain region affords good pasturage and is well adapted to the dairy-business and to stock-raising. East of this belt lies the fertile and beautiful valley of the Connecticut River. The western slope of the broken and hilly country E. of the Connecticut Valley is a dissected plateau of 1000–1100 feet elevation, and affords excellent farming tracts. When the eastern slope of these hills is reached, we find a tract which, though not naturally fertile, has, under skilful culture, developed generous qualities as a farming region. The south-eastern part, the "Old Colony," as it is called, is very level, with a sandy and generally stony soil, covered naturally with pine forests. This part of the state abounds in shallow lakes, many of which, especially those upon Cape Cod, have no connection with the sea, but are filled with pure fresh water. This SE. section abounds in swamps, which produce much cedar timber; and here the cranberry is profitably grown upon a very large scale. The salt marshes, which extend along a part of the eastern coast of Massachusetts, afford much hay, of which the quality is often very good. The highest elevation in the state is Greylock (or Saddle) Mountain (3535 feet), in the NW. corner, in Berkshire co. In this section there are a number of peaks exceeding 2000 ft. in height, but no others reaching 3000 ft. E. of the Connecticut River the highest point is Mount Wachusett, a detached elevation in Worcester co., 2108 ft. high. Other noteworthy elevations are Mount Everett in the SW. (2624 ft.), and Mounts Tom (1214 ft.), Nonotuck, Holyoke (954 ft.), Sugar Loaf, and Metawampe and Pocumtuck, in the Connecticut Valley.

Coast-line, Harbors, Rivers, etc.—The Massachusetts coast-line, which extends from Salisbury Beach on the N. to near Narragansett Bay on the S., is indented by numerous large bays, of which the most important are Massachusetts Bay (terminating in Boston Harbor), Cape Cod Bay,

and Buzzard's Bay. Less prominent inlets and harbors are those (beginning at the N.) of Newburyport, Ipswich, Annisquam (or Squam), Gloucester, Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Nahant, Lynn, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Wellfleet, Provincetown, Chatham, Cotuit, Hyannis, Woods Hole, New Bedford, and Westport. Mount Hope Bay, in the SW., an extension of Narragansett Bay, receives the navigable Taunton River. Plum Island is remarkable as being the northernmost of the sandspits that are so characteristic of the Atlantic coast. Cape Ann is a bold and rocky promontory, whose inhabitants are largely engaged in the fisheries and in granite-quarrying. The Connecticut River, which has been dammed at Turners Falls and Holyoke and furnishes immense water-power, traverses the state in an almost due N. and S. course. The Merrimac, Housatonic, Hoosac, Deerfield, Mill, Westfield, Miller's, Chicopee, Ware, Swift, Nashua, Blackstone, Concord, Charles, Assabet, Shawsheen, Spicket, Powow, Nemasket and Taunton rivers, and countless smaller streams, afford water-power, which is very extensively utilized. The Connecticut, Merrimac, and some of the smaller streams have, in their seasons, important fisheries of shad and alewives.

Geology and Minerals.—The surface of Massachusetts is largely overlaid with drift materials, and the underlying rocks show quite generally strong marks of glacial action. The peculiar lenticular hills associated with glacial action, and known as drumlins, kames, eskers, and "short hills," are largely distributed over the state. Most of the state's area is of Azoic or Archæan formation. The extreme W. is Silurian and Cambrian, and just W. of the Connecticut River another Silurian belt crosses the state from N. to S. The immediate valley of the Connecticut is mainly Triassic, abounding in ichnolites and other interesting fossils. Mounts Holyoke, Nonotuck, and Tom are parts of a remarkably precipitous barrier of trap rock, through which the Connecticut River has burst its way. To the N. and NE. of Worcester a Cambro-Silurian belt extends into New Hampshire, and in the vicinity of Boston and southwestward there is an irregular area of Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian age. The Carboniferous strata are a northeastward continuation of the Rhode Island coal-field. All the Massachusetts coals thus far found are of the anthracite class, exceeedingly hard, and igniting with great difficulty. In the W. part of Martha's Vineyard there is an interesting fossiliferous tract of Miocene age, and the Cape Cod region is Post-Tertiary. The principal rock-formations of Massachusetts are of gneissoid character, with occasional dikes of true granite. This is largely quarried, as at Rockport, Graniteville, Monson, Fall River, and Quincy, and is an important article of export. The marbles and limestones of Berkshire are extensively wrought for building-stone and for lime-burners' use. The Connecticut Valley affords a handsome brown sandstone. Soapstone (Andover), graphite (Sturbridge), ochre (Gay Head), corundum (Chester), feldspar, potter's clay, and mica are among the other mineral products of economic value. Iron-ore of the best quality is mined and smelted in Berkshire co. The lakes of Plymouth and Bristol cos. contain interesting deposits of limonite, formerly much utilized in the manufacture of iron. Quartz-sand for glass-makers' use is a product of Berkshire. Lead has been mined in Mount Tom (Easthampton). Small quantities of gold and copper have been found in the Green Mountain tract and argentiferous galena has been mined at Newburyport and elsewhere. The granite quarried in 1903 was valued at $2,720,066.

Climate.—The winters of Massachusetts are severe and at all times of the year the climatic changes are liable to be sudden and extreme. The prevalence of chilling E. winds along the coast is a marked feature. The average annual rainfall is about 40 inches and severe droughts are uncommon.

Forests.—All the original or primeval forest has now been removed from the state. The western counties furnish birch and maple timber for chair-stuff and beech for tool-making; in the central region chestnut timber is cut for fencing, railroad-ties, joinery, etc.; and the SE. affords hard and white pine and cedar, largely cut for the general lumber-trade, for box-making, etc. Much of the waste land of the state is covered with copse-wood, which is frequently cut over, with profit, for fuel, etc. The state has still remaining considerable areas covered with oak, ash, and hickory. The total area of forest-land is about 1,500,000 acres.

Agricultural Resources.—Although the soil of Massachusetts is accounted in general somewhat sterile, the cultivated lands rank high in productiveness. There is much absolutely waste land in the state, fit principally for copse-woods, or at best for pasturage; and the area of abandoned farm-lands is fast increasing, especially in the hill-country of the west. The beautiful and easily cultivated Connecticut Valley is hardly excelled in fertility by any region in the eastern United States, and even its outlying elevated sandy plains give remunerative crops. In Berkshire co. much of the soil is generous and well adapted to dairying and general agriculture. Western Franklin co. makes a specialty of live-stock and butter; the Connecticut Valley, of tobacco, broom-corn, and the cereals; Worcester co., of cheese and butter; Essex and Norfolk, of market-garden products; Middlesex, of garden products and milk. Hay and forage crops are everywhere important productions. The principal agricultural crops were, in 1900: corn, 1,545,346 bushels; oats, 550,786 bushels; barley, 42,854 bushels; rye, 133,747 bushels; buckwheat, 37,149 bushels; potatoes, 2,261,454 bushels; and hay, 550,067 tons. Near the coast the salt marshes, hitherto useful for their coarse hay only, have been diked in some instances and have given excellent farming-lands. Of the orchard fruits the apple is the most important. Cranberries are extensively grown in Barnstable and Plymouth cos. The value of the dairying products in 1900 was $12,885,774. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 237,792 pounds.

Manufactures constitute by far the most important industrial interest of Massachusetts, and her large towns are all busy seats of productive enterprises of this kind. The state ranks first among the states of the Union in the manufacture of textiles, especially of cotton, the product of which is in value about one-third that of the entire United States. After cotton goods the largest industry of the state is the manufacture of worsteds and woollens. Massachusetts also holds first rank in the manufacture of boots and shoes and in that of paper and wood-pulp. Boston is the centre of the American boot and shoe-, leather- and wool-trades, and is the seat of a large array of miscellaneous manufactures. Boots and shoes are made extensively at Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton, and many other towns; leather at Peabody, etc.; cotton goods at Fall River, Lowell, Adams, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, New Bedford, etc.; paper at Holyoke, Lee, Northampton, etc.; woollens at Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, and elsewhere; iron and other metallic goods and machinery at Worcester, Taunton, Fitchburg, and Springfield; fish-canning and preserving constitute the main industry of Gloucester; while New Bedford, Newburyport, Salem, Chelsea, Andover, Somerville, Amesbury, Woburn, Waltham, Everett, Wakefield, Middleboro, and Attleboro, and many other manufacturing towns employ numerous hands and much capital in a great variety of industrial pursuits. Prominent among these is the manufacture of nails, tacks, stoves, shoe-making machinery, carriages and wagons, sewing-machines, electrical appliances, rubber goods, clocks and watches, musical instruments, fire-arms, jewelry, hardware and cutlery, glassware, linseed and fish oil, fertilizers, hats, clothing, screws, wire goods, boxes, rattan-, willow- and basket-work, chairs and other furniture, shoe-thread, sewing-silk and cotton, bags and bagging, carpets, chemicals, medicines, soaps, rum, refined sugar, brick, small wares, straw goods, etc. The pork-packing business and its accessory pursuits are at present largely carried on in and near Boston. Ship-building is carried on mainly at Boston, Newburyport, and Salem. The value of the textile product in 1900 was $214,600,980; clothing, $15,032,604; leather boots and shoes, $135,354,165; foundry- and machine-shop products, $56,290,159; iron and steel, $13,491,159; paper and wood-pulp, $22,141,461; rubber (including elastic goods and rubber boots and shoes), $30,375,074. The tobacco and cigar manufactories, in 1899, numbered 693, yielding a product of 113,218,313 cigars and 5,550,540 cigarettes.

Commerce.—The principal seaports do a large coasting-business, both eastward and southward; and the construction of railroad lines and grain-elevators has given Boston a large export-trade to Europe, in addition to her former extensive business in that line. The exports are largely grain, cattle, flour, beef, pork, and other products of the West, with ice, granite, and the manufactured goods of the state. The ice-trade and the harvesting and storage of ice for commercial purposes are of great importance in the eastern part of Massachusetts.

Fisheries.—Gloucester, Yarmouth, and Provincetown are the principal fishing ports; but Newburyport, Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Plymouth, and the minor ports do considerable deep-sea fishing, bringing in fares of cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, sea-trout, fish oil, etc., from the banks and coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, the Nantucket Shoals, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur. The coast-fisheries are extensive, taking mainly cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, blue-fish, bass, porgies, etc., besides menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The shad-, alewife- and smelt-fisheries in the rivers are lucrative. Lobsters, oysters, clams, and other shell-fish are taken along the coast. New

Bedford was at one time more extensively engaged in the whale-fishery than any other place in the world, furnishing upward of 400 vessels to the whaling fleet. Provincetown is likewise extensively engaged in the whale-fishery. Nantucket was also formerly very prominent in this field. This occupation, although still continued with vigor, has very materially declined. Great attention has been given to the stocking of the fresh waters of the state with trout, salmon, shad, alewives, black and striped bass, and other useful food-fishes, and to the erection of fish-ways surmounting obstructions in the streams. There are state or national hatcheries at Woods Hole, Wilkinsonville, and Winchester.

The Counties are 14 in number, viz.: Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. The principal towns and cities are Boston, the capital (pop. in 1900, 560,892), Worcester (118,421), Fall River (104,863), Lowell (94,969), Cambridge (91,886), Lynn (68,513), Lawrence (62,559), New Bedford (62,442), Springfield, Somerville, Holyoke, Brockton, Salem, Chelsea, Haverhill, Malden, Newton, and Taunton.

Education.—The free public school system of Massachusetts is almost coeval with her history, and has long been recognized as one of the most efficient in this country. All the towns of any size have graded schools, including primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools. There are state normal schools at Salem, Westfield, Worcester, Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Hyannis, Lowell, North Adams, and Framingham, and a normal art school at Boston. There are many excellent private, denominational, and parochial schools and academies. The chief seat of learning is Harvard University, at Cambridge, with professional schools of science, law, divinity, medicine, dentistry, mining, and agriculture, the last (the Bussey Institution) being to some extent a state institution. There is a state agricultural college at Amherst, which town is also the seat of Amherst College (Congregational). At Williamstown is Williams College (Congregational). Worcester is the seat of Clark University. Tufts College, at Medford, is under Universalist auspices. The Boston University is a Methodist institution offering a wide range of special and professional instruction. Wellesley College, at Wellesley, Smith College, at Northampton, Mount Holyoke College, at South Hadley, and Radcliffe College, at Cambridge (the last-named in affiliation with Harvard University), are for women. Theological training is given at Andover Theological Seminary (Congregational), Newton Theological Institute (Baptist), Boston University, Tufts College, and at Cambridge. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute hold high rank. Important schools of music are the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston and the Boston University College of Music. The Boston Museum furnishes an advanced school in art. Among the leading charitable and benevolent institutions are the Clark institution for deaf-mutes at Northampton; the Perkins Institute for the Blind and the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston; the Horace Mann School for Deaf-Mutes at Boston; the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded at Waltham; the state primary school for pauper children at Monson, and various state reform schools.

Railroads.—The first railroad in the United States (used for hauling granite for the Bunker Hill Monument) was constructed in Massachusetts. The state was one of the first to enter largely upon railroad construction. In 1835 it had over 100 miles of railroad; in 1846, 626 miles; in 1850, 1035 miles; in 1865, 1297 miles; in 1870, 1480 miles; in 1880, 1915 miles; in 1890, 2097 miles; and in 1900, 2111 miles.

Government.—The governor and the general state officers are chosen annually. The governor is assisted by an executive council of 8 members. The legislature, styled the General Court, is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, elected annually. The state sends 14 members to the lower house of the federal Congress.

Population.—The original white population of Massachusetts was almost entirely of English descent, but since 1840 there has been a large immigration mainly of Irish and French Canadians. About 1775 the population was estimated at 250,000; in 1790, it was 378,787; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610, 408; in 1840, 737,699; in 1850, 994,514; in 1860, 1,231,066; in 1870, 1,457,351; in 1880, 1,783,085; in 1890, 2,238,943; and in 1900, 2,805,346. The foreign-born population in 1900 was 846,324.

History.—The first permanent settlement within the present state of Massachusetts was made in 1620, when the colony of Plymouth was founded by the Pilgrim fathers, Puritan separatists from the Church of England. The colony of Massachusetts Bay was established in 1628–30, its original leaders being members of the Puritanical party of the Church of England, which they sought to reorganize without prelacy, but which they did not wish to abandon. Boston, founded in 1630, was the capital of the colony. Harvard College was founded within a few years after the coming of the first settlers. The Massachusetts Bay Colony absorbed the Plymouth Colony in 1692. The Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies developed the system of democratic local self-government in which the town, originally based upon the congregation, was an autonomous unit. The colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut were offshoots of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the harsh yoke of whose theocracy early led to emigration. The island counties were from 1641 to 1695 under the separate governorship of the Mayhew family, who held from the Earl of Stirling and later from the Duke of York. In the middle of the seventeenth century Massachusetts extended her authority over the English settlements in Maine, which region remained subject to her until 1820.

In 1684 the charter of the Massachusetts Bay colony was declared forfeited by Charles II., and in 1686 the province was placed under the government of Sir Edmund Andros. In 1689, on the news of the revolution in England, the people rose and drove out Andros. A new charter was issued by William and Mary in 1692 by which the governor was appointed by the crown, but under which Massachusetts managed as formerly her own affairs. Massachusetts took a leading part in the events preceding the war of independence, the first contests of that struggle taking place upon her soil. A state constitution was adopted in 1780. For many years Massachusetts was a stronghold of the Federalist party. In the Civil War, under Governor John A. Andrew, Massachusetts distinguished herself by her efforts in behalf of the preservation of the union. The state has always occupied a prominent position in respect to benevolent, educational, and humanitarian efforts and reforms.

Massaciuccoli, mås-så-chook'ko-le, a small lake of Italy, 8 miles W. of Lucca. It is 2½ miles in length and discharges its waters into the Montero.

Massack, a post-village of McCracken co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Massa e Carrara, mås'så à kaʀ-ʀä'rå, a province of Italy, in the NW. corner of Tuscany, having the main ridge of the Apennines on the NE. and the Mediterranean for a short distance on the SW. Area, about 650 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 195,631. Capital, Massa.

Massafra, mås-så'frå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 10 miles NW. of Taranto. Pop. in 1901 (with Borgo Santa Caterina), 11,026.

Massa-Lombarda, mås'så lom-baʀ'da, a town of Italy, 30 miles SSE. of Ferrara. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Massalubrense, mås'så-loo-brĕn'så, a small town of Italy, on the Bay of Naples, 19 miles S. of Naples.

Massa Marittima, mås'så må-rit'e-må, a town of Italy, province of Grosseto, 33 miles SW. of Siena. It is the see of a bishop. It has mineral springs. Lead and other minerals are found here. The town possesses a large public library and a museum of antiquities, etc. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 18,462, of whom the great bulk resided outside of the town.

Massa Martana, mås'så mår-tä'nå, a commune of Italy, in Umbria, 12 miles W. of Spoleto.

Massanetta (or Taylor) Springs, Rockingham co., Va., near the base of Massanetta Mountain, 4 miles from Harrisonburg. The medicinal virtues of these springs are highly commended.

Mas'sanut'ton, a post-station of Page co., Va., on the Massanutton Mountain and the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, about 40 miles NNE. of Staunton.

Massapequa, a post-village and resort of Nassau co., N.Y. The banking point is Amityville.

Mas'sard', a post-station of Sebastian co., Ark.

Massarosa, mås'så-rō'zå, a commune of Italy, province and 8 miles W. by N. of Lucca.

Massa Superiore, mås'så soo-på-re-o'rå, a village of Italy, 27 miles ESE. of Mantua, on the Po.

Massat, mås'så', a small town of France, in Ariège, 12 miles SE. of Saint-Girons.

Massawippi, mås'så-wip'pee, or **To'mefo'bi,** a beautiful lake in the co. of Stanstead, Quebec, about 9 miles long by 3 miles wide and 75 miles E. by S. of Montreal. This lake has its outlet in the river St. Francis by the Massawippi River, which falls into the St. Francis at Lennoxville.

Massawippi, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, on Massawippi Lake, 16 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 250.

Massay, mås'sä', a small town of France, in Cher, 19 miles WNW. of Bourges.

Massee, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on the Nashville and Sparks R. The banking point is Sparks. Pop. 200.

Masse di Siena, mȧs'sȧ dee se-ȧ'nȧ, a commune of Italy, province of Siena.

Mas'se'na, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 24 miles SE. of Atlantic. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Massena, a banking post-village in Massena township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, about 38 miles ENE. of Ogdensburg. The river affords extensive water-power. It has paper-, pulp- and saw-mills. The town is bounded on the NW. by the St. Lawrence River and intersected by the Grass and Raquette rivers. Pop. in 1900, 3904; of the village, 2032.

Massena Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, about 30 miles WNW. of Malone.

Massena Springs, a post-village and watering-place of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Massena township (town), on the Raquette River, 1 mile from Massena village and about 37 miles ENE. of Ogdensburg, on the Grand Trunk and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. Pop. about 500.

Massenya, central Africa. See MASENYA.

Massera, mȧs'seh-rȧ, an island off the SE. coast of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. Length, 40 miles.

Masserano, mȧs-sȧ-rȧ'no, a small town of Italy, 8 miles NE. of Biella.

Masseube, mȧs'sub', a small town of France, in Gers, 11 miles SE. of Marmande, on the Gers.

Massey, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 39 miles SSW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 125.

Massey, a post-station of Wake co., N.C.

Massey, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. about 160.

Massey, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Sudbury, 58 miles distant. Pop. about 450.

Masseysburg, a post-station of Huntingdon co., Pa., 10 miles from Petersburg.

Massey's Creek, Greene co., Ohio, flows into the Little Miami River.

Massiac, mȧs'se-ȧk', a small town of France, in Cantal, 15 miles NNE. of Saint-Flour, on the Alagon.

Massico, Monte, mon'tȧ mȧs'se-ko (anc. *Mons Mas'icus*), a mountain on the W. coast of Italy, about 20 miles ESE. of Gaeta. Elevation, about 2600 feet. The wine from the vineyards on the S. slope of the mountain was famous in Roman times.

Massies Mill, a post-station of Nelson co., Va.

Massi Kessi, or **Macequece,** a town of Portuguese East Africa, 145 miles WNW. of Beira.

Mass'illon, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 40 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. about 150.

Massillon, a city of Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, on the Ohio Canal, 8 miles W. of Canton, and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has large industries, including several iron-foundries and machine-shops, rolling-, paper- and flouring-mills, glass-factories, agricultural- and brick-works, sandstone-quarries, manufactures of iron bridges, engines, pumps, sash, blinds, etc. Coal is mined near this town, where there are also deposits of iron; and large quantities of wheat, corn, butter, and wool are shipped here. Massillon is the seat of the state hospital and asylum for the insane. Pop. in 1900, 11,944.

Massingy, mȧs'sȧn'zhee', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 3 miles from Rumilly.

Massive, Mount, a peak of the Saguache Range of the Rocky Mountains, in Lake co., Colo. Height, 14,424 feet.

Masson, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Buckingham, 3 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 1012.

Massow, mȧs'so, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 22 miles ENE. of Stettin. Pop. about 2700.

Massowa, mȧs-sŏw'ȧ, **Massawa,** or **Massaua,** a seaport of Africa, formerly belonging to Egypt, now capital of the Italian colony of Eritrea, on small sterile islands and peninsular projections in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36′ N.; lon. 39° 25′ E. It has a good harbor, and an active import trade with the Arabian ports, Bombay, and Suez is here carried on. Caravans start hence for Abyssinia, for which and the Egyptian Sudan the place is the chief port. Exports are pearls, ivory, ostrich-feathers, precious stones and metals, wax, coffee, tobacco, honey, and hides. Pop. in 1893, 7775, of whom (exclusive of the garrison) 600 were Europeans. It became an Italian possession in 1885. Massowa is one of the hottest places in the world.

Mast, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Mastai, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec. The banking point is Quebec, 2 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Mastersonville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Columbia. Pop. 200.

Masterton, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio. The banking point is Woodsfield. Pop. 150.

Masterton, a borough-town of New Zealand, in North Island, 72 miles by rail NE. of Wellington. Pop. about 3500.

Masthope, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 29 miles NW. of Port Jervis. Pop about 125.

Mastodon Dome, Alaska, an elevation in the district of the Birch Creek gold diggings, S. of the Yukon River, in about lat. 65° 10′ N., lon. 145° 20′ W. Elevation, about 3500 feet.

Mastuch, mȧs'tootch', or **Mastuj,** a town of Chitral. Lat. 36° 12′ N.; lon. 72° 31′ E. It has some trade with Yarkand and Afghanistan. Elevation, 7400 feet.

Mastyard, a post-station of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River.

Masulipatam, mȧ-soo'lę-pȧ-tȧm', a town of Madras, India, the capital of the district of Kistna, on the Bay of Bengal and on the northeastern borders of the Kistna delta, 220 miles NNE. of Madras. The trade of the town, long famous for its chintz manufactures, has greatly declined. Pop. in 1901, 39,507.

Mata, mȧ'tȧ, a lake of Brazil, state and 170 miles SSW. of Maranhão.

Mata, a river of Africa, enters Mozambique Channel midway between the rivers Sofala and Sena.

Matabe'leland, or **Matabililand,** a large tract in British southern Africa, constituting one of the two provinces of Southern Rhodesia. It is traversed by the Matoppo and Izimunte mountains, in which the principal rivers (tributaries of the Zambezi, Lundi, and Limpopo) have their sources. The country has rich and fertile plateaus and plains, producing cereals, cotton, and sugar, and immense forests. Cattle and sheep thrive wherever the tsetse fly is not found. Minerals, especially gold, are abundant on the slopes of the mountains. Chief settlement, Buluwayo, which is connected by railway with Cape Town and Salisbury (the S. part of the projected "Cape to Cairo" railway). Pop. estimated in 1902, about 176,000.

Matadi, a river-port of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo below the lowest falls, and the starting-point of the Congo railway. Pop. in 1901, about 1500, of whom 157 were whites.

Mat'ador', a post-village, capital of Motley co., Tex., 55 miles (direct) SW. of Childress. It is in a stock-raising region. Pop. about 125.

Matagalpa, mȧ-tȧ-gȧl'pȧ, a department in the central part of Nicaragua. It is intersected by the Rio Grande or Matagalpa River, which forms part of the S. boundary. Sugar, tobacco, and coffee are extensively cultivated. Capital, Matagalpa.

Matagalpa, a town of Nicaragua, capital of Matagalpa department, about 12 miles SE. of Jinotega. It is situated on a high plateau, in an agricultural region. Pop. about 9000.

Matagorda, a southeastern county of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1135 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Matagorda Bay and intersected by the Colorado River, which runs from N. to S. and empties into the above-named bay. Capital, Bay City. Pop. in 1890, 3985; in 1900, 6097.

Matagorda, a banking post-village of Matagorda co., Tex., on a bay of the same name, about 1 mile E. of the mouth of the Colorado River and about 75 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Galveston. Pop. about 400.

Matagorda Bay, Tex., is at the mouth of the Colorado River and is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a long, narrow peninsula or spit of sand. This bay is more than 50 miles long, including the W. part, called Lavaca Bay.

Matagorda Island, a long coast-island of Calhoun co., Tex., dividing San Antonio Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. At its NNE. point is a light-house on Pass Cavallo, a channel which separates it from Matagorda Peninsula. The S. end of Matagorda Island closely approaches Mustang Island, from which it is separated by Cedar Bayou.

Matala (mȧ-tȧ'lȧ), **Cape,** the southernmost headland of Crete. Lat. 34° 55′ N.; lon. 24° 45′ E.

Matale, or **Metella,** a small town of Ceylon, 15 miles N. of Kandy.

Matam, mȧ-tȧm', a village and French station of Senegambia, in Futa-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 44′ N.; lon. 13° 5′ W.

Matamanó (mȧ-tȧ-mȧ-no'), **Gulf of,** between Cuba and the Isle of Pines, washes the whole S. shore of Havana province. Many groups of keys, belonging to the Canarreos, emerge in this gulf, of which the E. part, bounded on the S. by Zapata peninsula, forms Broa Bay. It receives the Guanaba and Güines rivers.

Matamoras, Washington co., Ohio. See NEW METAMORAS.

Matamoras, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Port Jervis, N.Y., and 8 miles N. by E. of Milford. Pop. about 600.

Matamoros, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the S. bank of the Rio Grande, 28 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, opposite Brownsville, Tex. It has some trade and exports hides, wool, and horses. It is not accessible for large ships, but in good weather vessels of some size pass the bar and come up to the town. The town is well built. Pop. in 1900, 8347.

Matamoros, or **Matamoros Izucar,** a town of Mexico, state and 36 miles SW. of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1895, 7184.

Matan, mȧ-tän′, a native state on the island of Borneo, on the SW. coast of the Carimata Strait.

Matane, mȧ‘tän′, or **Saint Jerome de Matane,** a post-village and outport of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Matane River, 33 miles ENE. of Metis. It contains saw- and grist-mills. Pop. in 1901, 1176.

Matanzas, mą-tan′zas (local Sp. pron. mȧ-tän′sȧs), a fortified city, capital of Matanzas province, Cuba, on Matanzas Bay (N. coast), 56 miles by rail ESE. of Havana. Lat. 23° 3′ N.; lon. 81° 40′ W. It is situated on the San Juan and Yumurí rivers, which bring down large quantities of mud, materially impeding navigation. The houses generally are built substantially of stone and the streets are fairly wide and good. The chief edifices are the San Severino castle, the church, the academy, hospital, theatre, and extensive barracks. In commercial importance Matanzas ranks next to Havana. Its facilities for trade have been greatly increased by the construction of railways connecting it with Havana, Cardenas, and other principal towns in the island. Among the exports are sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, honey, wax, and fruits. The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from winds, except those from the NE., which bring in a heavy swell. Matanzas has organizations of science, art, and literature. In the vicinity are Monserrat, a famous shrine, the fine white limestone caverns of Bellamar, and the beautiful tropical valley of the Yumurí River. The full name of Matanzas is San Carlos de Matanzas. Pop. in 1899, 36,374.

Matanzas, a province of Cuba, between Havana on the W., Santa Clara on the E. and S., and Florida Strait on the N. Area, 3700 sq. m. The chief height of the land lies towards the shore. Rocky ranges appear in the NE. and NW., culminating in the Pan de Matanzas (1300 feet high), and there are hills and elevations throughout the centre of the province. The Gran Ciénaga Occidental de Zapata, an immense swamp, lies on the Rio Haguanico or Gonzalo, the S. boundary; other important rivers are the Yumurí, San Juan, Palma, Sagua, etc. The province is noted for its product of sugar, which is the best of the island. Other products are corn, rice, fruits, honey and wax, tobacco, cotton, and timber. There are distilleries, cattle-farms, and lime-kilns, and mines of copper, gold, silver, rock-salt, and coal. The commerce is extensive. Capital, Matanzas. Pop. in 1899, 202,444.

Matapan (mȧ-tȧ-pȧn′), **Cape** (anc. *Tæ′narum* or *Tæna′rium Promonto′rium*), the S. extremity of the Morea, Greece, and, except the S. point of Spain, the southernmost point of continental Europe. Lat. 36° 23′ N.; lon. 22° 29′ E.

Matapas, mȧ-tȧ′pȧs, a market-town of Guatemala, 65 miles ESE. of the city of Guatemala.

Matapedia, a lake of Quebec, about 21 miles S. of the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Length, about 16 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles.

Matapedia, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the confluence of the Matapedia and Restigouche rivers, on the Intercolonial and the Atlantic and Lake Superior Rs., 95 miles SE. of Ste. Flavie. Pop. of the district, about 2000.

Matapedia (or **Musical**) **River,** one of the chief tributaries of the Restigouche, takes its rise in Lake Matapedia and enters the Restigouche 9 miles above Campbellton.

Matarah, Arabia. See MUTTRA.

Mat‘aram′, a town of the East Indies, capital of the island of Lombok, near its W. coast, 4 miles from Ampanam, its port.

Matariyeh, mȧ-tȧ-ree′yẹh (often written **Mataria**), a village of Lower Egypt, 5 miles NNE. of Cairo, with which it is connected by rail. It is on the site of the ancient city of On (Gr. *Heliopolis*, the "City of the Sun"), famous for its temple of the sun and as a seat of religious learning. Near here are the Tree and Well of the Virgin and the obelisk of Heliopolis. The two obelisks called Cleopatra's Needles, one of which is in London and the other in New York, originally stood here.

Matariyeh, a village of Lower Egypt, province and 20 miles SE. of Damietta, on the S. shore of Lake Menzaleh.

Mataró, mȧ-tȧ-ro′, a maritime city of Spain, 15 miles NE. of Barcelona. It stands on the slope of a hill and consists of an old and a new town. There are fine squares and promenades. It has a notable parish church and a college. The manufactures include textiles, colors, chemicals, glass, etc. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 18,765.

Matawamkeag, Me. See MATTAWAMKEAG.

Matawan, mat-ą-wŏn′, a banking post-borough of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central Rs., 29 miles SSW. of New York. It has manufactures of brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Matawan, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1310.

Match, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. 150.

Match‘apo′nix Brook, N.J., rises in Monmouth co. and falls into the South River in Middlesex co., near Spottswood.

Matchin, a town of Rumania. See MACIN.

Matchwood, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Ontonagon. Pop. 100.

Matehuala, mȧ-tȧ-wȧ′lȧ, a city of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí and on a branch railroad, 20 miles E. by S. of Catorce. Pop. in 1895, 13,101.

Matelica, mȧ-tȇl′e-kȧ, a town of central Italy, in the Marches, 23 miles WSW. of Macerata. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 7000).

Matera, mȧ-tȧ′rȧ, a town of Italy, province and 43 miles E. of Potenza, on the Gravina. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 17,237.

Máté-Szalka, mȧ′tȧ‘ sŏl′kŏh‘, a small town of Hungary, co. of Szatmár.

Matewan, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. 200.

Matfield Green, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., about 32 miles SW. of Emporia. Pop. about 200.

Matha, mȧ‘tȧ′, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles SE. of Saint-Jean-d'Angély.

Mather, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles NE. of Tomah. Pop. 115.

Mather, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Crystal City.

Matherton, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Maple River, 30 miles NNW. of Lansing. Pop. about 200.

Mathews, a county in the E. part of Virginia, is a peninsula, bounded on the N. by the Piankatank River, on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S. by Mobjack Bay. Capital, Mathews. Pop. in 1890, 7458; in 1900, 8239.

Mathews, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 21 miles ESE. of Montgomery. Pop. about 100.

Mathews, a banking post-village, capital of Mathews co., Va., 45 miles N. of Norfolk. Pop. about 250.

Mathewson, a post-station of Labette co., Kan., 11 miles E. of Parsons.

Mathias Point, a post-station of King George co., Va., on the Potomac River, about 30 miles S. of Washington, D.C.

Mathis, a post-village of San Patricio co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Alice. Pop. about 230.

Mathiston, a post-town of Webster co., Miss., on the Southern R. The banking point is Eupora. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Matia, mȧ-tee′ȧ, or **Mitia,** called also **Aurora,** one of the Society Islands.

Matignon, mȧ‘teen‘yôNˢ′, a commune of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles NNW. of Dinan.

Matilija, or **Matilija Springs,** a post-station and resort of Ventura co., Cal.

Matina, mȧ-tee′nȧ, a river of Costa Rica, formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barbilla, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea near Limón. Upon it is the village of Matina, 10 miles by rail from Limón. It is the chief centre of the cacao-industry.

Matin′icus, a post-plantation of Knox co., Me., consists of small islands in the ocean, about 20 miles S. by E. of Rockland. Pop. of the plantation in 1900, 184.

Matinicus Rock, an islet a few miles S. of Matinicus Island, Me., with light-houses, in lat. 43° 47′ N.

Matisco, the ancient name of MÂCON.

Matiya, a town of Upper Egypt, in the province of Siut and on the left bank of the Nile, 129 miles by rail S. of Cairo. Pop. about 6000.

Matla, a town of India. See PORT CANNING.

Matlock, a town and watering-place of England, co. and 15 miles NNW. of Derby, picturesquely situated on the Derwent. It has hot springs. Among the attractions of the place, in addition to the mountain scenery, are stalactite caves. Pop. in 1901, 5980. Adjoining it is the town of MATLOCK BATH AND SCARTHIN NICK, with about 2000 inhabitants.

Matlock, a post-station of Tatnall co., Ga.

Matlock, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 94.

Matlock, a post-village of Mason co., Wash. The banking point is Shelton.

Matoaca, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., 4 miles W. of Petersburg.

Matoax, or **Mattoax,** a post-station of Amelia co., Va., 27 miles WSW. of Richmond.

Matotchkin (mȧ-totch-keen') **Shar,** a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. and W. for nearly 60 miles by 3 miles in breadth and divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts.

Matour, mȧ'toor', a commune of France, in Sâone-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Mâcon.

Mátra, mȧ'trŏh', a mountain-range of Hungary, an outlier of the Carpathians, extending between the Theiss and the Danube for 36 miles; culminating point (Saskö or Eagle Rock), about 3300 feet high.

Matrona, the ancient name of the MARNE.

Matsmai, mȧts'mī', or **Fukuyama,** a city of Japan, on the island of Yezo, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32′ N., lon. 140° E. It extends along the margin of an open bay and has a harbor capable of receiving the largest ships.

Matson, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Matsue, mȧt-soo'ȧ, a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, capital of Shimane prefecture, at the E. extremity of Matsue Lake and near the W. coast, 130 miles NW. by W. of Kobe. It has celebrated manufactures of paper. Pop. in 1904, 35,081.

Matsumoto, mȧt-soo-mo'to, a town of Nagano prefecture, Japan, about 115 miles WNW. of Tokyo. Pop. in 1899, 31,324.

Matsushima, a pine-clad archipelago of Japan, E. of the main island, in lat. 38° 20′ N. (Sendai Bay).

Matsuyama, mȧt-soo-yȧ'mȧ, chief town of Ehime prefecture (Shikoku Island), Japan, near the Inland Sea and about 200 miles NE. of Nagasaki. Pop. in 1904, 37,842. It is connected by rail with Mitsu, its port, 4 miles distant. Near here are the thermal baths of Dogo.

Mattamuskeet Lake, N.C., is in Hyde co., near the coast. It communicates with Pamlico Sound.

Mat'tapan', Suffolk co., Mass., is a postal substation of Boston on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles SW. of the initial station.

Mat'tapoi'sett, a post-village in Mattapoisett township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles E. by N. of New Bedford. It is partly supported by the fisheries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1061.

Mattapony, mat'ta-po-nī', a river of Virginia, rises in Spottsylvania co., runs southeastward through Caroline co., and unites with the Pamunkey at West Point to form the York River. It is about 125 miles long. It is formed by 4 main head-streams, the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny.

Mattawa, or **Matawan,** a river of Ontario, takes its rise in Trout Lake, runs in a W. direction to the line dividing the watershed of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers on the border of Lake Nipissing and enters the Ottawa 308 miles from Montreal. Length, 44 miles.

Mattawa, a banking post-town and resort in the district of Nipissing, Ontario, at the confluence of the Mattawa with the Ottawa, and on the Canadian Pacific R., 94 miles NW. of Pembroke. Pop. in 1901, 1400.

Mat'tawam'keag, a small river of Maine, rises by two branches in Aroostook co., runs SW., and enters the Penobscot River in Penobscot co., at Mattawamkeag.

Mattawamkeag, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in a township (town) of its own name, on the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Mattawamkeag. It is on the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 58 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 527.

Mat'tawan', a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 12 miles SW. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 250.

Mattawana, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles SSW. of Lewistown. Pop. about 300.

Mat'tawo'man, a post-station of Charles co., Md., 14 miles N. by E. of Port Tobacco.

Mat'teawan', a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Fishkill Creek, about 1 mile E. of the Hudson River and 3 miles E. of Newburgh, on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut R. It has abundant water-power and manufactures of hats, rubber, and air-brakes. The State Hospital for the Criminal Insane and other hospitals are located here. Pop. in 1900, 5807.

Matten, one of the villages constituting the town of Interlaken, Switzerland.

Matterhorn, or **Mont Cervin,** mŏNⁿ sĕR'vănⁿ', a famous mountain of the Alps, on the confines of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and Piedmont, Italy, about 6 miles SW. of Zermatt, whence it is most readily approached. The peak is in the form of an immense rock-pinnacle or horn, upward of 3000 feet in height, supporting comparatively little snow, and exceedingly difficult of ascent. Altitude, 14,780 feet. It was first ascended in 1865 by Whymper, Lord Douglas, Hudson, and others. The LITTLE MATTERHORN (*Petit Mont Cervin*), 12,750 feet, in the same group of mountains, is easily reached from the Théodule Pass.

Matterjoch. See THÉODULE PASS.

Mattersdorf, mȧt'tẹrs-dorf' (Hun. *Nagy-Márton,* nŏdj mȧr'ton'), a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles WNW. of Ödenburg. Pop. about 3500.

Mattese, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is St. Louis.

Matteson, or **Mattison,** a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., about 12 miles W. of Coldwater.

Matteson, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 867.

Matthews, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz. The banking point is Safford. Pop. 160.

Matthews, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. about 125.

Matthews, a banking post-village of Grant co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern R., 7 miles W. of Hartford City. It has manufactures of lumber, glass, etc. Pop. about 2200.

Matthews, a post-town of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles SE. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Matthews, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Matthews, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Cane Belt R. The banking point is Eaglelake. Pop. 125.

Matthews, Mathews co., Va. See MATHEWS.

Matthews Run, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa.

Mattie, a post-station of Roane co., W.Va.

Mattingly, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Mattison, or **Matteson,** a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 28 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Mattison, Branch co., Mich. See MATTESON.

Mattituck, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great Peconic Bay, on the Long Island R., and on Mattituck Creek, 84 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 850.

Matto Grosso, mȧt'to gros'so, or **Mato Grosso** ("great or dense forest"), a state of Brazil, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 532,200 sq. m. Its boundaries are formed in part by the Guaporé, Madeira, Tapajos, Araguaya, Paraná, and Paraguay rivers, and it is also drained by the Xingú. It is traversed by several low mountain-chains, but is in great part a plain, portions of which are open, but large areas are densely wooded. The province is rich in minerals (gold, iron, diamonds, salt, etc.), some of which have been exploited. Capital, Cuyabá. Pop. in 1890, 92,827.

Matto Grosso, or **Villa Bella,** veel'lȧ bĕl'lȧ, a city of Brazil, in the state of Matto Grosso (of which it was for a time the capital), on a height above the right bank of one of the head-waters of the Guaporé, about 275 miles W. by N. of Cuyabá. It was formerly of considerable importance, in connection with the gold-diggings, but its population has dwindled from about 20,000 to 1000.

Mattol, mȧt'tol', a river of southeastern Africa, rises in a salt-water marsh in the interior and falls into Delagoa Bay.

Mattole, a small river of Humboldt co., Cal., enters the Pacific Ocean about 14 miles S. of Cape Mendocino.

Mat'toon', a city of Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 12 miles SE. of Peoria. Mattoon is at the centre of the great broom-corn belt of central Illinois and has extensive railway-repair shops, foundries and machine-shops, carriage- and wagon-works, broom- and tile-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9622.

Mattoon, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., 19 miles S. by E. of Antigo, its banking point. It has shingle and other mills.

Mattsville, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ind.

Matucana, a health-resort of Peru, department and 50 miles NE. of the city of Lima, on the Oroya railway. Elevation, 8000 feet.

Matuku, one of the Fiji Islands.

Matumma, or **Metemma,** a town of Nubia, on the Nile, 90 miles NNE. of Khartum. It has manufactures of cotton scarfs.

Matunuck, a post-village of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 60.

Matupi, a small island and commercial station of the Bismarck Archipelago, NE. of Neupommern, in Blanche Bay. It has a Wesleyan mission. Also known as Henderson Island.

Matura, mȧ'too-rȧ, or **Matara,** mȧ'tȧ-rȧ, a town and port of Ceylon, on its S. coast, 26 miles ESE. of Galle.

Maturín, mȧ-too-reen', a town of Venezuela, state of Bermúdez, on a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria. Lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 62° 50′ W. Pop. about 8000.

Maturín, a former state of Venezuela, in the E., extending from the Orinoco northward to the Gulf of Coro and constituted from the state of Bermúdez, of which (1905) it again forms a part.

Matville, a post-village of Raleigh co., W.Va. Pop. 70.

Matzdorf, mȧts'dorf, a small town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprád, 6 miles SW. of Késmárk.

Mau, or **Mau Natbhanjan,** a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Azimghur district. Pop. about 15,000.

Mauá, or **Porto de Mauá,** por'to dȧ mŏw-ȧ', a town of Brazil, at the N. end of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, 12 miles by ferry N. of the capital. A railway extends hence to Petropolis.

Maubán, mŏw-bȧn', a pueblo of Tayabas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the coast of Lamón Bay. Pop. 9268.

Maubert-Fontaine, mō'bair' fôn^e'tȧn', a small town of France, in Ardennes, 6 miles SW. of Rocroy.

Maubeuge, mō'buzh' (L. *Malbodium*), a town of France and a fortress of the first class, in the department of Nord, on the Sambre, 11 miles N. of Avesnes. It has a large arsenal. The industries comprise the manufacture of hardware, other metallic articles, marble products, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,970; of the commune, 20,826.

Maubourguet, mō'boor'gȧ' (L. *Malburgetum*), a small town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 16 miles N. of Tarbes.

Mauchchunk, mawk-chŭnk', a post-station of Mahaska co., Iowa, 11 miles NE. of Oskaloosa.

Mauch Chunk, a banking post-borough, capital of Carbon co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Lehigh River, 89 miles NW. of Philadelphia, on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. It is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley or ravine between steep hills which rise about 1500 feet above tide-water and contain rich deposits of anthracite coal. The names of these hills are Mount Pisgah, Mount Jefferson, and Bear (or Mauch Chunk) Mountain. A railroad called the Switchback, 9 miles long, extends from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill, affording fine views of the surrounding scenery, which attracts numerous visitors in summer. Mauch Chunk is an important distributing point for coal and has several iron-works and foundries. It is connected by bridge with East Mauch Chunk. Two miles distant is the picturesque Glen Onoko. Pop. in 1900, 4029. Elevation, 530 feet.

Mauch Chunk, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2896.

Mauchline, mok'lin (Celtic, *Magh,* a "meadow," *Linn,* a "lake"), a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 8 miles SE. of Kilmarnock, on the Ayr. It is noted for its manufactures of snuff-boxes and other wooden articles. It has memories of Burns. Pop. about 1500.

Mauck, a post-village of Page co., Va. The banking point is Port Royal. Pop. 100.

Mauckport, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Louisville and 30 miles SW. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Maud, a post-village of Washington co., Ky. Pop. 65.

Maud, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 22 miles by rail N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Maud, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Bristol. Pop. about 300.

Maud, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., S.C. Pop. 55.

Maud, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex. The banking point is Texarkana.

Mauer, mŏw'er, a village of Lower Austria, in the SW. outskirts of Vienna.

Mauerkirchen, mŏw'er-kĕĕrk'en, a small town of Austria, 8 miles from Braunau.

Mauersee, mŏw'er-zȧ', a lake of East Prussia, about 30 miles S. of Insterburg. Area, about 40 sq. m.

Maugansville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Hagerstown. Pop. 125.

Maugerville, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 12 miles SE. of Fredericton.

Mauguio, mō'ghee'o' (L. *Malgorium*), a small town of France, in Hérault, on the lagoon Mauguio, 6 miles E. of Montpellier.

Maui, mȧ'oo-ee, one of the Hawaiian Islands, 26 miles NW. of Hawaii, across Alenuihaha Channel. Lat. (SE. point) 20° 44′ N.; lon. 155° 58′ W. It is divided into two oval peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus of constantly shifting sand. The peninsulas, East Maui and West Maui, rise, the former in Haleakala (or Kolekole), to a height of 10,030 feet, terminating in a crater upward of 20 miles in circumference, 2780 feet deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea; the latter, to an elevation of 5788 feet, and having many sharp peaks and ridges, divided by deep valleys, which, in descending towards the sea, form sloping plains on the N. and S. sides of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. The island has large sugar plantations and some coffee lands. On the W. side is Lahaina, the chief town, once a whalers' resort. Area, about 730 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 25,416.

Mauke (or **Parry**) **Island,** one of the Cook Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Maulbronn, mŏwl'bron, a town of Württemberg, Germany, in the Neckar district, 31 miles from Heidelberg. It has a theological seminary and a fine abbey church, consecrated in 1187. Pop. in 1900, 1244.

Maulde, mōld, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 21 miles WNW. of Mons. Pop. 1100.

Mauldin, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 90.

Mauldin's Mills, a post-village of Hall co., Ga. The banking point is Buford. Pop. about 115.

Maule, mŏw'lȧ, a river of Chile, enters the Pacific Ocean near the village of Constitución, 100 miles NE. of Concepción, after a W. course of 180 miles.

Maule, a province of Chile, bounded N. by the Maule River and intersected by its tributaries. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief resources. Capital, Cauquenes, which has superseded Constitución. Area, 2930 sq. m. Pop. in 1895, 119,791.

Mauléon, mō'lȧ'ôn^e' (Mauléon-Licharre), a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, capital of an arrondissement, 25 miles SW. of Pau. Pop. about 3000.

Maullín, mȧ-ool-yeen', a village of Chile, province of Llanquihue, on a large bay, at the mouth of the Maullín (a considerable river), 40 miles NE. of Ancud.

Maulmain', or **Moulmein,** a town of Lower Burma, capital of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division, 30 miles N. of Amherst. It is situated at the point where the Salwin, Attaram, and Gyaing rivers discharge into the Gulf of Martaban, close to Martaban. It is an attractive place and the neighboring hills, with their woods, residences, and pagodas, form a charming background. Although lying well within the tropics, Maulmain enjoys a comparatively temperate climate. The town has a good port, but it is only at the spring tides that vessels of great draft can approach the shore. The commerce is extensive, the exports including teak, rice, cotton, and a variety of other products of the region. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 58,446, made up in considerable part of various foreign elements,—Chinese, Malays, Hindus, Europeans, etc.

Maumee, a banking post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, is on the left bank of the Maumee River, on the Miami and Erie Canal, and on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western and the Wabash Rs., 9 miles SW. of Toledo. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It contains paper- and flouring-mills, glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1856.

Maumee River is formed by the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana. It runs northeastward into Paulding co., Ohio, and enters Lake Erie, at its W. end, about 4 miles NE. of Toledo. It is about 150 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Toledo, Fort Wayne, Defiance, and Napoleon. At the rapids of the Maumee, not far from the present town of Defiance, General Wayne, on Aug. 20, 1794, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Indians. The battle is generally known as that of Fallen Timbers.

Maunabo, mŏw-nȧ'bo, the chief town of a jurisdiction of Porto Rico, 11 miles (direct) SSW. of Humacao. Pop. in 1899, 1277.

Mauna Haleakala, mŏw'nȧ hȧ-lȧ-ȧ-kȧ'lȧ ("temple of the sun"), an extinct volcano of Maui, Hawaiian Islands. Altitude, 10,032 feet; it is clothed with forest between 2000 and 6500 ft. altitude. The crater is elbow-shaped and is perhaps the largest in the world, being upward of 20 miles in circumference. The bottom is 2783 ft. below the summit.

Mauna Ika (ee'kå), a mountain, the highest point in West Maui, Hawaiian Islands. Altitude, 5788 feet.

Mauna Kaala (kå'å-lå), a mountain of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, overlooking the SW. coast. It has an even ridge, with an altitude of 4030 feet, and is the highest point in the island.

Mauna Kea (kå'å) ("white mountain"), a volcanic mountain of Hawaii, the highest peak of that island and in the Pacific Ocean. It is a vast mound, 13,805 feet in height, surrounded by several cones, inactive for a great number of years. It is clothed with vegetation to within 1000 feet of the summit, which is snow-capped in winter.

Mauna Loa, må'oo-nå lo'å, or **Mauna Roa** (ro'å) ("great mountain"), an active volcano on Hawaii island. Altitude, 13,675 feet. In form it is a smooth flattened dome, with a very low gradient, and without vegetation within 4000 feet of the summit. Its crater has a diameter of 12,400 feet. On its eastern slope is the volcano of Kilauea, with its crater-surface 4400 feet above the sea. The eruptions of Mauna Loa have been distinguished for the large quantities of lava discharged, some of the streams, as that of 1880–81, being 50 miles in length.

Maunie, a post-village of White co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Maur, mōwr, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles SE. of Zürich, on the SW. side of the Greiffensee.

Maurepas, mō-re-på', a lake situated in the E. part of Louisiana, at the mouth of the Amite River, communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by an outlet about 3 miles long. Its form is orbicular and its greatest extent 13 miles.

Maurepas, a post-station of Livingston parish, La., at Catfish Landing Bluff.

Maurer, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Perth Amboy. Pop. about 400. It has fire-brick works.

Maurertown, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., on the Southern R., 5 miles NNE. of Woodstock. Pop. 150.

Mauretania, in ancient geography, the northwesternmost part of Africa, embracing the modern Morocco and part of Algeria. It was the country of the Mauri (from which name comes the name Moors). The kingdom of Mauretania figured prominently in the second and first centuries B.C. Soon after the beginning of the Christian era the region was made a Roman province.

Mauriac, mō're-åk' (L. *Mauriacum*), a small town of France, in Cantal, capital of an arrondissement, 36 miles WNW. of Saint-Flour. It has a notable mediæval church and an old college.

Maurice, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail SW. of Orange City. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Maurice, a post-village of Vermilion parish, La. Pop. 75.

Maurice River, N.J., rises in Gloucester co. and enters Delaware Bay. Schooners ascend it to Millville, about 20 miles.

Maurice River, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., on Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 2132.

Mauricetown, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River, about 9 miles S. by E. of Millville. It has ship-yards, saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 600. Mauricetown station is on the West Jersey and Seashore and the New Jersey Central Rs., 16 miles SSE. of Bridgeton.

Mauritania. See MAURETANIA.

Mauritius, maw-rish'e-ŭs, formerly **Île de France,** an island of the Indian Ocean, forming with its dependencies a crown colony of Great Britain, about 530 miles E. of Madagascar and 65 miles NE. of Réunion. Lat. of Port Louis, the capital, 20° 10′ S. Area, 705 sq. m. It is surrounded by coral reefs and in the interior is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising generally into points or pinnacles of considerable height, the highest, the Black River Peak (or Piton de la Rivière Noire), having an elevation of 2710 feet, and the singular insulated rock Pieter Both 2600 feet. Between the mountains and along the coast there are several large, well-watered and exceedingly fertile plains and valleys. The climate is unhealthy and the island is subject to frequent hurricanes. The annual rainfall is frequently 150–160 inches. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and many other beautiful trees of the tropics are to be met with in Mauritius. Plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, and India are acclimated and thrive well. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar, rice, maize, mandioc, and vegetables; coffee, pepper, and the mulberry for the production of silk are grown to a limited extent. The native fauna of the island is an impoverished one, and nearly all of the domestic animals have been introduced. The extinct dodo is the most interesting type of the island's past avi-fauna. Sugar, rum, drugs, and fibres are the staple exports. Mauritius is traversed by lines of railway having a length (1902) of 105 miles. The government of the island, with its dependencies Rodriguez, Diego Garcia, etc., is vested in a governor and an executive council, assisted by a council of government composed of 28 members. The largest town is Port Louis, the capital. Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese. The Dutch obtained possession of it in 1598 and named it Mauritius in honor of Maurice of Nassau. Having been abandoned by the Dutch, the island was appropriated early in the eighteenth century by the French, who retained it till 1810, when it was captured by the British. It is well known as the scene of Saint-Pierre's tale of "Paul and Virginia." French is the language chiefly spoken. Many of the people are of African, Hindu, Chinese, and Malagasy race. Pop. in 1901, 378,195, of whom the whites numbered about 3000.

Mauritius, Cape, the NE. extremity of Nova Zembla.

Mauron, mō'rôN', a commune of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles NNE. of Ploermel.

Maurs, mōR (L. *Murtium*), a town of France, in Cantal, 30 miles SW. of Aurillac. Pop. 1500 (commune, 3000).

Maursmünster, mŏwrz'mün'stẹr (Fr. *Marmoutier;* L. *Mau'ri Monaste'rium*), a town of Alsace, 17 miles NW. of Strassburg. It is noted for its Benedictine abbey, abolished at the time of the Revolution, after an existence of over 1000 years. The oldest portion of the buildings dates from the twelfth century. Pop. about 2000.

Maury, maw'ree, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 632 sq. m. It is intersected by the Duck River. Capital, Columbia. Pop. in 1890, 38,112; in 1900, 42,703.

Maury City, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn. The banking point is Bells. Pop. 150.

Mauston, a banking city, capital of Juneau co., Wis., on the Lemonweir River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 36 miles WNW. of Portage. It has various mills, a machine-shop, foundry, pickle-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1718.

Mautern, mŏw'tẹrn, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 20 miles W. of Bruck, with iron-works.

Mautern, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Stein, 40 miles WNW. of Vienna. Pop. 700.

Mauth, mŏwt, a small town of Bohemia, 21 miles SW. of Beraun.

Mauthausen, mŏwt'hŏw'zẹn, a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 3 miles NE. of Enns.

Mauvaises Terres, mō-vâz' tair ("bad lands"), a name given to extensive and in part barren tracts in the north-central United States, especially in North and South Dakota, which have been deeply eroded and fantastically carved through atmospheric waters, and thereby rendered difficult to traverse (hence the name). A region particularly designated "Bad Lands" lies immediately S. and E. of the Black Hills.

Mauvezin, mō'vẹh-zâN' (L. *Maluesinum*), a town of France, in Gers, 19 miles SE. of Lectoure. Pop. 1300.

Mauzé, mō'zâ', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, on the Mignon, 13 miles SW. of Niort. Pop. 1500.

Maverick, a southwestern county of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area, 1332 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Rio Grande and is intersected by Elm Creek. Capital, Eagle Pass. Pop. in 1890, 3698; in 1900, 4066.

Maverick, a post-village of Runnels co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Mavillet, må'veel'lå', a settlement in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Yarmouth.

Mavromati, Greece. See MESSENE.

Mavro-Potamo, måv'ro pot'å-mo, also called **Phanariotikos,** a little river of Epirus, which enters the Ionian Sea 7 miles SE. of Parga. It is the ancient Acheron. From the N. it receives the river anciently called Cocytus (now Bobos or Vuvos). The marshy lake formed by the Acheron was called by the ancients Acherusia Palus. The Acheron and Cocytus were rivers of the infernal regions.

Mawcook, a post-village of Sheffield co., Quebec, 6 miles NW. of Granby. Pop. 250.

Mawensi, the second highest summit of Kilimanjaro, about 18,200 (17,565?) feet in elevation.

Mawo, or **Mao,** a walled town of Africa, capital of Kanem, 40 miles NE. of Lake Chad. Lat. 14° 22′ N.

Mawrglen, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Max, a post-village of Boone co., Ind., on the Central Indiana R. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 100.

Maxatawney, a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa., about 15 miles NNE. of Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2407; of the village, about 350.

Maxcanŭ, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan, 32 miles SW. of Mérida, with which it is connected by rail. It has a famous grotto. Pop. in 1895, 9613.

Maxdale, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Maxdorf, måx'doRf, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles from Reichenberg.

Maxen, mȧx'ẹn, a village of Saxony, 10 miles SSE. of Dresden, with a castle. In 1759 the Austrians here captured a large Prussian force.

Maxeys, max'iz, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 28 miles SE. of Athens.

Maxfield, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, 10 miles E. of Waverly.

Maxfield, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., about 36 miles N. of Bangor, is intersected by the Piscataquis River. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Maximo, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. The banking point is Alliance. Pop. 180.

Maxinkuckee, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., about 32 miles N. of Logansport. Pop. 100.

Max Meadows, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 125 miles WSW. of Lynchburg. It has iron-, coal- and coke-industries. Pop. 150.

Maxonmill, a post-village of McCracken co., Ky., on Massack Creek, 7 miles W. of Paducah. Pop. 150.

Maxton, a banking post-town of Robeson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines, 21 miles WNW. of Lumberton. It has lumber-mills and manufactures of sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Maxtown, a post-station of Delaware co., Ohio.

Maxville, a post-station of Duval co., Fla., 55 miles WSW. of Fernandina.

Maxville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 18 miles SW. of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Maxville, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, about 30 miles SSW. of Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Maxville, a post-hamlet in Maxville township (town), Buffalo co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Chippewa River, about 28 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 666.

Maxville, a banking post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. Pop. in 1901, 749.

Maxwell, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala.

Maxwell, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., about 5 miles N. of Colusa Junction. The banking point is Colusa. Pop. about 400.

Maxwell, a post-village of Jasper co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Maxwell, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. 175.

Maxwell, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 60.

Maxwell, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 29 miles NE. by N. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Maxwell, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is North Platte. Pop. 150.

Maxwell, a post-station of Franklin co., Tenn., 8 miles SW. of Winchester.

Maxwell, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Lockhart. Pop. about 140.

Maxwell, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 21 miles SSW. of Collingwood. Pop. 250.

Maxwelltown, a small town of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite Dumfries, of which it forms a suburb.

May, an islet of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles ESE. of Fife-Ness, 1 mile in length, with a light in lat. 56° 11′ N., lon. 2° 33′ W.

May, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joins the Earn.

May, a small river of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

May, a post-station of Allegan co., Mich.

May, a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa., 15 miles SE. of Lancaster.

May, a post-village of Brown co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. about 300.

Maya, mī'ȧ, a river of Siberia, governments of Okhotsk and Yakutsk, joins the Aldan, after a N. course of 500 miles.

Mayaguana, West Indies. See MARIGUANA.

Mayaguez, mī-ȧ-gwēs', a port of the island of Porto Rico, in the centre of the W. coast. It is of considerable commercial importance, clean, lighted by gas, and has a street railway, banks, telegraph lines, and a good water-supply. Sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, hides, fruit, and turtle-shell are leading exports. Pop. in 1899, 15,187.

Mayarí, mī-ȧ-ree', a town of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on the Mayarí River, about 5 miles S. of Nipe Bay and 43 miles (direct) NNE. of Santiago de Cuba. In the vicinity are unworked mines of magnetic iron-ore and good tobacco is grown. Pop. in 1899, 1821.

Mayarí River, Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, flows into the sea at Nipe, on the N. coast.

Mayas, mī'ȧs, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of Yucatan. They attained a high stage of civilization and built massive and imposing structures, whose ruins remain. By many they are assumed to be a branch of the great Mexican or Aztec nation, whose wanderings were directed southeastward. A large territory adjoining Yucatan was peopled by civilized tribes akin to the Mayas. The existing Mayas of Yucatan, who constitute the bulk of the population of the peninsula, are descendants of the people conquered by the Spaniards. A number of tribes of southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador speak languages of the Mayan stock.

Maybee, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Detroit Southern R., 36 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Mayberry, a village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 150. The banking point is Taneytown.

Mayberry, a post-village of Pawnee co., Neb. Pop. 90.

Mayberry, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Mayberry, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 40 miles S. of Christiansburg.

Maybeury, a post-village of MacDowell co., W.Va., in a coal-mining and lumbering district, on the Norfolk and Western R., 20 miles E. of Welch. Pop. about 2000.

Maybinton, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C., 45 miles NW. of Columbia.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, co. and 7 miles S. of Ayr. It has an old castle, a town-hall, and a fine Roman Catholic church. Shoemaking is the principal industry. Pop. in 1901, 5892.

Maybrook, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Central New England and the Lehigh and Hudson River Rs. The banking point is Goshen. Pop. about 200.

Mayburg, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Tionesta. Pop. about 200.

Maycallin Creek, Ark., enters the Arkansas River near the line of Johnson co.

May, Cape, on the Atlantic coast, with a light, at the entrance of Delaware Bay and about 2 miles S. of the city of Cape May, is the most southern point of New Jersey. Lat. 38° 56′ N.; lon. 74° 57′ W. See CAPE MAY POINT.

May Day, a post-station of Riley co., Kan., 16 miles NE. of Clay Center.

Mayebashi, or **Maebashi,** a town of Japan, on the main island, 70 miles NW. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. It has an important silk trade. Pop. in 1899, 34,495.

Mayen, mī'ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W. of Coblenz. It has breweries and manufactures of cloth, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,961.

Mayence, a town of Germany. See MAINZ.

Mayenfeld, or **Maienfeld,** mī'ẹn-fêlt', a town of Switzerland, in Grisons, near the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Chur.

Mayenne, mȧ'yĕnn' (L. *Meduana*), a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows S., and joins the Sarthe near Angers to form the Maine, which empties after a course of a few miles into the Loire. Total course, about 125 miles, of which about 75 miles are navigable.

Mayenne, a department in the NW. of France, formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area, 1996 sq. m. Surface generally flat. Chief river, the Mayenne. Grain, apples (for cider), flax, and hemp are important products. Coal and iron are mined. Pop. in 1891, 332,387; in 1901, 313,103. Capital, Laval.

Mayenne (L. *Meduana*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Mayenne, 17 miles NNE. of Laval, on both banks of the Mayenne. Among the interesting structures are a twelfth-century church, recently restored, and the ancient castle, now used as a prison. The town has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry, etc., and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 10,125.

Mayer, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., on the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix R. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 100.

Mayer, a post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lester Prairie. Pop. 150.

Mayerling, mī'ẹr-lĭng, a village of Lower Austria, district of Baden, in the picturesque valley of the Schwechat. At the hunting-seat located here Crown Prince Rudolph was found dead in 1889. There is a monument to his memory.

Mayersville, a post-town, capital of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 70 miles above Vicksburg. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Mayesville, or **Maysville,** a banking post-town of Sumter co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 51 miles E. of Columbia. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Mayet, mȧ'yȧ' (L. *Maiatum*), a small town of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles ENE. of La Flèche.

Mayetta, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 225.

Mayetta, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton R., 6 miles N. of Tuckerton. Pop. 200.

Mayfield, a small town of England, in Sussex, 8 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells. It still retains some of its old timbered houses and a palace, long the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury.

Mayfield, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 35 miles SSE. of San Francisco. It is contiguous to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University and is an educational centre. Pop. about 800.

Mayfield, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River and on the Georgia R., 61 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 80.

Mayfield, a post-village of Sumner co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Wellington. Pop. 130.

Mayfield, a banking city, capital of Graves co., Ky., is near Mayfield Creek and on the Illinois Central R., 26 miles S. of Paducah. It has woollen- and flour-mills and is in a tobacco and grain region. Pop. in 1900, 4081.

Mayfield, a post-plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 89.

Mayfield, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 14 miles SE. of Traverse City. Pop. 90.

Mayfield, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Winona.

Mayfield, a post-village in Mayfield township (town), Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R., 44 miles NW. of Albany. It has manufactories of leather, gloves, and mittens. Pop. in 1900, 589; of the town, 2136.

Mayfield, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.C.

Mayfield, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, about 15 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Mayfield, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 14 miles NE. by N. of Scranton. It has coal-mining industries. The banking point is Jermyn. Pop. in 1900, 2300.

Mayfield, a post-station of Jackson co., Tenn.

Mayfield, a post-village of Sanpete co., Utah. The banking point is Manti. Pop. about 400.

Mayfield, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis.

Mayfield Creek, Ky., rises in Graves co. and enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles below Cairo, Ill. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Mayflower, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 20 miles NW. of Argenta. Pop. 80.

Mayger, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Astoria and Columbia River R. The banking point is Portland.

Mayhew, a post-station of Benton co., Minn.

Mayhew, a post-station of Walworth co., Wis., 8 miles N. of Elkhorn.

Mayhews, a post-station of Sacramento co., Cal., 10 miles E. of Sacramento.

Mayhew Station, a post-town of Lowndes co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 89 miles N. of Meridian. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Mayhill, a village of Otero co., N.Mex. The banking point is El Paso, Tex. Pop. about 180.

Mayhill, a post-station of Adams co., Ohio.

Maylene, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Maynard, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ark., in a cotton, grain, and live-stock region, about 12 miles NNE. of Pocahontas. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Maynard, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 22 miles N. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Maynard, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Maynard township (town), on the Assabet River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles ESE. of Marlboro. It has large woollen- and powder-mills. Pop. in 1900, 3142.

Maynard, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 7 miles SE. of Montevideo. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Maynard, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 2½ miles NW. of Utica.

Maynards Cove, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 8 miles NW. of Bellefonte station.

Maynardville, a post-village, capital of Union co., Tenn., is in the fertile Raccoon valley, 24 miles N. by E. of Knoxville. Pop. about 400.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 15 miles WNW. of Dublin. It has remains of a castle formerly the seat of the Geraldines, and the College of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy, with a fine chapel. Pop. about 1400.

Maynooth, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario. The banking point is Bancroft, 16 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Mayo, mī′o, a river of Mexico, state of Sonora, enters the Gulf of California 100 miles SE. of Guaymas, after a SW. course of 130 miles.

Mayo, or **Maio,** mī′o, one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, E. of Santiago. It is 15 miles long. Chief port, Pinosa.

Mayo, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 miles N. of Menado.

Mayo, mā′o, a maritime county of Ireland, in Connaught, having E. the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon, and S. the co. of Galway. Area, 2126 sq. m. The coast is extremely indented and fringed with islands. Lough Conn, a large sheet of water, is within the county and Lough Mask enters in the S. The largest river is the Moy. The surface is in part mountainous and in part level, with large unproductive areas and many fertile tracts. Cattle-raising is more important than agriculture. The fisheries are valuable. Capital, Castlebar. The county sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 389,260; in 1901, 202,630.

Mayo, a parish of Ireland, in Connaught, in the county of the same name, containing the village from which the county takes its name, 10 miles SE. of Castlebar.

Mayo, a small river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises by two branches, the North Mayo and South Mayo, in Patrick co. of the former state and, flowing southeastward into North Carolina, enters the Dan River at Madison.

Mayo, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Fla., 21 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Liveoak, on the Suwannee and San Pedro R. Pop. about 600. It has a cotton-gin.

Mayo, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. 200.

Mayo, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1917.

Mayo, a post-station of Halifax co., Va., 35 miles E. of Danville.

Mayodan, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Madison. Pop. in 1900, 904. It manufactures cotton yarn and hosiery.

Mayomba, mā-yom′bā, **Mayumba,** or **Majumba,** mā-jŭm′bā, a small port of the African coast, in French Congo, in about lat. 3° 30′ S., at the mouth of the Mayomba, on Mayomba Bay. The region is rich in copper, ivory, and gum.

Mayomba (mā-yom′bā), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 3° 35′ S.

Mayón, mā-yōn′, or **Albay,** āl-bī′, the most active volcano of the Philippines, in Albay province, southeastern Luzon. It is a perfect cone of 8274 (8900?) feet in altitude. Frequent disastrous eruptions have taken place, one of the latest being that of June 22–25, 1897. Other eruptions were those of 1616, 1814, 1881–82, and 1900. The volcano was ascended in 1903. The crater has a diameter of about 600 feet.

Mayorga, mā-yor′gā, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles NW. of Valladolid, on the Cea. Pop. 2500.

Mayorga, a group of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, the chief of which is Varao.

Mayotte, mā'yŏt′, or **Mayotta,** one of the Comoro Islands, forming with adjacent islets a French colony. Area, 137 sq. m. It lies 20 miles SSW. of Johanna, is mountainous but fertile, and exports cattle, sugar, vanilla, rum, coffee, cocoa oil, etc. The natives are Mohammedans of mixed African, Arab, and Malagasy stock. The island is under a French administrator, appointed by the governor of Réunion. Pop. in 1898, 11,640.

Maypearl, a banking post-village of Ellis co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. Pop. 250.

Mayport, a post-village and bathing-place of Duval co., Fla., on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the St. John's River, 25 miles ENE. of Jacksonville, on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. about 400.

Maypu. See Maipo.

Maypures Rapids, Orinoco. See Maipures.

Mayres, mair, a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles NW. of Largentière.

Maysfield, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., 17 miles WSW. of Calvert. Pop. 125.

Maysí, Cape, Cuba. See Maisí, Cape.

Mays Landing, a post-village, capital of Atlantic co., N.J., is on the Great Egg Harbor River, at the head of navigation, on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 47 miles SE. of Camden. It has manufactures of cotton goods. The banking point is Atlantic City. Pop. about 1500.

Mays Lick, a banking post-village of Mason co., Ky., 54 miles NE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Mays Mill, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Pennyan. Pop. 100.

Mayspring, a post-station of Grainger co., Tenn.

Maysville, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., 12½ miles E. of Huntsville. Pop. about 200.

Maysville, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., about 33 miles NW. of Fayetteville. Pop. about 200.

Maysville, a banking post-town of Banks and Jackson cos., Ga., on the Southern R., 27 miles N. by W. of Athens. It has cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Maysville, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R.

Maysville, a city, the capital of Mason co., Ky., is finely situated on the Ohio River, 65 miles above Cincinnati, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville Rs. A range of bold and verdant hills, rising near the S. border of the city, renders its appearance, as viewed from the river, very attractive. It has various collegiate institutions, flouring- and planing-mills, distilleries of whiskey, a foundry and machine-shop, a cotton-factory, manufactories of farming-implements, and cigar-, carriage-, shoe- and furniture-factories, etc. Large quantities of tobacco and wheat are shipped from here. Maysville was incorporated as a city in 1833. Pop. in 1900, 6423.

Maysville, a banking city, capital of Dekalb co., Mo., 30 miles ENE. of St. Joseph, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 925.

Maysville, a post-village of Jones co., N.C. Pop. 95.

Maysville, a post-village of Grant co., W.Va., 45 miles SSW. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 150.

Maytown, a post-town of Morgan co., Ky. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1900, 106.

Maytown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles NW. of Marietta. It has cigar-factories. Pop. about 750.

Mayumba, or **Majumba,** Africa. See MAYOMBA.

Mayview, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., 26 miles W. of Danville.

Mayview, a post-station of Jewell co., Kan.

Mayview, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 7 miles W. of Higginsville. Pop. in 1900, 423.

Mayville, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 12 miles SE. of Vassar, on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Mayville, a banking post-village, capital of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the head or northwest end of Chautauqua Lake and on the Pennsylvania and the Jamestown, Chautauqua and Lake Erie Rs., 20 miles NW. of Jamestown. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Mayville, a banking city of Traill co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 60 miles NW. of Fargo. It has flour-mills and is a shipping centre. Pop. in 1900, 1106.

Mayville, a banking city of Dodge co., Wis., on the Rock River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles S. by W. of Fond du Lac. It has a foundry, iron- and lime-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1815.

Maywood, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs. and on the Des Plaines River, 10 miles W. of Chicago. It has steel-works. Pop. in 1900, 4532.

Maywood, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 125.

Maywood, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Maywood, a post-village of Benton co., Minn., 20 miles ENE. of Sauk Rapids.

Maywood, a banking post-village of Lewis co., Mo., on the Fabius River and on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R., 11 miles W. of Quincy, Ill. Pop. 100.

Maywood, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb., 79½ miles W. by N. of Holdrege, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Maywood, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 15 miles N. of Jersey City. It has chemical-works, a manufactory of perfumery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Maywood, a post-station of Fayette co., W.Va.

Mazaca, or **Cæsarea.** See KAISARIYEH.

Mazagan, måz'a-gän', a fortified seaport of Morocco, lat. 33° 15′ N., lon. 8° 26′ W., 120 miles SW. of Rabat. It exports grain, almonds, wool, wax, oil, and hides, has a custom-house and large granaries, and is a port of call for steamers. Its roadstead is sheltered to some extent by a reef. It has a Catholic church and a mosque. It was built by the Portuguese about 1510 and held by them till 1770. Pop. about 6000.

Mazagaon, a suburban section of Bombay, largely inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese.

Mazaltenango, Guatemala. See MAZATENANGO.

Mazama, Mount, a name given to the volcanic cone which formerly overtopped the mountain in southern Oregon whose summit is now occupied by Crater Lake.

Mazamet, mȧ'zȧ'mȧ', a town of France, in Tarn, on the left bank of the Arnette, 12 miles SE. of Castres. The church of St. Sauveur has some interesting paintings. There are extensive manufactures of cloth, flannel, and leather. Pop. in 1901, 10,881; of the commune, 13,978.

Mazan, mȧ'zôNº', a small town of France, in Vaucluse, 5 miles E. of Carpentras.

Mazanderan, mȧ-zän'der-än', a province of northern Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea, and bounded on the S. by the Elburz chain. It has an unhealthy climate, but an extremely fertile soil, and grows cotton, sugar, fruit, and rice. Silk is largely produced and there is an extensive trade in horses, mules, and asses. Capital, Sari.

Mazapil, a town of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, 65 miles SW. of Saltillo.

Mazaraga, mȧ-sȧ-rȧ'gȧ, a volcano of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, between Buhi Lake and the coast of Lagonoy Gulf. Altitude, 4340 feet.

Mazar-i-Sherif, a town of Afghan Turkestan, ESE. of Balkh. It has manufactures of swords and other weapons.

Mazarrón, mȧ-thar-rôn', formerly **Almazarrón,** a town of Spain, in Murcia, 18 miles W. of Cartagena and 3 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, on which it has a port. It has mines of iron and argentiferous lead. Pop. in 1900, 23,284.

Mazaruni, mȧ-zȧ-roo'nee, a river of British Guiana, with a tortuous course, forming part of the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana and discharging into the Essequibo. Length, about 350 miles.

Mazatenango, mȧ-sȧ-tȧ-nän'go, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Suchitepequez. Pop. about 10,000.

Mazatlán (local Sp. pron. mȧ-sȧt-län'), a seaport of Mexico, in Sinaloa, at the entrance of the river Mazatlán into the Gulf of California, 125 miles SSE. of Culiacán. Lat. 23° 11′ N. It is built on the crest of some heights and has a clean and healthy appearance. The port is sheltered to some extent from the N. winds, but exposed to the W. and S. Mazatlán is the seat of considerable foreign and domestic commerce and is the distributing point for the important mining regions of its state. Among its exports are gold and silver (ores and bullion), ox-hides, dye-woods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 17,852.

Mazé, mȧ'zȧ', a commune of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 miles SW. of Baugé.

Maze, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop. 100.

Mazeppa, a banking post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles S. of Red Wing. Pop. in 1900, 556.

Mazeppa, a post-village of Union co., Pa. The banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. about 150.

Mazères, mȧ'zair' (L. *Macerix*), a town of France, in Ariège, on the Lez, 10 miles N. of Pamiers. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Mazo, mȧ'so, a town of the island of Palma, Canary Islands, on its E. coast.

Mazomanie, mȧ-zo-mā'nee, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., on Black Earth Creek and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 902.

Mazomanie, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Mazon, mȧ-zŏn', a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 28 miles SW. of Joliet. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Mazon Creek, Ill., enters the Illinois River at Morris, in Grundy co.

Mazzara, mȧt-sȧ'rȧ, or **Mazzara del Vallo** (anc. *Massara* and *Emporium*), a town of Sicily, 26 miles S. of Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. in 1901, 20,130.

Mazzarino, mȧt-sȧ-ree'no, a town of Sicily, province and 14 miles SE. of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 15,266.

Mbomu River, a partially dry water-course, forming a portion of the northern boundary of the Congo Free State, and tributary, through the Bengasso, to the Ubanghi.

Meacham, mee'cham, a post-station of Dupage co., Ill., 22 miles WNW. of Chicago.

Mead, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 75.

Mead, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Wahoo. It is in a grain and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Mead, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1490.

Meade, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 975 sq. m. It is a gently rolling plateau, drained by the Cimarron River and Crooked Creek. Capital, Meade. Pop. in 1900, 1581.

Meade, a county of Kentucky, borders on Indiana. Area, 304 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Ohio River. Capital, Brandenburg. Pop. in 1890, 9484; in 1900, 10,533.

Meade, a county in the W. part of South Dakota. Area, 3003 sq. m. It is partly bounded by forks of the Cheyenne River, by tributaries of which it is drained. Capital, Sturgis. Pop. in 1890, 4640; in 1900, 4907.

Meade, a banking city, capital of Meade co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 32 miles (direct) S. by W. of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Meade, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., about 28 miles N. by E. of Detroit. Pop. 200.

Meadland, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W.Va., 4 miles N. of Flemington station.

Meadow, a post-village of Millard co., Utah, about 12 miles S. of Fillmore. Pop. 350.

Meadowbluff, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W.Va., 14 miles N. of Alderson station.

Meadowbrook, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Meadowbrook, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Clarksburg.

Meadow Creek, Utah, enters the Sevier River on the N. border of Millard co.

Meadowcreek, a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ky.

Meadowcreek, a post-station of Madison co., Mont.

Meadowcreek, a post-station of Grayson co., Va.

Meadowcreek Station, a post-village of Summers co., W.Va., on the New River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 136 miles ESE. of Huntington. Pop. 75.

Meadowdale, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Meadowdale, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about 40 miles N. of Millboro.

Meadowfield, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn.

Meadowgap, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 85.

Meadowgrove, a banking post-village of Madison co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 25 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Meadowhill, a post-station of Caldwell co., N.C.

Meadow Lands, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 150.

Meadowlawn, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ky., 15 miles SW. of Louisville.

Meadow Mills, a post-station of Frederick co., Va., 14 miles SW. of Winchester.

Meadow River, W.Va., forms the boundary between the cos. of Fayette and Nicholas until it enters the Gauley River.

Meadows, a post-village of Washington co., Idaho. The banking point is Weiser. Pop. 250.

Meadows, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 11 miles E. of Elpaso. Pop. 100.

Meadows, a post-village of Coos co., N.H. Pop. 80.

Meadows, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Meadows of Dan, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va.

Meadowvale, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit and on the Canadian Pacific R., 6 miles S. of Brampton. It has various mills. Pop. 150.

Meadow Valley, a post-station of Plumas co., Cal.

Meadow Valley, a post-hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., 21 miles NE. of Tomah.

Meadowview, a post-village of Washington co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 7 miles E. by N. of Abingdon. Pop. 115.

Meadowville, a post-hamlet of Rich co., Utah, 60 miles N. of Evanston.

Meadowville, a post-village of Barbour co., W.Va., about 24 miles S. by E. of Grafton. Pop. 175.

Meadville, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Miss., on the Homochitto River, about 80 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. about 150.

Meadville, a banking city of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 90 miles E. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Meadville, a city, the capital of Crawford co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on French Creek and on the Erie and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Rs., 36 miles S. of Erie. It is an important market of a fertile and populous county, among the products of which are lumber, butter, and grain, and which is rich in petroleum and natural gas. It is the seat of the Meadville Theological College (Unitarian), with an extensive library, and of Allegheny College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1815 and also has a valuable library. Meadville has various machine-shops, oil-refineries, foundries, iron- and boiler-works, manufactures of engines, farming-implements and carriages, and extensive railroad-car works and machine-shops. It received its city charter in 1866. Pop. in 1900, 10,291.

Meadville, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Banister River, about 28 miles NE. of Danville. Pop. 100.

Meaford, formerly **Saint Vincent,** a banking post-town and outport of Grey co., Ontario, at the mouth of the Big Head River, in Georgian Bay, and on the Grand Trunk R., 22 miles WNW. of Collingwood. It contains flour- and saw-mills, manufactories of woollens, furniture, woodenware, leather, carriages, wagons, canned goods, etc., and has a large export trade. Pop. in 1901, 1916.

Meagher, mee'gher, a county in the central part of Montana. Area, 4253 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Muscleshell River. In the western part of the county is a range called the Belt Mountains. Gold and silver are mined. Capital, White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1890, 4749; in 1900, 2526.

Meagher's Grant, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shubenacadie, 18 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Meagsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 6 miles N. by E. of Gainsboro.

Meaksima, mā-āk-see'mā, a name of some islets of Japan, W. of the S. part of Kiushiu.

Mealfourvounie, māl-foor-voo'nee, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness. Elevation, 2700 feet.

Mealy Mountains, a hill-chain in Labrador, near its E. coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height, about 1500 feet.

Meana, mā-ā'nā, a village of the island of Sardinia, 50 miles N. of Cagliari.

Meander, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. The banking point is Niles. Pop. 150.

Meanee, a village of Sindh. See MIANI.

Meangis (mā-ăng'ghis) **Isles,** a group in the Malay Archipelago, about 90 miles SE. of Mindanao.

Means, a post-station of Harrison co., Ohio.

Meansville, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Zebulon. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Mearim, a river of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão, falls into the bay of São Bento, opposite the island of Maranhão, in about lat. 2° 30′ S.

Mears, meerz, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 7 miles S. of Pentwater. Pop. 250.

Meatcamp, a post-township of Watauga co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Meath, meeth, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, having E. the co. of Dublin and the Irish Sea. Area, 906 sq. m. Surface mostly flat. Principal river, the Boyne. The fertile soil is mostly in pasture. Capital, Trim. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest the King of Meath exercised an overlordship over the petty kings of Ireland. Pop. in 1841, 183,850; in 1901, 67,460.

Meauwataka, mo-wat'ą-ką, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich., on Lake Meauwataka, about 30 miles S. by E. of Traverse City. Pop. 80.

Meaux, mō (anc. *Iati'num* or *Jati'num,* afterwards *Meldi*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 27 miles ENE. of Paris, on the Marne. It has a handsome cathedral, in which are the remains of Bossuet, who was long bishop of Meaux, and an episcopal palace. There are manufactures of textiles, sugar, steel, etc., flour-mills, and a large trade in grain and dairy produce. Pop. in 1901, 13,690.

Mebane, a post-town of Alamance co., N.C., on the Southern R., 50 miles WNW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Me'can', a small river of Wisconsin, enters the Fox River 5 miles ENE. of Montello.

Mecan, a township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 628.

Mecca, or **Mekka,** měk'ką (anc. *Macora'ba;* Arab. *Makka*), a city of Arabia, the most holy place of the Mohammedan world, capital of the Turkish province of Hejaz, 65 miles E. of Jiddah. Lat. 21° 28′ N.; lon. 40° 8′ E. It stands in a narrow, sandy valley, enclosed by barren hills from 200 to 500 feet or more high, and is ill supplied with water. In its centre are the sacred precincts, or mosque (El-Haram), embracing a large area, encircled by colonnades, and enclosing the Kaaba, or sacred house, a small cubical structure, erected on foundations that are attributed to Abraham. The streets of the city are wider than is usual

in Eastern towns, and the houses are of stone, often three or more stories high, and well lighted. A newer city, built to the SE. of the sacred quarters, has a somewhat European aspect. The castle, near the Sherif's house, is thought by the Arabs to be impregnable. Mecca, which is the birthplace of Mohammed, is annually filled at the time of the Haj (or pilgrimage), when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers, and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages and subsequently enjoined by Mohammed on all his followers, is the foundation of Mecca's fame and the only source of her wealth. The number of pilgrims in a year is estimated at about 100,000 and by some much higher. It has materially lessened of late years. The kissing of the black stone of the Kaaba is the great object of the pilgrimage. Near the Kaaba are the pulpit of the Imam and the famous well of Zemzem, alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael.

The colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay, and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. During the period of the pilgrimage the city is for three or four months one of the greatest marts in the East; its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes. The Sherifs, or direct descendants of Mohammed, are now a numerous and widely spread body. The Grand Sherif nominally exercises authority in the name of the sultan, but there is now a wali (or governor) by his side. The stationary population of Mecca is estimated at between 40,000 and 60,000. Only Mussulmans are permitted to enter the city, which, however, has been visited by a few Europeans. A railroad is in course of construction between Mecca and Damascus.

Mecca, a banking post-village of Parke co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 8 miles SW. of Rockville. It has coal-mining and clay industries. Pop. about 800.

Mecca, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on Musquito Creek, 22 miles N. by W. of Youngstown. Oil has been extensively tapped here. Pop. 150.

Mechanic Falls, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co., Me., on an affluent of the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk and the Portland and Rumford Falls Rs., 36 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has extensive manufactures of paper, wood-novelties, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1687.

Mechanic Grove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 18 miles SSE. of Lancaster.

Mechanicsburg, me-kan'iks-burg, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 14 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 12 miles NW. of Newcastle. Pop. about 200.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop. 100.

Mechanicsburg, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 32 miles WNW. of Columbus. It has lumber- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1617.

Mechanicsburg, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 8 miles WSW. of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of drop-forgings, spokes, wheels, carriage-hardware, etc. It is the seat of the Irving College. Large quantities of iron-ore are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 3841.

Mechanicsburg, a post-town of Bland co., Va., at the NW. base of Walker's Mountain, about 100 miles (direct) W. by S. of Lynchburg. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Mechanicstown, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. about 200.

Mechanicstown, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 30 miles SE. of Canton, on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling R. Pop. 250.

Mechanics Valley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 2½ miles from Doylestown. Pop. 100.

Mechanicsville, me-kan'iks-vĭl, a post-station of Lee co., Ala.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 35 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. about 350. It has manufactures of woollens.

Mechanicsville, a post-station of Jasper co., Ga.

Mechanicsville, a banking post-town of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles E. by S. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md., 44 miles SSW. of Annapolis, on the Washington, Potomac and Chesapeake R. Pop. 200.

Mechanicsville, a post-station of St. Charles co., Mo., 33 miles WNW. of St. Louis.

Mechanicsville, a banking post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River and on the Boston and Maine and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 20 miles N. of Albany. It has manufactures of sash, blinds, paper-boxes, fibre, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4695.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 20 miles NW. of Trenton, N.J. Pop. 250.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., 12 miles N. of Sumter. Pop. 150.

Mechanicsville, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 10 miles E. of Woodbury.

Mechanicsville, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va.

Mechanicsville, a locality 7 miles N. by E. of Richmond, Va., on the Chickahominy River, near where it is joined by Beaver Dam Creek. Here a bloody battle was fought on June 26, 1862, between a part of McClellan's army and a part of Lee's forces. The engagement is also known as the battle of Beaver Dam Creek.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario. The banking point is Ottawa, immediately adjacent. Pop. about 650.

Mechanic Valley, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. Pop. 70.

Mechelen, mĕĸ'ĕh-lĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 14 miles ENE. of Hasselt.

Mechin, Quebec. See DALIBAIRE.

Mechlin, mĕk'lin (Flem. *Mechelen,* mĕĸ'ĕl-ĕn; Ger. *Mecheln,* mĕĸ'ĕln; Fr. *Malines,* mȧ'leen'; L. *Mechlin'ia*), a town of Belgium, in the province and 14 miles SSE. of Antwerp. It is almost circular in shape and is intersected by several arms of the Dyle. It is surrounded by a canal and a wide boulevard. Among the noteworthy edifices are the fine mediæval cathedral of St. Rombold, with a lofty unfinished tower, fine paintings and carvings, and an altar-piece which is one of the masterpieces of Van Dyck; the churches of St. John and of Our Lady, containing paintings by Rubens; the fifteenth-century town-hall (or Beyard); the cloth-hall, dating from the fourteenth century; the handsome modern archiepiscopal palace; and the Palais de Justice, once the palace of Margaret of Austria. Mechlin has an academy of painting, a museum, and a botanical garden. The principal manufactures include caps, woollen goods, "gobelin" tapestries, and starch. Flax- and hemp-spinning and brewing are carried on and there are extensive railway-shops. The town was formerly famous for its lace. Mechlin is the seat of the cardinal primate of Belgium. Pop. in 1900, 56,013.

Mechum River, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and on a small river of its own name, 10 miles W. of Charlottesville. Pop. 75.

Meckenheim, mĕk'kĕn-hīme', a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 4 miles SE. of Dürkheim.

Meckenheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles SSE. of Cologne. Pop. about 2000.

Meckesheim, mĕk'kĕs-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Elsens, 8 miles SE. of Heidelberg.

Mecklenburg, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 590 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba River. Among its mineral resources are gold and granite. Capital, Charlotte. Pop. in 1890, 42,673; in 1900, 55,268.

Mecklenburg, a county in the S. part of Virginia, borders on North Carolina. Area, 640 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Meherrin River and intersected by the Roanoke River, which is formed in the SW. part of the county by the union of the Dan with the Staunton River. Capital, Boydton. Pop. in 1890, 25,359; in 1900, 26,551.

Mecklenburg, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 12 miles W. of Ithaca. Pop. about 270.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mĕk'lĕn-bŭrg shwȧ-reen' (Ger. pron. mĕk'lĕn-bŏŏrg' shv̂à-reen'), a grand-duchy of the German Empire, bounded N. by the Baltic Sea and bordering on Pomerania, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Brandenburg, Hanover, and Schleswig-Holstein. Area, 5137 sq. m. The surface is generally flat and consists in part of heaths. There is a ridge of low hills which forms the watershed between the Elbe and the Baltic Sea. The sea-coast is low and has a deep indentation in the Bay of Wismar. Lakes form one of the characteristic features of the country. The largest are the Müritz See and the Schweriner See. The soil is fertile and produces grain in sufficient abundance to leave a surplus for export. Live-stock is extensively reared and the dairying and wool-growing industries are important. The government is a limited monarchy, with a constitution feudal in its character, and is intimately connected with that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There is a common parliament (Landesunion) for the two grand-duchies, consisting of members of the landed aristocracy (Ritterschaft) and of the burgomasters of 49 towns (42 in Mecklen-

burg-Schwerin and 7 in Mecklenburg-Strelitz). Mecklenburg-Schwerin has 2 votes in the federal Bundesrat and sends 6 members to the Reichstag. Capital, Schwerin. Largest town, Rostock. Pop. in 1900, 607,770, nearly all Protestants. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz were duchies down to 1815, when they were erected into grand-duchies.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Ger. pron. mĕk'lĕn-bŏŏrg' strā'lits), a grand-duchy of the German Empire, intimately connected with the above, consisting of the lordship of Stargard and the principality of Ratzeburg, separated by the interposition of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1131 sq. m. The physical features of this state do not differ essentially from those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Mecklenburg-Strelitz has 1 vote in the federal Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. Capital, Neu-Strelitz. Pop. in 1900, 102,602.

Meckling, a post-village of Clay co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles E. of Yankton. Pop. 100.

Meckville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Myerstown. Pop. 300.

Mecosta, a county in the west-central part of Michigan, has an area of 567 sq. m. It is intersected by the Muskegon River and is partly drained by the Chippewa River. Capital, Big Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 19,697; in 1900, 20,693.

Mecosta, a banking post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 53 miles N. of Ionia. It is a thriving trade-centre and contains extensive manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Mecox Bay, a small bay on the S. side of Suffolk co., N.Y. (Long Island), E. of Shinnecock Bay.

Meda, a small town of Italy, 9 miles NW. of Monza.

Medak, a village of Croatia, 12 miles from Gospic.

Medan, a town of Sumatra, on the NE. coast of the island. Pop. about 12,000, of whom about 400 are Europeans and 6000 Chinese.

Medaryville, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 46 miles N. of Lafayette. Pop. about 800. It is a local trade-centre.

Meddybemps, or **Medybemps,** a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., 35 miles NNE. of Machias, bounded N. by a large lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Mede, mā'dā, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, circle of Mortara. Pop. in 1901, 4755 (commune, 6373).

Médéa, mā-dā'ā (Fr. pron. mā'dā'ā'; anc. *Lamida*), a town of Algeria, department and 40 miles SSW. of Algiers. It is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct and has a considerable wine-industry. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 15,154. Elevation, 3015 feet.

Medebach, mā'dĕh-bȧĸ', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles SE. of Arnsberg. Pop. about 2000.

Medellín, mā-dĕl-yeen', a small town of Spain, province and 52 miles E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. It is the birthplace of Cortés.

Medellín, a city, capital of Antioquía department, Colombia, 40 miles SE. of Antioquía. It is large and well built, with wide and straight streets and a park, has a high-school, theological seminary, school of art and technology, library, museum, etc., and is the commercial centre of the Antioquía gold-mining industry. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 50,000. Elevation, 4880 feet.

Medellín, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 miles S. of Vera Cruz, after an E. course of 25 miles.

Medellín, a village of Mexico, 15 miles by rail from Vera Cruz.

Medellín, a pueblo of Cebú, Philippine Islands. Pop. 8221.

Medelpad, a district in the N. of Sweden, in Vesternorrland, bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia. Capital, Sundsvall.

Medemblik, mā'dĕm-bleek', a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuider Zee, 9 miles NW. of Enkhuisen. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Medenice, mā'dĕh-neet'sā, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 36 miles from Sambor, on the Letnienka.

Mederville, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 48 miles NW. of Dubuque.

Medesano, mā-dā-zā'no, a village of Italy, 10 miles SW. of Parma, on the Taro.

Medfield, a post-village in Medfield township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles SW. of Boston. It has manufactures of straw goods. The town is drained by the Charles River. Pop. in 1900, 2926.

Medford, a post-station of Desha co., Ark., 33 miles NW. of Arkansas City.

Medford, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., about 36 miles N. of Bangor. The town is intersected by the Piscataquis River. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Medford, a city of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Mystic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles NNW. of Boston. It has several parks and contains a number of historical buildings, including the Craddock House, dating from 1634. The city has large print-works, a rum-distillery, and manufactures of felt boots, woollen goods, chemicals, etc. Tufts College (Universalist), founded in 1852, is located here. Pop. in 1900, 18,244.

Medford, a post-village of Steele co., Minn., on the Strait River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles S. of Faribault. Pop. about 375.

Medford, a banking post-village in Medford township, Burlington co., N.J., on Haines Creek, about 7 miles S. by W. of Mount Holly, on the Pennsylvania and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs. It has large glass-works and cranberry-industries. Pop. about 1000; of the township in 1900, 1969.

Medford, a banking post-town of Grant co., Okla., 11 miles NNE. of Pondcreek, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Santa Fé Rs. Pop. in 1900, 551.

Medford, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Oregon, 6 miles E. of Jacksonville, on the Southern Pacific and the Rogue River Valley Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1791. It has distilling- and refining-industries.

Medford, a banking city, capital of Taylor co., Wis., on the Black River, near its source, and on the Wisconsin Central R., 67 miles NW. of Stevens Point. It has a foundry and machine-shop, manufactures of lumber, sash, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1758.

Medford, a township of Taylor co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1394.

Medford Center, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., on the Piscataquis River, about 40 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. 275.

Medgyes, mĕd'yĕsh (Ger. *Mediasch,* mā'de-ȧsh), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, 37 miles E. of Karlsburg. It has an interesting fortified church. It is an important centre of the wine trade. Pop. in 1900, 7955, the bulk of them German Protestants.

Media, mee'de-ą, in ancient geography, a country of Asia, bordering on the Caspian Sea, N. of Persia. It comprised the N. and W. provinces of modern Persia,—viz., Irak-Ajemi, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbaijan, with part of Luristan. Media formed part of the Assyrian Empire, rose to be an independent monarchy in the eighth century B.C., had a great share in the overthrow of the Assyrian monarchy towards the close of the seventh century B.C., and in the sixth century B.C. was merged in the Persian monarchy.

Media, a banking post-village of Henderson co., Ill., in a grain and stock region, 27 miles WSW. of Galesburg, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 275.

Media, a post-village of Douglas co., Kan. The banking point is Baldwin. Pop. 150.

Media, a banking post-borough and residential town, capital of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 14 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It contains a fine court-house, several collegiate institutions, and the Delaware County Institute of Science. Pop. in 1900, 3075. Elevation, 350 feet.

Mediana, mā-de-ā'nā, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 21 miles SSE. of Saragossa, on the Ginel.

Mediapolis, a banking post-town of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 725.

Medical Lake, a post-town of Spokane co., Wash., 10 miles WSW. of Spokane, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 516. It has salt-works.

Medicina, mā-de-chee'nā, a town of Italy, 15 miles E. of Bologna. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 12,000).

Medicine Bow, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 74 miles NNW. of Laramie.

Medicine Bow Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in Wyoming and Colorado. It extends from Long's Peak, Colo., northwestward into Wyoming. The North Fork of the Platte flows between these mountains and the main range (or "divide") of the Rocky Mountains. Among the highest peaks of the Medicine Bow Range are the Elk Mountain (11,511 feet) and Big Horn, which are in Wyoming. This range of mountains, which is extensively covered with forests of pine, forms the SW. boundary of the Laramie Plain.

Medicine Bow River rises in the mountains in the S. part of Wyoming, runs northwestward in Carbon co., and enters the North Fork of the Platte 30 miles NNE. of Rawlins. It is about 120 miles long.

Medicine Creek, Mo., rises in Mercer co. and enters the Grand River 10 miles SE. of Chillicothe. It is about 100 miles long.

Medicine Hat, a banking post-town and outport of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. and on the South Saskatchewan River, 660 miles W. of Winnipeg. It has coal-mines, gas-wells, and railroad machine-shops. Pop. in 1901, 1975.

Medicine Lodge, a banking city, capital of Barber co., Kan., on Medicine Lodge Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 45 miles SW. of Kingman. It is an important distributing centre. Pop. in 1900, 917.

Medicine (or **Sun**) **River,** Mont., rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs eastward, forms the N. boundary of Lewis and Clarke co., and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 10 miles above the Great Falls. It is about 150 miles long.

Medill, a post-village of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 60.

Medina, a river of England, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, entering the sea at Cowes Harbor. It is navigable to Newport, 4 miles inland.

Medina, mę-dee'nȧ (Arab. *Medinat en-Nebi,* mę-dee'nȧt ĕn nȧ'bee‘, "the Prophet's city;" anc. *Yathrib, Jathrippa,* or *Jatrippa*), a holy city of Arabia, in Hejaz, containing the tomb of Mohammed, 248 miles N. by W. of Mecca. Lat. 24° 57′ N.; lon. 39° 53′ E. It stands about 3000 feet above the sea-level, at the E. side of the mountains running parallel to the Red Sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall about 40 feet high, flanked by numerous towers, while on a rock at its NW. side stands the Castle. The houses are of stone and many of them betoken opulence and comfort. Beyond the walls of the city, W. and S., are suburbs consisting of low houses, yards, gardens, and plantations. The canal which supplies Medina with water from a valley a few miles to the S. is the greatest of its kind in Arabia.

The mosque of the Prophet (El-Haram), erected on the reputed spot where Mohammed died, stands at the E. side of the city, and, though on a smaller scale, it resembles that at Mecca. Great numbers make the pilgrimage to the Prophet's tomb, a considerable proportion of the Mecca pilgrims going on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be performed at any time of the year. The business of Medina is all done by the merchants of Yanbo (or Yembo), a port on the Red Sea, about 125 miles to the SW. The stationary population is assumed to be about 40,000. Entry into the city is permitted only to Mussulmans. The flight of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina, known as the Hejira, in the year 622, is the event from which the Mohammedan era is reckoned.

Medina, a city of Malta. See CITTÀ VECCHIA.

Medina, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 30 miles E. by S. of Bogotá.

Medina, a French station of west-central Africa, in Bambuk, on the left bank of the Senegal, in lat. 14° 21′ N., lon. 11° 30′ W. It is connected by rail with Kayes.

Medina, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 423 sq. m. It is drained by the Black and Rocky rivers and Chippewa Creek. Capital, Medina. Pop. in 1890, 21,742; in 1900, 21,958.

Medina, a southern county of Texas, has an area of 1284 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Hondo, bounded on the NE. by the Medina River, and also drained by Seco Creek. Capital, Hondo. Pop. in 1890, 5730; in 1900, 7783.

Medina, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Tiffin River, about 14 miles SW. of Adrian. Pop. about 225.

Medina, a post-station of Stevens co., Minn.

Medina, a banking post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 41 miles W. of Rochester. It has manufactures of iron, furniture, pumps, pipes, sinks, and general hardware. It has also fruit-evaporators, vinegar- and pickling-works, and quarries of "Medina" sandstone. The picturesque Medina Falls are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 4716.

Medina, a banking post-village of Stutsman co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Medina, a banking post-village, capital of Medina co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northern Ohio Rs., 20 miles W. by N. of Akron. It has bending-works and manufactures of foundry-products. Pop. in 1900, 2233.

Medina, a banking post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles S. of Milan. Pop. about 500.

Medina, a post-village of Bandera co., Tex. The banking point is Kerrville. Pop. about 100.

Medina, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1484.

Medina, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 12 miles W. of Appleton. Pop. 125.

Medinaceli, mȧ-dee'nȧ-thȧ'lee, a small town of Spain, province and 33 miles S. of Soria. It was a Moorish stronghold. It contains tombs of members of the family of La Cerda, dukes of Medinaceli.

Medina de las Torres, mȧ-dee'nȧ dȧ lȧs toR'rĕs, a town of Spain, 43 miles SSE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Medina del Campo, mȧ-dee'nȧ dĕl kȧm'po (anc. *Methimna Campestris*), a town and important railroad centre of Spain, in León, on the Zapardiel, 26 miles SSW. of Valladolid. It has a collegiate church. There are ruins attesting the former importance of this place, which once had over 50,000 inhabitants. It was at times a royal residence. Isabella the Catholic died here in 1504. The *campo* is one of the finest wheat regions of Europe. Pop. in 1900, 5971.

Medina de Pomar, mȧ-dee'nȧ dȧ po-maR', a small town of Spain, province and 38 miles NNE. of Burgos.

Medina de Rioseco, mȧ-dee'nȧ dȧ ree'o-sȧ'ko, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles NW. of Valladolid, on the Sequillo. Pop. in 1900, 5007. It was at one time an important centre of Spanish commerce.

Medina River, Tex., rises near the N. border of Bandera co. and unites with Salada Creek about 15 miles S. of San Antonio. The stream formed by this junction is the San Antonio River.

Medina-Sidonia, mȧ-dee'nȧ se-do'ne-ȧ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Sequillo River, province and 19 miles SE. of Cadiz. It stands picturesquely on the brow of a rocky eminence. It is an ancient town. Here is the ruined castle of the dukes of Medina-Sidonia. Pop. in 1900, 11,003.

Medinet-Abu. See MEDINET-HABU.

Medinet el-Fayum, mȧ-dee'nĕt ĕl fī-oom' (anc. *Crocodilop'olis,* afterwards *Arsin'oë*), a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Fayum, on the Bahr-Yusuf, 52 miles SSW. of Cairo, with which it is connected by rail. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. about 40,000.

Medinet-Habu, mĕ-dee'nĕt hȧ-boo', a locality on the Nile, opposite Karnak (the site of Thebes). Here are imposing remains of ancient Egyptian structures.

Mediolanum, the ancient name of MILAN.

Mediomatrici, the ancient name of METZ.

Mediterranean Sea (L. *Mare Internum* or *Mediterra'neum;* Fr. *Mer Méditerranée,* maiR mȧ'dee'tĕR'rȧ'nȧ'; Sp. *Mar Mediterráneo,* maR mȧ-de-tĕR-rȧ'nȧ-o; It. *Mare Mediterraneo,* mȧ'rȧ mȧ-de-tĕR-rȧ'nȧ-o; Ger. *Mittelmeer,* mit'tęl-maiR', or *Mittelländisches Meer,* mit'tęl-lĕn'dish-ęs maiR), a great inland sea, between lat. 30° 20′ and 45° 50′ N. and lon. 5° 30′ W. and 36° E., about 2200 miles long; breadth, from Venice to the shores of the Gulf of Sidra, 1050 miles. On the N. and NW. it washes the shores of Europe, on the S. those of Africa, and on the E. those of Asia. It communicates on the W. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and on the NE. with the Black Sea through the Sea of Marmora and the straits of Dardanelles and Bosporus. The Suez Canal affords communication between it and the Red Sea. It is very irregular in shape. By the projection of the S. part of Italy, and of Cape Bon in Africa, and the interposition of the island of Sicily, it is divided near its centre into two distinct and not very unequal E. and W. portions. In addition to these, the other important subdivisions are the Tyrrhenian (or Tuscan) Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Ionian Sea, and the Ægean Sea (or Grecian Archipelago). The largest gulfs are, on the shores of Europe, those of Lyons, Genoa, Taranto, Lepanto, Koron, Messenia, Kolokythia, Ægina, and Saloniki; on the shores of Asia, Adramyti, Smyrna, Adalia, and Iskanderun; on the shores of Africa, Sidra and Gabes. The largest and most important islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Isles in the W. division, and Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, the Ionian and Ægean islands, and Malta in the E. division. The principal rivers which discharge into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile; and through the Dardanelles it receives the waters of the Black Sea. The area of the basin is estimated to be about 1,100,000 sq. m. Between Cape Bon and the Sicilian coast, where the water is shallowest, the depth in places barely exceeds 30 fathoms, but in almost all other parts considerable, and even very great, depths are found, the average depth being assumed to be about 4500 feet. The greatest sounding thus far made in the western basin is 12,230 feet; in the eastern, S. of the western extremity of the Morea, 14,695 feet. Owing to the very narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the main ocean, there is very little tide, though in some places, as in the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, on parts of the African coast, etc., a rise of nearly (or more than) 6 feet sometimes occurs. Owing to loss of water through excessive evaporation and the fact that this deficiency is not made good by the discharge of fresh waters

into the basin, the salinity of the Mediterranean is greater than that of the Atlantic Ocean, and this disparity is progressively increasing, to which is added a lowering of the surface-level. Hence, there is a steady inflow of the lighter waters of the ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar. The surface waters of the Mediterranean, which are famed for their blue color and transparency, have at times a markedly high temperature, but below 190 fathoms, or somewhat lower than the mean depth of the Gibraltar passage, to the greatest depth, the temperature remains uniformly at 55°. The prevailing winds are from the SE. and SW. in spring and from the NE. and NW. during the rest of the year. They often blow suddenly and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Bora, in the Adriatic, and the burning Sirocco, from the African Desert. Waterspouts are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Italy (Vesuvius), in the Lipari Islands (Stromboli), in Sicily (Etna), and the Cyclades (island of Santorin). The Mediterranean abounds in fish and also furnishes fine coral and sponges.

The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them and with the Carthaginians. After the destruction of Carthage the Romans were sole masters of its shores. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Pisa, Genoa, and Venice were great maritime powers in the Mediterranean. At their close the Venetians almost monopolized its commerce.

Medixrun, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ridgway. Pop. about 300.

Medjerda, a river of north Africa. See MEJERDA.

Medjidje, med'jeed'jà', or **Medjidia,** a small town of Rumania, in the S. part of the Dobrudja, on the railway from Bucharest to Kustendje.

Medley, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va., 26 miles S. of Keyser.

Medo, mà'do, a small island of Brazil, in the Bay of São Marcos, state and 4 miles W. of Maranhão.

Medo, a post-hamlet of Blue Earth co., Minn., 80 miles SSW. of St. Paul.

Médoc, mà'dok', an old district of France, along the Garonne. It now forms the NW. part of the department of Gironde. It is famous for its wines.

Medoc, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 16 miles NW. of Carthage. Pop. 100.

Medomak, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Damariscotta. Pop. about 250.

Medon, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 11 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. 150.

Medora, a banking post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 20 miles N. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Medora, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 86 miles E. of Vincennes. It has flouring-mills. Pop. about 600.

Medora, a post-station of Warren co., Iowa.

Medora, a post-hamlet, capital of Billings co., N.Dak., on the Little Missouri River and on the Northern Pacific R., 155 miles W. by N. of Bismarck. Pop. about 30.

Meduana, the Latin name of MAYENNE.

Medunta, the Latin name of MANTES-SUR-SEINE.

Medusa, me-doo'sa, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., about 25 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Meduxnikeag, me-dŭx'ne-kĕg, a broad, rapid river running into the St. John a few miles above Woodstock, New Brunswick. It takes its rise in the state of Maine.

Medvedjy-Ostrova, mĕd-vĕd'jee os-tro'và ("Bear Islands"), two groups of islands in Asiatic Russia; one in Bering Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma River.

Medvieditsa, mĕd-ve-à'dit-så, a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left, 15 miles below the influx of the Khoper.

Medway, a river of England, rises by several branches in Surrey, Sussex, and Kent cos. and joins the Thames at Sheerness, above which it forms a great and important estuary extending to Rochester. It is navigable to Penshurst.

Medway, a small river of Georgia, which enters the Atlantic Ocean 25 miles S. by W. of Savannah.

Medway, or **Port Medway,** a river of Nova Scotia, takes its rise in Queens co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean through the harbor of Port Medway. Length, about 100 miles.

Medway, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, about 64 miles NNE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Medway, a post-village in Medway township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles SW. of Boston. The town has manufactures of cassimeres, wadding, and straw goods. Pop. in 1900, 2761; of the village, about 1350.

Medway, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. by W. of Albany. Pop. 200.

Medway, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 14 miles NE. of Dayton and 1 mile W. of the Mad River. Pop. about 400.

Medybemps, Washington co., Me. See MEDDYBEMPS.

Medyn, mà'din', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles NNW. of Kaluga, on the Medynka. Pop. about 4000.

Meeden, mà'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles NW. of Delfzijl.

Meehan, a post-station of Portage co., Wis., 5 miles W. of Plover.

Meeker, a county in the central part of Minnesota. Area, 613 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crow River or its North Fork. Capital, Litchfield. Pop. in 1890, 15,456; in 1900, 17,753.

Meeker, a banking post-town, capital of Rio Blanco co., Colo., about 48 miles NW. of Glenwood Springs. Pop. in 1900, 507. Coal is mined near here.

Meeker, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Meeker, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., about 18 miles NW. of Milwaukee.

Meekers Grove, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., 18 miles NE. of Dubuque, Iowa.

Meeksville, a post-station of Wilson co., N.C.

Meeme, a post-village in Meeme township (town), Manitowoc co., Wis., about 35 miles NNE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1482; of the village, about 150.

Meerane, mà'rà'nẹh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W. of Chemnitz. It has important manufactures of woollen stuffs, bombazines, and silk and cotton goods. Pop. in 1900, 23,797.

Meeraugspitze, or **Meeraugen Spitze,** a summit of the High Tátra, Carpathian mountains of Hungary. Height, 8210 feet. It commands a superb panorama.

Meerbeke, mâR'bà'kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 22 miles SSE. of Ghent.

Meerendre, mà'rônd'r' or mà'rẽn-drẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles WNW. of Ghent.

Meerhout, maiR'hŏwt', a village of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, 15 miles SE. of Turnhout. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Meerle, maiR'lẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles NE. of Antwerp, on the Marck.

Meersburg, maiRs'bŏŏRG, a town of Baden, 5 miles ENE. of Constance, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. about 2000.

Meerssen, maiRs'sẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 4 miles NE. of Maestricht. Pop. about 5000. Here, in 870, Louis the German and Charles the Bald concluded a treaty by which the bulk of Lorraine was secured to Germany.

Meerut, mee'rŭt, or **Mirat,** a town of British India, capital of a division and district of its own name, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 35 miles NE. of Delhi, on an affluent of the Ganges. It is an unattractive town, but has many remains attesting former magnificence. It is the seat of Meerut College. It is noted as the place where the Sepoy mutiny first broke out. Pop. in 1901, 118,642.

Meeteetse, a banking post-village of Bighorn co., Wyo., 98 miles SE. of Red Lodge, Mont. Pop. about 250.

Meetingcreek, a post-station of Hardin co., Ky.

Meeting Street, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C.

Megalokastron, a city of Crete. See CANDIA.

Megalopolis, an ancient city of Arcadia, founded by Epaminondas in 370 B.C. as the capital of the Arcadian confederacy. It lay on both banks of the Helisson. On its site is the little town of Megalopolis (or Sinano). Remains of the ancient city have recently been exhumed, the most precious of which are those of the theatre.

Meganisi, mà-gà-nee'see, one of the Ionian Islands, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles.

Megantic, a lake of Quebec, about 40 miles SE. of Sherbrooke. Length, 16 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. This lake gives rise to the Chaudière River.

Megantic, a county in the E. part of Quebec, adjoining the co. of Beauce. In this county are Lakes St. Francis and William. Capital, Leeds.

Megara (Gr. Μέγαρα), a town of Greece, nomarchy of Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina opposite Salamis, 21 miles W. of Athens. Pop. about 6500. It is on the site of the ancient city of the

same name, the capital of Megaris, and the colonizer of Byzantium.

Megaspe'leon, the largest and most important monastery in Achaia, 5 miles N. of Kalavrita. It is one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece and occupies a vast cavern in an almost inaccessible rock above 300 feet in height. Ibrahim Pasha besieged this convent in July, 1827, but was repulsed with a loss of several thousand men. It has about 180 monks and a picture of the Virgin, resorted to in pilgrimage.

Megen, mā'ghĕn, a small town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse, 15 miles NE. of Bois-le-Duc.

Mégève, mĕh-zhaiv', a small town of France, Haute-Savoie, 5 miles S. of Sallanches. Elevation, 3690 feet.

Megid'do, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine, on the plain of Esdraelon, near the SE. end of Mount Carmel. Here, about 609 B.C., Josiah, king of Judah, was overwhelmed by the army of Necho, king of Egypt.

Megna, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, rises 40 miles NW. of Dacca and, in about lat. 23° 25' N., joins the united Brahmaputra and Ganges, to which it gives its own name for the rest of the course. It is navigable at all seasons for the largest river steamers, but has a violent bore. See BRAHMAPUTRA.

Mehádia, mĕ'hā'de'ŏh', a town of Hungary, 15 miles N. of Orsova. Pop. in 1900, 2497. The Baths of Mehádia, or Hercules Baths (Hercules-Fürdö), near this town, picturesquely situated on the Cerna, near the western end of the Transylvanian Alps, not far from the Iron Gates of the Danube, were known to the Romans and are annually frequented by many visitors. The thermal waters have a temperature of 125°–145°. Elevation, 485 feet.

Mehallet el-Kebir, mā-hāl'lĕt ĕl ke-beer', or **Mehala el-Kebir,** mā-hā'lā ĕl ke-beer', a town of Lower Egypt, in Gharbiyeh, 45 miles SW. of Damietta. It is a commercial town and has manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1897, 31,100. It is connected by rail with Damietta.

Mehama, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Oregon.

Mehdia, mĕh'de-ā, **Mahadiah,** mā-hā'de'ā, or **Mehedia,** called also **Afrikiah,** a town of Tunis, 115 miles SSE. of the city of Tunis, on the Mediterranean. It has considerable trade by sea. Pop. about 5000.

Mehediah, mĕh-hę-dee'ā, or **Mammorah,** mām'-mo-rā, a seaport of Morocco, on the Sebu, 1 mile from its mouth and 21 miles NE. of Rabat.

Meherrin, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va.

Meherrin River rises near the E. border of Charlotte co., Va., enters Hertford co., N.C., and about 5 miles N. of Winton it unites with the Nottoway River to form the Chowan. Length, 160 miles.

Mehlis, mā'lis, a town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 20 miles S. of Gotha. It has manufactures of various kinds of metallic wares, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4799.

Mehlsack, mail'zāk, a town of East Prussia, 37 miles SSW. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4152.

Mehlville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Mehoop'any, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Mehoopany township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 44 miles NNW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township in 1900, 794; of the village, about 400.

Mehoopany (or **Mahoopeny**) **Creek,** Pa., enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

Mehoopany Mountain, Pa., in the W. part of Wyoming co., near Mehoopany Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. It consists properly of two portions,—Big Mehoopany, near the SW., and Little Mehoopany, in the NW. part of the county.

Mehrand, mĕh-rānd', written also **Merend** and **Marand,** a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 40 miles ESE. of Khoi.

Mehun, mā'ŭN', a town of France, in Cher, 9 miles NW. of Bourges. Pop. in 1901, 5581, largely engaged in the manufacture of porcelain and textiles. It has a castle in which Charles VII. starved himself to death.

Meiaponte, Brazil. See PYRENOPOLIS.

Meicauayán, mā-kŏw-ā-yān', a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 8119.

Meiden, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 4½ miles from St. Luc. Elevation, 5900 feet.

Meiderich, mī'dęr-ĭk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, a short distance N. of Duisburg. It is an important seat of the iron- and steel-industry. Pop. in 1900, 33,690.

Meidling, mīd'ling, ÖBER, o'bęr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tęr, formerly two contiguous villages of Austria, in the southwestern outskirts of Vienna. They are now within the corporate limits of the metropolis.

Meigle, mee'g'l, a village of Scotland, co. and 21 miles NNE. of Perth.

Meigs, mĕgz, a county in the S. part of Ohio, borders on Kentucky. Area, 435 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which also forms part of the southern boundary, and it is partly drained by Leading and Shade creeks. Bituminous coal and salt are abundantly developed. Capital, Pomeroy. Pop. in 1890, 20,813; in 1900, 28,620.

Meigs, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 210 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Tennessee River, which the Hiawassee River enters at the SW. extremity of this county. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890, 6930; in 1900, 7491.

Meigs, a banking post-town of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 18 miles (direct) NNW. of Thomasville. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Meigs, a post-station of Morgan co., Ohio.

Meigs Creek, Ohio, enters the Muskingum River in Morgan co.

Meigsville, a post-township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 1078.

Meije, mązh, a summit of the Ecrins group of the Dauphiné Alps, France. Height, 13,080 feet.

Meiklejohn Pass, in Alaska, between the Copper and Tanana basins. It lies between Tok River and Wagner Lake.

Meilen, mī'lęn, a village and commune of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zürich, canton and 8 miles SE. of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 3252. It has important silk- and wine-industries.

Meilhan, mā'lôN', a commune of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles W. of Marmande.

Meillant, mā'yôN', a commune of France, in Cher, 20 miles SSE. of Bourges.

Meina, mā'nā, a village and resort of northern Italy, on Lago Maggiore.

Mei-nam, a river of Asia. See MENAM.

Meinberg, mīn'bĕRG, a village and watering-place of Germany, in Lippe.

Meinerzhagen, mīn'ĕrts-hā'gęn, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Altena. Pop. about 3000.

Meinhard, a post-village of Chatham co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. 100.

Meiningen, mī'ning-ęn, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 38 miles ENE. of Fulda. It is well built. Its chief attraction is the beautiful park known as the English Garden. The principal buildings are the ducal palace, containing a picture-gallery, library, etc., the town-hall, and the theatre, which is noted throughout Europe for the excellence of its performances. Brewing, the manufacture of textiles, and book-printing are carried on, but the industries are not important. Pop. in 1900, 14,518.

Mei-Omid, mā'o-meed', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 35 miles E. of Shahrud.

Meire, mī'rĕh or mair, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles SE. of Ghent.

Meiregrove, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., 5 miles S. of Melrose. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Meirelbeke, mī'rę̆l-bā'kĕh, or **Meerlebeke,** mair'-lĕh-bā'kĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles S. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Meiringen, mī'ring-ęn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 39 miles SE. of Bern, on the Aar. It is a station on the Brünig railway and the chief village of the Haslithal. It has various industries, especially in woodwork. Pop. in 1900, 3078. Near by are the falls of Reichenbach. Elevation, 1968 feet.

Meisenheim, mī'zęn-hīme', a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 45 miles S. of Coblenz. It has an old castle.

Meiserville, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Middleburg. Pop. 100.

Meissen, mīs'sęn, a town of Saxony, picturesquely situated on the Elbe, 15 miles NW. of Dresden. On the Schlossberg (Castle Hill), 160 feet above the city, are the cathedral and the Albrechtsburg. The former, the erection of which was begun in the thirteenth century, is a handsome pile with an elegant open-work spire, many fine monuments and tombs of Saxon rulers, and a noteworthy altar-piece. The Albrechtsburg, which for a century and a half previous to 1863 was the seat of the electoral, and later royal, porcelain-factory, contains fine modern frescoes. At the Fürstenschule Gellert and Lessing were students. Meissen has long been famous for its porcelain, the first factory for its manufacture in Europe, established to utilize the invention of Böttger, having been removed hither from Dresden in 1710. This establishment, now the royal porcelain-factory where the famous Dresden china is produced, situated in the valley of the Triebisch, a little stream, which here joins the Elbe, employs

over 700 persons. In addition there are several other factories for the manufacture of procelain, foundries, machine-shops, textile mills, and manufactures of sewing-machines, pianos, furniture, etc. The town is in a fruit-growing district. Pop. in 1900 (including Cölln), 20,123. Meissen arose in the tenth century as the seat of margraves who had to contend with the Slavic tribes of the region. In 1123 the margraviate of Meissen (Misnia) passed into the possession of the house of Wettin, which in the course of the next 300 years extended its sway over a large part of the present kingdom of Saxony, as well as over Thuringia. In 1423 Frederick the Warlike, margrave of Meissen, acquired the territories of Saxe-Wittenberg and was made one of the seven imperial electors. The name of Saxony was henceforth extended to the Misnian territories.

Mejerda, mĕd-jĕr'dȧ (anc. *Bag'radas*), a river of Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and, after a NE. course of nearly 300 miles, enters the Gulf of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, 24 miles N. of Tunis.

Méjico. See Mexico.

Mejillones, mȧ-heel-yo'nĕs, or **Mejillones del Sur,** a maritime town of Antofagasta province, Chile, 38 miles (direct) N. of Antofagasta, with which it has rail-connection. The harbor is large, is well protected, and has good anchorage, and is one of the ports for the important silver-mines of Caracoles. In the vicinity are extensive beds of guano. Mejillones was ceded by Bolivia to Chile in 1882.—In Tarapacá province is Mejillones del Norte, 25 miles from Iquique, ceded by Peru in 1883. It ships saltpetre.

Mekines, mĕk'ę-nĕz, sometimes written **Mekinez, Meknas,** or **Mequinez,** a city of Morocco, province and 34 miles WSW. of Fez. Pop. 60,000 (?). It stands in a fertile valley, is large, better built than Morocco, and has a palace considered the finest in Morocco, which is often the residence of the emperor.

Mekinock, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles NW. of the town of Grand Forks. Pop. about 200.

Mekka. See Mecca.

Meklong, mȧ-klong', a town of Siam, at the confluence of the Meklong River with the W. estuarine arm of the Menam, 40 miles SW. of Bangkok. The region about it furnishes much salt.

Mekong, mȧ'kong' (or **Cambo'dia**), **River,** one of the principal rivers of southeastern Asia, rises in Tibet (where it has the name of Lan-tsang-kiang), intersects the Chinese province of Yun-nan, traverses the Shan country, Laos, and Cambodia, and enters the China Sea by numerous mouths in Cochin China, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° 40′ E. It constitutes the greater part of the boundary between Siam and French Indo-China. Its upper course is in a valley running parallel with that of the Yang-tse-kiang, from which it is separated by a narrow ridge. It receives numerous tributaries, but none of any very great extent. At Pnom-penh, in about lat. 11° 30′ N., it sends an arm to the Tonlé-Sap (or Bien-hoa, the "Great Lake"). Total length, about 2600 miles. Throughout most of its course navigation is obstructed by rapids. It is at all seasons navigable for large vessels to Pnom-penh, about 200 miles from the sea.

Mekran, mĕk'rȧn', a maritime district of Beluchistan and southeastern Persia, bordering on the Indian Ocean. It is a wild plateau region and suffers severely from drought. It is divided into petty districts under separate chiefs. Chief town, Kej.

Mekusuky, a post-station of the Seminole Nation, I.T.

Mel, a commune of Italy, 9 miles SW. of Belluno, on the Piave.

Melada, mȧ-lȧ'dȧ, an island of Austria-Hungary, coast of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 15 miles WNW. of Zara.

Melakuri, mȧ-lȧ-koo'ree, a town of western Africa, French Sudan, on a river of the same name, about 68 miles N. by E. of Free Town, Sierra Leone. It stands at the highest point to which the river is navigable.

Mel'ane'sia (from Gr. μέλας, "black," and νῆσος, "island"), a name applied by some geographers to Australasia, but in a more restricted sense the collective designation of those islands of Oceania which lie between the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn and between Papua and the Fiji group (Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, etc.). The aboriginal tribes are mostly of the black or negrillo race, a branch of the Papuan division.

Melara, mȧ-lȧ'rȧ, a village of Italy, province of Rovigo, district of Massa Superiore.

Melawi el-Arish, a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 183 miles by rail S. by W. of Cairo. Pop. about 10,000.

Melay, mẹh-lȧ', a commune of France, in Sâone-et-Loire, arrondissement of Charolles.

Melazgerd, mȧ-lȧz-ghĕrd', or **Manzikert,** a village of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles SE. of Erzerum, on the Euphrates. Under the name of Manavazagerd the place was an important town of ancient Armenia.

Melazzo, mȧ-lȧt'so, a village of Italy, about 3 miles S. of Acqui.

Melazzo, a town of Sicily. See Milazzo.

Melbern, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 5 miles WSW. of Bryan. Pop. 175.

Melbourne, mĕl'bŭrn, a small town of England, co. and 8 miles SSE. of Derby. It is noted for its market gardens.

Melbourne, mĕl'burn, the capital of the British colony of Victoria, southeastern Australia, on the Yarra-Yarra, 8 miles from its mouth, at the head of Port Philip. Lat. of observatory 37° 49′ 53″ S.; lon. 144° 58′ 32″ E. It was officially founded and named in 1837. The river is accessible for vessels drawing 22 feet of water, but some of the largest ships anchor at Hobson's Bay, near the mouth of the harbor, to which (at Port Melbourne) there is now a railway direct from Melbourne, with two piers projecting into deep water. There are large docks, ship-repairing yards, foundries, etc., along the river. The town is chiefly laid out on the right bank of the river, which is crossed by several bridges. It has been a municipality since 1842. South Melbourne and several other wards have branched off into separate municipalities. Among the city's most prominent buildings are the houses of parliament, treasury, law-courts, the public library (with upward of 300,000 volumes), the town-hall, stock-exchange, exhibition-buildings, the royal and other theatres, opera-house, etc. Its educational and scientific institutions comprise a university (with Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges), zoological and botanical gardens, museum of natural history, and observatory. Melbourne is the most important city and the greatest emporium of trade in Australia. The chief exports include gold, wool, cereals and flour, hides, skins, and leather, live-stock, frozen meat, and butter. The city has steam, rail, and telegraph communication with the chief towns of Victoria and the adjoining colonies. It is the see of an Anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Mean temperature, Jan., 73.4°; July, 55.4°. Pop. of the city proper in 1881, 65,860, or including suburbs, 282,907; in 1901 (city proper), 68,853; or as "Greater Melbourne" (with suburbs), 490,896.

Melbourne, a banking post-town, capital of Izard co., Ark., about 110 miles N. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Melbourne, a banking post-town of Brevard co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Melbourne, a banking city of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 13 miles SW. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Melbourne, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 95.

Melbourne, a post-village of Harrison co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. The banking point is Gilman City. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Melbourne, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Glencoe.

Melbourne, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, 25 miles NNW. of Sherbrooke. A bridge spans the St. Francis at this point, connecting Melbourne and Richmond East. Pop. about 300.

Melbourne Island, in the Pacific Ocean, forms, with Bedford and Minto islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago.

Melbourne, Mount, a mountain summit of Antarctica, on Victoria Land, in about lat. 74° 25′ S., assumed to have an altitude of about 7200 feet. It is probably an extinct volcano.

Melbourne Ridge, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, 9 miles SW. of Melbourne.

Melchthal, mĕlK'tȧl, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, SE. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch River.

Melcombe-Regis. See Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.

Meldal, mĕl'dȧl, a village of Norway, 35 miles SW. of Trondhjem. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Melden, mĕl'dęn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles SSW. of Ghent.

Meldi, a Latin name of Meaux.

Meldola, mĕl'do-lȧ, a small town of central Italy, 7 miles S. of Forlì.

Meldorf, mĕl'dorF, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the North Sea, 53 miles NW. of Hamburg. In the Middle

Ages it was the chief town of Ditmarsch. Pop. in 1900, 3803.

Meldrim, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Central of Georgia R., 17 miles NW. of Savannah.

Meldrum, Old, Scotland. See OLD MELDRUM.

Meleda, mĕl'ä-dä (anc. *Mel'ita*), an island of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, 19 miles WNW. of Ragusa. Greatest length, 23 miles; mean breadth, not more than 2 miles. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, mostly of an arid appearance, and intersected by numerous fertile valleys. The harbor of Palazzo (Porto Palazzo), on the N. side, is one of the best on the Dalmatian coast.

Melegnano, mä-lĕn-yä'no, formerly **Marignano,** mä-rĭn-yä'no, a town of Italy, 10 miles SE. of Milan. It is noted for the victory gained here in 1515 by Francis I. of France over the Swiss auxiliaries of the duke of Milan. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6666.

Melena del Sur, mä-lä'nä dĕl soor, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 37 miles by rail SSE. of Havana. It raises stock and sugar-cane. Pop. in 1899, 5016.

Melencze, mĕl'ĕn'tsĕ', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 28 miles NE. of Peterwardein.

Melenki, mĕ-lĕn'kee, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles SSE. of Vladimir. Pop. in 1897, 8904.

Melfi, mĕl'fee, a town of Italy, in the province of Potenza, on a volcanic peak, the Monte Vulture, overlooking the Plain of Capitanata, 34 miles S. of Foggia. It has a castle dating from Norman times and a mediæval cathedral. Melfi was a place of great importance under the Normans. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,649.

Melford, or **Long Melford,** a village of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, 3 miles N. of Sudbury. It is beautifully situated and has a fine church.

Melgaço, mĕl-gä'so, the northernmost town of Portugal, 38 miles NE. of Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress. Pop. about 2000.

Melgaço, mĕl-gä'so, a town of Brazil, state and 168 miles SW. of Pará.

Melgar, a town of Colombia, in Tolima, 40 miles SW. of Bogotá. Pop. about 6000.

Melgar de Fernamental, mĕl-gar' dä fĕr-nä-mĕn-tal', a town of Spain, province and 28 miles WNW. of Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Melghigh, Algeria. See MELRHIRH.

Meliana, mä-le-ä'nä, a village of Spain, province and about 3 miles from Valencia.

Melilla, mä-leel'yä, or **Mlila,** mlee'lä, a seaport town and commercial port (since 1902) on the N. coast of Morocco, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35° 20′ N.; lon. 3° W. The citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns and is garrisoned. Pop. in 1900, 10,182 (including the garrison of about 1000).

Melilli, mĕl-eel'lee, a town of Sicily, 35 miles NW. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 6462.

Melinda, a seaport of east Africa. See MALINDI.

Meling', or **Miling,** a chain of mountains in the S. part of China, 200 miles N. of Canton.

Melipilla, mä-le-peel'yä, a town of Chile, province and 30 miles SW. of Santiago, on the Maipo. Pop. about 4300.

Mélisey, mä'lee'zä', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 7 miles NNE. of Lure.

Melissa, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 37 miles N. of Dallas. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. 260.

Melita, the ancient name of MELEDA.

Melita, the ancient name of MALTA.

Melita, a banking post-village and outport (under the jurisdiction of Brandon) of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 550.

Melitene. See MALATIA.

Melito, mä-lee'to, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria.

Melito, a village of Italy, province of Naples, district of Casoria.

Melitopol, mä-le-to'pol, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 miles NNE. of Simferopol. It is a modern place. Pop. in 1897, 15,120.

Melitota, a post-village of Kent co., Md. Pop. 60.

Melk, or **Mölk,** a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 miles W. of Sankt Pölten. It is situated at the foot of a granite height, on which is a Benedictine abbey. This, one of the wealthiest establishments of the kind, dates from 1089. Its church is a splendid edifice and the abbey library contains 60,000 volumes. Pop. about 2250.

Melks'ham, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, 10 miles ESE. of Bath. Pop. in 1901, 2450.

Mella, mĕl'lä, a river of northern Italy, joins the Oglio 12 miles NE. of Cremona. Length, 50 miles.

Melle, mĕl'leh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 4 miles SE. of Ghent, on the Scheldt.

Melle, mĕll (L. *Metallum*), a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles ESE. of Niort. It contains two twelfth-century churches, that of St. Hilaire with some interesting sculptures. There is a large trade in mules. Pop. in 1901, 3026.

Melle, mĕl'leh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles ESE. of Osnabrück, on the Else. Pop. about 3000.

Mellen, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 26 miles SE. by S. of Ashland. It has saw-mills, a tannery, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Mellenville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Boston and Albany R., 9 miles E. by N. of Hudson. It has a paper-mill and a manufactory of knit goods. Pop. about 550.

Melleray, mel'le-rä, a post-station of Dubuque co., Iowa, 12 miles SW. of Dubuque. Here is a Trappist abbey.

Mel'lette', a banking post-village of Spink co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles N. of Redfield. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Mellie, a post-village of Lake co., Minn. The banking point is Two Harbors. Pop. 150.

Mellika, mĕl-lee'kä, a walled town in the Algerian Sahara, on the Wady-Mzab, 3 miles S. of Gardaia.

Mellingen, mĕl'ling-ĕn, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 1 mile S. of Baden, on the Reuss.

Mellott, a banking post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 15 miles E. of Covington. Pop. about 550.

Mellow, a village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Easton. Pop. 100.

Mellow Valley, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., about 75 miles NNE. of Montgomery.

Mellrichstadt, mĕll'rĭk-stätt', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 48 miles NNE. of Würzburg. It has a great malting establishment. Pop. about 2000.

Melmore, mel-mōr', a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on an affluent of the Sandusky River, 8 miles SSE. of Tiffin. Pop. 200.

Melnik, mĕl'nik, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 21 miles N. of Prague. It has several interesting old structures and is noted for its wine and apricots. Pop. in 1900, 4927, mostly Czechs.

Melnik, a town of Turkey, 55 miles NE. of Saloniki. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Melo, mä'lo, a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Cerro Largo, 200 miles NE. of Montevideo, in lat. 32° 35′ S. Pop. 6000.

Melocheville (Fr. pron. mĕh-losh-vil'), or **Teohante,** tä'o'hänt', a post-village of Beauharnois co., Quebec, at the outlet of the Beauharnois Canal in Lake St. Louis, 30 miles SW. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Melodunum, the ancient name of MELUN.

Melones, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Angels Camp. Pop. about 200.

Meloria, mä-lo're-ä, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Italy, 4 miles W. of Leghorn. Near here in 1284 the Genoese overwhelmed the Pisan fleet.

Melos (Gr. Μῆλος), or **Milo,** mee'lo, an island of Greece, one of the Cyclades, in the SW. part of the group. Area, about 60 sq. m. It is divided into two peninsular portions by a deep bay on the N. side, which affords one of the best harbors in this part of the Mediterranean. The island is mountainous and of volcanic origin. The highest peak, Mount St. Elias (Hagios Ilias), rises to a height of 2540 feet. Sulphur is found in large quantities and there are hot mineral springs. Obsidian occurs abundantly and was a source of wealth in ancient times. The principal town is Plaka, on the N. side, near the site of the ancient Melos. Among the remains of ancient art which have been found on the island is the Venus of Milo, in the Louvre, discovered in 1820. Valuable finds of prehistoric antiquities have been discovered at Phylakopi. Pop. in 1896, 5310. Anti-Melos (Anti-Milo) is a small islet 6 miles to the NW. The eparchy of Melos has a pop. of about 13,000.

Melozi, or **Melozikakat,** a river of Alaska, a northern tributary of the Yukon River, below the Koyukuk.

Melres, mĕl'rĕs, a small town of Portugal, 12 miles E. of Oporto, on the Douro.

Melrhirh, or **Melghigh,** a depressed salt lake or basin of Algeria, in the department of Constantine and in the Saharan region, 65 miles S. by E. of Biskra. It lies about 63 feet below the Mediterranean and represents the former extension westward of the Gulf of Gabes.

Mel'rose', a town of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 11 miles NNW. of Jedburgh. Here are the beautiful ruins of Melrose Abbey. What now remains is the greater part of the church of that famous Cistercian establishment. The erection of this edifice was begun in the

early part of the fourteenth century. About 3 miles distant is Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott. Pop. in 1901, 2195.

Melrose, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 4 miles SE. of Oakland. It has manufactures of blasting-fuse.

Melrose, a village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles NE. of Hartford. Pop. 90.

Melrose, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on Santa Fé Lake, 9 miles SE. of Waldo. Pop. 260.

Melrose, a post-station of Lowndes co., Ga.

Melrose, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., about 28 miles S. of Paris. Pop. about 150.

Melrose, a banking post-town of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 15 miles SW. of Albia. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Melrose, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan. The banking point is Baxter Springs or Columbus. Pop. 120.

Melrose, a village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 80.

Melrose, a city of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles N. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, and rubbers. Pop. in 1900, 12,962.

Melrose, a banking city of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River and on the Great Northern R., 34 miles W. by N. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 1768. It is a shipping point for grain and flour.

Melrose, a post-station of St. Louis co., Mo., 30 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Melrose, a banking post-village of Silverbow co., Mont., on the Oregon Short Line, 39 miles SW. by S. of Butte. Ores of gold, silver, lead, and copper are mined in this region. Pop. about 250.

Melrose, a station within the city limits of New York, 6 miles N. of the New York Central and Hudson River R. terminus.

Melrose, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Fitchburg R., 8½ miles N. of Troy. Pop. 300.

Melrose, a post-station of Robeson co., N.C.

Melrose, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Paulding. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Melrose, a post-station of Morgan co., Tenn.

Melrose, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., 75 miles E. by S. of Palestine.

Melrose, a post-station of Rockingham co., Va.

Melrose, a post-village in Melrose township (town), Jackson co., Wis., on Douglas Creek, near the Black River, 6 miles NE. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1532; of the village, about 200.

Melrose, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the St. Mary's River, 88 miles from Shubenacadie. Pop. 120.

Melrose, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 6 miles NE. of Shannonville.

Melrose, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Sackville, 28 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Melrose Highlands, Middlesex co., Mass., a village and independent post-station of Melrose, of which city it forms a part, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of silver-ware and leather. Pop. about 4000.

Melrose Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 11 miles W. of Chicago. It has steel-works, etc. The banking point is Maywood. Pop. in 1900, 2592.

Mels, mĕls, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 1½ miles SW. of Sargans. On a neighboring hill stands the old castle of Nidberg. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Melsele, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 27 miles NE. by E. of Ghent.

Melsungen, mĕl'zŏŏng-ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Fulda, 13 miles S. of Cassel. It has remains of old fortifications, an interesting mediæval church, an old town-hall, and a castle. Pop. in 1900, 3638.

Meltham, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles SSW. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 5000.

Melton-Mowbray (mō'bree), a town of England, in Leicestershire, on the navigable Wreke, 14 miles ENE. of Leicester. It is the centre of a great fashionable hunting region. It has a handsome cruciform church. The town is noted for the manufacture of pork pies and Stilton cheese. There are iron-ore quarries and smelting furnaces. An important cattle market is held here. Pop. in 1901, 7454.

Meltons, a post-station of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 73 miles NW. of Richmond.

Meltons Mill, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., about 40 miles NE. of Montgomery.

Meltonsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., 40 miles SE. of Huntsville.

Meltonville, a banking post-village of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 80.

Meltzer, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Melun, mĕh-lŭn' (anc. *Melodu'num*), a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, on both banks of the Seine and on an island in the river, 27 miles SSE. of Paris. It has interesting mediæval churches and a handsome Renaissance town-hall. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 10,662; of the commune, 13,059.

Melvale, a village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 5 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a distillery. Pop. about 350.

Melvern, or **Malvern,** a banking city of Osage co., Kan., on the Osage River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., about 48 miles S. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 469.

Melvern Square, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the S. side of the North Mountains, 4 miles from Wilmot.

Melville, a post-station of Pickens co., Ga.

Melville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 5 miles NW. of Alton.

Melville, a banking post-town of St. Landry parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 517.

Melville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 32 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 225.

Melville, a post-township of Alamance co., N.C., about 44 miles NW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 1495.

Melville, Cape Colony. See KNYSNA.

Melville Bay, an inlet of northwestern Greenland, included between Red Head and Cape York and forming the NE. head of Baffin Bay. It is crossed by the parallel of 76° N. lat. It receives many Greenland glaciers and is largely blocked with stationary and floating ice. Among its numerous islands are Meteorite, Bushnan, Heilprin, and Balgoni.

Melville Island, an island off the coast of northern Australia, in lat. 11° 28′ S., lon. 131° E. Length, 70 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

Melville Island, the largest of the Parry Islands, in Arctic America, separated from Prince Patrick Island by Fitzwilliam Strait. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, who wintered here in 1819–20.

Melville Land, the name given to one of the landmasses lying immediately N. of Greenland, from which it is separated by Peary Strait or Channel. It is largely free of snow and ice.

Melville Peninsula, in Northern Canada, within the Arctic Circle, has Boothia Gulf on the W., Fury and Hecla Strait on the N., and Fox Channel on the E. It is 250 miles long and 100 miles in breadth.

Melvin, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Shubuta, Miss. Pop. 100.

Melvin, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 92 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Melvin, a banking post-village of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. about 50.

Melvin, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 200.

Melvina, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis.

Melvine, a post-hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., about 50 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Melvin Hill, a post-station of Polk co., N.C.

Melvin Mills, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., 25 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 60.

Melvin Village, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on Lake Winnepesaukee, about 40 miles NNE. of Concord. Pop. 160.

Mélykút, mā'koot' ("deep well"), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 110 miles S. by E. of Budapest.

Melzo, mĕl'zo, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles ENE. of Milan.

Membrilla, mĕm-breel'yȧ, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Membrio, mĕm-bree'-o, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 37 miles WNW. of Cáceres.

Memel, a river of Prussia. See NIEMEN.

Memel, mā'mĕl, a seaport of Prussia, the northernmost town of the German Empire, situated at the N. end of the Kurisches Haff, a lagoon of the Baltic, 72 miles NE. of Königsberg, close to the Russian frontier. It has a spacious harbor which is defended by a fort. The town contains a school of navigation. It is the seat of an active commerce. Great quantities of lumber and other products of western Russia (Lithuania) are shipped from Memel. There are manufactures of machinery, chemicals, etc. Iron-founding, ship-building, and brewing are carried on and there are lime- and brick-kilns. Pop. in 1900, 20,174.

Memleben, mĕm'lā'ben, a village of Prussian Saxony, district of Merseburg, circle of Eckartsberga. It has remains of an interesting church, which belonged to a celebrated mediæval Benedictine abbey.

Memmate, the Latin name of MENDE.

Memmingen, mĕm'ming-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on a tributary of the Iller, 43 miles SW. of Augsburg. It is still partly enclosed by its old walls. The principal buildings are the church of St. Martin, the Roman Catholic church (containing some fine frescoes), the sixteenth-century town-hall (with a rich collection of archives, a library, and a collection of antiquities), and the old Fuggerhaus. The industries of the town include iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery, leather, textiles, cordage, soap, etc. It is in a hop-growing district. Memmingen was a free city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 10,899.

Memoosic River, Mich., rises in Lake co. and enters the Manistee River at the village of Manistee, which is on Lake Michigan.

Memphis (anc. Egypt. *Men-nofer*), an ancient city of Lower Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, the remains of which are about 12 miles S. by W. of Cairo. It was said to have been built by Menes, the first king of Egypt, and was long the capital of the kingdom. In the time of Abulfeda, early in the fourteenth century, its remains were still very extensive. At present comparatively little is left to attest the greatness of Memphis beyond the pyramids and tombs of Sakkara. Among the surviving relics are colossal statues of Rameses II. The modern village of Mitrahineh occupies part of the ancient site.

Memphis, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles W. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 100.

Memphis, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 350.

Memphis, a banking post-village of Macomb and St. Clair cos., Mich., on the Belle River, 42 miles NNE. of Detroit, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 586.

Memphis, a banking city, capital of Scotland co., Mo., near the E. bank of the North Fabius River and on the Burlington Route, 44 miles W. of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900, 2195. It has various mills and manufactures and is a trade-centre. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Memphis, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 200.

Memphis, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. about 225.

Memphis, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ohio, 40 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Memphis, a city and capital of Shelby co., Tenn., is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the Wolf River and on the 4th Chickasaw Bluff, 209 miles WSW. of Nashville and 820 miles above New Orleans. Lat. 35° 8′ N.; lon. 90° 5′ W. It is an important railroad centre, the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and several other roads converging here. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans. The bluff on which it stands is elevated 40–50 feet above high-water mark and its base is washed by the river for a distance of 3 miles. The city, which is beautifully parked, has a number of imposing or conspicuous public buildings, as the cotton exchange, merchants' exchange, custom-house, hospitals, opera-house, auditorium, etc., and among educational institutions the Christian Brothers' College, St. Agnes Academy, Cossett Free Library, Le Moyne Normal Institute, the Memphis Hospital Medical College, etc. Memphis is the most important cotton mart in the interior of the United States, distributing a million bales annually. Its cotton-seed oil industry is also of the first importance and the city holds an important position as a distributer of groceries, grain and produce, shoes, and lumber. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactories of clothing, tobacco, agricultural implements, cars, chemicals, etc. The river is deep enough to float the largest ship of war from this place to its mouth and the navigation is open in all seasons of the year. It is crossed by a magnificent iron railroad bridge, completed in 1892. Pop. in 1850, 8841; in 1860, 22,623; in 1870, 40,226; in 1880, 33,592; in 1890, 64,495; in 1900, 102,320. Elevation above the sea, 200 feet.

Memphis, a banking post-village, capital of Hall co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 34 miles NW. of Childress. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 850.

Memphis Junction, a post-station of Warren co., Ky.

Memphremagog (mĕm'fre-mā'gog), **Lake,** situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, is about 30 miles in length and varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth. About 7 miles only of its S. extremity lie in Vermont; the rest is in Canada. It discharges its waters by Magog Outlet into the St. Francis River, in Canada. It is much visited by tourists. Elevation, 470 feet.

Memramcook, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Memramcook River and on the Intercolonial R., 19 miles from Moncton. The banking point is Dorchester. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. about 1000.

Mena, mā'nā, a small town of Russia, 48 miles E. of Tchernigov, on an affluent of the Desna.

Mena, a banking post-town of Polk co., Ark., in a mining, lumbering, and farming region and on the Kansas City Southern R., 52 miles S. by E. of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900, 3423. It has manufactures of slate.

Menado, mẹ-nā'do, or **Manado,** mā-nā'do, an attractive Dutch town, capital of Menado residency, on the coast of Celebes, near its NE. extremity. Lat. 1° 28′ N. It exports large cargoes of coffee, raised in its vicinity, and has also an export trade in rice and gold-dust. Pop. of the town in 1895, 8996; of the residency, 550,000.

Menaggio, mā-nād'jo, a town of Lombardy, Italy, 15 miles NNE. of Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on the W. bank of Lake Como. Pop. 1200.

Menahga, a banking post-village of Wadena co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 22 miles N. of Wadena. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Menai (mĕn'ī) **Bridge,** a town of Wales, in Anglesey, on Menai Strait, nearly opposite Bangor. Pop. about 1700.

Menai Strait, a narrow channel of Wales, separating the island of Anglesey from Carnarvon. It is about 11 miles long and its navigation is in some places difficult. It is crossed by two great structures, the Menai suspension bridge and the Britannia tubular bridge, about a mile apart.

Menallen, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Menallen township, about 30 miles SW. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1643; of the village, 125.

Menallen, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2079.

Menam, mā-nām', or **Mei-nam** ("mother of waters"), a river of southern Asia, rises in the Shan Mountains, near the frontier of Burma, in about lat. 20° N., traverses the centre of Siam, and, after a S. course estimated at 750 miles, enters the Gulf of Siam by several mouths, the most westerly of which, the Ta-ching, is connected by several canals with the eastern branch. The chief tributary is the Me-ping. Bangkok, which marks the limit of navigation for large vessels, is situated on one of the estuarine mouths.

Menan, or **Little Menan,** an island of Maine, off Steuben Harbor, with light-house. See GRAND MANAN.

Menan, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 300.

Menard, me-nard', a county in the west-central part of Illinois, has an area of 314 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sangamon River and is bounded on the N. by that river and Salt Creek. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. in 1890, 13,120; in 1900, 14,336.

Menard, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 888 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Saba River. Capital, Menardville. Pop. in 1890, 1215; in 1900, 2011.

Menardville, a banking post-village, capital of Menard co., Tex., on the San Saba River, 150 miles WNW. of Austin. Pop. about 350.

Menasalbas, mā'nās-āl'bās, a small town of Spain, province and 28 miles SSW. of Toledo.

Menasha, a banking city of Winnebago co., Wis., is at the N. end of Winnebago Lake and on the Government Canal, 14 miles NNE. of Oshkosh, on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads. It has flour- and woollen-mills, machine-shops, a foundry, and manufactures of paper, staves, sash, doors, blinds, wooden-ware, pulleys, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5589.

Menasha, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Menat, mẹh-nā', a commune of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles NW. of Riom.

Mendaña Islands. See MARQUESAS.

Mendavia, mĕn-dā've-ā, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 40 miles SW. of Pamplona.

Mende, mŏnd (L. *Memmate*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lozère, on the left bank of the Lot, at the foot of the Causse de Mende, which rises over 1000 feet above the town, 75 miles NW. of Avignon. The chief objects of interest are the cathedral, built in the fourteenth century and rebuilt in the seventeenth, and a bronze statue of Pope Urban V. In the vicinity is the Hermitage de St.

Privat, a noted place of pilgrimage. The manufacture of textiles is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 5261 (commune, 7319).

Mendeli, a mountain of Greece. See PENTELICUS.

Mendeli, mĕn-dā'lee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles NE. of Bagdad. It has naphtha-wells. Pop. about 6000.

Mendelssohn, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg.

Menden, mĕn'dĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles W. of Arnsberg. It has iron-works and manufactures of metallic wares. Pop. in 1900, 8908.

Mendenhall, a village of Simpson co., Miss. The banking point is Magee.

Mendenhall, Cape, the southernmost point of Nunivak Island, Alaska, in Bering Sea.

Men'deres, Mendere, or **Mender** (anc. *Mœan'der*), a river of Asia Minor, is formed by two streams, 50 miles SW. of Afiun-Karahissar, flows generally WSW., and enters the Ægean Sea 32 miles SSW. of Ayas, near the site of ancient Miletus, after an extremely tortuous course of upward of 200 miles.

Menderes, a river of Asia Minor, which rises on Mount Ida, and after a NW. course of about 60 miles, past the site of Troy, enters the Dardanelles at its Mediterranean end. It is held to be the Scamander of antiquity.

Mendham, mend'ăm, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Mendham township, 7 miles WSW. of Morristown, on the Rockaway Valley R. It is situated in a hilly region of great picturesqueness. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1600.

Mendigorría, mĕn-de-gor-re'ä, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 16 miles SW. of Pamplona.

Mendiland, a region of Sierra Leone, inhabited by the Mendi people.

Mendip Hills, England, in the north-central part of the co. of Somerset. The highest point is Blackdown, 1067 feet.

Mendocino, men-do-see'no, a northwestern county of California. Area, 3626 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and is drained by the Russian, Eel, and Novarro rivers. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the E. border. This county has extensive forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Capital, Ukiah. Pop. in 1890, 17,612; in 1900, 20,465.

Mendocino, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Big River, 130 miles NNW. of San Francisco, with which it is connected by steamer. It has a good harbor, accessible to large vessels, and a large saw-mill. Pop. about 800.

Mendocino, Cape, on the Pacific coast, is the most western point of California. It is in Humboldt co., in lat. 40° 26′ N., lon. 124° 24′ W., and has a light.

Mendon, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 15 miles NNE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 35 miles SW. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 911.

Mendon, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 71 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 777.

Mendon, a banking post-village of Chariton co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Brunswick, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., 13 miles SSE. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2760; of the village, 250.

Mendon, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, on the St. Mary's River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 4 miles ENE. of Mercer. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Mendon, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 30 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Mendon, a city of Cache co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line, 7 miles S. of Logan. Pop. in 1900, 494.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township (town), Rutland co., Vt., 4 miles NE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 392.

Mendon Center, a post-village in Mendon township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., about 13 miles S. by E. of Rochester. Pop. 75.

Mendota, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 100.

Mendota, a banking city of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 84 miles WSW. of Chicago. It contains the Mendota College (Lutheran) and has manufactories of agricultural implements, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3736.

Mendota, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Minnesota, and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 6 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 282. Pilot Knob, near the village, commands an extensive view.

Mendota, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles NE. of Unionville. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 800.

Mendota, a post-village of Washington co., Va. Pop. 75.

Mendota, a post-station of Skamania co., Wash.

Mendota, or **Westport,** a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the N. shore of Lake Mendota and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 5 miles N. of Madison. It has a hospital for the insane.

Mendota Lake, Wis., is in the middle of Dane co., and is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is the largest of the Four Lakes and was formerly called Fourth Lake. Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, is on the SW. shore of this lake, which is navigable by steamboats and is environed by beautiful scenery. See MENONA LAKE.

Mendoza, mĕn-do'sä or mĕn-do'thä, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the E. side of the Andes, near the volcano of Aconcagua, and falls into Lake Guanacache, lat. 32° S. Length, about 200 miles.

Mendoza, a province of the Argentine Republic, having N. and E. the provinces of San Juan and San Luis, W. the Andes, and S. an unsettled region. It is mountainous in the W. (containing the highest summit of the Andes, Aconcagua), but level and very fertile in the centre and E., producing maize, wheat, lucerne, olives, and fruits; cattle are exported. It contains the lakes Bevedero and Silvero and is traversed in part by the Salado (or Desaguadero) River. It is rich in minerals and has important copper-mines. Capital, Mendoza. Pop. in 1900, 141,431.

Mendoza, a city in the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Mendoza, pleasantly situated on a level plain on the E. declivity of the Paramillo range, about 2500 feet above sea-level, in lat. 32° 53′ S., lon. 68° 45′ W., about 60 miles SE. from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact, well built, and has convents, a college, school of agriculture, banks, etc. In 1861 it was overthrown by an earthquake. Mendoza is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail, and Chile, with which it communicates by the mountain-passes of Uspallata and Portillo. Pop. in 1895, 28,602.

Mendrisio, mĕn-dree'ze-o, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 6 miles NW. of Como. Pop. in 1900, 3364. It has silk- and wine-industries.

Menekaunee, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menomonee River, 21 miles NE. of Oconto.

Ménes, mā'nĕsh`, a village of Hungary, co. and 12 miles ENE. of Arad. It is noted for its wine, and its luscious grapes are sent to distant parts. Pop. 1300.

Menetou-Salon, mā'nĕh-too' sā-lon', a small town of France, in Cher, 10 miles NNE. of Bourges.

Menfi, mĕn'fee, or **Menfrici,** mĕn-free'chee, a town of Sicily, 8 miles NW. of Sciacca. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,281.

Mengen, mĕng'ĕn, a town of Württemberg, on the Danube, 6 miles SE. of Sigmaringen. Pop. about 2500.

Mengeringhausen, mĕng'ĕr-ing-hŏw`zĕn, a small town of Waldeck, 12 miles N. of the town of Waldeck.

Menges (mĕngz) **Mills,** a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles SW. of York. Pop. 100.

Mengo, a village of British East Africa, in Uganda, near the N. shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

Meng-tsze, or **Meng-tsu,** also written **Mong-tse,** a town and treaty-port of China, province and about 130 miles (direct) SSE. of Yun-nan. Pop. in 1898, 12,000.

Menie, or **Seymour East,** a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 24 miles NW. of Belleville. Pop. 200.

Menifee, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, is drained by the Licking and Red rivers. Area, 199 sq. m. Capital, Frenchburg. Pop. in 1890, 4666; in 1900, 6818.

Menifee, a post-village of Conway co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Menin, mĕh-năn' (Flem. *Meenen,* mā'nĕn), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys and on the French frontier, 7 miles SW. of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900, 18,611. It has a brewery and manufactures of lace, cottons, tobacco, etc.

Menjil, mĕn-jeel', or **Menzil,** mĕn-zeel', a village of Persia, 40 miles SSW. of Resht.

Menlo, a banking post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 45 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Menlo, a post-village of Thomas co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Hoxie.

Menlopark, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 33 miles SSE. of San Francisco. Pop. about 500.

Menlopark, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles E. of New Brunswick. Pop. 175.

Menlow, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Mennetou-sur-Cher, mĕn'nẹh-too' sür shair, a small town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher.

Mennevret, mĕn'nẹh-vrȧ', a town of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Vervins. Pop. 2000.

Mennighüffen, mĕn'nig-hüf'fẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles WSW. of Minden. Pop. in 1900, 3550.

Menno, a post-township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1007.

Menno, a banking post-town of Hutchinson co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 46 miles W. by S. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 556.

Men'oken, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 5 miles NW. of Topeka.

Menom'inee, a county of Michigan, is the most southern part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1044 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Green Bay and on the SW. by the Menominee River. It is also drained by the Cedar River. Capital, Menominee. Pop. in 1890, 33,639; in 1900, 27,046.

Menominee, a post-station of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. and on the Mississippi River, 8 miles WNW. of Galena.

Menominee, a city, capital of Menominee co., Mich., is on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menominee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 52 miles NNE. of the city of Green Bay. Its chief industry is the sawing and shipping of lumber, of which product it is one of the largest shipping points of the United States. The city has also manufactures of electrical appliances, stained glass, mining-machinery, shoes, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,818.

Menomonee, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 2178.

Menomonee Falls, a banking post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles NW. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of boilers, flour, beet-sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Menomonee (or **Menominee**) **River** is formed by the Michigamie and Bois Brulé rivers, which unite on the boundary between Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It runs in a SSE. direction and enters Green Bay. The main stream is about 125 miles long.

Menomonee River, a small river of Wisconsin, enters the Milwaukee River at its mouth at Milwaukee.

Menomonie, a banking city, capital of Dunn co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs., 25 miles W. by N. of Eau Claire. It has the Stout Manual Training School, large lumber- and shingle-mills, brick-yards, foundries, and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5655.

Menomonie, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1849.

Menona Lake, Wis., is one of the chain of Four Lakes in Dane co. and was formerly called Third Lake. It touches the SE. part of the city of Madison and is less than a mile distant from Lake Mendota. It is about 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. A short outlet or creek issues from it and enters Lake Waubesa.

Menorca, an island of Spain. See Minorca.

Mens, mŏNs, a town of France, in Isère, 25 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. about 2000.

Menshikoff, Cape, the SE. point or extremity of Nova Zembla.

Menshiyeh, El, ĕl mĕn-shee'yeh, or **Minshat,** a town and railway station of Upper Egypt, 10 miles NNW. of Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile. Pop. 8000.

Menstrie, a village of Scotland, cos. of Clackmannan and Perth, 3 miles ENE. of Stirling.

Mentana, mĕn-tȧ'nȧ, a village of Italy, 12 miles NE. of Rome. Here on Nov. 3, 1867, Garibaldi was defeated by the French and Papal forces.

Mentavi Islands, a group off the W. coast of Sumatra.

Menteith, mĕn-teeth', or **Monteith,** a district in the SW. part of Perthshire, Scotland, watered by the Teith. Loch Menteith is a small sheet of water close to the border of Stirlingshire.

Menthon, a village of southeastern France, in Haute-Savoie, near Lake Annecy. Near by is the château in which St. Bernard of Menthon, founder of the St. Bernard hospices, was born.

Mentone, mĕn-to'nȧ (Fr. *Menton,* mŏNs'tôn', a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, situated on the Bay of Mentone, in the Mediterranean Sea, 14 miles ENE. of Nice. It is a favorite winter- and health-resort and one of the most charming localities on the Riviera, being surrounded by a luxuriant vegetation (oranges, lemons, carobs, etc.) and backed by an amphitheatre of mountains. Mean temperature of winter about 50°. Near by are the caverns of Mentone, or Baoussé Rousse, in which remains of Paleolithic man have been found. Pop. in 1901, 8917.

Mentone, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is Redlands. Pop. 100.

Mentone, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., in a stock-raising district, 49 miles W. of Fort Wayne, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has manufactures of flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 757.

Mentor, a post-station of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles NE. of Waverly.

Mentor, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 350. It has lumber-mills.

Mentor, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 23 miles ENE. of Cleveland. It has knitting-mills. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Mentor, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1009.

Mentow, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop. 125.

Mentrida, mĕn-tree'dȧ, a small town of Spain, province and 27 miles NW. of Toledo.

Mentz, a city of Germany. See Mainz.

Mentz, a township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1914.

Menuf, mĕn-oof', a town of Lower Egypt, in Menufiyeh province, on the canal which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 miles NNW. of Cairo. It has indigo-works, etc.

Menufiyeh, men'oo-fee'yẹh, a province of Lower Egypt, bounded E. in part by the eastern arm of the Nile and traversed by the western arm. Chief towns are Menuf and Sheybin (or Shibin), the capital. Pop. in 1897, 864,206.

Menzaleh, mĕn'zȧ'lẹh, the largest of the lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately SE. of Damietta, separated by a narrow sand-bank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by 3 openings. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. It occupies one of the most fertile areas of ancient Egypt and covers about 1000 sq. m. Its waters are frequented by flocks of wild birds and by herds of buffaloes. It receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic branches of the Nile. The Suez Canal extends along its eastern margin.

Menzaleh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the S. bank of the lake of the same name, 20 miles SSE. of Damietta. Pop. about 8000.

Menzelinsk', a town of Russia, on an affluent of the Kama, 135 miles NW. of Ufa. Pop. in 1897, 7542.

Menzies, a municipality of Western Australia, 466 miles by rail NE. of Perth. Pop. 2500.

Menzingen, mĕnt'sing-ẹn, a small town of Baden, 16 miles NE. of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 1500.

Menzingen, mĕnt'sing-ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles ENE. of Zug. Pop. (commune) about 2300.

Meppel, mĕp'pẹl, a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, on the Havelter, 26 miles SW. of Assen. Pop. in 1899, 10,154. It manufactures sail-cloth and has an important butter-trade.

Meppen, mĕp'pẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 44 miles NW. of Osnabrück, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 4402.

Meppen, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill., 15 miles W. of Jerseyville. Pop. 100.

Mequinenza, mȧ-ke-nĕn'thȧ (anc. *Octoge'sa*), a commune of Spain, province and 60 miles SSE. of Huesca, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Segre. Pop. about 3000.

Mequon, a township (town) of Ozaukee co., Wis. Mequon village is on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles S. of Ozaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2792; of the village, 100.

Mer, mĕr, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 11 miles NE. of Blois. Pop. in 1901, 3149.

Mer and **Ser,** two contiguous summits of the Himalayas, in Kashmir, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76° E. Elevation, about 23,400 feet.

Mera, mȧ'rȧ, or **Maira,** mī'rȧ, a river of Grisons and Lombardy, which discharges into Lago di Mezzola, a small lake situated at the N. extremity of Lago di Como and communicating with it. The valley of the stream from Maloja down to Chiavenna is known as the Val Bregaglia (Ger. *Bergell*).

Meramichi. See Miramichi.

Meran, mȧrȧn', a town and noted health-resort of Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, 15 miles NW. of Bozen, on the Passer, an affluent of the Adige. It lies at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, in a sheltered situation, and is much frequented for its mild and equable climate by persons

afflicted (especially) with pulmonary complaints. It has charming promenades, an old castle, and some interesting ecclesiastical edifices. Among the many castles in the vicinity is Schloss Tyrol, the earliest residence of the counts of Tyrol. Pop. in 1900, 9284. Elevation, 1000 feet.

Merapi, mȧ-rȧ'pee\, a volcano of Java, district of Kedu. It was in violent eruption Sept. 14–17, 1849.

Merapi, an active volcano in the island of Sumatra, near the W. coast, 50 miles NE. of Padang. It is about 9500 feet high.

Mer\asheen', a hamlet of Newfoundland, on the S. portion of an island of the same name, 18 miles WNW. of Placentia. The island is 21 miles long.

Merate, mȧ-rȧ'tȧ, a town of northern Italy, 18 miles SE. of Como, with a magnificent palace. Pop. about 2000.

Merbes-le-Château, mĕrb lẹh shȧ\tō', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 13 miles SE. of Mons, on the Sambre.

Mercadal, mĕR-kȧ-dȧl', a commune of Minorca, 13 miles NW. of Port Mahon. Pop. about 4000.

Mercara, a town of India. See MERKARA.

Mercatello, mĕR-kȧ-tĕl'lo, a town of Italy, 15 miles WSW. of Urbino, on the Metauro.

Mercato-Sarraceno, mĕR-kȧ'to saR-RȦ-chȧ'no, a commune of Italy, province and 21 miles SSE. of Forlì.

Merced, mer-sȧd', a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1932 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, which runs NW., and also drained by the Mariposa and Merced rivers, and is bounded on the SW. by the Coast Range of mountains. Capital, Merced. Pop. in 1890, 8085; in 1900, 9215.

Merced, a banking city, capital of Merced co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 67 miles SE. of Stockton. It is in the great Sacramento Valley. It has a foundry, planing- and flour-mills, and manufactures of wagons, etc. Great quantities of wheat and other produce are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1969.

Mercedario, a summit of the Andes, on the frontier of Chile and the Argentine Republic, in about lat. 32° 20′ S. Altitude, about 22,270 feet.

Mercedes, mĕR-sȧ'dĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, 60 miles by rail W. of Buenos Aires. Pop. in 1895, 5541. It carries on an active trade with Montevideo.

Mercedes, a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Soriano, on the Rio Negro, 150 miles NW. of Montevideo. It has many elegant buildings and a large trade in wool and cattle-products, and is noted as a resort for invalids. Pop. about 9000.

Merced Falls, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., on the Merced River, 6 miles above Snelling. Pop. 50.

Merced River, Cal., rises in the Sierra Nevada and is formed by two branches, called respectively the Merced and the Tenaya Fork. It runs through the Yosemite Valley for a distance of about 8 miles. In the upper part of the valley or cañon it descends more than 2000 feet in a distance of 2 miles. A little above the mouth of the Tenaya Fork the Merced forms two cataracts, called the Nevada Fall and Vernal Fall, the first of which has a vertical descent of about 600 feet, and the latter of 350 feet. After it issues from the Yosemite Valley the river runs nearly westward through Mariposa and Merced cos. and enters the San Joaquin River in Stanislaus co. Its length is estimated at 160 miles. See YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Mercenasco, mĕR-chȧ-nȧs'ko, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 6 miles from Ivrea.

Mercer, a northwestern county of Illinois, borders on Iowa. Area, 558 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by Edward's and Pope's creeks. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Aledo. Pop. in 1890, 18,545; in 1900, 20,945.

Mercer, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area of 254 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Kentucky River and also drained by the Dick's and Chaplin rivers and the East Fork of the Salt River. Capital, Harrodsburg. Pop. in 1890, 15,034; in 1900, 14,426.

Mercer, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 451 sq. m. It is intersected by the Weldon River and also drained by Medicine Creek and the Crooked Fork of the Grand River. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890, 14,581; in 1900, 14,706.

Mercer, a county of New Jersey, is near the middle of the state. Area, 226 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Delaware River and on the NE. by the Millstone River, and is partly drained by Assunpink Creek. Capital, Trenton, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 79,978; in 1900, 95,365.

Mercer, a county in the west-central part of North Dakota, has an area of 1930 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Knife River. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 428; in 1900, 1778.

Mercer, a county in the W. part of Ohio, borders on Indiana. Area, 466 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash and St. Mary's rivers. Capital, Celina. Pop. in 1890, 27,220; in 1900, 28,021.

Mercer, a western county of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shenango River and also drained by Neshannock, French, Pymatuning, and Sandy creeks. This county has abundance of good bituminous block coal, iron-ore, etc. Capital, Mercer. Pop. in 1890, 55,744; in 1900, 57,387.

Mercer, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the New (or Kanawha) River and is intersected by the Blue Stone River. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890, 16,002; in 1900, 23,023.

Mercer, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Mercer township (town), about 30 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 493.

Mercer, a banking post-town of Mercer co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles NE. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Mercer, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 21 miles NNE. of Delphos. Pop. about 300.

Mercer, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 684.

Mercer, a banking post-borough, capital of Mercer co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Rs., 56 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1804.

Mercer, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 200.

Mercer, a post-village of Hancock co., W.Va. The banking point is East Liverpool, Ohio. Pop. about 200.

Mercer, a post-village of Iron co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Hurley. Pop. about 200.

Mercer Salt-Works, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W.Va., 22 miles SSW. of Hinton.

Mercers Bottom, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va.

Mercersburg, a banking post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 16 miles SW. of Chambersburg. It contains the Mercersburg Academy, etc., and has a carriage-factory and tannery. Pop. in 1900, 956.

Mercers Gap, a post-station of Comanche co., Tex.

Mercer Station, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 3 miles NW. of Greenville. Pop. 75.

Mercerville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 4 miles ENE. of Trenton. Pop. 100.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, 13 miles S. by W. of Gallipolis.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 12 miles ENE. of Louisa.

Merchantville, a post-borough and residential town of Camden co., N.J., 4 miles E. of the city of Camden, on the Pennsylvania and an electric railroad. It has manufactures of morocco. The banking point is Camden. Pop. in 1900, 1608.

Merchtem, mĕRK'tẹm, a commune of Belgium, province of Brabant, 8 miles SE. of Dendermonde.

Mercia, mer'she-ȧ, one of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, occupying the centre of England, between Northumbria on the N. and Wessex on the S., and between the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the E., and Wales on the W. It was founded by the Angles in the sixth century, and for a while in the eighth century was the dominant state in England. Early in the ninth century it passed under the sway of Wessex. After this it constituted an earldom.

Merckem, mĕRk'kẹm, a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 18 miles SSW. of Bruges. Pop. about 4000.

Mercœur, mĕR'kuR', a commune of France, in Corrèze, 17 miles SE. of Tulle.

Mercogliano, mĕR-kȯl-yȦ'no, a small town of Italy, province and 3 miles W. of Avellino.

Mercur, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa.

Mercur, a banking city of Tooele co., Utah, in a gold- and silver-mining region, 32 miles SSW. of Salt Lake City, on the Salt Lake and Mercur R. Pop. in 1900, 2351.

Mercurago, mĕR-koo-rȦ'go (L. *Mercuriacum*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on Lago Maggiore, 1 mile from Arona.

Mercury, a post-station of Sonoma co., Cal.

Mercury, a post-village of McCulloch co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. 150.

Mercury Bay, New Zealand, on the NE. side of North Island, in lat. 36° 48′ S.

Mercury-Gemilly, mĕr'kü'ree' zhĕh-mee'yee', a village of France, in Savoie, 2 miles W. of Albertville.

Mercury Island, a small island belonging to Great Britain, off the coast of Damaraland, German Southwest Africa.

Mercury Islands, a group off the NE. coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Lat. 36° 36′ S. Great Mercury and Red Mercury are the largest, but all are small.

Mer de Glace ("sea of ice"), the best known of the Alpine glaciers, is formed on the N. side of the Mont Blanc *massif* by three branches, the Tacul (or Géant), Talèfre, and Léchaud (Leschaux) glaciers. The ice-tongue proper has a length of 5 miles and descends to an elevation of 3770 feet. Below the Montanvert it is known as the Glacier des Bois. It gives origin to the Arveyron River.

Merdin, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MARDIN.

Merdingen, a village of Baden, near Altbreisach.

Merdrignac, mĕr'dreen'yăk', a commune of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles E. of Loudéac.

Mere, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, 22 miles WNW. of Salisbury.

Meredith, a post-hamlet of Cloud co., Kan., about 35 miles N. of Salina.

Meredith, a post-village and township (town) of Belknap co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 31 miles (direct) N. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1713. The village is situated on the western shore of Lake Winnepesaukee and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Meredith, a post-village in Meredith township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., 66 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1508; of the village, 100.

Meredith Center, a post-village in Meredith township (town), Belknap co., N.H., 28 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 200.

Meredith Village, N.H. See MEREDITH.

Meredithville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., 22 miles NW. of Hicksford.

Meredosia, mĕr'e-do'shą, a banking post-town of Morgan co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River and on the Wabash R., 58 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Merend, Persia. See MEHRAND.

Meretch, mĕ-rĕtch', a small town of Russia, government and 56 miles SW. of Vilna, on the Niemen.

Méréville, mą'rą'veel', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 37 miles S. of Paris. It has a noteworthy park.

Merewari, mą-rą-wą'ree, or **Mareguare,** mą-rą-gwą'rą, a river of Guiana, rises about lat. 4° N. and unites with the Erevato to form the Caura, an affluent of the Orinoco.

Mergentheim, mĕr'ghent-hīme', originally **Marienthal,** mą-ree'ĕn-tąl', a town of Württemberg, on the Tauber, 56 miles NNE. of Stuttgart. It has several venerable ecclesiastical buildings, a hospital dating from the Middle Ages, and a castle with a fine park. There are frequented mineral springs. From the time of the Reformation down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, Mergentheim was the residence of the grand-master of the Teutonic Knights. Pop. in 1900, 4372.

Merghen, mĕr'ghĕn, a town of Manchuria, 110 miles SW. of Saghalin-ula.

Mergozzo, mĕr-got'so, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 5 miles from Pallanza.

Mergui, or **Merghi,** mĕr'ghee', a town of Lower Burma, in Tenasserim, capital of Mergui district, on an island in the delta of the Tenasserim (Mergui) River, near the sea. Lat. 12° 27′ N. It has a good port for small vessels and an export trade in trepang, ivory, sapan-wood, tortoise-shell, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. in 1891, 10,731.

Mergui Archipelago, a group of islands lying off the coast of Tenasserim, in the Gulf of Bengal, between about lat. 9° and 13° N., forming part of the British district of Mergui. They are largely infested by serpents and wild animals (tiger, rhinoceros, etc.). On one of the islands is the town of Mergui.

Mérida, mĕr'e-dą (anc. *Emer'ita Augus'ta*), a town of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. The chief interest of the town attaches to its numerous Roman remains. The most noteworthy structure is the magnificent Roman bridge which crosses the river in 64 arches and has a length of about half a mile. There are remains of the old Roman gates and walls, scanty ruins of the amphitheatre, a theatre with walls of immense thickness, the circus, a fine triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. The Alcázar and the Provincial Museum are notable edifices. Pop. in 1900, 9124.

Mérida, a city of Mexico, the capital of Yucatan, lat. 20° 50′ N., lon. 89° 40′ W., 26 miles S. of the port of Progreso, with which it is connected by railway. It is well built of stone, with many pleasant open squares, and has good legislative buildings, a cathedral, dating from 1598, university, etc., and a large and growing trade. It is a bishop's see. The exports are sisal hemp, hides, sugar, indigo, logwood, etc. There are manufactures of rope, hammocks, cigars, soap, straw hats, leather, castings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 43,630.

Mérida, since 1901 a state of Venezuela, in its western part, in the Sierra Nevada region. Area, about 5500 sq. m. Pop. about 90,000. Capital, Mérida.

Mérida, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Mérida, on the Chama, 310 miles SW. of Carácas. Before its destruction by an earthquake in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela; and it is again flourishing, having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, a university, etc., and manufactures of woollens, straw hats, candles, etc. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 12,000. Elevation, 5300 feet. Mean annual temperature, 61°.

Meridale, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Delhi. Pop. 150.

Meriden, mĕr'ĭ-dĕn, a city of New Haven co., Conn., in Meriden township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles S. by W. of Hartford. The city, sometimes known as the "Silver City," is situated partly in a valley and partly on a hill and is one of the most enterprising of New England's cities, with important manufactures, which include electro-plated and solid silverware, brass and bronze goods, lamps, chandeliers, clocks, tinware, cutlery, steel and malleable iron goods, firearms, organs, woollen goods, hardware, steel pens, harness and leather goods, etc. Hubbard Park contains about 900 acres. Meriden contains the state reform school, the Curtis Home for Orphan Children and Aged Women and the Curtis Memorial Library. It was a part of Wallingford from 1725 to 1806, when it was incorporated as a town. It was made a city in 1867. Pop. of the town in 1900, 28,695; of the city, 24,296.

Meriden, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., 80 miles by rail WSW. of Chicago. Pop. 75.

Meriden, a banking post-town of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Meriden, a banking city of Jefferson co., Kan., 11 miles by rail NNE. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Meriden, a post-village of Steele co., Minn., 36 miles E. by S. of Mankato. Pop. 90.

Meriden, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., about 45 miles WNW. of Concord. Pop. about 300.

Meridian, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 60 miles above Sacramento. Pop. about 175.

Meridian, a banking post-village of Ada co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. about 200.

Meridian, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 9 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. about 200.

Meridian, a city, capital of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio and other railroads, 96 miles E. of Jackson. It is the most important manufacturing centre of the state, and has railroad repair-shops, foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures of furniture, cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, sash, blinds, etc. The East Mississippi Female College, the Meridian Academy (for colored), and Lincoln School are located here. Pop. in 1890, 10,264; in 1900, 14,050.

Meridian, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 18 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Meridian, a banking post-town, capital of Bosque co., Tex., on the Bosque River and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 130 miles N. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 923. It is a shipping point for cotton.

Meridian, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, 14 miles below Eau Claire. Pop. about 100.

Meridianville, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., about 9 miles N. of Huntsville. Pop. about 100.

Merigold, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. 115.

Meri'gomish', an outport of Nova Scotia, Pictou co., on Northumberland Strait, 13 miles E. of New Glasgow, on the Intercolonial R. Timber is shipped from this port. Coal and iron are found in extensive beds in the vicinity. Pop. about 750.

Merim, a lake of South America. See MIRIM.

Merion, Pa. See MERION STATION.

Merioneth, mĕr'e-on'eth, or **Merionethshire,** a maritime county of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay. Area, 668 sq. m. It is a picturesque mountain region; principal summits, Arran-Mowddy and Cader-Idris, which are nearly 3000 feet in height. There are fine valleys. Principal rivers are the Dee, Mawddach, and Dovey. Small lakes are numerous, that of Bala being the largest in North

Wales. Soil mostly poor and suited only for pasturage. The mineral products include slate, limestone, and manganese. Capital, Dolgelly. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 49,100.

Merion Station, a post- and residential-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 150.

Merit, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. It has a ginnery. The banking point is Farmersville. Pop. about 300.

Mer'iweth'er, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River and is drained by several creeks. It contains many medicinal springs. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 20,740; in 1900, 23,339.

Meriwether, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ga., 8 miles NW. of Milledgeville. Pop. about 100.

Merj-Ibn-Amir, Palestine. See Esdraelon.

Merkah, mĕr'kȧ, or **Markah,** a seaport town of east Africa, Italian Somaliland, 45 miles SW. of Magadoxo. Pop. about 4000.

Merkara, a town of British India, capital of Coorg, 65 miles NW. of Seringapatam. It has a healthful climate.

Merkel, a banking post-village of Taylor co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 17 miles W. of Aberdeen. Pop. about 650.

Merklingen, mĕrk'ling-ẹn, a village of Württemberg, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart.

Merklingen, a village of Württemberg, 15 miles NW. of Ulm.

Merlara, a village of Italy, 28 miles SW. of Padua.

Merléac, mĕr'lȧ'ȧk', a small town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles NW. of Loudéac.

Merlera, mĕr-lȧ'rȧ, the most northerly of the Ionian Islands, 7 miles NW. of Corfu. Area, 3 sq. m.

Merligen, a village of Switzerland, on Lake Thun, opposite and 2½ miles from Spiez.

Merlin, a post-village of Josephine co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Grants Pass. Pop. about 100.

Merlin, a banking post-village of Kent co., Ontario, 9 miles from Charing Cross, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R. Pop. 200.

Mermenton, or **Mermenteau,** a lake in the S. part of Louisiana, in Cameron parish, about 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is also called Grand Lake.

Mermenton, a post-village of Acadia parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 5 miles E. of Jennings. Pop. about 300.

Mermenton River, La., a navigable stream formed by the Nezpique and Plaquemine Brulé, which unite in the SW. part of Acadia parish. It runs SW., passes through the NW. part of Mermenton Lake, and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Cameron parish.

Merna, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Merna, a banking post-village of Custer co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NW. of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Merna, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. about 110.

Meroa, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa, 18 miles NW. of Charles City.

Meroë, mĕr'o-e, or **Merawe,** mĕr'ȧ-wȧ, "Isle" or, a name applied to a wide tract in South (or Upper) Nubia, between the Nile, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara. What are supposed to be the ruins of the ancient Meroë, the later capital of Ethiopia, are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 28 miles NE. of Shendi.

Merom, a post-town of Sullivan co., Ind., finely situated on the Wabash River and on a bluff 200 feet high, and on the Illinois Central R., about 30 miles N. of Vincennes. Here is the theological department of Union Christian College. Pop. in 1900, 478.

Merriam, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., on the Southern R. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. 100.

Merriam, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., 22 miles NW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 150.

Merriam, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Kansas City, Mo. Pop. 125.

Merrick, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska. Area, 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Platte River and intersected by Prairie Creek. Capital, Central City. Pop. in 1890, 8758; in 1900, 9255.

Merrick, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. The banking point is New Roads. Pop. 100.

Merrick, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 25 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. 125.

Merrick, Mount, the loftiest elevation of the Southern Uplands of Scotland. Height, 2700 feet.

Merrickville, a post-station of Delaware co., N.Y., 27 miles W. of Delhi.

Merrickville, a banking post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal and on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles E. of Perth. It has saw-, grist- and shingle-mills, iron-foundries, malleable-iron works, a woollen-factory, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Merrifield, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 120.

Merrill, a banking post-town of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 18 miles N. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Merrill, a banking post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., in a farming and lumbering region, 18 miles W. of Saginaw, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Merrill, a post-village of Greene co., Miss., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Mobile, Ala. Pop. about 300.

Merrill, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. about 350.

Merrill, a post-village of Klamath co., Oregon. The banking point is Klamath Falls.

Merrill, a city, capital of Lincoln co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles N. by W. of Wausau. It has lumber-, sash- and other mills, a tannery, etc. The city has an opera-house. Pop. in 1900, 8537.

Merrillan, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs., 44 miles ESE. of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900, 739.

Merrillsville, a post-station of Madison co., N.Y.

Merrilltown, a post-station of Travis co., Tex.

Merrillville, a post-village of Lassen co., Cal.

Merrillville, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 100.

Merrillville, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 5 miles N. by E. of Crown Point. Pop. 150.

Merrimac, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 42 miles NW. of Burlington.

Merrimac, a post-village of Taylor co., Ky., about 12 miles NE. of Campbellsville. Pop. 75.

Merrimac (formerly **West Amesbury**), a banking post-village in Merrimac township (town), Essex co., Mass., on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles NE. of Haverhill. It has manufactures of carriages. Pop. in 1900, 2131.

Merrimac, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River and intersected by the Souhegan River and the Boston and Maine R. Merrimac station is 7 miles N. of Nashua. Pop. in 1900, 1234.

Merrimack, or **Merrimac,** a county in the south-central part of New Hampshire, has an area of 921 sq. m. It is intersected by the Merrimac River and is also drained by the Contoocook, Black, and Suncook rivers. The surface is hilly and mountainous. Among its prominent features is Mount Kearsarge, which rises 2943 feet above the level of the sea. Capital, Concord, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 49,435; in 1900, 52,430.

Merrimack, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 26 miles NNW. of Madison. Pop. about 350.

Merrimack, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 615.

Merrimacport (formerly **South Amesbury**), a post-village of Essex co., Mass., finely situated on the Merrimac River, in Merrimac township (town), 8 miles NE. of Haverhill.

Merrimac River rises in New Hampshire among the White Mountains and runs nearly southward through the cos. of Merrimack and Hillsboro, from the latter of which it passes into Middlesex co., Mass. Below Lowell it runs eastward and northeastward, intersects Essex co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 2 miles below Newburyport. Its length is about 150 miles, exclusive of the Pemigewasset, which is its largest branch. Vessels of 200 tons can ascend it to Haverhill, about 17 miles. The chief cities on its banks are Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport, in Massachusetts, and Manchester, Nashua, and Concord, in New Hampshire. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in numerous manufactories.

Merrimon, a post-station of Carteret co., N.C.

Merritt, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 4 miles S. of Chapin. Pop. about 200.

Merritt, a village of St. Louis co., Minn., in Biswabik township. Pop. in 1900, 74.

Merritton, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk R., 34 miles E. by S. of Hamilton. It has cotton-, paper-, pulp- and other

mills, wheel- and carbide-works, iron- and brass-foundries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1710.

Merritts Bridge, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Edisto River, 14 miles NE. of Aiken.

Merrittstown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on Dunlap's Creek, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 75.

Merrittsville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 24 miles N. of Greenville.

Merrouge, a banking post-town of Morehouse parish, La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 7 miles E. of Bastrop. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Merrow, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the Willimantic River and on the Central Vermont R., 27 miles NNW. of Norwich. Pop. 75.

Merryall, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Wyalusing Creek, 40 miles NW. of Scranton.

Merryhill, a post-township of Bertie co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1609.

Merrymount, a post-village of Warren co., N.C.

Merryoaks, a post-station of Chatham co., N.C., 26 miles SW. of Raleigh.

Merrypoint, a post-station of Lancaster co., Va.

Mers, a small seaside resort of Normandy, France, forming a suburb of Le Tréport.

Merscheid, the former name of Ohligs, Prussia.

Merse, or **March,** a fertile district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

Mersea, a finely-wooded island of England, in Essex, in a bay of the North Sea, connected with the main-land by a long causeway.

Merseburg, mĕr'zĕh-bo͝orgʻ, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Saale, 56 miles SSE. of Magdeburg. The mediæval cathedral has one of the largest organs in Germany and interesting tombs and monuments. Among the other buildings worthy of note are the government building, formerly the residence of the bishops of Magdeburg, the town-hall, and the chapter-house. There are machine-shops and iron-foundries and manufactures of leather, iron-wares, toys, textiles, etc. Merseburg is one of the oldest towns of Germany and figures in early mediæval times as the residence of German sovereigns and as the place where assemblies of the German princes were held. The bishopric of Merseburg was founded in the tenth century and existed down to the Reformation. In the vicinity of the town Henry the Fowler won a great victory over the Hungarians in 933. Pop. in 1900, 19,119.

Mers-el-Kebir, mĕrs ĕl kà'beer′ (Sp. *Mazalquivir,* mă-thăl'kee-veer′), a seaport of Algeria, 5 miles NW. of Oran. It is strongly fortified and has a good harbor. Pop. about 2000.

Mersey, mẹr'zee, a river of England, rises in the N. part of Derbyshire and flows W., mostly between Cheshire and Lancashire, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea (about 18 miles long) which forms Liverpool harbor. Length, 70 miles. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels. Width, between Liverpool and Birkenhead, about 5000 feet.

Mersey, a river of Tasmania, emptying into Bass Strait.

Mershons, a post-hamlet of Laurel co., Ky., 8 miles SE. of Livingston.

Mersina, mĕr-see'nạ, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, vilayet and 36 miles SW. of Adana, with which it is connected by rail and of which it is the port. It has an extensive trade. Pop. about 10,000.

Mersivan, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MARSIVAN.

Mertendorf, mĕr'tẹn-dorfʻ, a village of Bohemia, 13 miles from Auscha.

Mertens, a banking post-village of Hill co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the International and Great Northern Rs., 15 miles E. of Hillsboro. Pop. about 300.

Merthyr-Tydfil, mẹr'thẹr tid'vĭl or tŭd'vĭl, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, 22 miles NNW. of Cardiff. It is surrounded by steep hills of a rather forbidding aspect and does not present a cheerful appearance, although there are good public buildings. It consists mainly of a vast assemblage of small workingmen's dwellings, generally inhabited by a single family. The town, which is of recent growth, is the great centre of the iron- and steel-industry of South Wales. It has huge collieries whose product is noted for its excellence as a steam-producing coal. The parliamentary borough of Merthyr-Tydfil, which includes Aberdare, returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1801, 7700; in 1891, 59,000; in 1901, 69,228.

Mertola, mĕr'to-lå (anc. *Myrtilis*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 66 miles S. of Evora.

Merton, a village of England, in Surrey, ½ mile S. of Wimbledon. In the Middle Ages it was the seat of a famous Augustinian abbey.

Merton, a post-hamlet of Steele co., Minn., about 13 miles SSE. of Faribault.

Merton, a post-village in Merton township (town), Waukesha co., Wis., on the Bark River, 25 miles WNW. of Milwaukee. The town contains several small lakes and hamlets. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1530; of the village, about 200.

Mertztown, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 21 miles NE. of Reading. It has manufactures of paints and lumber. Pop. about 850.

Meru, a mountain of German East Africa, in Masailand, lying W. of Kilimanjaro. Altitude, about 15,500 feet. It is not perpetually snow-clad. It has a summit crater.

Méru, mà'rü′, a town of France, in Oise, 15 miles S. of Beauvais. It has manufactures of dominos, boards and pieces for chess, toys, files, and sugar. Pop. in 1901, 4688.

Merv, mẽrv, a town of Russian Turkestan, in the Transcaspian Territory, situated in the large oasis of Merv, 380 miles by rail SW. of Samarkand. It is on the Murghab River, whose numerous ramifications water the oasis, and lies about 18 miles to the westward of ancient Merv, which was accounted one of the oldest of Asiatic cities and was a great centre of Mohammedan culture in the Middle Ages. The inhabitants of the oasis of Merv are mainly Tekke-Turkomans. The town of Merv is the capital of a district of its name. It is connected by rail with the Caspian Sea and the principal towns of Russian Turkestan, and is the starting-point of a railway which extends to the borders of Afghanistan. The Tekke-Turkomans submitted to Russia in 1884. Lat. of the town, 37° 40′ N.; lon. 61° 50′ E. Pop. in 1897, 8727.

Merville, mĕr'veel′ (L. *Menariacum*), a town of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 22 miles W. of Lille. It has manufactures of table-linen and embroidery. Pop. in 1901, 3677 (commune, 7676).

Merwede, mĕr'wā'dẹh, a water-course of the Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Meuse and the Waal.

Merwin, a post-village of Amite co., Miss. The banking point is Gloster. Pop. 125.

Merwin, a banking post-town of Bates co., Mo., on the Kansas City Southern R., 25 miles NW. of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Merxem, mẽrx'ẹm, a commune of Belgium, province and 2 miles NE. of Antwerp, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. in 1900, 11,648.

Merxplas, mĕrx'plås, a commune of Belgium, 24 miles ENE. of Antwerp. Pop. about 5000.

Méry-sur-Seine, mà'ree′ sür sån, a town of France, in Aube, on the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 miles WSW. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. about 1250.

Merzig, mĕrt'sig, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S. of Treves, on the Saar. It has a very ancient church, recently restored, and a fine old town-hall. The industries include wool-spinning, tanning, the manufacture of terra-cotta, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6548.

Mesa, mà'så, a county in the W. part of Colorado. Area, 3309 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River, with the Gunnison, Dolores, and other tributaries. It is mountainous, including a portion of the Uncompahgre Plateau, in the S. part, Grand and Battlement Mesas, etc. Capital, Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900, 9267.

Mesa, a banking post-town of Maricopa co., Ariz., in a grain and stock region, on the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix and the Southern Pacific Rs., 18 miles SE. of Phœnix. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Mesa, a post-village of Mesa co., Colo. The banking point is Grand Junction. Pop. about 200.

Mesaba, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 62.

Mesaba (or **Mesabi**) **Range,** a series of heights of moderate elevation in northeastern Minnesota and chiefly in St. Louis co. It is largely metalliferous, and the Mesaba iron region is probably the largest iron-producing district in the world, the annual output being (1904–05) upward of 12,000,000 tons. Height, 2400 feet.

Mesa Encantada, or **Enchanted Mesa,** an isolated and precipitous butte or table-mountain of Valencia co., N.Mex., 3 miles from Laguna, on the Santa Fé Pacific R. Elevation, 430 feet above the valley. It gives evidence of an aboriginal habitation on the summit.

Mesagne, mà-zån'yå, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles NW. of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,161.

Mesa Verde, mà'så vĕr'dà, an elevated plateau of southwestern Colorado, noted for its cliff-dwelling remains.

Mescala River, a name of the Rio de las Balsas, southern Mexico.

Mescalero, a post-village of Otero co., N.Mex. The banking point is Alamogondo. Pop. about 600.

Meschede, mĕsh'à'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 11 miles ESE. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 3050.

Mesem'bria, or **Misivria,** a small town of Eastern Rumelia, on the Black Sea, between Burgas and Cape Emineh. It is an ancient place.

Mesen, a river and town of Russia. See MEZEN.

Mesena, a post-town of Warren co., Ga., on the Georgia R. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Meseritsch, GROSS, Moravia. See GROSS-MESERITSCH.

Meseritsch, WALLACHISCH, wâl-lâk'ish mâ'zẹr-itch', a small town of Moravia, 25 miles NE. of Prerau.

Meseritz, mâ'zẹr-its', a town of Prussia, in Posen, 55 miles W. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. in 1900, 5060.

Meservey, a banking post-town of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, 24 miles by rail SW. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Meseta of Spain, a name given by geographers and geologists to the ancient plateau or "block" of the earth's crust which forms the greater part of the Iberian Peninsula N. of the Guadalquivir River and E. of Portugal. Its abrupt edges look down upon the plains of Andalusia in the S. and those of Aragon in the N. It is extensively covered with comparatively recent lacustrine deposits.

Meshanticut, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Providence. Pop. about 350.

Mesh'ed', **Mushed,** or **Mash-had,** a walled and holy city of northeastern Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, in lat. 36° 17' N., lon. 59° 25' E. It stands in a fertile plain and has the superb mausoleum of the Imam Riza, the magnificence of which is scarcely equalled in Persia, and which is visited annually by about 100,000 pilgrims. The city has also a fine mosque, one of the richest in the world, and the remains of several early colleges. It has manufactures of velvets and an active trade with Bokhara, Kandahar, Herat, etc. Pop. about 60,000.

Meshed-Ali, or **Nejef,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, 28 miles S. of the ruins of Babylon. It is famous as containing the tomb of Ali, a splendid mausoleum within the enclosure of a mosque, and is a place of Shiite pilgrimage. The town is surrounded by a lofty wall. Pop. about 5000. Meshed-Ali is on the site of the ancient Hira.

Meshed-Hossein, Turkey. See KERBELA.

Meshed-i-Ser, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 11 miles N. by W. of Barfrush.

Meshoppen, a banking post-borough of Wyoming co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 47 miles N. by W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900, 609.

Meshoppen, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Meshoppen (or **Meshopen**) **Creek** falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River in Wyoming co., Pa.

Meshtchovsk, myĕsh'chŏvsk', a town of Russia, 40 miles SW. of Kaluga. Pop. about 3500.

Mesick, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich. The banking point is Cadillac. Pop. 100.

Mesilla, mâ-seel'yâ, a village of Donna Ana co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande, about 50 miles above El Paso, Tex. Pop. about 350.

Mesilla Valley, or **La Mesilla,** lâ mâ-seel'yâ, a tract or strip of fertile bottom-land, 10 miles long, in the S. part of New Mexico and on the W. side of the Rio Grande. It owes its name, signifying "little plateau" (from the Spanish *mesa,* a "table"), to the fact of its being elevated a few feet above the other bottom-lands of the river. In this valley or tract is the village of Mesilla.

Mesjid-Ali, Asiatic Turkey. See MESHED-ALI.

Meskeneh, a minor river-port on the Euphrates, reached by steamers in high water, about 60 miles ESE. of Aleppo.

Meskhoutin, or **Meskutia,** Algeria. See HAMMAM-MESKUTIA.

Mesocco, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, in the valley of the Moësa, 10 miles NW. of Chiavenna. Near by are extensive ruins.

Mesola, mĕz'o-lâ, a village of Italy, 31 miles ENE. of Ferrara.

Mesolonghi, a town of Greece. See MISSOLONGHI.

Mesopotamia, mĕs'o-po-tā'me-a (Arab. *Al-Jezira* or *Al Jezireh,* âl jĕz-ee'rẹh, "the island"), the name given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to the greater part (the northern portion) of the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, now comprised in the vilayets of Bagdad, Mosul, Aleppo, and Diarbekr. The region is mostly a great plain. In ancient times a large portion of it was brought under a high state of cultivation by means of irrigation canals. Now it is mostly a barren expanse except along the rivers. Mesopotamia was successively under the sway of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Parthians, and Romans. The name Mesopotamia (from the Gr. μέσος, *mesos,* and ποταμός, *potamos*) signifies literally "between the rivers." In the Old Testament the region figures as Aram of the Two Rivers (Aram Naharaim) and the Plain of the Two Rivers.

Mesopotamia, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Grand River, 42 miles E. of Cleveland.

Mesquite, mes-keet', a banking post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 12 miles E. of Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Mesquitella, mĕs-ke-tĕl'lâ, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles WSW. of Guarda.

Messac, mĕs'sâk', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles NE. of Redon.

Messana, the ancient name of MESSINA.

Messancy, mĕs'sôN'see' (Ger. *Metzig,* mĕt'siG), a commune of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 4 miles NNE. of Longwy. Pop. 2000.

Messejana, mĕs-sâ-zhâ'nâ, a small town of Portugal, in Algarve, 28 miles SW. of Beja.

Messe'ne (Gr. Μεσσήνη), an ancient city of Greece, the later capital of Messenia, after the re-establishment of that state by Epaminondas. It was situated at the foot of Mount Ithome. Its great walls have been preserved in part and various ancient structures have recently been unearthed. On the site is the village of Mavromati. About 10 miles to the SE. of the ancient city is Nisi, a village of about 6000 inhabitants, now officially called Messene.

Messengerville, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 35 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

Messenia, a country of ancient Greece, consisting of the SW. portion of the Peloponnesus and encircled in great part by the sea. Its chief river was the Pamisus. Among the towns were Pylos, Methone, and Messene, the later capital. The region constitutes a nomarchy in the kingdom of Greece, with Kalamata as the capital.

Messenia (or **Koroni**), **Gulf of.** See KORONI.

Messer, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Messick, a post-village of York co., Va. Pop. 75.

Messin, mĕs'sâN', a former district of France, which belonged to the province of Lorraine and had Metz for its capital. It now forms a part of German Lorraine.

Messina, mĕs-see'nâ (anc. *Zancle,* afterwards *Messene* or *Messana*), a city and seaport of Sicily, capital of a province of the same name, on the Strait of Messina, here about 2 miles wide, 200 miles SSE. of Naples. It is situated on a splendid harbor formed by a peninsula in the shape of a sickle (whence the original Greek name of Zancle), with mountains towering in the immediate background, and its streets command superb views of the Calabrian main-land. There is little in the appearance of Messina to reflect the great antiquity of the town, which has been a sufferer by earthquake and other calamitous visitations. It is well laid out with broad thoroughfares paved with blocks of lava. A fine esplanade, or Marina (Corso Vittorio Emanuele), skirts the sea. The principal open places are the Piazza del Duomo (Cathedral Square), with a handsome fountain, and the Piazza dell' Annunziata, with a statue of Don John of Austria. Among the interesting edifices are the cruciform Norman cathedral, of whose original structure little now remains; the church of Santa Annunziata dei Catalani, the oldest Norman church of the city; the church of Santa Maddalena, the fine Palazzo Municipale, the villa Rocca Guelfonia, and the municipal hospital, a vast and venerable pile. The old citadel which defended the harbor has just been demolished. The university, dating from the sixteenth century, has about 650 pupils. Messina is, next to Palermo, the most important commercial city of Sicily, and its harbor presents a scene of extraordinary animation. Messina has enjoyed a reputation for its silk fabrics. The fisheries are important.

About the beginning of the fifth century B.C. a colony of Messenians was introduced into Zancle and the name of the town was changed to Messene (L. *Messana*). Owing to the advantages of its site the place has been commercially important since early times. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. of the city proper in 1901, 93,672; of the commune, 149,778.

Messina, Strait of (It. *Faro di Messina,* fâ'ro dee mĕs-see'nâ; anc. *Fre'tum Sic'ulum*), a strait which separates Sicily from Italy and connects the Tyrrhenian with the Ionian Sea. Length, about 20 miles. The width where it is narrowest does not exceed 2 miles, the broadest part being about 12 miles. The depth is very great and a strong tidal current makes the navigation somewhat difficult. In ancient mythology two female sea-monsters kept guard over the passage. On the Italian side was the one called Scylla, stationed where the rock Scylla stood forth from the waters. On the Sicilian side Charybdis engulfed the ships by sucking them down within the depths.

Messines, mĕs'seen' (Flem. *Meesen,* mä'zĕn), a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres.

Messis, mĕs'sees', or **Missis,** mis'sees', a village of Asia Minor, 18 miles E. of Adana, beside the Jyhun (anc. *Pyramus*), on the site of the ancient Mopsuestia, of which remains are to be seen.

Messkirch, mĕs'kĭrk, or **Mösskirch,** a town of Baden, 24 miles N. of Constance. Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1800. Pop. about 2000.

Messolonghi, a town of Greece. See Missolonghi.

Messongo, a post-station of Accomac co., Va.

Mestanza, mĕs-tän'thä, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles SSW. of Ciudad Real.

Mestre, mĕs'trä, a town of Italy, 5 miles NW. of Venice. Here is an immense viaduct on the railway to Venice. Pop. in 1901, 6561 (commune, 11,680).

Mesurado, mĕs-oo-rä'do, one of the counties or divisions of Liberia.

Mesurado, Cape, in Africa, is on the W. coast of Liberia, near the town of Monrovia. Lat. 6° 19′ N.; lon. 10° 50′ W.

Mesurata, mĕs-oo-rä'tä, or **Mizrata,** a maritime town of Tripoli, 112 miles ESE. of the city of Tripoli, on the W. side of the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra. It is noted for its carpets and was formerly an important caravan station. Pop. about 8000.

Meta, mä'tä, a town of Italy, on the sea-coast, province of Naples, 4 miles NE. of Sorrento. It is noted for its fine situation and has 2 small ports. Pop. about 5000.

Meta, mä'tä, a river of Colombia, rises about 40 miles S. of Bogotá and joins the Orinoco after a NE. course of 600 miles, about a third of which is navigable for light steamers at times of high water.

Metabetchouan, mĕt'ă-bĕt'choo-ăn', a river of Quebec, navigable for many miles for large boats and farther up for bark canoes, discharges its waters on the S. side of Lake St. John.

Metabetchouan, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Roberval, 23 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Metaghan, met'a-găn', a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 40 miles SSW. of Digby. Pop. about 500.

Metal, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Metal township. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1482; of the village, 300.

Metallum, the Latin name of Melle.

Metam'meh, a small town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, opposite Shendi. General Stewart here defeated the Mahdists in 1885.

Met'amo'ra, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 15 miles ENE. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Metamora, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles S. of Connersville. Pop. about 500.

Metamora, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 52 miles NNW. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Metamora, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, is on the N. boundary of the state, 20 miles WNW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Metapa, mä-tä'pä, a town of Nicaragua, in the province and 18 miles SW. of the town of Matagalpa. Pop. 5000.

Metapám, a town of western Salvador, in the department of Santa Ana and 10 miles E. of the Guatemalan frontier.

Metapedia, a town and resort of Restigouche co., Quebec, at the head of Chaleur Bay, on the Intercolonial R. Near by is Metapedia Lake, 12 miles in length.

Metauro, mä-tŏw'ro (anc. *Metaurus*), a river of central Italy, in the Marches, after an ENE. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic 9 miles SE. of Pesaro. On its banks the army of the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal was overwhelmed by the Romans in 207 B.C.

Metaxata, mä-tăx-ä'tä, a village of the island of Cephalonia, 6 miles SE. of Argostoli.

Metcalf, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz. The banking point is Morenci. Pop. about 500.

Metcalf, a post-town of Thomas co., Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Metcalf, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 12 miles W. of Chrisman. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Metcalfe, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 288 sq. m. Capital, Edmonton. Pop. in 1890, 9871; in 1900, 9988.

Metcalfe, a post-station of Middlesex co., Mass., 7 miles S. by W. of South Framingham.

Metcalfe, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario. The banking point is Winchester.

Metea, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., 9 miles NNE. of Logansport.

Metedeconk, or **Metetecunk,** a small river of New Jersey, enters Barnegat Bay in Ocean co.

Meteghan, a post-village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Weymouth. Pop. about 500.

Metelen, mä'tęh-lęn, a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles NW. of Münster.

Méterin, mä'tęh-rŏⁿ', a village of France, in Nord, 5 miles ENE. of Hazebrouck.

Metgermette, or **Metjarmette,** met'zhêr'mĕt', a river of Quebec, rises in the Metgermette Mountains, on the Maine line, co. of Beauce, and, after receiving its NW. branch, joins the Rivière du Loup, by which its waters are carried to the Chaudière River.

Methil, a small seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile SW. of Leven. Its fine harbor has recently been greatly improved.

Methimna Campestris. See Medina del Campo.

Methley, a town of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles from Wakefield. Pop. in 1901, 4271.

Methol, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Methol's Mills, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Quebec or Levis. Pop. about 500. It has saw- and pulp-mills.

Methone, an ancient city of Greece. See Modon.

Methow River rises in the N. part of Washington and enters the Columbia River near lat. 48° 2′ N. It is about 120 miles long.

Methuen, a banking post-township (town) of Essex co., Mass., on the Spicket (or Spigot) River and on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles NNW. of Lawrence. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, knitted goods, organs, hats, and shoes. Pop. in 1900, 7512.

Methven, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles WNW. of Perth.

Methye (mĕth'ī), **Lake,** a small lake of Canada, 180 miles S. of Lake Athabasca. Another Lake Methye is 350 miles SW.

Metija, or **El Metijah,** mä'tee'jä, a plain of Algeria, between the mountains and the sea, about 85 miles long by 18 miles in mean breadth. On it stands the city of Algiers. It is noted for its fertility, although formerly very unhealthy, and is extensively colonized by Europeans.

Metis, two rivers of Quebec, entering the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. One, called Grand Metis, takes its rise in the NW. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and, running N., discharges itself into an expansive estuary called Anse aux Snelles. The other, Little Metis, rises in the rear of the seigniory of Metis and falls into Little Metis Harbor.

Metis, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec. See Grand Metis.

Metkovic, or **Met'kovitch,** a town of Herzegovina, at the head of navigation on the Narenta, 24 miles SSW. of Mostar. It is the seat of a large trade. Pop. in 1900, 4878.

Metlakaht'la, or **New Metlakahtla,** a post-station and Indian reservation on Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska, with about 850 Christianized Indians. See Metlakahtla, British Columbia.

Metlakahtla, a decayed village on the W. coast (54° 20′ N.) of British Columbia. It was formerly inhabited by Christianized Chimsyan natives, since removed to Annette Island, Alaska.

Metlaltoyuca, a village of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, 90 miles NW. of Jalapa. The district is noted for its coffee.

Metlili, mĕt-lee'lee, a walled town of the Algerian Sahara, in Mzab, 30 miles SW. of Gardaia. Pop. 2000.

Metoe Bayou, Ark., drains parts of Lonoke and Prairie cos., runs in a SSE. direction, and enters the Arkansas River in the S. part of Arkansas co. It is about 100 miles long.

Meto'men, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Metomen township (town), about 20 miles W. by S. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1194.

Metompkin, me-tom'kin, a post-hamlet of Accomac co., Va., is near the Atlantic Ocean (with which it communicates by a navigable inlet), 23 miles S. of Pocomoke City, Md.

Metropolis City, a banking city, capital of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 38 miles above Cairo, on the Illinois Central R. It has various industries, including flouring- and saw-mills, plough-works, potteries, manufactories of fruit-boxes and baskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4069.

Metropolitan, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba or Iron Mountain. Pop. about 400.

Metropolitan, a post-station of Queens co., N.Y.

Metsovo, or **Mezovo,** a town of European Turkey, in Epirus (vilayet of Janina), in the region of the Pindus mountains. Pop. about 6000. It is the principal town of the Tsintsars (Wallachs or Rumans). Its position is strategically important.

Mettacahonts, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Ellenville or Kingston. Pop. about 250.

Mettau, a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe.

Mettelhorn, a summit of the Swiss Alps, in the Zermatt region. It commands a magnificent view. Height, 11,188 feet.

Metten, a village of Bavaria, near the Danube and on the southern border of the Bavarian Forest, 2½ miles from Deggendorf. It has a Benedictine abbey founded by Charlemagne.

Mettenberg, a mountain of the Bernese Alps, in the Grindelwald region. Height, 10,193 feet.

Metter, a banking post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. about 400.

Mettet, mĕt'tā', a commune of Belgium, province and 12 miles SSW. of Namur. Pop. about 4000.

Mettlach, mĕt'lăĸ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Treves, 29 miles by rail from Saarbrücken. It has extensive potteries. Pop. in 1900, 1959.

Mettmann, mĕtt'mănn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9½ miles NE. of Düsseldorf, on the Düssel. It has manufactures of cotton and silk goods, buttons, britannia-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8615.

Mettray, mĕt'trā', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles N. of Tours, with a celebrated reformatory (agricultural colony) for boys.

Metuchen, me-tŭtch'ĕn, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 5 miles NE. of New Brunswick. It has rubber-works. Pop. in 1900, 1786.

Metz, mĕts (Fr. pron. mĕss; anc. *Divodu'rum,* afterwards *Mediomat'ricum* and *Met'tis* or *Me'tis*), a city of Germany, capital of the district of Lorraine, previous to 1870 the capital of the French department of Moselle, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 80 miles NW. of Strassburg and 170 miles E. of Paris. The old part, which has narrow streets and quaint houses, lies on sloping ground between the Seille and the Moselle, while the newer portion is built on islands formed by the arms of the Moselle. There are several fine open places and a handsome esplanade adorned with statues of Marshal Ney and Emperor William I. and with a beautiful fountain. The cathedral of St. Stephen, a magnificent cruciform pile, built on the highest ground of the city and containing fine paintings, was begun in the thirteenth century and finished in the sixteenth century, and is now undergoing complete restoration. Among the other edifices of interest are the garrison church, the church of St. Vincent, the church of St. Constance, the court-house, the town-hall, the municipal museum, and the railway station. The educational institutions of Metz include schools of music and art and an artillery school. The municipal library contains over 80,000 volumes and some manuscripts dating from the early part of the Middle Ages. The industries comprise the manufacture of leather, shoes, hats, arms, cloth, artificial flowers, etc. Metz is one of the strongest fortresses in the world, its defenses having been originally constructed by the French and enlarged by the Germans. A dozen forts encircle the city. Pop. in 1900, 58,424. Metz was an important military station of the Romans. Under the Franks it was the capital of Austrasia. After the disruption of the great Frankish realm it was included in the kingdom of Germany, and from the beginning of the thirteenth century was a free imperial city. It was at Metz that the Emperor Charles IV. issued the famous Golden Bull in 1356. In 1552 the town was occupied by Henry II. of France, whose general, Francis of Guise, immediately after successfully withstood a siege by the Emperor Charles V. From that time to 1870 Metz belonged to France. On Oct. 27, 1870, after a siege of two months, the French general, Bazaine, surrendered here with a vast army to the Germans. Already in Roman times Metz was the seat of a bishop. The bishops belonged to the ecclesiastical princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, ruling over a considerable district. In 1552 their see was seized by Henry II. of France.

Metz, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 44 miles NNE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 300.

Metz, a village of Presque Isle co., Mich. The banking point is Rogers.

Metz, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., 14 miles NNW. of Nevada. Pop. in 1900, 159.

Metz, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Mannington. Pop. 100.

Metzenseifen, mĕt'sẹn-zī'fẹn, a town of northern Hungary, 18 miles W. of Kaschau. Pop. about 5000.

Metzingen, mĕt'sing-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 18 miles SE. of Stuttgart. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 5460.

Metzler, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 65.

Metztitlán, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 37 miles N. by W. of Pachuca.

Meu, mŭh, a river of France, joins the Vilaine about 3 miles above Pontreau. Length, about 50 miles.

Meudon, mŭh'dôNᵍ' (L. *Meudo*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 2 miles SW. of Paris. Lat. of observatory, 48° 48′ 18″ N.; lon. 2° 13′ 54″ E. The palace in which Maria Louisa resided was in great part destroyed during the siege of Paris in 1870–71, but has been partially restored. Near the town is the extensive Forest of Meudon, a favorite resort of the Parisians. The town has a variety of industries, including the manufacture of glass. There is a monument to Rabelais, who was a curate of the place. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9702.

Meulan, mŭh'lôNᵍ', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 8 miles WNW. of Poissy. Pop. about 2000.

Meulebeeck, mö'lẹh-bāk', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 1 mile NW. of Brussels.

Meulebeke, mö'lẹh-bā'kẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 10 miles N. of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900, 9185. It has manufactures of lace and cotton goods.

Meung-sur-Loire, mā'ŭNᵍ' sür lwär (L. *Magdunum*), a town of France, in Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 11 miles WSW. of Orleans. It is an ancient town. A fine twelfth-century church and an old gateway are interesting relics of its past. Pop. about 3000.

Meurs, the French name of Mörs.

Meursault, mur'sō', a small town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 27 miles SSW. of Dijon. It is noted for its wines.

Meurthe, murt (L. *Murta*), a river of France, rises in the Vosges, SE. of Saint-Dié, and joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 5 miles N. of Nancy. Length, about 100 miles.

Meurthe-et-Moselle, murt ā mō'zĕl', a department of France, bordering on Germany, comprising part of old Lorraine, formed in 1871 of portions of the departments of Meurthe and Moselle remaining to France after the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. Area, 2025 sq. m. It is traversed by the Moselle, which receives the Meurthe. It has fine scenery, much fertile soil, extensive vineyards, great mineral wealth (among the richest iron-deposits of the republic), and varied and extensive manufactures. Capital, Nancy. Other towns are Lunéville and Toul. Pop. in 1891, 444,150; in 1901, 484,722.

Meuse, mŭz (Fr. pron. muz; Dutch, *Maas,* mȧs; anc. *Mosa*), a river of Europe, rises in France, department of Haute-Marne, NE. of Langres; traverses the department of Vosges, where it disappears underground near Bazoilles, reappearing, at the end of 4 miles, near Neufchâteau; it then flows through the departments of Meuse and Ardennes, passing Verdun (near which place it becomes navigable), Sedan, Mézières, and Givet; it then traverses Belgium in a NE. direction, passing Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liège; it then flows N. and W. through the Netherlands, passing Maestricht, Roermond, and Venlo, and near Gorkum joins the Waal (the left branch of the Rhine). The united stream, bearing the name of Merwede, after traversing the marshy expanse of the Biesbosch again separates into several branches (the southern arm for some distance bearing the name of Hollandsch Diep), forming a number of islands, and entering the North Sea by several mouths, the principal of which are the Meuse (Oude Maas, together with the more northerly Nieuwe Maas, or lower Lek) on the N., the Flakkee (or Haringvliet) in the middle, and the Grevelingen (Krammer) on the S. These estuarine water-courses represent in reality in great part the outflow of the Rhine through the Waal and Lek branches, the Rhine and Meuse having a combined delta. Chief affluents on the left are the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on the right, the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, and Niers. Length of the Meuse, 575 miles; navigable for about 400 miles. Various canals unite it with the Moselle, Oise, and other streams.

Meuse, a department of France, in the NE., formed of part of the old province of Lorraine, and bounded N. by Belgium. Area, 2045 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 283,480. It is traversed from S. to N. by the Meuse, parallel with which extends a range of low hills called the Mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Marne. The region is a productive one, yielding grain, beets (for sugar), wine, etc. The forests are extensive. Capital, Bar-le-Duc.

Meuselbach, moi'zẹl-bāk', a village of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 miles S. of Königsee.

Meuselwitz, moi'zęl-ŵits\, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 15 miles NE. of Gera. It has establishments connected with the textile industry, foundries, machine-shops, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 6754.

Mevagissey, a small fishing town of England, in Cornwall, on the coast, 6 miles S. of St. Austell.

Mewar, a Rajput state. See UDAIPUR.

Mewe, mȧ'ŵęh, a town of East Prussia, 8 miles NW. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900, 4105.

Mexborough, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles NE. of Rotherham. It has iron-works and potteries. Pop. in 1901, 10,417.

Mexcoac, mĕx-ko-ȧk', a village of Mexico, 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico.

Mexia, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Mexia, mā-he'ą, a banking post-town of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the Trinity and Brazos Valley Rs., 84 miles S. of Dallas. It has cotton-mills and -gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2393.

Mexico (Sp. *Méjico,* mĕh'ne-ko), a republic in the southern part of North America, lying between lat. 14° 30′ and 32° 40′ N., and between the meridians of longitude of 86° 45′ (northeastern Yucatan) and 117° 5′ W. Area (inclusive of the small outlying islands), 767,050 sq. m. Where not confined by the sea, it is bounded on the SE. by Guatemala (from which it is partly separated by the Suchiate and Usumacinta rivers) and British Honduras, and on the N. by the United States. The Rio Grande forms the boundary with Texas. The boundary with the United States has a length of 1833 miles, of which 1136 are constituted by the Rio Grande. The general contour of the country is very irregular, the land extending southward between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean as a peninsular extension of the United States, and rapidly narrowing in that direction. In the extreme SE. the peninsula of Yucatan projects northward between the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. On the isthmus of Tehuantepec the distance separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific Ocean is hardly 130 miles. The greatest breadth is between the most eastern and western parts on the United States boundary, where the distance from the Gulf shore to the Pacific is not far from 1500 miles. The peninsula of Lower (Baja) California extends into the Pacific about 700 miles, and is separated from the main-land by the Gulf of California.

Relief of the Land.—Mexico is pre-eminently a region of mountain elevations, consisting in the main of a vast central plateau or table-land, of bounding or flanking ridges to this plateau (Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental, with the Sierra Pacífico, as they and their ramifications are vaguely designated), of mountains of inferior height rising above the plateau, and of the low-lands (*tierras calientes,—i.e.,* "hot lands") which lie at the foot of the plateau-borders and make up the rich coastal strips on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides. The plateau, which is a southward continuation of the elevated regions of the southwestern United States, attains its greatest altitude (8000–8600 feet) S. and SW. of the city of Mexico (7400 ft.). It is constructed largely of volcanic and sedimental sands and ashes, which have filled up ancient mountain valleys to the brim, and thereby masked the nuclear orographic relief,—the internal mountain-ridges, many of which rise in crests, knots, and "islands" far above the true plateau-surface. Just what relation the Mexican Cordilleras bear to the main mountain systems of the western United States has not been absolutely determined; but it seems probable that the Rocky Mountains proper have no direct continuation in Mexico. The Sierra Nevada, on the other hand, can almost positively be assumed to be continued in the axial chain of Lower California, whose elevations in the south reach 8000–10,000 ft. The highest summit of Mexico not of a volcanic character appears to be Zempoaltepec, in the state of Oaxaca, about 10,000 ft., which marks the divergence of the mountain systems whose determining lines were formed in Central America.

Volcanoes.—The more distinctive mountain forms of Mexico are the volcanoes, of which there are hundreds scattered over the plateau and at various points of the southern lowlands. Many of these have only recently become extinct, others are semi-active or dormant. The more prominent ones are the Peak of Orizaba, or the Citlaltepetl ("Star Mountain"), the culminating point of the republic, about 18,250 feet in elevation; Popocatepetl ("Smoky Mountain"), 17,500 ft.; Ixtaccihuatl ("White Woman"), 16,960 (17,200?) ft.; Nevado de Toluca, about 14,950 ft.; Malinche, 13,460 ft.; Cofre de Perote, or Nauhcampatepetl, 13,400 ft.; Nevado de Colima, 14,100 ft.; Volcán de Colima, 12,750 ft., now active for a period of about 10 years; Tancítaro, 12,650 ft.; Tuxtla; Jorullo (famed for its great eruption in 1759), 4300 ft.; and Ceboruco, also active. Most of these are situated near the southern border of the plateau or on the low-land immediately S. of it. The three summits first named are covered with perpetual snow; Ixtaccihuatl alone has glaciers of any extent (Porfirio Diaz Glacier). The snow-line is found at about 14,500–15,000 ft., 1000–1500 ft. above the timber-line.

Coast-Line, Rivers, etc.—The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. The great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps around the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico, causing sand-banks and barring of the river-mouths. On the whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico there is no bay of any importance, no good natural harbor easy of access, and but little well-sheltered anchorage. Between Yucatan and Tabasco lies the Laguna de Términos, 45 miles long and 30 miles wide, connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest having but two fathoms. Farther W., on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within, is quite inaccessible to shipping. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Madero (or Alvarado), Tamiahua, and Tampico. Beyond the last-named place N. extends a long succession of sand-banks, fronting the shore, and exhibiting, in its earlier stages, the process of forming lagoons. Here, on the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the lagoons Morales, Madre, Santander, and a few others, all difficult of approach and rapidly filling up with sand. On the W. coast of Mexico, from Acapulco, in lat. 16° 50′ N., the harbor of which is landlocked, deep, and capacious, to Guaymas, far up the Gulf of California, extends a series of fine harbors, capable of sheltering the largest vessels. In lat. 21° 32′ N., at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago, is the noble harbor of San Blas; and in lat. 23° 15′ N. is the harbor of Mazatlán. This is difficult of access and inferior in most respects to the harbor of Guaymas, in lat. 27° 50′ N. The E. shore of the California peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side, towards the ocean, is less indented.

Mexico is in general sparingly watered and labors under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. The streams, descending from the elevated interior to the seas, assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season and overflowing at another. The longest and greatest of the Mexican rivers is the Rio Grande del Norte, called also Rio Bravo del Norte, which, as has already been seen, forms the greater part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, and the waters of which belong to both countries. The Rio de Tampico, formed by the junction of the Pánuco with the Tula or Montezuma, flows NE. to the Gulf of Mexico, and at its mouth is the port of Tampico; total course, about 200 miles. The San Juan rises in the metalliferous mountains of Oaxaca, forms the great lagoons of Tequiapa and Embarcadero, and reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero. The Coatzacoalcos issues from the mountains of Tarifa, lat. 17° N., forms part of the boundary between the states of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, and, winding round to the N. and E., falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 18° 8′ N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been supposed that the communication between the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific might be effected by joining the Coatzacoalcos and the Chicapa or Chimalapa, which latter rises close to the sources of the former and falls into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Extensive harbor-works are now being constructed at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, which will materially aid in the service of transportation across the isthmus, in connection with the railway traversing that region. E. of the Coatzacoalcos are the Grijalva and Usumacinta rivers. The rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean are, towards the S., all rapid, and important only as they water coasts more or less populous. The Rio de las Balsas, or Zacatula, descends from the state of Mexico, and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up, and forms at its mouth the little harbor of Zacatula. About the middle of the Pacific coast is the Rio Grande de Santiago, or Rio Tolotlán (also known in its upper course as Rio Lerma), discharging the waters of Lake Chapala, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers.

The lakes of Mexico are numerous, but unimportant. The largest is Chapala, mostly in Jalisco, covering an area of some 1500 sq. m. Other lakes are Cuitzeo and Patzcuaro, both in the state of Michoacán; the Laguna de Parras, in the state of Coahuila; and the lakes of the valley of the city of Mexico,—Chalco, Xochimilco, Texcoco, San Cristóbal, Xaltocán, and Zumpango,—the overflows from which formerly at various times penetrated into the capital but which have recently been connected with a vast system of drainage canals and tunnels.

Climate.—Mexico has great diversities of climate within a relatively narrow compass. The Mexicans divide their country, with respect to climate, into *tierras calientes* (hot lands), which extend from the sea to about 3000 feet eleva-

tion; *tierras templadas* (temperate), ranging between 3000 and 5000–7000 ft.; and *tierras frías* (cold), above 7000 ft. The coasts are hot, humid, and in many parts unhealthy. The more elevated tracts of the middle zone are usually healthy and enjoy an agreeable temperature. The same is true of the great plateau, where, however, owing to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, many persons are never acclimated. The principal high plains in the vicinity of the city of Mexico are the valleys of Toluca, 8600 ft., of Tenochtitlán, 7400 ft., of Actópan, 6450 ft., and of Istla, 3200 ft. above sea-level. The maximum temperature recorded at Mérida (Yucatan), Mazatlán, and Colima is 105°. On the central plateau the summer heat rarely rises above 88°–90°; in winter the temperature only exceptionally falls much below the freezing-point. Snow, although in small quantity, is not absolutely infrequent in the city of Mexico. The rainfall over a considerable part of the plateau does not exceed 25 inches; at Monterey it has risen as high as 130 inches. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Oaxaca and near the capital, but they are generally slight and do little damage. One of the most violent and destructive recorded was that of Jan., 1902, when the town of Chilpancingo, in Guerrero, was in great part destroyed.

Vegetable Products.—Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable products hardly equalled in any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coast display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation, among which may be enumerated a vast variety of palms and acacias, the giant wild fig- (or rubber-) tree, the rosewood, mahogany, Brazil-wood, Campeche-wood, ebony, yellow- and iron-wood, intermingled with elegant giant ferns and a wealth of orchidaceous plants. A zone of 4500–6000 feet elevation is largely that of evergreen oaks and melastomes, to which succeeds the region of the temperate flora, with pines, firs, and spruce, which form magnificent forests at elevations of 9000–10,000 ft. and continue to the timber-line at about 13,500 ft. Mexico is pre-eminently the home of the cactus, which occurs in an almost endless variety of forms, from the night-blooming cereus in the lower tierra caliente to the giant organ-cactus of the mountain-slopes of 6000 ft. elevation. Among the favorite fruits of Mexico are the mango, sapote, anona, pomegranate, papaw, orange, pineapple, cocoanut, and banana. The special products of cultivation are the sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, vanilla,—all in the region comprised between the seashore and elevations of 3000–4000 ft.,—and agave, or American aloe, the last-named in Yucatan cultivated for its fibre (Sisal hemp) and in major Mexico (plateau) for its "milk," which is fermented into the beverage known as *pulque*. Corn is very extensively grown on the plateau, and the cultivation of wheat has assumed large proportions. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were stated in kilogrammes (the kilogramme = 2.2 pounds): wheat, 338,263,902; pure sugar, 75,055,798; molasses, 52,827,472; maize, 32,492,489; rice, 20,777,917; henequen (Sisal fibre), 87,613,966; cotton, 21,795,895; coffee, 21,088,123; cacao, 1,973,352; and tobacco, 9,343,561.

Animal Life.—The fauna of Mexico is extremely varied, comprising both temperate and tropical forms, and stands zoögeographically between the faunas of North and South America. Its mammalian forms include the jaguar, puma, bear, wolf, tapir, deer, anteater, sloth, armadillo, peccary, and numerous monkeys. Birds of fine plumage are very abundant (parrots, toucans, trogons, chatterers, jays, humming-birds), as are also serpents (boa, anaconda, rattlesnake) and saurians (iguana, alligator, crocodile).

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Mexico is prodigious, and its silver- and gold-mines have been worked with varying degrees of energy, although with much interruption, almost from the days of the Spanish conquest. The other minerals include copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, tin, cobalt, antimony, and sulphur (vast deposits of the last-named being found more particularly in the crater of Popocatepetl). The total value of the ore output in the year 1902 was upward of $103,700,000 (Mexican money, the Mexican silver *peso*, or dollar, being equal to about 48 cents United States money). The quantity of silver obtained from the mines in 1902 was valued at $58,700,000 (Mexican); of gold, $14,392,106; of copper, $24,631,289. Among the more famous mining districts are those of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Catorce, to which must be added the extraordinarily rich region of Parral, in Chihuahua. A fairly extensive industry is carried on in opals (Querétaro) and in the exceedingly beautiful stalactitic marble known as "Mexican onyx" (state of Puebla).

Manufactures.—The leading manufactures of Mexico are those of distilled liquors, sugar, rum, and molasses, cotton and other textile fabrics, pottery, hats, boots and shoes, saddlery, jewelry, and tobacco. There were in 1901, 2211 distilleries and 721 tobacco-factories. The product of the latter was upward of 350,000,000 cases of cigarettes, besides 120,000,000 cigars and cheroots and 6,000,000 kilogrammes of tobacco. The cotton manufacture is rapidly becoming an important industry. In 1902 there were 155 cotton-spinning and weaving-mills, which consumed nearly 60,000,000 pounds of raw cotton.

Population, Government, etc.—The population of Mexico comprises persons of white descent, Indians, and mestizoes, or people of mixed race. In parts of the coast-country there is some admixture of African blood. The Spanish language is everywhere prevalent, but many of the Indians retain the use of the ancient languages. The great bulk of the people are of the Roman Catholic faith, but all religions are tolerated and there is no state church. Among the Indians there are some pagan tribes. Before the advent of the Spaniards some tribes, commonly designated Aztecs (with whom most ethnologists to-day unite the Toltecs) who spoke the Nahuatl language, and the Mayas, of Yucatan, had attained to a high degree of civilization. They were good smiths and masons, and had made some advance in the arts of design; they raised great edifices (palaces, temples, pyramids) and constructed vast works (roads, aqueducts, bridges, etc.); they had an accurate calendar, and, finally, they had a system of picture-writing. Monuments remain attesting their boldness of design and progress in the arts of construction. There are extensive remains of the city of Tenochtitlán, near the modern Mexico, with its dikes, aqueducts, and extraordinary pieces of sculpture. Oaxaca is rich in ancient remains, among which the chief are the palace and pyramid of the Zapotecas at Mitla. Another pyramid, or *teocalli*, is to be seen near Cholula. Near Villanueva, in Zacatecas, are the remarkable ruins known as Los Edificios. In Vera Cruz are the pyramids of Papantla, built of colossal masses of porphyry. The extensive ruins of Palenque and Lorillard City, in Chiapas, are well known, but they are equalled or surpassed by those of Uxmal and Chichenitza, in Yucatan, where also are found the remains of hundreds of villages and temple (?) sites (Izamal, Labna, etc.).

Mexico is a federal republic, framed largely upon the model of that of the United States. Its chief executive is a president, who is elected for a term of six years (the term was four years previous to 1904) by electors chosen by the people. He is assisted by a council and a cabinet of seven members. The departments are: foreign affairs, interior, justice and public instruction, fomento (colonization and industry), communications and public works, finance and public credit, and war and marine. The legislative branch of the government is vested in a congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate. In the latter each state is represented by 2 members. The representatives and senators are chosen by indirect election for terms of 2 years and 4 years respectively. Each state elects its governor and has its own legislature. The names and population of the states (1900), together with their capitals, are here appended:

States.	Pop. in 1900.	Capitals.
Aguascalientes	102,416	Aguascalientes.
Baja California (territory)*	47,624	La Paz.
Campeche	86,542	Campeche.
Chiapas	360,799	Tuxtla-Gutiérrez.
Chihuahua	327,784	Chihuahua.
Coahuila	296,038	Saltillo.
Colima	65,115	Colima.
Durango	370,294	Durango.
Guanajuato	1,061,724	Guanajuato.
Guerrero	479,205	Chilpancingo.
Hidalgo	605,051	Pachuca.
Jalisco	1,153,891	Guadalajara.
Mexico	934,463	Toluca.
Mexico (federal district)	541,516	Mexico.
Michoacán	930,033	Morelia.
Morelos	160,115	Cuernavaca.
Nuevo León	327,937	Monterey.
Oaxaca	948,633	Oaxaca.
Puebla	1,021,133	Puebla.
Querétaro	232,389	Querétaro.
San Luis Potosí	575,432	San Luis Potosí.
Sinaloa	296,701	Culiacán.
Sonora	221,682	Hermosillo.
Tabasco	159,834	San Juan Bautista.
Tamaulipas	218,948	Ciudad Victoria.
Tepic (territory)	150,002	Tepic.
Tlaxcala	172,315	Tlaxcala.
Vera Cruz	981,030	Jalapa.
Yucatan	314,087	Mérida.
Zacatecas	462,190	Zacatecas.

*Now divided into northern and southern territorial districts. The territory of Quintana Roo was organized in 1902

The population of the republic in 1900 was 13,604,923, of which number about 38 per cent. were Indians and less than 20 per cent. pure whites. There are numerous normal, professional, and technical schools, supported by the federal government or the individual states.

Commerce.—The foreign trade of Mexico has exhibited a rapid growth in recent years. The value of the exports in the year 1902–3 was about $97,000,000 (reckoned in gold dollars) and that of the imports about $76,000,000. The precious metals constitute on an average about half of the total exports. Among the other leading exports are copper, lead, Sisal fibre, coffee, tobacco, woods, and various vegetable products, animals, and animal products. Nearly three-fourths of the exports in the year 1902–3 went to the United States, which contributed about one-half of the imports. Of the European nations the English trade most largely with Mexico. There are more than 9000 miles of railroad in operation. The cities are supplied with tramways.

History.—Yucatan was visited by Solis and Pinzon in 1508 and major Mexico was discovered in 1518 by Francisco Hernandez de Córdova, who sailed westward along the coast from Cape Catoche. In 1519 Cortés, having conceived the project of conquering Mexico, landed where Vera Cruz now stands and ascended the table-land, the inhabitants of which, the Aztecs, he found united under a sovereign called Montezuma. After two years of warfare, Cortés succeeded in overturning the power of the Aztecs, and the smaller states were subjected to the Spaniards almost without a struggle. Cortés having firmly established his authority in the country, a considerable number of persons emigrated from Spain to Mexico, and there acquired great wealth in mining, as merchants, and as officers of government. In 1535 Antonio de Mendoza was appointed first viceroy of Mexico, or, as the region was officially called, New Spain. The viceroyalty of New Spain came to include a vast territory to the N. of the present Mexico. The country continued a Spanish possession for nearly three centuries. The first revolutionary rising took place in 1810, and was chiefly fomented by the clergy, under the lead of Hidalgo, who was executed in 1811. The struggle was continued by Morelos, who met a similar fate in 1815. The patriots soon found a brave leader in Guerrero. In 1821 the royalist commander Iturbide united with Guerrero in the so-called *Plan of Igualada*, by which Mexico was to be constituted an independent monarchy under a prince of the royal house of Spain. Nothing came of this scheme, but the independence of Mexico was assured, and in 1822, Iturbide was proclaimed emperor. Iturbide encountered such opposition that he resigned in 1823. The experiment of a monarchy having failed, the plan was now tried of a federal republic, framed, in many particulars, upon that of the United States, and a constitution was proclaimed in 1824. The first president was General Guadalupe Victoria. From 1828 the country was distracted by an endless succession of revolutions and civil wars. In 1835 there was a revolution in Texas against Mexican authority, and in 1836 its people achieved their independence. A dispute regarding the boundary of Texas led in 1846, during the presidency of Santa Anna, to a war between Mexico and the United States. In 1847 General Scott entered the city of Mexico. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded in Feb., 1848, Mexico ceded to the United States the provinces of New Mexico (including the greater part of the present Arizona and New Mexico, all of Utah and Nevada, and part of Colorado and Wyoming) and Upper California. In 1854 the United States purchased from Mexico a large strip of territory, the Gadsden Purchase, included in the present Arizona and New Mexico. In 1862–63 a French army invaded Mexico and occupied the capital. Under the auspices of Napoleon III. an imperial government was inaugurated, with Maximilian of Austria, brother of the emperor Francis Joseph, at its head. The republicans gathered under the banner of the able Juarez, an Indian by blood. Maximilian was emperor from 1864 until 1867, when he was shot and the republic was again proclaimed, with Juarez as president. The remarkable recent development of Mexico as a nation is chiefly the history of the administration of Porfirio Diaz, who has been at the head of the government since the close of 1876, with the exception of the period from 1880 to 1884.

Mexico, a state of the republic of Mexico, having S. Morelos and Guerrero, and on the other sides the states of Michoacan, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, and Puebla, nearly enclosing the federal district of Mexico. Area, 8950 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 934,463. The major portion, which is productive and well cultivated, is comprised within the great central plateau, and it contains part of the lofty summits of Popocatepetl, and Ixtaccihuatl, and the Nevado de Toluca. It is watered by the Balsas and Lerma rivers. Silver and other metals are found. Capital, Toluca.

Mexico, the capital of the Mexican republic, the finest and most imposing city of Latin America, and one of the most attractive cities of the Western Hemisphere, forms part of the Federal District, and is situated on the plain of Anahuac, at an elevation of about 7350 feet. Lat. 19° 26′ N.; lon. 99° 8′ W. It is the converging point of several trunk-lines of railway, and is 263 miles by rail almost due W. of Vera Cruz and 1225 miles SSE. of El Paso, Tex. Its lofty position in a tropical region insures to it a climate of marked equability and one exceptionally pleasant to those who are not affected by the rarity of the atmosphere. The average annual temperature is about 58°, the mean temperature of summer being 60°–65° and of midwinter, 53°. The extreme heat of summer is never excessive, while in winter the thermometer only exceptionally marks below 40°–42°. Light falls of snow occasionally take place. The average annual precipitation is about 20 inches.

Few cities of the world occupy a more charming location than Mexico, with its magnificent view of the giant snow-clad Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl in the SE. and the rugged Ajusco Mountains in the S. At the period of the Spanish Conquest the city (then known as Tenochtitlán) occupied part of a lake-basin, the extension in greater part of the modern lakes Texcoco and Xochimilco, and was approached by causeways. The recession or desiccation of the lake-waters has long since deprived the city of its lacustrine character, and an interval of about 2 miles now intervenes between the eastern quarters and the border of Lake Texcoco. The completion in 1898 of the great drainage canal, one of the most remarkable of modern engineering works, by which the overflow waters of the threatening lagoon-lakes of the vicinity (Texcoco, Chalco, Xochimilco, San Cristóbal, Xaltocán, and Zumpango) are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico, has virtually freed the city from all danger of back-waters, which at several times in the past had proved so destructive to both life and property, and has vastly improved its healthfulness by providing an outlet for its sewage.

The focus of the city is the Plaza Mayor (or Plaza de Armas), the great square, on whose sides are the Spanish Renaissance cathedral, one of the largest and most sumptuous ecclesiastical structures of America, begun in 1573 and measuring 426 feet in length; the vast pile of the National Palace, 675 ft. in length; and the Palacio Municipal (or city-hall). The cathedral, which contains an altar-piece and choir of rare magnificence, occupies the site of the temple of Huitzilopochtli, the titular god of the Aztecs. A portion of the Plaza Mayor is occupied by the Zocalo (or minor green). The buildings of the city, in the main of fairly massive construction, for the most part do not exceed one or two stories in height and are built with the central court familiar in Spanish architecture. A marked contrast is exhibited by the dingy and mean houses of the old quarters and the modernized, almost palatial, edifices of the newer sections, where the stores and store-fronts partake of the attractive form of the similar structures of the European capitals. The principal arteries of traffic are the Via (or Calle) San Francisco, continued by the Calle de Pláteros, and the Calle Cinco de Mayo. Leading out from the attractive park and promenade known as the Alameda, the gathering-place of the fashion and aristocracy of the capital, is the Paseo de la Reforma, a magnificent boulevard, somewhat over 2 miles in length, richly decorated with sculptural groups (Charles IV., Columbus, Cuauhtemoc, etc.), and conducting to the hill, palace, and military school of Chapultepec. Among the city's more notable public buildings and institutions are the national museum, with an almost priceless collection of Aztec antiquities, the national picture-gallery and Academy of San Carlos, national library (with upward of 250,000 volumes), school of mines, mint, schools of medicine and engineering, observatory, the magnificent new national theatre, and the Monte de Piedad (or national pawnshop). Mexico is the seat of numerous scientific and literary associations. It gave to the New World the first newspaper, the *Mercurio Volante*, the first public school, and the earliest academy of fine arts. The manufactures of the city are still not very important, although they comprise a fairly wide range of articles,—cottons, linens, silks, paper, pottery, gold- and silver-wares, hats, leather, feather articles, carriages, brick and tile, soap, etc. Among the better-known resorts and suburbs of the immediate vicinity, most of them readily reached by an admirable system of electric and other tramways, are Tacubaya, San Ángel, Coyoacán, Guadalupe, and Santa Anita (on the Viga Canal). Pop. in 1900, 344,721.

Mexico, Federal District of, consists of the city of Mexico and some surrounding territory, in all covering about 570 (or 463) sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 541,516. Capital, Mexico city.

Mexico, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Wabash R., 6 miles N. of Peru. Pop. about 500.

Mexico, a post-village in Mexico township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 40 miles NNW. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 816.

Mexico, a city, capital of Audrain co., Mo., is on a branch of the Salt River and on the Wabash and other railroads, 50 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City. It contains the Hardin College for Women and the Missouri Military Academy, and has flour-mills, carriage-factories, and manufactures of stove-linings, brick, ploughs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5099.

Mexico, a banking post-village in Mexico township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 16 miles E. of Oswego. It has manufactures of flour, sash and blinds, and has a canning-factory. Pop. in 1900, 1249; of the town, 3091.

Mexico, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 44 miles NW. of Harrisburg. Pop. 350.

Mexico, mĕh'he-ko, a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of Manila Bay, 5 miles from Bacolor. The region is very fertile, yielding two crops of rice annually. Pop. 17,099.

Mexico, Gulf of, a large indentation on the E. coast of North America, washing the shores of Mexico and the United States, measuring about 1100 miles from E. to W. and 800 miles in greatest width from N. to S. It is partly formed by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, nearly in a line between which lies the island of Cuba, leaving a communication on its N. with the Atlantic through the Florida Straits or Channel, and on its S. with the Caribbean Sea through the Channel of Yucatan. It receives a number of important rivers, the principal of which are the Mississippi, the Rio Grande, Colorado of Texas, Brazos, Sabine, Mobile, and Apalachicola. The gulf, excepting in the shallows, which to the 200-fathom line continue the coasts of Florida, Yucatan, and Louisiana far into the area of the basin, is free from banks, and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coasts of Yucatan, with the Florida Reef near its E. extremity. The shores are low and generally lined with flat, sandy and coral islands—not far from the land—and numerous lagoons. There are few really good harbors, the most important harbors or ports being those of Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, Galveston, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Havana, and the rivers which fall into the gulf are obstructed by bars at their mouths, which render them all, except the Mississippi, nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea is soon divided into two portions, the one running E. along the coast of Cuba, the other W. in a curved line through the middle of the gulf and around towards the Florida Channel, where it meets the other current, and the two united form the Gulf Stream. (See Gulf Stream.) The greatest depth is about 12,750 feet. The deeper oceanic plain or floor of the gulf has been designated Sigsbee's Deep.

Meximieux, mĕx'ee'me-uh', a small town of France, in Ain, 20 miles ESE. of Trévoux.

Mexlitlán, mĕx-leet-lăn', a town of Mexico, state and 100 miles NE. of the city of Mexico.

Meyenburg, mī'ĕn-bo͝ŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 73 miles NW. of Berlin. Pop. about 2000.

Meyer, mī'ĕr, a county in the S. part of South Dakota, borders on Nebraska. Area, 1407 sq. m. It is drained by affluents of the White River. The census of 1900 gives no returns of the population for that year.

Meyer, a post-village of Adams co., Ill. The banking point is Canton, Mo. Pop. 100.

Meyersdale, mī'ĕrz-dale, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 37 miles NW. of Cumberland, Md. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 3024.

Meyers Falls, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R., 8½ miles NW. of Colville. Pop. about 200.

Meyersville, a post-village of Dewitt co., Tex. The banking point is Cuero. Pop. 150.

Meymac, mā'măk', a small town of France, in Corrèze, 9 miles W. of Ussel.

Meyon, mā-yōn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo.

Meyrueis, mair'wā', a small town of France, in Lozère, 12 miles SSW. of Florac, on the Yonte.

Meyssac, mā'săk', a commune of France, in Corrèze, 10 miles SE. of Brives-la-Gaillarde.

Meyzieux, mā'ze-uh', a commune of France, in Isère, 17 miles N. of Vienne.

Mezão Frio, mā-zŏwn'' free'o, a small town of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, 12 miles SSW. of Villa Real.

Mezcalapa, a river of Chiapas, Mexico, is the middle course of the Grijalva. It traverses a coffee and agricultural region.

Mèze, maiz or mĕz, a seaport of France, in Hérault, on the Étang de Thau, 19 miles SW. of Montpellier. It has salt-works. Pop. in 1901, 5646.

Mézel, mā'zĕl', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont-Ferrand.

Mezen, mĕz-ĕñ', a river of Russia, rises in the S. part of the government of Vologda, flows NW., and falls into the bay of its own name in the White Sea. Length, about 500 miles.

Mezen, a town of Russia, government and 150 miles NE. of Archangel, situated on the Mezen River about 18 miles above its mouth in the White Sea. It carries on a trade in furs, tallow, whale and seal oils, fish, etc. Pop. in 1897, 2037.

Mézenc, mā'zŏn'', a volcanic summit of the Cévennes, in southern France, department of Haute-Loire. Elevation, 5755 feet.

Mezereh, or **Mezreh,** called also **Yeni-Kharput** ("New Kharput"), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, capital of the vilayet of Mamuret-ül-Aziz, 4 miles SW. of Kharput. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Mézières, mā'ze-air' (L. *Maceriæ, Maderiacum*), a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 47 miles NE. of Reims. The old parish church is a fine Gothic edifice. Mézières communicates by a bridge of many arches with the busy manufacturing place of Charleville, on the opposite bank of the Meuse, with which it may practically be said to form one town. In 1521 the town was heroically and successfully defended by the Chevalier Bayard against the forces of Emperor Charles V. It was taken by the Germans in 1815 and 1870. Pop. in 1901, 5872; of the commune, 7884.

Mézières-en-Brenne, mā'ze-air' ŏn brĕnn, a commune of France, in Indre, 16 miles NE. of Le Blanc.

Mézin, mā'zăn'' (L. *Mesinum*), a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles SSW. of Nérac, on the Gélise.

Mezöberény, mĕ'zö'bĕ-rāñ', a commune of Hungary, co. and 7 miles NW. of Békés, on the railway from Budapest to Arad. Pop. in 1900, 12,875.

Mezö-Csát, mĕ'zö' chât, a commune of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 13 miles from Miskolcz. Pop. about 5000.

Mezöhegyes, mĕ'zö'hĕd'yĕsh, a commune of Hungary, co. of Csanád, district of Battonya. It has immense studs belonging to the government. Pop. in 1900, 7331.

Mezökövesd, mĕ'zö'köv'ĕshd', a commune of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the railway from Budapest to Kaschau. Pop. in 1900, 15,224.

Mezötur, mĕ'zö'toor', a town of Hungary, co. of Jazygia-Great-Cumania-Szolnok, on the Berettyó, 57 miles SW. of Debreczin. It is noted for its manufactures of pottery, and is in a rich agricultural and pastoral country. Pop. in 1900, 25,383.

Mezovo, a town of Epirus. See Metsovo.

Mezquital, mĕs-ke-tăl', a town of Mexico, in the state and 21 miles S. by E. of the city of Durango.

Mezzana-Bigli, mĕt-să'nă beel'yee, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, province of Pavia, circle of Mortara, on the Po.

Mezzani, mĕt-să'nee, a commune of northern Italy, 14 miles NNE. of Parma.

Mezzenile, mĕt-să-nee'lă, a village of Piedmont, province and 23 miles NW. of Turin.

Mezzo, mĕd'zo or mĕt'so, or **Lopud,** lo-pood', an island of Austria-Hungary, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 7 miles NW. of Ragusa, 3 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Mezzojuso, mĕt-so-yoo'zo, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 18 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 4898.

Mezzo-Lombardo, mĕt'so lom-bar'do (Ger. *Welsch-Metz*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 16 miles from Trent. Near by are an old castle and a large cavern in the steep side of a mountain. Pop. in 1900, 4493.

Mezzovo, a town of Epirus. See Metsovo.

Mfumbiro, a chain or group of volcanic mountains in east-central Africa, lying between lakes Kivu and Albert Edward, in about lat. 1° 20′ S., and containing several active peaks (Kirunga-Cha-Gungo, 11,300 feet, sometimes known as Mfumbiro proper and Mount Götzen; Kirunga-Cha-Moto; Karisimbi, 13,000 (?) feet).

Mglin, m'gleen, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles NE. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 7631.

Mhow, m'hŏw, a town of India, dominions and 12 miles SSW. of Indore. It is important as a military station. Pop. about 30,000.

Miagao, me-ä-gä'o, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay Island, Philippines, in an elevated locality near the SE. coast. It produces woven fabrics. Pop. 22,100.

Miage, Dôme de, a summit of the Mont Blanc group of the Alps. Height, 12,100 feet. The saddle or Col de Miage has an elevation of 11,165 ft.

Miahuatlán, me-ä-wät-län', a town of Mexico, in the state and 42 miles S. by E. of the city of Oaxaca.

Miajadas, me-ä-нä'päs, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles SE. of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Miako, a town of Japan. See Kyoto.

Miallet, mee'äl'lä', a commune of France, in Dordogne, 13 miles E. of Nontron.

Miami, mī-ăm'i, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of 375 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash and Eel rivers and is also drained by the Mississinewa River and Pipe Creek. Natural gas is tapped in the south. Capital, Peru. Pop. in 1890, 25,823; in 1900, 28,344.

Miami, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is intersected by the Marais des Cygnes (or Osage) River and also drained by Bull, Wea, and Pottawatomie creeks. Capital, Paola. Pop. in 1890, 19,614; in 1900, 21,641.

Miami, a county in the WSW. part of Ohio, has an area of 417 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and the west branch of that river. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890, 39,754; in 1900, 43,105.

Miami, a post-station of Mariposa co., Cal.

Miami, a banking city of Dade co., Fla., at the mouth of the Miami River and on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900, 1681. It has steamship connection with Havana, Nassau, and San Juan.

Miami, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on Deer Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 63 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Miami, a banking post-town of the Ottawa Nation, I.T., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 16 miles SW. of Baxter Springs, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 1527.

Miami, a banking city of Saline co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 9 miles above Brunswick and 44 miles N. of Sedalia, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Miami, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 275.

Miami, a banking post-village, capital of Roberts co., Tex., 65 miles NE. by E. of Washburn, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 500.

Miami, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R.

Miami Creek, Bates co., Mo., enters the Osage River about 5 miles SSW. of Butler.

Miami River, a small stream of Dade co., Fla., rises in the Everglades and flows southward into Biscayne Bay.

Miami (or **Great Miami**) **River,** Ohio, rises in Hardin co. and enters the Ohio River at the SW. extremity of the state, about 3 miles above Lawrenceburg, Ind. It is about 200 miles long. The chief towns on this river (ascending) are Hamilton, Dayton, Troy, Piqua, and Sidney. The Miami and Erie Canal, which affords communication between the Ohio River (at Cincinnati) and Lake Erie, follows for a long distance the course of the Miami River.

Miamisburg, mī-ăm'iz-burg, a banking city of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the E. bank of the Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 11 miles SSW. of Dayton. The river here affords water-power. It is the centre of an important tobacco district and has flouring-, pulp- and planing-mills, twine-factories, carriage-works, manufactories of wheels, hubs, and spokes, folding boats, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3941.

Miami Station, a post-station of Carroll co., Mo., about 1 mile N. of the Missouri River and 10 miles SW. of Brunswick.

Miamitown, Hamilton co., Ohio. See Miami.

Miamiville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Miane, me-ä'nä, a small town of Italy, province of Treviso, district of Valdobbiadene.

Miani, me-än'ee, a village of Sindh, on a branch of the Indus, 5 miles N. of Hyderabad. It is noted for the two victories of Sir Charles Napier over the Mohammedan Emirs in 1843, which established the British dominion over Sindh.

Mianna, or **Miana,** me-än'nä, or **Mianeh,** a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, on the Sefid-Rud, 80 miles SE. of Tabriz.

Mianus, mī-ăn'us, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 25 miles WSW. of Bridgeport and 2 miles from Long Island Sound. It has manufactures of street-sweepers, etc. Pop. about 950.

Miao-tse, me-ä'o tsĕ, a non-Chinese people living in the mountainous regions of southern and southwestern China proper.

Miarim, a river of Brazil. See Mearim.

Miarim, or **Mearim,** a town of Brazil. See Victoria.

Miava, me'ŏh'vŏh' or me-ä'vä, a town of Hungary, co. of Neutra, on the Miava, an affluent of the Morava, 48 miles NNE. of Pressburg. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 10,639.

Mica, a post-station of Cherokee co., Ga.

Mic'ano'py, a post-town of Alachua co., Fla., on the Gainesville and Gulf R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 12 miles S. of Gainesville and 3 miles W. of Orange Lake. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Micaville, a post-village of Yancey co., N.C. Pop. 100.

Miccosukee, mĭk-ọ-sŭk'ee, or **Mick'asuck'ie,** a post-village of Leon co., Fla., 22 miles NE. of Tallahassee. Pop. 100.

Michael, a post-station of Grant co., Ind.

Michaelsville, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 3 miles from Perryman.

Michaux, me'shōz', a post-station of Powhatan co., Va.

Michel, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Fernie, 25 miles distant. It has coaling interests.

Michelet, mish'lä', a village of Algeria, near Fort National, about 60 miles E. by S. of Algiers.

Michelsberg, mĭĸ'ęls-bĕrg', a town of Bohemia, 30 miles WNW. of Pilsen. Pop. about 1000.

Michelstadt, mĭĸ'ęl-städt', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 21 miles SE. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3224.

Michie, a post-station of Bay co., Mich.

Michiels-Gestel, mee'нeels нĕs'tęl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Dommel, 4½ miles S. of Bois-le-Duc.

Michigamme, mish-ę-gam'me, a banking post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on a lake of its own name and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rs., 37 miles W. of Marquette. It is supported by iron-mines. Pop. about 1000.

Michigamme (or **Michigaming**) **River,** Mich., rises near the E. border of Houghton co. and unites with the Bois Brulé River to form the Menomonee.

Michigan, mish'e-gan, one of the north-central states of the American Union, consisting of two detached peninsulas, of which the northern (the Upper Peninsula) has Lake Superior on the N., Whitefish (or Tequamenon) Bay and St. Mary's River (separating it from Ontario) on the E., and lakes Huron and Michigan and the state of Wisconsin on the S.; while the southern (the Lower Peninsula) is bounded on the E. by lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, and the St. Clair and Detroit rivers (forming part of the boundary with Ontario), on the W. by Lake Michigan, and on the S. by the states of Ohio and Indiana, its northern angle reaching the Strait of Mackinac, which separates it from the Upper Peninsula. The state includes numerous islands, of which the largest are Isle Royale and Grand Island in Lake Superior, Drummond and Bois Blanc islands in Lake Huron, and the Manitou group in Lake Michigan. Michigan extends through nearly 6 degrees of latitude, from the parallel of 41° 42′ N. to that of 47° 32′. Area of the land-surface, 57,430 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The Lower Peninsula is the principal seat of wealth and population. Its characteristic features are the extensive forests of white pine and deciduous timber-trees in the N., the sand-dunes of the western lake-coast, the bluffy shores of Lake Huron, with its deeply indenting Saginaw Bay, and the picturesque oak openings or natural parks of the centre and S. This peninsula is a very level, fruitful region, abounding in lakes and streams, the latter (Ausable, Cheboygan, Grand, Huron, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Raisin) not large, but in many cases navigable to a considerable extent, while others afford much water-power. The streams of the northern forests are much resorted to in the season for the trout and grayling which here abound. The undulating surface culminates in a ridge or water-shed which hardly rises 300 feet above the lake-level (580 feet), and there are occasional conical hills or knolls. The Upper Peninsula has in general a rough or mountainous surface, a markedly temperate or even cold climate, and a niggardly soil; but its mineral wealth is remarkable. Its mountains (Porcupine and Mineral ranges), though rugged, have not a great absolute elevation (Porcupine Mountain, 2023 feet, the culminating point of the state), and in some portions the forests are a source of wealth. The largest streams in this section are the Escanaba, Ford, Manistique, Ontonagon, and Tequamenon.

Geology and Minerals.—The Upper Peninsula consists of a central area of Archæan or Laurentian and Huronian age,

flanked to the E. and SE. on the one hand and to the W. and NW. on the other by extensive fields of Silurian and Cambrian strata. The Archæan region, or that which has been more recently designated "Algonkian," affords immense beds of rich magnetite and red hematite (Penokee-Gogebic and Marquette-Menominee series) of unrivalled purity and excellence. This is quarried and shipped by lake and by rail, and is largely smelted in the iron-works of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., and is also wrought in the furnaces erected on the spot. Michigan holds second place among the states of the Union as a producer of iron, the product in 1903 having been 10,600,330 long tons, of which 10,592,933 tons were red hematite and 7397 tons magnetite. The product in 1901 was 9,654,057 tons. The value of the iron-product of 1903 was $25,483,075, averaging $2.40 per ton (about 10,500,000 tons). In the northwestern Cambrian district, upon the Keweenaw peninsula, which projects into Lake Superior, and to the SW., extend the Mineral Mountains (or Copper Range), where large masses of pure and nearly pure native copper are mined, with occasional veins richly alloyed with silver. These are among the most valuable copper-mines in the United States. The copper-mines of Isle Royale belong to this geological formation, and on the Canadian side of Lake Superior the Algoma country affords not less rich deposits of the same mineral. Abundant evidence exists in the copper region that the mines were wrought in prehistoric times and the native copper implements of the old mound-builders were very probably derived from this source. The production of copper in the Upper Peninsula, in 1901, was 69,772 long tons.

The geological features of the Lower Peninsula are very different from those of the Upper. Devonian and Carboniferous strata cover most of this, the main, part of the state. The coal measures extend over an area of several thousand square miles and furnish much valuable mineral. The quantity of coal mined in 1903 was 1,367,619 short tons, virtually all bituminous. Salt is extensively manufactured from the waters of artesian wells. The product of the state in 1904 somewhat exceeded 5,400,000 barrels. Petroleum has been obtained to some extent, especially northward, and inflammable oil-bearing shales, both Devonian and Carboniferous, are abundant at various points. Useful mineral waters are reported in nearly all parts of the Lower Peninsula. Gypsum, for land-plaster and for stucco-work, lime, glass-sand, grindstones, fire-clay, and building-stones (sandstones and marbles) are among the useful mineral products. A large portion of the surface of the Lower Peninsula is covered with glacial drift.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the famous Pictured Rocks of wind- and wave-worn sandstone on Lake Superior; the iron- and copper-mines; the canal and rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, on the St. Mary's River, the outlet of Lake Superior, and the remarkable artificial channel and works for the improvement of navigation through the flats in Lake St. Clair. Mackinaw, Mount Clemens, Ottawa Beach, and Petoskey are favorite resorts.

Agricultural Resources.—Few sections of the United States excel the Lower Peninsula of Michigan as a farming region. The oak openings and dry prairies were first settled; the wet prairie-lands followed, their drainage proving easy, profitable, and advantageous to public health. The forest lands, when subdued, proved to be among the best wheat lands known. In the W. and SW. occurs the great fruit-belt of the state, where the proximity of Lake Michigan so tempers the west winds that even the peach succeeds admirably. As far N. as Grand Traverse the climate is not too cold for successful agriculture. The winter wheat, oats, and potatoes of the state are of excellent quality and are produced abundantly. The yield of the chief crops cultivated in 1900 was: corn, 38,888,460 bushels; wheat, 9,271,764 bushels; oats, 33,689,536 bushels; barley, 904,806 bushels; rye, 1,041,068 bushels; potatoes, 16,630,941 bushels; and hay, 1,727,617 tons. Other leading products are butter, cheese, wool, beef, pork, buckwheat, hay, beans, peas, hops, flax, flaxseed, clover- and grass-seeds, maple sugar, wax, honey, sorghum and maple syrups, etc. Excellent horses and cattle are bred for the Eastern markets. Grape-culture is successful in the S. and wine is a noteworthy product. Of the Upper Peninsula the resources are comparatively undeveloped.

Climate.—The climate of Michigan is marked by extremes of winter temperature, the thermometer in some sections not infrequently marking —20° to —30°. The summers are warm but not excessively hot, the maximum temperature being about 100°. The mean annual rainfall is about 30 inches.

Lumber and Manufactures.—Besides pine, Michigan cuts much oak, maple, and other hard timber, as well as spruce, hackmatack, hemlock, and other kinds of coarse lumber. The S. side of the Upper Peninsula is admirably adapted to the lumber-business, having unlimited water-power and waters available for navigation, with large forests as yet comparatively untouched. The state holds after Wisconsin the first place among the lumber-producing states of the Union. The production of pine-lumber in 1900 was 1,134,481,000 feet; of hemlock, 732,269,000 ft.; of hard-wood, 512,201,000 ft. The output of shingles alone was 1,155,728,000. The total area covered by forest lands in 1900 was 38,000 sq. m. Among the forest products are tanners' bark, bark-extract, charcoal, and potash. Manufactures of wooden-ware, furniture, and other similar goods are carried on upon an immense scale in the cities of Michigan. Reference has already been made to the important manufactures of iron, salt, etc. To these must be added the manufacture of farm-implements, leather and leather goods, woollens, cottons, machinery, hollow-ware, castings, etc. The manufacture of beet-sugar is now an important industry of the state. In 1899 there were 1355 cigar- and tobacco-factories in operation, turning out a product of 164,576,350 cigars and 15,129,215 pounds of tobacco. The values of the products of the chief industries in 1900 were: lumber and timber products, $83,121,969; flouring products, $22,778,829; foundry- and machine-shop products, $13,363,030; furniture, $10,767,038; carriages and wagons, $5,699,941; and iron and steel, $5,829,843.

Commerce.—The extent of lake coast is far larger than that of any other state. Good natural harbors exist on the shores of all three lakes and many of the river-mouths and coast-lagoons have been converted by artificial means into safe and excellent harbors. Notwithstanding the existence of numerous railroads, the lake commerce still thrives and is especially adapted to the shipment of coal, iron-ore, lumber, and other bulky freights. Detroit, Marquette, Port Huron, and Grand Haven are ports of entry, and Superior, Ashland, and Gladstone subports of entry. The catch of white-fish, trout, grayling, herring (so called), pickerel, sturgeon, and other fish is very important.

The railroads of Michigan in 1846 measured 238 miles; in 1850, 342 miles; in 1860, 779 miles; in 1870, 1638 miles; in 1880, 3935 miles; in 1890, 7106 miles; and in 1900, 8240 miles.

Counties, etc.—There are 83 counties: Alcona, Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Iron, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Keweenaw, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, and Wexford.

The principal cities are Detroit (pop. in 1900, 285,704), Grand Rapids (87,565), Saginaw (42,345), Bay City (27,628), Jackson (25,180), Kalamazoo (24,404), Muskegon (20,818), Port Huron, (19,158), Battle Creek (18,563), Lansing, the capital (16,485), Manistee, West Bay City, Ann Arbor, and Flint.

Education.—The state maintains normal schools at Mount Pleasant, Marquette, and Ypsilanti, and there are normal training and collegiate institutions in other cities and towns. The state university, or University of Michigan, with full faculties in science and art, law and medicine, is located at Ann Arbor and is one of the leading educational institutions of the country. The state agricultural college is near Lansing and the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton. Other collegiate institutions are Adrian, Albion, Alma, Detroit, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, etc., colleges, in the towns indicated by their names. At Coldwater is a state school for the children of paupers; a reform school and school for the blind at Lansing; one for deaf-mutes at Flint; and an industrial home for girls at Adrian. Other public institutions are the state prison at Jackson and the state insane asylum at Kalamazoo, and other asylums at Pontiac, Traverse City, and Newberry.

Government.—The governor and the members of the legislature are elected every two years. The state has 12 representatives in the lower house of the federal Congress.

Population.—In 1810 the population was 4762; in 1820, 8896; in 1830, 31,639; in 1840, 212,267; in 1850, 397,654; in 1860, 749,113; in 1870, 1,184,059; in 1880, 1,636,937; in 1890, 2,093,889; in 1900, 2,420,982. About one-fifth of the inhabitants are foreign-born, the Canadians and Germans being the most numerous of the foreign-born inhabitants.

History.—In the second half of the seventeenth century the French established mission stations and posts on the shores of Michigan, and in 1701 they made a settlement at Detroit. The country passed, with Canada, into English hands in 1763. Then followed the conspiracy of Pontiac, the destruction of Mackinac, and the siege of Detroit. As a result of the Revolutionary War the English relinquished possession of the region, although they did not evacuate it until 1796. In 1805 the Michigan Territory was constituted out of the old Northwest Territory. Its boundaries at one time extended westward to the Missouri River. In 1837 the state of Michigan was admitted to the Union with its present limits. The territory was the scene of active operations during a part of the war of 1812–15.

Michigan, a banking post-village of Nelson co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 10 miles E. of Lakota. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Michigan Bar, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Cosumne River, 28 miles E. by S. of Sacramento. Pop. 60.

Michigan Bluff, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Middle Fork of the American River, about 56 miles ENE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 350.

Michigan Center, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 4 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 130.

Michigan City, a city of Laporte co., Ind., on Lake Michigan, about 38 miles (direct) ESE. of Chicago, on the Michigan Central and other railroads. It contains the Northern State Prison and has manufactures of railroad-cars, chairs, furniture, lumber, shirts, barrels, gloves, hosiery, etc. Here are workshops of the railroads which converge at this point. Pop. in 1880, 5366; in 1890, 10,776; in 1900, 14,850.

Michigan City, a post-village of Benton co., Miss., 6 miles by rail SW. of Grand Junction, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 70.

Michigan, Lake, the largest lake which is entirely included within the United States. It is one of the five Great Lakes the waters of which enter the sea through the St. Lawrence River. It forms the E. boundary of Wisconsin and the W. boundary of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, and touches parts of Illinois and Indiana. It extends from lat. 41° 35′ to 46° N. and is about 335 miles long. The broadest part, which is opposite Milwaukee, is nearly 90 miles wide. Elevation, 581 feet above sea-level. Area, about 22,500 sq. m. The greatest depth is 900–1000 feet. Green Bay, extending into Wisconsin, is a long arm of the lake in the NW. The shores are generally low. This lake is connected at its NE. extremity with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinac, which is its outlet. The principal cities on its shores are Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Menominee, Marinette, and Greenbay, in Wisconsin; Escanaba, Manistee, Ludington, and Grand Haven, in Michigan; Chicago and Evanston, in Illinois; and Michigan City, in Indiana. The lake encloses but few islands (Manitou Islands), which are in the northern part. The largest rivers that flow into the lake are the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon, Manistee, Menomonee, and Fox. The waters of Lake Michigan are placed in communication with those of the Mississippi system by means of the Chicago and Illinois rivers and connecting canals. See Chicago River.

Michigantown, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 31 miles S. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Michigan Valley, a post-village of Osage co., Kan.

Michipicoten, mish'e-pe-ko'tĕn, a bay of Lake Superior, on its N. side, in Canada. In it is an island of the same name.

Michipicoten, a river of Ontario, falls into Lake Superior on the N. shore, about 125 miles N. of Sault Ste. Marie. It has its source from lakes on the S. side of the Height of Land dividing the waters of the Hudson Bay and Lake Superior.

Michipicoten River, a post-village and outport in the district of Algoma, Ontario, 120 miles NNE. of Sault Ste. Marie.

Michle, mik'lå, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Prague.

Michmash, an ancient city of Palestine. See Mukhmas.

Michoacán, me-cho-å-kån', or **Mechoacán,** må-cho-å-kån', a maritime state of Mexico, between lat. 18° and 20° 25′ N., having SW. the Pacific Ocean. Area, 22,874 sq. m. The Rio de las Balsas, with its affluents, and the Lerma and its tributaries, form its principal rivers. Surface greatly diversified. Mountains traverse its N. and central parts, and in it are the volcanoes of Jorullo, Tancítaro, and Patzcuaro. The state contains the lakes Patzcuaro, Cuitzeo, and a portion of Chapala, the last named being on the Jalisco frontier. The soil is generally fertile. The products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, agave, coffee, vanilla, and tobacco. The mountain-sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, and gold, silver, and lead are obtained in considerable quantities. Capital, Morelia. Pop. in 1900, 935,849. The region anciently constituted an Indian kingdom.

Mickleham, a parish of Surrey, England, 2½ miles from Dorking. It was for some time the residence of Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay).

Mickleton, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 14 miles SW. of Camden. Pop. 200.

Mickleys, a village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 80. The post-office is Allentown.

Mico, a post-station of Jones co., Miss.

Miconi, an island of Greece. See Myconus.

Micronesia (Gr. μικρός, "small," and νῆσος, "island"), a collective name applied to certain groups of small islands in the Pacific Ocean,—namely, the Ladrone and Caroline islands, the Radack and Ralick chains, the Marshall and Gilbert groups, and other smaller clusters, sporadic islands, no single island of the whole extent being of large size. The people of these islands do not speak the true Polynesian language, but employ dialects kindred to one another and more remotely so to the Malay.

Middaghs, mid'dawks, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa.

Middelburg (Dutch pron. mid'dĕl-bŭrg'; L. *Mediobur'gum, Me'dium Cas'trum*), a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Zeeland, near the middle of the island of Walcheren, 47 miles SW. of Rotterdam and 4 miles NNE. of Flushing. It is surrounded by a broad canal, bordered by a planted counterscarp, and environed by fine gardens and rich meadows. It has numerous squares, of which the great market is one of the finest in the kingdom. On its N. side stands the splendid town-hall, dating from the early part of the sixteenth century. Another notable edifice is the old abbey of St. Nicholas, now the seat of the provincial government. Middelburg was a flourishing commercial place in the Middle Ages and a member of the Hansa. At present it is not important commercially or industrially. Pop. in 1899, 18,831.

Middelburg, a division in the central part of Cape Colony. Capital, Middelburg, about 60 miles S. of Colesburg, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1700.

Middelburg, formerly called **Nazareth,** an electoral district in the central part of the Transvaal Colony. It is intersected by the Olifant's River and its tributaries and is a fine pastoral and agricultural country. It has copper, iron, cobalt, nickel, coal, and petroleum. Capital, Middelburg, about 94 miles by rail E. of Pretoria, on an affluent of the Olifant's River. White population, about 2000. Elevation, 5090 feet. It has several collieries.

Middelfart, mid'dĕl-fart', a seaport town of Denmark, on the NW. coast of the island of Fünen, 26 miles WNW. of Odense. Pop. in 1901, 4469.

Middelharnis, mid'dĕl-har'nis, a village and commune of the Netherlands, in the island of Goeree en Overflakkee. Pop. about 5000.

Middelstum, mid'dĕl-stŭm', a commune of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles WNW. of Appingedam.

Middendorf, Cape, on the NE. coast of Nova Zembla, in about lat. 75° 40′ N.

Middle, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2191.

Middlebass, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on a small island in Lake Erie, about 38 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. 250.

Middle Bight, a fishing hamlet on the S. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 17 miles from St. John's.

Middleboro, mid'dĕl-bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Middleboro township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 34 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a town-hall, public library, etc., and manufactures of boots and shoes, lumber, woollens, varnish, tiles, etc. The town is bounded on the NW. by the Taunton River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6885.

Middleborough, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Wallace River, 5 miles SW. of Wallace. Pop. about 375.

Middlebourne, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 30 miles W. of Bellaire. Pop. 160.

Middlebourne, a banking post-village, capital of Tyler co., W.Va., on Middle Island Creek, about 44 miles S. by W. of Wheeling. Pop. about 300.

Middle Branch, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 7 miles N. of Canton.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Randolph co., Ark. The banking point is Maynard. Pop. about 100.

Middlebrook, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 6 miles W. of Rockville.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 5 miles N. of Ironton. Pop. 150.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 15 miles SW. of Staunton. Pop. 200.

Middleburg, Netherlands. See MIDDELBURG.

Middleburg, a post-village of Clay co., Fla., on Black Creek, about 28 miles SW. of Jacksonville. Pop. about 300.

Middleburg, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Middleburg, a post-town of Casey co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Middleburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 48 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Middleburg, a post-station of Richardson co., Neb., about 15 miles S. of Nebraska City.

Middleburg, a banking post-village in Middleburg township (town), Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek and on the Middleburg and Schoharie R., 30 miles (direct) W. by S. of Albany. It has a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1135; of the town, 2738.

Middleburg, a post-town of Vance co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 50 miles N. by E. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Middleburg, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 40 miles WNW. of Columbus. Pop. 200.

Middleburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Snyder co., Pa., on Middle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 33 miles ENE. of Lewistown. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Middleburg, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., 7 miles S. of Bolivar.

Middleburg, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va., about 40 miles W. by N. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Middlebury, a post-village in Middlebury township (town), New Haven co., Conn., 6 miles WSW. of Waterbury. It has various mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 736.

Middlebury, a banking post-town of Elkhart co., Ind., 10 miles NE. of Goshen, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 572.

Middlebury, a township (town) of Wyoming co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1406.

Middlebury, a banking post-village, capital of Addison co., Vt., in Middlebury township (town), on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R., 35 miles S. of Burlington. It is the seat of Middlebury College (Congregational), which was organized about 1800, and of the Sheldon Art Museum and Library. Middlebury has a foundry, flour-mills, manufactures of sash, blinds, lime, wood-pulp, lumber, etc., and marble-works. Pop. in 1900, 1897; of the town, 3045.

Middlebury Center, a post-village in Middlebury township, Tioga co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 32 miles SSW. of Corning, N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1549.

Middlebush, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles W. of New Brunswick. Pop. 100.

Middlecane, a post-station of Watauga co., N.C.

Middle Coon River, Iowa, a branch of the Raccoon River.

Middle Creek, Snyder co., Pa., runs E. and enters the Susquehanna River 6 miles below Sunbury.

Middlecreek, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Carthage. Pop. 100.

Middlecreek, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 20 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Middlecreek, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 734.

Middlecreek, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa.

Middlecreek, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Middledam, a post-station and resort of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Rumford Falls.

Middlefalls, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Batten Kill, 3 miles from its mouth and 1½ miles from Greenwich station, which is 32 miles NNE. of Troy. It has paper- and pulp-mills and manufactures of leather-board. Pop. about 450.

Middlefield, a post-village in Middlefield township (town), Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles NNE. of New Haven. It has manufactures of paper, gun-sights, and webbing. Pop. of the town in 1900, 845.

Middlefield, a post-township of Buchanan co., Iowa, about 32 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Middlefield, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 33 miles WNW. of Springfield. The town has manufactures of paper. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Middlefield, a post-township (town) and village of Otsego co., N.Y., bounded on the W. by Otsego Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2100; of the village, about 200.

Middlefield, a banking post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 36 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 350.

Middlefield Center, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 7 miles NE. of Cooperstown and about 32 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. 175.

Middleford, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Nanticoke River, 3 miles above Seaford and about 36 miles S. by W. of Dover. Pop. about 100.

Middle Fork of the Big Blue River rises in Hamilton co., Neb., and unites with the North Fork in Seward co. It is about 100 miles long.

Middlefork, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 28 miles E. of Lafayette, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Middlefork, a post-station of Jackson co., Ky.

Middlefork, a post-station of Hocking co., Ohio.

Middlefork, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Middlefork, a post-station of Randolph co., W.Va., 16 miles NW. of Beverly.

Middle Granville, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 66 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has manufactures of slate. Pop. about 700.

Middlegrove, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Iowa Central R. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. 100.

Middlegrove, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., 67 miles WSW. of Hannibal. Pop. about 225.

Middlegrove, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a paper-mill. Pop. 300.

Middle Had'dam, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 20 miles below Hartford. Pop. about 600.

Middleham, mid'del-am, a small town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 9 miles SSW. of Richmond.

Middle Hope, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 4 miles above Newburgh. Pop. 275.

Middle Inlet, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marinette. Pop. 100.

Middle Island, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 10 miles NE. of Patchogue. Pop. about 280.

Middle Island Creek, W.Va., enters the Ohio River in Pleasants co. It is about 100 miles long.

Middle Lancaster, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 15 miles W. of Butler. Pop. 150.

Middlemiss, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Glencoe, 11 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Middle Musquodoboit, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shubenacadie, 17 miles distant.

Middle Park, Colo., a beautiful and fertile plateau or basin, composed of a number of narrow valleys, in Grand co., between the North and South Parks, environed on all sides by high mountains, several peaks of which rise more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. This park is about 60 miles long and 30 or 40 miles wide. It is irrigated by the Grand River. The surface is diversified with forests, valleys, and verdant prairies, which produce good natural pasture, together with mountains in its central part. Average elevation, about 7500 feet.

Middle Paxton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1265.

Middlepoint, a post-station of White co., Ill., 21 miles NNW. of Shawneetown.

Middlepoint, a post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 20 miles NNW. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Middleport, a banking post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 10 miles ENE. of Lockport. It has a cheese-factory, flouring-mills, a can-factory, etc. Large quantities of apples are annually shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1431.

Middleport, a banking post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 2 miles below Pomeroy, on the Hocking Valley R. and the Ohio Central Lines. It has deposits of coal, salt, oil and gas and manufactures of brick, boilers, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2799.

Middleport, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles ENE. of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Middle River, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Adair co. and enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles below the city of Des Moines. It is about 110 miles long.

Middle River, Va., enters the South Fork of the Shenandoah at Port Republic.

Middle River, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Middle River. Pop. 100.

Middle River, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is New Glasgow. It has brick-manufactures.

Middle Saint Francis, an outport of New Brunswick, under the jurisdiction of Woodstock.

Middle Saluda, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Middlesboro, a banking post-town of Bell co., Ky., near the Tennessee boundary-line, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs., about 46 miles N. of Knoxville, Tenn. It has distilling-, coal-, iron- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 4162.

Middlesbrough, mid'dĕlz-b'rŭh, a county and parliamentary borough and seaport of England, within the territorial limits of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, at its mouth, 3 miles ENE. of Stockton. It is well laid out with broad streets and has a handsome park and fine municipal buildings. Its importance is due to its being the centre of the Cleveland iron district. In addition to the smelting and founding of iron, which is carried on on a vast scale, its industries include the manufacture of rails, locomotives, boilers, etc. Chemicals and pottery are manufactured, and salt is procured by boring. Ship-building is also carried on. Middlesbrough has an extensive system of docks, and the harbor is protected by a large breakwater. The town has arisen since 1830. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 91,302.

Middlesex, a county in the southeastern part of England. The "ancient" county of Middlesex, the southeastern corner of which has been taken to form part of the county of London, has an area of 283 sq. m. It has Hertford on the N., Essex on the E., the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey) on the S., and Buckingham on the W. The principal part of London is within this territory. Surface generally undulating and in parts hilly; flat in the SW. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent and the Colne and Lea, which form respectively the W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction Canal and the New River Cut intersect the county. Grass-farms for the supply of London with milk and hay greatly exceed in extent the tilled land. Market-gardens are very extensive, and a large portion of the county is occupied by villas and pleasure-grounds. The county of Middlesex, as such, sends 7 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 3,585,139. The administrative county of Middlesex (Middlesex without London) has an area of 232 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 792,314. The county town is Brentford.

Middlesex, a county in the S. part of Connecticut, has an area of 373 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and partly drained by the Hammonasset and Salmon rivers. Capitals, Haddam and Middletown. Pop. in 1890, 39,524; in 1900, 41,760.

Middlesex, a northeastern county of Massachusetts, has an area of 804 sq. m. It is intersected by the Merrimack and Nashua rivers and also drained by the Charles, Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet rivers, which afford abundant water-power. Capitals, Lowell and Cambridge. Pop. in 1890, 431,167; in 1900, 565,696.

Middlesex, a county of New Jersey, borders on Raritan Bay, a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 312 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by Staten Island Sound, is intersected by the Raritan River, and also drained by the Millstone and South rivers. Capital, New Brunswick. Pop. in 1890, 61,754; in 1900, 79,762.

Middlesex, an eastern county of Virginia, borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, 156 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Rappahannock River and the Plankatank River forms its W. and SW. boundaries. Capital, Saluda. Pop. in 1890, 7458; in 1900, 8220.

Middlesex, a county in the W. part of Ontario, intersected by the Thames River. Capital, London.

Middlesex, the central county of the island of Jamaica.

Middlesex, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Middlesex township (town), 15 miles S. of Canandaigua, on the Lehigh Valley R. The town is bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1282; of the village, about 400.

Middlesex, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1541.

Middlesex, a post-village in Middlesex township, Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. and on the Conedogwinit Creek, 4 miles NE. of Carlisle. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1363; of the village, about 150.

Middlesex, a post-village in Middlesex township (town), Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R., 5 miles WNW. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 883.

Middlesex Village, a former post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., forms part of Lowell.

Middle Simonds, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, near the St. John River, 17 miles N. by E. of Woodstock.

Middle Smithfield, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1057.

Middle Southampton (sŭth-ămp'tŏn), a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 47 miles above Fredericton.

Middle Spring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 2½ miles from Shippensburg and about 13 miles NNE. of Chambersburg. Pop. 90.

Middle Sprite, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., 11 miles N. of St. Johnsville. Pop. about 150.

Middle Stewiacke (ste-wē-ak'e), a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Brookfield.

Middlesworth, a post-station of Shelby co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Shelbyville.

Middleton, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles NNE. of Manchester. The grammar-school dates from the sixteenth century. There are manufactures of textiles and chemicals and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1851, 5740; in 1901, 25,178.

Middleton, or **Midleton,** a town of Ireland, co. and 14 miles E. of Cork, on a navigable stream flowing into Cork harbor. Pop. about 3400.

Middleton, a post-station of Elbert co., Ga.

Middleton, a post-village of Canyon co., Idaho, about 40 miles W. of Boisé. Pop. about 150.

Middleton, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Middleton township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles NW. of Salem. It has electric-works. Pop. of the town in 1900, 839.

Middleton, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Perrinton. Pop. about 400.

Middleton, a post-township (town) of Strafford co., N.H., 30 miles ENE. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Middleton, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, 16 miles SSW. of Portland. Pop. 75.

Middleton, a post-town of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City and the Southern Rs. It has a cotton-gin. The banking point is Bolivar. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Middleton, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex., about 30 miles WSW. of Crockett.

Middleton, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Middleton township (town), on the W. shore of Lake Mendota and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles W. of Madison. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1550.

Middleton, a banking post-village and port of entry of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic and the Halifax and Southwestern Rs., 101 miles W. of Halifax. It has wood-working- and patent-medicine factories. Pop. about 900.

Middleton, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Summerside.

Middleton-in-Teesdale, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 10 miles NW. of Barnard Castle.

Middletown, a banking post-village of Lake co., Cal., 16 miles N. of Calistoga. Cinnabar (quicksilver) has been mined near this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has considerable fruit-culture. Pop. about 500.

Middletown, a city of Connecticut, and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., in Middletown township (town), is pleasantly situated on the right or W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles S. of Hartford. Lat. of observatory, 41° 33′ 16″ N.; lon. 72° 39′ 18″ W. The more elevated parts of the city are occupied by elegant residences, with fine gardens and highly ornamented grounds. The city contains a court-house, an industrial school for girls, the Berkeley Divinity School (Protestant Episcopal), and the Wesleyan University (Methodist), which was organized in 1831 and had an attendance in 1900–01 of 350 students. Its library contains 60,000 volumes. On a high hill 1 mile SE. of this city are the large and imposing buildings of the State General Hospital for the Insane. Middletown has manufactures of pumps and other hydraulic machinery, woollens, cottons, silk, rubber, plated-ware, hardware, bicycles, automobiles, etc. On the opposite side of the river is Portland, connected by drawbridge, where the cele-

brated Portland sandstone is quarried. Middletown was settled in 1650 and incorporated as a city in 1784. Pop. in 1900, 9589; of the town, 17,486.

Middletown, a banking post-town of Newcastle co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 25 miles SSW. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of harness, etc. Large quantities of fruit are canned and shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1567.

Middletown, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 22 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. about 400.

Middletown, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ind., on Fall Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles WNW. of Richmond. It has tin-plate works, a woollen-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1801.

Middletown, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9 miles W. of Burlington. Pop. 120.

Middletown, a post-station of Wilson co., Kan., 25 miles W. by S. of Humboldt.

Middletown, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., 13 miles E. of Louisville. Pop. about 250.

Middletown, a banking post-town of Frederick co., Md., in the fertile Catoctin Valley, near the E. base of the Blue Ridge, 8 miles W. by N. of Frederick. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Middletown, a banking city of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Cuivre (or Copper) River, about 44 miles S. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Middletown, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles S. by W. of New York city. The township is bounded on the N. by Raritan Bay. Pop. of the township in 1900, 5479; of the village, 150.

Middletown, a township (town), of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3619.

Middletown, a city of Orange co., N.Y., in the Walkill Valley and on the Erie, the New York, Ontario and Western and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs., 24 miles WSW. of Newburgh. It has several collegiate institutions, theatre, car-shops, iron-works, and manufactories of hats, saws, wood-type, condensed-milk, etc. The state homœopathic asylum is located here. Pop. in 1870, 6049; in 1880, 8494; in 1890, 11,977; in 1900, 14,522.

Middletown, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Middletown, a city of Butler co., Ohio, is situated on the E. bank of the Miami River and on the Miami and Erie Canal, 34 miles N. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. It has large paper-mills, tobacco-factories, and manufactures of agricultural implements, bicycles, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9215.

Middletown, Guernsey co., Ohio. See MIDDLEBOURNE.

Middletown, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1383.

Middletown, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Swatara Creek, 9 miles SE. of Harrisburg. It is on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. An electric railroad extends hence to Harrisburg. Middletown has extensive iron-, car-, tube- and boiler-works, planing- and other mills, machine-shops, furniture-factory, tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5608.

Middletown, a township (town) of Newport co., R.I., on the island of Aquidneck. Pop. in 1900, 1457.

Middletown, a township (town) of Rutland co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 746. It contains Middletown Springs.

Middletown, a post-town of Frederick co., Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles SSW. of Winchester. Pop. in 1900, 423.

Middletown Center, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles SSW. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Middletown Springs, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Rutland co., Vt., in Middletown township (town), 8 miles SE. of Poultney and about 14 miles SW. of Rutland. It has mineral springs containing iron. Pop. about 400.

Middle Valley, a post-village of Washington co., Idaho. The banking point is Weiser. Pop. 100.

Middle Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 9 miles NE. of Highbridge. Pop. about 300.

Middle Village, Queens co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Brooklyn. It has stone-cutting and gardening industries.

Middleville, a banking post-village of Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River and on the Michigan Central R., 21 miles SSE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Middleville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on Paulins River, 7 miles W. of Newton. Pop. 75.

Middleville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, 14 miles E. by N. of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has cheese-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Middleville, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Lanark. Pop. 200.

Middleway, a post-town of Jefferson co., W.Va., on Opequan Creek, about 12 miles S. of Martinsburg. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Middlewich, a town of England, co. and 21 miles E. of Chester, on the Grand Trunk Canal. The making of salt from brine-springs is carried on, an industry which was formerly important. Pop. 1901, 4669.

Middle Yuba, a river of Yuba co., Cal., rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada and, flowing in a general WSW. course, falls into the Yuba River 75 miles above Marysville.

Midgley, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles WNW. of Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 2359.

Midhurst, a small town of England, in Sussex, 11 miles NNE. of Chichester, on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. It has a grammar-school.

Midhurst, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on Oliver's Creek, 5 miles NW. of Barrie. Pop. about 250.

Midiah, a small seaport of European Turkey, on the Black Sea, about 80 miles E. of Adrianople.

Midiah, Cape, in Rumania, on the Black Sea. Lat. 44° 22′ N.; lon. 28° 50′ E.

Midi, Aiguille du. See AIGUILLE DU MIDI.

Midi, Dent du, Alps. See DENT DU MIDI.

Midi, Pic du, a bold granitic peak of the Pyrenees, in southern France, S. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Altitude, 9465 feet. Lat. of observatory, 42° 56′ 35″ N.; lon, 0° 8′ 33″ E.

Midland, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 518 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tittabawassee River and is also drained by the Chippewa and the Pine rivers. Capital, Midland. Pop. in 1890, 10,657; in 1900, 14,439.

Midland, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 972 sq. m. The Concho River cuts the NE. corner. Capital, Midland. Pop. in 1890, 1033; in 1900, 1741.

Midland, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. The banking point is Fort Meade. Pop. 175.

Midland, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Southern Indiana R. The banking point is Bloomfield.

Midland, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Pauls Valley. Pop. about 750.

Midland, a city of Crawford co. (Sheridan township), Kan. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Midland, a banking post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R., 3 miles N. of Lonaconing. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Midland, a banking city, capital of Midland co., Mich., on the Tittabawassee River, at the mouth of the Chippewa or Pine river, and on the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central Rs., 20 miles NW. of East Saginaw. It has chemical-works and manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. in 1900, 2363.

Midland, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio. The banking point is Blanchester. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Midland, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn. Pop. 55.

Midland, a banking post-village and health-resort, capital of Midland co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 94 miles ENE. of Pecos. Pop. about 800.

Midland, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 44 miles W. by S. of Alexandria.

Midland, a banking post-town and port of entry of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. and on Georgian Bay, 32 miles N. of Barrie. It has iron-manufactories and numerous mills. It ships extensively of grain and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 3174.

Midland City, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has a cotton-gin. The banking point is Ozark or Dothan. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Midland City, a post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line, 2½ miles from Hallsville. Pop. about 200.

Midlandpark, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 25 miles NNW. of Jersey City. It has manufactures of silks and woollens. The banking point is Paterson. Pop. in 1900, 1348.

Midlothian, Scotland. See EDINBURGH.

Midlothian, a banking post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 12 miles NW. of Waxahachie, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the Houston and Texas Central Rs. It has a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 832.

Midlothian, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., about 13 miles W. of Richmond.

Midnapur, mid'na-poor', a town of Bengal, capital of Midnapur district, on the Kasai River, 68 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. It has brass- and copper-works and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 33,140.

Midões, me-doNsh', a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 36 miles WSW. of Guarda.

Midouze, mee'dooz', a navigable river of France, in Landes, formed by the union of the Midou and Douze, enters the Adour on the right. Length, 28 miles, or, including the Midou, 90 miles.

Midsomer Norton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 8 miles SW. of Bath. Pop. in 1901, 5809.

Midvale, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie R., 20 miles N. of Montclair. Pop. 60.

Midvale, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Midville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and the Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff Rs., 94 miles NW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Midway, a post-town of Bullock co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 53 miles ESE. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Midway, a post-station of Drew co., Ark.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 64 miles E. by S. of San Francisco.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Gadsden co., Fla., 12 miles NW. of Tallahassee.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill.

Midway, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 25 miles E. of Evansville.

Midway, a village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 75.

Midway, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 400.

Midway, a banking city of Woodford co., Ky., on the Southern and other railroads, 14 miles WNW. of Lexington. It has a distillery and is a trade shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 1045.

Midway, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Albany and Vicksburg R., 22 miles W. of Jackson.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo.

Midway, a resort on Lake Chautauqua, N.Y.

Midway, a post-township of Davidson co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 1213.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Midway, a village of Madison co., Ohio, 33 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Midway, a banking post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles WSW. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 2000.

Midway, a post-village of Bamberg co., S.C., on the Southern R., 2 miles from the Edisto River and 72 miles WNW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Midway, a post-town of Greene co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 63 miles E. by N. of Knoxville. Pop. in 1900, 78.

Midway, a post-village of Madison co., Tex., 26 miles NNW. of Huntsville. Pop. 135.

Midway, a post-town of Wasatch co., Utah, about 30 miles SE. of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900, 719.

Midway, a post-station of Halifax co., Va.

Midway, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 11 miles N. of La Crosse. Pop. about 100.

Midway, a post-village and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., in the Boundary Creek Mining District, 9 miles from Greenwood. Pop. 250.

Mid'way (or **Brooks**) **Islands,** a group in the North Pacific Ocean, NW. of the Hawaiian Islands. It is surrounded by a reef, open only on the W. side. Welles Harbor is roomy and safe. The largest of the group is Sand Island, an atoll. Lat. (near the SW. end) 28° 12′ N.; lon. 177° 22′ W.

Midway Mills, a post-station of Nelson co., Va.

Midwolde, mid'vôl-dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 5 miles NW. of Winschoten. Pop. of the commune, 5000.

Miechow, me-ä'kuv, a town of Poland, province and 44 miles SW. of Kielce. Pop. in 1897, 4156.

Miechowitz, mee'kō-vits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Zinc, lead, and iron are obtained here. Pop. in 1900, 5959.

Mĕdzyrzecz, me-ĕNd'zheer'zhĕch, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles SE. of Siedlce, on an affluent of the Bug. Pop. in 1897, 13,681.

Miélan, me-ä'lôNⁿ', a small town of France, in Gers, 20 miles SW. of Auch.

Mielec, me-ĕl'-ĕts, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, about 35 miles NE. of Tarnow, on the Wislok. Pop. in 1900, 4914.

Mier, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., on Pipe Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 31 miles ESE. of Logansport. Pop. 200.

Mier, meer, a district in the W. part of Bechuanaland, between the bed of the Hygap River on the E. and German Southwest Africa on the W. It lacks water, but raises large and small stock. Capital, Mier, a village. It has also the mission-station of Reitfontein.

Mier, me-aiR', a commune of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 95 miles ENE. of Monterey, on the Rio Grande. Pop. in 1895, 7114.

Mieres, me-ä'rĕs, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 10 miles SE. of Oviedo. Here are mines of coal, iron, and cinnabar. There are iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 17,867.

Mies, mees (Bohem. *Stribro,* "silver"), a walled town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Pilsen. It has a fine townhall, a park, and an interesting bridge over the little river Miesbach. Pop. in 1900, 3905, mostly employed in coal- and argentiferous lead-mines.

Miesbach, mees'bäK, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles SSW. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 3429.

Mieussy, me-us'see', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, arrondissement of Bonneville.

Mieza, me-ä'thä, a small town of Spain, in León, province and about 54 miles from Salamanca.

Mifflin, a county of Pennsylvania, is near the middle of the state. Area, 411 sq. m. It is traversed in the SE. part by the Juniata River. The surface is diversified with beautiful mountain-scenery. Among its mineral resources are iron-ore and limestone. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. in 1890, 19,996; in 1900, 23,160.

Mifflin, a post-station of Crawford co., Ind., about 42 miles W. of New Albany.

Mifflin, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 9 miles ENE. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 185.

Mifflin, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 12,366.

Mifflin, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Mifflin, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Mifflin, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop. about 800.

Mifflin, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Mifflin, a post-village of Chester co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Mifflin, a post-village in Mifflin township (town), Iowa co., Wis., about 30 miles NE. of Dubuque. It has a flour-mill, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1564; of the village, 250.

Mifflinburg, a banking post-borough of Union co., Pa., on Buffalo Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles W. by S. of Lewisburg. It has carriage-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1436.

Mifflin Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., 18 miles E. of Danville.

Mifflintown, a banking post-borough, capital of Juniata co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the left or N. bank of the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. (opposite side of the river), 49 miles NW. of Harrisburg. It has lumbering interests, and manufactures of carriages, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Mifflinville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio.

Mifflinville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles ENE. of Danville. Pop. about 400.

Miglierina, meel-yä-ree'nä, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles WNW. of Catanzaro.

Miglionico, meel-yon'e-ko, a market-town of Italy, in Potenza, 9 miles SW. of Matera. Pop. in 1901, 4099.

Mignanego, meen-yä-nä'go, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles from San Quirico.

Migné, meen'yä', a village of France, in Vienne, on the Auzance.

Miguelturra, me-ghĕl'tooR'RÄ, a town of Spain, New Castile, 2 miles S. of Ciudad Real. It has several hermitages, one of which is remarkable for the richness of its architecture. Pop. (commune) 6500.

Migulins'kaya Stanit'sa, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, lat. 51° 40′ N., on the right bank of the Don. Pop. in 1895, 28,146.

Mihályfalva, me'hăl'fŏl'vŏh' (Ger. *Michelsdorf,* miK'-ĕls-doRf'), a village of Transylvania, at the confluence of the Great Kokel with the Maros.

Mihla, mee'lä, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles N. of Eisenach.

Mijares, me-HÄ'rĕs, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S. of Castellón de la Plana, after an E. course of 65 miles.

Mijas, mee'hȧs, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles SW. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) 6500.

Mikesville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., 18 miles S. of Lake City.

Mikhailov, me-kī'lov, a town of Russia, government and 32 miles SW. of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 9149.

Mikhailovsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea, 40 miles SE. of Krasnovodsk. It is the starting-point of the Transcaspian railway.

Mikindani, a town and port of call in the SE. part of German East Africa, on the Indian Ocean and about 45 miles NW. of Cape Delgado. Pop. 3000.

Mikola, mĭk'o-lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szatmár, 4 miles from Szatmár-Németi.

Mikolajow, mee-ko-lȧ'yuv, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 20 miles NNE. of Stry.

Mikra Dili, an island of Greece. See Delos.

Mikulince, me-koo-lin'sȧ, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 12 miles S. of Tarnopol.

Mila, or **Milah,** mee'lȧ, a town of Algeria, province and 21 miles NW. of Constantine, surrounded by gardens filled with the finest fruits and flowers. Pop. about 2000.

Milaca, a banking post-village of Millelacs co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 18 miles NW. of Princeton. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Milagro, me-lȧ'gro, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 40 miles S. of Pamplona, on the Aragon.

Milam, mī'lam, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1044 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Brazos River and intersected by the Leon (or Little) River. Capital, Cameron. Pop. in 1890, 24,733; in 1900, 39,666.

Milam, a post-hamlet of Sabine co., Tex., about 75 miles S. of Shreveport, La. Pop. 60.

Milan, mil'an or mil-an' (It. *Milano,* me-lȧ'no; Ger. *Mailand,* mī'lânt; anc. *Mediola'num*), the largest city of Lombardy and the second city in size of Italy, capital of a province of its own name, 75 miles ENE. of Turin. Lat. of the Brera observatory, 45° 27′ 59″ N.; lon. 9° 11′ 30″ E. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the navigable Olona, between the Adda and Ticino, which, in this part of their course, feed three separate canals, one of which, the Naviglio Grande (or "Great Canal"), encircling a considerable portion of the interior of the city, divides it into two unequal parts, while the other two, on the outside, are available both for irrigation and traffic. Milan is built in the form of an irregular polygon, and is surrounded by canals, which were once flanked with massive bastions. These have been almost entirely removed, and the space occupied by them and the earthen ramparts has been converted into shaded promenades. The city is 7 miles in circumference and is entered by several gates. The Piazza d'Armi, a large space obtained by the demolition of the citadel and its outworks, has in greater part been converted into a public park.

The focus of the busy life of the city is the Piazza del Duomo, on which stands the celebrated cathedral (duomo), *Mariæ Nascenti,* the largest church of Europe after St. Peter's at Rome and the cathedral of Seville, and one of the most magnificent specimens of Gothic architecture. The edifice, constructed of white marble, the erection of which was begun in 1387, covers an area of 14,000 square yards and is capable of accommodating 40,000 people. The interior measures 486 feet in length. The exterior presents a unique appearance, with its more than 2000 statues, its many pinnacles, and its exquisite carvings. The other remarkable structures are the church of Sant' Ambrogio, erected on the site of a church founded by St. Ambrose about 387, which contains so many ancient epitaphs and other relics as to form a rich museum of Christian antiquities; the church of Sant' Eustorgio, with interesting monuments; the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, belonging to the suppressed monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in whose refectory is the celebrated "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; the church of Santa Maria della Passione, with a magnificent mausoleum; the church of San Lorenzo, the most ancient church of Milan; the Palazzo Reale; the archiepiscopal palace (dating from 1565), adjoining the cathedral; the Palazzo Marino, the seat of the *municipio*; the former Palazzo della Ragione, now the corn exchange, situated in the Piazza de' Mercanti, the central point of the mediæval city; the Palazzo di Giustizia; the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, a beautiful and costly arcade-building, occupied by shops, and measuring 320 yards in length; the mint; the barracks, forming a long and elegant range of buildings, capable of holding 4000 men; the prisons, one of which is regarded as a model of its kind; the house of correction at Porta Nuova; the vast arena; and a great number of theatres, among which that called La Scala, dating from 1778, and one of the most famous of Europe, takes precedence, accommodating 3600 spectators.

The chief scientific and educational institutions are the Brera, now known as the Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, dating from 1651, and containing a library of about 230,000 volumes, valuable manuscripts, a picture-gallery rich in the choicest productions of the old Italian masters, an astronomical and magnetical observatory, considered the finest in Italy, and an archæological museum; the Museo Poldi-Pezzoli; the Ambrosian Library, with 185,000 volumes and 8500 manuscripts; the Trivulzio Library, the royal cabinet of coins, the municipal museum of natural history, the royal scientific and literary academy, royal technical institute, schools of medicine, agriculture, and veterinary science, a higher commercial institute, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute. Among the benevolent endowments is the Ospedale Maggiore, one of the largest hospitals in the world. The city is ornamented with a number of monumental sculptures, the best known of which is the equestrian statue, on the Piazza del Duomo, of Victor Emmanuel II., erected in 1896. Milan is the seat of an archbishop.

From its position on the great routes across the Alps and its connection by canals with the principal rivers of Italy, Milan is favorably situated for trade. Its manufactures comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, cotton and woollen goods, carpets, jewelry, glass, paper, porcelain, gloves, carriages, art-furniture, and machinery. It is the chief publishing centre and book mart of Italy.

Milan is very ancient. It rose to great importance under the later Roman emperors. In the latter part of the fourth century, when it was occupied by Saint Ambrose, the bishopric of Milan was one of the most important of the episcopal sees. In the twelfth century Milan was the most powerful of the city republics of northern Italy which waged war against the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. About a century and a half later the city fell under the rule of the powerful family of the Visconti. In 1395 Milan with its territory was erected into a duchy for this house, whose dominions finally embraced a great part of Lombardy. The Visconti dynasty ended in 1447 and in 1450 the ducal house of Sforza was established. During the period 1499–1525 the duchy was repeatedly in the hands of the French. In 1535, on the extinction of the Sforza dynasty, it was taken possession of by the emperor Charles V., who united it with the crown of Spain. The Milanese (territory of Milan) was ceded by Spain to Austria in 1713–14. (See Lombardy.) Milan was the capital of the short-lived kingdom of Italy established by Napoleon (1805–14). Pop. in 1901, 491,460.

Milan, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is McRae. Pop. about 250.

Milan, a banking post-town of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock River, opposite South Rock Island, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 5½ miles S. of Davenport, Iowa. It has flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 719.

Milan, a banking post-town of Ripley co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 42 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has manufactories of handles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Milan, a banking post-village of Sumner co., Kan., 45 miles SSW. of Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 225.

Milan, a banking post-village of Monroe and Washtenaw cos., Mich., on the Ann Arbor and the Wabash Rs., 16 miles S. of Ann Arbor. It has manufactures of registers, stoves, scales, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1141.

Milan, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles NW. of Montevideo. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Milan, a banking post-town, capital of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R., 32 miles N. of Laclede. It is between the Middle and East Forks of Locust Creek, and is an important shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1757.

Milan, a post-village in Milan township (town), Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River, about 100 miles NNW. of Portland, Me. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1135.

Milan, a post-township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 12 miles E. of Kingston. Pop. in 1900, 950; of the village, about 100.

Milan, a banking post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on the Huron River, 4 miles N. of Norwalk, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore Electric Rs. It is connected by a canal with the lake. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Milan, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles S. of Athens. Pop. 200.

Milan, a banking city of Gibson co., Tenn., on the South (or Rutherford) Fork of the Obion River and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Rs., 23 miles N. of Jackson. It has cotton-gins, saw-, planing- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1682.

Milan, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. 100.

Milano, a town of Italy. See MILAN.

Milano, me-lä'no, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 20 miles WSW. of Hearne. Pop. about 400.

Milanville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., near the Delaware River, 15 miles NE. of Honesdale. Pop. 200.

Milas, me'läs, or **Milassa,** a town of Asia Minor, 23 miles NE. of Budrun. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a steep mountain amid orange and lemon groves. It is on the site of the ancient Mylasa, an important city of Caria.

Milazzo, me-lät'so (anc. *My'læ*), a fortified seaport on the N. coast of Sicily, province and 17 miles W. by N. of Messina. It has a convenient harbor and an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, etc. Here Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans on July 20, 1860. Pop. in 1901, 16,422.

Milazzo, Cape, a headland on the N. coast of Sicily. Lat. 38° 17′ N.; lon. 15° 15′ E.

Milazzo, Gulf of, Sicily, extends 16 miles E. of the town of Milazzo and has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

Milborne-Port, a small town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ivel, 2¾ miles ENE. of Sherborne.

Milbridge, Me. See MILLBRIDGE.

Milburn, Ill. and N.J. See MILLBURN.

Milburn, a banking village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 100.

Milburn, a post-town of Carlisle co., Ky. The banking point is Arlington. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Milburn, a post-village of McCulloch co., Tex., 25 miles NE. of Brady. Pop. about 280.

Mildenau, mil'deh-nŏw', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau.

Mildenhall, mil'den-häll a small town of England, in Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, 9 miles SSW. of Brandon. It has a handsome church with a rich carved roof.

Mildmay, or **Mernersville,** a banking post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles S. of Walkerton. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 1100.

Mildred, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Dushore.

Mildred, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Mildura, an irrigation settlement and post-town of Victoria, Australia, 375 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Pop. of the district, about 2500.

Mile End, Quebec. See SAINT LOUIS.

Milerun, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa.

Miles, a post-station of Talladega co., Ala.

Miles, a banking city of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles W. of Sabula. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Miles, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn. Pop. about 100.

Miles, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1347.

Milesburg, a post-borough of Center co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 45 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 594.

Miles Cañon, Canada, a narrow passage of the Yukon (Lewes) River, between lakes Marsh and Lebarge, in about lat. 60° 45′ N.

Miles City, a banking city, capital of Custer co., Mont., on the right (S.) bank of the Yellowstone, 2 miles below the mouth of the Tongue River, and on the Northern Pacific R., 150 miles NE. of Billings. It is the centre of the Eastern Montana cattle district. Pop. in 1900, 1938.

Mileses, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Deposit or Port Jervis. Pop. 100.

Milesgrove, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 15 miles WSW. of Erie. It has manufactures of farming-implements, etc. Pop. about 900.

Miles Pass, Alaska, between the head-waters of the Copper and Tanana rivers.

Milespoint, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 13 miles below Lexington.

Milespond, a post-station of Essex co., Vt., 15 miles E. by N. of St. Johnsbury.

Miles River, Talbot co., Md., is a navigable inlet of the Chesapeake.

Miles Station, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 14 miles N. of Alton.

Miles Station, a banking post-village of Runnells co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 450.

Milestown, a post-town of St. Mary co., Md., near the Potomac River, about 50 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 60.

Milestown, a post-station of Philadelphia co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Independence Hall.

Milestrip, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., 2 miles from Peterboro. Pop. 80.

Miletin, me-leh-teen', a small town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 57 miles NE. of Prague.

Mileto, me-lä'to, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 47 miles NNE. of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. about 3500 (commune, about 6000).

Mile'tus (Gr. Μίλητος, *Milētos*), an ancient city on the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Mæander, the chief city of Ionia. A large number of important cities on the coasts of the Hellespont, Propontis, and Euxine were Milesian colonies. Extensive excavations have recently been conducted on the site of the city by the Berlin Museum.

Milfield, Athens co., Ohio. See MILLFIELD.

Milford, a village of England, co. of Derby, on the Derwent and on the North Midland railway, 2 miles S. of Belper.

Milford, a seaport of Wales. See MILFORD HAVEN.

Milford, a post-village of Lassen co., Cal., on Honey Lake, 65 miles NW. of Reno, Nev. Pop. 70.

Milford, a banking post-township (town) and seaside resort of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Wopewaug River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles SW. of New Haven. It contains the Taylor Library, a fine memorial bridge, and a soldiers' monument, and has manufactures of straw goods, silver-plated ware, electrical supplies, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3783.

Milford, a banking post-town, partly in Milford hundred, Kent co., Del., on the N. bank of Mispillion Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 62 miles S. of Wilmington. It has phosphate-works, fruit-packing houses, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2500; of Milford hundred, 3118. Ship-building is carried on here.

Milford, a post-village of Baker co., Ga., 8 miles S. of Leary. Pop. 100.

Milford, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on Sugar Creek and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 35 miles N. of Danville. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1077.

Milford, Decatur co., Ind. See CLIFTY.

Milford, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., on Turkey Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Milford, a banking post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa, 35 miles E. of Sibley, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 485.

Milford, a post-village of Geary co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., about 13 miles NNW. of Junction City. Pop. about 250.

Milford, a banking post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the North Fork of the Licking River, about 22 miles WSW. of Maysville. Pop. about 200.

Milford, a post-station of Rapides parish, La.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town), Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 13 miles NNE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 838.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany and other railroads, 34 miles WSW. of Boston. The town has manufactories of boots and shoes, straw- and silk-goods, machinery, needles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 11,376.

Milford, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Pere Marquette R., 40 miles NW. of Detroit. It has foundries, manufactures of farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1108.

Milford, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., 20 miles S. of Nevada. Pop. 150.

Milford, a post-village and summer-resort of Seward co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 22 miles W. by S. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. It is the seat of the State Industrial Home for Women. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Milford, a banking post-village in Milford township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Souhegan River and on the Boston and Maine R., 25 miles NW. of Lowell. It has cotton-mills, granite-quarries, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3739.

Milford, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 35 miles NNW. of Trenton. Pop. about 750.

Milford, a banking post-village in Milford township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 8 miles S. of Cooperstown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2007; of the village, 552.

Milford, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. It has a carpet-sweeper factory. Pop. in 1900, 1149.

Milford, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2631.

Milford, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Milford, a banking post-borough, capital of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 8 miles below Port Jervis and about 60 miles E. by S. of Scranton. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery and has become a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 884.

Milford, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Milford, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 835.

Milford, a banking post-town of Ellis co., Tex., 50 miles S. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 653. It has cotton-gins, etc.

Milford, a post-village of Beaver co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. 200.

Milford, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., on the Mattapony River and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R., 40 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town), Jefferson co., Wis., on the Crawfish River, about 27 miles E. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1271; of the village, about 225.

Milford, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo. Pop. 75.

Milford, a village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Annapolis.

Milford, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 35 miles N. of Halifax. Pop. about 250.

Milford, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Black River, 10 miles S. of Picton. Pop. about 400.

Milford Center, a banking post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Darby Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, forming one of the best ports in the British dominions. On the NW. side of the entrance is St. Anne's Head. Length, about 15 miles; breadth, from 1 to 2 miles. The harbor is completely landlocked and has very deep water. It is defended by fortifications. On it are the towns of Milford Haven and Pembroke.

Milford Haven, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the N. side of the splendid harbor called Milford Haven, 6 miles ENE. of St. Anne's Head and 6 miles WNW. of Pembroke. Large sums have been expended in order to make Milford Haven a great seaport, but its development has not answered expectations. Pop. in 1901, 5102.

Milford Mills, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 11 miles NW. of Westchester. Pop. 75.

Milford Square, a post-village in Milford township, Bucks co., Pa., 3½ miles W. of Quakertown. It has cigar-factories, grist-mills, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2631; of the village, about 700.

Milford Station, a post-village in Milford township, Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Bare Rock Rs. Pop. 100; of the township in 1900, 835.

Milfordton, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ohio.

Milhau, a town of France. See MILLAU.

Milhaud, mee'lō', a small town of France, in Gard, 4 miles SW. of Nîmes.

Milhurst, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. The banking point is Freehold. Pop. 125.

Miliana, me-le-ä'nä, a town of Algeria, department and 56 miles SW. of Algiers (with which it is connected by rail), on a mountain-slope 2900 feet above sea-level. It has numerous mosques and various manufactures. Roman remains, comprising columns, statues, bas-reliefs, medals, etc., have been found here. Pop. in 1901, 3714.

Milis, mee'leece, a village on the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N. of Oristano.

Military Frontier (Ger. *Militärgrenze*, me-le-tâR'-grĕnt'seh), a name formerly applied to a belt of country in the Hungarian kingdom, stretching along the frontiers of the Turkish Empire (Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia) from the Adriatic Sea and Dalmatia to the Transylvanian Alps.

Militello, me-le-tĕl'lo, a town of Sicily, province and 21 miles SW. of Catania, with which it is connected by rail. It has a trade in wine, silk, and fruit. Pop. in 1901, 11,539.

Militello, a town of Sicily, province and 49 miles WSW. of Messina. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Militsch, mil'itch, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles NNE. of Breslau, on the Bartsch. Pop. in 1900, 3715.

Milk River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises near the N. boundary of Montana and drains part of Canada, from which it passes into Choteau co., Mont., and enters the Missouri River near lat. 48° N. Its length is estimated at 500 miles.

Milladore, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Stevens Point. Pop. 225.

Millán de la Cogolla, meel-yän' dä la ko-gol'yä, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 24 miles SW. of Logroño, on the Cardenas.

Millard, a western county of Utah, borders on Nevada. Area, 6664 sq. m. It is partly traversed by the Sevier River, which enters Sevier Lake in this county. The surface comprises a part of the Great Basin. Capital, Fillmore. Pop. in 1890, 4033; in 1900, 5678.

Millard, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kan., 20 miles N. by W. of Great Bend.

Millard, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 27 miles N. of Macon. Pop. 125.

Millard, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 21 miles W. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Millard, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., 7 miles NW. of Elkhorn.

Millas, mee'lä', a small town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles W. of Perpignan.

Millau, mee'lo', or **Milhau** (anc. *Æmilianum*), a town of France, in Aveyron, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Tarn, 40 miles SE. of Rodez. The chief buildings of interest are the fine church of Notre Dame, the modern church of St. François, and a Gothic belfry. There are large manufactures of kid gloves. Millau was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901, 17,029.

Millbach, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon or Meyerstown. Pop. 260.

Millbank, or **Milbank,** a banking city, capital of Grant co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 97 miles E. by S. of Aberdeen. It has flour-mills, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1426.

Millbank, a post-station of Prince Edward co., Va.

Millbank, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 16 miles N. by E. of Stratford, on the Grand Trunk R. It contains various mills, etc. Pop. about 400.

Millboro, Pa. See MILLSBORO.

Millboro, a post-village of Bath co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 39 miles WSW. of Staunton. Pop. about 300.

Millboro Spring, a post-village of Bath co., Va., on the Cowpasture River, about 35 miles WSW. of Staunton. Pop. 50.

Millbrae, mil'brā, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 17 miles S. of San Francisco. Pop. about 250.

Millbridge, a post-village in Millbridge township (town), Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Narraguagus River, about 56 miles ESE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1921.

Millbridge, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C., 6 miles W. of China Grove.

Millbridge, or **Jordan,** a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 43 miles N. by W. of Belleville. Pop. 75.

Millbrig, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 30 miles WNW. of Hartford.

Millbrook, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 19 miles SW. of Aurora. Pop. 125.

Millbrook, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. about 250.

Millbrook, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., 46 miles NNE. of Grand Rapids, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 250.

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 7½ miles N. of Blairstown.

Millbrook, a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut R., 15 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1027.

Millbrook, a post-station of Wake co., N.C., 6 miles NE. of Raleigh.

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ohio, 6 miles SSW. of Wooster.

Millbrook, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R., 15 miles SW. of Franklin. Pop. about 100.

Millbrook, a banking post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles from Port Hope. It has various mills. Pop. in 1901, 917.

Millburg, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich, 6 miles NE. of Benton Harbor. Pop. 200.

Millburn, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., 12 miles WNW. of Waukegan. Pop. 100.

Millburn, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. Pop. 80.

Millburn, or **Milburn,** a post-village in Millburn township, Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 9 miles W. of Newark. The township is bounded on the W. by the Passaic River and is in part a picturesque hilly district. Within its limits is the charming little village of Short Hills, inhabited by New York business men. There are handsome public-school buildings. Millburn has manufactures of paper and binders' board. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2837.

Millbury, mĭl'bẽr-re, a banking post-village in Millbury township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Albany Rs., 6 miles SSE. of Worcester. The town contains several cotton- and woollen-mills, a foundry, etc., and has manufactures of edge-tools, tickings, thread, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4460.

Millbury, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Mill City, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 28 miles SW. of Winnemucca.

Mill City, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Corvallis and Eastern R. The banking point is Albany or Scio. Pop. 100.

Mill City, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., about 14 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. about 500.

Mill Creek, Ind., rises in Hendricks co. and enters the Eel River in Putnam co. It is about 65 miles long.

Mill Creek, Kan., enters the Kansas River 20 miles W. of Topeka.

Mill Creek, Mich., enters the Black River in St. Clair co., about 10 miles NW. of Port Huron.

Mill Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River at Cincinnati.

Mill Creek, Ohio, an affluent of the Scioto, enters the Scioto River in Delaware co.

Mill Creek, Marion co., Oregon, enters the Willamette River at Salem.

Mill Creek, Tex., enters the Brazos River in Austin co.

Mill Creek, Wis., enters the Wisconsin River about 6 miles SW. of Stevens Point.

Mill Creek, a hundred of Newcastle co., Del., on the Pennsylvania boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 2728.

Millcreek, a post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 23 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Millcreek, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles WSW. of South Bend. Pop. 100.

Millcreek, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 700.

Millcreek, a post-station of Sabine parish, La.

Millcreek, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette Rs., 4 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 200.

Millcreek, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C.

Mill Creek, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Mill Creek, a township of Erie co., Pa., on Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 3891.

Millcreek, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. and on the Juniata River, 5 miles below Huntingdon. Pop. about 300.

Mill Creek, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2811.

Mill Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Mill Creek, a post-station of Morgan co., Tenn.

Millcreek, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R., 6 miles S. of Salt Lake City.

Millcreek, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va. The banking point is Elkins. It has lumber-mills.

Millcreek, a post-station of Richland co., Wis.

Mill Creek, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, 4 miles from Buctouche.

Mill Creek Center, Lebanon co., Pa. See MILLBACH.

Milldale, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 100.

Milldale, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles N. of New Haven. It has manufactures of bricks and hardware. Pop. about 300.

Milldale, a post-station of Neshoba co., Miss., 40 miles NW. of Meridian.

Milldale, a post-village of Warren co., Va., near the Shenandoah River, 9 miles NNE. of Front Royal. Pop. 60.

Milledgeville, a banking city, the capital of Baldwin co., Ga., is on the Oconee River and on the Georgia and the Central of Georgia Rs., 32 miles NE. of Macon. It was formerly the capital of the state. It is the seat of the Georgia Military College and of the State Normal and Industrial College. Two miles distant is the State Lunatic Asylum. Milledgeville has grist- and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4219.

Milledgeville, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ill., 15 miles N. by W. of Sterling, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 633.

Milledgeville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 7 miles S. of East Melrose.

Milledgeville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., 42 miles S. by W. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Milledgeville, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Washington Court-House. Pop. in 1900, 201.

Milledgeville, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 15 miles S. by E. of Meadville. Pop. 75.

Milledgeville, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 20 miles ESE. of Henderson station. Pop. 50.

Milledgeville, or **Millidgeville,** a post-village of St. John co., New Brunswick, 4 miles from St. John.

Mille Isles, meel eel, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 16 miles from Lachute. Pop. 110.

Millelacs, meel'lăk', a lake of Minnesota, forms the N. boundary of Millelacs co. and touches the E. part of Crow Wing co. The N. part of it is in Aitken co. It is about 16 miles in diameter.

Millelacs, a county in the east-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Millelacs and is drained by the Rum River. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890, 2845; in 1900, 8066.

Millen, a banking post-town of Screven co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and the Millen and Southwestern Rs., 79 miles NW. of Savannah. It has manufactures of yarns and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Millenbeck, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va.

Miller, a county in the SW. part of Arkansas, borders on Texas and Louisiana. Area, 665 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Red River and is intersected by the Sulphur Fork of that river. Capital, Texarkana. Pop. in 1890, 14,714; in 1900, 17,558.

Miller, a southwestern county of Georgia, has an area of 275 sq. m. It is intersected by Spring Creek. Capital, Colquitt. Pop. in 1890, 4275; in 1900, 6319.

Miller, a county in the south-central part of Missouri, has an area of 597 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and is also drained by Tavern Creek. Capital, Tuscumbia, on the Osage River. Pop. in 1890, 14,162; in 1900, 15,187.

Miller, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. The banking point is Demopolis.

Miller, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean. It has manufactures of redwood lumber.

Miller, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 30 miles SSE. of Chicago. The banking point is Chicago, Ill. Pop. about 350.

Miller, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Miller, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Miller, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 8 miles N. of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Miller, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., in a farming and stock-raising region, 26 miles NW. of Kearney, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Miller, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. 225.

Miller, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 586.

Miller, a banking city, capital of Hand co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 78 miles E. by N. of Pierre. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Millerboro, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb.

Miller City, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio. The banking point is Continental. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Millergrove, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. The banking point is Cumby. Pop. 110.

Milleroches, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 1 mile from Moulinette. The banking point is Cornwall. Pop. about 500.

Millerplace, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Port Jefferson. Pop. 140.

Millers, Lake co., Ind. See MILLER.

Millers, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. 125.

Millers, or **Millersport,** Ohio. See MILLER.

Millers, a post-station of Blount co., Tenn.

Millersburg, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., on the Edwards River, 5 miles NW. of Aledo. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Millersburg, a post-town of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles SE. of Goshen. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Millersburg, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, near the English River, 20 miles S. of Marengo. Pop. about 300.

Millersburg, a banking post-town of Bourbon co., Ky., on Hinkston Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 28 miles NE. of Lexington. It contains the Millersburg Female College. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Millersburg, a banking post-village of Presque Isle co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R., 31 miles (direct) SE. of Sheboygan. Pop. about 700.

Millersburg, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., 6 miles W. of Dundas and about 40 miles S. of Minneapolis.

Millersburg, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., about 24 miles N. of Jefferson City.

Millersburg, a banking post-village, capital of Holmes co., Ohio, on Killbuck Creek and on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 20 miles S. of Wooster. It has foundries and machine-shops and various mills, etc. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1998.

Millersburg, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Wiconisco Creek, and on the Northern Central R., 27 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has wheel-works, foundries and machine-shops, carpet- and shoe-factories, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1675.

Millers Camp Branch, a post-station of Raleigh co., W.Va.

Millers Creek, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Millers Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the Miller's River, near its mouth, and on the Boston and Maine and the Central Vermont Rs., 21 miles S. of Brattleboro, Vt. It has manufactures of hardware and paper. Pop. about 900.

Millers Ferry, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna.

Millers Mills, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 25 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. 175.

Millersport, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. The banking point is Tonawanda.

Millersport, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, about 27 miles E. by S. of Columbus, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. about 250.

Millersport, Lawrence co., Ohio. See MILLER.

Miller's River, Mass., rises in the N. part of Worcester co. and enters the Connecticut River in Franklin co., about 6 miles E. of Greenfield. It is about 60 miles long, and affords extensive water-power.

Miller's River, a mill-stream in Caledonia co., Vt., falls into the Passumpsic River.

Millers Station, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie R., 17 miles NNE. of Meadville. Pop. about 200.

Miller Station, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ohio, 23 miles W. of Steubenville.

Millers Tavern, a post-station of Essex co., Va.

Millerstown, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on Nolin Creek, about 64 miles S. by W. of Louisville. Pop. 150.

Millerstown, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 20 miles E. of Piqua. Pop. 75.

Millerstown, a banking borough of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R., 13 miles NE. of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 950. See CHICORA.

Millerstown, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the left or N. bank of the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 33 miles NNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 555.

Millersville, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., 37 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. about 200.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., 11 miles NW. of Annapolis.

Millersville, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 50 miles NW. of Cairo, Ill. Pop. 150.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Sandusky co., Ohio, 14½ miles N. by W. of Tiffin. Pop. 55.

Millersville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles SW. of Lancaster. It has the Millersville State Normal School, manufactures of cigars and carriages, etc. Pop. about 1400.

Millerton, a post-village of Sumner co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Millerton, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La. The banking point is Homer. Pop. 100.

Millerton, a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 28 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. in 1900, 802.

Millerton, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Erie R., 12 miles SW. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. about 500.

Millertown, a post-station of Rowan co., N.C.

Millerville, a post-village of Clay co., Ala., 13 miles NE. of Goodwater station. Pop. 150.

Millerville, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Millesimo, mil-lā'ze-mo, a town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, 5 miles SW. of Cairo, on the Bormida. It is noted for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, in April, 1796. Pop. about 1500.

Millett, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 100.

Millett, a post-village of Lasalle co., Tex. The banking point is Cotulla. Pop. 125.

Millettville, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., 37 miles SE. of Augusta, Ga.

Mille Vaches, meel vâsh, a bay on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, about 30 miles below the mouth of the Saguenay.

Mille Vaches, a post-village of Saguenay co., Quebec, 45 miles NE. of Tadousac. Pop. 100.

Millfield, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on Sunday Creek, about 38 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Millgap, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about 45 miles W. of Staunton.

Millgreen, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 33 miles NNE. of Baltimore.

Millgrove, a post-village of Blackford co., Ind., 7 miles by rail SE. of Hartford. Pop. 90.

Millgrove, a post-village of Mercer co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles S. of Princeton. Pop. about 200.

Millgrove, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 18 miles E. by N. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Millgrove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, on Meigs Creek, about 24 miles NW. of Marietta.

Millgrove, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 150. The banking point is Catawissa.

Millgrove, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 5½ miles N. of Dundas. Pop. about 200.

Millhall, a post-borough of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 3½ miles SW. of Lockhaven. It has axe-factories, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Millhaven, a post-station of Screven co., Ga.

Mill Haven, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 13 miles W. by S. of Kingston. It has a good harbor. Pop. 100.

Millheim, mil'hīme, a banking post-borough of Center co., Pa., on Penn's Creek, about 18 miles S. of Lockhaven. It has knitting- and other works. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Millheim, a post-village of Austin co., Tex. Pop. 100.

Millhill, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C., 10 miles NW. of Concord.

Millhill, a post-station of Greenbrier co., W.Va.

Millhome, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Millhouse, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 3 miles N. of Dundee, in the manufactories of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

Millhousen, mil'hŏw-zĕn, a post-town of Decatur co., Ind., about 36 miles N. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Millican, a post-village of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 80 miles NW. of Houston. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 400.

Milligan, a post-village of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 47 miles NE. of Pensacola, its banking point. It has lumbering-, fruit- and turpentine-industries. Pop. about 400.

Milligan, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 29 miles NNW. of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Milligan, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn. The banking point is Johnson City. Pop. about 300.

Millikens Bend, a post-village of Madison parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Vicksburg. Pop. about 300.

Millington, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., 5 miles S. of Colchester.

Millington, a banking post-village of Kendall and Lasalle cos., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 23 miles SW. of Aurora. It has water-power and valuable beds of white flint sand. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Millington, a banking post-town of Kent co., Md., on both sides of the Chester River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 45 miles E. of Baltimore. It has flour-mills and manufactures of cottons. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Millington, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 40 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Millington, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 30 miles SSE. of Bay City. Pop. in 1900, 638.

Millington, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 23 miles W. of Newark. Pop. 250.

Millington, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. The banking point is Memphis. Pop. about 200.

Millington, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 15 miles W. of Charlottesville.

Millinocket, a lake of central Maine, on the borders of Piscataquis and Penobscot cos., a few miles SE. of Mount Katahdin. Elevation, 500 feet.

Millinocket, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 80 miles from Bangor. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. about 1200.

Millis, a banking post-township (town and village) of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles SW. of Dedham. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1053.

Millmont, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles WSW. of Lewisburg. Pop. 250.

Millneck, a post-station of Nassau co., N.Y.

Millom, a parish and town of Cumberlandshire, England, 9 miles N. by W. of Barrow. It has large red-hematite mines, smelters, etc. Pop. in 1901, 10,426.

Millplain, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 4 miles W. of Danbury, Pop. about 325.

Millpoint, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Millpoint, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Bristol.

Millpoint, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W.Va.

Millport, a burgh and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Bute, on the S. side of the isle of Great Cumbrae. It has a good harbor, a library, and a collegiate episcopal church. Pop. about 2000.

Millport, a post-town of Lamar co., Ala., on the Southern R., 15 miles E. by N. of Columbus, Miss. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Millport, a post-station of Washington co., Ind., on Muscatatuc River, 12 miles N. of Salem.

Millport, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River, about 44 miles NNE. of Macon.

Millport, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., on Catharine Creek and on the Northern Central R., 13 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. about 300.

Millport, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 23 miles SSE. of Alliance. Pop. 100.

Millport, Carbon co., Pa. See AQUASHICOLA.

Millport, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., on Oswayo Creek, 20 miles SE. of Olean, N.Y. Pop. 200.

Millray, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. about 160.

Mill River, a small stream of Fairfield co., Conn., enters Long Island Sound.

Mill River, a small stream of Hampshire co., Mass., enters the Connecticut River about 2 miles SE. of Northampton.

Mill River, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., about 40 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. about 250.

Millrock, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 11 miles ENE. of New Lisbon.

Millrun, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 48 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

Mills, a county in the SW. part of Iowa, has an area of 445 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the West Nishnabatona River and Keg Creek. Capital, Glenwood. Pop. in 1890, 14,548; in 1900, 16,764.

Mills, a central county of Texas, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Colorado River. Capital, Goldthwaite. Pop. in 1890, 5493; in 1900, 7851.

Mills, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Smithsburg. Pop. 100.

Mills, a post-station of Keyapaha co., Neb.

Mills, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. about 300.

Millsap, a post-village of Parker co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. about 250.

Millsboro, a post-town of Sussex co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., near an inlet of the sea, about 90 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Millsboro, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 35 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a distillery, etc. Pop. about 350.

Mills Center, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., 9 miles NW. of Green Bay. Pop. about 200.

Mills Corners, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., about 40 miles S. by E. of Fort Wayne.

Mills Corners, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y. Pop. 50.

Millsfield, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 41.

Millshoals, a banking post-town of White co., Ill., on the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 10 miles S. of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 669.

Mills Mills, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Warsaw.

Millspring, a post-village of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 31 miles NW. of Poplar Bluff. Pop. 150.

Millspring, a post-village of Polk co., N.C. The banking point is Hendersonville. Pop. 100.

Millspring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 4 miles from Mossycreek station.

Millsprings, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 80 miles S. of Lexington. Here the Union forces under Thomas defeated the Confederates under Crittenden, on Jan. 19, 1862.

Mills River, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1840.

Millstadt, mil'stat, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 14 miles SSE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has creameries, a brewery, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1172.

Millston, a post-village in Millston township (town), Jackson co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., about 10 miles SE. of Black River Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900, 408; of the village, about 100.

Millstone, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is New London. Pop. 200.

Millstone, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking town is Hagerstown. Pop. 100.

Millstone, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1509.

Millstone, a post-town of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 8 miles W. of New Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Millstone, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., in Millstone township, on the Clarion River, 16 miles N. of Brookville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1044.

Millstone River, N.J., rises in Monmouth co. and enters the Raritan River 3 miles below Somerville.

Millstream, a post-village of King's co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Apohaqui. Pop. 400.

Millstreet, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 20 miles E. of Killarney. Pop. about 1500.

Milltown, a village of Ireland, co. and 2 miles SSE. of Dublin.

Milltown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 8 miles S. of Tralee. In the vicinity is Kilcoleman Abbey.

Milltown, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala. Pop. about 90.

Milltown, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on the Allapaha River, about 90 miles ESE. of Albany. Pop. about 250.

Milltown, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., on the Blue River, 28 miles W. by N. of New Albany, on the Southern R. Pop. about 350.

Milltown, a post-village of Adair co., Ky., 6 miles SW. of Columbia. Pop. 75.

Milltown, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on the St. Croix River, opposite Milltown, New Brunswick, and on the Washington County R., 2 miles SSW. of Calais. It has manufactures of pumps, staves, carriages, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Milltown, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J., 4 miles S. of New Brunswick, on the Raritan River R. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Milltown, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Westchester.

Milltown, a post-village of Hutchinson co., S.Dak., about 15 miles (direct) N. by W. of Olivet. Pop. about 100.

Milltown, a village of Skagit co., Wash. The banking point is Mount Vernon. It has saw- and shingle-mills.

Milltown, a post-village of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Milltown, a post-village and outport of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the St. Croix River, 2½ miles from St. Stephen, its banking point. It has cotton-mills, etc. Several bridges span the river here, connecting this village with Milltown in the state of Maine. Much lumber is shipped from this port. Pop. in 1901, 2044.

Milltown-Malbay, a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 miles W. of Ennis. Pop. about 1400.

Millvale, a banking borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, opposite Pittsburg, and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. It is contiguous to Allegheny City and is connected with Pittsburg by bridge. It has lumber-mills, manufactures of saws, boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6736. The name of its post-office is Bennett.

Mill Valley, a village of Marin co., Cal., on the North Shore and the Mill Valley and Mount Tamalpais Scenic Rs., 11 miles from San Francisco. The banking point is San Rafael. Pop. about 1000.

Millview, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on Perdido Bay, 8 miles W. of Pensacola, and on the Pensacola, Alabama and Tennessee R. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. about 650.

Millview, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 30 miles NE. of Williamsport.

Millview, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Mill Village, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., about 36 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. about 350.

Mill Village, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Erie R., 18 miles W. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Mill Village, a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, on Medway River, 9 miles from Liverpool. It has lumber-, saw-, pulp- and paper-mills. Pop. about 400.

Millville, a post-village of Ouachita co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 250.

Millville, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on Cow Creek, 15 miles E. of Redding. Pop. about 200.

Millville, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. about 200.

Millville, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Millville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 21 miles W. by N. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Millville, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, about 1 mile from the Mississippi River and 30 miles WNW. of Dubuque. Pop. 60.

Millville, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., 11 miles SE. of Frankfort. Pop. 120.

Millville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles NNW. of Providence. It has manufactures of felting and rubber. Pop. about 2500.

Millville, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, about 20 miles NE. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Millville, a post-station of Madison co., Miss.

Millville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 10 miles NNE. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Millville, a banking city of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River, at the head of navigation, and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 40 miles S. by E. of Philadelphia. It has manufactories of glass and glass-ware, cotton goods, etc., bleacheries and iron-works, and is a shipping centre for fish and produce. The city has a public park at Union Lake. Pop. in 1870, 6101; in 1900, 10,583.

Millville, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., 38 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Millville, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on Indiana Creek, 5 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 250.

Millville, a banking post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on Little Fishing Creek, 10 miles by rail NNW. of Bloomsburg. Pop. in 1900, 593. It has manufactures of flour, yarns, wagons, etc.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 68 miles S. of Nashville.

Millville, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, 4 miles S. of Logan and about 36 miles NE. of Corinne. Pop. about 500.

Millville, a post-township (town) and village of Grant co., Wis., about 8 miles E. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. of the town in 1900, 268; of the village, 100.

Millville, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Nackawick River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 38 miles from Fredericton.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, near Wallace.

Millway, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 23 miles SW. of Reading. Pop. about 400.

Millwood, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 78 miles W. of Brunswick. Pop. 100.

Millwood, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the Stranger River, 12 miles NW. of Leavenworth. Pop. 115.

Millwood, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 6 miles W. of Litchfield. Pop. 125.

Millwood, a post-village of Essex co., Mass.

Millwood, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. Pop. 90.

Millwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Vernon River, 12 miles E. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Millwood, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 48 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined near here. Pop. about 350.

Millwood, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., 30 miles NE. of Dallas. Pop. 85.

Millwood, a post-village of Clarke co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, 12 miles SE. of Winchester, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 400.

Millwood, a post-village of Jackson co., W.Va. The banking point is Ravenswood. Pop. 100.

Milly, mee'yee' (L. *Milliacum*), a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles E. of Étampes. It has an old Gothic castle.

Milly, a village of France, in Oise, 6 miles NNW. of Beauvais.

Milmay, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Vineland. Pop. 150.

Milmine, a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 16 miles E. by N. of Decatur. Pop. 100.

Milna, mil-nâ', a seaport of Dalmatia, 13 miles S. of Spalato, on the W. coast of the island of Brazza, with an excellent harbor. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4500).

Milnathort, a town of Scotland, co. and 2 miles NNE. of Kinross. Pop. about 1000.

Milner, a post-station of Randolph co., Ala., 10 miles NW. of Wedowee.

Milner, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 54 miles S. by E. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Milner, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. The banking point is Atlanta. It has cotton-gins, etc.

Milners Corners, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 150.

Milnersville, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 150.

Milnesville, milnz'vĭl, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 2 miles W. of Ebervale. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 2200.

Milngavie, mil-ghī', a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles NW. of Glasgow. Pop. about 3000.

Milnor, a banking post-town of Sargent co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Milnor, a village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Greencastle. Pop. 200.

Milnrow, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles ESE. of Rochdale. Pop. in 1901, 8241.

Milnthorpe, mill'thorp, a small town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles SSW. of Kendal.

Milo, an island of Greece. See Melos.

Milo, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., 8 miles SE. of Troy. Pop. 75.

Milo, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Milo, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., 35 miles N. of Peoria.

Milo, a banking post-town of Warren co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 12 miles SE. of Indianola. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Milo, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kan., 42 miles N. of Ellsworth.

Milo, a post-village in Milo township (town), Piscataquis co., Me., on the Sebec River, near its mouth, and on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 40 miles NNW. of Bangor. It has manufactures of thread, excelsior, etc. The town is intersected by the Piscataquis and Pleasant rivers and has abundant water-power. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1150.

Milo, a post-station of Barry co., Mich.

Milo, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Nevada. Pop. about 130.

Milo, a township (town) of Yates co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake and on the W. by Keuka Lake. Pop. in 1900, 6318.

Milo, a post-station of Franklin co., Ohio.

Milo, a post-village of Calhoun co., W.Va.

Milo Center, a post-village in Milo township (town), Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 28 miles SSE. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 110; of the town in 1900, 6318.

Miloslaw, mee'lo-slăv', a town of Prussia, 29 miles SE. of Posen. Pop. about 2500.

Milpitas, mil-pee'tas, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles N. of San José. Pop. about 250.

Milroy, a banking post-village of Rush co., Ind., on Little Flat Rock Creek, 8 miles S. of Rushville, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 700.

Milroy, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 150.

Milroy, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles N. of Lewistown. It has hosiery-mills, etc. Pop. about 800.

Milstead, a post-village of Macon co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Miltenberg, mil'ten-bĕrG', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Above it towers the castle of Mildenburg. Pop. in 1900, 3802.

Milton, or **Royal Milton,** a former town of England, co. of Kent, on an inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppy and the main-land, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ miles WNW. of Faversham. It is now a part of the borough of Gravesend.

Milton, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 147 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and intersected in the S. part by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Alpharetta. Pop. in 1890, 6208; in 1900, 6763.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala.

Milton, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 30 miles E. by N. of Stockton. Pop. 200.

Milton, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug River, about 34 miles W. of Hartford. It has manufactures of shears. Pop. 200.

Milton, a banking post-town of Sussex co., Del., about 77 miles S. of Wilmington and 10 miles W. of Lewes, on the Queen Anne's R. Pop. in 1900, 948.

Milton, a banking post-town, capital of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on the Blackwater River, about 3 miles from its entrance into Pensacola Bay and 25 miles NE. of Pensacola, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has saw-mills, etc., and has a ship-yard. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Milton, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 30 miles WSW. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Milton, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 55 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Milton, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Spiro. Pop. 100.

Milton, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 15 miles ESE. of Bloomfield. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kan., 40 miles SW. of Wichita.

Milton, a banking post-village of Trimble co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Madison, Ind., and about 40 miles NNE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Milton, a post-village of Vermilion parish, La. Pop. 70.

Milton, a banking post-village in Milton township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the Neponset River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles S. of Boston. It has paper-mills, manufactures of ceiling-wax, cement, tallow, etc. Fine granite is quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 6570.

Milton, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., about 30 miles NNE. of Detroit. Pop. 100.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., 4 miles NE. of Corning station.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Gosper co., Neb., 25 miles W. of Holdredge.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township (town), Strafford co., N.H., on the Salmon Falls River and on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles NNW. of Great Falls. It has manufactures of shoes, leather- and box-boards, and paper. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1625.

Milton, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., about 16 miles N. of Morristown.

Milton, a township (town) of Saratoga co., N.Y. It includes part of Ballston Spa village. Pop. in 1900, 5926.

Milton, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 4 miles below Poughkeepsie, on the West Shore R. It has manufactories of eider-down cloth. Pop. about 530.

Milton, a banking post-village of Caswell co., N.C. (near the northern boundary of the state), on the Dan River, at the mouth of County Line Creek, and on the Southern R., 14 miles E. by S. of Danville, Va. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Milton, a banking post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak., in a farming and stock-raising district, on the Great Northern R., 18 miles SE. by E. of Langdon. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Milton, a post-township of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 16 miles W. of Youngstown. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Milton, a banking post-town of Umatilla co., Oregon, in a wheat- and fruit-growing region, 37 miles NE. of Pendleton, on the Walla Walla River and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. in 1900, 804. It has an important fruit-industry.

Milton, a banking post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 13 miles above Sunbury. It has steel- and iron-works, iron-furnaces, car- and knitting-factories, saw- and planing-mills, and manufactures of nails, nuts, and washers, and various forms of machinery. Pop. in 1900, 6175.

Milton, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 32 miles ESE. of Nashville.

Milton, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex., about 15 miles SE. of Paris. Pop. 60.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, 7 miles from its mouth, and on the Central Vermont R., 14 miles S. of St. Albans. The river here falls about 150 feet and affords abundant water-power. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1804; of the village, about 750.

Milton, a post-town of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 18 miles E. of Huntington. It has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900, 582.

Milton, a township (town) of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900, 363.

Milton, a banking post-village in Milton township (town), Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles NE. of Janesville. Here is Milton College, which was organized in 1867 and is under the direction of the Seventh-Day Baptists. Pop. of the village, about 750; of the town in 1900, 2552.

Milton, a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Liverpool River, 2½ miles from Liverpool, its banking point. It has a large lumber-trade. Pop. about 1000.

Milton, a banking post-town, capital of Halton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 32 miles SW. of Toronto. It has terra-cotta and brick-works, a tannery, and manufactures of shoes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1375.

Milton, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, 36 miles SW. of Dunedin. Pop. about 1500.

Miltona, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 399. It contains Miltona Lake.

Milton Abbas, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 10 miles NE. of Dorchester. Pop. of the parish, about 800. Milton Abbey is a noble structure, occupying the site of a monastery built by King Athelstan about 933.

Milton Center, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 3 miles from Ballston and 7 miles SW. of Saratoga Springs.

Milton Center, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 30 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Milton East, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Granby. Pop. about 200.

Milton Grove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 15 miles WNW. of Lancaster. Pop. about 200.

Milton Junction, a banking post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 2 miles W. of Milton. Pop. about 800.

Milton Mills, a post-village in Milton township (town), Strafford co., N.H., on a branch of the Salmon Falls River, about 24 miles N. of Dover. It has manufactures of blankets and soap.

Milton-next-Sittingbourne, a town of Kent, England, 10 miles ESE. of Chatham. Pop. in 1901, 7086.

Milton Plantation, a post-plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Miltonsburg, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 14 miles S. of Barnesville. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Miltonvale, a banking city of Cloud co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western Rs., 28 miles SE. of Concordia. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Miltonville, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Milton West, Ontario. See MILTON.

Miltschin, milt-sheen', a small town of Bohemia, 47 miles SSE. of Prague.

Miltsin, milt-sheen', a mountain of Morocco, one of the higher peaks of the Atlas range, is situated about 30 miles SE. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 31° 15' N. Height, about 11,400 feet. It was at one time thought to be the culminating point of the entire Atlas chain.

Milverton, a small town of England, co. of Somerset, 13½ miles SW. of Bridgewater.

Milverton, a banking post-village of Perth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles from Stratford. Pop. in 1901, 698.

Milwaukee, the most populous county of Wisconsin, has an area of 228 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root rivers. The surface is undulating. Capital, Milwaukee. Pop. in 1890, 236,101; in 1900, 330,017.

Milwaukee, a post-village of Northampton co., N.C. The banking point is Suffolk, Va. Pop. about 175.

Milwaukee, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 7 miles S. by E. of Portland. Pop. 200.

Milwaukee, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., about 6 miles WNW. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Milwaukee, the most populous city of Wisconsin, a port of entry and county seat of Milwaukee co., is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Milwaukee River, 89 miles N. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wisconsin Central, and the Pere Marquette Rs. Lat. 43° 3′ N.; lon. 87° 57′ W. Milwaukee harbor is now one of the best harbors on the Great Lakes and the largest vessels can approach quite to the warehouses. The city is advantageously situated along the banks of the Milwaukee River and the Menomonee and Kinnickinnick tributaries, and the transportation facilities afforded by these waterways have made it one of the chief manufacturing and commercial centres of the north-central section of the Union. The chief articles of its extensive commerce are grain (wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye), flour, and lumber. Its grain-elevators have a capacity of over 6,000,000 bushels. The product of the flouring-mills, whose capacity ranks immediately after those of Minneapolis, is frequently 10,000 barrels per day. One of the most prominent industries is that of beer-brewing, the Milwaukee lager beer being known throughout the entire United States, the annual production of this beverage being between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 barrels. Other important industries are represented in vast rolling-mills and machine-shops, slaughtering and packing establishments, and manufactories of engines, knit goods, leather, lumber, carriages, furniture, agricultural implements, tobacco, bricks, etc. The residence portions of the city, on high ground above the busy valleys along the streams, are noted for their beautiful shaded avenues (Grand and Prospect Avenues, Waverley Place, etc.) and elegant homes. Milwaukee contains many fine public and educational edifices, among the most prominent of which are the Federal building (erected in 1896–98), the city-hall, county court-house, chamber of commerce, exposition building (with a museum and state fish-hatchery), Layton Art Gallery, and the stately new Public Library and Museum (containing about 150,000 volumes). The city has a state normal school, an industrial school for girls, and various collegiate institutions (Concordia, Marquette, and the Milwaukee Downer Colleges), and in the vicinity is a National Soldiers' Home. The city has a number of attractive parks (Lake, Washington, Juneau, Humboldt, Riverside, etc.), some of which contain fine monumental works. The Forest Home Cemetery ranks as one of the most beautiful burying-grounds of the United States. Milwaukee was settled in 1835 and incorporated as a city in 1846. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. The population in 1850 was 20,061; in 1870, 71,440; in 1880, 115,587; in 1890, 204,468; in 1900, 285,315. A number of thriving industrial suburbs are practically a part of the city, but they are not counted in the census figures for the city. See South Milwaukee, North Milwaukee, and Cudahy.

Milwaukee River, Wis., rises in Fond du Lac co. and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Milwaukee, where it receives the Menomonee and Kinnickinnick tributaries. It is about 100 miles long.

Mimbres, mim′brĕs, a post-hamlet of Grant co., N.Mex., 25 miles SE. of Silver City. Here are hot springs.

Mimico, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto, 7 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Mimsina, mim-see′na, a considerable town of the Moroccan Sahara, 190 miles SE. of the city of Morocco.

Min, or **Min-kiang,** min‵ke-ăng′, a river of China, province of Fo-kien, flows generally SE. into Ho-sien Bay, lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 119° 40′ E. On it are the cities Kien-chang, Yen-ping, and Fu-chow.—The name also of another stream, in Sze-chuen, a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang.

Mina, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Mina township (town), about 24 miles W. of Jamestown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1038.

Mina, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., on the Coudersport and Port Allegheny R. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. about 500. It has lumbering interests.

Minab, mee‵năb′, or **Min'non′,** a river of Persia, falls into the Persian Gulf near the town of its own name.

Minab, a town and oasis of Persia, in Kerman, 52 miles E. by N. of Bender Abbas. Pop. about 10,000.

Minahassa, mee‵nă-hăs′să (native, *Ni-mahassa,* "confederation"), a district in the Dutch residency of Menado, Celebes, forming the extreme NE. point of the island. It is composed of numerous little states under Dutch control. It is a very rough and volcanic region, but is one of the finest coffee-districts in the world, and it has been largely converted into a garden. Its people, lately savages, have become civilized, chiefly through the labors of Dutch missionaries. Capital, Menado. Pop. about 130,000.

Minard, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 100.

Minas, mee′năs, a department in the SE. part of Uruguay. Area, 4800 sq. m. The surface is broken. Cattle-raising and agriculture are the only industries. Capital, Minas. Pop. in 1900, 35,203.

Minas, a town of Uruguay, capital of Minas department, about 70 miles (direct) NE. by E. of Montevideo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 5000.

Minas, a city of Brazil. See Bello Horizonte.

Minas (mee′nas) **Bay** (or **Basin**), a body of water in Nova Scotia, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Chignecto Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity and at the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 9 feet. Minas Bay receives a great number of small rivers, the principal of which, called the Avon, is navigable.

Minas de Oro, a town and mining district of Honduras, in the department of Comayagua.

Minas de Riotinto, mee′năs dā ree‵o-tin′to, a town of Spain, in the province of Huelva, 52 miles by rail NE. of the town of Huelva. It is famous for its mines of copper, which are among the most productive in the world, yielding annually about 20,000 tons of metal. Upward of 10,000 persons are employed in the mines. Pop. in 1900, 9956.

Minas Geraes, mee′năsh zhă-rā′ish, an eastern inland state of Brazil, situated between lat. 14° 25′ and 22° 40′ S. Area, 221,894 sq. m. It is the most populous of all the states. It is in considerable part a forested plateau, traversed or bordered in the E. by the loftiest mountain-ranges of the republic. The head-waters of the São Francisco River are found here. The gold and precious stones (diamonds, etc.) of Minas Geraes are important, but stock-raising and grazing are now the leading industries. The soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of tropical products. Pop. in 1890, 3,184,099, including several thousand Botocudo Indians. Capital, Bello Horizonte.

Minas Novas, mee′năsh no′văsh, formerly **Bom Successo das Minas de Fanado,** bòn soos-sā′so dăsh mee′năsh dă fă-nā′do, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 230 miles NNE. of Ouro Preto. Pop. about 3000.

Minatitlán, mee‵nă-tit-lăn′, or **La Fábrica,** lă fă′-bree-kă, a port of Mexico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, state and 140 miles SE. of Vera Cruz. It is on the left bank of the navigable river Coatzacoalcos, 20 miles from its mouth, and is an important shipping point for the products of the region. Pop. about 3000.

Minaville, a post-village of Clay co., Mo. The banking point is Kansas City. Pop. 100.

Minaville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 33 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. 175.

Minaya, me-nī′ă, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles NW. of Albacete. Pop. about 3000.

Minburn, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 27 miles WNW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Mincar'lo, one of the Scilly Islands, 4 miles W. of St. Mary's.

Minch, or **Minsh** ("Stormy Sea"), the broad strait which separates the island of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth, about 35 miles. A contraction of this sound, to the SSW., called the Little Minch, separates the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

Minchinhampton, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Cotswold Hills, 4 miles SE. of Stroud. Pop. of the parish, about 4000.

Minchinmadiva, min-chin-mă-dee′vă, written also **Minchinmadóm,** a mountain-peak of the Andes, in the province of Chiloe, Chile. Lat. 42° 50′ S. Height, about 7900 feet.

Mincio, min′cho (anc. *Min'cius*), a river of northern Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of Lago di Garda, flows S. and E., passes Mantua, and joins the Po near Governolo. Length, 115 miles. It is navigable to Mantua.

Minco, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles S. of Elreno, Okla. Pop. about 850. It is a shipping point for cattle.

Mincy, a post-station of Taney co., Mo.

Mindanao, min-dȧ-nȧ'o, the southernmost, and, according to official Spanish data, after Luzon the largest of the major Philippine Islands, extending between about lat. 5° 32′ and 9° 50′ N. Greatest length, 300 miles. Area, according to United States Census Report, 1903, 36,292 sq. m. Pop. in 1903, 499,631, of whom 252,940 were wild. This island is very extended and irregular, with a long peninsula stretching out to the W. Iligán Bay on the N. and Illanón (or Illana) Bay on the S. nearly divide it into two parts. The line of coast is marked with many bays and headlands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during storms. The mountains are of great altitude and are clothed nearly to their summits with forests of teak and other large trees. The loftiest summits are volcanoes (Apo, near the W. shore of Dávao Bay, 10,300 feet; Malindang, 8500 feet). Two rivers, the Rio Grande de Mindanao and the Butuán, drain the greater part of the island; there are numerous lakes. The soil is exceedingly fertile and produces as staples rice, sugar-cane, cotton, cabo negro, corn, tobacco, indigo, coffee, cacao, cocoanuts, cassia, etc. Little is as yet known regarding the mineral wealth of the island, but gold, copper, and coal seem to be fairly abundant; sulphur and platinum are also found. Zamboanga was the residence of the Spanish governor. A large proportion of the inhabitants (perhaps a third) are Christianized Malays (Visayas). The remainder are Moros (Mohammedan Malays), Mamanuas (or aboriginal Negritos), Chinese, and various pagans. The chief towns or pueblos are Zamboanga, Surigao, Misamis, Cagayán, Dávao, and Cottabato.

Mindanao, a pueblo on the SW. coast of the island of Mindanao, near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the Bay of Illanón.

Mindanao River, or **Rio Grande de Mindanao,** a river of the island of Mindanao, the largest stream of the Philippine Islands, enters the sea in the S. part of Illanón Bay, 6 miles below Cottabato.

Mindelheim, min′dĕl-hīme‘, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Mindel, 30 miles SW. of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900, 4184.

Mindello, Cape Verde Islands. See Porto Grande.

Minden, min′dĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Weser, 60 miles ENE. of Münster. On the site of the old fortifications suburbs have sprung up. The most interesting edifices are the handsome thirteenth-century cathedral in early Gothic style, with rich treasures of art, the town-hall, the government building, and the gymnasium, containing a fine aula. Minden is a busy manufacturing place, cigars, glass, chemicals, and chiccory being among the leading products. The bishopric of Minden, founded by Charlemagne, was secularized by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, its territories being annexed to the dominions of Brandenburg. Pop. in 1900, 24,327.

Minden, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on Keg Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 22 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Minden, a banking post-town, capital of Webster parish, La., 30 miles ENE. of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. It has a cotton-compress, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop in 1900, 1561.

Minden, Sanilac co., Mich. See Minden City.

Minden, a banking city, capital of Kearney co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 30 miles SW. of Hastings. It has manufactures of cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1238.

Minden, a post-township (town) of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 30 miles SE. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900, 4541; of the village, about 150.

Minden, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex. The banking point is Henderson. Pop. about 200.

Minden, a river-port of Haliburton co., Ontario, 30 miles NNW. of Bobcaygeon. Pop. 300.

Minden City, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles N. by E. of Sanilac Center. It is in a fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Mindenmines, a post-village of Barton co., Mo. The banking point is Pittsburg, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Mindoro, min-do′ro, one of the Philippine Islands, S. of Luzon, from which it is separated by a channel only a few miles across, in about lat. 13° N. Area, with outlying isles and islets, 4108 sq. m. The coast is rugged and dangerous, marshy, and very unhealthful. The mountainous interior is but little known and is covered by a dense forest, inhabited by a low Malay race. The summit of Halcón rises to 8862 feet. Short streams abound. Pop. in 1903, 28,361 (7264 wild). Chief settlement, Calapán.

Mindoro, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis. The banking point is West Salem. Pop. 100.

Mindoro, Sea of. See Sulu Sea.

Mindoro Strait, Philippine Islands, separates Mindoro from the Calamianes Islands. It is divided by Apo Reef into Apo East Pass and Apo West Pass.

Minebrook, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Morristown or Somerville. Pop. 200.

Minehead, a small seaport and watering-place of England, co. of Somerset, on Bristol Channel, 22 miles WNW. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1901, 2511.

Minehead, a promontory of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on the Atlantic Ocean, 6 miles NE. of Ardmore.

Minehill, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 600.

Mine Hill Gap, Schuylkill co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Minersville. It has important coal-mines.

Mine Lamotte, a post-village of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 102 miles S. of St. Louis. It has valuable mines of lead which have been worked for upward of 100 years, and cobalt and nickel are extensively produced. It has a smelting-furnace. Pop. about 1000.

Mineo, me-nȧ'o (anc. *Me'næ*), a town of Sicily, 96 miles SW. of Catania. It is situated on an eminence near a little lake, Lago dei Palici (Lago Naftia), which emits exhalations of carbonic acid gas. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9828.

Min'eo'la, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 150.

Mineola, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, on the Wabash R. The banking point is Council Bluffs. Pop. about 300.

Mineola, a post-town of Montgomery co., Mo. The banking point is Montgomery City. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Mineola, a banking post-village, capital of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 2½ miles from Hempstead. Pop. about 500.

Mineola, a banking post-town of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and other railroads, 77 miles E. of Dallas. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 1725.

Miner, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, has an area of 569 sq. m. It is intersected by the Vermilion River and also drained by Red Stone Creek. Capital, Howard. Pop. in 1890, 5165; in 1900, 5864.

Mineral, a southern county of Colorado. Area, 880 sq. m. It is mountainous, bordered on the N. by the La Carita Mountains, and having the San Juan Mountains (a branch of the Continental Divide) in the S. part. The Rio Grande and other streams intersect it. Capital, Creede. Pop. in 1900, 1913.

Mineral, a county in the extreme NE. part of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, 332 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and NE. by the North Branch of the Potomac River and is intersected by Patterson's Creek. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Bituminous coal is abundant. Capital, Keyser. Pop. in 1890, 12,085; in 1900, 12,883.

Mineral, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 42 miles W. of Lasalle. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Mineral, a post-village of Greene co., Ind. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 100.

Mineral, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 250.

Mineral, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 50 miles E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 200.

Mineral, a post-village of Bee co., Tex. The banking point is Beeville. Pop. 150.

Mineral, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charlottesville. Pop. about 200.

Mineralbluff, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Blueridge. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Mineral City, or **Mineral Point,** a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 12 miles NE. of New Philadelphia. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1220.

Mineral Hill, a village of Eureka co., Nev., about 60 miles S. by W. of Elko. Pop. 100. The post-office is Eureka.

Mineralpark, a post-halmet of Mohave co., Ariz., about 130 miles WNW. of Prescott. Silver has been mined here.

Mineralpoint, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kan., about 13 miles W. of Garnett.

Mineralpoint, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 61 miles SSW. of St. Louis.

Mineral Point, Tuscarawas co., Ohio. See Mineral City.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NE. of Johnstown. Coal is found here. Pop. 100.

Mineral Point, Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 101 miles SE. of Pittsburg.

Mineralpoint, a banking city of Iowa co., Wis., 45 miles WSW. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has important lead- and zinc-works. Pop. in 1900, 2991.

Mineralpoint, a township (town) of Iowa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1131.

Mineralridge, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 10 miles NW. of Boone. Coal is found here. Pop. about 250.

Mineralridge, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 3 miles S. of Niles. It has manufactures of miners' supplies, etc. Coal abounds near this place. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Mineralspring, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., 9 miles from Confluence, Pa.

Mineralsprings, a post-town and summer-resort of Howard co., Ark., 25 miles NNW. of Fulton. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Mineralsprings, a post-station of Pickens co., Ga., 15 miles N. of Canton.

Mineralsprings, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 8 miles W. of Schoharie. Pop. about 75.

Mineralsprings, a post-station of Union co., N.C.

Mineralsprings, a post-village and summer-resort of Adams co., Ohio, 20 miles N. of Rome. Pop. 100.

Mineral Springs, a summer-resort of Marlboro co., S.C., 7 miles S. of Bennettsville.

Mineralwells, a banking post-town of Palo Pinto co., Tex., 20 miles WNW. of Weatherford, on the Weatherford, Mineralwells and Northwestern R. It is in a coal, cotton, and fruit region, has a number of mineral springs, and manufactures mineral-water products. Pop. in 1900, 2048.

Mineralwells, a post-station of Wood co., W.Va., 7 miles from Parkersburg. It is a summer-resort.

Minerbe, me-nĕr'bå, a small town of Italy, 20 miles SE. of Verona.

Minerbio, me-nĕr'be-o, a small town of Italy, 11 miles NE. of Bologna.

Mine Ridge, in the SE. part and extending along the E. border of Lancaster co., Pa., derives its name from its copper-mines, which were at one time worked.

Minerlake, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. The banking point is Allegan. Pop. 100.

Miners Mills, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central of New Jersey and other railroads. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2224.

Minersville, a post-hamlet of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 13 miles ENE. of Weaverville.

Minersville, a post-station of Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 6 miles below Nebraska City.

Minersville, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 2 miles above Pomeroy.

Minersville, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Schuylkill River, 4 miles W. of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads. It is situated in a valley, near the base of Broad Mountain, in an important anthracite region. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in coal. It has manufactures of shirts and underwear, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4815.

Minersville, a post-village of Beaver co., Utah, about 120 miles SSW. of Manti. Silver, iron, and lead are found near this place. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. about 500.

Minerton, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 100.

Minerun, a post-village of Orange co., Va.

Minerva, a post-town of Mason co., Ky., about 10 miles WNW. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 105.

Minerva, a post-township (town) of Essex co., N.Y., about 40 miles NW. of Whitehall, is traversed by the Hudson River and connected with Saratoga Springs by the Adirondack R. Here are beds of iron-ore. Pop. in 1900, 1052; of the village of Minerva, about 200.

Minerva, a banking post-village of Carroll and Stark cos., Ohio, on Sandy Creek and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 72 miles SSE. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of lumber, china, paving-brick, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Minervino Murge, me-nĕr-vee'no moor'jå, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 15 miles SW. of Andria. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 17,353.

Mines, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 30 miles E. of Hollidaysburg. It has charcoal- and other industries. Pop. about 500.

Minesing, a village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Barrie, 9 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Minetto, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River and on the Lackawanna R., 5 miles S. of the city of Oswego. Pop. about 400.

Mineville, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Lake Champlain and Moriah R., 7 miles NW. of Port Henry. Iron-ore is found here. Pop. about 700.

Minewithen, one of the Scilly Islands.

Mingala, or **Mingalay,** an island of the Hebrides, near their S. extremity, about 2 miles SSW. of Pabba. Length, 3 miles. Pop. 150.

Mingan, a post-village of Quebec, in Labrador, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Mingan River, opposite the Mingan Islands, 398 miles below Quebec. It is a Hudson Bay Company's post.

Mingan Islands, a group of isles of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti, extending 45 miles along the Labrador coast.

Mingan River, a river of Quebec, in Labrador, enters the N. shore of the St. Lawrence at Mingan.

Minglanilla, min-glå-neel'yå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 44 miles SE. of Cuenca. Pop. 3000.

Mingo, ming'go, a county in the SW. part of West Virginia. Area, 424 sq. m. The county is watered by a fork of the Big Sandy River, by the Guyandotte River, and by various creeks. It has coal, oil, and gas deposits. Capital, Williamson. Pop. in 1900, 11,359.

Mingo, a banking post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. about 250.

Mingo, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 46 miles NNE. of Dayton, on the Erie R. Pop. about 300.

Mingo, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va. Pop. about 100.

Mingo Junction, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads, 3 miles S. of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900, 2954. It has large steel- and iron-works.

Mingrelia, min-gree'le-å, a region included in the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, between the Black Sea on the W. and the Caucasus on the N. It formerly constituted a principality. It came under the authority of Russia early in the nineteenth century, but for about 60 years the native princes were allowed to govern. The Mingrelians, who number about 200,000, are allied to the Georgians and belong mostly to the Greek Church.

Mingus, a post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex. The banking point is Gordon. Pop. 200.

Minho, meen'yo (Sp. *Miño,* meen'yo; anc. *Min'ius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in northern Galicia, bounds Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic Ocean near Caminha, 52 miles N. of the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 150 miles. It is navigable only for a short distance and for light craft. Chief affluent, the Sil.

Minho, or properly **Entre-Douro-e-Minho,** ĕn'trå do'ro å meen'yo (*i.e.,* "between the Douro and Minho"), the most northern division or province of Portugal, having W. the Atlantic Ocean and N. the Minho. It is in part occupied by lofty mountains, some of which are snow-capped for most of the year. This division comprises the districts of Vianna, Braga, and Porto (Oporto). Area, 2790 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 1,173,106.

Minieh, or **Minyeh,** mee'ne-yĕh, a town of Egypt, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Nile, 152 miles by rail SSW. of Cairo. It has earthenware manufactures, a sugar-factory, and a government cotton-factory. Pop. in 1897, 20,404.

Minier, mi-neer', a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Vandalia Line, 17 miles WSW. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Mining City, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky., on the Green River, 16 miles from Rockport station.

Miniota, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Hamiota, 15 miles distant.

Minish, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, 3 miles W. of the centre of Kilkerran Bay.

Min'isink, an Indian name for a portion of the valley of the upper Delaware River, beginning a short distance above the Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Minisink, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y. The banking-point is Port Jervis. Pop. about 250.

Minkcreek, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho. The banking point is Malad City. Pop. about 350.

Min-kiang, a river of China. See Min.

Minkton, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville.

Minmi, a post-town of New South Wales, 111 postal miles N. of Sydney. It is in a coal-mining district. Pop. about 6500.

Min'neap'olis, a banking city, capital of Ottawa co., Kan., on the Solomon River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Union Pacific Rs., 23 miles NW. of Solomon City. Pop. in 1900, 1727.

Minneapolis, the first city of Minnesota in population and importance and the capital of Hennepin co., is situated on both banks of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony, just above St. Paul, the wide-spreading suburbs of the two cities being contiguous. Lat. 44° 58′ N.; lon. 93° 18′ W. Elevation above the sea, 700–800 feet. The number of railroads entering or centring here is about 20. Its invigorating climate, marked by an extreme of dry winter cold, with the mercury at times descending to —30°, and mild summer temperatures, has given Minneapolis great repute as a health-resort. It is laid out with regularity and many of its intersecting streets are from 80 to 100 feet or more (Kenwood Boulevard) in width and contain a number of imposing edifices. The most prominent of these is the new court-house and city-hall, completed in 1896 at a cost of $4,000,000. Other public buildings are the chamber of commerce, the Union depot, lumber exchange, masonic temple, public library and art-gallery (with about 150,000 volumes and collections of paintings and natural history), etc. Here is the seat of the University of Minnesota, non-sectarian and providing free tuition and equal privileges for both sexes. It was founded in 1851 and has several colleges, faculties of arts, chemistry, engineering, agriculture, mining, medicine, etc., a library of 85,000 volumes, a vast campus, and, connected with its agricultural college, an experiment farm. The attendance at the university in 1903–04 was 3825, including 106 graduate students. Here are also the Augsburg Theological Seminary and the medical department of Hamline University (St. Paul). There are in addition many private and parochial schools, a conservatory of music, and the Minnesota Normal School. Besides its opera-houses and first-class theatres, Minneapolis has several music and assembly halls. The city covers an area of 54 sq. m. and is embellished with upward of 20 parks, of which Minnehaha Park, about 5 miles S., embraces the famous Minnehaha Falls. Lake Minnetonka, a few miles away and accessible by several lines of railroad, is a favorite summer-resort. By its electric-car system, complete within its own limits, Minneapolis has frequent communication with St. Paul. With its magnificent water-power, it now ranks as one of the leading manufacturing cities of the country. In flour and lumber products it is the foremost city of the world, its numerous flour-mills having a daily capacity of 80,000 barrels. The quantity of lumber cut by the Minneapolis mills in 1901 was 578,000,000 feet. The city is one of the largest wheat-marts in the world, upward of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat having been received in the course of a single year. Its general manufacturing industries include car-building and the making of machinery, iron goods, malted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1870, 13,066, or including St. Anthony (incorporated with Minneapolis in 1873), 18,079; in 1880, 46,887; in 1890, 164,738; in 1900, 202,718. Minneapolis, which in 1854 had only about 500 inhabitants, was incorporated as a town in 1856 and as a city in 1867.

Minnedosa, a banking post-town of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 78 miles NW. of Portage La Prairie. Pop. in 1901, 1052.

Min'neha'ha, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, borders on Minnesota. Area, 802 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1890, 21,879; in 1900, 23,926.

Minnehaha, Falls of the, a picturesque water-fall in a small glen about 5 miles S. of Minneapolis, Minn., and embraced within a town-park belonging to that city. Height, 50 feet. The fall has been immortalized by Longfellow.

Min'neis'ka, a river of Minnesota, enters the Mississippi River at the village of Minneiska.

Minneiska, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., at the mouth of the Minneiska River, 16 miles NW. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Minneola, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Tavares and Gulf R. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 100.

Minneola, Tex. See MINEOLA.

Minneota, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles NW. of Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 777.

Minnequa, min-ne-kwaw′, a post-station and summer-resort of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 41 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. Here are mineral springs.

Min'neso'ta, a state of the American Union, in the N. part of the Mississippi Valley, bounded on the N. by Manitoba and Ontario, on the E. by Lake Superior and the state of Wisconsin, on the S. by Iowa, and on the W. by the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. Its extreme northern limit is lat. 49° N. (except that there is a small detached area NW. of the Lake of the Woods, with a few islands in that lake, lying N. of that parallel). Eastward from the Lake of the Woods the line ascends Rainy Lake River and a chain of lakes and streams to Mountain Lake, whence it passes by a very short portage to the headwaters of the Arrow River, which stream it follows to Pigeon River, down which it passes to Pigeon Bay, Lake Superior. The rivers St. Croix and Mississippi constitute the principal portion of the eastern line, S. of the point where it leaves Lake Superior. The southern limit is lat. 43° 30′ N. On the W. the state has the Red River of the North, with Lakes Traverse and Big Stone, southward from which the boundary-line follows the meridian of 96° 25′ W. Area of the land-surface, 79,205 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 4160 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The surface of the state is in the main composed of undulating plains diversified by knolls and an abundance of lakes and tarns. There are no true mountain elevations except in the NE., where the Mesaba (or Mesabi) Range attains 2400 feet. Brule (or Brulé) Mountain, in the extreme NE., rises to 2044 feet. Conspicuous features are the great marshes of the NE., covered with a small growth of tamarack and fir, with low, parallel, pine-clad ridges of dry land; the great white-pine belt, which covers nearly one-third of the state, chiefly northeastward of the Mississippi River, and extends indefinitely northward; the "Big Woods," a strip of forest-land, covered with oak, elm, maple, ash, and other deciduous trees, stretching southward from the Crow Wing River to within about 60 miles of the Iowa boundary-line; the productive and beautiful rolling country in the SE.; the great undulating prairies of the S. and SW., gradually ascending to the northwest-central "Height of Land," or Hauteur des Terres. From the remotest source of the Mississippi (height, 1600 feet) the country falls somewhat rapidly northward, the Lake of the Woods being only 1060 ft. in elevation and the Red River at St. Vincent only 787 ft. Much of the Red River valley is a dead level. The most remarkable ascent in the state is from Lake Superior (600 ft.) to the crest or edge of its surrounding plateau (1359 ft.), the ascent of 759 ft. being made in a few miles. The lowest point on the Mississippi has an elevation of 630 ft.

Hydrography.—A remarkable feature of Minnesota is formed by its myriads of clear lakes, varying in size from a few acres up to great bodies of water like Leech, Red, Millelacs, Cass, Vermilion, and other lakes, some of them singly covering hundreds of square miles. The lakes are said to exceed 7000 in number. They are conspicuously frequent along the divides or water-sheds. Lake Itasca (1460 ft.) is the receptacle of the streams that give birth to the Mississippi. The northeastern border of the state is in the St. Lawrence basin, the N. and NW. in that of Hudson Bay, the extreme SW. in the valley of the Missouri, but the greater part of the state is in the valley proper of the upper Mississippi. Many of the lakes, especially in the western part, have no outlets. The principal streams of the state are the Mississippi and its tributaries, direct or indirect,—the Crow Wing, Rum, Crow, St. Croix, Minnesota, Mankato, Elk, etc.; the St. Louis and the numerous other affluents of Lake Superior; the Red River, with its tributaries, in the NW.; the Rainy Lake River, with its Big and Little Forks, and other affluents. The larger streams of those just named, although but little used in navigation, are all navigable to a greater or less extent at high-water, except in winter; and the lake-chains and swift streams of the N. are the principal highways of that lonely region, being traversed by canoe, a conveyance which in winter is replaced by sledges drawn by dogs. Many of the streams have rapids and falls, affording abundant water-power, and the lakes and rivers abound in valuable fishes.

Climate.—The winter is severe and in the N. is intensely cold, with the mercury in many parts of the state not infrequently descending to —40°, but it is a matter of frequent remark that the dry and steady cold of Minnesota is much more endurable than the climate of a New England winter. The winters throughout most of the state are short and spring and autumn are long and pleasant seasons. The summer heat is high in the interior and western parts, a shade temperature of 100° and more being recorded. The rainfall is not very copious, but it is well distributed throughout the year and its waters are well husbanded in the numerous lakes of the state. The annual precipitation ranges from 20 inches in the NW. to 30 inches in the E.

and SE. The state is subject to cyclonic visitations. The extreme SW. of the state is somewhat exposed to drought. The dry air and even temperature of Minnesota have given it a wide reputation as a sanitary resort for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints.

Geology and Minerals.—In the NE. and N. the prevalent formation is Archæan or Laurentian (or Huronian), but the strata are nearly everywhere deeply covered with drift, often heaped in long, low ridges, with sphagnous swamps of stunted tamarack between. Along Lake Superior this formation is flanked by a tract of Cambrian or pre-Cambrian age (here much broken and metamorphosed by dikes of igneous rock). This tract, together with the adjoining Silurian area, passes southward and is continuous with the regions of the same age of Wisconsin and Iowa. Among the valuable minerals are the iron-ores in the Lake Superior or northeastern country; peat, which is seemingly inexhaustible in some parts and which is somewhat utilized in places where other fuel is scarce; slate, on the river St. Louis and elsewhere; granite, gneiss, sandstone, magnesian limestone, and other rock suitable for building-material. The Sioux quartzite is a rough but exceedingly durable stone. The Indians formerly used the red pipestone in fashioning tobacco-pipes. Almost the whole of the state's soil is of glacial or drift origin. An interesting feature in the later geological history of the state was the Pleistocene Lake Agassiz, which occupied much of the region of the present valley of the Red River, and whose extinguishment gave to the state a large area of exceptionally fertile land. See AGASSIZ, LAKE. The great wealth of iron-ores developed in the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges, in the NE., has placed Minnesota in the front place among the iron-producing states of the Union. The shipments of ore from three of the state's ports in 1900 amounted to 9,419,179 tons. The ore-output from the Mesabi region in 1903 was 13,452,812 long tons, and from the Vermilion Range 1,918,584 tons, a total of 15,371,396 tons.

Vegetation.—Some idea has been given above of the great extent of the forests of Minnesota, but the southwestern and western parts of the state are in general but scantily wooded. Among the native fruits are crab-apples, cranberries, strawberries, service and buffalo berries, plums, and grapes. The Indians formerly subsisted to a large degree upon the seed of an interesting and abundant native cereal, the *Zizania aquatica* (or wild rice), the straw of which is now employed as a paper-stock.

Agricultural Resources.—The capacities of Minnesota as a wheat-producing state are prodigious. Spring wheat succeeds best here. The northwest, even as far as the Manitoba boundary-line, is a fine wheat country, and most parts of the state are very fruitful in corn. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 51,509,252 bushels; oats, 41,907,046 bushels; corn, 31,794,708 bushels; barley, 7,275,251 bushels; rye, 1,036,444 bushels; potatoes, 8,636,058 bushels; and hay, 1,423,344 tons. Cattle, horses, swine, and wool are largely shipped to the seaboard, and pork-packing is an important industry. Hardy varieties of the apple are extensively cultivated. Wool-growing is an industry for which the southwestern portion of Minnesota is especially adapted. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was about 2,700,000 pounds. Maple sugar is one of the important products of the state.

Manufactures.—The presence of practically unlimited water-power in a state abounding in dense forests of the most valuable timber trees and producing great quantities of grain and wool has insured the rapid growth of its manufacturing interests. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater, and other places are seats of active and varied industrial enterprises. The important industries of the state include the production of flour and other mill-products, lumber, wooden-ware, carriages, furniture, cooperage, foundry-products, boots, shoes, lime, bricks, saddlery, leather, woollens, malted liquors, linseed-oil, etc. The product of the flour- and grist-mills in 1900 was valued at $83,877,709. The second industry of importance is that of lumbering. In 1900 the quantity of lumber sawed in the state amounted to 1,308,902,000 feet. The valuation of the lumber and timber product was in 1900 $43,585,161. The manufacture of cheese, butter, and condensed milk is very extensive.

Situated at the head of navigation of the great Mississippi River system and at the extremity of the chain of great lakes, which, with the St. Lawrence River, constitutes a water highway to the Atlantic Ocean, Minnesota has a favored position for shipping her products to both home and foreign markets. An extensive network of railways also furnishes facilities for a more rapid method of transportation.

Railroads.—In 1862 the state had 10 miles of railroad; in 1863, 31 miles; in 1870, 1092 miles; in 1890, 5545 miles; and in 1900, 7023 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Lake Pepin and other portions of the Mississippi are bordered by wild and inspiring scenery. The Falls of St. Anthony and of Minnehaha, the Dalles of the St. Louis and St. Croix rivers, and the great Indian pipestone-quarry, which was regarded as a common sanctuary by the Indians, are noted objects of interest. The northern forests and the remoter prairies afford deer, raccoons, bears, and much furred and feathered game, and the beautiful lakes and streams are the abode of trout, pike, pike-perch, and other valuable fishes.

Public Institutions.—The state university (University of Minnesota), located at Minneapolis, is one of the largest collegiate institutions in the country. It embraces, in addition to the regular academic department, colleges of engineering and the mechanic arts, of agriculture, medicine and surgery, and of law, and a school of mines. There are state normal schools at Mankato, Moorhead, St. Cloud, and Winona. Among the public institutions are a penitentiary at Stillwater, a reformatory at St. Cloud, and institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind at Faribault.

The *Counties* number 82, as follows: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Bigstone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Carver, Cass, Chippewa, Chisago, Clay, Cook, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Jackson, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac Qui Parle, Lake, Lesueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Marshall, Martin, Meeker, Millelacs, Morrison, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Norman, Olmstead, Ottertail, Pine, Pipestone, Polk, Pope, Ramsey, Red Lake, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Roseau, St. Louis, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wabasha, Wadena, Waseca, Washington, Watonwan, Wilkin, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine. The White Earth Indian Reservation is in this state.

The *principal cities* are Minneapolis (pop. in 1900, 202,718) and St. Paul, the capital (163,065), forming together the greatest centre in the world for the manufacture of flour; Duluth (52,969), with a fine harbor at the head of Lake Superior; Winona (19,714), Stillwater (12,318), Mankato (10,599), St. Cloud (8663), Faribault, Red Wing, Brainerd, Rochester, and Fergus Falls.

Constitution.—The governor and state officers are chosen for the term of two years. The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members of the former are elected for four years and those of the latter for two years. The state has 9 representatives in the lower house of the federal Congress.

The *population* in 1850 was 6077; in 1860, 172,023; in 1870, 439,706; in 1880, 780,773; and in 1890, 1,301,826, showing a gain during the decade of 66.74 per cent. In 1900 the population was 1,751,394, of which number 505,318 were foreign-born. The people of Minnesota have very generally emigrated from the northern states, and of people of European birth the Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans predominate.

History.—That part of Minnesota E. of the Mississippi River belonged successively to the Northwest Territory and to the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. That part W. of the Mississippi was included in the Louisiana purchase from France and belonged in turn to the District of Louisiana and to the territories of Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Northern Minnesota was anciently the abode of the Chippewa Indians and the rest was possessed by bands of Sioux. Fort Snelling (St. Anthony) was established by the United States in 1819. Settlements were soon after made. In 1849 the territory of Minnesota was organized with nearly twice its present area. In 1858 the state was admitted to the Union; but the W. portion remained Minnesota Territory until 1861, when it was merged into the new territory of Dakota.

Minnesota City, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 6 miles NW. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Minnesota Junction, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 18 miles N. of Watertown. Pop. about 125.

Minnesota Lake, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on a small lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles S. by E. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Minnesota River (formerly called **Saint Peter's**) issues from Big Stone Lake, on the boundary between South Dakota and Big Stone co., Minn. It runs nearly southeastward to the town of Mankato, where it abruptly bends towards the north and northeast, and enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles above St. Paul and about the same distance below the centre of Minneapolis. Its length is esti-

mated at 475 miles. Small steamboats ascend about 50 miles from its mouth during high-water. It traverses a fertile, undulating country, diversified with prairies and small lakes.

Min'neton'ka, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., about 2 miles E. of the lake of the same name, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles WSW. of Minneapolis. Pop. about 130.

Minnetonka Beach, a post-village and resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Excelsior. Pop. in 1900, 101.

Minnetonka Lake, Minn., is in Hennepin co., about 10 miles WSW. of Minneapolis. It is about 15 miles long, diversified with fine scenery, and is an attractive summer-resort.

Minnewanka (or **Devil's**) **Lake,** in the Canadian National Park, about 4 miles from Banff. It is 11 miles in length and 300 feet in depth. Elevation, 4800 feet.

Minnewaska, min'nee-wȧs'kȧ, a popular summer-resort of Ulster co., N.Y., about 8 miles W. by S. of New Paltz, picturesquely situated on a lake of the same name. The elevation of the latter is 1800 feet above sea-level.

Minnewaukan, or **Minnewaukon,** a banking post-village, capital of Benson co., N.Dak., 56 miles N. of Carrington, on the Northern Pacific R. It is a supply point for an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Minnich, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 90.

Minni Wakan, a name formerly applied to Devil's Lake, in North Dakota, in the NE. part of the state. Length, about 40 miles. The water is saline. Its surface is 1430 feet above the level of the sea.

Min'no'ra, a post-station of Calhoun co., W.Va.

Miño, a river of Spain. See MINHO.

Minoa, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. about 425.

Minocqua, a banking post-village of Vilas co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 36 miles NW. of Rhinelander. It is a summer-resort and has lumbering interests. Pop. about 500.

Minong, a post-village of Washburn co., Wis. Pop. 60.

Minonk, mi-nŭnk', a banking city of Woodford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 29 miles N. of Bloomington. Coal is mined here, and there are various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2545.

Minook, a minor gold-stream of Alaska and southern tributary of the Yukon, discharges in about lon. 150° 10' W., at Rampart City.

Minooka, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rs., 10 miles WSW. of Joliet. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Minooka, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 3 miles SW. of Scranton. It has coaling-industries.

Minorca, min-or'kȧ (L. *Balea'ris Mi'nor* and *Minor'ca;* Sp. *Menorca,* mȧ-nor'kȧ; named from its being the "smaller" of the two principal islands of the group to which it belongs, in contradistinction to Majorca, the "larger"), one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; between lat. 39° 47' and 40° 5' N. and between lon. 3° 48' and 4° 20' E.; length, 35 miles; average breadth, about 10 miles; area, 293 sq. m. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S., and generally presents a succession of bold headlands enclosing small creeks and bays. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, on which is Mahon, or Port Mahon, the principal town of the island, a fortified place. The surface rises from all sides towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, attaining, in El Toro, the height of about 1175 feet. The principal products are cereals, oil, wine, hemp, flax, oranges, and lemons. Iron, copper, and lead are found, and superior marble, porphyry, and alabaster exist in several districts. There are numerous limestone caverns. Many Celtic and other remains have been found on the island. Minorca, in common with the other islands of the Baleares, was anciently noted for its slingers, who distinguished themselves in the Carthaginian ranks of Hannibal. During the greater part of the eighteenth century it belonged to the British, who finally retroceded it to Spain at the peace of Amiens, in 1802. Pop. in 1897, 38,258.

Minori, me-no'ree, a small town of Italy, 7 miles WSW. of Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno.

Minortown, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 8 miles WNW. of Waterbury.

Minot, mī'nŏt, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., in Minot township (town), about 38 miles N. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 808.

Minot, a banking city of North Dakota, the capital of Ward co., on the Mouse River and on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs., 206 miles W. of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900, 1277. It is a shipping point for grain and coal.

Minotola, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Central of New Jersey and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs. The banking point is Vineland. Pop. 175.

Minot's Ledge, or **Cohasset Rocks,** Massachusetts Bay, an extensive reef off Cohasset Bay, about 16 miles ESE. of Boston. It has a light-house, whose construction offered great engineering difficulties.

Minow (mee'now) **Islands,** a group of eastern Africa, in Mozambique Channel, off the NW. coast of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 49' S.

Minpuri. See MAINPURI.

Minsh. See MINCH.

Min-shan, min shȧn, a mountain of China, province of Sze-chuen, in about lat. 31° 34' N.

Minsi, Mount, Pa. See DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Minsk, a government of western Russia, in Lithuania, bordered for some distance on the E. by the Dnieper and drained mainly by its tributaries, the Pripit and Beresina, and to some extent by the Niemen. Area, 35,293 sq. m. Surface mostly level and in many places marshy. The forests are very extensive and are largely utilized. Capital, Minsk. Pop. in 1897, 2,156,123.

Minsk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Minsk, on an affluent of the Beresina, 430 miles SW. of St. Petersburg. The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Catharine, the theatre, and the museum. There are manufactures of leather, agricultural implements, tobacco, spirits, etc. Minsk is the seat of a Greek orthodox and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1897, 91,494, of whom about 50,000 were Jews.

Minster, a banking post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal, about 20 miles NNW. of Piqua, on the Lake Erie and Western R. It has manufactures of machinery, lumber, woollens, and malted liquors. Pop. in 1900, 1465.

Minster-in-Sheppey, a parish of England, in Kent, 3½ miles from Sheerness, with an abbey-church founded about 664.

Minter, a post-station of Dallas co., Ala., 25 miles S. of Selma.

Minter, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. about 65.

Minter City, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Minthill, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., 12 miles SE. of Chamois station.

Minthill, a post-town of Mecklenburg co., N.C. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Minto, a banking post-village of Walsh co., N.Dak., 9 miles S. by E. of Grafton, on the Great Northern R. It has flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 860.

Minto, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Hartney, 24 miles distant.

Minto Island, in the Pacific Ocean, forms with Bedford and Melbourne Islands a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23' S.; lon. 136° 32' W.

Minton, a post-station of Worth co., Ga., 20 miles E. of Albany.

Mintonsville, a post-township of Gates co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1401.

Mintonville, a post-village of Casey co., Ky., 64 miles S. of Lexington.

Minturn, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 113 miles NE. of Little Rock.

Minturn, a post-station of Madera co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 38 miles NNW. of Fresno.

Minturn, a post-village of Eagle co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. about 350.

Minucciano, me-noot-chȧ'no, a village of Italy, 27 miles NNW. of Lucca.

Minudie, mee-noo-dee', a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles SW. of Amherst. Pop. about 600.

Minuluán, me-noo-loo-ȧn', or **Minulán,** me-noo-lȧn', a coast-village and pueblo of West Negros province, Philippine Islands, 5 miles from Bacolod. Pop. of the pueblo, 11,338.

Minusinsk, mee-nŭ-sinsk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, in a district of its own name, on the Yenisei River, 310 miles S. of Yeniseisk. Pop. in 1897, 10,255. The town has a female gymnasium, meteorological station, and a valuable museum.

Minyeh, a town of Egypt. See MINIEH.

Mio, mī'o, a post-village, capital of Oscoda co., Mich., on the Ausable River and 8 miles (direct) W. of McKinley. Pop. about 175.

Mios, me-o′, a small town of France, in Gironde, 23 miles SW. of Bordeaux, on the Leyre.

Miösen, a lake of Norway. See MJÖSEN.

Miös Vand, a lake of Norway. See MJÖS VAND.

Miquelon, mik'ẹh-lon′ (Fr. pron. mee'kẹh-lôN′), two united islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland, forming, with the adjacent island of St. Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 93 sq. m. (Miquelon group, 83 sq. m.). Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4′ N., lon. 56° 20′ W., and immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of the inhabitants. See SAINT-PIERRE.

Mira, mee′rå, a river of South America, in Ecuador, rising in the Andes, flows NW., and enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths near lat. 1° 36′ N. It is navigable for steamers for about 30 miles and forms part of the boundary with Colombia.

Mira, mee′rå, a commune of Italy, 10 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta Morta.

Mira, mee′rå, a town of Portugal, near the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles NW. of Coimbra. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Mira, mee′rå, a small town of Spain, province and 40 miles SE. of Cuenca.

Mirabel aux Baronnies, mee'rå'bẽl′ ō bå'ron'nee′, a village of France, in Drôme, 4 miles SW. of Nyons.

Mirabella, me-rå-bẽl′lå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 14 miles SW. of Benevento. Pop. about 2000.

Mirabella, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 8 miles NNE. of Caltagirone. Pop. about 5000.

Mirabello, me-rå-bẽl′lo, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 8 miles SSE. of Casale. Pop. about 3000.

Mirabello, a village of Italy, 3 miles N. of Pavia. Here the battle of Pavia was fought in 1525.

Mirabello, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. about 2500.

Mirabile, me-rab′e-le, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., about 48 miles NNE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 125.

Miracle Run, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., 13 miles E. of Burton.

Miracreek, a post-station of Valley co., Neb.

Miradoux, mee'rå'doo′, a commune of France, in Gers, 7 miles NE. of Lectoure.

Miraflores, me-rå-flo′rẽs, a small town of Spain, province and 17 miles NNW. of Madrid.

Miraflores, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, 60 miles NE. of Bogotá. Pop. about 12,000.

Miraflores, a seaside-resort of Peru, in the department and 4 miles S. of the city of Lima. Pop. about 6000.

Mirafork, a post-station of Floyd co., Va.

Mirage, me-razh′, a post-station of Saguache co., Colo.

Mirage, a post-hamlet of Sheridan co., Neb.

Miragoane, mee'RÅ'gwån′, a town and commune of Haiti, on the S. coast of the Bay of Gonaïves, 50 miles W. by S. of Port-au-Prince. It is a bishop's see, has a good harbor, and ships logwood, coffee, honey, lemons, etc. Pop. about 18,000.

Mira Gut, Mira Bay, or **Mira River,** a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Mira River, in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 miles from Albert Bridge. Pop. about 200.

Miraj, mee'råj′, a town of Bombay, India, capital of a small native state, 70 miles W. of Bijapur. Pop. about 25,000.

Miramar, me-rå-mår′, a splendid Austrian imperial castle, charmingly situated on the Adriatic, 4 miles NW. of Triest. It belonged to the Emperor Maximilian and after his death his widow Carlotta resided in it. It is now a pleasure-resort and is connected with Triest by a tramway.

Mirambeau, mee'rôM'bō′, a small town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 8 miles SW. of Jonzac.

Miramichi, mĭr'a-mẹ-shee′, a bay on the NE. coast of New Brunswick, lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 65° W., being the estuary of the Miramichi River. Opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage islands.

Miramichi, a river of New Brunswick, one of the largest in the province, rises in two main branches, flows generally eastward, and empties into Miramichi Bay. Total length, about 220 miles, of which about 40–50 miles are navigable for craft of small size. Nelson, Newcastle, Douglastown, and Chatham are the principal villages and towns on the river, which abounds in fish.

Miramont, mee'rå'môN′, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of Saint-Gaudens.

Miramont, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles NE. of Marmande. Pop. about 2000.

Miranda, me-rån′då, a state of Venezuela, lying W. of Bermúdez and bordering on the Caribbean Sea on the N. It is mountainous in the N., embraces parts of the pastoral and agricultural zones of the republic, and is one of the richest of its regions. Capital, Ocumare.

Miranda, me-rån′då, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles SSW. of Pamplona.

Miranda, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C.

Miranda, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, 4 miles from Saint-Armand.

Miranda de Ebro, me-rån′då då å′bro, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles NE. of Burgos, on the Ebro. It has old walls, a castle, and an ancient church.

Miranda del Castanar, me-rån′då dĕl kås-tå-naR′, a small town of Spain, province and 40 miles SSW. of Salamanca.

Miranda do Corvo, me-rån′då do koR′vo, a town of Portugal, 12 miles SE. of Coimbra. Pop. about 6000.

Miranda do Douro, me-rån′då do do′ro, a small town of Portugal, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 miles SE. of Bragança.

Mirande, mee'rôNd′ (L. *Miranda*), a town of France, in Gers, capital of an arrondissement, 13 miles SW. of Auch, on the Baise. Pop. (commune) about 4000. It has an interesting old church.

Mirandella, me-rån-dĕl′lå, a small town of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 miles SW. of Bragança.

Mirandola, me-rån′do-lå, a town of northern Italy, province of Modena, 18 miles NNE. of Modena. The most interesting buildings are the cathedral, the Jesuit church, the old palace of the dukes of Mirandola, and the citadel. Pop. in 1901, 3274 (commune, 13,731).

Mirano, me-rå′no, a small town of northern Italy, 12 miles NE. of Padua, on the Musone.

Miravalles, a volcano of Costa Rica, 90 miles WNW. of San José. Elevation, 4665 feet.

Miravet, me-rå-vĕt′, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles SW. of Tarragona.

Mirebalais, meeR'bå'lå′, an old district of France, now comprised in the department of Vienne and named after its chief town, Mirebeau.

Mirebalais, or **Le Mirebalais,** lẹh meeR'bå'lå′, a town of Haiti, on the Artibonite, 30 miles NE. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. (commune) 25,000.

Mirebeau, meeR'bō′ (L. *Mirabellum*), a town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles NNW. of Poitiers. Pop. about 2700.

Mirebeau, a small town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 13 miles ENE. of Dijon. It has a castle.

Mirecourt, meeR'koor′ (L. *Mirecurtium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vosges, 16 miles NW. of Epinal. It has interesting old market-halls. There are manufactures of musical instruments and lace. Pop. in 1901, 4564.

Mirefleur, meeR'flUR′, a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier, 9 miles SE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Miremont, meeR'môN°′, a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles SE. of Muret.

Miremont, a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, WNW. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Mirepoix, meeR'pwå′ (L. *Mirapicium*), a town of France, in the department of Ariège, on the Lers, 14 miles ESE. of Pamiers. It was formerly the seat of a marquisate and a bishopric and has a castle and an interesting old cathedral. Pop. about 3500.

Mirfield, a town of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, 5 miles NE. of Huddersfield. It is a busy manufacturing place, various branches of the woollen-industry being represented. It is an important railway junction. Pop. in 1901, 11,341.

Mirgorod, meer′go-rod, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles NW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 10,023.

Miribel, mee'ree'bĕl′ (L. *Miribellum*), a town of France, in Ain, 12 miles SE. of Trévoux. Pop. about 2000.

Miribel, a commune of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble.

Mirik (mee′rik) or **Mirk** (meerk), **Cape,** a headland of western Africa. Lat. 19° 22′ N.

Mirim, me-reeN°′, a lake of South America. See LAGOA MIRIM.

Mirimande, mee'ree'môNd′, a small town of France, in Drôme, 15 miles S. of Valence.

Miropolye, me-ro-pol′yĕ, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles SW. of Kursk, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 10,896.

Mirotitz, mee′ro-tits', a small town of Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 50 miles SSW. of Prague.

Mirow, mee′ro, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 miles WSW. of Neustrelitz. It has a grand-ducal palace. Pop. about 1650.

Mirowitz, mee′ro-vits', a small town of Bohemia, 43 miles SSW. of Prague.

Mirror Lake, in the Adirondack region, N.Y., near Lake Placid. Length, 1 mile. Elevation, 1858 feet.

Mirror Lake, a small lake of Alberta, Canada, 2 miles from Lake Louise. Elevation, 6400 feet.

Mirror Lake, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H. The banking point is Wolfboro. Pop. about 120.

Mirsa Tobruk, a minor port of Barca, Africa, in lat. 32° N., lon. 24° E.

Mirs (meers) **Bay,** on the SE. coast of China, E. of Kaulung peninsula, is about 60 miles wide by about 140 miles long. Lon. (Mirs Point, on the E. side) 114° 30′ E. It was leased by Great Britain in 1898, China retaining the N. shore.

Mir'ta, a town of India, state and 76 miles NE. of Jodhpur.

Mirzapur, meer'zȧ-poor′, a town of India, capital of the district of the same name, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the right bank of the Ganges, 32 miles SW. of Benares. It presents an attractive appearance, with its Hindu temples, fine ghats (flights of stairs) along the river, and stately European residences. The town is noted for its carpets and rugs and has also manufactures of shellac and metallic wares. It was formerly the great interior grain and cotton emporium of India, but the declining importance of the Ganges as an artery of trade since the building of railways has made the town commercially much less important. Pop. in 1901, 79,787.

Misahöhe, a government station of Togoland, German western equatorial Africa.

Misamis, me-sȧ′meece, a district of the N. coast of Mindanao, Philippines, including also Camiguín Island. The coast-line is irregular and contains the great Iligán Bay. The surface is mountainous and is covered with forest. The fertile soil yields much rice, cacao, and abaca. There are some unworked gold-mines. Chief settlements, Cagayán and Misamis.

Misamis, a pueblo of northwestern Mindanao, 55 miles (direct) WSW. of Cagayán, on an inlet of Iligán Bay; the anchorage is sheltered from sea and all winds. Pop. 6075.

Misantla, me-sȧnt'lȧ, a town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 30 miles N. by E. of Jalapa, on an isolated plateau. It contains numerous ancient remains,—pyramid, streets, walls, and cemetery. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Mischabelhörner, me-shȧ′bęl-hör'nęr, lofty summits of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, forming a northerly projection of the Monte Rosa group. Highest point, the Dom, 14,942 feet.

Mischabel-Joch, a pass or saddle of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, between the Täschhorn and Alphubel, and on the route from Fee to Zermatt. Height, 12,670 feet.

Misco, a village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western R. The banking point is Crooksville. Pop. about 300.

Miscou, mis'koo′, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Shippegan Island, New Brunswick. It possesses a fine harbor, which is much frequented by fishing-craft.

Miscouche, mis'koosh′, a post-village of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R., 5 miles from Summerside. Pop. 200.

Misda, or **Mizda,** a town of Tripoli, 100 miles S. of the city of Tripoli.

Misdroy, a frequented watering-place of Prussia, on the island of Wollin. Pop. in 1900, 1971.

Miseno, me-zȧ'no (anc. *Mise'num Promontorium*), a promontory of southern Italy, province and 9 miles SW. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum.

Miser, a post-station of Blount co., Tenn.

Misery, Mount, a volcanic mountain of the island of St. Kitts, Lesser Antilles. Height, about 3700 feet.

Mishawaka, mish'ą-waw'kȧ, a banking city of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River and on the Grand Trunk and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 4 miles E. of South Bend. It has flouring-mills and manufactures of gas-engines and launches, furniture, pulleys, ploughs, windmills, wagons, paper-pulp, felt, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5560.

Mishawaka, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Nehalem River, 30 miles S. of Astoria.

Mishicott, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Mishicott township (town), on the East Two River, about 10 miles N. by E. of Manitowoc. It has water-power and various mills. Pop. about 150; of the town in 1900, 1578.

Mishler, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Mish'tegayoc′ River, Mich., enters the Flint River 5 miles from its junction with the Shiawassee.

Misilmeri, me'zĭl-mȧ′ree, a town of Sicily, 8 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,819.

Mi'sin'abe, or **Missinabe,** a lake of Canada, 60 miles NE. of Lake Superior. Moose River issues from the lake and flows NE. about 250 miles to James Bay.

Misinto, a commune of Italy, province of Milan.

Misiones, mis-se-o'nęs, a territory in the NE. part of the Argentine Republic, having on the NW. the river Paraná, which separates it from Paraguay, and on the SE. the Uruguay, which separates it from Brazil. Area, about 11,300 sq. m. The surface is diversified, but has no high mountains. It has tracts of forest and of pasture-land and produces cattle, *yerba maté* (Paraguay tea), and timber. Chief town, Posadas. Pop. in 1895, 33,163. The Jesuit missionaries founded here numerous establishments of converted Indians previous to their expulsion in 1767.

Misithra. See Mistra.

Misivria, a town of Eastern Rumelia. See Mesembria.

Miskimon, a post-village of Northumberland co., Va. The banking point is Irvington. It has lumber-mills.

Miskolcz, mish'kolts, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Borsod, 24 miles NE. of Erlau. It is picturesquely situated in a mountainous region on the little river Szinva. Among its churches is one dating from the thirteenth century. The town has a number of schools of a higher grade for both sexes, a fine hospital, and public baths. A monument to Kossuth was erected here in 1898. Miskolcz has an active trade, especially in wine. Great wine-cellars have been excavated in a neighboring mountain, the Avas. There are manufactures of pottery. About 5 miles W. of Miskolcz is the town of Diósgyör, picturesquely situated on a small lake, with the ruins of a castle. Here are great government iron- and steel-works and many factories. Near by is the romantic valley of the Hámor. In 1878 Miskolcz was visited by a cloud-burst which caused the death of several hundred persons. Pop. in 1900, 43,096.

Mislitz, mis'lits, or **Miroslaw,** mee'ros-lȧv', a small town of Moravia, 16 miles from Znaim.

Misnia, the Latin name of Meissen.

Misolonghi, a town of Greece. See Missolonghi.

Mispec, a post-village of St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles from St. John.

Mispillion, mis'pil'lę-ọn, a hundred of Kent co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 4784.

Mispillion Creek, Del., forms part of the boundary between Kent and Sussex cos. and enters Delaware Bay.

Misratah, a town of Africa, in Tripoli, on the Mediterranean coast, 120 miles E. by S. of the city of Tripoli. It is noted for its carpets. Pop. about 8000.

Missaglia, mis-sȧl'yȧ, a small town of northern Italy, 19 miles NNE. of Milan.

Missaukee, a county in the NW. part of Michigan, has an area of 566 sq. m. It is drained by the Muskegon, Clam, and Manistee rivers, the last of which touches the NW. corner of the county. Capital, Lake City. Pop. in 1890, 5048; in 1900, 9308.

Misselemieh, mis-sel-ęh-mee′ęh, a town of Nubia, on the Bahr-el-Azrek, 60 miles N. of Senaar, with a market.

Missinnippi River, Canada. See Churchill.

Mission, a post-village of Chelan co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. The banking point is Wenatchee. Pop. 100.

Missionary Ridge extends along the SE. border of Dade co., Ga., and is partly comprised in Hamilton co., Tenn. On this ridge, near Chattanooga, an important battle was fought between the forces of General Grant and those of General Bragg on Nov. 25, 1863, in which the former were victorious.

Mission City, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Vancouver, 42 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Mission Creek, Alaska, a tributary of the Yukon, which it enters from the S. about 8 miles below the international boundary-line. Gold is found in its basin. Eagle is situated at its mouth.

Missioncreek, a post-station of Pine co., Minn.

Missioncreek, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb., 12 miles N. of Beattie, Kan.

Missiones, Argentine Republic. See Misiones.

Mission Hill, a post-village of Yankton co., S. Dak. Pop. 75.

Mission Point, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. The banking point is Campbellton, New Brunswick. Pop. 200.

Missionridge, a post-village of Walker co., Ga. The banking point is Chattanooga. Pop. about 200.

Mission River, a small stream of Texas, flowing through Refugio co. into Aransas Bay.

Mission San José (sȧn ho-zȧ′), a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., about 35 miles SSE. of San Francisco. It has a wine-industry. Pop. about 700.

Mission Valley, a post-village of Victoria co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 15 miles NW. of Victoria. Pop. about 75.

Missis, a town of Asia Minor. See Messis.

Missisquoi, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded S. by Vermont and Lake Champlain. Capital, Bedford.

Missisquoi Bay, Quebec. See PHILIPSBURG EAST.

Missisquoi (or **Missisque**) **River,** Vt., rises in Orleans co., runs northward into Canada, from which it passes into Franklin co., Vt., and enters a part of Lake Champlain called Missisquoi Bay. It is about 90 miles long.

Mississinewa River rises in Darke co., Ohio, runs westward through Randolph co., Ind., and enters the Wabash River about 3 miles above Peru. It is about 140 miles long.

Mississippi, mis'sis-sip'pee (Missi Sipi,—*i.e.*, the "Great Water"), the largest and most important river of the United States, rises in the N. part of Minnesota, at an elevation of about 1600 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake (lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 95° 12′ W.), which is 1460 ft. above sea-level and about 2500 miles from the mouth of the river. It takes an initial circular course, expands into Lake Cass and other lakes, and below Crow Wing flows S. and SE. to St. Cloud and Minneapolis. At Minneapolis, 2160 miles from the mouth, the Falls of St. Anthony constitute the head of navigation for large vessels. The river here descends 66 ft. in less than 1 mile. It passes by the city of St. Paul, and a few miles lower strikes the boundary of Wisconsin and expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by vertical limestone bluffs, which are about 400 ft. high and very picturesque. Below La Crosse its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the states of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the right, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on the left. After an extremely sinuous course it enters the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths (passes) at the SE. extremity of Plaquemines parish, La., in lat. 29° N. and lon. 89° 12′ W.

Its largest affluents are the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red rivers, besides which it receives the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, and St. Francis from the right, and the St. Croix, Chippewa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kaskaskia, Yazoo, and Big Black rivers from the left. The total length of the stream from the source of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico is computed to be 4200 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The area drained by this river and its tributaries is approximately 1,240,000 sq. m. It is computed that the mean volume of water discharged by it in a second is 670,000 cubic feet. It is navigable by large steamboats from its mouth to St. Paul, a distance of about 2150 miles. Steamboats can ascend the Missouri to Fort Benton, which is about 2300 miles from its mouth, or about 3500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The chief cities on the Mississippi, proceeding downward, are Minneapolis, St. Paul, La Crosse, Dubuque, Galena, Moline, Davenport, Rock Island, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans. The river is about 3500 ft. wide at St. Louis, 4000 ft. wide at the mouth of the Ohio, and about 2500 ft. at New Orleans. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about 65 miles per day. The Mississippi Valley comprises a vast extent of very fertile land, which is nearly level or gently undulating. As the river runs southward and traverses 18 degrees of latitude, the climate and productions of the lower part differ greatly from those of the upper part of the valley. The middle and upper courses of the river are bordered by bluffs 100–600 ft. in height, the margins of the prairie-lands that extend far into the interior. The valley between these bluffs frequently measures several miles in width. In Louisiana and Mississippi the river is bordered by alluvial plains and swamps which are lower than the surface of the water and are often inundated, though partly protected by artificial embankments called levees. The high level of flow is maintained as the result of the river's own sedimentation, the accumulation of silt in the stream's channel. In its lower course the Mississippi frequently shifts its bed here and there for a stretch of several miles as the soft bank on one side is worn away by the force of the current or the waters cut a passage through a peninsula formed by a loop in the river. The greatest floods occur in the spring after the snow and ice of the upper Mississippi have been melted. The water begins to rise about the 1st of March and increases until June. The levees are sometimes burst or overcome by the violence of the flood which rushes through crevasses and devastates large tracts of arable land of which cotton and sugar are the staple products. The greatest variations between extreme flood-water and the lowest stage have been noted at Cairo to be 53 ft. and at Vicksburg, 55 ft. At the mouth of the river a large delta has been formed by the mud and detritus carried down by the current. This delta is intersected by a number of outlets or water-courses, called bayous, which issue from the Mississippi or derive from it a supply of water in time of a flood. The area of this delta is about 12,300 sq. m., one-third of which is sea-marsh. The amount of silt or sediment carried to the Gulf of Mexico by this river is about 1–1500th the weight of the water, and the new soil deposited in an average year would cover an area of nearly 270 sq. m. with the thickness of one foot. The water enters the gulf by six channels, called the Northern Pass, the Southeast Pass, South Pass, etc. The navigation of these passes is partly obstructed by sand-banks, which are continually formed or shifted, and to obviate this difficulty a remarkable system of jetties (the Eads Jetties) has been constructed in the South Pass, by means of which a depth of water 30–34 feet has been maintained. The importance of the Mississippi River as a commercial highway has suffered greatly through railroad construction and has been steadily on the decline. The fleet of steam-packets has been reduced to a mere fraction of its former extent. The river is crossed by numerous bridges: at Memphis (elevation of river-surface, 190 feet), by the only bridge between St. Louis and New Orleans; St. Louis (elevation, 380–400 ft., depending upon the stage of the water), Hannibal (470 ft.), Quincy, Keokuk, Rock Island, Clinton, Dubuque (605 ft.), La Crosse (640 ft.), St. Paul (683–702 ft.), Minneapolis, etc. The Mississippi River was discovered by the Spaniard De Soto in 1541. In 1682 the Frenchman La Salle descended it to its mouth.

Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the American Union, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Arkansas and Louisiana, from which two states it is separated by the Mississippi River. In the extreme S. the state is separated from Louisiana by the Pearl River and for its northern limit it has the 35th degree of N. lat. Area of the land-surface, 46,340 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, about 470 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Along the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, a vast and partially swampy tract of timber and cultivated land extends northward beyond the state line and eastward beyond the Yazoo River and is protected from frequent overflows through the erection of strong levees. Several hundred miles of the Mississippi front in this state are thus protected. In the NE. there is an exceedingly fertile region, formerly prairie, bounded on the W. by the "flat woods," a densely wooded level tract. The northern and north-central portions are rolling and in most parts fertile. Eastward of the Yazoo there are high bluffs of river-drift (or loess), which approach the Mississippi at Vicksburg, Natchez, and other points. These bluffs (the "cane hills") are deeply broken with *coulées* and water-worn ravines and are often composed of most fertile soil. The great level pine region (or "cow-country") of Mississippi, which at one time covered the greater part of the southern third of the state, affords much natural pasturage and large amounts of timber and naval stores. No elevation in the state can be dignified with the name of mountain and the highest point of land does not appear to exceed greatly 900 feet. Apart from the Mississippi, the more important rivers of the state are the Yazoo, Big Black, Pearl, Tombigbee (upper course), and Pascagoula (formed by the Leaf and the Chickasawha).

Geology.—In the NE. the Alabama coal-measures occupy a small area of this state, but are represented only by their lower or unproductive strata, and Mississippi has no true coal, although deposits of good lignite (of Tertiary and Cretaceous age) are not wanting. The northeastern plains are Cretaceous and are very fertile. The most widely prevailing formation is the Tertiary; the lowlands along the Mississippi and the gulf are of Post-Tertiary and alluvial character, and, indeed, the greater part of the state lies within the ancient embayment-area of the Mississippi River. The orange or tinted Quaternary sands with their curious conical knolls are a striking physiographic feature. Lime, rough sandstone, fictile clays, phosphatic rock, etc., are obtained, but no ores of any consequence are mined in the state.

Vegetation.—The marshy regions abound in cypress, bay, black gum, and other timber trees. The pine forests have already been alluded to. In the hilly country there are still valuable woodlands of oak, hickory, locust, walnut, bilsted, etc. The native fruits include the persimmon, papaw, Chickasaw plum, Ogeechee lime, and excellent grapes. The *Tillandsia* (or Spanish moss) affords a fibre much used by upholsterers and the abundant cane (*Arundinaria*) yields a useful paper-stock.

Climate.—The greater part of the state lies in the subtropical belt and has thus a climate marked by high summer and annual temperatures and by mild winters. The average January temperature in the extreme S. is about 50° and in the northern sections, 40°. A minimum temperature of 15° (or, exceptionally, even 10°) has been noted. The average annual rainfall is somewhat over 50 inches.

Agriculture.—The NE. Cretaceous districts and the low Mississippi bottom-lands are of almost inexhaustible fertility and support a large agricultural population. Throughout the pine region there are fertile tracts of cotton land. Southward there is considerable rice and sugar-cane culture. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. The chief agricultural crops were for the year 1900: corn, 25,231,998 bushels; oats, 2,390,052 bushels; wheat, 40,781 bushels; potatoes, 347,094 bushels; and hay, 99,922 tons. The commercial crop of cotton was 1,203,739 bales, the state ranking third among the cotton-producing states of the Union. The total area given over to the cultivation of cotton was estimated to be 2,896,000 acres. Grazing is a fairly important industry, the small cattle finding abundant pasturage in the wide forests. Much pork is produced and the annual wool-clip is considerable. Honey, wax, butter, sweet potatoes, sorghum, pulse, tobacco, etc., are products of minor importance. The climate is well adapted for sericulture and vine-growing. The orange flourishes in the south, the pomegranate and fig grow in most parts without protection, and the peach is found in a half-wild state.

Manufactures.—The most extensive manufacturing interest is the cutting and sawing of lumber. The chief seats of this occupation are the lower valleys of the Pascagoula and Pearl rivers and the products are shipped both by rail and by water. The shipments of yellow pine lumber during eleven months of 1900 amounted to 251,092,163 feet, while the cutting during the same period was 256,343,802 feet. The total value of the lumber and timber products was, in 1900, $15,656,110. The manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil-cake (valued in 1900 at $6,681,121) and of naval stores has acquired some importance. Other manufactures are chiefly local.

Commerce.—The river-towns and the railroad centres do a large forwarding and distributing business. The sheltered sound, with its diverging bays and lagoons, affords safe and tranquil passage for coasting-vessels, although the state has no harbor with sufficient water for large shipping. Besides the Mississippi, steam navigation ascends the Yazoo, Tallahatchee, Yalobusha, Pascagoula, and Tombigbee rivers, and is to some extent practicable upon the Big Black, Sunflower, and Pearl rivers.

Railroads.—In 1846 there were 42 miles of railroad; in 1850, 75 miles; in 1860, 862 miles; in 1870, 990 miles; in 1880, 1127 miles; in 1890, 2470 miles; and in 1900, 2952 miles.

The Counties number 75, as follows: Adams, Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchee, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalobusha, and Yazoo.

Principal Towns.—These are Vicksburg (pop. in 1900, 14,834), Meridian (14,050), Natchez (12,210), Jackson, the capital (7816), Greenville (7642), Columbus (6484), Biloxi (5467), Yazoo City, McComb, and Aberdeen.

Government.—The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both bodies being elected for 4 years. The state has 8 representatives in the lower house of Congress.

Education.—There are normal schools and colleges at Holly Springs, Louisville, Troy, Walthall, Walnut Grove, and elsewhere. Oxford is the seat of the state university, and the state agricultural and mechanical college is situated at Agricultural College. Tougaloo University, with normal, industrial, model, intermediate, and primary departments, instructs colored students. Other collegiate institutions are the Mississippi College, at Clinton; the North Mississippi Presbyterian Female College and Holly Springs Normal Institute, at Holly Springs; Millsaps College, at Jackson; Whitworth Female College, at Brookhaven; and the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College (for col- d), at Westside.

pulation in 1800, 8850; in 1810, 40,352; in 1820, 8; in 1830, 136,621; in 1840, 375,651; in 1850, 48; in 1860, 791,305, of whom 436,631 were slaves; 870, 827,922; in 1880, 1,131,587; in 1890, 1,289,600; in , 1,551,270. The negro population in 1900 numbered 530. In some sections the negroes are many times more erous than the whites. The foreign-born population in was only 7981.

History.—De Soto in 1539 entered the northern part of t is now the state of Mississippi. In 1682 the French explorer La Salle descended the Mississippi River to its mouth. He took possession of the region on both sides of the river for Louis XIV. and the name of Louisiana was given to it. In 1699 Iberville estalished a colony not far from the present site of Biloxi. This was soon abandoned, but in 1712 a permanent settlement was made where Biloxi now stands. Natchez (originally Rosalie) was founded in 1716. In 1763 the region included within the present state, part of which had belonged to Spain, passed to the English. In 1783 most of it became a possession of the United States, part again becoming Spanish (included in West Florida). Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798 and then included a wide strip whose N. line ran westward from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi at the mouth of the Yazoo, no part touching the Gulf. In 1804 Congress annexed to Mississippi a great tract embracing three-fifths of the present area of Mississippi and Alabama, a region which had formerly belonged to Georgia and South Carolina. In 1813 the United States Congress added the Gulf counties taken from Spain to Mississippi, but Spain did not cede them until the purchase of Florida by the United States in 1819. The state was admitted to the Union in 1817 with its present limits. From 1861 to 1865 Mississippi was one of the Confederate states. Reconstruction was completed in 1870.

Mississippi, a northeastern county of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, 842 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Little River and partly bounded on the W. by the St. Francis River. Numerous lakes are found in this county, the largest being Big Lake. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1890, 11,635; in 1900, 16,384.

Mississippi, a southeastern county of Missouri, has an area of 417 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Kentucky. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 10,134; in 1900, 11,837.

Mississippi City, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Mississippi, is on the Gulf of Mexico (Mississippi Sound) and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 71 miles E. by N. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Mississippi River, a river of Ontario, rises in Mississippi Lake, Lanark co., and, flowing northerly 100 miles, enters the Ottawa 7 miles above Arnprior. A good part is navigable for small steamers.

Missivri, a town of Eastern Rumelia. See Mesembria.

Missolonghi, mis-so-long'ghee, written also **Mesolonghi,** a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, situated on a lagoon which forms part of the Gulf of Patras, about 10 miles E. of the Aspro-Potamo (Achelous), at the base of the Ætolian mountains, 22 miles W. of Lepanto. It is an unpretentious place, but carries on considerable trade, although the lagoon is too shallow to permit large vessels to approach the town. It is the seat of an archbishop. Missolonghi was the great stronghold of the Greeks in Western Hellas in the war of liberation, heroically withstanding the Turks until 1826, when it fell. Byron closed his career here in 1824. His heart is kept in a mausoleum and a statue of the poet and Philhellene adorns the town. Just outside of the place is the tomb of Marco Botzaris, who fell in a sortie from the fortress in 1823. Pop. in 1896, 8394.

Missoula, miz-zoo'la, a northwestern county of Montana, borders on Idaho. Area, 6385 sq. m. It is intersected by Clarke's River, a branch of the Columbia. The surface is mostly mountainous and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other evergreen trees. The Bitter Root Mountains extend along the SW. border of this county. Gold, silver, and copper are found. Capital, Missoula. Pop. in 1890, 3426; in 1900, 13,964.

Missoula, a banking city, the capital of Missoula co., Mont., is on a river of the same name, near the confluence of the Bitter Root and Hell Gate rivers and on the Northern Pacific R., 96 miles (direct) WNW. of Helena. It is in a fertile valley near the Rocky Mountains, in a mining, agricultural, and fruit-growing region, and is the seat of the University of Montana. The city has bottling-works, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4366.

Missoula River, Mont. See Bitter Root River.

Missouri, miz-oo'ree (*i.e.*, the "Mud River"), a great river of the United States, is formed by the confluence of the Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison rivers or forks, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite at Gallatin City, Mont. This point (lat. 45° 56′ N., lon. 111° 34′ W.) is 4032 feet above the level of the sea. The source of the Madison Fork is 8300 feet above sea-level and about 2 miles from one of the head-streams of the Snake River. From Gallatin City the river runs nearly northward through a mountainous region and in a valley 20 to 25 miles in width. About 16 miles E. of Helena it passes through a deep and narrow cañon or gorge 5 miles long, called the "Gates of the Rocky

Mountains." The scenery here is very sublime and imposing. About 350 miles from the junction of the three Forks at Great Falls city (elevation, 3200 feet) are the Great Falls, where the river descends 400 feet in about 15 miles by a series of cataracts, the highest of which presents a perpendicular fall of nearly 90 feet. At this point the river is narrowed from upward of a half-mile to 300 yards. Forty miles below the Great Falls is Fort Benton, the head of steamboat navigation. From this place the Missouri runs eastward through Choteau and Dawson cos., Mont., and pursues the same general direction for 500 miles or more beyond.

Near Fort Buford it crosses the eastern boundary of Montana and enters North Dakota in lat. 48° N. Here it is joined by its largest affluent, the Yellowstone, which is about 800 yards wide at its mouth. After reaching the meridian of 102° 30′ W. lon. the Missouri runs southeastward to Bismarck, below which it flows nearly southward for several hundred miles, and through the midde of South Dakota, and traverses vast prairies or grassy plains almost destitute of forest trees. After it has passed the mouth of the Cheyenne (a large affluent which comes from the W.) it changes its course to the SE., forms the NE. boundary of Nebraska, and strikes the boundary-line of Iowa near Sioux City. From this place it flows nearly southward, forming the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska. Pursuing next a SSE. direction, it forms part of the boundary-line between Kansas and the state of Missouri until it reaches Kansas City, where it receives another large affluent, the Kansas River. From this point the general direction is eastward across the state of Missouri. It enters the Mississippi River 3 miles below Alton, Ill., and 20 miles above St. Louis. It is a turbid stream, noted for the rapidity of its current, which encroaches on the land and often carries away its banks. It is, including the Jefferson, nearly 3000 miles long and exceeds in length as well as in volume the part of the Mississippi above their junction.

The area drained by the Missouri is probably in the neighborhood of 800,000 sq. m. and the average quantity of water discharged by it in a second is said to be 120,000 cubic feet. During high-water steamboats can ascend it to Fort Benton, which is about 2300 miles from its mouth. Fort Buford is the head of navigation during low-water, which is in summer and early autumn.

The chief towns on its banks are (in descending order) Great Falls, Fort Benton, Bismarck, Pierre, Yankton, Sioux City, Musselshell, Milk, Little Missouri, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City (Kan.), Kansas City (Mo.), and Jefferson City. The largest affluents of the Missouri besides those already mentioned are the Niobrara, Platte, Big Cheyenne, Dakota (or James), Grand, and Osage.

Missouri, a north-central state of the American Union, bordered on the E. by the Mississippi River and traversed by the great stream whose name it bears. On the N. it is bounded by Iowa, on the E. by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, on the S. by Arkansas, and on the W. by Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory. Its southeastern-most counties form a projection which is bounded westward by Arkansas. The main southern boundary-line is the parallel of 36° 30′ N. lat. and the northern limit is the parallel of 40° 30′. Area of the land-surface, 68,735 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, about 680 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—N. of the Missouri River the surface is a very level or more frequently rolling region, diversified by timber and open prairie land. S. of that river there are three well-characterized regions: the open and comparatively treeless plains of the W., continuous with those of Kansas; the Ozark Mountains (Hills), a rough but not greatly elevated country, well timbered, and continuous southward with the mountains of Arkansas; and the southeastern marshy tract of exceedingly fertile and well-timbered country, which sank to nearly its present level during the earthquakes of 1811–12. From Cape Girardeau southward the Mississippi front is diked or leveed. The highest elevation of the state appears to be less than 2000 feet (Cedargap, Wright co., 1692 feet). Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are respectively 1077 and 1013 feet in elevation.

Rivers.—By means of its two great rivers and their navigable branches, Missouri has direct water-communication with almost every state in the Mississippi Valley, and of its own minor streams the Osage, Grand, Maramec, Salt, Gasconade, White, St. Francis, and Current, and others have, or have had, some utility as navigable streams; but the great extension of railroads has impaired their usefulness in this respect.

Geology, Mineral Wealth.—The two prominent features of Missouri geology are (1) the great Cambro-Silurian Ozark region, whose highly metalliferous strata are much broken by dikes and outcrops of Azoic rocks, and (2) the coal-field of the N. and centre, continuous northward and westward with the coal-measures of Iowa and Kansas. The SE. section of the state lies in the alluvial tract of the Mississippi River. The metalliferous ores of Missouri are very rich and abundant. Prominent illustrations of their value are afforded by the Pilot Knob, Iron Mountain, Shepherd Mountain, and other mountain-like masses of excellent hematitic and magnetic ores; the Mine La Motte, with its rich ores of lead and nickel; the lead- and zinc-mines of Galena and Joplin; and the Vallé and Perry lead-mines of St. François co. Missouri has for upward of 150 years produced a great amount of lead, and in some years the product exceeded 50,000,000 pounds. Millions of tons of iron-ore have been mined in years of active iron-trade, but the product from the once seemingly exhaustless deposits of Iron and Pilot mountains has of late years been so far diminished as the result of competition with more favored mining centres as to be almost insignificant. The production of zinc holds a leading place in the mining economy of the state and in 1903 the production of spelter was 9994 short tons. The Mine Lamotte deposits furnish the main supply of nickel and cobalt production in the United States. Coal-mining carried on in 36 counties yielded in 1903, 4,238,586 short tons. Most of the Missouri coals are either cannelite or bituminous. Besides lead-, zinc-, iron- and nickel-ores good copper-ores are abundant; cadmium exists in considerable quantities; some gold and silver have been obtained; while marble, limestone, glass-sand, kaolin, fire-clay, barium sulphate, and other useful mineral substances exist plentifully.

Climate.—The position of the state in the far interior of the national domain gives to it a climate of marked continental type, with accentuated summer temperatures and locally rigorous winters. At St. Louis, where the summer heat at times reaches 105°–110°, the winter cold falls to —10° and even —20°. The state lies in the path of cyclonic storms. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 35 to 60 inches.

Agriculture.—Missouri affords every variety of soil, from the fruitful corn lands of the Mississippi bottom, the wide rolling prairies of the N., and the inexhaustibly productive loess of the NW., to the rocky and inarable hill-sides seen in parts of the S. and the cold and refractory black clays occurring upon some belts of the coal-field. Corn is the great staple of Missouri, but winter wheat, barley, hay, oats, hemp, tobacco, fruit, sweet and true potatoes, market and dairy products, wool, wine, beef, and pork are all produced in large excess over home demands. Sorghum and castor-oil beans are important crops and cotton is grown in the S. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 180,710,404 bushels; wheat, 18,846,713 bushels; oats, 24,695,373 bushels; potatoes, 10,106,961 bushels; and hay, 2,768,015 tons. The commercial crop of cotton was in the same year, 17,275 bales. Grazing and stock-breeding are a leading farm interest and great numbers of cattle, horses, mules, etc., are forwarded hence to eastern and foreign markets. The official returns give Missouri a very respectable rank as regards the value of its lumber and forest products, yet it is largely supplied with lumber from the upper Lake States. The cuttings of yellow pine amounted during eleven months of the year 1900 to 146,108,250 feet.

Manufactures.—Missouri, as the leading manufacturing state W. of the Mississippi River, has large and varied industries, comprising the making of agricultural implements, boots and shoes, bricks, bridges, cars, carriages, drain-tile, flour, castings, chemicals, leather, lumber, cooperage, machinery, musical instruments, castor oil, lard oil, oleomargarine, paints, tobacco, snuff, spirits, wine, cigars, woollens, candles, soap, etc. The number of cigar and tobacco factories exceeds 600, while the annual product is over 70,000,000 cigars, a somewhat larger quantity of cigarettes, and nearly 70,000,000 pounds of cut and smoking tobacco. The tobacco-industry ranks second in importance in the state. In 1900 there were in the state 83 fruit and grain distilleries, the product of which in fermented liquors was 2,461,252 barrels. In the brewing of malted liquors the state holds an important position. The product of oleomargarine in 1900 was 4,107,696 pounds. Slaughtering and pork-packing are the most important interest of the state, the valuation of the product from this source in 1900 having been $43,040,885. The hogs packed and marketed in St. Louis and Kansas City in the year ending March 1, 1900, numbered 5,476,411.

Railroads.—In 1852, when the first railroad of Missouri was opened, there were 38 miles of track; in 1855, 139 miles; in 1860, 817 miles; in 1870, 2000 miles; in 1890, 6142 miles; and in 1900, 6962 miles. Several iron railroad bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and the roads connect with all important points in the W., S., and SW., as well as eastward. The steam navigation of the rivers is now quite subsidiary to the railroad business.

Education.—There are state normal schools at Kirksville, Warrensburg, and Cape Girardeau, a training-school (Lincoln Institute) for colored teachers at Jefferson City, and a state university at Columbia, to which is affiliated a normal college, and a school of mines at Rolla. There are two universities at St. Louis—Washington University (non-sectarian) and Saint Louis University (Roman Catholic)—and one at Canton, besides colleges at Cape Girardeau, Fayette, Fulton, Glasgow, Palmyra, Independence, Kidder, Liberty, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Springfield, some of them well endowed and embracing professional and other departments of instruction. There are several law, medical, and theological schools.

Counties, Cities, Government.—The counties, including St. Louis city, which was made independent in 1875, are 115 in number,—viz., Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Barry, Barton, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Buchanan, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Carter, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, Dekalb, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, McDonald, Macon, Madison, Maries, Marion, Mercer, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. François, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, St. Louis city, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Stone, Sullivan, Taney, Texas, Vernon, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Worth, and Wright.

The principal cities are St. Louis, the metropolis, on the Mississippi River (pop. in 1900, 575,238), Kansas City (163,752), St. Joseph (102,979), Joplin (26,023), Springfield (23,267), Sedalia (15,231), Hannibal (12,780), Jefferson City, the capital (9664), Carthage (9416), Moberly (8012), Nevada (7461), Chillicothe (6905), and Independence (6974).

The governor and state officers serve for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 16 representatives to the national Congress.

Population.—The original white stock of Missouri was principally of French origin, and the early English-speaking immigrants were principally from the northern tier of slave states. There is at present a large and thrifty German element in the population. Many thousands of people of the old Missouri stock migrated long since to the Pacific coast, and California and Nevada, and especially Oregon, were very largely peopled by them. Pop. in 1810, 20,485; in 1820, 66,586; in 1830, 140,145; in 1840, 383,702; in 1850, 682,044; in 1860, 1,182,012; in 1870, 1,721,295; in 1880, 2,168,380; in 1890, 2,679,184; in 1900, 3,106,665. The negro population in 1900 numbered 161,234; the foreign-born, 216,379.

History.—The territory included in the present state of Missouri formed part of the French colony of Louisiana. Little was attempted in the way of settlement before the transfer of Louisiana to Spain in 1763. St. Louis was founded in 1764. The region came into the possession of the United States in 1803, having been purchased as part of the Louisiana province from France, to whom the province had been retroceded by Spain. It formed a part of Louisiana Territory until 1812, when it took the name of Missouri. The state of Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821, after a protracted and exciting political struggle, growing out of the question of the extension of slavery, which ended in the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820, by which the new state was permitted to retain slavery. That part of the former territory which was not made a portion of the state retained the name of Missouri Territory until 1854. It extended northward to British America and westward to the Rocky Mountains. The state did not receive its exact present limits until 1835. Missouri early monopolized the once-lucrative Santa Fé trade and became also the head-quarters of the hunters and trappers of the Far West. In the Kansas troubles which broke out in 1855 the citizens of the western border took an active part against the free-state movement. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 the people of Missouri were divided with regard to secession, but the Unionists finally prevailed. The state was the theatre of several active campaigns. A World's Fair was held in St. Louis in 1904 in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase.

Missouri City, a banking post-town of Clay co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River and on the Wabash R., 21 miles ENE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Missouri Valley, a banking city of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 21 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has stock-yards, railroad machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4010.

Mist, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Mistassa, a river of Quebec, falls into Lake St. John. It is navigable for large boats for many miles and farther up for bark canoes.

Mistassini, mis-tas-see'ne, a lake of Canada, close to the height of land which divides the waters of the Saguenay from those flowing into Hudson Bay, in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. This lake forms the head-waters of Rupert River, flowing into James Bay. The lake is about 100 miles long and from 12 to 15 miles wide. Elevation, 1350 feet.

Mistassini ("The Large Rock") **River,** a river of Quebec, is formed by the junction of the Washieamiscou and the Kakissagan, and runs into the NW. side of Lake St. John, about 3 miles from the river Ashuapmouchouan. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth, including a group of islets, but is extremely shallow. It is also called the Rivière de Sable (or Sand River).

Mistek, mis'tĕk, a town of Moravia, 50 miles ENE. of Olmütz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5804.

Mistelbach, mis'tęl-bȧĸ\, a town of Lower Austria, 27 miles NNE. of Vienna. It has an old fortified church, a Barnabite abbey, and a hospital. Pop. in 1900, 4105.

Misterbianco, mis-tĕr-be-ȧn'ko, a commune of Sicily, 4 miles NW. of Catania.

Misti, mis-tee', a volcanic mountain of Peru, also known as the volcano of Arequipa, a few miles NE. of Arequipa. Height, about 19,200 feet. Near its summit was established the loftiest meteorological observatory in the world (station now discontinued). The name Misti is also less correctly given to the volcano of Huayna Putina, SE. of Arequipa.

Mistir, a town of Tunis. See Monastir.

Mistra, or **Misthra,** a decayed town of Greece, in the Morea, about 3 miles from Sparta. Above it, on a spur of Mount Taygetus, tower the ruins of the mediæval stronghold of Misthra.

Mistretta, mis-trĕt'tȧ (anc. *Amastra, Amestratus,* and *Mytistratum*), a town of Sicily, 68 miles WSW. of Messina, on the Regitano. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 13,481.

Mitau, mee'tŏw (L. *Mittavia;* Lettish, *Jelgava,* yĕl-gȧ'vȧ), a town of Russia, capital of Courland, in a fruitful plain, on the Aa, 25 miles SW. of Riga and 350 miles SW. of St. Petersburg. It has broad streets lined with low houses. The principal architectural features of the town are the splendid palace built by Biron, duke of Courland, now used as a government building, and the provincial museum. One of the two gymnasia has a library of about 45,000 volumes. The town has a valuable collection of archives. Mitau is the seat of the Courland Society of Literature and Art. The industries are not on a large scale. Pop. in 1897, 35,011.

Mitcham, a suburb of London, in Surrey, about midway between Wimbledon and Croydon. It has extensive flower-gardens, whose product is used in the manufacture of perfumes and essences.

Mitcham, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia. Pop. about 2000.

Mitchell, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 542 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Flint River. Capital, Camilla. Pop. in 1890, 10,906; in 1900, 14,767.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Iowa, borders on Minnesota. Area, 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar River and is also drained by the Little Cedar River and the West Branch of the Wapsipinicon. Capital, Osage. Pop. in 1890, 13,299; in 1900, 14,916.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 715 sq. m. It is intersected by the Solomon River, the North and South Forks of which unite in the NW. part of this county. It is also drained by Limestone and Salt creeks. Capital, Beloit. Pop. in 1890, 15,037; in 1900, 14,647.

Mitchell, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, 362 sq. m. It is drained by the Nolachucky River and bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. Iron-ore, mica, and asbestos are abundant. Capital, Bakersville. Pop. in 1890, 12,807; in 1900, 15,221.

Mitchell, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 807 sq. m. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Colorado River. Salt is found here. Capital, Colorado. Pop. in 1890, 2059; in 1900, 2855.

Mitchell, a post-village of Glascock co., Ga., on the Southern R., 21 miles NE. of Sandersville, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Mitchell, a banking post-town of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Balti-

more and Ohio Southwestern Rs., 61 miles NW. of New Albany. It has flouring-, planing- and saw-mills, lime-kilns, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1772.

Mitchell, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R., 5 miles NW. of Osage. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Mitchell, a post-village of Rice co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Mitchell, a post-station of Antrim co., Mich.

Mitchell, a post-town of Wheeler co., Oregon, 54 miles NE. of Pineville. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Mitchell, a banking city, capital of Davison co., S.Dak., 70 miles NW. of Yankton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs. It is the seat of the Dakota University (Methodist Episcopal) and has railroad repair-shops, machine-shop, grain-elevators, brick-yard, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4055.

Mitchell, a post-station of Robertson co., Tenn.

Mitchell, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va. Pop. 85.

Mitchell, a banking town of Perth co., Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk R., 32 miles SE. of Goderich. It contains saw-, grist-, woollen-, flax- and oat-meal-mills, several factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1945.

Mitchellcreek, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Mansfield or Blossburg. Pop. 100.

Mitchell Islands, a minor group of the Ellice Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Mitchell, Mount, a summit of the Darling Downs, eastern Australia. Height, about 4100 feet.

Mitchell River, a stream of Australia, in the SE. part of Victoria, is formed by the Dargo and the Wonnongotta, flows S. and SE. and reaches Lake King, a seaside lagoon. Length, to the head of the Dargo, 105 miles.

Mitchellsburg, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 85 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. 225.

Mitchells Mills, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. 100.

Mitchell's Peak, N.C., is a peak of the Black Mountains, in Yancey co., about 3 miles W. of the Blue Ridge. It is sometimes called the Black Dome. Its altitude is 6711 feet above the sea-level, the mountain being the loftiest elevation of the United States E. of the Rocky Mountains.

Mitchell Station, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 25 miles SE. of Montgomery. Pop. 200.

Mitchell Station, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Drummondville, 12 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Mitchellsville, a post-village of Saline co., Ill., on the Saline River, 6 miles S. of Harrisburg. Pop. 100.

Mitchellsville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 34 miles NW. of Elmira.

Mitchellville, a banking post-town of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 17 miles ENE. of Des Moines. It is in a coal-mining, farming and stock-raising section. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Mitchellville, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. The banking point is Washington, D.C.

Mitchellville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Franklin, Ky. Pop. 100.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, co. and 25 miles NNE. of Cork. Here is Mitchelstown castle. About 7 miles from the town in the co. of Tipperary are Mitchelstown Caves, stalactitic caverns. Pop. about 2000.

Mitchie, a precinct of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles below St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1079.

Mitelius (mę-tel'e-us) **River,** Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range, runs northeastward in Wasco co., and enters the Deschutes River.

Mitho, or **Mytho,** a town of French Cochin China, on the principal delta-branch of the Mekong River, 23 miles from the sea. It is the seat of a large trade.

Mitia, or **Matia,** one of the Society Islands.

Mitiero, me-te-å'ro, or **Mittiaro,** mit-te-å'ro, one of the Cook Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Pop. 170.

Mitla, mit'lå, a village of Mexico, state and 26 miles from Oaxaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapán and in the district of Tlacolula. It has extensive remains of ancient tombs and other edifices, many of them with fine architectural decorations.

Mito, mee'to, a town of Japan, capital of Ibaragi prefecture, near the E. coast of the main island, about 70 miles (direct) NE. by N. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. It exports fish and manufactures cloth, paper, and cigarettes. Pop. in 1899, 33,778.

Mitrovicza, me'tro-vit'så, or **Mitrovitz,** mit'ro-vits', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, 24 miles SSW. of Peterwardein, on the left bank of the Save, in a vine region. It has a trade in grain. Here are remains of the Roman Sirmium. Pop. in 1900, 11,518.

Mitrovitza, me-tro-veet'så, a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Kossovo, 75 miles by rail NNW. of Üsküp. Pop. about 4000.

Mittaghorn, a summit of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, in the region of Lauterbrunnen. Height, 12,750 feet.—Also, the name of a summit of the Valaisian Alps, in the region of Saas-Fee. Height, 10,330 feet.

Mit'tagong', a post-town of New South Wales, 77 miles S. of Sydney, in a coal and iron district. Pop. 1100.

Mittagong Range, a range of hills in New South Wales, co. of Camden.

Mittelberg, mit'tęl-bĕRG', a village of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, in the Bregenzerwald.

Mittelgebirge, an ancient volcanic region of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on the upper Elbe. Highest point, the Mileschauer or Donnersberg, 2740 feet. The region contains the mineral springs of Püllna, Bilin, and Teplitz.

Mittelwalde, mit'tęl-wål'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Neisse, 39 miles SW. of Neisse. Pop. about 3000.

Mittenwald, mit'tęn-wålt', a town and health-resort of Bavaria, on the Isar, 51 miles SSW. of Munich. It is noted for its manufactures of musical instruments. Pop. about 2000.

Mittenwalde, mit'tęn-wål'dęh, a town of Prussia, 23 miles ESE. of Potsdam. Pop. about 3000.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria. See PISINO.

Mitterteich, mit'tęr-tīk', a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, E. of Baireuth. Pop. about 3000.

Mittineague, mit'te-neeg', a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Westfield River, about 3 miles W. of Springfield, on the Boston and Albany R. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 2000.

Mitton, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles SSW. of Clitheroe.

Mitton, LOWER and UPPER, two adjacent parishes of England, in Worcestershire, on the Severn, at the mouth of the Stour, 4 miles SSW. of Kidderminster.

Mittweida, mitt'wī'då, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 35 miles SE. of Leipsic, on the Zschoppau, an affluent of the Mulde. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry, machine-shops, etc. Lead and silver are mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 16,119.

Mitylene, an island of the Ægean Sea. See LESBOS.

Mitylene, a town of Lesbos. See MYTILENE.

Mixersville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., 26 miles S. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Mixstadt, mix'stått, a town of Prussia, province and 80 miles SSE. of Posen. Pop. about 1400.

Mixtecapán, mix-tå-kå-pån', a table-land of Mexico, occupying the greater part of the state of Oaxaca, between the plains of Mexico and Puebla and the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Average elevation, 5000 feet. On it is the city of Oaxaca; also the ruins of Mitla.

Miyajima, a sacred islet in the Inland Sea of Japan, near Hiroshima. It has an ancient temple, dating from the sixth century.

Miyakejima, a small islet, port of call, and volcano off the coast of Japan, 90 miles S. of Yokohama.

Miyako, a village and port of call of the main island of Japan, in lat. 39° 38′ N., lon. 141° 59′ E. Miyako is also a former name for Kyoto.

Miyandab, me-yån-dåb', a highly-cultivated plain in Persia, Azerbaijan, on the SE. side of Lake Urumia.

Miyanoshita, a fashionable mountain-resort of Japan, with mineral waters, about 45 miles SW. of Tokyo.

Miyas, me-yås', a river of Eastern Russia and Siberia, which joins the Tobol at Yalutorovsk.

Miyask, me-yåsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenburg, circle of Tchelyabinsk, on the Miyas. Pop. in 1897, 16,100.

Miyazaki, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, capital of the province of its own name, 100 miles SE. of Nagasaki.

Mizen Head (anc. *Notium Promontorium*), a cape of Ireland, co. of Cork. Lat. 51° 27′ N.; lon. 9° 50′ W.

Mizpah, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Atlantic City or Vineland. Pop. 100.

Mizpah, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Mizque, mees'kå, a town of Bolivia, department of Cochabamba, 52 miles SE. of the city of Cochabamba.

Mjösen, me-ö'zęn, the largest lake of Norway, 40 miles NNE. of Christiania. Length, 55 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Lougen River, and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Wormen into the Glommen. Greatest depth, 1480 feet.

Mjös Vand, mee-ös′ vånd, a lake of Norway, in Bratsberg and in the Fillefjeld, at the N. foot of the lofty Mount Grindaden. Length, about 24 miles; breadth, not more than 1 mile.

Mlanje, a plateau-mountain of Portuguese East Africa, S. of Lake Shirwa.

Mlawa, m′lå′vå, a town of Russian Poland, province and 46 miles NNE. of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 13,449.

Moa, mo′å, an island of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 miles NW. of Baracoa.

Moa, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, NE. of Timor.

Moa, or **Sierra de Moa,** se-ĕr′rå dà mo′å, a mountain-range of Cuba, 30 miles W. of Baracoa.

Moab, in ancient geography, a country situated on the high plateau E. of the Dead Sea. The Moabites were a Semitic people, whose language was closely akin to Hebrew.

Moab, a post-village, capital of Grand co., Utah, on the Grand River and 28 miles (direct) S. of Thompsons. It is a supply point for a mining district. A natural bridge of rock crosses the Grand River at this point. Pop. about 350.

Moalboal, mo-ål-bo-ål′, or **Moalbaol,** mo-ål-bå-ōl′, a pueblo of the W. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, near Badián Gulf. Pop. 9509.

Moama, a post-town of New South Wales, 575 postal miles SW. of Sydney. Pop. about 1000.

Moar, mo-ar′, a river of the Malay Peninsula, enters the Strait of Malacca after a course of 130 miles.

Moa, Rio, ree′o mo′å, one of the largest rivers of Cuba, in the NE. of Santiago de Cuba province, empties near Baracoa, on the N. coast. It forms a cascade 300 feet high in a cave of the Sierra de Moa.

Moark, a post-village of Clay co., Ark., on the Missouri boundary-line, 20 miles S. of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Moate, mōt, a small town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 9 miles ESE. of Athlone.

Moats, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Mobeetie, mo-bee′tee, a post-village, capital of Wheeler co., Tex., about 15 miles (direct) SE. of Miami. Pop. about 125.

Moberly, a city of Randolph co., Mo., on the Wabash and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 23 miles S. of Macon. It has manufactures of carriages, flour, and tobacco, and railroad machine- and car-shops. It is an important shipping point for farm-produce, live-stock, tobacco, wool, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8012.

Mobile, mo-beel′, the southwesternmost county of Alabama, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 1278 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mobile River and Mobile Bay and on the W. by the state of Mississippi. It is partly drained by the Escatawpa River. Capital, Mobile. Pop. in 1870, 49,311; in 1880, 48,653; in 1890, 51,587; in 1900, 62,740.

Mobile, a city, port of entry, and capital of Mobile co., Ala., is situated on the W. bank of the Mobile River, at its entrance into the bay of the same name, 30 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico and 140 miles ENE. of New Orleans. Lat. 30° 42′ N.; lon. 88° W. It is the leading city of the state in commerce and occupies an important position in the cotton-market of the United States. The site is a level sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for convenient drainage, being about 15 feet higher than the bay. The city is not compactly built, except the portion occupied by the commercial houses, and the shaded streets of magnolia and live-oak, together with the numerous gardens, give it a pleasingly restful appearance. On the S. and W. sides of the city are dry, sandy pine hills, which afford agreeable retreats during the hot season. The most prominent buildings are the Federal building, cotton exchange, court-house, marine hospital, Southern Market, Odd Fellows' and Temperance Halls, and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Among the city's educational institutions are Barton Academy, the Medical College of Alabama, Academy of the Visitation, and St. Mary's School.

Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, being the natural outlet of one of the greatest cotton regions in the United States. Steamboats ply between this port and Montgomery on the Alabama River and Tuscaloosa on the Black Warrior. During winter and spring they ascend as high as Columbus on the Tombigbee River. Other steamers run to New Orleans via lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. The city is on the direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes and is approached by the Louisville and Nashville, the Mobile and Ohio, and other railroads. The harbor has been greatly improved and now admits vessels drawing 23 feet of water. From 250,000 to 300,000 bales of cotton pass through the port of Mobile annually, and there are also exported large quantities of lumber, staves, shingles, and naval stores. The export trade of the city is largely with the South American states, Cuba, and the British West Indies. The industrial establishments are represented by numerous cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, foundries, flouring-, lumber-, sash- and blind-factories, and manufactories of ships and boats, cordage, tobacco and cigars, beer, cedar pencils, etc.

Mobile was founded by the French about 1710 (their settlement farther N. on the Mobile River having been removed hither). For a number of years it was the capital of their incipient colony of Louisiana. From 1763 to 1780 it belonged to England and then to Spain until 1813. In the latter year the forces of the United States took possession of it, but the place almost immediately fell into the hands of the English, who relinquished it to the United States in the Treaty of Ghent, Dec., 1814. It was incorporated as a town in 1814 and a city charter was granted in 1819. In the Civil War the city held out against the Federals until April, 1865. (See Mobile Bay). Pop. in 1860, 29,258; in 1870, 32,034; in 1880, 29,132; in 1890, 31,076; in 1900, 38,469, of which about 13,000 were colored.

Mobile Bay, in the SW. part of Alabama, extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward about 36 miles to the mouth of the Mobile River. The width varies from 8 miles to 18, the widest part being nearest the Gulf. The main channel, by which vessels enter the bay, is between Dauphin Island on the W., at the E. extremity of which is Fort Gaines, and Mobile Point on the E., on which is Fort Morgan, an important fortress. Farragut won a victory in Mobile Bay on Aug. 5, 1864.

Mobile River, Ala., is formed by the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, which unite at the S. extremity of Clarke co. It runs southward and, after a course of about 6 miles, divides into two channels, the Mobile and the Tensas, the former of which is the larger and more western. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Mobile and Baldwin and enters Mobile Bay. It is about 45 miles long and is navigable for large steamboats.

Mobley, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., about 50 miles SSE. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

Moca, mo′kå, a village of Porto Rico, 4 miles by road SE. of Aguadilla. Pop. in 1899, 1470.

Mocanaqua, a village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. about 600. It has coaling-industries.

Moccasin, a post-village (and township) of Effingham co., Ill., 69 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. of the township in 1900, 898.

Moccasin Creek, N.C., enters Contentnea Creek.

Mocchie, mok′kyå, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the Dora Riparia.

Mocejón, mo-thå-hōn′, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 7 miles from Toledo.

Mocha, mo′chå, an island off the coast of Chile. Lat. of S. summit, 38° 24′ S. Length, 8 miles.

Mocha, mo′ka, or **Mokha** (Arab. pron. mo′kå), a fortified seaport of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 miles NNW. of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 13° 20′ N.; lon. 43° 12′ E. Pop. about 5000. It has a small bay, accommodating vessels of 10 or 12 feet draught. It formerly exported large quantities of the finer grades of coffee and of other produce, but its importance has greatly declined.

Mockau, mo′kŏw, a village of Saxony, a suburb of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 5097.

Mocker, a village of Prussia, province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder, circle of Thorn. It has various manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 11,078.

Möckern, mök′ẹrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. about 2000. Here the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.

Möckern, a village of Saxony, in the northwestern outskirts of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 9593. It figured in the battle of Leipsic in 1813.

Mockeson, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles SW. of Pulaski.

Möckmühl, mök′mül, a town of Württemberg, on the Jagst, 10 miles NE. of Neckarsulm. Pop. about 2000.

Mocksville, a banking post-town, capital of Davie co., N.C., 50 miles NNE. of Charlotte, on the Southern R. It has planing- and lumber-mills, a chair-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 745.

Moclín, mok-leen′, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles NW. of Granada, on a river of the same name. In the Middle Ages it was a Moorish stronghold.

Moclinejo, mok-le-nå′ho, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles from Malaga.

Mocoa, a town of Colombia, capital of the territory of Caqueta, 54 miles E. of Putumayo.

Mocomoco, a town of the department of La Paz, northwestern Bolivia, about 30 miles from the border of Lake Titicaca.

Mocomoco, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast.

Mocorito, mo-ko-ree'to, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, 70 miles NW. of Culiacán. Pop. in 1895, 9971.

Mocsa, mo'chŏh', a small town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles SSE. of Komorn.

Moctezuma, a town of Mexico, in Sonora, 90 miles NE. of Hermosillo.

Mo'dain', El, a locality in Asiatic Turkey, 20 miles SE. of Bagdad, on the Tigris, near the site of the ancient Ctesiphon.

Modale, a banking post-town of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 31 miles N. of Omaha and 2 miles from the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Modane, mo'dăn', a small town of France, in Savoie, on the Arc, 17 miles ESE. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, 3500 feet above the sea.

Modbury, a small town of England, co. of Devon, on the Erme, 11½ miles ESE. of Plymouth.

Modder, or **Kaiba,** kī'bâ, a river of South Africa, rises in the Orange River Colony, near the E. boundary, flows W., enters Griqualand West S. of the Kimberley diamond-fields, and empties into the Vaal, about 31 miles above its junction with the Orange. Length, 186 miles. The banks of the Modder River were the scene of important military operations during the Anglo-Boer war of 1899–1900.

Moddersville, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich. Pop. 60.

Mode, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., about 24 miles SW. of Mattoon. Pop. 75.

Modeltown, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y. The banking point is Niagara Falls. Pop. 150.

Modena, mod'ẹn-ạ (It. pron. mȯ'dĕn-â; anc. *Mu'tina*), a city of northern Italy, capital of a province in the compartimento of Emilia, situated in a fertile plain between the Panaro and Secchia (affluents of the Po), 24 miles WNW. of Bologna. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 64,843. It is regularly laid out, with some of its streets bordered by arcades. The chief objects of interest include the former ducal palace (a splendid building, now a military school); the Albergo Arti, with a picture-gallery and the famous library known as the Biblioteca Estense, containing 130,000 volumes and 8000 manuscripts; a cathedral (in the Piazza Grande, begun in 1099 and recently restored), with curious sculptures and a fine campanile (335 feet in height); a theatre, fine sculptural monuments, public baths, etc. There are beautiful public gardens and fine promenades occupy the site of the former ramparts. The University of Modena, founded in 1683, was attended in 1900–01 by 711 students. The city has an observatory (lat. 44° 38′ 58″ N., lon. 10° 55′ 53″ E.), rich cabinets, an art school, botanical garden, and important scientific associations and institutes. There are manufactures of textiles, hats, glass, and leather. The silk manufacture, once important, has declined. There is a trade in grain, wines, fruit, liquors, and cattle. The city is the seat of an archbishop. Under the name of Mutina it was an important place under the Romans. From the close of the Middle Ages down to 1859 it was the capital of the duchy of Modena, which, down to the Napoleonic wars, was ruled by the house of Este, and subsequently, for nearly half a century, by a Hapsburg dynasty. The region was annexed by Victor Emmanuel in 1860 and in 1861 became part of the new kingdom of Italy.

Modena, a province of Italy, in Emilia, and a part of the former duchy of Modena. Capital, Modena. Area, about 980 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 315,804.

Modena, mo-de'nạ or mod'e-nạ, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., on the Spoon River, about 35 miles N. by W. of Peoria.

Modena, a post-village of Mercer co., Mo., 44 miles N. by W. of Chillicothe. Pop. 150.

Modena, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 13 miles NNW. of Newburgh, on the Central New England R.

Modena, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 38 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 200.

Modena, a post-township (town and village) of Buffalo co., Wis., 20 miles ENE. of Wabasha, Minn. Pop. in 1900, 872; of the village, 100.

Moder, mo'der, a river of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, rises on the E. side of the Vosges Mountains, flows SSE., and, after a course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine 17 miles below Strassburg.

Modern, mo'dẹrn (Hun. *Modor,* mo'dor), a town of western Hungary, co. and 16 miles NE. of Pressburg. Pop. about 5000.

Modesto, a banking city, capital of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., in the San Joaquin Valley, near the Tuolumne River, 30 miles S. of Stockton. It has fruit-packing and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2024.

Modesto, a banking post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Modesttown, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 22 miles SE. of Crisfield, Md. Pop. 75.

Modica, mo'de-kâ (anc. *Mutica*), a town of Sicily, 30 miles WSW. of Syracuse, in the Val di Noto. Pop. in 1901, 48,962. It is ill built, but has a large square, some handsome mansions, a castle, several churches and convents, and technical and other schools. In its vicinity is the valley of Ipsica (or Ispica), remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

Modigliana, mo-deel-yâ'nâ, a town of Italy, province and 40 miles NE. of Florence, on the Marzeno. Pop. in 1901, 3495 (commune, 8174). It is the seat of a bishop.

Modlin, a fortress of Russian Poland. See Nowogeorgiewsk.

Mödling, möd'ling, a town of Lower Austria, 8 miles SSW. of Vienna. It is at the entrance to the romantic valley called the Brühl. There are manufactures of metallic products, including articles for railway construction, shoes, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 15,304.

Modoc, a county forming the NE. extremity of California, borders on Oregon. Area, 3741 sq. m. It is drained by the Pitt River, which runs SW., and contains several lakes. Goose Lake, a large body of water, is partly in this county. Capital, Alturas. Pop. in 1890, 4986; in 1900, 5076.

Modoc, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

Modoc, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff R. The banking point is Swainsboro. Pop. 100.

Modoc, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Modoc, a village of Athens co., Ohio. The banking point is Gloucester. Pop. 150.

Modoc, a post-town of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Modoëtia, the ancient name of Monza.

Modon, mo'don (anc. *Metho'ne,* which is the present official designation), a town of Greece, on the SW. coast of the Morea, in the nomarchy of Messenia, 6 miles S. of Navarino. Pop. in 1896, 1711 (commune, 6118).

Modor, a town of Hungary. See Modern.

Modos, mo'dosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 27 miles SW. of Temesvár, on the Theiss.

Modugno, mo-doon'yo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles SW. of Bari. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,885.

Modum, mo'doom, a village of Norway, on the Drammen, 25 miles W. of Christiania. Near it are important cobalt-mines.

Modura, the ancient name of Madura, India.

Moe, mō, a post-station of Douglas co., Minn., 30 miles NE. of Morris.

Möen, mö'ẹn (L. *Mo'na Virgin'ia Dan'ica*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, separated on the NW. from Seeland by the Ulfsund and on the S. from Falster by the Grönsund, each, where narrowest, about 1 mile across. Area, 80 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 15,780. Its E. coast presents a precipice of limestone rising about 500 feet above the sea and termed the Möensklint. Chief town, Stege, with a harbor on the NW. coast.

Moena, moo'nâ, or, more correctly, **Muna** (called also **Pangansane,** or **Panjasang,** pân'yâ-sâng'), an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the SE. extremity of Celebes, about lat. 5° S. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles.

Moerbeke, moor'bâ'kẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles NE. of Ghent. Pop. about 5000.

Moerdyk, moor'dīk', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Hollands-Diep, 110 miles NW. of Breda.

Moergestel, moor-hĕs'tẹl, a village of the Netherlands, 18 miles ESE. of Breda.

Mœris, Lake, a large lake of ancient Egypt, of which Birket-Kerun is a lingering part. See Birket-Kerun.

Moero, Lake, Africa. See Mweru, Lake.

Moerzeke, moor'zâ'kẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 19 miles E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt.

Moesa, mo-â'zâ, more properly **Mesocco,** and also known as **Cremeo,** a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on a river of the same name (tributary of the Ticino) and on the San Bernardino route from Splügen to Bellinzona, 9 miles from San Bernardino. Near by is the extensive ruin of Mesocco or Misox, destroyed in 1526. Elevation, 2595 feet.

Mœsia, mee'she-ạ, a Roman province in the Balkan peninsula, bounded on the N. by the Danube and the Save, between the Black Sea on the E. and Illyricum on the W. It was divided into Mœsia Inferior (comprising the greater part of the present principality of Bulgaria, together with a small part of Rumania) and Mœsia Superior (corresponding approximately to Servia).

Moesola (mo-å'zo-lå), **Piz,** a summit of the Alps of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, near the summit of the San Bernardino Pass. Height, 9520 feet. Near by is the small lake of Moesola.

Moe's (mōz) **River,** a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on a stream of the same name, 2 miles from Compton. Pop. 150.

Mœveran, Grand, a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, near the valley of the upper Rhone, E. of Bex. Height, 10,040 feet.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, cos. of Dumfries and Lanark, on the Annan, 19 miles NNE. of Dumfries. Pop. about 2500. It is a much-frequented watering-place.

Moffat, a post-village of Saguache co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Saguache. Pop. 100.

Moffat, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Belton. Pop. 150.

Moffat Hills, a mountain-chain of Scotland, between the co. of Dumfries on the S. and the cos. of Lanark and Peebles on the N. Elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2635 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde rivers have their sources here.

Moffatts Creek, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 22 miles SSW. of Staunton. Pop. 100.

Moffettsville, a post-station of Anderson co., S.C., 16 miles S. of Anderson.

Moffitt, a post-station of Randolph co., N.C., 60 miles W. by S. of Raleigh.

Moffittsville, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Mogador', or **Mogodor,** mog'ọ-dōr' (called **Swirah,** or **Suirah,** swee'rå,—*i.e.*, the "beautiful,"—by the Moors), a fortified city and seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles W. by S. of the city of Morocco. Pop. about 12,000–15,000 (including Christians and Jews). It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, but in close proximity to the fertile interior. It dates only from about 1760 and is a well-built town, its white edifices giving it an attractive appearance as seen from the sea. It has a citadel, within which are the residences of the Moorish officials and the foreign consuls. Most of the Jews dwell in a separate quarter. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore, but it is not very deep. Mogador has considerable commercial importance and exports goat-skins, hides, olive oil, almonds, eggs, rubber, wax, and wool.

Mogadore, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 8 miles ESE. of Akron, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. It has manufactories of clay products and insulators. Pop. about 350.

Mogaung, mo-gawng', a town of Burma, at the junction of the Mogaung and Namyang rivers, 70 miles NNW. of Bhamo.

Mogdishu, a town of Africa. See MAGADOXO.

Mogelsberg, mo'ghęls-bĕRG', a town and commune of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles WSW. of St. Gall, with several cotton-factories and considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

Mogente, or **Mojente,** mo-HĕN'tå, a small town of Spain, province and 43 miles SW. of Valencia.

Moggio di Sotto, mod'jo dee sot'to, a small town of Italy, 24 miles N. of Udine, on the Fella.

Moghilev, Russia. See MOHILEV.

Mogi (Mogy) das Cruzes, mo'zhee dåsh kroo'zĕsh, a town of Brazil, state and 35 miles ENE. of São Paulo, with which it is connected by rail. It has some trade and manufactures.

Mogi-Guaçú, mo'zhee gwå-soo', a village of Brazil, state and 170 miles N. of São Paulo, on a river of the same name.

Mogilno, mo-ghil'no, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 33 miles SSW. of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900, 3512.

Mogi-Mirim, mo'zhee me-reeN', a town of Brazil, state and 115 miles NNE. of São Paulo, on a river of the same name, with a trade in horses and cattle, cotton, sugar, and rum.

Mogliano Veneto, mōl-yå'no vå-nå'to, a commune of Italy, province and 6 miles S. of Treviso.

Mogodor, a town of Morocco. See MOGADOR.

Mogollon, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 150.

Mogollon (mo-go-yōn') **Mountains,** a range or group in the E. part of Arizona, between the Little Colorado and Salado rivers. Elevation of the Mogollon Mesa or tableland, about 8000 feet.

Mogontiacum, or **Moguntiacum,** the Latin name of MAINZ.

Mogoro, mo-go'ro, a village in the island of Sardinia, about 34 miles NW. of Cagliari.

Mograt, an island of Nubia, in the Nile at Abu-Hammed, between the 4th and 5th cataracts.

Moguer, mo-gaiR', a town of Spain, province and 5 miles E. of Huelva, with a port on the Tinto, an affluent of the Odiel. Pop. in 1900, 8455, partly engaged in viticulture and the distilling of brandy.

Mogul (mo-gŭl', a corruption of Mongol) **Empire,** the name commonly applied to the empire founded in Hindustan, in the early part of the sixteenth century, by Baber, a descendant of Timur, or Tamerlane. That conqueror, after establishing his sway in Afghanistan, defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the Mohammedan emperor of Delhi, in 1526 and became master of northern India. His successors extended their dominions until they finally ruled over nearly the whole of the Indian peninsula. The seat of the Great Mogul, as the ruler came to be known, was long at Agra and later in Delhi. Among the most distinguished rulers of this dynasty, to whom are due some of the most magnificent monuments of Oriental architecture, were Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe. From the death of Aurungzebe in 1707 may be dated the decline of the Mogul Empire, which was extinguished by the British at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1857, at the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny, a futile attempt was made to revive the empire of Delhi.

Moha, mo'å', a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles SW. of Liège.

Mohács, mo'hâtch', a town of Hungary, co. of Baranya, on the west arm of the Danube, 25 miles ESE. of Fünfkirchen. It is a busy station for steamers plying on the Danube. On Aug. 29, 1526, the Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent, here achieved a great victory over the Hungarians, which paved the way for Turkish dominion in Hungary, and here the Turks sustained a defeat at the hands of the Imperialists, under the Duke of Lorraine, in 1687. Pop. in 1900, 15,832.

Mohamet-Abad, mo-hå'mĕt å-båd', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 80 miles SW. of Tabriz.

Mohammedabad, mo-hâm'mĕd-å-båd', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 12 miles S. of Turbut, with vestiges of former fortifications, a citadel, and a tower.

Mohammerah, mo-hâm'mẹh-rå, a town on the frontier of Persia and Asiatic Turkey, in Khuzistan, and near the junction of the Shat-el-Arab (the stream formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris) and the Karun, about 30 miles SE. of Basra. It exports wheat, dates, wool, opium, and horses.

Moharek, the capital of the Bahrein Islands, situated on a little island of the same name, off the N. end of Samak, or Bahrein.

Mohave, mo-hå'vå, a county in the NW. part of Arizona. It is intersected by the Colorado and is partly drained by the Bill Williams River. The surface is mountainous and presents grand scenery. Among its remarkable features is the GRAND CAÑON OF THE COLORADO. A large part of the soil is sterile. Gold, silver, lead, and copper are found. Area, 13,421 sq. m. Capital, Kingman. Pop. in 1890, 1444; in 1900, 3426.

Mohave City, a post-village of Mohave co., Ariz., on the Colorado River, about 170 miles WNW. of Prescott.

Mohave Desert, an elevated plateau or basin, chiefly in San Bernardino co., Cal., northeastward of the San Bernardino Mountains. It is interspersed with salt-pans or lakes and supports a scanty vegetation of sage-brush, piñon, and yucca.

Mohave (or **Mojave**) **River,** a water-course of San Bernardino co., Cal., which, after a generally ENE. course, disappears in the Mohave Desert.

Mohawk, a post-village of Yuma co., Ariz. Pop. 80.

Mohawk, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 60.

Mohawk, a village of Keweenaw co., Mich. The banking point is Calumet.

Mohawk, a banking post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the West Shore R., 14 miles ESE. of Utica. It has manufactures of paper-boxes, knit-goods, farming implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2028.

Mohawk, a township (town) of Montgomery co., N.Y. It contains Fonda. Pop. in 1900, 2711.

Mohawk, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 12 miles NE. of Eugene.

Mohawk, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Greeneville. Pop. about 500. It manufactures sewer-pipe.

Mohawk, or **Mount Pleasant,** a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on Spring Creek and on the Grand Trunk and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rs., 5 miles SW. of Brantford. Pop. about 300.

Mohawk Hill, a post-station of Lewis co., N.Y., 8 miles NW. of Boonville.

Mohawk River, N.Y., rises near the S. border of Lewis co., runs nearly southeastward to Utica and intersects the cos. of Oneida, Herkimer, Montgomery, and Schenectady, and enters the Hudson River at Cohoes, about 9 miles above Albany. Its general direction is ESE. Near Cohoes are the Falls of the Mohawk River (Cohoes Falls), 70 feet in height. The Mohawk is about 160 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Rome, Utica, Little Falls, Fonda, Amsterdam, Schenectady, and Cohoes. Its valley is remarkable for beauty and fertility.

Mohawks, an Iroquois tribe of Indians who formerly had their principal seat in the Mohawk Valley, New York, and who now live in Canada.

Mohawk Village, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 12 miles W. of Coshocton. Pop. 80.

Mohe'gan, a post-station of New London co., Conn., 3 miles S. of Norwich.

Mohegan, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. Pop. 85.

Mohegan Mountains, the name formerly applied to the Adirondack Mountains.

Mohican, mo-hik'ạn, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 18 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. Pop. 100.

Mohican (or **Walhonding**) **River,** Ohio, is formed by the Black Fork and Clear Fork, which unite in Ashland co. It unites with the Tuscarawas River at the village of Coshocton to form the Muskingum.

Mohilev, mo-he-lyev', a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 55° 15′ N. and lon. 28° 35′ and 32° 35′ E., enclosed by the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigov, and Minsk. Area, 18,522 sq. m. The surface is mostly a wide plain. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Dnieper River. The soil is generally fertile and agriculture is the main pursuit. Large quantities of timber and masts are floated down to the ports of the Black Sea. Pop. in 1897, 1,708,041.

Mohilev, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Mohilev, on the Dnieper, 85 miles SW. of Smolensk. It is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic archbishop and has a fine Greek cathedral, a town-hall with an octagonal tower, and a museum. There are manufactures of leather, linseed-oil, flour, and tobacco, and a trade in fruit, vegetables, and fish. Pop. in 1897, 43,106, of whom over 20,000 were Jews.

Mohilev, or **Moghilev,** a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester, 53 miles ESE. of Kamenetz-Podolsk. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 22,100, a large proportion Jews.

Mohill, a small town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 9 miles ESE. of Carrick-on-Shannon.

Mohilla Island. See Comoro Isles.

Mohler, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Mohler, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wash. Pop. 65.

Möhlin, mö'lin, a town of Switzerland, canton of Argau, 11 miles E. of Basel.

Mohn, an island of the Baltic. See Moon.

Mohn, Cape, in Hazen Land (Greenland), immediately S. of De Long Fjord. Lat. 83° 10′ N.

Mohns (mönz) **Store,** a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 4 miles SSW. of Reading. It has manufactures of cigars, hosiery, hats, etc. Pop. about 1500. The banking point is Reading.

Mohon, mo'ôn', a village of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 1 mile from Mézières.

Mohon, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles NNE. of Vannes.

Mohonk Lake, a popular summer-resort of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Shawangunk Mountains, about 6 miles from New Paltz. The lake is a small sheet of water, surrounded by wild, rocky scenery. Elevation, 1200 feet (near the summit of "Sky Top").

Möhra, mö'rȧ, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Mohrbach. It was the home of Luther's family. A monument has been erected to the Reformer.

Möhringen, mö'ring-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Danube, 29 miles NW. of Constance. Pop. about 1200.

Möhringen, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, district of Stuttgart. Pop. over 3000.

Mohrsville, mörz'vil, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 10½ miles N. of Reading, its banking point. Pop. about 1000. It has manufactures of paper-boxes and underwear.

Mohrungen, mō'rŏŏng-ẹn, a town of East Prussia, 62 miles SSW. of Königsberg. It is the birthplace of Herder, to whom there is a monument. Pop. in 1900, 4025.

Mo'hurbhunj', or **Morbhanj,** mōr'bŭnj', a native state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 21° 17′–22° 34′ N.; lon. 85° 42′–87° 14′ E.

Moidart, a loch or arm of the sea, in Scotland, about 4 miles long, on the SW. coast of Inverness-shire.

Moidart, a wild and rugged district in the SW. part of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean of the same name, about 10 miles SE. of the island of Eig.

Moileh, a valley of Egypt, on the route from the Fayum to the Little Oasis.

Moimenta da Beira, mo-e-mẽn'tȧ dȧ bȧ'e-rȧ, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles SE. of Lamego.

Moines, Île-aux-, France. See Île-aux-Moines.

Moingona, Iowa, a name sometimes given to the upper portion of the Des Moines River.

Moingona, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., where it crosses the Des Moines River, 5½ miles SW. of Boone. Coal is mined at this place. Pop. about 400.

Moi'ra, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down, 14 miles SW. of Belfast.

Moi'ra, a river of Ontario, flows into the Bay of Quinte at the town of Belleville, after a rapid course of about 30 miles.

Moira, mo-ī'rȧ, a post-village in Moira township (town), Franklin co., N.Y., on the Rutland and the New York and Ottawa Rs., 14 miles W. of Malone. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2484; of the village, about 400.

Moira, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Moirans, mwȧ'rôN', a town of France, in Isère, on the Morge, 16 miles NE. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. about 3500.

Moirans, a town of France, in Jura, 8 miles NW. of Saint-Claude. Pop. about 1300.

Moisie, mwȧ'see', a post-village of Saguenay co., Quebec, at the mouth of the Moisie River, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 202 miles E. of Tadousac. Here are deposits of black iron-sand. Pop. about 450.

Moisie (or **Misteshipu,** mis-tĕsh-e-poo') **River,** Canada, takes its rise in some of the lakes and swamps of the highlands of eastern Quebec and enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence in lon. 66° 10′ W. This river has been one of the leading lines of communication from the interior to the coast. It is celebrated for its wild scenery.

Moislains, mwȧ'lȧN', a town of France, in Somme, 5 miles NE. of Péronne. Pop. about 1400.

Moissac, mwȧs'sȧk', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Tarn, 17 miles WNW. of Montauban. It has an interesting church, once part of a celebrated abbey. It is the seat of a considerable trade. Pop. in 1901, 4638 (commune, 8407).

Mojácar, mo-hȧ'kar, a town of Spain, province and 39 miles ENE. of Almería, near the Mediterranean. It has a ruined castle. It was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1488. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Mojados, mo-hȧ'doce, a small town of Spain, in León, 18 miles S. of Valladolid.

Mojamba, Madagascar. See Majamba.

Mojamba Bay, on the NW. coast of Madagascar, in about lat. 15° 10′ S.

Mojanga, a town of Madagascar, on the NW. coast, at the mouth of the Betsibuka River, 230 miles NW. of Antananarivo. It has a fine harbor and some trade. Pop. about 6000.

Mojave, mo-hȧ'vȧ, a village of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé Pacific Rs., 45 miles S. of Caliente. Pop. about 400.

Mojente, a town of Spain. See Mogente.

Moji, a town of Japan, on the island of Kiushiu and on the Kiushiu railway, opposite Shimonoseki. There are large coal deposits in the vicinity. Pop. in 1899, 25,274.

Mojola, mo-yo'lȧ, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, on the Stura.

Moka, or **Mokha,** a town of Arabia. See Mocha.

Mokameh, or **Mukama,** a town of Bengal, Patna district, on the S. bank of the Ganges. It has a large trade.

Mokane, a banking post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Mokelumne, a river of California, rises near the base of the Sierra Nevada, and enters the San Joaquin River 20 miles NW. of Stockton. Length, about 200 miles.

Mokelumne Hill, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., is situated on a high hill, nearly 2 miles S. of the Mokelumne River, and 58 miles ESE. of Sacramento. It

has agricultural, stock-raising, and gold-mining interests. Pop. about 800.

Mokena, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles E. of Joliet. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Mokpo, a river and a treaty-port (opened in 1897) of Korea.

Mok'rin', a large village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 42 miles WNW. of Temesvár.

Moksha, mok'shå, a river of Russia, governments of Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka 15 miles SE. of Yelatom, after a NW. course of 300 miles.

Mokshan, mok-shañ', a town of Russia, 28 miles NNW. of Penza. Pop. in 1897, 10,072.

Mola di Bari, mo'lå dee bå'ree (L. *Turres Julianæ*), a seaport of Italy, province and 12 miles ESE. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 13,962. It stands on a low point, and on either side of the town is an open roadstead with 10 fathoms of water. The district produces wine and olives.

Mola di Gaeta, the former name of FORMIA.

Molalla, a small river of Clackamas co., Oregon, enters the Willamette River about 12 miles above Oregon City.

Molalla, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, about 40 miles S. of Portland. Pop. 100.

Moland, a post-station of Clay co., Minn.

Molango, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 47 miles N. of Pachuca.

Molar, mo-laR', a small village of Spain, in New Castile, 23 miles N. of Madrid.

Molare, mo-lå'rå, a town of Italy, 10 miles ESE. of Acqui, on the Orba. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Molassana, mo-lås-så'nå, a village of Italy, in the province of Genoa, about 1 mile from Staglieno.

Molasses Harbor, or **Port Felix,** a post-settlement of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Bay, 30 miles from Guysborough.

Mold, a mining town of Wales, capital of Flintshire, 10 miles WSW. of Chester. There is a fine fifteenth-century church with some good stained-glass. Pop. in 1901, 4263.

Moldau, mol'dŏw (Bohem. *Vltava,* v̂l'tå'v̂å), a river of Bohemia, an affluent of the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik, 20 miles N. of Prague, after a N. course of 200 miles. On its banks are Prague and Budweis. It is navigable as far as the latter. Length, about 250 miles.

Moldau, mol'dŏw (Hun. *Szepsi,* sĕp'shee'), a small town of Hungary, co. of Abauj-Torna, on the Bodva, 16 miles from Kaschau.

Moldautein, mol'dŏw-tīn' (Bohem. *Tyn nad Vltavou*), a town of Bohemia, 17 miles N. of Budweis, on the Moldau. It has a mediæval church and there is an archiepiscopal palace, the town having formerly belonged to the Archbishops of Prague. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4022.

Moldava, mol-då'vå, a river of Galicia and Moldavia, joins the Sereth 36 miles SW. of Jassy, after a southeasterly course of 110 miles.

Moldavia, mol-då've-a (Ruman, *Moldava;* L. *Moldavia;* Ger. *Moldau,* mol'dŏw), one of the former so-called Danubian Principalities, now a part of Rumania. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Russia (from which it is separated by the Pruth), on the S. by Wallachia, on the W. by Transylvania, and on the NW. by Bukowina. Area, 14,668 sq. m. Pop. in 1899, 1,832,106. Except along the W. frontier, the country is level, forming part of the vast Rumanian plain, a great grain-producing and grazing region. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys belonging to the realm of the Carpathians. Moldavia is traversed from N. to S. by the river Sereth, an affluent of the Danube. The boundless pastures feed vast numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. Swine are bred in the forests. Large game abounds in the region of the Carpathians. The Moldavians are Rumans. The Jews form a considerable part of the urban inhabitants and the gypsies are a picturesque element in the population. The chief cities are Jassy, formerly the capital of the principality of Moldavia, and Galatz. The Wallach (Ruman) principality of Moldavia arose towards the close of the Middle Ages. Its dominions were before very long extended over Bukowina and Bessarabia. To the W. the sister principality of Wallachia arose and struggled almost simultaneously into existence. First Wallachia and then Moldavia became tributary to the Turkish sultans, who, however, for a long period did not actually bring the principalities within their grasp. In the course of the seventeenth century, however, the autonomy of the two states was to a great extent extinguished. From the early part of the eighteenth century Moldavia and Wallachia were ruled by hospodars belonging to the Greek families known as Fanariotes. In the first half of the nineteenth century Russia sought to bring the Danubian Principalities under her control. The Crimean War (1854–56) had as one of its results the emancipation of Moldavia and Wallachia, whose union was consummated in 1859–61, a new state, Rumania, being formed. See RUMANIA.

Molde, mol'dĕh, a seaport town of Norway, in Romsdal and on the Bay of Molde, 32 miles SW. of Christiansund. It has a good harbor and a trade in timber, tar, and fish. Pop. in 1900, 1678.

Moldova, mol'do'vŏh', UJ (New) and Ó (Old), two villages of Hungary, co. of Krassó-Szörény, 56 miles E. of Belgrade.

Mole, a river of England, rises in the co. of Sussex and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

Môle, a mountain of Savoy, France, near Bonneville, 15 miles ESE. of Geneva, Switzerland. Height, 6132 feet.

Molehill, a post-station of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Molen, a post-village of Emery co., Utah.

Molenbeek-Saint-Jean, mo'lŌN^N'bāk' sāN^N zhŌN^N, a suburban section of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 58,445.

Mole-Saint-Nicholas, a cargo port of Haiti, on a deep bay and near the NW. extremity of the northwest peninsula of the island. Also the name of the projecting peninsula.

Moléson, a mountain of the Fribourg Alps, Switzerland, about 3 miles from Bulle. Height, 6670 feet.

Molfetta, mol-fĕt'tå, a seaport of Italy, 16 miles WNW. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 40,135. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace and college, ship-building yards, and some trade.

Molhem-Bollebeck, mol'hĕm bol'leh-bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 8 miles NW. of Brussels.

Molières, mo'le-aiR', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles N. of Montauban. Pop. about 1000.

Molina, mo-lee'nå, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles NW. of Murcia, situated in a fruitful district. Pop. in 1900, 8615.

Molina, a small town of Spain, 72 miles ENE. of Guadalajara, on the Gallo.

Molina, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ga., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Molina, mo-lee'nå, a town of Chile, province of Talca and on the Valparaiso railway, 8 miles SW. of Curicó. Pop. 3600.

Molinara, mo-le-nå'rå, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles NE. of Benevento. Pop. about 3000.

Moline, mo-leen', a city of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., the Burlington Route and other railroads, 178 miles W. of Chicago and about 4 miles above Davenport, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river. Moline is separated from the island of Rock Island by a narrow channel, affording a fine water-power, which is used by Moline manufacturers. It has important manufacturing industries, which are represented by steel-works, iron-foundries, flouring- and saw-mills, machine-shops, and by manufactories of ploughs and cultivators, boilers, pumps, scales, wagons, carriages, milling machinery, corn-planters, pianos, organs, elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 17,248.

Moline, a banking city of Elk co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 8 miles S. of Howard. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Moline, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 17 miles by rail S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 100.

Molinella, mo-lee-nĕl'lå, a town of Italy, province and 30 miles NE. of Bologna, formerly on islands in the Po, but that river now flows many miles from it. Pop. in 1901, 3662 (commune, 12,081).

Molino, mo-lee'no, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 24 miles N. of Pensacola. Pop. about 550.

Molino, a post-hamlet of Union co., Miss., 13 miles S. of Ripley.

Molino, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 3 miles N. of Port Clinton. Pop. 60.

Molino, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River, about 68 miles S. by E. of Nashville. Pop. about 60.

Molino del Rey, mo-lee'no dĕl rå, a range of massive stone buildings about 2 miles SW. of the city of Mexico, celebrated as the scene of a battle between the Mexican troops and the United States forces, Sept. 8, 1847, resulting in the defeat of the former.

Molinos, mo-lee'noce, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 63 miles SSE. of Saragossa.

Molins, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Julier route from Thusis to the Engadine, 5 miles from Stalla. Elevation, 4793 feet.

Molins del Rey, mo-leens' dĕl rå, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles SW. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. about 2600.

Molirão, mo-le-rŏwn^{o}', a village of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, in the Serra dos Orgãos, between the sources of the Rio Grande, an affluent of the Parahiba.

Molise, mo-lee'zȧ, a province of the old kingdom of Naples, now constituting the province of Campobasso in the kingdom of Italy.

Moliterno, mo-le-tĕr'no, a town of Italy, in Potenza, 10 miles NNE. of Lagonegro. Pop. in 1901, 5246.

Molivo, mo-lee'vo (anc. *Methymna*), a small seaport on the N. coast of the island of Lesbos.

Mölk, a town of Austria. See Melk.

Molkwerum, molk'wȧ-rŭm, a small seaport of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 2 miles NE. of Stavoren.

Möll, a small river of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, is a tributary of the Drave. It flows through the picturesque Möll Thal.

Moll, a village of Belgium, province and 31 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7500.

Mollendo, mol-yĕn'do, a seaport of Peru, on the open coast and in a desert, 10 miles SE. of Islay. It is the terminus of a railway to Arequipa and Puno, has a fine railway station, etc., and exports copper-, cobalt- and tin-ores, gold and silver articles, alpaca, borax, coca and cocaine, wool, etc. Pop. about 2200.

Mollina, mol-yee'nȧ, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles from Malaga.

Mollis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Mölln, a town of Prussia, in the district of Schleswig, 19 miles NNE. of Lauenburg. Pop. in 1900, 4283.

Molltown, a post-town of Berks co., Pa., about 11 miles N. of Reading.

Mollwitz, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, circle of Brieg. It witnessed the first victory of the forces of Frederick the Great over the Austrians, achieved on April 10, 1741. A commemorative obelisk was erected in 1878.

Molo, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on an islet off the SE. coast. Pop. 9547.

Mologa, mo-lo'gȧ, a river of Russia, governments of Tver, Novgorod, and Yaroslav, joins the Volga on the left, near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of over 300 miles.

Mologa, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles WNW. of Yaroslav, on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop. in 1897, 4256.

Molokai, mo-lo-kī' (properly mo-lo-kȧ'ee), one of the Hawaiian Islands, 6½ miles N. of Lanai, across the Pailolo Channel. Area, 270 (261) sq. m. It is mountainous, attaining a height of 2500–3000 feet; the mountains are broken by deep ravines and water-courses, which are well covered with vegetation. The W. portion is barren, but the highlands in the E. are fertile. Pop. in 1900, 2504, mainly on a narrow strip of very fertile ground on the S. side. The leper settlement is in the middle of the N. coast.

Molokini, mo-lo-kee'nee, a small barren island in Alalakeiki Channel, Hawaiian Islands, SW. of Mauri.

Molong, a town of New South Wales, 172 miles by rail WNW. of Sydney. It is in a copper and gold region. Pop. about 1150.

Molopo, a river of southern Africa, a northern tributary of the Orange River, forms the boundary between the Bechuanaland Protectorate and British Bechuanaland.

Molotch'naya, a river of Russia, about 100 miles long, which discharges into the lake called Molotchansky Liman, which communicates with the Sea of Azov.

Molsheim, mols'hīme (L. *Molshemium*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles WSW. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 3081.

Molson, a post-village of Okanogan co., Wash. The banking point is Conconully.

Molton, South, England. See South Molton.

Moluccas, mo-lŭk'kȧs, or **Spice Islands,** a name applied to the islands of the Malay Archipelago between Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Buru, Amboyna, Ternate, the Banda and Sula islands, Bachian, Waigeu, Morotai, Ombira, Misol, and (in a broader extension) Timor Laut, and the Aru and Key (Kei) islands. They are mostly volcanic and fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sago, rice, indigo, coffee, cacao, tobacco, and fine woods and fruits. Around them are many pearl- and trepang-fisheries. The Moluccas have been for centuries successively in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch. At present nearly the entire group is held by the last-named nation and is divided between the residencies of Ternate (whose jurisdiction extends over Dutch New Guinea) and Amboyna. The general language on the coast is the Malay. The population consists of Alfuras, Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans. The Moluccа Passage lies between Gilolo and the northern peninsula of Celebes. The chief centres of trade are Ternate, Amboyna, and Banda. Area, about 21,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 430,850.

Molvizar, mol-ve-thar', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles from Granada.

Molyneux, a river of New Zealand. See Clutha.

Mombaccus, a post-station of Ulster co., N.Y.

Mombach, mom'bȧk, a village of Hesse, on the Rhine, circle of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 5278.

Mombacho, a volcano of Nicaragua, near the NW. shore of Lake Nicaragua. Elevation, about 5500 feet.

Mombaruzzo, mom-bȧ-root'so, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SW. of Alessandria. Pop. about 3000.

Mombasa, mom-bȧ'sȧ, or **Mombaz,** mom-bȧs' (in the language of the natives, *Mpaza*), the capital of British East Africa, is situated on a small island of the same name, in lat. 4° 6′ S., lon. 39° 49′ E. When the Portuguese first arrived here, at the end of the fifteenth century, the town was large and flourishing, but subsequently fell into decay, and not until the latest British occupation did it begin to show signs of recovery. The island is connected by a causeway with the main-land and the town by rail with the lake region of Uganda. The town, which has a fine harbor, has a population of about 27,000 and carries on an active export trade in ivory, hides, horns, rubber, copra, copal, grain, etc. Mombasa was a possession of the sultan of Zanzibar from 1834–88.

Mombasiglio, mom-bȧ-zeel'yo, a village of Italy, 6 miles from Mondovì, on the Monza.

Mombello, mom-bĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 13 miles ENE. of Turin.

Mombeltrán, mom-bĕl-trȧn', a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, 32 miles SSW. of Ávila.

Mombercelli, mom-bĕr-chĕl'lee, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles ESE. of Asti. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Mombetsu, a port of call on the NE. coast of the island of Yezo, Japan, in about lat. 44° 22′ N.

Mombrio de Tarragona, mom'bre-o dȧ tar-rȧ-go'nȧ, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Salado.

Momein, mo'mȧne', or **Ting-yueh-ting,** a town of China, in Yun-nan, about 135 miles ENE. of Bhamo (Burma).

Momence, mo-menss', a banking city of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Kankakee River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs., 50 miles S. of Chicago. It has railroad repair-shops, manufactures of enamelled brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2026.

Momignies, mo'meen'yee', a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, 36 miles SSE. of Mons.

Momo, mo'mo, a town of Italy, 8 miles NNW. of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop. about 1700.

Momonia, the Latin name of Munster.

Momotombo, a village of Nicaragua, at the W. extremity of Lake Managua, connected by rail with Chinandega. Adjacent is the active volcano of Momotombo, with an altitude of 4250 (6200?) feet. The volcano was in eruption in 1902 and 1905.

Mömpelgard, the German name of Montbéliard.

Mompos', or **Mompox,** a town of Colombia, in Bolívar, on the left bank of the Magdalena River, 110 miles SE. of Cartagena. Pop. about 11,000. It has considerable river traffic and was at one time of much commercial importance.

Mona, the ancient name of Anglesey.

Mona, mo'nȧ, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 miles across, which separates Haiti from Porto Rico. The island is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. NW. of it is the islet of Monita.

Mona, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, 8 miles SSW. of York. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. about 500.

Monaca, a banking post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 2008. It has glass- and furniture-factories, steel-wire works, etc.

Monachium, the Latin name of Munich.

Monaco, mon'ȧ-ko, an Italian principality, the smallest state of Europe, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes-Maritimes, except on the S., where it borders on the Mediterranean. Area, 8 sq. m. It consists mainly of the town of Monaco (anc. *Portus Monœci* or *Portus Herculis Monœci*) and its suburbs (La Condamine and Monte Carlo), on a promontory overlooking the sea, 9 miles ENE. of Nice. The town has a fine palace, cathedral, college, oceanographic museum, etc., and manufactures of spirits, fine pottery, bricks, perfumery, and objects of virtu. The noted casino, where gambling is licensed and the profits from which are placed to the payment of all state expenses, is at Monte Carlo. The state is virtually under French control. Monaco is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and is a frequented health-resort. Pop. of the town, about 3300; of the principality in 1896, 15,180.

Monadnock, or **Grand Monadnock,** an isolated mountain in Cheshire co., N.H., about 10 miles SE. of Keene. It is about 5 miles long and has an altitude of 3186 feet.

Monaghan, mon'ą-gąn (Irish pron. mon'ą-ĦąN), an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 497 sq. m. The surface is hilly or undulating. There are many bogs and small lakes. The North Blackwater River is on the N. boundary. The Ulster Canal traverses the county. Capital, Monaghan. Pop. in 1841, 200,500; in 1901, 75,500.

Monaghan, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Monaghan, 68 miles NNW. of Dublin. Pop. about 3000.

Monaghan, a post-township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Monahans, a post-village of Ward co., Tex. Pop. 85.

Monango, a banking post-village of Dickey co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 125.

Monapia, the ancient name of the ISLE OF MAN.

Monarat, a post-village of Carroll co., Va. The banking point is Hillsville. Pop. 125.

Monarda, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 200.

Monaskon, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 65 miles E. by N. of Richmond.

Mon'astere'vin, or **Monasterevan,** a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles WSW. of Kildare, on the Barrow and on a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. about 1000.

Monasterium, the Latin name of MÜNSTER.

Monastero Bormida, mo-nȧs-tȧ'ro bor'mī-dȧ, a village of Italy, 7 miles W. of Acqui, on the Bormida.

Monastero di Vasco, mo-nȧs-tȧ'ro dee vȧs'ko, a village of Italy, 4 miles S. of Mondovì.

Monasterolo di Savigliano, mo-nȧs-tȧ-ro'lo dee sȧ-veel-yȧ'no, a village of Italy, 8 miles ENE. of Saluzzo.

Monasterzyska, mo-nȧs-tęr-zees'kȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 10 miles W. by N. of Buczacz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4623.

Monastier, Le, lęh mo'nȧs'te-ȧ', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 9 miles SSE. of Le Puy. It has a mediæval church, which belonged to a very ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3750).

Monastir, mo-nȧs-teer', or **Mistir,** a seaport town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, 11 miles SE. of Susa. Pop. about 6000. Olives are largely exported.

Monastir, mo-nȧs-teer', or **Bitolia,** be-to'le-ȧ, a town of European Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Monastir, in Macedonia, 85 miles WNW. of Saloniki. It is built in a basin formed by lofty mountains and is intersected by a river crossed by numerous bridges. It presents an attractive appearance, with its minarets and the foliage of cypresses and other trees, and has a large and fine bazaar. It is an important military centre. It is a busy place with a trade in wheat, tobacco, etc., grown in the district, and manufactures of gold- and silver-ware and carpets. It is the seat of several consuls. The population, which is estimated at 45,000, is a medley of all the nationalities to be found in Macedonia, the Christians numbering about half of the total.

Monbo, a post-village of Catawba co., N.C. The banking point is Newton. Pop. 100.

Moncada, mon-kȧ'dȧ, a small town of Spain, province and 7 miles N. of Valencia, on the Moncada.

Moncalieri, mon-kȧ-le-ȧ'ree, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles S. of Turin. Pop. in 1901, 3758 (commune, 11,561). It has a royal palace, with a fine collection of portraits. Lat. of observatory, 44° 59′ 51″ N.; lon. 7° 42′ E.

Moncalvo, mon-kȧl'vo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 22 miles WNW. of Alessandria. Pop. about 3500.

Monção, or **Monsão,** mon-sŏwN', a small town of Portugal, in Minho, 28 miles N. of Braga, on the Minho.

Moncayo, mon-kī'o (*Mons Caunus*), a mountain of Spain, about 55 miles W. of Saragossa, on the boundaries of Aragon and Castile, and commanding a fine view. Elevation, 7600 feet.

Monceaux, mòN'sō', a village of France, in Corrèze, 14 miles SSE. of Tulle.

Mönch, mönĸ (*i.e.*, the "monk"), one of the most famous Alpine heights of Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland, 3 miles NE. of the Jungfrau and adjoining the Eiger. Height, 13,468 feet. It is covered with magnificent snow- and ice-fields and was first ascended by Porges in 1857. The Mönchjoch has an altitude of 11,385 feet.

Mönchberg, mönĸ'bĕrg, a small town of Bavaria, 31 miles W. of Würzburg.

Monches, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., about 25 miles WNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 80.

Monchique, mon-shee'kȧ, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 13 miles NE. of Lagos. Pop. in 1890, 6794. Thirteen miles to the S. are the baths called Caldas de Monchique, efficacious in cutaneous diseases.

Monchobu, mon'cho-boo', **Monchobo, Moksobo,** mok'so-bō', or **Moksobu,** a small town of Burma, 27 miles N. of Ava. It was formerly important.

Monckland, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rivière aux Raisin and on the Canadian Pacific R., 13 miles NW. of Cornwall. Pop. 125.

Monclar, mòN'klaR', a commune of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles ESE. of Montauban. Pop. about 1600.

Monclar, a commune of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles NW. of Villeneuve. Pop. about 1500.

Monclova, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Ottawa River, about 14 miles SW. of Toledo, on the Wabash R. Pop. 100.

Monclova, a town of Mexico, in Coahuila, 105 miles N. by W. of Saltillo, on the Mexican International R. Pop. in 1900, 6684.

Moncontour, mòN'kòN'TOOR', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles SSE. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. about 1250.

Moncontour, a small town of France, in Vienne, 9 miles SSW. of Loudun. Here the Huguenots under Coligni suffered a defeat in 1569.

Moncorvo, Portugal. See TORRE DE MONCORVO.

Moncreiff Hill, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Perth, is 725 feet above the sea.

Moncrivello, mon-kre-vĕl'lo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, 22 miles W. of Vercelli.

Moncton, a city and port of entry of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland, 89 miles NE. of St. John, on the Intercolonial and the Moncton and Buctouche Rs. It is at the head of navigation on the Petitcodiac River, has a fine harbor, and manufactories of lumber, stoves, woodenware, cotton and woollen goods, etc. Here are the principal workshops of the Intercolonial R. Pop. in 1901, 9026.

Moncucco, mon-kook'ko, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 18 miles NNW. of Asti.

Moncure, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., 30 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. 75.

Monda, mon'dȧ, a small town of Spain, province and 28 miles W. of Malaga.

Mondamin, a banking post-town of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 37 miles N. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Monday, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. The banking point is Nelsonville. Pop. about 400. It has coaling-industries.

Monday Creek, Ohio, enters the Hocking River in Athens co.

Mondego, mon-dȧ'go (anc. *Monda*), a navigable river of Portugal, rises 14 miles SW. of Guarda and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Mondego. Length, 130 miles.

Mondego, a navigable river of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, joins the Paraguay on the left at Miranda. Length, 250 miles.

Mondego, Cape, on the W. coast of Portugal, at the mouth of the Mondego River. Lat. 40° 12′ N.

Mondejar, mon-dȧ-HaR', a small town of Spain, province and 31 miles E. of Madrid.

Mondim, mon-deeN', a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles SSE. of Lamego, on the Tarouca.

Mondolfo, mon-dol'fo, a town of central Italy, in the Marches, 15 miles SE. of Pesaro. Pop. (commune) about 4300.

Mondoñedo, mon-dōn-yȧ'Do, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles NNE. of Lugo. It has a mediæval cathedral. Pop. of the commune (much larger than that of the town) in 1900, about 10,600.

Mondoubleau, mòN'doo-blō', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 14 miles NNW. of Vendôme. Pop. about 1800.

Mondovì, mon-do-vee' (L. *Mons Vici* and *Mons Regalis*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 14 miles ESE. of Cuneo, near the Ellero. It consists of an upper town, on a steep height commanding a beautiful view, and a lower town. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace. There are manufactures of textiles, machinery, etc. From 1560 to 1719 the town was the seat of a university. Here, in April, 1796, Bonaparte defeated the Sardinians. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 19,255, of whom only about one-half resided in the town.

Mondovi, or **Mondove,** a banking city of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Buffalo (or Beef) River, 25 miles SSW. of Eau Claire, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has flouring-mills and a brewery. Pop. in 1900, 1208.

Mondragon, mòN'drȧ'gòN', a town of France, in Vaucluse, arrondissement of Orange. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Mondragón, mon-drȧ-gōn′, a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 33 miles SW. of San Sebastián. It has iron-works. Near by are sulphur springs.

Mondragone, mon-drȧ-go′nȧ, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 17 miles SE. of Gaeta. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6125.

Mondsee, mont′zā‘, a lake of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, about 6 miles long and less than 2 miles broad, is 1570 feet above sea-level and surrounded by mountains.

Mondsee, a town of Upper Austria, on the N. bank of a lake of the same name, 15 miles ENE. of Salzburg. Pop. about 1500.

Moneague, a town of the island of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, 17 miles SW. of Port Maria. Pop. about 2000.

Mo'nee′, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 34 miles S. by W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Monegaw Springs, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. 65.

Moneglia, mo-nāl′yȧ, a village of Italy, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Genoa, 10 miles ESE. of Chiavari.

Monein, mo'nāⁿ′, a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Baise, 11 miles W. of Pau. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4119.

Monemvasia, or **Monembasia,** mo-nĕm-vȧ-see′ȧ, or **Napoli di Malvasia,** nȧ′po-le dee mȧl-vȧ-see′ȧ, a small town of Greece, in Laconia, on the Ægean Sea, 20 miles NNW. of Cape Malia. It stands on a small island, reached by a narrow mole from the main-land. Under the Venetians, and later under the Turks, Monemvasia was a strong fortress and a busy seaport. The wine exported from it came to be known as Malvasia, corrupted in English into Malmesbury. Ruins still exist of the old fortifications. Near it are the remains of Epidaurus Limera.

Monero, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex. The banking point is Durango, Colo. Pop. 100.

Monessen, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., 1½ miles from Charleroi. It has steel-works, foundries, and manufactures of wire fence. Pop. in 1900, 2197.

Monestee River. See MANISTIQUE RIVER.

Monestiés, mo'nĕs'te-ā′, a commune of France, in Tarn, 10 miles NNW. of Albi.

Moneta, a banking post-village of O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Monett, a banking city of Barry co., Mo., in an agricultural and mining district, 44 miles WSW. of Springfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. It has manufactures of flour, cutlery, etc., and has railroad-repair shops. It is in a mining and farming region. Pop. in 1900, 3115.

Monette, a banking post-village of Craighead co., Ark., on the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern R. Pop. about 450. It has a cotton-gin, etc.

Moneycreek, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., about 18 miles S. of Winona, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Moneymore, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 30 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. about 500.

Monfalcone, mon-fȧl-ko′nȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Görz and Gradisca, 16 miles NW. of Triest, near the Adriatic. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5536.

Monfestino, mon-fes-tee′no, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles S. of Modena.

Monfia, mon-fee′ȧ, or **Mafia,** mȧ-fee′ȧ, an island of German East Africa, off the E. coast of Africa, in about lat. 7° 35′ S. Length, about 30 miles. It lies opposite the mouth of the Rufiji River.

Monforte, mon-for′tȧ, a commune of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 17 miles S. by E. of Portalegre.

Monforte, mon-for′tȧ, a small town of Spain, province and 17 miles W. of Alicante.

Monforte de Lemus, mon-for′tȧ dȧ lȧ-mooce′, a small town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Lugo. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 12,999.

Mong, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Mongardino, mon-gar-dee′no, a village of Italy, 5 miles S. of Asti.

Mongaup, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Mongaup River, 5 miles NW. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 275.

Mongaup Valley, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Mongaup River, 6 miles W. of Monticello. Pop. about 150.

Monghyr, mon-gheer′, or **Mungir,** mŭn-gheer′, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of Monghyr district, on the Ganges, 35 miles above Bhagalpur. It has a fort perched on a rocky eminence. Monghyr was formerly famous for its manufactures of iron and steel wares, especially weapons, but this industry has greatly declined. Pop. in 1901, 35,883.

Mongiardino, mon-jar-dee′no, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 12 miles from Novi.

Mongibello, a name of Mount Etna. See ETNA.

Mongo, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, about 40 miles E. of Elkhart. Pop. 125.

Mongolia, a vast region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese Empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N. and lon. 88° and 120° E., having Manchuria, from which it is in part separated by the Great Khingan Mountains, on the E.; China and Chinese Turkestan on the S. and SW.; and Russian Asia, on the frontiers of which are the vast bulwarks of the Altai, Khangai, Sayan, and other mountains, on the N. Area roughly estimated at 1,200,000 sq. m. In a broader interpretation the region of Dzungaria in the NW. is included in Mongolia. It is mostly a vast desert, lying at an elevation of from 2500 to 3500 feet, its central part forming the E. half of the Gobi, though here and there this stony and sandy region has productive tracts, feeding herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and some wheat, barley, and millet are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Its rivers are mostly tributaries to the Amur (through the Argun) and Yenisei (Selenga) systems of waters, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the NW., the principal being the Ubsa-Nor and Ike-Aral-Nor (Kara-Ussu). The great bend of the Hoang-ho is in the S. The trade is chiefly with China proper, to which the Mongols send live-stock of all kinds, salt, soda, hides, and skins, receiving in return brick tea, silk, cotton and woollen fabrics, boots, metallic wares, etc. A less important trade with Russia has recently developed. Among the numerous trade or caravan routes crossing the region is that from Peking to Maimachin and Kiakhta. The Mongols are of the Buddhist religion and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor. Mongolia is divided into numerous *aimaks*, or chiefships, these again into "banners," or military tribes, further subdivided into regiments, etc. The supreme administration is vested in the "colonial department" at Peking. The chief city is Urga, in the N. The population is estimated at about 2,000,000, by some much higher. The Mongol conformation has been taken by ethnologists (in a classification now not generally accepted) as the type of one of the main divisions of mankind (the Yellow Race), comprising, in a broad sense, the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Indo-Chinese, Tibetans, the Uralo-Altaic peoples (Tartars, Turks, Finns, Magyars), etc., to which some would add the Malayo-Polynesians.

The native tribes all claim descent from the celebrated Genghis Khan, who in the beginning of the thirteenth century united the different races under his sway and established a vast realm, extending from northern China to the Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea. His conquests were continued by his successors. In 1240 the so-called Golden Horde forced the Russian princes to do homage. At this time the Mongols, in their devastating course, penetrated as far as Silesia, where they vanquished the Silesians, Poles, and Teutonic Knights on the field of the Wahlstatt (1241), swept through Hungary, and invaded Asia Minor. The caliphate of Bagdad was extinguished by the Mongols in 1258. A Mongol dynasty was established in China in 1280. The empire founded by Genghis Khan was divided among his successors. In 1480 the Russians threw off the Mongol yoke and soon after the middle of the sixteenth century the fragments of the khanate of Kiptchak, or of the Golden Horde,—the Tartar khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan,—were conquered by Czar Ivan the Terrible. In Persia the Mongol dynasty came to an end early in the fourteenth century and in China the Mongol dynasty was succeeded by the Ming dynasty in 1368. In the latter part of the fourteenth century Timur (Tamerlane) founded a new great Mongol realm, which was short lived. A so-called Mongol (Mogul) dynasty was established by Baber in India in 1526.

Mongolia, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Stouffville.

Mong-tse, a town of China. See MENG-TSE.

Mongul, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Monhegan, or **Manheigan,** man-hee′gȧn, an island of Maine, off the coast of Hancock co., with a light. Lat. 43° 45′ N.

Monhegan, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. Pop. about 90.

Monheim, mon′hīme, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 35 miles SSE. of Ansbach. Pop. about 1200.

Monheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles SSE. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. about 1200.

Moniac, a post-village of Charlton co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 400.

Monica, mo-nī′kah, a banking post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. and the

Burlington Route, 20 miles NW. of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Monico, mo-nee'ko, a post-village of Oneida co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles E. by S. of Rhinelander. Pop. 125.

Monie, mon'e, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., 16 miles N. of Crisfield. Pop. 70.

Monifieth, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 10 miles SSW. of Arbroath.

Moniquira, mo-ne-kee'rȧ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, on the Moniquira River, 110 miles N. by E. of Bogotá. Near it are rich copper deposits. Pop. about 12,000.

Monistique (mon-is-teek') **River,** a name sometimes given to the Manistique River, in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Monistrol, mo'nees'trôl', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 30 miles NE. of Le Puy. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4931.

Monistrol de Monserrat, mo-nees-trôl' dȧ mon-sĕr-rȧt', a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 27 miles NW. of Barcelona, at the foot of the mountain of Monserrat.

Moniteau, mon'e-tō', a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Missouri River and is intersected by Moniteau and Moreau creeks. Bituminous coal, iron, zinc, and lead are found in the county. Capital, California. Pop. in 1890, 15,630; in 1900, 15,931.

Moniteau, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Butler.

Moniteau Creek, Howard co., Mo., enters the Missouri River about 10 miles E. of Boonville.

Moniteau Creek, Moniteau co., Mo., enters the Missouri River at the NW. extremity of Cole co.

Monitor, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Middle Fork of the Wild Cat River, 7 miles E. of Lafayette. Pop. 120.

Monitor, a post-station of McPherson co., Kan., 20 miles S. by E. of Hutchinson.

Monitor, a post-township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 2150.

Monitor, a post-station of Marion co., Oregon, about 22 miles NE. of Salem.

Monjos (or **Monxos**), **Los,** loce mong'ĸoce ("The Monks"), small low islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 0° 57′ S.; lon. 145° 41′ E.

Monk-Bretton, a small town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles NE. of Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 3955.

Monkey Hill, a station of the Panama railway, in the republic of Panama, 1½ miles from Colon.

Monks Corner, a post-town, capital of Berkeley co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 30 miles N. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Monkstown, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Honeygrove. Pop. about 175.

Monkton, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md.

Monkton, a post-village of Monkton township (town), Addison co., Vt., about 18 miles S. of Burlington. Kaolin is found and worked here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 912; of the village, about 275.

Monkton, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 10½ miles NNE. of Mitchell. Pop. 150.

Monktonridge, a post-village in Monkton township (town), Addison co., Vt., about 18 miles S. by E. of Burlington. Pop. about 300.

Monk-Wearmouth, a former town of England, now a part of Sunderland.

Monmouth, or **Monmouthshire,** mon'mŭth-shir, a county of England, having S. the Bristol Channel and the estuary of the Severn. Area, 535 sq. m. Surface picturesquely varied with hill and vale, the highest elevation being about 1850 feet. Along the Bristol Channel it is in parts flat. The woodland is extensive. The county is traversed from N. to S. by the Usk and has the rivers Monnow and Wye on its eastern border. Coal, iron, and limestone abound and are extensively worked. The Welsh language is still to be heard in some parts. Principal towns are Monmouth (the capital), Abergavenny, and Newport. The county is celebrated for the number of its British, Roman, and mediæval remains. Pop. in 1891, 252,400; in 1901, 292,300.

Monmouth, a town of England, capital of the co. of Monmouth, situated in a picturesque vale, at the confluence of the Monnow and the Wye, 21 miles WSW. of Gloucester and 17 miles S. of Hereford. The principal objects of interest are the fourteenth-century parish church, with a lofty spire (recently restored), the ruins of the castle of John of Gaunt in which Henry V. was born, scanty remains of a Benedictine monastery, the thirteenth-century bridge, and (in the vicinity) a Norman chapel. Pop. in 1901, 5095.

Monmouth, a county in the E. part of New Jersey, has an area of 479 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Raritan and Sandy Hook bays and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Neversink and Manasquan rivers. Capital, Freehold. Pop. in 1890, 69,128; in 1900, 82,057.

Monmouth, a city of Illinois, and the capital of Warren co., on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Central R., 15 miles W. by S. of Galesburg. It contains Monmouth College (United Presbyterian), which was organized in 1856, and has manufactures of pottery and sewer-pipe, soap, cigars, ploughs, etc. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 7460.

Monmouth, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., on the St. Mary's River, 20 miles SSE. of Fort Wayne.

Monmouth, a post-town of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 50 miles WNW. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Monmouth, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 7 miles W. of Cherokee. Pop. 180.

Monmouth, a post-village in Monmouth township (town), Kennebec co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 16 miles NE. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1236; of the village, 312.

Monmouth (Monmouth Court-House), N.J., a locality memorable for a battle in the Revolutionary War, fought on June 28, 1778. See FREEHOLD.

Monmouth, a banking post-town of Polk co., Oregon, 12 miles SW. of Salem, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Monmouth, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 3 miles from Lexington.

Monmouth Beach, a summer-resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 28 miles S. of New York city and 3 miles N. of Long Branch.

Monmouth Court-House, N.J. See FREEHOLD.

Monmouth Junction, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles NE. of Trenton. Pop. about 200.

Monmouthshire, England. See MONMOUTH.

Monnaie, mon'nȧ', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles NNE. of Tours. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Monnetier, a village and resort in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, on a *col* of the Salève mountain, connected by steam and electric tramway with Geneva, Switzerland. Elevation, 2336 feet.

Monnikendam, mon'e-kĕn-dȧm' (L. *Monachodanum*), a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, with a harbor on the Zuider Zee, 8 miles NE. of Amsterdam. Pop. (commune) 2800.

Monnow, or **Munnow,** a river of England, joins the Wye near Monmouth.

Mono, a county in the E. part of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 3020 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Owen's River and is bounded on the SW. by the Sierra Nevada. On the SW. border of this county stands Mount Dana, 12,992 (or 13,225?) feet high. It contains Mono Lake, 14 miles long, the water of which is alkaline or saline and intensely bitter. Gold and silver are found here. Capital, Bridgeport. Pop. in 1890, 2002; in 1900, 2167.

Monoc'acy, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Potomac River, at the mouth of the Monocacy, about 15 miles S. of Frederick. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Monocacy, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, about 11 miles below Reading. Here is an iron-furnace. Pop. about 300.

Monocacy Creek, Pa., enters the Lehigh River in Northampton co.

Monocacy River rises in Adams co., Pa., by three branches, called Marsh, Middle, and Rock creeks. It runs southward through Frederick co., Md., and enters the Potomac River about 5 miles below the Point of Rocks and 15 miles S. of Frederick. The main stream is about 60 miles long. On the Monocacy River, a few miles from Frederick, the Confederates under Early defeated a force of Federals on July 9, 1864.

Monocacy Station, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10½ miles SE. of Reading. Pop. about 600.

Monohan, a post-village of King co., Wash. Pop. 80.

Monok, mon'ok', a small town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin.

Mono Lake, Cal., is in Mono co., near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada and about 7 miles NE. of Mount Dana. It

is about 14 miles long and 9 miles wide. The water is strongly saline and alkaline and has no outlet. It contains a large proportion of common salt and carbonate of soda, and is practically destitute of animal life. Elevation, 6730 feet.

Mono Mills, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Humber River, 6 miles E. of Orangeville. Pop. about 400.

Monomotapa, mon\o-mo-tä'pä, a former native empire of eastern Africa, in the Mozambique-Zambezi region, the limits of which are not precisely known.

Monon, a banking post-town of White co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 31 miles N. of Lafayette. It has quarrying interests. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Monona, a western county of Iowa, borders on Nebraska. Area, 432 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Little Sioux and Soldier rivers, and also drained by the Maple River. Capital, Onawa. Pop. in 1890, 14,515; in 1900, 17,980.

Monona, a banking post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles NW. of McGregor. Pop. in 1900, 674.

Monongah, a post-town of Marion co., W.Va., in a coal and coke region, 9 miles SW. of Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 1786. The banking point is Fairmont.

Monongahela, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 742.

Monongahela, a banking city of Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs., 32 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has coal-mines, foundries and machine-shops, distilleries, etc., and manufactures of glass and grinding-wheels and hones. Pop. in 1900, 5173.

Monongahela River, a branch of the Ohio, is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley rivers, which rise in West Virginia and unite in Marion co. of that state, about 3 miles above Fairmont. It intersects Monongalia co., from which it passes into Pennsylvania and runs generally northward, uniting with the Alleghany River at Pittsburg, where it is about 400 yards wide. It is about 150 miles long, excluding its branches, and is navigable by means of locks from Fairmont to its mouth. This river traverses a fertile country in which bituminous coal abounds and is exposed on its banks so as to be easily accessible. The chief tributary is the Youghiogheny. The West Fork rises near the W. border of Upshur co., W.Va. (See Tygart's Valley River). On the banks of the Monongahela River, a few miles above its junction with the Alleghany, the army of Braddock was defeated on July 9, 1755.

Monongalia, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 368 sq. m. It is intersected by the Monongahela and Cheat rivers. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. Bituminous coal, iron-ore, oil, and gas are found in the county. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. in 1890, 15,705; in 1900, 19,049.

Monon'omy Point Light, on the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Cape Cod, Mass. Lat. 41° 33' N.; lon. 70° W.

Mono Pass, Cal., a pass of the Sierra Nevada, on the SW. border of Mono co., near lat. 38° N. The highest part of the pass is 10,765 feet above the level of the sea.

Monopoli, mo-nop'o-le, a seaport of Italy, 27 miles ESE. of Bari, on the Adriatic. It is situated on an eminence. It has retained its old walls and has a castle dating from the sixteenth century, and a cathedral. There is a good harbor. The town carries on trade in woollen and cotton cloth (both extensively manufactured in the place), wine, and olives. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 22,545.

Monor, mo'noR\, a town of Hungary and 20 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. about 7000.

Monostorszeg, mo'nosh\toR\sĕg\, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, 41 miles SE. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. about 5000.

Monóvar, mo-no'vaR, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles NW. of Alicante, on the Elda. Pop. in 1900, 10,573.

Monowi, a village of Boyd co., Neb. Pop. about 100.

Monpazier, môNⁿ\pä\ze-ä', a commune of France, in Dordogne, 24 miles ESE. of Bergerac.

Monpont, môNⁿ\pôNⁿ', a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 miles SSW. of Riberac. Pop. about 2500.

Monreal del Campo, mon-rä-äl' dĕl kăm'po, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 34 miles NNW. of Teruel.

Monreale, mon-rä-ä'lä, a town of Sicily, in the province and 4 miles SW. of the city of Palermo, with which it communicates by electric road. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 23,778. It stands on a steep hill ("royal mount," 1150 feet) and has a cathedral (a splendid specimen of Norman-Sicilian architecture), erected in 1174–89, and a former Benedictine monastery, a beautiful edifice. There is an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit raised in its vicinity. Monreale was founded in the twelfth century by William the Good, king of Sicily. It is the seat of an archbishop. Outside the town, picturesquely situated among steep rocks, is a royal summer residence.

Monroe, mŭn-ro', a county in the SW. part of Alabama, has an area of 1037 sq. m. It is intersected and bounded on the W. by the Alabama River, which runs in a SW. direction, and is partly drained by Limestone Creek. Capital, Monroeville. Pop. in 1890, 18,990; in 1900, 23,666.

Monroe, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of 622 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River (which also forms the SW. boundary) and is drained by the Cache River. Capital, Clarendon. Pop. in 1890, 15,336; in 1900, 16,816.

Monroe, a county in the extreme S. part of Florida, has an area of 1125 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is mostly occupied by swamps, lakes, forests, and everglades. This county comprises many small coral islands, called "keys." Capital, Key West. Pop. in 1890, 18,786; in 1900, 18,006.

Monroe, a county in the west-central part of Georgia, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by the Echeconnee, Tobesofka, and Towaliga creeks. Among its minerals are granite, iron-ore, and plumbago. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. in 1890, 19,137; in 1900, 20,682.

Monroe, a southwestern county of Illinois, borders on Missouri. Area, 385 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Waterloo. Pop. in 1890, 12,948; in 1900, 13,847.

Monroe, a county in the southwest-central part of Indiana, has an area of 414 sq. m. It is intersected by Bean Blossom and Salt creeks. The East Fork of the White River touches its NW. corner. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1890, 17,673; in 1900, 20,873.

Monroe, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is drained by Cedar and Soap creeks, affluents of the Des Moines River, which touches the NE. extremity of this county. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital, Albia. Pop. in 1890, 13,666; in 1900, 17,985.

Monroe, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, 331 sq. m. It is intersected in the extreme SE. part by the Cumberland River and is also drained by the Big Barren River. Capital, Tompkinsville. Pop. in 1890, 10,989; in 1900, 13,053.

Monroe, a southestern county of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Erie and on the NE. by the Huron River and is intersected by the Raisin River and Stony Creek. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1890, 32,337; in 1900, 32,754.

Monroe, a northeastern county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, 762 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Buttahatchee rivers. Capital, Aberdeen. Pop. in 1890, 30,730; in 1900, 31,216.

Monroe, a county in the NE. part of Missouri, has an area of 666 sq. m. It is intersected by the Salt River and also drained by the Middle and South Forks of that river and by a creek called Long Branch. Coal is found here. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 20,790; in 1900, 19,716.

Monroe, a western county of New York, has an area of 643 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, is intersected by the Genesee River, and is also drained by Irondequoit, Honeoye, and other creeks. The county contains extensive deposits of gypsum. Capital, Rochester. Pop. in 1890, 189,586; in 1900, 217,854.

Monroe, a county in the SE. part of Ohio, borders on West Virginia. Area, 431 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and SE. by the Ohio River and is also drained by the Little Muskingum River and Sunfish Creek. Coal, iron, oil, and gas are found in the county. Capital, Woodsfield. Pop. in 1890, 26,175; in 1900, 27,031.

Monroe, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 630 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the SE. by the Delaware River and on the NW. by the Lehigh River and is also drained by Brodhead's, Bushkill, and Tobyhanna creeks. The Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain extends along the SE. border of this county, which presents beautiful scenery at the Delaware Water Gap. Capital, Stroudsburg. Pop. in 1890, 20,111; in 1900, 21,161.

Monroe, a county of East Tennessee, borders on North Carolina. Area, 668 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Little Tennessee River and on the SE. by the Unaka (or Smoky) Mountain and is intersected by the Tellico River. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1890, 15,329; in 1900, 18,585.

Monroe, the southeasternmost county of West Virginia, borders on Virginia. Area, 464 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Kanawha (or New) River and is partly

drained by the Greenbrier River. Capital, Union. Pop. in 1890, 12,429; in 1900, 13,130.

Monroe, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 915 sq. m. It is drained by the Lemonweir, Kickapoo, and La Crosse rivers. Capital, Sparta. Pop. in 1890, 23,211; in 1900, 28,103.

Monroe, a post-station of Mendocino co., Cal.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., about 10 miles N. of Bridgeport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1043.

Monroe, a banking city, capital of Walton co., Ga., about 48 miles E. of Atlanta, on the Monroe and Gainesville Midland R. It has cotton-mills and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1846.

Monroe, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., 6 miles S. of Decatur. Pop. 200.

Monroe, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 33 miles E. by S. of Des Moines. It has coal-mining and stock-raising interests. Pop. in 1900, 917.

Monroe, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 12 miles SE. of Rowletts. Pop. 150.

Monroe, a city, capital of Ouachita parish, La., on the E. bank of the Washita River and on the Queen and Crescent Route and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 74 miles W. of Vicksburg. It has machine-shops, cotton-seed oil mills, cotton-compresses, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton. Large steamboats navigate the river from this place to its mouth nearly nine months in the year and the river is also navigable above Monroe during high-water. Pop. in 1900, 5428.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township (town), Waldo co., Me., about 20 miles SW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 958.

Monroe, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., 9 miles ENE. of North Adams, is drained by the Deerfield River. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Monroe, a city, the capital of Monroe co., Mich., is situated on the Raisin River, 2 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie and 31 miles E. of Adrian, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It contains the St. Mary's Academy and the mother-house of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and has flouring- and woollen-mills, foundries, large nurseries, and manufactories of sash and blinds, paper, tile, lumber, tobacco, and wine. Pop. in 1900, 5043.

Monroe, a post-station of Martin co., Minn., 12 miles NW. of Fairmont.

Monroe, a post-station of Perry co., Miss.

Monroe, a banking post-village of Platte co., Neb., on the Loup Fork of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 14 miles WNW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 17 miles N. of Haverhill. Pop. of the town in 1900, 545.

Monroe, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1899.

Monroe, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh and Hudson River Rs., 8 miles NE. of Newton. Pop. 150.

Monroe, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township (town), on the Erie R., 10 miles SE. of Goshen. Pop. in 1900, 796. The town comprises part of the Highlands of the Hudson and several lakes. Pop. in 1900, 1784.

Monroe, a banking city, capital of Union co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 22 miles SE. of Charlotte. It has cotton-mills and iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 2427.

Monroe, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 25 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. Pop. about 375.

Monroe, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, 9 miles N. of Junction City. Pop. 150.

Monroe, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1830.

Monroe, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1377.

Monroe, or **Monroeville,** a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., 9 miles E. of Emlenton. It is in an oil region. Pop. about 700.

Monroe, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 932.

Monroe, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1691.

Monroe, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1078.

Monroe, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1215.

Monroe, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Monroe, a banking post-village of Turner co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles NW. of Parker. Pop. about 125.

Monroe, a post-village of Overton co., Tenn., about 90 miles ENE. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 12 miles S. of Longview.

Monroe, a post-town of Sevier co., Utah, on the Sevier River, about 100 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1900, 1057. The banking point is Richfield.

Monroe, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., 7 miles SE. of Snohomish, its banking point. It has saw- and shingle-mills.

Monroe, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Monroe, a banking city, capital of Green co., Wis., 34 miles W. by S. of Janesville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central Rs. It has manufactures of dairy products, lumber, farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3927.

Monroe, a township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 942.

Monroe Bridge, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass.

Monroe Center, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., about 10 miles SE. of Rockford, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 300.

Monroe Center, a post-station of Waldo co., Me., 14 miles N. of Belfast.

Monroe Center, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 12 miles SW. of Traverse City.

Monroe Center, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 28 miles NW. of Meadville, Pa. Pop. 75.

Monroe City, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill., about 28 miles SW. of Belleville.

Monroe City, a post-city of Knox co., Ind., 11 miles SE. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 688.

Monroe City, a banking city of Monroe co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and other railroads, 22 miles W. by S. of Hannibal. It has flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1929.

Monroefield, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio. The banking point is Woodsfield. Pop. 100.

Monroe Mills, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ohio, 2½ miles from Howard station.

Monroe, Mount, N.H., a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., about 3 miles SW. of Mount Washington, in the Presidential Range. Height, 5390 feet.

Monroeton, mŭn-rō′tŏn, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 85 miles WNW. of Raleigh.

Monroeton, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek and on the Susquehanna and New York and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 4 miles S. of Towanda. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Monroeville, mŭn-rō′vĭl, a banking post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ala., about 85 miles NNE. of Mobile. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Monroeville, a banking post-town of Allen co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles ESE. of Fort Wayne. It has tile-factories, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Monroeville, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 24 miles S. of Camden. Pop. about 300.

Monroeville, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Huron River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 4 miles W. of Norwalk. It has manufactures of organs and pianos, brick and tile, handles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1211.

Monroeville, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa., about 12 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Monroeville, Clarion co., Pa. See MONROE.

Monrovia, mŭn-ro′ve-a, a town of Africa, capital of Liberia, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the St. Paul River. Lat. 6° 18′ N.; lon. 10° 48′ W. It is the seat of Liberia College and has an export trade in coffee, palm oil and palm-nuts, dye-woods, and rubber. Pop. about 5000.

Monrovia, a post-station of Madison co., Ala.

Monrovia, a banking city of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines and the Southern Pacific R., 19 miles ENE. of Los Angeles. It is a health-resort and is in a fruit-growing region. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

Monrovia, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ind., 26 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 400.

Monrovia, a post-village of Atchison co., Kan., 15 miles W. by S. of Atchison.

Monrovia, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 50 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. about 100.

Mons, môNs (Flem. *Bergen,* bĕR′ĦĕN; L. *Montes Hannoniæ*), a town of Belgium, capital of the province of

Hainaut, 27 miles ESE. of Tournai. It has a prosperous appearance; its principal streets are wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep, and some of its squares are lined with handsome structures. The most stately edifice is the cathedral of Sainte Waudru (St. Waltrudis), which was begun about 1450 and measures 355 feet in length. Other structures and institutions are a Gothic town-hall (dating from 1458), court-house, arsenal, theatre, a school of arts, library (with over 70,000 volumes), academy of music, mineralogical, architectural, and horticultural societies, archæological museum, picture-gallery, and a school of mining and engineering. The manufactures include textiles and iron and other metallic products. Mons is in a rich coal district and has an active trade, which is facilitated by canals. Pop. in 1900, 27,015. The mining district of Mons is called Borinage and the miners are called Borains. The town was formerly fortified and figured in the wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Mons, mòns, a village of France, in Var, 19 miles NE. of Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.

Mons Albanus, the Latin name of MONTAUBAN.

Monsanto, mon-sän'to, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 43 miles SE. of Guarda.

Monsaraz, mon-sä-räz, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 28 miles SW. of Elvas.

Mons Desiderii, the Latin name of MONTDIDIER.

Monségur, mòNs^e'sà'gür', a town of France, in Gironde, 7 miles NE. of La Réole. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Monselice, mon-sä-lee'chà, a town of Italy, 13 miles SW. of Padua, on the Canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 3557 (commune, 11,571).

Monserrat, a mountain-mass and monastery of Spain. See MONTSERRAT.

Monsey, mŭn'se, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 10 miles W. of Piermont. Pop. about 200.

Mönsheim, möns'hīme, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, on the Kreuzbach.

Mons Martiani, the Latin name of MONT-DE-MARSAN.

Mons Mirabilis, the Latin name of MONTMIRAIL.

Monsols, mòNs^e'sol', a village of France, in Rhône, 18 miles NW. of Villefranche.

Monson, mŭn'sọn, a post-village in Monson township (town), Piscataquis co., Me., on Hebron Pond, about 54 miles NW. of Bangor. The town has several slate-quarries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1116.

Monson, a banking post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., on the Central Vermont R., 15 miles E. of Springfield. It contains the Monson Academy, and has manufactories of woollens and straw goods, etc. Fine granite is quarried here. The town is bounded on the N. by the Chicopee River. Pop. in 1900, 3402.

Mons Pessulamus, the Latin name of MONTPELLIER.

Mons Regalis, the Latin name of MONTREAL.

Monster, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 15 miles WNW. of Rotterdam.

Monsummano, mon'soom-mä'no, a town of Italy, 15 miles E. of Lucca, situated in a beautiful valley of the Apennines. There are natural vapor baths in a grotto near the town. Pop. in 1901, 3843 (commune, 8527).

Mons Vici, the Latin name of MONDOVÌ.

Monsweiler, mòns'wī'lęr, a village of Alsace-Lorraine, near Zabern.

Monta, mon'tä (L. *Montata*), a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, immediately NW. of Casale.

Montabaur, mon'tä-bŏwr', a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. in 1900, 3555.

Montafon, or **Montavun,** a romantic valley of Austria-Hungary, in the SE. of Vorarlberg, traversed by the Ill. Its chief town is Schruns.

Montagnac, mòN^e'tän'yäk', a town of France, in Hérault, on the Hérault, 24 miles WSW. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1901, 3580.

Montagnana, mon-tän-yä'nä, a town of Italy, 23 miles SW. of Padua, on the Frassina. It still retains its picturesque mediæval walls and towers. There are some interesting edifices, including a cathedral with paintings. The town has a trade in the materials and products of the textile industry. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 10,364, of whom only about one-third resided within the town proper.

Montague, mon'tą-gu, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 976 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is partly drained by Clear Creek and the Denton Fork of the Trinity River. Capital, Montague. Pop. in 1890, 18,863; in 1900, 24,800.

Montague, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Yreka Rs. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 300.

Montague, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor.

Montague, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., on the Central Vermont R., 52 miles W. of Fitchburg. The town is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, includes Turners Falls and other villages, and has extensive manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6150.

Montague, a banking post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 17 miles NNW. of Muskegon and 5 miles E. of Lake Michigan. It is on the N. shore of the navigable White Lake, which is 7 miles long. It has iron-works, saw- and shingle-mills, manufactures of wooden-ware, and an extensive fruit-raising industry. Large steamers come from Lake Michigan to this place. Pop. in 1900, 998.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 8 miles SW. of Port Jervis, N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900, 710.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township (town), Lewis co., N.Y., about 45 miles ENE. of Oswego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 766.

Montague, a village of Rhea co., Tenn. The banking point is Chattanooga or Dayton. Pop. 100.

Montague, a post-town, capital of Montague co., Tex., 86 miles NW. of Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Montague, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., about 45 miles ENE. of Richmond.

Montague, or **Montague Bridge,** a post-village and outport of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 26 miles E. of Charlottetown, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Montague, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. Its banking point is Halifax.

Montague and Bristol Islands, in the Southern Ocean. Lat. 58° S.; lon. 27° W.

Montague City, a post-village in Montague township (town), Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 36 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, Prince William Sound. Lat. 60° N. Length, about 50 miles.

Montague Island, on the E. coast of China, province of Che-kiang.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° 26′ S.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of New South Wales. Lat. 36° 18′ S.

Montague Sound, in the Pacific Ocean, NW. coast of Australia. Lat. 14° 30′ S.; lon. 125° 30′ E.

Montaigu, mòN^e'tà'gü' (Flem. *Scherpenheuvel,* skĕr'pen-hö'vęl, the signification of both names being the same, —"sharp mountain"), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 28 miles NE. of Brussels. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montaigu, mòN^e'tà'gü', a town of France, in Vendée, 20 miles NNE. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. about 2000.

Montaigut, mòN^e'tà'gü', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles NW. of Riom. Pop. about 2000.

Montajone, mon-tä-yo'nà, a commune of Italy, province and 25 miles SW. of Florence.

Montalbán, mon-tål-bän', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montalbán, a market town of Spain, province and 32 miles NNE. of Teruel. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Montalbán, mon-tål-bän', a town of Venezuela, 30 miles SW. of Valencia. Pop. about 7500.

Mont'Albano, mon-tål-bä'no, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 26 miles SSW. of Matera. Pop. about 3500.

Montalcino, mon-tål-chee'no, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles SSE. of Siena. It has a modern cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 2506 (commune, 8942).

Montaldo di Mondovì, mon-tål'do dee mon-do-vee', a commune of Italy, in Cuneo, 6 miles S. of Mondovì.

Montaldo-Roero, mon-tål'do ro-ä'ro, a commune of Italy, province of Cuneo, 6 miles from Albi.

Montaldo-Scarampi, mon-tål'do skä-räm'pee, a commune of Italy, province of Asti.

Montale, mon-tä'lä, a commune of Italy, province and 6 miles E. of Pistoja.

Montalegre, mon-tä-lä'grä, a small town of Portugal, in Tras-oz-Montes, 15 miles SSW. of Chaves.

Montalegre, mon-tä-lä'grä, a village of Brazil, state of Pará, on the Amazon, about 80 miles below Santarem.

Montalenghe, mon-tä-lĕn'ghä, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 8 miles S. of Ivrea.

Montalto, a small town of Italy, 8 miles NNE. of Ascoli. It is a bishop's see.

Montalto, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles NW. of Cosenza. Pop. about 4000.

Montalto, a village of Italy, 12 miles from San Remo.

Montalto, a village of Italy, in the province of Turin, 2 miles N. of Ivrea, on the Dora.

Montalto, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop. about 500.

Montalvão, mon-tȧl-vŏwn', a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 27 miles NNW. of Portalegre.

Montalvo, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Ventura. Pop. 200. It is a shipping point for orchard produce.

Montana, mŏn-tȧ'na, one of the northwestern states of the American Union, bounded N. by British Columbia, Alberta, and Assiniboia, E. by North Dakota and South Dakota, S. by Wyoming and Idaho, and W. by Idaho. Its northern limit is 49° N. lat.; its eastern, 104° W. lon.; its southern is defined principally by the 45th degree of N. lat.; and its western line for the most part follows the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Area of the land-surface, 145,310 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 770 sq. m.

The Face of the Country is gently rolling in the E., with elevations of from 2000 to 3500 feet, and mountainous in the W. The main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the state from the N., runs 200 miles in a SSE. course, and then curves westward till it reaches the western line of the state, at the junction of the Bitter Root Mountains with the parent chain. To the eastward are found the Little Rocky, Little Bear, Bear Paw, Kay-i-you, Powder River, Gallatin, and other mountain-ranges. Through these the rivers often flow in deeply eroded and picturesque cañons. A number of the higher summits are crowned with perpetual snow. Mount Douglas, the highest elevation of the state, rises to 11,300 feet; Mount Delano, 10,200 ft. Many parts of the state have a remarkably rough surface, with peaks of basalt, tuff, and other volcanic rock. Pine-, cedar- and fir-trees clothe many of the mountain-sides and many of the river-bottoms have much cottonwoood and other timber. Along the Three Forks of the Missouri and elsewhere in the state there is much gently undulating prairie of the finest agricultural capabilities.

Rivers.—The Missouri River, with its three head-waters, —the Madison, Jefferson, and Gallatin,—has its source in this state. The Yellowstone, its largest tributary, flows in this state throughout nearly its whole course. The Maria's, Milk, Musselshell, Big Horn, Rosebud, Powder, Tongue, Sun, Stinking Water, and Beaverhead rivers are tributary to the Missouri (which is navigated by steamboats as far as Fort Benton), directly or through the Yellowstone. The Yellowstone, with some of its branches, is also navigable in good stages of water. In the NW., Clark's Fork of the Columbia issues from the large Flathead Lake. Some of the mountain-streams have an exceedingly rapid descent and, being fed by mountain-snows, their waters afford unfailing motive-power and unexcelled facilities for irrigation.

Geology and Minerals.—The geological strata, especially in those districts which have been very greatly disturbed by volcanic action, are much broken; along the deep river-cañons are exposed the strata of the greater part of the geological series. The Cretaceous formation occupies most of the state, but in the western mountainous region the Paleozoic and Azoic formations are well developed. The Carboniferous strata are thick and there are abundant and well-distributed lignitic coals of Cretaceous or Tertiary age. The coal output for the year 1903 was 1,488,810 short tons, valued at $2,440,846; in 1900 it was valued at nearly $3,000,000. But the great mineral wealth of Montana consists principally in its deposits of gold, silver, lead, and copper. The production of copper is greater than that in any other state. The mineral product of 1899 was as follows: copper, 245,602,214 pounds, valued at $40,941,906; silver, 16,850,755 ounces, having a commercial value of $10,100,000; gold, 233,126 ounces, having a coinage value of $4,819,100; and lead, 20,344,750 pounds, valued at $909,410. In 1903 the copper product was 272,555,854 pounds; silver, 12,642,300 fine ounces; gold (coinage value), $4,411,900.

Agricultural Resources, Climate.—The prairie-lands, river-bottoms, bench-lands, and many of the mountain-valleys offer a wide extent of excellent wheat-land to the agriculturist. No other part of the United States offers greater advantages to the stock-raiser and the wool-grower than Montana, whose rich and nutritious bunch, buffalo, and grama grasses are eagerly fed upon by all the domestic grazing animals. Very little hay-making or winter foddering is required; and in the sheltered valleys horses, cattle, and sheep are allowed to range all winter without artificial protection. In unusually severe winters, however, many animals perish. Much of eastern Montana appears to be too dry for successful general agriculture; and in the mountains and valleys, although the rainfall (which for the entire state is only about 12 inches per annum) is often ample, irrigation has proved exceedingly advantageous. The winter climate is in general much milder than would be expected, considering the latitude and elevation of the state; but there are occasionally seasons when the cold is intense and the mercury not rarely falls to —30° and even —40° F. But in the greater number of winters the cold is not excessive, being tempered by the warm and dry winds, known as the *chinooks*, which sweep across the mountains; storms are unfrequent. The summer heat frequently rises to 100°. The snowfall is never large, except on high mountain-peaks. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 1,929,963 bushels; oats, 2,568,735 bushels; barley, 201,527 bushels; potatoes, 640,654 bushels; and hay, 590,658 tons. In sheep-farming and the yield of wool Montana leads all the other states. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 26,020,120 pounds. The number of horned cattle in that year was 968,000, and of horses 330,000. Not many swine are reared in the state.

Non-Agricultural Industries.—At present the leading industries, in addition to stock-raising and farming, are mining, the smelting and refining of ores, stamping and milling of quartz, lumbering, and the manufacturing of flour. The water-power of the state is abundant and not much interrupted by freezing or drought. In 1880 there were only 106 miles of railway in Montana, but in 1887 the number had increased to 1684 miles and in 1900 to 3025 miles.

Objects of Interest.—A portion of the Yellowstone National Park at the head of the Yellowstone lies within the boundaries of this state. This region is celebrated for its wonderful geysers and other thermal and mineral springs, and for its generally striking scenery. Within this state are also the Great Falls of the Missouri.

Educational.—The state university is located at Missoula. Other collegiate institutions are the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, the school of mines at Butte, the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena, and the College of Montana at Deerlodge. There is a state normal college at Dillon.

Counties, etc.—The state contains the following counties, —viz., Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Cascade, Choteau, Custer, Dawson, Deerlodge, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Missoula, Park, Ravalli, Silverbow, Sweet Grass, Teton, Valley, and Yellowstone; the state also contains the Crow Indian Reservation.

The principal towns are Helena, the capital (pop. in 1900, 10,770), Butte (30,470), Great Falls (14,930), Anaconda (9453), Missoula, and Bozeman.

Government.—The governor and other state officers are elected for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 1 representative in the national Congress.

Population.—In 1870 the population was 20,595; in 1880, 39,159; in 1890, 132,159; and in 1900, 243,329. The Indians on the different reservations represent the remnants of several once powerful tribes and nations, such as the Piegan, Crow, Pend d'Oreille (Kalispel), Kootenai, Flathead, Assiniboin, Gros Ventre, Sioux, and Cheyenne.

History.—This region until well into the nineteenth century was frequented by no whites except the trapper, the *voyageur*, and the fur-trader. Its eastern mountains were the abode of wild Indians, like the Crows and Blackfeet, while in the west dwelt the peaceable Flatheads (or Salish), with the Bannacks and other inoffensive tribes. In 1864 Montana was organized as a territory, and within a few years the Northern Pacific R. route was surveyed across it. Gold had been discovered in this region as early as 1852, but it was not till many years later that the greater discoveries of the precious metals occurred. The wonderful mineral resources soon attracted a superior class of settlers. Montana was admitted to the Union as a state in 1889.

Montana, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark. The banking point is Clarksville.

Montana, a post-village of Labette co., Kan., 12 miles SE. of Parsons. Pop. about 150.

Montana, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 6 miles S. of Belvidere. Pop. 200.

Montana, a post-township (town) of Buffalo co., Wis., about 20 miles N. of Winona, Minn. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Montanaro, mon-tȧ-nȧ'ro, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles NNE. of Turin. Pop. in 1901, 4720.

Montánchez, mon-tȧn'chĕth, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles SE. of Cáceres. It is noted for its hams. Pop. in 1900, 4700.

Montandon, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles above Sunbury. Pop. about 250.

Montanvert, a famous point of view on the E. side of the valley of Chamouni, commanding a magnificent prospect embracing the Mont Blanc mountains and their glaciers. Altitude, 6267 feet.

Montargis, mon'tar'zhee', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in Loiret, on the Loing, at the junction of canals connecting the Seine and Loire, 38 miles E. of Orleans. It has remains of its old fortifications and of one of the largest castles in France, frequently a royal residence, which was erected in the fourteenth century and existed down to the time of Napoleon. Among the notable structures is the mediæval church of La Madeleine. There is a bronze sculptural group commemorating the "Dog of Montargis," who, according to tradition, revealed his master's murderer. The manufactures include textiles, paper, india-rubber goods, and cutlery. Montargis was the capital of the old district of Gâtinais. It figured prominently in the wars between the French and English in the fifteenth century. Near by is the extensive Forest of Montargis. Pop. in 1901, 10,517 (commune, 12,351).

Montastruc, mônt'às'trük', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles NE. of Toulouse.

Montataire, môⁿ'tà'tair', a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles from Senlis. It is overlooked by a mediæval church and an old castle. There are iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 6752.

Montauban, môⁿ'tō'bôⁿ' (anc. *Mons Albanus*), a town of France, capital of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn, 110 miles SE. of Bordeaux. It is a well-built and interesting town. Among the notable edifices are the cathedral and the town-hall. It has a Protestant faculty of theology connected with the University of Toulouse, a Catholic priest's seminary, archæological museum, gallery of paintings and sculptures, and a public library. The town is the seat of a bishop. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile and other industries. Montauban was a stronghold of the Huguenots. Pop. in 1901, 30,506.

Montaudin, môⁿ'tō'dåⁿ', a small town of France, 17 miles WNW. of Mayenne.

Montauk, a post-hamlet and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Sag Harbor.

Montauk Point, N.Y., a bold promontory at the E. extremity of Long Island, in lat. 41° 4′ N., lon. 71° 51′ W., with a light.

Mont-aux-Sources, môNt ô soors, one of the highest summits of the Drakenberg (or Kwathlamba) mountains of southern Africa. Altitude generally stated to be 10,000–11,000 feet (possibly higher). It is near the boundary of northwestern Natal and Basutoland.

Montavilla, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R., 7 miles (direct) E. of Portland, its banking point.

Montazzoli, mon-tät'so-le, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 17 miles SW. of Vasto. Pop. about 2500.

Montbard, môⁿ'bar' (L. *Mons Barrus*), a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Burgundy Canal, 11 miles N. of Semur. Pop. about 3500.

Montbarry, môⁿ'bar'ree', a resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg and at the base of the Moléson, 3 miles from Bulle. It has sulphur baths.

Montbazon, môⁿ'bå'zôⁿ' (L. *Mons Basonis*), a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 8 miles S. of Tours.

Montbéliard, môⁿ'bà'le-ar' (L. *Mons Pi'liger;* Ger. *Mömpelgard,* möm'pel-gart), a town of France, in Doubs, 48 miles ENE. of Besançon, at the confluence of the Allaine and Lisaine and on the Rhine-Rhone canal. The most noteworthy objects are the castle built in the fifteenth century and rebuilt in the eighteenth, which, situated on a height, was a stronghold of the Germans in the battle of Héricourt (1871), a handsome modern Roman Catholic church, and the statue to Cuvier, a native of the place. The chief manufactures are of watches and textiles, and there is an active trade. From about the close of the Middle Ages down to 1793 Montbéliard was a possession of the House of Württemberg. Pop. in 1900, 10,034.

Mont Blanc, môⁿ blôⁿ' (It. *Monte Bianco,* mon'tä be-ån'ko; L. *Mons Al'bus; i.e.,* "white mountain"), a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy and of Piedmont, Italy, the highest in Europe (if the Caucasus is excluded), in lat. 45° 49′ 58″ N., lon. 6° 51′ 54″ E. The elevation, as generally accepted, is 15,782 feet; but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of compacted snow on its summit. Limit of the snow-line, 8000–9000 feet above the sea. The summit (which is wholly in French territory) is shrouded in a vast perpetual snow-field, from which descend numerous glaciers, the most famous of which is the Mer de Glace ("sea of ice"), the lower part of which, called the Glacier des Bois ("glacier of the woods"), gives rise to the river Arveyron, 2 miles above Chamouni. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard (accompanied by the guide Balmat), Aug. 8, 1786. It is constructed almost entirely of the granitic protogine rock and has on the summit the observatory established by Janssen in 1893. The mountain is now ascended almost daily in the summer season. Among the principal summits of the Mont Blanc group of mountains are the Dôme du Gouter (14,210 feet) and the Aiguille du Midi (12,608 ft.),—both adjoining the main summit,—the Grandes Jorasses (13,797 ft.), Aiguille du Dru (12,320 ft.), Aiguille Verte (13,540 ft.), and the Aiguille d'Argentière (12,820 ft.). An electric railway planned to ascend the greater part of the way to the summit is now (1905) under consideration.

Mont Blanc du Tacul, a summit of the Mont Blanc group of the Alps. Height, 13,940 feet.

Montblanch', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles NNW. of Tarragona. It has manufactures of textiles and brandy. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5328.

Montbréhain, môⁿ'brà'åⁿ', a commune of France, in Aisne, arrondissement of Saint-Quentin.

Montbrison, môⁿ'bree'zôⁿ' (L. *Montbrisonium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire, on the Vizezy, 234 miles SSE. of Paris. The principal buildings are the church of Notre Dame de l'Espérance, dating from the thirteenth century, and an old chapter-house known as the Diana, recently restored and now containing an archæological museum. Pop. in 1901, 6333.

Montbron, môⁿ'brôⁿ', a small town of France, in Charente, 16 miles E. of Angoulême.

Montbrook, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 450.

Montbrun, môⁿ'brũⁿ', a commune of France, in Haute-Garonne, 33 miles SW. of Toulouse.

Montcalm, mont-kåm', a county in the west-central part of Michigan, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by the Flat and Pine rivers and Fish Creek. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 32,637; in 1900, 32,754.

Montcalm, a post-station of Fayette co., Ala.

Montcalm, a post-station of Lincoln parish, La.

Montcalm, a village of Mercer co., W.Va. The banking point is Bramwell.

Montcalm, a county in the W. part of Quebec, bounded on the NE. by the co. of Joliette. It is drained by the Gatineau, Du Lièvre, Rouge, North, and Lac Ouareau rivers. Capital, Ste. Julienne.

Montcalm, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, 10 miles WSW. of Joliette, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 150.

Montceau-les-Mines, môⁿ'sō' lā meen, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Chalon-sur-Saône. It has coal-mines, iron-works, and machine-shops. Pop. in 1901, 9327; of the commune, 28,779.

Mont Cenis, môⁿ sẹh-nee' (It. *Monte Cenisio,* mon'tä chä-nee'ze-o), a famous mountain and pass of the Alps, on the borders of France and Italy. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14′ 8″ N.; lon. 6° 56′ 11″ E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis, made by order of Napoleon in 1803–10, was, before the construction of the Mont Cenis railway, one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point, 6860 feet above the sea. Length of road from Modane to Susa, 36 miles. About 13 miles distant is the Col de Fréjus, under which passes the tunnel of Mont Cenis (constructed in 1857–70), 7 miles in length.

Mont Cervin, a peak of the Alps. See MATTERHORN.

Montchanin-les-Mines, môⁿ'shå'nåⁿ' lā meen, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 21 miles SW. of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4514.

Montclair, a post-town of Arapahoe co., Col., 4 miles E. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 415.

Montclair, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 60.

Mont'clair', a banking residential post-town of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., 5 miles NNW. of Newark. It is situated at the base and on the slope of Orange Mountain. It contains many beautiful dwellings of New York and Newark business men, located on shaded streets rising one above another and affording beautiful vistas. The town has a large public library and the Montclair Military Academy. Pop. in 1900, 13,962.

Montclare, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Phœnixville, on the Pennsylvania R. It has a needle-factory, etc. Pop. about 600.

Montcontour, a village of France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles from Lamballe. Its parish church is a favorite resort of Breton pilgrims.

Montcornet, môⁿ'kor'nà', a small town of France, in Aisne.

Montcuq, mòNᵍ'kük', a town of France, in Lot, 15 miles SW. of Cahors.

Mont-Dauphin, mòNᵍ dō'fânᵍ', a small fortified town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 miles NE. of Embrun.

Mont-de-Marsan, mòNᵍ dẹh maR'sòNᵍ' (L. *Mons Martiani*), a town of France, capital of the department of Landes, at the junction of the Douze and Midou, which here form the Midouze, 70 miles S. of Bordeaux. It has a museum of natural history and archæology. There are establishments for the production of oils and essences. Pop. in 1901, 8785 (commune, 11,604).

Montdidier, mòNᵍ'dee'de-å' (L. *Mons Deside'rii*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Somme, 21 miles SE. of Amiens. The mediæval church of St. Pierre, the church of St. Sépulcre, and the Palais de Justice are interesting edifices. Pop. in 1901, 4137.

Mont-Dore, mòNᵍ doR, a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne, department of Puy-de-Dôme. The principal summit, with a signal station, is the Pic (or Puy) de Sancy, 6188 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources here and the celebrated mineral baths of Mont-Dore are situated in the N. of the mountains.

Mont-Dore (Mont-Dore-les-Bains), a watering-place of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, 30 miles SW. of Clermont-Ferrand. It is picturesquely situated amid the heights of Mont-Dore, at an elevation of about 3400 feet. It has hot mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Monte, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Millen and Southwestern R. Pop. about 250.

Monteagle, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Tracy City. Pop. about 700. It has lumbering-industries.

Montealegre, mon'tå-å-lå'grå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles SE. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Monte Argentaro, Italy. See ARGENTARO.

Monte Baldo. See BALDO, MONTE.

Montebello, mon'tå-bẽl'lo, a small town of Italy, province of Vicenza, 10 miles SW. of Vicenza. It has 2 castles and several churches.

Montebello, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, circle of Voghera. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800 and by the French and Sardinians in 1859.

Montebello, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 24 miles from Buckingham, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 795.

Montebellu'na, a district and commune in the province of Treviso, Italy.

Montebourg, mòNᵍ'tẹh-booR' (L. *Mon'tis Bur'gus*), a town of France, in Manche, 15 miles SSE. of Cherbourg. Pop. about 2000.

Montecalvo Irpino, mon'tå-kål'vo eer-pee'no, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 14 miles ENE. of Benevento. Pop. about 4000.

Montecarlo, mon'tå-kaR'lo, a commune of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles WNW. of Florence.

Monte Carlo, a small town in the principality of Monaco, 1½ miles from the town of Monaco. It enjoys a charming climate and is noted for its gaming-tables and handsome casino and gardens. Pop. about 4000.

Montecarotto, mon'tå-kå-rot'to, a commune of Italy, province and 24 miles WSW. of Ancona.

Monte Cassino, mon'tå kå-see'no, a mountain of Italy, province of Caserta, 50 miles NW. of Naples. Here was founded, about A.D. 529, a famous abbey, in which originated the order of the Benedictines. The monastery, which was declared a "national monument" in 1866, is continued as an ecclesiastical educational establishment. Monte Cassino contains a remarkable collection of manuscripts and archives and a large library. The buildings date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It commands a magnificent prospect.

Montecastrilli, mon'tå-kås-treel'lee, a commune of Italy, in Umbria, 14 miles from Terni.

Montecatini, mon'tå-kå-tee'nee (Montecatini di Val di Cecina), a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 29 miles W. of Florence. It has mineral springs.

Montecatini, mon'tå-kå-tee'nee (Montecatini di Val di Nievole), a small town of Italy, in the province of Florence, SE. of Pisa. It is noted for its warm baths.

Montecchio, mon-tẽk'ke-o, a village of Italy, 7 miles SW. of Vicenza. Pop. about 4500.

Monte Celio, mon'tå chå'le-o, a town of Italy, 19 miles NE. of Rome. Pop. about 3000.

Monte Cenere. See CENERE, MONTE.

Monte Cenisio, the Italian name of MONT CENIS.

Montecerboli, mon'tå-chẽR'bo-le, a locality of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 40 miles SSE. of Pisa. It is famous for its boracic-acid works.

Montech, mòNᵍ'tẽsh' (L. *Montigium*), a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 miles WSW. of Montauban, on an affluent of the Garonne.

Montechiaro d'Asti, mon'tå-ke-å'ro dås'tee, a town of Italy, 27 miles WNW. of Alessandria. Pop. about 2000.

Montechiaro sul Chiese. See MONTICHIARI.

Montechiarugolo, mon'tå-ke-å-roo'go-lo, a commune of Italy, province and 10 miles SE. of Parma, on the Enza.

Monte Christi, or **Monte Cristi,** mon'tå kris'tee, a seaport town of Santo Domingo, on its N. coast, in lon. 71° 39′ W., near the mouth of the Grand-Yaque River, and on the declivity of the mountain-range of Monte Christi. Pop. 3000.

Monte Christi, or **Monte Cristi,** mon'tå kris'tee, a town of Ecuador, 96 miles NW. of Guayaquil. Pop. 2000.

Monte Christi, Cape, on the N. coast of Haiti. Lat. 19° 54′ N.; lon. 71° 45′ W.

Montecito, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal. The banking point is Santa Barbara. Here is a famous grape-stock, 4 feet in diameter, which produces 8000 pounds of grapes annually. Pop. about 550.

Monte Compatri, mon'tå kom-på'tree, a town of Italy, in the province of Rome, 3 miles NE. of Frascati. Pop. about 4000.

Monte Corno, mòn'tå kòR'no, or **Monte Cavallo,** mòn'tå kå-vål'lo, called also **Gran Sasso d'Italia,** grån sås'so de-tå'le-å (the "Great Rock of Italy"), a mountain of Italy, 70 miles ENE. of Rome, lat. 42° 27′ N., lon. 13° 38′ E. It is the highest peak of the Apennines, its summit being 9583 feet above sea-level. Snow lies on it nine months in the year.

Montecorvino Pugliano, mon'tå-kor-vee'no pool-yå'no, a commune of Italy, province and 17 miles E. of Salerno, with mineral springs.

Montecorvino Rovella, mon'tå-kor-vee'no ro-vel'lå, a commune of Italy, province and 14 miles E. of Salerno.

Montecosaro, mon'tå-ko-zå'ro, a village of Italy near Macerata.

Montecrestese, mon'tå-krẽs-tå'zå, a village of Italy, in Novara, 6 miles from Domo d'Ossola.

Monte Cristo (anc. *Oglasa*), an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, 26 miles S. of Elba.

Montecristo, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Everett.

Montedoro, mon'tå-do'ro, a village of Sicily, 5 miles W. by S. of Serra di Falco.

Montefalcione, mon'tå-fål-cho'nå, a village of Italy, province and 5 miles NE. of Avellino.

Montefalco, mon'tå-fål'ko, a village of Italy, province of Perugia, 14 miles NNW. of Spoleto. Pop. in 1901 (commune) 5709.

Montefalcone, mon'tå-fål-ko'nå, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 14 miles NW. of Larino. Pop. about 3500.

Monte Fano, mon'tå få'no, a village of Italy, province and 8 miles N. of Macerata.

Montefiascone, mon'tå-fe-às-ko'nå, a town of central Italy, 9 miles NNW. of Viterbo. It stands on a hill, commanding a magnificent view, and is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient Etruscan city. It has an unfinished cathedral, designed by Sammicheli, and just outside of the town is the church of San Flaviano, dating from the eleventh century. The town is famous for its Muscatel wine. Pop. about 3500 (commune in 1901, 9381).

Montefiorino, mon'tå-fee-o-ree'no, a commune of Italy, province of Modena, 15 miles SE. of Parma.

Monteforte, mon'tå-foR'tå, a town of Italy, 14 miles E. of Verona. Pop. about 3500.

Monteforte, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 5 miles WSW. of Avellino. Pop. about 2500.

Montefrio, mon'tå-free'o, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles WNW. of Granada. Pop. in 1900, 10,725.

Montefusco, mon'tå-foos'ko, a small town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles NNE. of the city of Avellino.

Monte Generoso, mon'tå jẽn-ẽR-o'zo, a mountain on the borders of the Swiss canton of Ticino and the Italian province of Como. Elevation, 5590 feet. It commands a magnificent view of the Alps, the Italian lakes, and the plain of Lombardy. A mountain railway ascends to within a short distance of the summit.

Monte Gennaro, Italy. See GENNARO.

Monte Giorgio, mon'tå joR'jo, a small town of Italy, in the Marches, 20 miles SW. of Fermo.

Montegnée, mòNᵍ'tẹn-yå', a commune of Belgium, province of Liège. Pop. in 1900, 8330.

Montego (mon-tee'go) **Bay,** a seaport town of Jamaica, in the co. of Cornwall, on the N. coast. Lat. 18° 29′ N.; lon. 77° 56′ W. Much sugar, rum, ginger, and coffee are produced in the vicinity. Pop. about 6000.

Montegranaro, mon'tà-grà-nà'ro, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 6 miles NW. of Fermo.

Montegrosso d'Asti, mon'tà-gros'so dàs'tee, a commune of Italy, in Alessandria, 6 miles SSE. of Asti.

Montegut, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La. Pop. 75.

Montehermoso, mon'tà-ĕr-mo'so, a small town of Spain, province and 52 miles N. of Cáceres.

Monteith, a district of Scotland. See MENTEITH.

Monteith, a post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Guthrie Center. Pop. in 1900, 57.

Monteith, a post-station of Allegan co., Mich., 32 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Montejaque, mon-tà-hà'kà, a small town of Spain, province of Malaga, 4 miles W. of Ronda.

Montejicar, mon-tà-he-kar', a small town of Spain, province and 27 miles ENE. of Granada.

Montela, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. 100.

Monteleone, mon'tà-là-o'nà (anc. *Hippo'nium* and *Vi'bo Valentia*), a town of Italy, near the W. coast of Calabria, province of Catanzaro, 11 miles E. of Tropea. Pop. in 1901, 9586 (commune, 12,997). The town was wrecked by an earthquake in September, 1905.

Monteleone (Monteleone di Puglia), a town of Italy, in Avellino, 7 miles SW. of Bovino. Pop. in 1901, 4452.

Montelepre, mon-tà-là'prà, a town of Sicily, 13 miles W. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 5718.

Montélimar, mòn'tà'lee'mar' (L. *Montilium Adhemari*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Drôme, on the Roubion, 26 miles S. of Valence. There is an old castle now used as a prison. The town contains a number of establishments connected with the silk-industry and a noted almond candy is manufactured. Pop. in 1901, 8889 (commune, 13,351).

Montella, mon-tèl'là, a commune of Italy, province and 12 miles ESE. of Avellino.

Montellano, mon-tèl-yà'no, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles SSE. of Seville.

Montello, a banking post-village, capital of Marquette co., Wis., in Montello township (town), on the Fox River, at the mouth of the Montello River, near the E. end of Buffalo Lake, about 45 miles W. of Fond du Lac, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. about 900; of the town in 1900, 1325. Granite is largely quarried here.

Montelupo, mon'tà-loo'po, a town of Italy, 12 miles WSW. of Florence, on the Arno. It is noted for its earthenware. Pop. about 1500 (commune of Montelupo Fiorentino, 7000).

Monte Lupone, mon'tà loo-po'nà, a commune of Italy, 6 miles NNE. of Macerata. Pop. in 1901, 4315.

Monte Maggiore, a mountain of Austria, SW. of Abbazia. Height, 4580 feet.—Also, a summit of the Julian Alps. Height, 5305 feet.

Montemaggiore Belsito, mon'tà-màd-jo'rà bèl-see'to, a town of Sicily, 29 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 6438.

Montemagno, mon'tà-màn'yo, a town of Italy, 15 miles WNW. of Alessandria. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Montemarano, mon'tà-mà-rà'no, a small town of Italy, 10 miles E. of Avellino.

Monte Marciano, mon'tà mar-chà'no, a town of central Italy, 10 miles WNW. of Ancona. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5000).

Monte Mayor, mon'tà mī-ōr', a small town of Spain, province and 14 miles SSE. of Cordova.

Montemiletto, mon'tà-me-lèt'to, a commune of Italy, province and 9 miles NE. of Avellino.

Montemilone, mon'tà-me-lo'nà, a small town of Italy, province of Potenza, 9 miles ENE. of Venosa.

Montemolín, mon-tà-mo-leen', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 60 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. about 3500.

Montemorelos, or **San Mateo del Pilón,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 45 miles SE. of Monterey, on the Monterey and Mexican Gulf R. Pop. about 3500.

Montemor Novo, mon-tà-mōr' no'vo ("New Montemor"), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 22 miles WNW. of Evora. Pop. about 5000.

Monte Moro Pass, in the Pennine Alps, between Monte Rosa and the Fletschhörner. Altitude, 9390 feet. It has the Monte Moro mountain on one side, 10,522 feet.

Montemor Velho, mon-tà-mōr' vèl'yo ("Old Montemor"), a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles WSW. of Coimbra. Pop. about 2500.

Montemurro, mon'tà-moor'ro, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles SSE. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Montendre, mòn'tòn'd'r', a small town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles S. of Jonzac.

Montenegro, mon'tà-nà'gro (an Italian name meaning "black mountain," which is also the signification of the Turk. *Karadagh*, kà-rà'dàg', and of the native Slavic, *Crnagora*, chĕr-nà-go'rà, a misnomer, the name not being derived from the color of the mountains), a small independent country of Europe, mainly between lat. 42° and 43° N., bounded on the NE. by the Turkish sanjak of Novipazar, on the SE. by Albania, on the SW. by Dalmatia, and on the W. and N. by Herzegovina. It borders for a short distance on the Adriatic. Area, about 3600 sq. m. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty mountain-peaks, one of which, Durmitor, in the N., rises to a height of over 8000 feet. The features of the limestone formation known as the Karst are here present in a remarkable manner, the rivers in places hollowing out their subterranean channels, in which they disappear for long distances. The principal streams are the Maratcha and Zeta, whose united waters fall into the Lake of Scutari, which is partly in Montenegro and partly in Albania. The lofty mountains in the north are clad with fine forests. The cultivation of the soil, except in tiny patches, is impracticable throughout the great part of this rocky little country. Cereals, tobacco, and potatoes are raised; the vine and the fig are cultivated; and there are olive groves in the part nearest to the sea. The inhabitants tend numerous flocks of goats and sheep and there are considerable numbers of large cattle. Fish (from the Lake of Scutari and elsewhere) constitute an important resource in the food supply of a part of the people and smoked fish are a prominent item in the limited exports of the country. There are rich deposits of iron. Communication is mainly by means of bridle-paths, but there are now some fine stretches of carriage road and a railroad is projected from the coast into the interior. The Montenegrins are a Slavic people, an offshoot from the old Serb stock, with an admixture of Albanian blood, and speak a Serb dialect. They are a well-formed, sturdy, and brave mountain folk, honest and moral in their simplicity and poverty. In religion they are Orthodox Greeks, their church being in a measure dependent upon the Russian Church. There are considerable numbers of Albanians and Serbs, the latter Mohammedans. The government is nominally a limited monarchy under a "prince" (Gospodar), there being a council of state partly elected by the people, but in reality the sovereign may be said to possess absolute power. The expenses of the military and educational establishments are partly met by the Russian government. The population of Montenegro is estimated at about 225,000. The capital is the little town of Cettinje. Other places of importance are Podgoritza, Nikshitch, Dulcigno, and Antivari.

The principality of Montenegro arose at the close of the Middle Ages as a fragment of the Servian realm destroyed by the Turks. The Montenegrins, in their almost inaccessible fastnesses, offered a heroic resistance to the Turks and virtually maintained their independence through the centuries. From the early part of the sixteenth century down to the close of the seventeenth the country was ruled by an elective prince-bishop (Vladika). Then for a century and a half the dignity of Vladika was held in hereditary succession by the dynasty of Petrovitch Nyegush. In 1852 Danilo Petrovitch divorced the ecclesiastical from the secular supremacy, proclaiming himself prince. Montenegro took up arms against Turkey in 1876 and after the close of the Russo-Turkish conflict (1877–78) received a large accession of territory.

Montenero, mon'tà-nà'ro, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 11 miles NNW. of Larino. Pop. 6000.

Montenotte, mon'tà-not'tà, a village of Italy, in Alessandria, 26 miles W. of Genoa, in the Apennines. Here Bonaparte gained his first victory over the Austrians in April, 1796.

Monteodorisio, mon'tà-o-do-ree'ze-o, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 3 miles WSW. of Vasto. Pop. about 2500.

Montepagano, mon'tà-pà-gà'no, a village and commune of Italy, near the Adriatic, 15 miles E. of Teramo.

Montepeloso, the former name of IRSINA.

Monte Perdido, the Spanish name of MONT PERDU.

Montepulciano, mon-tà-pool-chà'no, a town of Italy, province of Siena, 26 miles SW. of Arezzo. It stands on a mountain and, with its old walls, steep streets, and venerable buildings, presents a most picturesque appearance. The most notable edifice is the church of Madonna di San Biagio, dating from the sixteenth century. Montepulciano is famous for its wine. Pop. in 1901, 6299 (of whom only half resided in the town proper); of the commune, 15,399.

Montereale, mon'tā-rā-ā'lā, a small town of Italy, province and 14 miles NW. of Aquila.

Montereau, mȯNⁿ'tęh-rō' (anc. *Conda'te* or *Conda'te Seno'num*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 20 miles ESE. of Melun. The castle of Surville rises above the town and there is a fine mediæval church. The Yonne is spanned by an ancient bridge on which John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was assassinated in 1419. On the same bridge is an equestrian statue of Napoleon in commemoration of the victory over the Allies, which he gained in the immediate vicinity of Montereau, in 1814. There are iron-foundries and sugar-refineries and manufactures of pottery and machinery. Pop. in 1901, 7675.

Montereggione, mon'tā-rĕd-jo'nā, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 8 miles from Siena. Pop. (commune) 3589.

Monterey, mon-tā-rā', a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Nuevo León and the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, on the small river Santa Catalina, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 45 miles E. by N. of Saltillo, on the Mexican National R. Altitude, 1790 feet. Lat. 25° 40′ N.; lon. 100° 25′ W. Monterey has a civil college, seminary, cathedral, government house, etc., and some important manufacturing industries (woollen-mills, breweries, etc.). It was first settled by the Spaniards about 1569 and was made a metropolitan city in 1596. Near it are lead-, copper- and silver-mines. It is a winter-resort. Pop. in 1900, 62,266. It was taken Sept. 24, 1846, after severe fighting, by the United States army under General Taylor.

Monterey, mon-tę-rā', a county of California, borders on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 3340 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Coast Range of mountains and is intersected by the Salinas River and also drained by the Carmel and San Benito rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains and three long fertile valleys, named Salinas, San Juan, and Carmel. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver are found. Capital, Salinas. Pop. in 1890, 18,637; in 1900, 19,380.

Monterey, a post-village of Butler co., Ala. Pop. 140. The banking point is Greenville.

Monterey, a banking city and sea-side resort of Monterey co., Cal., on Monterey Bay, 94 miles S. by E. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. Its harbor has good anchorage and is protected against the S. wind, but is exposed on the N. Monterey was the capital of California when the latter was a Mexican province, and contains many specimens of picturesque Spanish architecture. Pop. in 1900, 1748. The region, one of the most delightful in southern California, is noted for its balmy climate (mean January temperature, about 50°; June, July, and August, 60°–64°). A university biological station is located here.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 6 miles ESE. of Canton.

Monterey, a post-town of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, 12 miles NE. of Winamac, on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Monterey, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, 12 miles SW. of Bloomfield. Pop. 150.

Monterey, a banking post-town of Owen co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 18 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Monterey, a post-village in Monterey township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., 36 miles W. by N. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 455.

Monterey, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., about 27 miles SSW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 170.

Monterey, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. 125.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Rankin co., Miss., 12 miles SE. of Jackson.

Monterey, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., about 20 miles NW. of Elmira. Pop. 150.

Monterey, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 26 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Monterey, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 20 miles NNE. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. about 175.

Monterey, a post-station of Abbeville co., S.C., 12 miles WNW. of Abbeville.

Monterey, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Tenn., 9 miles NNE. of Corinth, Miss., on the Tennessee Central R. Pop. about 300.

Monterey, a banking post-town, capital of Highland co., Va., near the Alleghany Mountains, 40 miles WNW. of Staunton. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Monterey, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on Ashippun Creek, about 13 miles E. of Watertown. Pop. 150.

Monterey Springs, a summer mountain-resort of Franklin co., Pa., about 16 miles WSW. of Gettysburg.

Monteroduni, mon'tā-ro-doo'nee, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 4 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. about 2500.

Monteroni, mon'tā-ro'nee, a town of Italy, 5 miles WSW. of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4598.

Monteroni, a village and commune of Italy, 10 miles SE. of Siena.

Monte Rosa, mon'tā ro'zā, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, inferior in elevation among the Alps only to Mont Blanc, from which it is distant 50 miles ENE., on the boundary between the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and Piedmont. Lat. 45° 56′ 1″ N.; lon. 7° 52′ 10″ E. Height of its principal summit, the Dufour- or Höchste-Spitze (which is wholly in Swiss territory), 15,217 feet. It is a magnificently snow-clad mountain, having on one side the great Gorner Glacier. It was first ascended in 1855 by the Smyths, Hudson, Lauener, and Taugwald. Other summits of the Monte Rosa group are the Nord-End (15,132 ft.); Zumstein-Spitze (15,004 ft.), Signal-Kuppe (14,965 ft.), and Balmenhorn (14,185 ft.). An observatory was established on Monte Rosa in 1904 at an altitude of about 15,000 feet.

Monterosso, mon'tā-ros'so, a town of Sicily, 27 miles WNW. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 5838.

Monterosso, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 10 miles ENE. of Monteleone. Pop. about 2500.

Monterosso, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 miles from Levanto. Pop. about 1500.

Monte Rotondo, one of the loftiest mountains of Corsica, 25 miles NE. of Ajaccio. Height, 8775 feet. The crater-shaped summit is snow-capped.

Monte Rotondo, mon'tā ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, 26 miles SSW. of Rieti. Here, in Oct., 1867, Garibaldi defeated the Papal forces. Pop. about 5000.

Monte Rubbiano, mon'tā roob-yā'no, a small town of Italy, 5 miles S. of Fermo.

Monterubio, mon'tā-ROO'be-o, a small town of Spain, province and 78 miles ESE. of Badajoz.

Montesa, mon-tā'sā, a small town of Spain, province and 38 miles S. of Valencia.

Monte San Giovanni Campano, mon'tā sān jo-vān'nee kām-pā'no, a commune of Italy, province of Rome, 9 miles SE. of Frosinone.

Monte San Giuliano, mon'tā sān joo-le-ā'no, or **Old Trapani** (trā'pā-nee), a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 27 miles NNE. of Marsala. It stands on a mountain of the same name, about 2500 feet high, the ancient Eryx, which commands a superb view. It presents a decaying appearance. There is a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, about 3500; of the commune, 28,939. On the mountain Eryx once stood a temple of Venus, of which some vestiges remain.

Montesano, mon'tā-zā'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 11 miles SE. of Diano. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Montesano, mon-te-sā'no, a banking post-town, capital of Chehalis co., Wash., on the Chehalis River, 12 miles from its mouth and about 42 miles W. by S. of Olympia, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1194.

Monte San Savino, mon'tā sān sā-vee'no, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 12 miles SSW. of Arezzo.

Monte Sant' Angelo, mon'tā sānt ān'jĕ-lo, a town of Italy, on the S. slope of Monte Gargano, province and 28 miles NE. of Foggia. The church of St. Michael attracts many pilgrims. Pop. in 1901, 17,142 (commune, 21,870).

Monte Santo, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles NW. of Bahia. A famous meteorite, weighing 5 tons, was discovered near here in 1874.

Monte Santo (mon'tā sān'to), **Cape** (Gr. *Hagion Oros*), in Turkey, the SE. extremity of Athos. Lat. 40° 13′ N.; lon. 24° 23′ E.

Montesarchio, mon'tā-saR'ke-o, a town of Italy, in Benevento, 13 miles NNW. of Avellino. Pop. about 6000.

Montescaglioso, mon'tā-skāl-yo'zo, a town of Italy, in the province of Potenza, 9 miles SSE. of Matera. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7327.

Montescudajo, mon'tā-skoo-dā'yo, a village of Italy, province of Pisa, 22 miles SE. of Leghorn.

Montes Hannoniæ, the Latin name of MONS.

Montespertoli, a village of Italy, province of Florence, SW. of the city of Florence.

Montesquieu-Lauragais, mȯNⁿ'tĕs'ke-uh' lō'rā'-gā', a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 28 miles SSW. of Toulouse, on the Arize.

Montesquieu-Volvestre, mȯNⁿ'tĕs'ke-uh' vol'-vĕst'r', a town of France, in Garonne, 29 miles S. of Toulouse. It has woollen-mills. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montesson, mȯNⁿ'tĕs'sȯNⁿ', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles.

Monteux, mȯNⁿ'tuh' (L. *Montilii*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 11 miles NE. of Avignon. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Montevago, mon'tȧ-vȧ'go, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, on the Belici, 16 miles NW. of Sciacca. Pop. about 3000.

Mon'teval'lo, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R., 55 miles N. by E. of Selma. It has various mills and is in a cotton region. Pop. about 575.

Montevallo, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., about 36 miles S. by E. of Fort Scott, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Montevarchi, mon'tȧ-vaR'kee, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles SE. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. about 5000.

Monteverde, mon'tȧ-vĕR'dȧ, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, on the Ofanto, 19 miles ENE. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. about 2500.

Monteverde Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Caroline Islands, in lat. 3° 27′ N., lon. 156° E.

Montevideo, a department in the S. part of Uruguay, along the Rio de la Plata. Area, 256 sq. m. The surface is undulating. Capital, Montevideo. Pop. estimated in 1902, 276,034.

Montevideo, mon'te-vid'e-o (Sp. pron. mon'tȧ-ve-dȧ'o; Port. *Monte Veo,* mon'tȧ vȧ'o), a seaport city and capital of the republic of Uruguay and of a department of its own name, on a peninsula in the Rio de la Plata, 120 miles ESE. of Buenos Aires. Lat. 34° 54′ S.; lon. 56° 12′ W. It is the terminus of railway lines, and has street railways, gas- and water-works, dry-docks, etc., with a number of striking public buildings (exchange, custom-house, library, etc.). It also has a castle, the government building, a university, national museum, cathedral, hospitals, and several theatres. The principal square and focal point of the city is the Plaza de la Independencia. The climate is damp; the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the SW., is partially obstructed by reefs, and affords only insecure anchorage. The city exports hides, beef, butter, hair, feathers, and other animal products, beef-extracts, etc. Pop. in 1889 (latest official census), 139,866; with suburbs, 192,241.

Mon'tevid'eo, a banking post-village, capital of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Minnesota River at the mouth of the Chippewa River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 83 miles W. of Glencoe. It is in a farming and dairying district. Pop. in 1900, 2146.

Montevideo, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 6 miles E. of Pleasant Valley.

Monte Viso, a mountain of Italy. See Viso, Monte.

Montevista, a banking post-town of Rio Grande co., Colo., in a mining, farming, and stock-raising region, on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 18 miles NW. of Alamosa. Pop. in 1900, 556.

Montevista, a post-station of Webster co., Miss.

Mon'tezu'ma, the southwesternmost county of Colorado. Area, 2113 sq. m. It is watered by the Dolores and Mancos rivers and other streams. The mineral resources include gold, copper, silver, lead, and coal. Capital, Cortez. Pop. in 1900, 3058.

Montezuma, a post-town of Summit co., Colo., in the Middle Park, about 65 miles W. by S. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 40.

Montezuma, a banking post-town of Macon co., Ga., on the Flint River and on the Central of Georgia R., 49 miles SW. of Macon. It has cotton-ginning and shipping interests. Pop. in 1900, 719.

Montezuma, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Illinois River, 25 miles SW. of Jacksonville.

Montezuma, a banking post-town of Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 25 miles N. of Terre Haute, on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 1172.

Montezuma, a banking post-town, capital of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 76 miles E. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 1210.

Montezuma, a post-village in Montezuma township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River and on the Erie Canal, about 10 miles NW. of Auburn, on the West Shore R. The Seneca River here flows through a large swampy tract called the Cayuga (or Montezuma) Marshes. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 991.

Montezuma, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 219.

Montezuma, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 30 miles SW. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Montezuma, a post-village of Chester co., Tenn. The banking point is Henderson. Pop. 100.

Montezuma's Needles, a name given to acicular or needle-shaped rock-masses in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado.

Montfaucon, môN'fo'kôN', a village of France, in Lot, 17 miles NNE. of Cahors.

Montfaucon, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 20 miles ENE. of Le Puy.

Montferrat, môN'fĕR'rȧ' or mont-fĕR-rȧt', a mediæval marquisate and later a duchy in Piedmont. Its capital was Casale. Montferrat passed to Mantua in 1536. A part of it was acquired by Savoy about a century later and the remainder at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Montferrato Hills, in northern Italy, between Turin and Alessandria. They rise in La Superga to 2140 feet.

Montferrier, môN'fĕR'RE-ȧ', a village of France, in Ariège, 11 miles SE. of Foix.

Montferrier, a village of France, in Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier.

Montfoort, mont'fōRt, a town of the Netherlands, province and 8 miles WSW. of the city of Utrecht, on the Yssel. Pop. 1800.

Montford, a post-village of Flathead co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Montford, a town of Buncombe co., N.C., in Asheville township. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Montfort, môN'foR', a village of France, in Landes, 11 miles E. of Dax.

Montfort (L. *Mons Fortis*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles WNW. of Rennes, on the Meu. Pop. about 1500.

Montfort, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., 20 miles WNW. of Mineral Point, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Montfort, a village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Great Northern (of Canada) R. The banking point is St. Jerome, 23 miles distant.

Montfort-L'Amaury, môN'foR' lȧ'mō'ree' (L. *Mons Fortis Amalar'ici*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles WSW. of Versailles. Pop. about 1500.

Montfrin, môN'frȧN', a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles ENE. of Nîmes. Pop. about 2000.

Mont-Genèvre, a mountain pass between the Cottian and the Graian Alps, on the borders of Italy and the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, connecting the valleys of the Dora-Riparia and the Durance. It is one of the easiest of the trans-Alpine passes and was frequently used in the passage of armies. The present road was constructed in 1802–07. Height, 6100 feet. The village of Mont-Genèvre is on the pass.

Montgiscard, môN'zhees'kaR', a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles NW. of Villefranche, on the Canal du Midi.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm'ẹr-e, or **Montgomeryshire,** mont-gŭm'ẹr-e-shir, a county of Wales, lying W. of Shropshire, England. Area, 797 sq. m. Surface very mountainous, with some fertile vales, and well wooded. Plinlimmon is partly in this county. The Severn rises in the county. The rearing of sheep is extensively carried on and Welsh ponies are bred. Flannels are largely manufactured. Capital, Montgomery. The county as such sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 58,003; in 1901, 54,900.

Montgomery, a municipal borough of Wales, capital of the co. of Montgomery, on the Severn, 22 miles SW. of Shrewsbury. Here are ruins of an old castle. Pop. in 1901, 1034.

Montgomery, a district of British India, in the Multan division of the Punjab. Its capital is the little town of Montgomery, formerly called Sahiwal, about 90 miles SW. of Lahore.

Montgomery, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, has an area of 809 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama and Tallapoosa rivers and is partly drained by Coloma and Pintala creeks. Capital, Montgomery, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 56,172; in 1900, 72,047.

Montgomery, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 918 sq. m. It is drained by the Washita River and by Caddo Creek and other small affluents of that river. The surface is hilly, diversified by ridges called the Crystal Mountains, and extensively covered with forests. Capital, Mount Ida. Pop. in 1890, 7923; in 1900, 9444.

Montgomery, a county in the southeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconee River, is bounded on the S. by the Ocmulgee River and on the SW. by the Little Ocmulgee, and is also drained by Pendleton's Creek. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 9248; in 1900, 16,359.

Montgomery, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 702 sq. m. It is drained by the East and West Forks of Shoal Creek. This county has valuable deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 30,003; in 1900, 30,836.

Montgomery, a county in the west-central part of Indiana, has an area of 508 sq. m. It is intersected by Sugar

Creek, which runs southwestward, and is also drained by Raccoon Creek. Capital, Crawfordsville. Pop. in 1890, 28,025; in 1900, 29,388.

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nodaway River and the North (or East) Branch of the Nishnabatona River and is also drained by the Tarkio River and Walnut Creek. Capital, Redoak. Pop. in 1890, 15,848; in 1900, 17,803.

Montgomery, a county in the SSE. part of Kansas, has an area of 643 sq. m. It is intersected by the Verdigris River and also drained by the Elk and Fall rivers. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890, 23,104; in 1900, 29,039.

Montgomery, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 201 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Licking River. Capital, Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1890, 12,367; in 1900, 12,834.

Montgomery, a county of Maryland, borders on Virginia. Area, 490 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Patuxent River and on the SW. by the Potomac and is partly drained by Seneca and Rock creeks. Capital, Rockville. Pop. in 1890, 27,185; in 1900, 30,451.

Montgomery, a county in the north-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 391 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Black River. Capital, Winona. Pop. in 1890, 14,459; in 1900, 16,536.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 514 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Cuivre (or Copper) River and the Loutre River. Coal is found here. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1890, 16,850; in 1900, 16,571.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 399 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mohawk River and is also drained by the Schoharie River. This county comprises a great part of the long, fertile, and beautiful Mohawk Valley. Capital, Fonda. Pop. in 1890, 45,699; in 1900, 47,488.

Montgomery, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, 489 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Yadkin River. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890, 11,239; in 1900, 14,197.

Montgomery, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and is also drained by the Mad River, the Southwest Branch of the Miami, and Twin Creek. It has extensive deposits of good (Dayton) building-stone. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1890, 100,852; in 1900, 130,146.

Montgomery, a county in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 501 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Schuylkill River and is intersected by Perkiomen Creek and also drained by Wissahickon Creek. It has mines of iron-ore and quarries of marble and limestone. Copper and lead are also found here. Capital, Norristown. Pop. in 1890, 123,290; in 1900, 138,995.

Montgomery, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 548 sq. m. It is intersected by the navigable Cumberland River and also drained by the Red River. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. in 1890, 29,697; in 1900, 36,017.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 1066 sq. m. It is drained by the San Jacinto River, the Caney Fork of that river, and Spring Creek. Capital, Conroe. Pop. in 1890, 11,765; in 1900, 17,067.

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Virginia, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the New (or Kanawha) River and is drained by the Staunton River. Capital, Christiansburg. Pop. in 1890, 17,742; in 1900, 19,196.

Montgomery, a city of Alabama, the capital of the state and the seat of justice of Montgomery co., is situated on the left bank of the Alabama River, at the convergence of several lines of railroad (the Atlantic Coast Line, the Louisville and Nashville, the Central of Georgia, etc.), 180 miles NE. of Mobile. Lat. 32° 21′ N.; lon. 86° 25′ W. It is the third city of the state in population and has great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. The Alabama is one of the best rivers in the Union for navigation and large steamers ascend from Mobile to Montgomery (390 miles) at all seasons of the year, except in periods of unusual drought. The city contains a handsome capitol, or state-house (in the rotunda of which the confederate government was organized), a Federal building, court-house, city-hall, a state normal school for colored students, etc., and many old-time residences with spacious and beautiful gardens. It is an important commercial and jobbing centre and a great shipping point for cotton. Montgomery has manufactures of iron, furniture, cottons, cotton-seed oil, chemicals, fertilizers, etc., as well as car-construction works. It is in a coal and iron region and in a cotton-growing district. The seat of government was established in Montgomery in 1847. Pop. in 1880, 16,713; in 1890, 21,883; in 1900, 30,346.

Montgomery, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 3 miles SW. of Aurora. Pop. about 350.

Montgomery, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 10 miles (direct) E. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 616.

Montgomery, a banking post-village of Dickinson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Montgomery, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 14 miles W. of Hopkinsville.

Montgomery, a post-town of Grant parish, La., on the Red River, 300 miles below Shreveport and 16 miles SE. of Natchitoches. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Montgomery, a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., about 16 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Montgomery, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 1 mile from Clear Lake and 42 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. about 375.

Montgomery, a banking post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 22 miles WNW. of Faribault. Pop. in 1900, 974.

Montgomery, a post-station of Lincoln co., Miss., 56 miles S. of Jackson.

Montgomery, Mo. See Montgomery City.

Montgomery, a post-township (and village) of Somerset co., N.J., about 15 miles NNE. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 1243; of the village, about 60.

Montgomery, a post-village in Montgomery township (town), Orange co., N.Y., on the Walkill River and on the Walkill Valley and the Erie Rs., 33 miles SSW. of Kingston. Pop. in 1900, 973. The town also contains a village named Walden. Total pop. of the town in 1900, 5939.

Montgomery, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles NE. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. Pop. about 450.

Montgomery, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4020.

Montgomery, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1299.

Montgomery, a banking post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 18 miles SE. of Williamsport. It has manufactures of furniture, wood-working machinery, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1063.

Montgomery, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 724.

Montgomery, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 16 miles W. of Conroe. Pop. about 500. It has saw-mills and cotton-gins.

Montgomery, a post-village in Montgomery township (town), Franklin co., Vt., about 50 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1876; of the village, about 250.

Montgomery, a post-village of Washington co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 6 miles SW. of Abingdon. Pop. 150.

Montgomery, a banking post-town of Fayette co., W.Va., in a coal-mining region, 26 miles SE. of Charleston, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 1594.

Montgomery Center, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Montgomery township (town), about 26 miles ENE. of St. Albans.

Montgomery City, a banking city of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 82 miles WNW. of St. Louis. It is an important trade-centre and shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 2026.

Montgomery Creek, Iowa, rises in Hamilton co. and enters the South Skunk River about 7 miles W. of Nevada.

Montgomery Creek, a post-station of Shasta co., Cal.

Montgomery Islands, a group of small rocky islets off the NW. coast of Australia, at the entrance of Doubtful Bay.

Montgomerys Ferry, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 22 miles above Harrisburg.

Montgomeryshire, Wales. See Montgomery.

Montgomery Springs, a post-station and summer-resort of Montgomery co., Va., 81 miles W. of Lynchburg. Here are sulphur and chalybeate springs amidst fine mountain-scenery.

Montgomery Square, a post-station of Montgomery co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Montgomery Station, Lycoming co., Pa. See Montgomery.

Montgomeryville, a village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Lansdale or North Wales. Pop. 100.

Montguyon, môn^{n}'gü'yôn^{n}', a commune of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 20 miles SE. of Jonzac.

Monthermé, mȯNᵊ'tĕR'mā', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 8 miles N. of Mézières. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4272.

Monthey, mȯNᵊ'tā', a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, at the entrance of the valley of Lie, near the Rhone, 21 miles W. of Sion. Pop. of the commune, about 3000.

Monthureux, mȯNᵊ'tü'ruh', a small town of France, in Vosges, 20 miles SSW. of Mirecourt, on the Saône.

Monti, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa. The banking point is Masonville. Pop. 100.

Monticelli, mon'te-chĕl'lee, the former name of Monte Celio.

Monticelli d'Ongina, mon-te-chĕl'lee don-jee'nā, a small town of Italy, province and 14 miles E. by N. of Piacenza.

Monticello, mon-te-chĕl'lo, a village of northern Italy, province and 14 miles SE. of Como.

Monticello, mon'te-sel'lo, a banking post-town, capital of Drew co., Ark., about 90 miles S. by E. of Little Rock, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton-compresses and oil-mills and extensive ochre-beds in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1579.

Monticello, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., about 42 miles W. of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Monticello, a banking post-town, capital of Jefferson co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines, 31 miles ENE. of Tallahassee. Pop. in 1900, 1076.

Monticello, a banking post-town, capital of Jasper co., Ga., 34 miles N. of Macon, on the Central of Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1106.

Monticello, Madison co., Ill. See Godfrey.

Monticello, a banking city, capital of Piatt co., Ill., about ½ mile SE. of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash and the Illinois Central Rs., 148 miles SSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1982.

Monticello, a banking post-town, capital of White co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Rs., 21 miles W. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 2107.

Monticello, a banking city of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 43 miles WSW. of Dubuque. It has creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2104.

Monticello, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., about 24 miles S. by E. of Leavenworth. Pop. 60.

Monticello, a banking post-town, capital of Wayne co., Ky., about 95 miles S. by W. of Lexington and 7 miles S. of the Cumberland River. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Monticello, a post-village and township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 13 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1332.

Monticello, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the SW. bank of the Mississippi River, about 36 miles WNW. of Minneapolis, on the Great Northern R. It has flouring- and other mills, a starch-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 818.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 50 miles (direct) S. of Jackson. It is in a cotton and corn region. Pop. about 600.

Monticello, a banking post-town, capital of Lewis co., Mo., on the North Fabius River, about 11 miles W. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Monticello, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 130.

Monticello, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 24 miles N. of Port Jervis. It is finely situated, about 1350 feet above the sea-level, and is surrounded by hills. It is in a dairying region and has several tanneries. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Monticello, a post-station of Washington co., N.C.

Monticello, a post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Spencerville. Pop. 100.

Monticello, a village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 3 miles N. of Kittanning. It is in a coal region.

Monticello, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., about 30 miles NNW. of Columbia. Pop. 100.

Monticello, a post-station of Titus co., Tex.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of San Juan co., Utah, on Montezuma Creek and 89 miles S. by E. of Thompsons. Pop. about 150.

Monticello, Albemarle co., Va., 3 miles SE. of Charlottesville, was the residence of Thomas Jefferson. It is beautifully situated and commands a fine view of the Blue Ridge and the Rivanna River. Jefferson is buried in a private graveyard almost adjoining the roadway.

Monticello, a village of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Cowlitz River, 8 miles NNW. of Kalama.

Monticello, a banking post-village of Green co., Wis., 10 miles N. of Monroe, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It has a large cheese-industry. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Monticello, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Monticello, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 42 miles from Charlottetown.

Montichiari, mon'te-ke-ā'ree, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles SE. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8000).

Monticiano, mon-te-chā'no, a small town of Italy, 18 miles from Siena.

Mont Ida, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Garnett. Pop. 140.

Montiérender, mȯNᵊ'te-ā'rȯNᵊ'daiR', a small town of France, in Haute-Marne, 8 miles WSW. of Vassy.

Montieri, mon-te-ā'ree, a small town of Italy, 19 miles SW. of Siena.

Montiers-sur-Saulx, mȯNᵊ'te-ā' sür sō, a town of France, in Meuse, 10 miles S. of Ligny. Pop. about 700.

Montiglio, mon-teel'yo, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 28 miles WNW. of Alessandria.

Montignac, mȯNᵊ'teen'yăk', a town of France, in Dordogne, 15 miles N. of Sarlat. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montigny, mȯNᵊ'teen'yee' (Montigny-les-Metz), a commune of Germany, district of Lorraine, circle of Metz. Pop. in 1900, 8533.

Montigny-le-Roi, mȯNᵊ'teen'yee' lẹh rwå, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, near Langres. Pop. about 1000.

Montigny- (or **Montignies-**) **le-Tilleul,** mȯNᵊ'teen'yee' lẹh tee'yul', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. (commune) about 3200.

Montigny- (or **Montignies-**) **sur-Sambre,** mȯNᵊ'teen'yee' süR sȯNb'r, a suburb of Charleroi, Belgium, on the E. side of the town. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 18,440.

Montijo, mon-tee'ho, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. It has a castle of the counts of Montijo. Pop. in 1900, 7644.

Montijo Bay, on the S. coast of Panama.

Montilla, mon-teel'yå, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles SSE. of Cordova, on the railway to Malaga. The chief object of interest is the palace of the dukes of Medinaceli, in which Gonsalvo de Cordova was born. The town is noted for its white wines. Pop. in 1900, 12,943.

Montillana, mon-teel-yå'nå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles from Granada.

Montirat, mȯNᵊ'tee'rå', a village of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Albi.

Mont Iseran, mȯNt ees'rȯNᵊ', or more properly **Col d'Iseran,** a mountain pass of France, in the Graian Alps, on the route between Mont-Cenis and the Little St. Bernard. Height, 9085 feet.

Montivilliers, mȯNᵊ'tee'vee'yā' (L. *Monasterium Villaris*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles NE. of Havre. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5491.

Montjean, mȯNᵊ'zhȯNᵊ' (L. *Mons Johannis*), a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 13 miles E. of Beaupréau. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Montjoie, mȯNᵊ'zhwå', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles SSE. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. about 2000.

Montjovey, a defile of Piedmont, Italy, on the route from Courmayeur to Ivrea, a short distance from Chatillon. Above the pass is the ruin of Montjovey or Saint-Germain.

Montjuich, mont-hoo-itch', an isolated mountain or ridge in Spain, adjoining the city of Barcelona on the SW. Its E. end is occupied by the Castillo de Montjuich, a strong fortress. Height, 750 feet.

Montlhéry, mȯNᵊ'lā'ree', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles SW. of Paris, on the slope of a hill crowned by a tower of an old castle, commanding a good view of Paris and its environs. Pop. about 2000.

Montlieu, mȯNᵊ'le-uh', a small town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles SE. of Jonzac.

Mont-Louis, mȯNᵊ loo'ee', a small fortified town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 40 miles WSW. of Perpignan. It is perched on an isolated rock at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Montlouis, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 6 miles E. of Tours.

Montlouis, mȯNᵊ'loo'ee', a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 41 miles W. by N. of the Fox River. Pop. 150.

Montluçon, mȯNᵊ'lü'sȯNᵊ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Allier, on the

right bank of the Cher, close to the Canal de Berry, 48 miles WSW. of Moulins. Pop. in 1901, 32,661. It is overlooked by a ruined castle. There are glass-, boiler- and iron-works, and manufactures of mirrors, copper-wares, chemicals, etc.

Montluel, môNº'lü'ĕl' (L. *Mons Lupelli*), a town of France, in Ain, 16 miles NE. of Lyons. Pop. 2500.

Montmagny, môNº'mân'yee', a county in the SE. part of Quebec, having the St. Lawrence for its N. boundary and the state of Maine for its S. Capital, Montmagny (or St. Thomas).

Montmagny, or **Saint Thomas,** a village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Montmagny, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercolonial R., 49 miles NE. of Quebec. The banking point is Levis. It has saw- and carding-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1919.

Montmarault, môNº'mȧ'rō', a town of France, in Allier, 16 miles E. of Montluçon. Pop. about 1500.

Montmartin-sur-Mer, môNº'maR'tâNº' sür maiR, a village of France, in Manche, on the English Channel, 6 miles SW. of Coutances.

Montmartre, môNº'maRt'r', a northern section of Paris, situated on an eminence overlooking the city. It is a favorite pastime resort for the Parisians and contains numerous places of amusement, factories and mills, and quarries of gypsum. Here is the cemetery of Montmartre, the oldest burial-ground of modern Paris.

Montmédy, môNº'mȧ'dee' (L. *Mons Medius* and *Mons Maledictus*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meuse, on the Chiers, 25 miles N. of Verdun. The upper town is a strong fortress. Montmédy was repeatedly taken by the French from the Spaniards in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was relinquished by Spain in the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. In 1815 it was taken by the Germans. In 1870 it offered a heroic resistance to the Germans, who finally reduced it in December. Pop. about 2000.

Montmélian, môNº'mȧ'le-ôNº' (L. *Mons Emelianus*), a small town of France, department of Savoie, on the Isère, 7 miles SE. of Chambéry. It was a stronghold under the old dukes of Savoy.

Montmerle, môNº'mĕRl', a village of France, in Ain, 9 miles N. of Trèvoux, on the Saône.

Montmirail, môNº'mee'rī' (L. *Mons Mirabilis*), a town of France, in Marne, 22 miles SW. of Épernay. It has a fine castle and a mediæval church. Here Napoleon defeated the Prussians and Russians in 1814. Pop. about 2000.

Montmorenci, mont'mo-ren'se, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R., 5 miles ESE. of Aiken. Pop. about 300.

Montmorenci Falls, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the Quebec R., 6 miles from Quebec, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Montmorency, môNº'mo'rôNº'see' (L. *Monmorenciacum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles ESE. of Pontoise. It is a quaint old place beautifully situated on an eminence covered with orchards. Here is the large forest of Montmorency, much frequented by Parisians. Near by is the site of Rousseau's Hermitage. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5419. About 2½ miles from Montmorency is the little town of Enghien, with sulphur springs.

Montmorency, mont'mo-ren'se or môNº'mo'-rôNº'see', a river of Quebec, rises in Snow Lake and enters the St. Lawrence 6½ miles NE. of Quebec, after forming a cataract 265 feet in height and 150 feet wide. This river is a torrent from its source to its mouth; and the falls are a great attraction to tourists.

Montmorency, mont'mo-ren'se, a county in the NE. part of the Southern Peninsula of Michigan, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Thunder Bay River and its branches. Capital, Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 3234.

Montmorency, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 9 miles NW. of Lafayette. Pop. about 300.

Montmorency, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded on the SE. by the St. Lawrence. Capital, Château Richer.

Montmorillon, môNº'mo'ree'yôNº' (L. *Mons Maurilionis*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vienne, 30 miles ESE. of Poitiers. It has a curious mediæval edifice called the Octagon, with sculptures, the purpose of which is unknown. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5176.

Mont-Mounier, môNº moo'ne-å', an observatory station of southeastern France, near Nice. Altitude, 9245 feet.

Montodine, mon-to-dee'nȧ, a town of Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles ESE. of Lodi, on the Serio, 2½ miles above its junction with the Adda. Pop. about 2000.

Montoir-de-Bretang, môNº'twaR' dę breh-tâñ' (L. *Mons Aureus*), a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 miles WNW. of Nantes.

Montoire, môNº'twaR', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 24 miles WNW. of Blois. It is a quaint little place, with an interesting old church and the ruins of a castle. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montolieu, môNº'to'le-uh', a small town of France, in Aude, 10 miles WNW. of Carcassonne.

Montona, mon-to'nȧ, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 21 miles S. of Triest.

Montone (anc. *Utis*), a river of Italy, falls into the Adriatic 6 miles NE. of Ravenna. Length, 45 miles.

Montongo, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., about 40 miles S. by E. of Pine Bluff.

Montooth, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 796.

Montopoli, mon-top'o-le, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 24 miles WSW. of Florence.

Montorio, mon-to're-o, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 3½ miles SE. of Larino. Pop. about 2750.

Montorio, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 6 miles SW. of Teramo. Pop. about 2250.

Montoro, mon-to'ro, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles ENE. of Cordova, on a peninsula formed by the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a fine old bridge. It exports olive oil of fine quality. Pop. in 1900, 11,376.

Montoro Inferiore, mon-to'ro een-fȧ-re-o'rȧ, a commune of Italy, province of Avellino, 11 miles N. of Salerno. Adjacent is the commune of MONTORO SUPERIORE.

Montour, mŏn-toor', a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 142 sq. m. It is drained by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and by Chillisquaque Creek. The surface is diversified by several high ridges, one of which is called Montour's Ridge. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1890, 15,645; in 1900, 15,526.

Montour, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 11 miles ESE. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Montour, a township (town) of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1623.

Montour, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Montour Falls, a banking post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 3 miles S. of Watkins. It has bridge-works, knife-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1193.

Montour Ridge, Pa., is in the cos. of Columbia and Montour and is nearly parallel with the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, which runs along its base. It is about 20 miles long.

Montoursville, mon-toorz'vĭl, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek, and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles E. of Williamsport. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, etc., and has planing-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1665.

Mon'towese, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles NE. of New Haven. Pop. about 300.

Montpelier, mont-peel'yęr, a banking city of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 90 miles NNW. of Evanston. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1444.

Montpelier, a banking city of Blackford co., Ind., on the Salamonie River and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 38 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of oil-well supplies, steel-castings, steam-boilers, shovels and tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3405.

Montpelier, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 180.

Montpelier, a post-station of Adair co., Ky.

Montpelier, a post-station of Clay co., Miss.

Montpelier, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on the St. Joseph River and on the Wabash R., 60 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 1869. It has various manufactures, a foundry, iron-furnaces, etc.

Montpelier, the capital of Vermont and of Washington co., is situated on a plain, on the Winooski (or Onion) River, at the mouth of its N. branch, 40 miles ESE. of Burlington, on the Central Vermont and the Montpelier and Wells River Rs. Lat. 44° 17′ N.; lon. 72° 35′ W. It is surrounded by a hilly country which is fertile and highly cultivated. The city has a number of stately edifices, including the handsome state-house, with a dome 124 feet high, a court-house, the Montpelier Seminary, etc. Its industries are represented by several flour-mills, tanneries, manufactories of wood-working machinery, leather, hardware, etc.,

and marble- and granite-works. This town became the capital of Vermont in 1805. Pop. in 1860, 2411; in 1870, 3023; in 1880, 3219; in 1890, 3617; in 1900, 6266.

Montpelier, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., on the South Anna River, 24 miles NW. of Richmond.

Montpelier, a post-township (town) of Kewaunee co., Wis., about 27 miles N. of Manitowoc. Pop. in 1900, 1547.

Montpellier, môn-pĕl'le-ā' (L. *Mons Pessulanus*), a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault (Languedoc), finely situated on the Lez, about 6 miles from the Mediterranean and 76 miles WNW. of Marseilles; lat. 43° 36′ N., lon. 3° 54′ E. It is noted for the mild salubrity of its sunny climate and for the richness and beauty of the surrounding district, which is studded with handsome villas, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and olive-groves. The town rises in the form of an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which is occupied by the fine Place de Peyrou, adorned with a triumphal arch and commanding a magnificent prospect. At one of its extremities is the Château d'Eau, a fountain-temple, which receives its water from a noble aqueduct, ½ mile long and 70 feet high, and sends down copious supplies to every quarter of the town. Montpellier is in the main irregularly built, and most of the streets are steep and narrow. Boulevards have been laid out on the site of the old fortifications. The old citadel still exists, and the mediæval Tour de la Babotte has been preserved. The principal buildings deserving notice are the cathedral (dating from the fourteenth century), the old episcopal palace, now occupied by the School of Medicine, the theatre, exchange, and the Palais de Justice. The most important public establishments and institutions are the university, whose medical school (said to have been founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain) is famous in the history of the healing art and possesses valuable anatomical collections and a splendid amphitheatre; a botanical garden, the oldest in France; the public library (with about 120,000 volumes); the Musée Fabre, a picture-gallery rich in works of the great masters; several large and well-managed hospitals (among which may be specified the General Hospital and the Hôtel-Dieu Saint-Éloi); deaf and dumb institute, special schools of law, agriculture, and pharmacy, an institute of physics, archæological and other scientific associations, schools of painting and sculpture, observatory, etc. The university, founded in 1289, was attended in 1901 by 1602 students. Montpellier is the seat of a bishop. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, wax-candles, soap, chocolate, chemical products, corks, liqueurs, perfumes, brandy and spirits. The harbor of Juvenal, formed by the Lez, gives great facilities for trade. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Montpellier was under the sway successively of Aragon, Majorca, and Navarre. The town was a Huguenot stronghold. The estates of the province of Languedoc generally assembled at Montpellier. Pop. in 1901, 65,001.

Montpensier, môn-pôn-se-ā', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles NNE. of Riom.

Mont Perdu, môn' pĕr'dü' (Sp. *Monte Perdido,* mon'tā per-dee'do; both names signifying "lost mountain"), one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, situated in Aragon, Spain. Lat. 42° 36′ N.; lon. 0° 2′ E. It has an elevation of 10,994 feet.

Montpeyroux, môn-pā'roo', a village of France, in Hérault, 9 miles ESE. of Lodève.

Montpeyroux, a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion.

Montpézat, môn-pā'zā' (L. *Mons Pensa'tus*), a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles NNW. of Argentière.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles NNW. of Agen.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles NNE. of Montauban.

Montpont, môn-pôn', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 23 miles NE. of Mâcon.

Montra, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 24 miles S. of Lima. Pop. 150.

Montradok, mon-trā-dok', a town of Dutch Borneo, 55 miles NW. of Pontianak. Copper is mined near here.

Montréal, môn-rā'āl', a town of France, in Aude, 11 miles W. of Carcassonne. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Montréal, a commune of France, in Gers, 29 miles NW. of Auch.

Montreal, a village of Iron co., Wis. The banking point is Hurley.

Montreal, mon'tre-awl' (Fr. *Montréal,* môn-rā'āl'; L. *Mons Rega'lis,—i.e.,* "Mount Royal"), a city and port of entry of the province of Quebec, Canada, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, situated on the S. side of the Island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence River (here over 2 miles wide), 180 miles (by water) SW. of Quebec, and 420 miles N. of New York. Lat. of McGill Observatory, 45° 30′ 17″ N.; lon. 73° 34′ 38″ W. It is at the head of deep-water navigation and has railway communication with the chief cities of Canada and the United States. The Island of Montreal is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 32 miles long by about 10 miles broad at the widest part.

Montreal occupies a low tract of land about 2 miles wide between a beautiful elevation, called Mont Réal or "Mount Royal" (elevation, 900 feet), and the river. The principal streets have large well-built edifices, constructed chiefly of limestone quarried near the city. These buildings, combined with the effect of the lofty towers and spires, give Montreal an imposing appearance. Dominion Square is the finest square in the city and has at one corner the archbishop's palace. Among the resident streets may be mentioned Sherbrooke Street. Montreal has numerous imposing and noted public edifices and institutions and many devoted to charitable purposes. Among the principal buildings are the city-hall, court-house, post-office, custom-house, the building of the board of trade (1892–93), seminary of St. Sulpice, church of Notre Dame, general hospital, Grey Nunnery (with upward of 500 professed sisters), Montreal College, McGill University, Academy of Music, Theatre Royal, and other theatres, Victoria skating-rink, Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Royal Victoria Hospital (opened in 1894), the Hôtel Dieu (a large hospital in which 3000 patients are annually treated), the Villa Maria Convent, Bonsecours Market, art gallery, etc. Among the educational institutions McGill University, founded in 1821, holds first position. It has several faculties, and was attended in 1900–01 by 1111 students. It has associated with it the Redpath Museum of Natural History, the Redpath Library, the Royal Victoria College (for women), and other institutions. The Laval University (branch) was attended in 1901 by 605 students. Montreal has also a Society of Natural History, a Mechanics' Institute, Canadian Institute, Fraser Institute, etc. The church of Notre Dame is 255 feet long and 135 ft. broad, with two towers 227 ft. in height. In the NE. tower is a fine chime of bells, and in the SW. is a bell weighing 29,400 pounds, the heaviest bell in America. Christchurch cathedral (Episcopal), a very fine example of Gothic architecture, is built of Montreal limestone. A magnificent pile is the Roman Catholic Bishop's Church, the Cathedral of St. James (better known as St. Peter's Cathedral), founded in 1868, which measures 333 ft. in length, and is surmounted by a dome 250 ft. in height.

The harbor of Montreal, which is deep enough for the largest vessels, and the Lachine Canal present for several miles a succession of masonry quays and wharves. The canals which have their outlet at this point afford, with the natural waters, uninterrupted navigation from the Strait of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, or over a distance of 2260 miles. The river is here crossed by the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, constructed in 1898–99 at a cost of $20,000,000, and which replaces the more famous Victoria Tubular Bridge, built in 1854–59 at a cost of $6,300,000. The city is entered by the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Intercolonial, and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs.

Among its manufactories are iron-foundries, distilleries, breweries, sugar-refineries, soap- and candle-works, and manufactories of hardware, carriages and sleighs, woodenware, glass, paints and drugs, edge-tools, locomotives, steam-engines, boilers, general machinery, india-rubber goods, printing-presses, agricultural implements, musical instruments, paper, rope, sewing-machines, types, pins, tobacco, woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc. The city has large saw- and flouring-mills, rolling-mills, lead-works, brass-foundries, and many other industrial establishments.

The climate in summer is hot, often reaching 90° in the shade, and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging very often from zero to 10° and even 30° below it. The mean annual temperature is 42°. Pop. in 1844, 44,093; in 1851, 37,715; in 1861, 90,323; in 1871, 107,225; in 1881 (area increased), 155,237; in 1891, 216,650; in 1901, 267,730,—composed chiefly of French Canadians, English, Irish, and Scotch, the inhabitants of French extraction constituting more than one-half of the entire population.

In 1535 Jacques Cartier landed here and found an Indian village called Hochelaga. Cartier named the place Mont Royal. In 1642 the French laid out a city, which was named Ville Marie de Montréal. In 1760 the place was taken by the English.

Montreale. See MONREALE.

Montreal Island, Canada. (See MONTREAL). It forms a county of the Dominion of Canada.

Montreal River, a small stream which forms part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. It

enters Lake Superior at the W. extremity of Ontonagon co., Mich.

Montreal West, a ward of the city of Montreal, Quebec, 3 miles from the heart of the city, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs. Pop. about 360.

Montredon, môn^{n}'trẹh-dôn^{n}', a small town of France, in Tarn, 17 miles E. of Albi.

Montréjeau, môn^{n}'trà'zhō', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 8 miles W. of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. about 2500.

Montrelais, môn^{n}'trẹh-lâ', a commune of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 12 miles E. of Ancenis.

Montretout, môn^{n}'trẹh-too', an extensive modern suburb of St. Cloud, near Paris. Here is the large reservoir of Montretout.

Montreuil-Bellay, môn^{n}'tru'^{y} bĕl'lâ', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles SSW. of Saumur. Pop. about 2000.

Montreuil-le-Chétif, môn^{n}'tru'^{y} lẹh shâ'teef', a village of France, in Sarthe, 19 miles WSW. of Mamers.

Montreuil-sous-Bois, môn^{n}'tru'^{y} soo bwâ (L. *Monsteriolum*), a town of France, in Seine, an eastern suburb of Paris, near Vincennes. It is noted for its peaches and has manufactures of porcelain, etc.

Montreuil-sur-Mer, môn^{n}'tru'^{y} sür maiR (L. *Bragum Monasterium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 8 miles from its mouth and 20 miles SSE. of Boulogne. It is an ancient place and has preserved in part its old fortifications, in great measure the work of Vauban. There are some interesting buildings, including an old church and a hospital. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3564.

Montreux, môn^{n}'truh', or **Montreux-Vernex,** a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 miles ESE. of Lausanne. It is charmingly situated and contains numerous villas, gardens, and quays. The district known as Montreux, with a population of about 15,000, includes Clarens, Charnex, Glion, Colonges, Veytaux, and other villages.

Montrevel, môn^{n}'trẹh-vĕl', a small town of France, in Ain, arrondissement of Bourg, on the Reyssouse.

Montrichard, môn^{n}'tree'shaR', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 18 miles SSW. of Blois. Pop. about 3000.

Montricoux, môn^{n}'tree'koo', a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Aveyron, 13 miles ENE. of Montauban.

Montrigaud, môn^{n}'tree'gō', a village of France, in Drôme, 23 miles NNE. of Valence.

Montrose, mont-rōz', a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 34 miles SW. of Aberdeen. It lies on a sandy peninsula, at the entrance of the South Esk into the North Sea, and has an excellent harbor well equipped with quays and wet and dry docks. The town is connected by a fine suspension bridge with Rossie Island, which is again connected with the main-land by a drawbridge. There are various manufacturing industries, flax-spinning taking the first place. Pop. in 1901, 12,400.

Montrose, mont-rōz', a county in the W. part of Colorado. Area, 2290 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Miguel, Dolores, and Uncompahgre rivers and forms part of the Uncompahgre Plateau. Mining, fruit-growing, and stock-raising are the chief industries. Capital, Montrose. Pop. in 1900, 4535.

Montrose, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala. Pop. about 75.

Montrose, a banking post-town, capital of Montrose co., Colo., is situated on the Uncompahgre River and on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 63 miles W. of Gunnison. It has farming-, grazing-, mining- and fruit-growing industries and ships largely of cattle. Pop. in 1900, 1217.

Montrose, a banking post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles E. by N. of Effingham. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Montrose, a post-town of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, at the head of the lower rapids, 11 miles N. of Keokuk, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 748.

Montrose, a post-village of Jewell co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Mankato.

Montrose, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. about 150.

Montrose, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., about 20 miles NW. of Flint, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 1512.

Montrose, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 35 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Montrose, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss., about 36 miles WSW. of Meridian. Pop. about 250.

Montrose, a banking post-village of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 53 miles SW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Montrose, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 39 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 225.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Summit co., Ohio, about 9 miles NW. of Akron.

Montrose, a banking post-borough, capital of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 42 miles N. of Wilkesbarre, on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley Rs. It has manufactures of wood-working machinery, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1827.

Montrose, a banking post-town of McCook co., S.Dak., 12 miles E. of Salem, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Montrose, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. 200.

Montrose, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Montrose township (town), 14 miles WSW. of Oregon station. Pop. of the town in 1900, 997.

Montrose, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland River, 4½ miles from Port Robinson.

Montrose, a post-village of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island, 47 miles from Georgetown.

Mont'ross', a post-village, capital of Westmoreland co., Va., on the Northern Neck, 6 miles S. of the Potomac River and about 60 miles NE. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Montrouge, môn^{n}'roozh', a village of France, in the arrondissement of Sceaux, in Seine, forming a southern suburb of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 16,833. It has chemical- and other works. A neighboring section of Paris is called Petit-Montrouge.

Mont-Saint-Aubert, môn^{n} sânt ō'baiR', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 33 miles WNW. of Mons.

Mont Saint Hilaire, môn^{n} sânt ee'lâR', a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, 3½ miles from St. Hilaire station. It contains a Roman Catholic church, carding-, flax- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. 200.

Mont-Saint-Jean, môn^{n} sân^{n} zhôn^{n}, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 11 miles SE. of Brussels, immediately N. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont-Saint-Jean.

Mont-Saint-Martin, môn^{n} sân^{n} maR'tân^{n}', a village of France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the Belgian frontier. It has steel-works.

Mont-Saint-Michel, môn^{n} sân^{n} mee'shĕl', a picturesque and steep rock, with ancient fortifications, off the coast of Normandy, France, in the bay of Saint Michel, 7 miles SW. of Avranches. On its summit (160 feet high) is an abbey, founded in 709, clustered around which is an irregular little town. The rock, the town, fortifications, and abbey, together disposed in a pyramidal form, present a remarkable appearance. The rock is connected with the main-land by a causeway. Pop. about 200.

Montsauche, môn^{n}'sōsh', a village of France, in the department of Nièvre, on the Cure, 23 miles from Autun.

Montsera, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 100.

Montserrat, mont-sẽR-răt', or **Monserrat,** a mountain-mass of Spain, province and 19 miles NW. of Barcelona, near the right bank of the Llobregat. It is 4070 feet in height (Turó de San Jerónimo) and is serrated, consisting of a great number of isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. On its E. side stands the famous monastery of Montserrat, at an elevation of 2910 feet, now reached by a mountain railroad. It was founded in the ninth or the eighth century. It possesses an image of the Virgin, whose alleged miraculous powers formerly attracted vast numbers of pilgrims; and perched on the surrounding rocks are numbers of hermitages, several of which were occupied by distinguished saints.

Mont'serrat', or **Monserrat,** a British West India island, colony of the Leeward Islands, lat. (about) 16° 45′ N., lon. 62° 10′ W., is 12 miles in length and 8 miles in maximum breadth. Area, 33 sq. m. It is mountainous and much broken, with a volcanic soil, and is well adapted to sugar- and coffee-culture. The Soufrière rises to about 3000 feet. The manufacture of lime-juice is an important industry. Montserrat was visited by a destructive hurricane in Aug., 1899. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. in 1901, 12,215.

Montserrat, a post-town of Johnson co., Mo. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Mont-sur-Marchienne, môn^{n} sür mâr'she-ĕn', a place 2 miles from Charleroi, Belgium, with coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 8046.

Montsurs, môn^{n}'sür', a town of France, in Mayenne, 12 miles ENE. of Laval. Pop. about 1500.

Montsweag, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me. The banking point is Wiscasset or Bath. Pop. 120.

Mont-Tendre, môNᵗ tôNd'r, one of the Jura Mountains, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the SE. side of Lake Joux, 15 miles NW. of Lausanne. Height, 5510 feet.

Montù-Beccaria, mon-too' bĕk-kȧ-ree'ȧ, a small town of Italy, 10 miles ENE. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po.

Montuiri, mon-twee-ree', a small town of the Balearic Isles, Majorca, 17 miles E. of Palma.

Montvale, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 26 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Montvale, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Blount co., Tenn., is at the foot of Chilhowee Mountain, 25 miles S. of Knoxville. Here are mineral springs.

Montvale, a post-hamlet of Coleman co., Tex.

Montvale, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop. 150.

Mont-Valérien, môNᵗ vȧ'lȧ're'ĕNᵗ', a fortified eminence in the western outskirts of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. At its foot is the town of Suresnes.

Montville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Montville township (town), about 36 miles SE. of Hartford. The town is bounded on the E. by the Thames River and is intersected by the Central Vermont R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2395; of the village, about 950. Montville has manufactures of cotton- and woollen-goods, paper, twine, and rope.

Montville, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Montville township (town), 17 miles W. of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900, 982.

Montville, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., about 30 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Montville, a post-township of Morris co., N.J., on the Morris Canal and on the Lackawanna R., 12 miles W. of Paterson. It has print-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1908.

Montville, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 38 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Monument, a post-town of El Paso co., Colo., on Monument Creek and on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 56 miles S. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Monument, a post-station of Logan co., Kan.

Monument, a post-village of Grant co., Oregon. The banking point is Heppner.

Monument Beach, a post-village and summer-resort of Barnstable co., Mass., on the sea-coast and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Wareham or Yarmouthport. Pop. about 250.

Monument City, a post-station of Huntington co., Ind.

Monument Creek, Colo., runs southward in El Paso co. and enters Fountain Creek at Colorado City.

Monument Park, 9 miles by road from Colorado Springs, Colo., and ½ mile from Edgerton station, named from its curiously eroded sandstone formation.

Monument Settlement, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Woodstock, 20 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Monville, môNᵗ'veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N. of Rouen.

Monza, mon'zȧ, a town of northern Italy, province and 9 miles NNE. of Milan (with which it is connected by electric road), and on the Lambro, which divides it into two parts. Among the noteworthy edifices are the cathedral of San Giovanni, occupying the site of a church founded by the Lombard queen Theodelinda, about 590, and rich in curious and interesting objects, including the famous iron crown of Lombardy; the church of San Gerardo, in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches; the town-hall (or municipio), an Italian Gothic structure, dating from the thirteenth century; and the royal palace. Monza is in a busy industrial district. The town and its neighborhood carry on the weaving of cotton goods, the manufacture of hats, leather, bricks, silks, etc., dyeing, and the making of sausages, for which Monza has long been famous. Monza, called in early mediæval times Modœtia (also Modicia?), was the seat of the Lombard kings. King Humbert was assassinated here in July, 1900. Pop. in 1901, 33,685 (commune 42,599).

Monzambano, mon-zȧm-bȧ'no, a small town of northern Italy, 18 miles NNW. of Mantua.

Monze (mon'zĕh) or **Ras-Moarri** (mo-ar'ree), **Cape,** a headland forming the W. extremity of Sindh. Lon. 66° 37′ E.

Monzón, mon-thōn', a town of Spain, province and 33 miles SE. of Huesca, on the Cinca. It is situated in a smiling *vega* and has a castle. Pop. about 4000.

Mooar, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Keokuk. Pop. about 300.

Moodna, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., about 56 miles N. of New York city. Pop. 75.

Moodus, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the Salmon River near its mouth in the Connecticut River, 24 miles SSE. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has several cotton-factories which make duck and twine. The banking point is East Haddam. Pop. about 1200.

Moody, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota. Area, 517 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Flandreau. Pop. in 1890, 5941; in 1900, 8326.

Moody, a post-village of Howell co., Mo., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is West Plains. Pop. 100.

Moody, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. The banking point is Gallipolis. Pop. 100.

Moody, a banking post-village of McLennan co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 105 miles S. of Fort Worth. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. about 850.

Mooers, moorz, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Mooers township (town), on the Chazy River and on the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads, 20 miles N. of Plattsburg. Pop. in 1900, 527; of the town, 3572.

Mooers Forks, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Mooers township (town), on the Chazy River and on the Rutland R., 42 miles E. by N. of Malone. Pop. about 300.

Mook, mōk, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 30 miles NNW. of Venloo.

Mooker-Heide, mo'kẹr hī'dẹh, a locality in Holland, on the Meuse, on the borders of Gelderland and Limburg. Here, in 1574, Louis of Nassau, brother of William of Orange, was defeated and slain by the Spaniards.

Mooleyville, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 60 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. 125.

Moon, môn, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, between the island of Ösel and the main-land of Esthonia. Length and breadth about 14 miles.

Moon, a post-township of Allegheny co., Pa., about 12 miles W. of Pittsburg, is bounded on the NE. by the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 1371. It contains a post-village named Moon (pop. about 300), and has coal-beds.

Moon, a township of Beaver co., Pa., bounded E. and NW. by the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 1095.

Mooney, a post-station of Jackson co., Ind.

Moonrun, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. It has coaling-industries.

Moons, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 18 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. 150.

Moons, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, 18 miles E. of Wilmington. Pop. 150.

Moonta, a mining municipality and township of South Australia, on Spencer Gulf, 134 miles by rail NW. of Adelaide.

Moor, a town of Hungary. See MÓR.

Moor, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Moorburg, mōr'bŏŏrg, a village of Germany, in the territory and 4 miles S. of the city of Hamburg.

Moordrecht, mōr'drĕkt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 9 miles NE. of Rotterdam.

Moore, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, 798 sq. m. It is drained by the Deep, Little, and Lumber rivers. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890, 20,479; in 1900, 23,622.

Moore, a county in the S. part of Tennessee. Area, 145 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Elk River. Capital, Lynchburg. Pop. in 1890, 5975; in 1900, 5706.

Moore, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, is traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 885 sq. m. Capital, Dumas. Pop. in 1890, 15; in 1900, 209.

Moore, a banking post-town of Cleveland co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 200.

Moore, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2293.

Moore, a post-village of Spartanburg, S.C. Pop. about 60.

Moore, a post-village of Frio co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Pearsall. Pop. 275.

Moorea Island, in the Society group, Pacific Ocean. Area, 50 sq. m. Pop. about 1300.

Mooredale, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 300.

Moorefield, a post-town of Switzerland co., Ind., 14 miles ENE. of Madison, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Indiana, Decatur and Western Rs. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Moorefield, a post-village of Nicholas co., Ky., about 40 miles NE. of Lexington. Pop. about 200.

Moorefield, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Curtis. Pop. 150.

Moorefield, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 28 miles WNW. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. about 200.

Moorefield, a banking post-town, capital of Hardy co., W.Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, 44 miles S. by W. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Moorefield, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Conestogo and on the Grand Trunk R., 23 miles WNW. of Elora. Pop. about 600.

Moorehead, Minn. See MOORHEAD.

Mooreland, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Mooreland, a banking post-village of Woodward co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Moorepark, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 20 miles S. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 90.

Moore Point, Western Australia, is in lat. 28° 47′ S., lon. 114° 37′ E.

Moores, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 6 miles SE. of Media. The banking point is Chester.

Mooresboro, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., 8 miles SW. of Shelby, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Moores Bridge, a post-station of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Mooresburg, a post-station of Pulaski co., Ind.

Mooresburg, a post-village of Montour co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 miles WNW. of Danville. It has potteries. Pop. about 200.

Mooresburg, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., 8 miles NW. of Whitesburg. Pop. 100.

Moores Creek, Boisé co., Idaho, is an affluent of the Boisé River.

Moores Creek, a post-station of Jackson co., Ky., 18 miles NE. of Livingston.

Moores Creek, a post-hamlet of Pender co., N.C., 20 miles NNW. of Wilmington.

Moores Flat, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 80 miles NE. of Sacramento.

Moore's Hill, a post-town of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 40 miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 338. Moore's Hill College (Methodist Episcopal) was organized here in 1854.

Moores Mill, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 21 miles NE. of Newburgh. Pop. 175.

Moore's Mills, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., 7½ miles from St. Stephen. Pop. 350.

Moores Store, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 6 miles N. of Timberville station.

Moorestown, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich. Pop. 60.

Moorestown, a banking post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles E. by N. of Camden. Pop. about 3600.

Moorestown, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 14 miles NW. of Easton. Pop. about 200.

Mooresville, a post-town of Limestone co., Ala., 17 miles SW. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Mooresville, a banking post-town of Morgan co., Ind., on White Lick Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles SW. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 974. It is a shipping point for grain, live-stock, and lumber.

Mooresville, a post-station of Washington co., Ky.

Mooresville, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles WSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Mooresville, a post-town of Iredell co., N.C., on the Southern R., 31 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 1533. It has cotton manufactures.

Mooresville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn., about 55 miles S. of Nashville.

Mooresville, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., 20 miles S. of Waco. Pop. about 175.

Mooresville, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Mooretown, a village of the island of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, 30 miles NE. of Kingston.

Mooretown, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair and on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R., 67 miles from St. Thomas. Pop. about 400. Steamers ply between here and Detroit, etc.

Mooreville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Miss., 9 miles E. of Tupelo.

Moorhead, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, 15 miles ESE. of Onawa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Moorhead, or **Moorehead,** a banking city, capital of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 253 miles W. of Duluth. It is situated in a level and fertile region. It has large flouring-mills and grain-elevators, foundry and machine-shop, breweries, etc., and is a trade-centre for a large agricultural section. Pop. in 1900, 3730.

Moorhead, a post-village of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Southern and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rs. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Moorheadville, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 11 miles ENE. of Erie. Pop. about 175.

Mooringsport, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., on Caddo Lake, about 22 miles NW. of Shreveport. Pop. 60.

Moorland, a banking post-village of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Moorland, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. Pop. about 60.

Moorland, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich.

Moorland, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 6 miles S. of Wooster. Pop. 60.

Moormans River, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., 4 miles N. of Mechum River station. Pop. 150.

Mooroopna, a wine-growing district of northern Victoria, Australia.

Moors, a mixed Arabic-speaking people, who constitute an important element in the population of Morocco and are found in other parts of northwest Africa. They are Mohammedans and dwellers in the cities. See MOROCCO.

Moorseele, a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. 5000.

Moorsel, mōr′sĕl, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles ESE. of Ghent. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Moorslede, mōrs′lā-dĕh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 9 miles NE. of Ypres. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Moosburg, mōs′bo͝orG, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles NE. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 3136.

Moose, a river of Canada, enters James Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbi, after a NE. course estimated at 250 miles.

Mooseabec (moo-se-bĕk′) or **Mooseapeck** (moo-se-pĕk′) **Light,** on Nash Island, at the entrance of Machias Bay, Me. Lat. 44° 32′ N.; lon. 67° 22′ W.

Moose Brook, a post-hamlet of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 28½ miles from Newport.

Moose Creek, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Avonmore, 8 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

Moose Factory, a trading-post and outport of the Hudson Bay Company, on James Bay, at the mouth of the Moose River. Lat. 51° N.; lon. 81° W. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Moosonee.

Moosehead Lake, Me., forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Piscataquis and Somerset. It is about 35 miles long and 10 miles wide at the broadest part, but in some places it is scarcely 2 miles wide. Elevation above sea-level, about 1000 feet. The water is deep and navigable for steamboats. The outlet is the Kennebec River, which issues from the W. side of the lake. On its E. shore rises Mount Kineo, 1760 feet high. The lake abounds in fish and attracts many summer visitors and sportsmen.

Moose Hillock, N.H. See MOOSILAUKE.

Moose Island, an island of the West Indies, Bahamas, 25 miles SE. of the Great Bahama Island.

Moose Jaw, a banking post-town and outport of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 398 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is in an agricultural and ranching district. Pop. in 1901, 2042.

Mooselake, a banking post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 110 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Mooselucmaguntic, Lake, in Oxford and Franklin cos., Me., is one of the Rangeley Lakes. Length, 8 miles. Elevation, 1486 feet.

Moose Meadow, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., about 15 miles N. of Willimantic.

Moose River, Me., rises in Franklin co. and enters Moosehead Lake.

Moose River, N.Y., rises in Hamilton co. and enters the Black River in Lewis co., at Lyons Falls.

Moose River, Vt., rises in Essex co. and enters the Passumpsic at St. Johnsbury.

Moose River, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., on a river of the same name, 75 miles NNW. of Skowhegan. Pop. of Moose River plantation in 1900, 239.

Moose River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on a river of its own name, about 35 miles N. of Utica.

Mooshaunee, a post-station of Moore co., N.C.

Moosic, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Central of New Jersey and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 6 miles S. of Scranton, its banking point. It has powder-works and manufactures of glass, fertilizers, and chemicals. Pop. in 1900, 1227.

Moosic Mountain, Pa., is a long ridge in Luzerne co., forming part of the SE. boundary of the Wyoming Valley. It rises about 1200 feet above the river, which runs in that valley (elevation above the sea, 2120 feet). The southwestern part of this ridge is called the Wyoming Mountain.

Moosilauke (incorrectly **Moose Hillock**), a mountain of Grafton co., N.H., about 20 miles NNW. of Plymouth. Height, 4810 (4790?) feet. It affords a fine prospect.

Moosomin, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 219 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is a trade-centre for a farming district. Pop. in 1901, 868.

Moosup, a small river, rises in Rhode Island, runs W., and enters the Quinebaug River in Windham co., Conn.

Moosup, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 32 miles WSW. of Providence, R.I. It has cotton-, woollen- and yarn-mills. Pop. about 1500.

Moosup Valley, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., about 18 miles WSW. of Providence. Pop. about 350.

Moquegua, mo-kä'gwä, a town of Peru, capital of the province of the same name, connected with the port of Ilo by railway. It is the market for wine and brandy made in its district. Pop. 6000.

Moquegua, a maritime and, in part, fertile province in the S. of Peru. Area, 5550 sq. m. It is traversed by ridges of the Andes in the E. The vine is largely cultivated. Capital, Moquegua. Pop. in 1896, 42,694.

Moquelumne, Cal. See MOKELUMNE.

Moqui (mo-kee') **Indians,** a tribe of Indians in the NE. part of Arizona. They are Pueblo Indians, living in stone-built villages.

Mór, mōr, a town of Hungary, co. and 16 miles NW. of Stuhlweissenburg, at the foot of the Csókahegy. It has two castles. Pop. in 1900, 10,206. Here the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrians in Dec., 1848.

Mora, mo'rä, a river of Moravia, joins the Oppa 3 miles above Troppau, after a course of about 50 miles.

Mora, mo'rä (Mora de Ebro), a town of Spain, province and 30 miles W. of Tarragona, on the right bank of the Ebro. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 4065.

Mora (Mora de Rubielos), a town of Spain, province and 15 miles ESE. of Teruel. It has cloth-factories and mineral springs. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 3091.

Mora, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles SE. of Toledo. It has a ruined castle. It was once famous for its swords. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7795.

Mora, a county in the NE. part of New Mexico, is intersected by the Canadian River and is also drained by Mora Creek. Area, 2532 sq. m. A range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the W. border. Capital, Mora. Pop. in 1890, 10,618; in 1900, 10,304.

Mora, a banking post-village, capital of Kanabec co., Minn., on the Snake River and on the Great Northern R., 48 miles NE. of St. Cloud. It has manufactures of flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Mora, a post-station of Benton co., Mo.

Mora, a post-village, capital of Mora co., N.Mex., about 40 miles ENE. of Santa Fé. It is in a fertile and beautiful valley, almost surrounded by mountains. Pop. about 600.

Mora, a settlement in Clallam co., Wash. It has a salmon-cannery.

Mora (or **Moro**) **Creek,** N.Mex., rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the Canadian River.

Moradabad, mo'rä-dä-bäd', or **Muradabad,** a town of British India, capital of the district of Moradabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on a ridge between the Ramgunga and the Ganges, 90 miles NE. of Delhi. It is the seat of a thriving trade. It has manufactures of metallic wares, which are in high repute, and of textiles. There are cantonments here. Pop. in 1901, 75,128.

Moral, a post-township of Shelby co., Ind., about 18 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 1636.

Moral, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. Pop. about 80.

Moral de Calatrava, mo-räl' dä kä-lä-trä'vä, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles ESE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 6166.

Moraleja, mo-rä-lä'нä, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles NNW. of Cáceres.

Moraleja del Vino, mo-rä-lä'нä dĕl vee'no, a village of Spain, in León, 14 miles from Zamora.

Morales, mo-rä'lez, a post-village of Jackson co., Tex., 30 miles NE. of Victoria. Pop. 80.

Morales de Toro, mo-rä'lĕs dä to'ro, a small town of Spain, in León, 28 miles E. of Zamora.

Morales de Zamora, mo-rä'lĕs dä thä-mo'ra, or **Morales del Vino,** mo-rä'lĕs dĕl vee'no, a village of Spain, in León, 4 miles S. of Zamora.

Moran, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 29 miles S. by W. of Logansport. Pop. about 200.

Moran, a banking city of Allen co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 13 miles E. of Iola. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Moran, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is St. Ignace. Pop. 150.

Moran, a post-village of Shackelford co., Tex., on the Texas Central R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 400.

Moran, Isle, eel mo'rŏNⁿ', an island on the S. side of Lake St. Peter, at the mouth of the Nicolet River, Quebec, which it divides into 2 branches.

Moran, Mount, a peak of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains, in Uinta co., Wyo., near lat. 43° 52′ N. and lon. 111° W. Height, 12,809 feet.

Morannes, mo'rånn', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 20 miles N. of Angers.

Morano, mo-rä'no, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 1½ miles W. of Balzola, on the Po. Pop. about 2000.

Morano Cal'abro (anc. *Mura'num*), a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles NW. of Castrovillari. It is picturesquely situated on the Coseile. It has manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics. Pop. in 1901, 6205.

Morant, mo-rant', a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island, in lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 76° 11′ W., a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW. is the inlet Port Morant.

Morant, or **Morant Town,** a town on the SE. coast of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles SE. of Kingston, on the bay and at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has a considerable trade.

Morant Keys (Cays), a group of small islands belonging to the island of Jamaica, about 42 miles SE. of Port Morant.

Mo'rar', a lake of Scotland, in the W. part of the co. of Inverness, 1½ miles S. of Loch Nevis. Length, 8 miles.

Moras, mo'rä', a commune of France, in Drôme, 25 miles N. of Valence.

Morat, mo'rät' (Ger. *Murten,* moor'tĕn), a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles NW. of Fribourg, on the SE. bank of the lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 2090. It has a watch-making industry. Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated here by the Swiss confederates in 1476.

Morata, mo-rä'tä (Morata de Tajuña), a town of Spain, province and 20 miles SE. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Morata (Morata de Jalón, mo-rä'ta dä нä-lon'), a town of Spain, in Aragon, 31 miles SW. of Saragossa, on the Jalón. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Moratalla, mo-rä-täl'yä, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles NNW. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura, in a district producing wine and oil. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 12,689.

Morat, Lake of (Ger. *Murtener-See*), a small lake of Switzerland, cantons of Fribourg and Vaud, 2 miles SE. of the Lake of Neuchâtel and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 2 miles. On its E. and S. sides are the towns of Morat and Avenches. Elevation above the sea, 1420 feet; depth, 160 feet. Ancient pile-dwellings have been found here.

Morava, a river of Austria-Hungary. See MARCH.

Morava, mo'rä-vä (anc. *Margus*), the principal river of Servia, through the centre of which it flows in a NNW. direction, joining the Danube near Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the Southern and Western Morava, 33 miles NW. of Nish. Length, about 250 miles. Its principal tributary is the Ibar, an affluent of the Western Morava.

Mora'via (Ger. *Mähren,* mä'rĕn), a province or crownland, styled margraviate, of Austria-Hungary, mainly between lat. 48° 40′ and 50° 20′ N., having Austrian Silesia on the NE., Hungary on the SE., Lower Austria on the S., Bohemia on the NW., and Prussian Silesia for a short distance on the N. Area, 8578 sq. m. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms a plateau almost enclosed by mountains, having SE.

the Carpathians, NW. the highlands of the Moravian Plateau, and on the NE. the Sudetic Mountains. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder rises. Moravia produces cereals abundantly. Large quantities of fine flax and of beets (for sugar) are raised, and fruit is plentiful. Much wine is made. Live-stock of all kinds is numerous. The principal mineral products are iron, coal, graphite, etc. Moravia holds an important place in the manufacture of textiles, especially of woollens. The beet-sugar industry is on a large scale. Beer, brandy, and alcohol are produced in large quantities. The iron- and steel-industry is represented and the government tobacco-factories employ many thousand hands. The government of the province is under a governor and a diet consisting of the archbishop of Olmütz, the bishop of Brünn, and deputies from the landed gentry, the towns, industrial centres, rural communes, and chambers of commerce and trades. At the close of the ninth century, soon after the introduction of Christianity into the region, a powerful Moravian realm arose, embracing (in addition to the present province) Bohemia and other territories. This state soon fell as a result of the Hungarian invasion. From the eleventh century Moravia was generally more or less closely united with Bohemia. For a time it had its own margraves, who held the country as a fief of the Bohemian crown. The rule of the house of Austria dates from 1526. Pop. in 1900, 2,437,706, of whom 71 per cent. were Slavs (Czechs, Moravians, Slovaks) and the bulk of the remainder Germans. About 95 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics. The capital is Brünn.

Moravia, a banking post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and other railroads, about 24 miles WSW. of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Moravia, a banking post-village in Moravia township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Owasco Inlet and on the Lehigh Valley R., 17 miles S. by E. of Auburn. It has manufactures of flour, canned-goods, etc. The town is contiguous to Owasco Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2373; of the village, 1442.

Moravia, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and other railroads, 16 miles S. of Newcastle. Pop. 150.

Moravia, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex. The banking point is Schulenburg. Pop. 100.

Moravian Falls, a post-village of Wilkes co., N.C.

Morawhanna, a settlement, capital of the Northwest District of British Guiana, in about lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 59° 30′ W.

Moray, a county of Scotland. See ELGIN.

Moray (or **Murray**) **Firth,** an arm of the North Sea, which indents the coast of northeastern Scotland. Its entrance is between Tarbat Ness, in Ross-shire, and Burghead, in Elginshire, covering a distance of about 17 miles. Its length, reckoning its arms, Inverness Firth and Beauly Firth, is about 40 miles. On the W. it sends off Cromarty Firth. Sometimes, in a broader sense, the name Moray Firth is applied to the whole broad arm of the North Sea enclosed by a line drawn from Duncansbay Head in Caithness to Kinnaird's Head in Aberdeenshire.

Morazán, mo-rȧ-sȧn′, a department in the NE. part of Salvador, formerly called Gotera. In the N. it is traversed from E. to W. by a mountain-range. The products are rice, corn, fruits, indigo, and sugar. Mining is carried on, and it has an active trade. Capital, Gotera. Pop. in 1892, 35,000.

Morazzone, mo-rȧt-so′nȧ, a village of Italy, province of Como.

Morbecque, mor\bĕk′, a village of France, in Nord, 2 miles S. of Hazebrouck.

Morbegno, mor-bĕn′yo, a town of Italy, in the Valtellina, on the Adda, 33 miles NE. of Como. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Morbeya, mor-bȧ′yȧ, or **Um er-Rebiah,** a river of Morocco, enters the Atlantic Ocean at Azamor, in lat. 33° 17′ N.

Morbhanj, a state of India. See MOHURBHUNJ.

Morbier, mor\be-ȧ′, a village of France, in Jura, 24 miles ESE. of Lons-le-Saunier.

Morbihan, mor\bee\ôⁿ′, a department of France, in Brittany, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2624 sq. m. The coast is much indented, the chief bay being that of Morbihan. There are several islands off the coast, the largest being Belle Isle. The surface is hilly in the N., but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. There is some very fertile land. Grain, hemp, flax, and apples (for cider) are among the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. Capital, Vannes. Pop. in 1891, 544,470; in 1901, 563,468.

Morcenx, a village and commune of France, in the department of Landes.

Morchenstern, mork′ĕn-stĕrn\ (Bohem. *Smrzovka*), a town of Bohemia, 26 miles NE. of Jungbunzlau. It has glass-works. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6944.

Mörchingen, mörk′ing-ĕn\ (anc. *Moranciacum*), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, circle of Forbach. Pop. in 1900, 7084.

Morcles, Dent de, dôⁿ dẹh mork′l, one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cantons of Vaud and Valais. Elevation, 9775 feet. At its base is the village of Morcles.

Morcone, mor-ko′nȧ, a town of Italy, in the province of Benevento, 20 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8000).

Mordansville, a post-station of Columbia co., Pa., about 10 miles NE. of Danville.

Morden, a banking post-town and outport of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 81 miles SW. of Winnipeg. It is in a grain region. Pop. in 1901, 1522.

Morea, mo-ree′ą, the ancient **Pel\oponne′sus** (Gr. Πελοπόννησος,—*i.e.*, "island of Pelops"), a peninsula, the S. portion of the kingdom of Greece, separated from Hellas by the Gulfs of Patras, Corinth, and Ægina, and attached to it only by the Isthmus of Corinth, about 4 miles in width. Its length from NW. to SE. is nearly 160 miles; its breadth about 100 miles.

Morea, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 50 miles S. of Paris.

Morea Colliery, a coal-mining post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Mahanoy City. Pop. about 800.

Moreau, mo-rō′, a township (town) of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900, 2999. It contains South Glens Falls village.

Moreau Creek, Mo., enters the Missouri River about 4 miles below Jefferson City. Length, 70 miles.

Moreau River, S.Dak., rises near the W. border of the state and enters the Missouri River about lat. 45° 23′ N. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Moreauville, mo-rō′vĭl, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., about 70 miles NW. of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 250.

Morecambe, mōr′kam, a watering-place of England, in Lancashire, on Morecambe Bay, 3 miles NW. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1891, 6500; in 1901, 11,798.

Morecambe Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, separating the main body of Lancashire, England, from the portion called Furness. Length, 16 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Ken, Lune, and Wyre rivers.

Moree, a post-town of New South Wales, 413 miles by rail N. of Sydney. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region. Pop. about 2000.

Morehead, or **Moorehead,** a post-village of Neosho co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles NE. of Independence. Pop. 80.

Morehead, a banking post-town, capital of Rowan co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 40 miles SSE. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Morehead City, a banking post-town of Carteret co., N.C., is on the Old Topsail Inlet, near the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 miles WSW. of Beaufort, on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. Pop. in 1900, 1379. It has a fish- and oyster-trade.

Morehouse, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, borders on Arkansas. Area, 809 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Bœuf Bayou, on the W. by the Ouachita River, and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. Capital, Bastrop. Pop. in 1890, 16,786; in 1900, 16,634.

Morehouse, a banking post-village of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Frisco System and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has manufactures of lumber, handles, staves, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Morehouse, a mountainous township (town) of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Morehouseville, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y., about 35 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. about 175.

Moreland, a post-station of Pope co., Ark.

Moreland, a post-town of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point R. Pop. in 1900, 229. The banking point is Newnan.

Moreland, Ind. See MOORELAND.

Moreland, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Houstonville. Pop. 250.

Moreland, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 4½ miles S. of Watkins Glen.

Moreland, a post-township and hamlet in the SE. part of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Danville. The township is drained by Muncy Creek. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Moreland, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 2207.

Moreland, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Morelia, mo-rā'le-ą, formerly **Valladolid,** a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Michoacán, on the Mexican National R., 125 miles WNW. of the city of Mexico. It is finely situated and has a grand cathedral, a college, priests' seminary, and a substantial aqueduct, and many fine public and private buildings. It is an archbishop's see. There are cotton- and tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1900, 37,278. Elevation, 6396 feet.

Morell, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Charlottetown, 27 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Morella, mo-rĕl'yȧ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and 40 miles N. of Castellón de la Plana. It is an old fortress perched among the mountains. Pop. in 1900, 7335, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Morelos, mo-rā'lōce, a state of Mexico, bounded by the states of Mexico, Puebla, and Guerrero. Area, 2776 sq. m. It is chiefly on the S. descent of the great plateau and comprises zones of climate and production extending to the lower *tierra caliente.* Coffee, sugar, and grains are extensively cultivated. Capital, Cuernavaca. Pop. in 1900, 161,697.

Morelos, a town of Mexico. See CUAUTLA.

Morelos, Nuevo León, Mexico. See MONTEMORELOS.

Morena, Sierra, Spain. See SIERRA MORENA.

Morenci, a banking post-village of Graham co., Ariz. It has copper-mining industries. Pop. about 2500.

Morenci, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Tiffin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 18 miles SW. of Adrian. It has manufactures of lumber, furnaces, brick and tile, cider, jelly, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1334.

Moreno, mo-rā'no, a town and commune of Colombia, in the intendencia or territory of Casanare. Pop. 5000.

Mores, mo'rĕs, a village on the island of Sardinia, 4 miles WSW. of Ozieri.

Moresby Island, in British New Guinea, E. of the SE. point of the main-land.

Moresnet, mo'rā'nā', also called **Kelmis** and **Altenberg,** a town, with a territory of about 1½ sq. m., on the borders of Belgium and Prussia, 4 miles SW. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is an autonomous little republic under the protection of the two states between which it is wedged in. The natives are free from military service. Pop. about 3500. The German language predominates.

Morestel, mo'rĕs'tĕl', a small town of France, in Isère, 8 miles N. of La Tour-du-Pin.

Moret, mo-rĕt', a small island of Honduras, in the Bay Islands group.

Moreton (mōr'tọn) **Bay,** an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Queensland. Lat. 27° 30′ S. Length, 70 miles. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke islands, contains numerous other islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan rivers.

Moreton District, in the extreme SE. of the colony of Queensland, watered by the Brisbane and other streams.

Moreton-Hampstead, a small town of England, in Devonshire, 13 miles WSW. of Exeter.

Moreton-in-the-Marsh, a small town of England, co. and 26 miles ENE. of Gloucester.

Moretown, a post-village in Moretown township (town), Washington co., Vt., on the Mad River, about 10 miles W. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 902.

Moret-sur-Loing, mo'rā' sür lwĂNⁿ', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 7 miles WSW. of Montereau. Pop. about 2000.

Moretz, a post-station of Watauga co., N.C.

Moreuil, mo'rœ'y', a town of France, in Somme, 12 miles SE. of Amiens. Pop. about 3000.

Morewood, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 27 miles N. of Morrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Morey, a post-station of Nye co., Nev., 70 miles S. of Eureka.

Morez, mo'rā' (L. *Moricium*), a town of France, in Jura, on the Bienne, 30 miles ESE. of Lons-le-Saunier. It has manufactures of metallic wares, clocks, watches, lenses, etc. Pop. in 1901, 5449.

Morfasso, mor-fȧs'so, a village of Italy, on the Lubiano, 23 miles S. of Piacenza.

Mör'felden, a village of Hesse, 10 miles SW. of Frankfort.

Morfu, mor'foo', a town of the island of Cyprus, 20 miles SW. of Kerinia.

Morgan, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 589 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890, 24,089; in 1900, 28,820.

Morgan, a county in the NE. part of Colorado, has an area of 1264 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Platte River. Capital, Fort Morgan. Pop. in 1890, 1601; in 1900, 3268.

Morgan, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 346 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Appalachee and Oconee rivers. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 16,041; in 1900, 15,813.

Morgan, a county in the west-central part of Illinois, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River and is also drained by Apple, Sandy, and Indian creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1890, 32,636; in 1900, 35,006.

Morgan, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 415 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and is also drained by Mill and White Lick creeks. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. in 1890, 18,643; in 1900, 20,457.

Morgan, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 375 sq. m. It is intersected by the Licking River. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, West Liberty. Pop. in 1890, 11,249; in 1900, 12,792.

Morgan, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 612 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Osage River and is also drained by the Lamine River and Gravois Creek. Coal, zinc, copper, and iron are found here. Capital, Versailles. Pop. in 1890, 12,311; in 1900, 12,175.

Morgan, a county in the SE. part of Ohio, has an area of 396 sq. m. It is intersected by the Muskingum River and is also drained by Meigs and Wolf creeks. Petroleum and salt are procured in this county. It has also large beds of bituminous coal. Capital, McConnelsville. Pop. in 1890, 19,143; in 1900, 17,905.

Morgan, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 540 sq. m. It is drained by the Emery and Obie's rivers. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland plateau. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Wartburg. Pop. in 1890, 7639; in 1900, 9587.

Morgan, a county in the N. part of Utah, has an area of 599 sq. m. It is intersected by the Weber River. Capital, Morgan. Pop. in 1890, 1780; in 1900, 2045.

Morgan, a northeastern county of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, 235 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Potomac River and is intersected by the Cacapon River. Capital, Berkeley Springs. Pop. in 1890, 6744; in 1900, 7294.

Morgan, a post-town, capital of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Ichawaynochaway Creek, about 22 miles SE. of Cuthbert. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Morgan, a post-township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 693.

Morgan, a post-station of Chase co., Kan.

Morgan, a banking post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., on the South Licking River, 48 miles S. by E. of Cincinnati.

Morgan, a post-village of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Morgan, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles SE. of Redwood Falls. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Morgan, a post-station of Laclede co., Mo.

Morgan, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Carnegie. Pop. about 200.

Morgan, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 978.

Morgan, a banking post-village of Bosque co., Tex., on the Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 7 miles NE. of Meridian. It is in a cotton and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 766.

Morgan, a city, capital of Morgan co., Utah, on the Union Pacific R., 25 miles SE. of Ogden. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Morgan, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Morgan township (town), on Seymour Lake, about 11 miles E. of Newport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 510; of the village, 150.

Morgan, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 100.

Morgan Center, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt. The banking point is Derbyline. Pop. about 350.

Morgan City, a banking city of St. Mary parish, La., on the E. bank of the navigable Atchafalaya Bayou, 20 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico and on the Southern Pacific R., 75 miles WSW. of New Orleans. It has sugar, fish, and oyster interests. Its harbor admits vessels drawing 15 feet of water. There is steamship communication with Galveston. Pop. in 1900, 2332.

Morganfield, a banking city, capital of Union co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles WSW. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 2046. It is in a wheat, corn, and tobacco region.

Mor'ganhill', a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., in a fruit and grain region, 20 miles SE. of San José, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Morganhill, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Asheville.

Morgan Mill, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. The banking point is Stephenville. Pop. about 140.

Morgan, Mount, in Queensland, 28 miles SSW. of Rockhampton. Elevation, 4500 feet.

Morgan Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles S. of Chicago. The banking point is Chicago or Blue Island. Pop. in 1900, 2329.

Morgans Glade, a post-station of Preston co., W.Va.

Morgans Mills, a post-station of Union co., N.C.

Morganspring, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., 10 miles N. of Marion. Pop. 90.

Morgansville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, about 30 miles S. of Zanesville.

Morgansville, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 60 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Morganton, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga., near the Oconee, 6 miles E. of Blue Ridge. Pop. 170.

Morganton, a banking post-town, capital of Burke co., N.C., on the Catawba River and on the Southern R., 64 miles NW. of Charlotte. It has cotton- and flouring-mills, a tannery, etc., and contains the state hospital for the insane and the state school for the deaf and dumb. Pop. in 1900, 1938.

Morganton, or **Morgantown,** a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River, about 32 miles SSW. of Knoxville. Pop. 80.

Morgantown, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 35 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 600.

Morgantown, a banking post-town, capital of Butler co., Ky., on the Green River, about 24 miles NW. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Morgantown, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, 19 miles SW. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200.

Morgantown, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Reading. Pop. about 750.

Morgantown, a banking post-town, capital of Monongalia co., W.Va., on the Monongahela River, about 60 miles (direct) S. of Pittsburg, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has large glass-works, woollen-factories, manufactures of furniture, cigars, etc., and is the seat of the West Virginia University, organized in 1868, and now attended by about 700 students. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 1895.

Morgan Valley, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Wabash R. The banking point is Swan. Pop. about 200.

Morganville, a post-station of Lowndes co., Ala., 17 miles SSW. of Montgomery.

Morganville, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Ga., 12 miles SW. of Chattanooga.

Morganville, a banking city of Clay co., Kan., 10 miles NW. of Clay Center, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Union Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Morganville, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central of New Jersey R., 9 miles N. of Freehold. Pop. about 400.

Morganville, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., about 25 miles WSW. of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Morganza, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. The banking point is New Roads.

Morganza, a post-station of St. Mary co., Md., about 44 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Morganza, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 20 miles SW. of Pittsburg.

Morgarten, mȯr′gaR‘tĕn, a mountain of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cantons of Schwyz and Zug, 5 miles N. of Schwyz. Here, on Nov. 15, 1315, the Swiss gained a great victory over the Austrians.

Morges, moRzh (Ger. *Morsee,* moR′zā‘), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. by S. of Lausanne. It has an old château, now used as an arsenal, and near by is the château of Vufflens. Pop. in 1900, 4438.

Morgex, a village of Piedmont, Italy, 4 miles SE. of Courmayeur. Elevation, 3017 feet.

Morgnec, a post-village of Kent co., Md. The banking point is Chestertown. Pop. 100.

Mori, mo′ree, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, about 2 miles from Roveredo, on the Adige. Near by evidences may still be seen of a prodigious landslide which took place in the ninth century. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4553.

Mori′ah, a post-village in Moriah township (town), Essex co., N.Y., about 37 miles N. of Whitehall and 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain, which forms the eastern boundary of the town. It has rich mines of magnetic iron-ore and several furnaces. It contains Port Henry. Pop. of the town (which includes Port Henry village) in 1900, 4447; of the village, about 400.

Moriah Center, a post-village in Moriah township (town), Essex co., N.Y., near the Adirondack Mountains, 3 miles from Port Henry. Pop. about 400.

Moriah, Mount, N.H., a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co. Altitude, 4065 feet.

Morich′es, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., Long Island, N.Y., on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, about 14 miles SW. of Riverhead. Pop. about 250.

Moringen, mo′ring-ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 35 miles SSW. of Hildesheim. Pop. about 2500.

Morinville, a post-village of Alberta, Canada. The banking point is Edmonton, 21 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 396.

Morioka, mo-re-o′kȧ, a town of Japan, capital of Iwate prefecture, about 85 miles by rail S. by E. of Aomori. Pop. in 1899, 32,989. It has manufactures of cotton textiles, silks, etc.

Moritolium, the Latin name of MORTAIN.

Moritzberg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, adjoining Hildesheim. Near by on an eminence is a church in the form of a basilica, dating from the eleventh century. Pop. in 1900, 4175.

Morkowitz, moR′ko-ŵits‘, a small town of Moravia, 12 miles from Wischau.

Morlaas, moR‘lȧs′, a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles NE. of Pau.

Morlacca (moR-lȧk′kȧ), **Strait of,** in the Adriatic, a long, narrow channel which separates the islands of Veglia, Arbe, and Pago from Croatia. It takes its name from the Morlaks, the Slavic-speaking people of these regions.

Morlaix, moR‘lȧ′ (L. *Morlæum*), a seaport of France, on the N. coast of Brittany, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Finistère, 33 miles ENE. of Brest. The harbor is the estuary of two small rivers. This estuary is crossed by a fine railway viaduct. The principal buildings are the church of St. Mélaine, the church of St. Mathieu, and the Hôtel de Ville. There are many quaint mediæval houses. The town possesses a school of hydrography. There are manufactures of tobacco and paper and an active coastwise trade is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 13,950 (commune, 16,086).

Morland, a banking post-village of Graham co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R.

Morlanwelz, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles E. of Mons. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7809.

Morley, a municipal borough of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, 4 miles SSW. of Leeds. It has woollen-mills, manufactures of machinery, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 23,638.

Morley, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Olin. Pop. 125.

Morley, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the South Branch of the Muskegon River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 41 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Morley, a banking post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System, 28 miles W. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Morley, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, about 15 miles E. by S. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 300.

Morley, a post-station of Langlade co., Wis.

Mormanno, moR-mȧn′no, a town of Italy, in Cosenza, 13 miles NW. of Castrovillari. Pop. about 4500.

Mormoiron, moR‘mwȧ‘rôN′ (L. *Marmurio*), a small town of France, in Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 7 miles E. of Carpentras.

Mormongrove, a post-station of Grayson co., Tex.

Mormon River, Idaho, rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the East Fork of the Salmon River.

Mormugão, moR-moo-gŏN′, the principal part of the territory of Goa, Portuguese India.

Mornant, moR‘nôN′, a town of France, in Rhône, 12 miles SW. of Lyons. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Morne, a name used in many of the Lesser Antilles to designate mountain, and occurring in combination, as Morne Diablotin, on the island of Dominica. See DIABLOTIN, etc.

Morne-à-l'Eau, morn ȧ lō, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, West Indies, near the centre of the island of Grande-Terre, a few miles from Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. (commune) about 6500.

Morne-Garou, morn gȧ‘roo′, St. Vincent. See SOUFRIÈRE.

Morne-Rouge (*i.e.,* "red mountain"), a village and commune of the island of Martinique, situated on a spur of about 1400 feet elevation, 5 miles northeastward of

Saint-Pierre, of which city it was a summer-resort. It was almost completely annihilated by the eruption of Pelée in the evening of Aug. 30, 1902. The loss of life is estimated at from 1000 to 1600.

Mornese, mor-nā'zā, a village of Italy, in Alessandria, 5 miles from Novi.

Mornex, a village and resort of Haute-Savoie, France, on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, connected by steam and electric tramway with Geneva, Switzerland. Altitude, 2230 feet.

Mornico, mor'ne-ko, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo.

Morningglory, a post-station of Nicholas co., Ky.

Morningside, a southern suburb of Edinburgh.

Morning Sun, a banking post-town of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 23 miles N. by W. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 948.

Morning Sun, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 40 miles NNW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 140.

Mornington, a suburban municipality of Dunedin, New Zealand. Pop. (borough) about 4000.

Mornington, a watering-place of Victoria, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay, 39 miles S. of Melbourne. Pop. 920.

Mornington Island, the largest of the Wellesley Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, in lat. 16° 20′ S.

Morningview, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky.

Morningview, a post-station of Belmont co., Ohio, 6 miles NW. of Martinsville.

Moro, a small river of Arkansas, enters the Washita at the SW. extremity of Bradley co.

Moro, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., about 85 miles E. of Little Rock. Pop. 75.

Moro, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 28 miles NNE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 100.

Moro, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., about 28 miles W. of Houlton. Pop. about 300.

Moro, a banking post-town, capital of Sherman co., Oregon, 23 miles (direct) ESE. of The Dalles, on the Columbia Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Moro, a coal-mining village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Rockwood. Pop. about 400.

Morobay, a post-village of Bradley co., Ark., on the Moro River, at its entrance into the Washita River, about 40 miles SE. of Camden.

Morocco (Arab. *Magreb el-Aksa*, mā-greb' ĕl ăk'sā, —*i.e.*, "The Extreme West"), a sultanate or empire in the NW. part of Africa, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by Algeria, and S. by the Sahara (or Great) Desert. Most of its area within defined limits is included between the parallels of 28° and 36° N. latitude and the meridians of 1° and 11° W. longitude. The Saharan frontier is still largely unsettled. The area is roughly placed at about 200,000 sq. m. The country is traversed diagonally from NE. to SW., throughout its whole extent, by the chains of the Atlas Mountains, on the NW. side of which lie the old kingdoms of Fez and Morocco and on the opposite side the territories or minor kingdoms of Tafilelt, Draa, El-Harish, Adrar, Gezulah, Sus el-Adna, and Sus el-Aksa (that is, "the extreme or farthest limit").

Relief of the Land.—Physically considered, Morocco may be divided into four regions. 1. The great range of the Atlas, composed of several more or less parallel chains, which send their ramifications throughout the greater portion of the country, even into the peninsular projection of Tangier, and are in their main divisions conveniently divided into the Southern (or Anti-Atlas), the High Atlas, and the Central Atlas. The loftiest or better-known summits are the Jebel-Miltsin, Tizi-Tamjurt (both SE. of the city of Morocco), Tizi-Likumpt, and Jebel-Ayashin, all of which exceed 11,000 feet in elevation, and two, perhaps, 14,000 ft. 2. Er-Rif, or the northern maritime district, comprising the chains of mountains which rise at no great distance from the Mediterranean Sea ("Outer Atlas"). 3. The wide belt of fertile plain, intermixed with hill and valley, which lies between the two preceding regions and extends from the Mulwiya (Muluya) River to Mogador, a distance of 450 miles. 4. The plains and valleys SE. of the Atlas. These last all terminate in or adjoin the Great Desert. The summits of the Atlas often rise into peaks, but their scenery is characterized rather by rounded heights clothed with luxuriant forests than by rugged and precipitous forms. The higher elevations are covered with snow during many months of the year and they appear to carry signs of ancient glaciation. There are no modern glaciers. See Atlas Mountains.

In the extreme N., near Ceuta, the Jebel-Musa ("Mountain of Musa") faces the rock of Gibraltar with an elevation of about 2700 feet. The two are parts of the same mountain-chain, severed in the comparatively modern period of the formation of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Rivers.—Morocco has the largest rivers in northern Africa W. of Egypt. Those flowing from the N. side of the Atlas have their channels well filled with water; but those flowing from the S. are dry in summer. The Muluya, or Mulwiya, rising in a knot of the Atlas, about lat. 32° 30′ N., flows NE. to the Mediterranean, with a course of some 350 miles. The Sebu descends from Mount Sililgo westward to the Atlantic, in a course of 160 miles. The Um er-Rebiah (or Morbeya), which enters the sea at Azamor, lat. 33° 17′ N., has a course of about 230 miles; and the Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco, has a length of about 190 miles. Of the rivers which discharge their waters into the desert, the Guir (Ghir or Gher), the most easterly, seems to have a course, SSE., occasionally traceable for 300 or 400 miles. The Ziz, which, with its numerous affluents, waters a very fertile and populous country, is spent before it attains half that length. The Draa (or Daraa), rising in the central and most elevated portion of the Atlas, first flows S. for nearly 200 miles, forms a lake called Ed-Debaya, and then, turning W., enters the ocean about lat. 28° 18′ N., after a course estimated to be 700 miles; the lower portion of its bed, however, and the lake, are periodically dry. The bed of the Draa is by many geographers assumed to be the southern boundary of the empire. The coast, being generally low and little broken, offers few good harbors. Of these, Tangier and Mogador are the best; the rest, as El-Araish (or Larache), Salee, Rabat, Mazagan, Azamor, etc., are but open roadsteads, mostly at the mouths of rivers.

Minerals.—Little is as yet known of the mineral resources of the country, but they would appear not to be very important, some rich ores (copper, iron, lead, antimony), however, occurring in the mountains but remaining practically unworked. Amethysts of great size and beauty have been found in the mountains.

Climate, Vegetation, Agriculture, etc.—The climate is generally fine and on the whole salubrious for Europeans. Towards the seaboard the extremes of temperature lie within moderate limits and the general temperature, as at Mogador and Tangier, is kept between 60° in the coldest month and 70°–85° in the hottest month (August). The extremes are much more accentuated in the interior, where the nights are frequently disagreeably cold and the days intensely hot. In the city of Morocco the thermometer has been observed to mark 110°. The rainfall varies considerably according to the region. The flora of Morocco is essentially of the Mediterranean type. The forests of the coast mountains contain, among other species of oak, that which yields cork. In the higher regions of the Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar of Lebanon, and many varieties of oxycedrus and of juniper, yielding fragrant gums. The date-palm and the dwarf-palm form extensive woods E. and S. of the Atlas. In the maritime region grows the *Eleodendron argan*, from the olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil. Among the wild plants of the southern provinces may be mentioned the caper and archil, the latter an important article of commerce.

The agriculture of Morocco is still in a primitive condition, although large crops are frequently produced. The cereal crops are wheat, barley, maize, and durrah (or millet). The last constitutes the chief support of the population, though beans, the esculent arum, and canary-seed are consumed in large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cultivated near the towns for the sake of the fresh grapes and raisins. Most of the fruits of southern Europe and the Canary Islands are to be found here in sufficient abundance. The date is an important resource. A large portion of the population leads a pastoral life. The wealth of the Arab tribes consists chiefly in their herds and flocks. Horses of an excellent breed are numerous, and still more important are the sheep, the wool of which is frequently of the finest possible description.

Animal Life.—The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of the Atlas, where the leopard is also met with. The wild boar inhabits the forests. Gazelles and several species of large antelope enter the country from the desert. More formidable than beasts of prey are the locusts, which come from the desert in countless multitudes, spreading desolation over the fields. The ostrich is found on the S. frontiers, and the ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the best known in commerce.

Industries, Commerce.—The industries of the land are few and are in the main represented by the manufactures of cloth caps, leather, carpets, pots, silk stuffs, ornaments in gold, silver, copper, and brass, and jewelry. Fez makes and exports great quantities of the "fez" cap. The tanners of Mequinez, Fez, and Tafilelt have a high reputation. The Morocco carpets, called by the Moors *Sherbiah* and *Katifah*, and much esteemed in Europe, largely under the name of

Turkey carpets, come in great part from Rabat. The Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers. Morocco has considerable commerce with the East, much of which is carried on by caravan service; it also has an extended caravan trade with the Sudan, across the Sahara, Tibuktu being an important mart for the sale of salt, woollen mantles, sashes, daggers, tobacco, looking-glasses, etc., for which ivory, horns, incense, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, gums, indigo, cardamom, malaghetta pepper, and other articles are received in exchange.

The population of Morocco is variously estimated, the data presenting wide discrepancies. According to an estimate made in 1904 by the German statistician Supan, based upon the figures presented in the recent work of the Marquis de Segonzac, it would be in the neighborhood of 7,000,000. The inhabitants are divided into several distinct races, the Berbers and Arabs constituting the great bulk of the population. The Berbers, who represent the ancient inhabitants of the country, are divided into Amazirgs and Shelluhs, the latter of whom, inhabiting the high plains of the Atlas, devote themselves to agriculture. The Arabs, who, together with the Moors, probably constitute about one-half of the total population, form the bulk of the rural inhabitants in the plains. In the towns along the coast are found the Moors. The Moors are a mixed race representing an admixture of the blood of the Arabs, who conquered the country 1200 years ago, with that of the Hamitic Berbers and other ancient inhabitants, descendants in part of the Mauri (whence the name Moors). They speak an Arabic dialect and are Mohammedans. There are many negroes. A considerable number of Jews are to be found in all the commercial towns. The Europeans number about 4000–5000. The education given at the schools in the chief towns and completed at the university of Fez does not go beyond the theology of the Koran.

The sovereign or sultan of Morocco, styled by Europeans emperor, bears the title of Emir el-Mumenin, or "Lord of the true Believers." His power is absolute. He has a cabinet, or council of state, at the head of which is a grand vizier. He is the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the state. The law is administered according to the teachings of the Koran. There are two cities which are the Sultan's residence,—Fez (which is the chief capital) and Morocco. These are both situated in the interior. Another large inland city is Mequinez. The most important maritime town is Tangier. Other busy seaports are Casablanca (Dar-el-Beida), Mazagan, El-Araish, Rabat, Saffi, Mogador, and Tetuan.

History.—Morocco corresponds nearly to the Mauretania Tingitana of the Romans, peopled by the Mauri (or Maurusii). The Roman dominion lasted from the first century B.C. until the early part of the fifth century A.D., when it was extinguished by the Vandals, whose African kingdom, after an existence of a hundred years, was overthrown by the Byzantines. At the beginning of the eighth century the Saracens (Arabs) had made themselves masters of the whole of northern Africa, whence, in 711, they crossed over into Spain, which they conquered. Among the dynasties that arose in what is now Morocco in the course of the Middle Ages were the Edrisides, the Almorawides (who founded the city of Morocco in the second half of the eleventh century and established their sway over Mohammedan Spain), the Almohades (who, in the twelfth century, supplanted the Almorawides in Morocco and Spain), and the Merinides. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Morocco was a great seat of Mohammedan learning. The expulsion of the Jews from Spain, and later of the Moriscos, added a large and intelligent element to the population of Morocco. From the middle of the sixteenth century the chief power was in the hands of the Sherifs of Tafilelt, under whom the dominions of Morocco were extended eastward and southward. In the second half of the seventeenth century a side branch of the Sherifs came into possession of the throne. This dynasty has continued to rule until the present day.

Morocco (Arab. *Marakesh'*), one of the capitals of the sultanate or empire of Morocco, situated on an elevated plain on the NW. slope of the Atlas Mountains, about 90 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 4 miles from the left bank of the river Tensift, which is crossed by an old stone bridge of over 30 arches. Morocco, as approached from a distance, in its environment of palm-groves and smiling gardens, presents an attractive aspect, but seen from within it has to a great extent the appearance of a city in ruins. It is surrounded by a lofty dilapidated wall, with towers at frequent intervals and with a number of huge gates. Much of the enclosed area consists of gardens and open spaces. The streets are narrow and crooked and lined with mean, low houses. The most prominent object is a lofty tower of the Kutubia mosque. The imperial residence embraces a vast area, consisting of an agglomeration of houses, mosques, gardens, lanes, and open places. Near it is the Jewish quarter (El-Millah), which is surrounded by a wall. The population of Morocco is estimated at about 50,000. About one-seventh of this number are Jews, who carry on most of the trade of the place. In former times the town was industrially important through its manufactures of morocco leather. Morocco was founded in the second half of the eleventh century by the sect of the Almorawides and rose to be one of the most populous cities of Islam, famous as a seat of learning. Centuries of decline have left nothing of its former splendor.

Morocco, a banking post-town of Newton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 52 miles NNW. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 920.

Moroleón, a pueblo of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, 32 miles N. by W. of Morelia. Pop. in 1900, 6085.

Morón, mo-rōn', or **Morón de la Frontera,** mo-rōn' dā lā fron-tā'rā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles ESE. of Seville, with which it is connected by rail. It is on the Guadaira River, at the foot of the Sierra Morón, in a region rich in cattle and olive groves. On the hill E. of the town are the ruins of an old castle, a great Moorish stronghold, blown up by the troops of Napoleon. Chalk is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 14,459.

Morón, mo-rōn', a seaport of Puerto Príncipe province, Cuba, near the Cimarrones River, about 5 miles from the N. coast and 77 miles by highway NW. by W. of Puerto Príncipe. It is commercially important and exports tobacco, sugar, cedar, mahogany, and ebony. It has barracks, casino, telephone-, telegraph- and post-offices, etc. Pop. in 1899, 2084.

Mórong, capital of Rizal province, Luzon, is on the Ensenada de Mórong, a large gulf in the N. of Laguna de Bay, and 18 miles (direct) E. by S. of Manila. It has a telegraph-station. Pop. 9430.

Moroni, mo-ro'nee, a city of Sanpete co., Utah, is in a fertile valley, on the San Pete River and on the San Pete Valley R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1900, 1224.

Moro River, Ark., rises in Dallas co. and enters the Washita River. It is about 90 miles long.

Moros, a people. See PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Moros, mo'roce, a village of Spain, in Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa.

Morotai, mo-ro-tī', written also **Morty,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the NE. extremity of Gilolo. Lat. 2° N.; lon. 128° 30' E. Length, 60 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Chief product, sago. The STRAIT OF MOROTAI, between it and Gilolo, is 30 miles across.

Morotai, or **Marotoi,** Hawaiian Islands. See MOLOKAI.

Morotto, Moruttu, or **Moratuwa,** a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 10 miles S. of Colombo.

Morovis, mo-ro-veece', a town of Porto Rico, 22 miles (direct) ESE. of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899, 1064.

Morozzo, mo-rot'so, a small town of Italy, 8 miles ENE. of Cuneo, on an affluent of the Tanaro.

Morpeth, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Northumberland, 14 miles N. by W. of Newcastle. It has remains of a castle and a mediæval gate-way, a fine parish church, a grammar-school, dating from the sixteenth century, and a town-hall built by Sir John Vanbrugh. There are iron-foundries, collieries, and quarries, and manufactures of flannels. Pop. of the municipal borough (which is but a small part of the parliamentary borough) in 1901, 6158.

Morpeth, a town and river-port of New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River, 78 miles NE. of Sydney. Pop. about 1200.

Morpeth, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, near Lake Erie, 15 miles SSE. of Thamesville.

Morra Irpino, mor'rā eer-pee'no, a small town of Italy, province of Avellino, 3 miles ENE. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi.

Morral, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 8 miles NNW. of Marion. Pop. about 150.

Morra, La, a small town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 7 miles SW. of Alba, on the Tanaro.

Morrall, or **Morrell,** a post-village of Ashley co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Morrall, a hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., about 20 miles NE. of Altoona. Here is a large lime-kiln.

Morrellgunge, or **Morrelganj,** mor'rel-gŭnj', a town and port of Bengal, district of Jessore, 100 miles E. of Calcutta, among the Sunderbunds, 45 miles from the sea.

Morrellton, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. The banking point is Sullivan. Pop. 125.

Morrice, mor'ris, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles SSW. of Corunna. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Morrill, a banking post-city of Brown co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 11 miles NW. of Hiawatha. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Morrill, a post-station of Jackson co., Ky.

Morrill, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me., 7 miles W. of Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Morrill, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Rusk. Pop. 200.

Morrillton, a banking city, capital of Conway co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 50 miles NW. of Little Rock. It has cotton-gins, oil-mills, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton, live-stock, and produce. Pop. in 1900, 1707.

Morris, a county in the east-central part of Kansas, has an area of 676 sq. m. It is drained by the Neosho River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Kansas River. Capital, Council Grove. Pop. in 1890, 11,381; in 1900, 11,967.

Morris, a county in the N. part of New Jersey, has an area of 475 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Pequannock River, on the SE. and E. by the Passaic River, and on the NW. by the Musconetcong. It is also drained by the sources of the Raritan and by the Rockaway River. The county has iron-mines. Capital, Morristown. Pop. in 1890, 54,101; in 1900, 65,156.

Morris, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 278 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and also drained by Big Cypress and White Oak bayous. Capital, Daingerfield. Pop. in 1890, 6580; in 1900, 8220.

Morris, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 19 miles N. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Morris, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., about 30 miles W. by S. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 535. Morris station is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R.

Morris, a banking city, the capital of Grundy co., Ill., on the N. bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 61 miles SW. of Chicago. It has various mills, tile-works, and manufactures of hardware and paper car-wheels. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 4273.

Morris, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 51 miles WNW. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. about 400.

Morris, a banking post-village, capital of Stevens co., Minn., near the Pomme de Terre River and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 25 miles NNW. of Benson. Pop. in 1900, 1934. It has large elevators, lumber-yards, etc.

Morris, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2571.

Morris, a banking post-village in Morris township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on Butternut Creek, about 40 miles S. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 553; of the town, 1689.

Morris, a post-station of Seneca co., Ohio.

Morris, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4460.

Morris, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1427.

Morris, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Morris, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Erie R., 32 miles NNW. of Williamsport. Pop. about 200; of the township in 1900, 1811.

Morris, a township of Washington co., Pa., has beds of coal. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Morris, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking point is Wittenberg. Pop. 100.

Morris, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1901, 465.

Morrisania, mor'ris-ā'ne-a, a former village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Harlem River, about 10 miles NNE. of the New York city-hall. It was annexed to the city of New York in 1873.

Morris Branch, a post-village of Gillespie co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Morrisburg, a port of entry of Dundas co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence River, at the foot of the Rivière (Rapide) du Plat Canal, 92 miles SW. of Montreal (and opposite Waddington, N.Y.), on the Grand Trunk R. It has water-power, saw-, grist- and other mills, etc., and a large export trade in farm produce. Pop. in 1901, 1693.

Morris Church, a post-station of Campbell co., Va.

Morris Crossroads, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., about 56 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Morrisdale, or **Morrisdale Mines,** a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 36 miles NNE. of Altoona, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has mines of coal. Pop. about 500.

Morrisgap, a post-station of Roane co., Tenn.

Morris Island, S.C., is on the S. side of the entrance of Charleston harbor and borders on the Atlantic Ocean.

Morris Jesup, Cape, a promontory of the United States Coast (N. of Greenland), the most northerly point of land known. Lat. 83° 39′ N., lon. (about), 33° 20′ W. Named by Peary.

Morrison, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 1126 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River, is partly bounded on the N. by the Crow Wing River, and also drained by the Platte and Swan rivers. Capital, Little Falls. Pop. in 1890, 13,325; in 1900, 22,891.

Morrison, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 16 miles SW. of Denver. Pop. about 250.

Morrison, a post-village of Bryan co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Morrison, a banking city, capital of Whiteside co., Ill., on Rock Creek and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 124 miles W. of Chicago. It has manufactures of carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2308.

Morrison, a post-town of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 5 miles E. of Grundy Center. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Morrison, a banking post-town of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 92 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Morrison, a post-village of Warren co., Tenn., 10 miles SW. of McMinnville. Pop. 75.

Morrison, a post-village of Warwick co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Newport News. Pop. 125.

Morrison, a post-village in Morrison township (town), Brown co., Wis., about 14 miles S. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1493; of the village, 100.

Morrison Bluff, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 60 miles E. of Fort Smith. Pop. 100.

Morrison, Mount, a lofty mountain of the island of Formosa, the culminating point of the Japanese empire. Altitude, 13,595 feet. It is non-volcanic; was ascended in 1896 by Saito and Honda. The official name is Niitaka-Yama.

Morrisonville, a banking post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 40 miles SW. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 934.

Morrisonville, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, 5 miles W. of Plattsburg. It has a woollen-mill, machine-shop, etc. Pop. about 300.

Morrisonville, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va.

Morrisonville, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 16 miles N. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Morris Plains, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 2½ miles N. of Morristown. It has paper- and grist-mills. Here is located the state lunatic asylum, one of the grandest institutions of the kind in the country. Pop. about 2200.

Morris Run, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 32 miles N. of Williamsport, on the Erie R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 2200.

Morris Station, a post-village of Quitman co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 10 miles W. of Cuthbert. Pop. 70.

Morriston, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 200.

Morriston, a post-village of Perry co., Miss. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. 100.

Morriston, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 10 miles SE. of Guelph. Pop. 300.

Morristown, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Morristown, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., about 20 miles ESE. of Davenport, Iowa.

Morristown, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 25 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Morristown, a banking post-village of Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River, 10 miles WSW. of Faribault, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Morristown, a post-town and the capital of Morris co., N.J., on the Whippany River and on the Lackawanna and other railroads, 30 miles W. by N. of New York. It is situated on a table-land, about 400 feet above tide-water,

surrounded by picturesque ranges of hills. Near the centre of the town is a steep eminence, the site of Fort Nonsense, constructed by Washington. It has many handsome residences of New York business men, a fine public square or park, on which stands a Soldiers' Monument, and a large public library, occupying a beautiful edifice. The purity of the air and the attractive scenery render this place a favorite summer- and health-resort. Morristown has manufactures of carriages, straw-board, etc. It possesses historical interest as having been twice the head-quarters of the American army during the Revolutionary War (1777, 1779–80). The house occupied by General Washington is still standing. It has been purchased by the State Historical Society and contains an interesting collection of relics. A short distance from Morristown, at Morris Plains, is the state lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1900, 11,267.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 11 miles SW. of Ogdensburg. It is opposite to Brockville, Canada. Pop. in 1900, 466; of the town, 1798.

Morristown, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 22 miles W. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Morristown, a banking post-town, capital of Hamblen co., Tenn., is on the left or S. bank of the Holston River and on the Southern and the Knoxville and Bristol Rs., 42 miles NE. of Knoxville. It has stove- and machine-works, carriage- and tobacco-factories, etc. It is the seat of Morristown Normal College. Pop. in 1900, 2973.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township (town), Lamoille co., Vt., about 22 miles N. of Montpelier. The town is drained by the Lamoille River, and contains also a larger village named Morrisville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2583; of the village, 150.

Morrisville, a banking post-village of Polk co., Mo., 22 miles N. of Springfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 300.

Morrisville, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co., N.Y., 30 miles ESE. of Syracuse, on the New York, Ontario and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Morrisville, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Southern R., 12 miles WNW. of Raleigh. Pop. about 100.

Morrisville, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 44 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Morrisville, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, N.J., 30 miles above Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Robert Morris and the French Marshal Moreau resided here for several years. It has manufactories of automobiles, carriages, vulcanized rubber, tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1371.

Morrisville, a banking post-village in Morristown township (town), Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., about 22 miles N. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of granite, fibre-board, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1262.

Morrisville, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., about 80 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

Morro, a post-hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles NW. of San Luis Obispo.

Morro-Grande, mor'ro grân'dà, a mountain-range of Brazil, forms part of the boundary between the states of Goyaz and Minas Geraes.

Morro-Grande, a village of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 15 miles SE. of Cahete.

Morrone, mor-ro'nà, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 8 miles SW. of Larino. Pop. about 3500.

Morrope, mor'ro-pà', a town of the department of Lambayeque, Peru, 125 miles NW. of Trujillo.

Morropón, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles E. of the town of Piura.

Morrosenian, a post-station of Robeson co., N.C.

Morrosquillo, mor-ros-keel'yo, a gulf of the republic of Colombia, NE. of the Gulf of Darien.

Morrow, a county in the north-central part of Ohio, has an area of 395 sq. m. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. Capital, Mount Gilead. Pop. in 1890, 18,120; in 1900, 17,879.

Morrow, a northern county of Oregon. Area, 2021 sq. m. It is drained by the Willow and Butter creeks. The Blue Mountains, in the S. part, contain gold and timber. Capital, Heppner. Pop. in 1900, 4151.

Morrow, a post-village of Clayton co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. 175.

Morrow, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Morrow, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La. The banking point is Bunkie. Pop. 125.

Morrow, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Rs., 9 miles SE. of Lebanon. It has brewing- and packing-industries. Pop. in 1900, 869.

Morrowville, a post-station of Dallas co., Ala.

Morrowville, a banking post-village of Washington co., Kan. Pop. 100.

Mors, mors, or **Morsö,** mors'ö, an island of Denmark, Jutland, in the Lym-Fjord. Length, 23 miles. Principal town, Nykjöbing, on its E. shore.

Mörs (Fr. *Meurs*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NNE. of Düsseldorf. It has an old castle, which has undergone a modern restoration. Pop. in 1900, 6240.

Mörsch, mörsh, a village of Baden, NW. of Ettlingen.

Morschach, mor'shȧk, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, a short distance from Brunnen. Elevation, 2120 feet.

Morse, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 22 miles SSE. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 100.

Morse, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan. Pop. 55.

Morse, a post-village of Acadia parish, La. Pop. 60.

Morsebluff, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Mo., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Morse Mill, a post-station of Jefferson co., Mo., about 50 miles S. of St. Louis.

Morshansk, mor-shânsk', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles NNE. of Tambov, on the Tsna. The making of tallow and soap and distilling are actively carried on and there is a large trade. Pop. in 1897, 27,756.

Morsö, an island of Denmark. See Mors.

Mortagne, mor'tȧñ', a small town of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes.

Mortagne, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Orne, 25 miles E. of Alençon. It stands on a steep hill and has a fine Gothic church whose lofty tower fell in 1890. There are manufactures of textiles, gloves, etc. Pop. about 4000.

Mortagne, a town of France, in Vendée, on the Sèvre, 31 miles NE. of La Roche-sur-Yon, with mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Mortagne-sur-Gironde, mor'tȧñ' sür zhee'rònd', a small town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Saintes.

Mortain, mor'tȧn' (L. *Moritolium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Manche, 34 miles SSW. of Saint-Lô. Pop. about 2000.

Mortara, mor-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, on the Arbogna, 25 miles NNE. of Alessandria. It has a church with paintings. Pop. in 1901, about 5000 (commune, 8631).

Morteau, mor'tō', a town of France, in Doubs, 16 miles NE. of Pontarlier. Pop. about 2000.

Mortefontaine, mort'fôn'n'tàn', a village of France, in Oise, arrondissement of Senlis. Here the treaty of peace between France and the United States was signed in 1800.

Morter, mor-tair', an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, 28 miles SE. of Zara. It is 6 miles long and 2 miles broad. On it is a village of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Colentum. Pop. in 1890, 5504.

Morteratsch Glacier, in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, 3 miles to the S. of Upper Pontresina.

Morteratsch, Piz, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, about 6 miles S. by E. of Pontresina. Height, 12,315 feet.

Mortes, Rio das, a river of Brazil, in Matto Grosso, is a tributary of the Araguay.

Mortier, mor'te-à', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles NE. of Liège. Pop. about 2000.

Mortier, Malay Archipelago. See Motir.

Mortimer, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. and the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Findlay. Pop. 150.

Mortlach, mort'lȧk, a parish of Scotland, co. and 29 miles WSW. of Banff. There was formerly a bishop of Mortlach.

Mortlake, a parish of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, 8 miles WSW. of London. In the seventeenth century the place was noted for its manufactures of tapestry. The Cambridge-Oxford boat-races are rowed between Putney and Mortlake.

Mortlock Islands, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon Islands. Lat. about 4° 55′ S.; lon. 157° E. There is another group of this name in Micronesia, about lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 153° E.

Morton, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles from Gainsborough.

Morton, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 729 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and several of its affluents. Capital, Richfield. Pop. in 1890, 724; in 1900, 304.

Morton, a county in the SW. part of North Dakota. Area, 4740 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and watered by the Cannonball and Heart rivers. Capital, Mandan. Pop. in 1890, 4728; in 1900, 8069.

Morton, Cook co., Ill. See MORTON GROVE.

Morton, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 12 miles ENE. of Pekin. It has potteries and tile-works. Pop. in 1900, 894.

Morton, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., about 36 miles NE. of Terre Haute.

Morton, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 4 miles E. of Beaver Falls. It has granite-quarries, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 789.

Morton, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 34 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. about 200.

Morton, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 50 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. Pop. 100.

Morton, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Brockport or Holley. Pop. 120.

Morton, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Morton, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 9 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 889.

Morton, or **White Fish Falls,** a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 29 miles NE. of Kingston. Pop. 250.

Morton, Cape, a headland of Petermann Peninsula, northwestern Greenland. Lat. about 81° 8′ N.

Morton Corners, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., about 27 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 150.

Mortongrove, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis R., 12 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Morton Grove, a post-office of Morgan co., W.Va.

Mortonpark, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 400.

Mortons Gap, a post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 miles S. of Madisonville. Rich coal-mines are worked here. Pop. in 1900, 885.

Morton's Harbor, a fishing village of Newfoundland, 3 miles from Twillingate.

Mortons Store, a post-station of Alamance co., N.C.

Mortonsville, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., 16 miles WSW. of Lexington. Pop. 200.

Mortonville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles SE. of Coatesville. Pop. 175.

Mortrée, mor'trā′, a commune of France, in Orne, 14 miles N. of Alençon.

Morumbidgee, Australia. See MURRUMBIDGEE.

Moruya, a seaport of New South Wales, at the mouth of Moruya River, 170 miles SSW. of Sydney, in lat. 35° 55′ S. The port is open to the NE. Silver, gold, quicksilver, and lead are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

Morvan, mor'vôN′, an old division of France, in Nivernais and Burgundy, now partitioned among the departments of Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire. It is covered with mountains, the Montagnes du Morvan, which rise to an elevation of about 3000 feet and are clad with forests of beech and chestnut.

Morven, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles N. by W. of Ballater. Elevation, 2880 feet.

Morven, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 10 miles N. of Helmdale. Elevation, 2313 feet.

Morven, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga., 13 miles N. of Quitman.

Morven, a post-town of Anson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wadesboro. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Morven, a post-village of Amelia co., Va., about 45 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

Morvi, mor'vee′, a small native state of British India, in the Kathiawar peninsula. The little town of Morvi is 125 miles W. by S. of Ahmedabad.

Morvin, a post-station of Clarke co., Ala.

Morwenstow, or **Moorwinstow,** a parish of England, in Cornwall, 17 miles from Bideford.

Morwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. 100.

Morzhovoi, Alaska, a native village at the western end of Alaska peninsula.

Mosa, the ancient name of the MEUSE.

Mosbach, mos'bȧĸ, a town of Baden, on the Elz, 32 miles ESE. of Mannheim. It has remains of its mediæval walls, an interesting old church, an ancient castle, and a sixteenth-century town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 3687.

Mosca, a post-village of Costilla co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 15 miles N. of Alamosa. It has flouring-mills. Pop. about 300.

Moscha, the ancient name of MUSCAT.

Moschin, mo-sheen′, a town of Prussia, in Posen, circle of Schrimm. Pop. about 1750.

Moschop'olis (Turk. *Muskopolye*), a decayed town of eastern Albania, a few miles S. of Lake Malik (through which the river Devol flows). In the eighteenth century it was a seat of Greek literary activity.

Mosciana, mo-shȧ'nȧ, a small town of Italy, province and 10 miles ENE. of Teramo.

Mosciska, mosh-tsees'kȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 16 miles E. of Przemysl. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4675.

Moscow, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50′ and 56° 40′ N. and lon. 34° 50′ and 38° 50′ E., enclosed by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Ryazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. Area, 12,875 sq. m. Its surface is a plain. It belongs to the basin of the Volga, which flows for a short distance on its northern border. The Oka, an affluent of the Volga, flows along the southern border, and drains a great part of the government through its affluents, the Moskva and Klyasma. About two-fifths of the surface is covered with forests. Coal is mined in considerable quantities. Moscow takes the lead among the governments of Russia in manufactures, the textile industry having grown to vast proportions. Pop. in 1897, 2,433,356. Capital, Moscow.

Moscow, mos'kō (Russ. *Moskva*, mosk-vȧ′; L. *Mosqua*; Fr. *Moscou*, mos'koo′; Ger. *Moskau*, mos'kow), a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow and formerly of the Russian empire, situated on the Moskva, 400 miles SE. of St. Petersburg. Lat. of observatory, 55° 45′ 19″ N.; lon. 37° 34′ 18″ E. Although superseded 200 years ago by St. Petersburg as the political centre of Russia, Moscow has remained in a way the focus of the Russian people, venerated as the great centre about which the most sacred traditions of the nation cluster and as the coronation city of the czars. It is here that the national life of Russia may be said to pulsate (the popular saying being that St. Petersburg is the brain and Moscow the heart of Russia), while commercially and industrially Moscow is the leading city in the empire. In population it is not greatly inferior to St. Petersburg. Moscow with its hundreds of churches, whose cupolas and walls are resplendent with gold and varied hues, with its venerable monasteries, encircled with walls and towers, and with its stately modern edifices, contrasting with the diminutive dwellings of its humbler classes, presents a strikingly picturesque appearance. The city is built on and between several eminences. The Moskva pursues a tortuous course through it and is joined near the centre of the city by a little stream called the Yauza. The nucleus about which Moscow has grown up is the famous Kremlin, the holy place of the Russians, which rises like a citadel in the middle of the city on the left bank of the Moskva. Adjoining the Kremlin on the E. is the Kitai-Gorod (a name commonly rendered by "Chinese City"), the main business quarter, closely and irregularly built. This constitutes with the Kremlin the inner city, or the "City" (Gorod). The Kitai-Gorod is shut off from the rest of Moscow by an ancient, massive, and lofty whitewashed wall, with numerous towers and turrets, gleaming with bright colors. About the Gorod extends, fan-like, the so-called White City (Biely-Gorod), bounded by a great belt of boulevards. This is the most elegant quarter of Moscow, built in modern style, with fine public buildings, palaces, and handsome shops. Beyond the White City, extending in a broad zone, is the section known as the Earth City (Zemlynoi-Gorod), so called from the enclosing earthen wall of the seventeenth century, on whose site is a belt of boulevards stretching for a distance of about 9 miles, and bearing in part the name of Garden Street (Sadovaya). Beyond the Earth City come the faubourgs, greatly exceeding in area all the rest of Moscow. These outlying sections are mainly the abode of the laboring classes. Here are numerous factories and extensive railway yards. Outside of the business sections and the quarters of the wealthier classes, Moscow consists in great part of dwellings of one or two stories.

The Kremlin, with its lofty encompassing walls and towers, its imposing gateways, and its churches soaring aloft with their clusters of gilded cupolas, presents a spectacle unique among the architectural displays of the world. It occupies a hill rising steeply from the banks of the Moskva to a height of about 125 feet, and is roughly triangular in form. The wall is over a mile in circuit and about

65 ft. high, and is surmounted by 21 towers. There are 5 gateways leading into the sacred precincts. From the Red Square, which is between the Kremlin and the Kitai-Gorod, the gate of the Redeemer and the Nicholas gate, both of them monumental structures, conduct into the Kremlin. The former, which is 200 ft. high, leads to the Square of the Czars. To the NW. of this is a great group of structures, consisting of the convent of the Ascension, the Little Palace, and the Tchudov monastery (Monks' monastery), called the Monastery of Wonders, formerly the residence of the metropolitan of Moscow. In the convent of the Ascension (a convent for women) is a cathedral with 5 gilded cupolas, the burial-place of many Russian princesses. At the SW. end of the Square of the Czars towers the remarkable Ivan the Great belfry, about 300 ft. high, containing about 30 bells, the largest of which is supposed to weigh 70 tons. In this huge bell-tower is the treasury of the patriarchs of Moscow. At the foot of the belfry, on a granite pedestal, stands the famous great bell of Moscow (the Bell of the Czars), the largest casting of its kind in the world. It is about 25 ft. high and weighs over 200 tons. It was cast in 1735, and has never been suspended. To the SW. of the Square of the Czars is the Cathedral Square. Here are the cathedrals of the Ascension, of the Assumption, and of the Archangel Michael. The first-named (the Uspensky), standing near the centre of the Kremlin, dates from the fifteenth century and was designed by an Italian architect. This is the coronation church. It has a great dome and cupolas at the corners. The cathedral of the Archangel Michael, likewise designed by an Italian, contains the tombs of the czars down to Peter the Great. The cathedral of the Assumption, which is the baptismal church of the czars, has 9 cupolas and a gilded roof. To the SW. of the Cathedral Square is the mass of buildings constituting the Great Palace, comprising several palaces and churches, and containing magnificent apartments. In one part of it, detached from the main structure, is the treasure-chamber, containing in its various halls an extraordinary collection of regalia of priceless value and products of the gold- and silver-smith's art of different nations, weapons, glass-ware, and miscellaneous curiosities. To the N. of the Great Palace is the building of the Holy Synod, in which are the church of the Twelve Apostles and the library of the synod (formerly the library of the patriarchs), containing rare treasures in Greek and Slavic manuscripts. Adjoining this edifice are the Kremlin barracks, at one corner of which is the great Czar Cannon. The N. end of the Kremlin is occupied by the vast arsenal and the Palace of Justice (formerly the building of the senate).

Adjoining the N. end of the Kremlin is the handsome building of the Historical Museum. Close by is the Kazan cathedral. These two edifices are at the NW. end of the Red Square. At the opposite end is the cathedral of St. Basil, which, with its many cupolas and towers in manifold shapes and hues, is the most striking edifice of Moscow. On the side of the Red Square opposite the Kremlin and extending farther towards the Moskva are vast ranges of buildings, the so-called Commercial Blocks, recently erected, with their great glass-covered arcades. In the Ilyinka, the central thoroughfare of the Kitai-Gorod, lined with wholesale houses, stands the handsome exchange. To the W. of the Kremlin are the Alexander Gardens. A little farther to the W. are the extensive buildings of the university of Moscow, the edifice containing the principal archives of the foreign office, and the Rumiantseff Museum, a fine Renaissance building. Near by is the new Alexander III. Museum of Fine Arts. A short distance to the S., on the bank of the Moskva, stands the splendid modern church of the Redeemer, with its 5 gilded cupolas, the largest having a diameter of about 100 feet. This is the finest of the churches of Moscow.

From the N. apex of the Kremlin extends the Tverskaya Ulitsa (Tver Street) in a NW. direction, with its many beautiful shops. On it is the palace of the governor-general. About ¼ of a mile N. of the Kremlin is the large Theatre Square adorned with a monumental fountain. Here are the imperial Great Theatre, a sumptuous edifice, and the imperial Little Theatre. From the square the Petrovka, a fine and animated business thoroughfare, runs northward. About ¼ of a mile to the E. of the Theatre Square is the Lubyanskaya Square, flanked on the E. side by the building of the Consistory. In the NE. corner of Moscow is the beautiful Sokolniki Park, the principal pleasure-ground of the people of Moscow, with its countless diminutive summer-dwellings. Among the many monastic establishments of Moscow, in addition to those already mentioned, are the historically interesting convent of the Virgins, in the SW. corner of the city; the Donsky monastery, within whose great encompassing walls, painted red, are 7 churches; the Vissoko-Petrovsky monastery, dating from the fourteenth century; and the Simonovsky monastery. The city has a number of fine public monuments, such as the triumphal arch in commemoration of the year 1812, the Pushkin monument, and the monument erected to the memory of the patriots Minin and Pozharski.

At the head of the educational institutions of Moscow is the university, founded in 1755, with about 4500 students. Its library contains 300,000 volumes. Among other institutions are the Polytechnic Institute, the Imperial School of Engineering, the Agricultural Academy, the Imperial Lyceum, the Lazareff Academy of Oriental Languages, and the ecclesiastical academy. Among the public collections are the Rumiantseff Museum, containing a vast library and valuable ethnological collections; the Natural History Museum, with a library of 180,000 volumes; the Historical Museum; the Museum of Art Industries; and the Tretyakoff Gallery, containing the largest collection of the works of modern Russian painters. Moscow is the seat of the Imperial Society of Naturalists and many other learned societies. About 100 newspapers are published in the city. The Imperial Foundling Hospital is the largest institution of its kind in the world.

The manufacturing industries of Moscow are on a vast scale. The textile industry is the most important, cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics being all produced in immense quantities. The manufacture of metallic wares and machinery comes next in importance. Paper, clothing, shoes, and carriages are extensively manufactured, and among other important industries are tanning, the preparation of food products, and the making of wooden articles. The city is one of the leading commercial centres of Europe. It is the principal tea-distributing centre of the continent. The population of Moscow in 1812 was estimated at 250,000; in 1864 it was 364,000; in 1882, 768,000; in 1902, 1,091,739 (inclusive of suburbs, 1,173,427). The average temperature of the month of January is 12°; of July, 66°.

Moscow rose to importance about the close of the thirteenth century. It became the chief seat of sovereignty in Russia in 1328, superseding Vladimir. About two centuries later its sway was extended over the whole of the Russian dominions, the Muscovite realm becoming synonymous with Russia. The most important event in the modern history of Moscow is the entry of Napoleon and his army into the city and its burning by the Russians, Sept., 1812.

Moscow, a banking town, capital of Latah co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s Rs., 95 miles S. by E. of Spokane. It contains the University of Idaho and State Agricultural College, and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2484.

Moscow, a post-station of Union co., Ill.

Moscow, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, 40 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Moscow, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, 28 miles W. of Davenport, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 225.

Moscow, a banking post-village of Hickman co., Ky., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 13 miles S. by E. of Columbus. Pop. about 450.

Moscow, a township (town) of Somerset co., Me., on the left bank of the Kennebec River, 30 miles WNW. of Norridgewock. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Moscow, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., 12 miles N. of Hillsdale, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. about 250.

Moscow, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 745.

Moscow, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 100.

Moscow, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., 9 miles NE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 110.

Moscow, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., about 32 miles SSW. of Rochester and 2 miles W. of the Genesee River. Pop. 350.

Moscow, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 30 miles above Cincinnati. It has a distillery, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Moscow, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 13 miles SE. of Scranton. Pop. about 600.

Moscow, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C.

Moscow, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Wolf River and on the Southern R., 39 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. about 200.

Moscow, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 120 miles N. of Galveston, on the Houston, East and West Texas and the Moscow, Camden and San Angustine Rs. Pop. 290.

Moscow, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt. The banking point is Hyde Park or Waterbury. Pop. about 150.

Moscow, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 12 miles N. of Staunton.

Moscow, a post-hamlet in Moscow township (town), Iowa co., Wis., about 36 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1142.

Moscow, a village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R., 17 miles from Napanee, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Moscow Mills, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Lonaconing. Pop. 200.

Moscow Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 300.

Moscow Mills, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio.

Mosdok, a town of Russia. See MOZDOK.

Mose, mo'så, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor Laut. Lat. 6° 20′ S.; lon. 131° 30′ E.

Mosel, a river of Europe. See MOSELLE.

Mosel, or **Moselle,** mo'zĕl′, a post-township (town and hamlet) of Sheboygan co., Wis., on Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 885.

Moselem, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 13 miles NNE. of Reading. Pop. 175.

Moselem Springs, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Fleetwood station, which is 11½ miles NE. of Reading.

Moseley, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 50.

Moseley Hall, a post-station of Madison co., Fla.

Moselle, mo'zĕl′ (Ger. *Mosel*, mo′zęl; anc. *Mosella*), a river of France and Germany, rises in the SE. part of the department of Vosges, France, passes Remiremont, Épinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-à-Mousson, Metz, and Diedenhofen (Thionville), separates Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia, and, after passing Treves and Kochem, joins the Rhine on the left at Coblenz. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affluents in France are the Meurthe and the Seille on the right and in Germany the Sarre on the right and the Sauer, Kyll, and Salm on the left. Total course, tortuously NNE., 320 miles. The valley of the Moselle is in most part occupied by fertile fields and meadows, presenting quiet and picturesque scenery, while the hill-slopes are terraced into vineyards. The famous Moselle wines come from this region.

Moselle, France. See MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE.

Moselle, a post-village of Jones co., Miss. The banking point is Ellisville. Pop. about 250.

Moselle, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Maramec River and on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 49 miles WSW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Moselle, Wis. See MOSEL.

Moselm, Berks co., Pa. See MOSELEM.

Moses Kill, or **Mosekill,** a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 5 miles S. of Fort Edward. Pop. 150.

Mosgiel, mos-gheel′, a municipal post-town of New Zealand, South Island, 9 miles from Dunedin. Pop. (borough) 1400.

Mosgrove, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Kittaning. Pop. 100.

Moshannon, or **Mushannon,** a post-village of Center co., Pa., on Mushannon Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the New York and Pittsburg Central Rs., 42 miles N. of Altoona. Pop. 200.

Mosheim, mōz′hīm, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Greeneville. Pop. about 500.

Mosheim, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex. The banking point is Meridian or Clifton. Pop. 175.

Mosher, a post-village of Poinsett co., Ark., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Jonesboro. Pop. 125.

Mosherville, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 19 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Mosherville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 33 miles NNW. of Albany.

Mosherville, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 6½ miles from Newport.

Mosier, a post-village of Owasco co., Oregon. Pop. 75.

Mosiertown, mo'zhẹr-tŏwn, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 10 miles N. by W. of Meadville. Pop. 150.

Mosinee, mo'ze-nee′, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles below Wausau. It has lumber- and grist-mills. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Mosinee, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Mosir, a town of Russia. See MOZYR.

Mosk, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio. The banking point is Columbiana. Pop. 100.

Moskenäsö, mos′kẹn-nå'zö, the southernmost of the larger Lofoten Islands, Norway. Lat. 67° 50′ N. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Immediately S. of it is the current called the Malström.

Moskonisi, mos-ko-nee′zee, an island of Asia Minor, in the Gulf of Adramyti, 10 miles NE. of Lesbos. Length, 4½ miles. It is mountainous. On its S. side is the village of Mosko.

Moskva, mosk-vå′, a river of Russia which traverses the government of Moscow from W. to E., passing Moscow and Mozhaisk, and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course, nearly 300 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of the Moskva, was fought on the Kolotza, an affluent of the Moskva, on Sept. 7, 1812. It was a French victory.

Mosley, a town of England. See MOSSLEY.

Moson, the Hungarian name of WIESELBURG.

Mosqueruela, mos-kå-roo-å'lå, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 36 miles ENE. of Teruel.

Mosquito, a village of Newfoundland, 1½ miles from Harbor Grace.

Mosquito Creek, Ga., enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski co.

Mosquito Creek, Ind., enters the Ohio River in Harrison co.

Mosquito Creek, Iowa, enters the Missouri River about 13 miles below Omaha. Length, 90 miles.

Mosquito Creek, Ohio, rises in Ashtabula co. and enters the Mahoning River about 9 miles above Youngstown.

Mosquito Lagoon, off the E. coast of Florida, in about lat. 28° 45′ N. Mosquito Inlet is in its northern part.

Mosquito Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Elevation, 13,188 feet.

Mosquito (mọs-kee′to) **Territory** (or **Reserve**), a maritime region of Nicaragua, occupying the E. part between about lat. 11° 30′ and 14° N. and extending inland about 40 miles. It is traversed by the Rio Grande. The soil is fertile, producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies, large quantities of mahogany and other cabinet timber, dye-woods, drugs, etc. The climate is hot, humid, and unhealthy. The region, which is the median portion of the more extensive MOSQUITO COAST, is inhabited chiefly by the Mosquito Indians, for whom it was laid apart by convention between the United States, Great Britain, and Nicaragua as a semi-independent tract. By free resolution of the Indians the region was reincorporated into the territory of the republic in 1894 and forms the department of Zelaya. Chief town, Bluefields.

Moss, moss, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Smaalenene, on the E. side of the Christiania-Fjord, 32 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. in 1900, 8941. In its vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

Moss, or **Moss Landing,** a post-village of Monterey co., Cal. The banking point is Watsonville. Pop. 100.

Mossamedes, mos-så-må′dĕs, a district of the Portuguese colony of Angola, western Africa, about 170 miles S. of Benguela. Mossamedes, the capital, is a well-built town, with a fine harbor, having telegraph communication with Cape Town, Loanda, and Lisbon. It has a government house, hospital, and fort. Pop. of the town, about 4500. The district is in large part fertile and produces cotton, sugar, bananas, oranges, etc. Pop. in 1898, 177,108.

Mossbluff, a post-station of Marion co., Fla., about 60 miles SSE. of Gainesville.

Mossel Bay, a division on the S. coast of Cape Colony, bounded W. by the Groote River. It is mountainous in the N. Capital, Mossel Bay (formerly Aliwal South), 25 miles WSW. of Georgetown. It is well built and ranks third among the ports of the colony. The bay is open to the SE. winds. Pop. in 1891, 2061 (white, 907).

Mossend, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 10 miles by rail SE. of Glasgow. It has steel- and iron-works. Pop. about 3500.

Mosserville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 31 miles N. of Reading.

Mosset, mos'sā′, a small town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles NNW. of Prades.

Mössingen, mös′sing-ẹn, a village of Württemberg, Black Forest, on the Steinlach, 8 miles SW. of Reutlingen.

Mossingford, a post-village of Charlotte co., Va., on the Southern R., 84 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Mösskirch, a town of Baden. See MESSKIRCH.

Moss Landing, Cal. See Moss.

Mossley, a municipal borough of Lancashire, England, 3 miles SE. of Oldham. It has cotton- and woollen-mills and iron-foundries. Pop. in 1901, 13,450.

Mossneck, a post-station of Robeson co., N.C., 76 miles WNW. of Wilmington.

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River.

Mossoró, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, 150 miles WNW. of Natal. Pop. 3000.

Mosspoint, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Miss., on the Pascagoula River, at the mouth of the Escatawpa, 4 miles N. of Scranton. It has a foundry, saw- and planing-mills, manufactures of naval stores, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Mossrun, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 4 miles E. of Caywood.

Moss Side, a manufacturing town and southern suburb of Manchester, England. Pop. in 1901, 26,677.

Moss Vale, a post-town of New South Wales, 86 miles by rail S. of Sydney. Pop. about 1600.

Mossville, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on Peoria Lake and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 9 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. 150.

Mossycreek, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., is near the Holston River and on the Southern R., 29 miles ENE. of Knoxville.

Mossycreek, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., about 18 miles N. of Staunton.

Mossyrock, a post-station of Lewis co., Wash.

Mostaganem, mos-tå-gå-nĕm′, a fortified town of Algeria, department and 47 miles ENE. of Oran (with which it is connected by rail), and about 1½ miles from the Mediterranean. It has considerable trade in horses, cereals, flour, carpets, etc. Pop. in 1901, 17,485.

Mostar, mos′tar ("old bridge"), the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, about 50 miles SW. of Sarajevo. It is situated in a narrow valley in the midst of a district of great fertility. It has numerous mosques and a Greek cathedral. Among the educational institutions are a school of viniculture and fruticulture and a commercial school. The principal manufactures are those of tobacco and weapons. The town is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. There is a foot-bridge across the Narenta consisting of a single span of 95 feet, which is frequently spoken of as a Roman bridge, but whose origin very likely does not antedate the Turkish period. Pop. in 1895, 17,020. Mostar has prospered under Austrian rule and is assuming a more modern appearance.

Mostoles, mos-to′lĕs, a commune of Spain, in New Castile, 10 miles SW. of Madrid.

Mostollar, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Mostyn, a village of North Wales, co. of Flint, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4 miles NW. of Holywell.

Mosul, or **Mossul,** mo-sool′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the heart of ancient Assyria, capital of the vilayet and sanjak of Mosul, on the right bank of the Tigris, 220 miles NNW. of Bagdad. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. The houses are built with flat roofs, on which the inmates sleep in hot weather. The town presents little of architectural interest. The most noteworthy of the many ecclesiastical edifices, Mohammedan and Christian, is the Great Mosque, with a leaning minaret. Mosul is no longer the busy emporium of commerce which it once was, but it has still a considerable trade, mostly by caravan. The traffic is mainly in gall-nuts (the chief item of export), cotton, wool, hides, wax, and gum. The town has greatly declined from its former position as an industrial centre. Among the products for which it was once noted were the stuffs called muslins, from the name of the town. But little of the textile industry now remains. The climate is extremely hot in summer and the winters are mild. Near by, on the E. bank of the river, which is crossed by a long bridge, partly of masonry and partly of boats, are the remains of ancient Nineveh. Wild boars, gazelles, and other game are found in the surrounding district. Mosul has been a prominent centre of Roman Catholic missionary activity. Pop. estimated at 60,000, mostly Arabs by speech. There are several thousand Christians of various sects and many Jews. The vilayet of Mosul has an area of about 35,000 sq. m. and a population estimated at about 350,000.

Mosul'la, a small town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 35 miles W. of Resht.

Mota del Cuervo, mo′tå dĕl kwĕr′vo, a small town of Spain, province and 48 miles SSW. of Cuenca.

Mota del Marqués, mo′tå dĕl maR-kås, a village of Spain, in León, 27 miles W. of Valladolid.

Motagua, mo-tå′gwå, or **Rio Grande,** a river of Guatemala, rises near Quezaltenango, flows ENE., and enters the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles SW. of Omoa. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts; lower part navigable for about 120 miles.

Motala, mo-tå′lå, a town of Sweden, in Östergotland, 23 miles WNW. of Linköping, at the influx of the Motala River into Lake Vetter. It has in the vicinity large machine-shops, cannon-foundries, bridge- and engine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3047.

Motatán, a river of Venezuela, discharges on the E. side of the lagoon of Maracaibo.

Mother and Daughters, or **Stappen,** a group of islets of Norway, not far from the North Cape, and off the NW. coast of the island of Magerö.

Motherbank, off the coast of Hampshire, England, is a shoal between the main-land and the Isle of Wight, forming the NW. boundary of Spithead.

Motherwell, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 12 miles SE. of Glasgow. It has extensive iron- and steel-works and coal-mines. It is a progressive municipality. Pop. in 1841, 726; in 1901, 30,423.

Motherwell, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 6 miles NNW. of St. Mary's.

Mothe-Saint-Héray, La, lå mot sĕN hå′rå′, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 17 miles ENE. of Niort. Pop. about 2500.

Môtiers-Travers, mo′te-å′ trå′vaiR′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles WSW. of Neuchâtel, inhabited largely by watch- and lace-makers. It has important wine- and liquor-industries. Elevation, 2430 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1046. In the vicinity are the important asphalt-mines of the Val de Travers and the cavern or Grotte des Môtiers.

Motihari, mo′te-hå′ree, a town of Bengal, British India, Patna division, capital of the district of Chumparun, in lat. 26° 40′ N., lon. 84° 57′ E., on Lake Motihari.

Motilla del Palancar, mo-teel′yå dĕl på-lån-kår′, a small town of Spain, 39 miles SSE. of Cuenca.

Motir, mo-teer′, or **Mortier,** mor-teer′, a small fertile island of the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago, S. of Tidor.

Motley, a county in the NW. of Texas, traversed by some of the head-streams of the Red River. Area, 984 sq. m. Capital, Matador. Pop. in 1890, 139; in 1900, 1257.

Motley, a banking post-village of Morrison co., Minn., on the Crow Wing River and on the Northern Pacific R., 137 miles W. of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Motleys, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Southern R., 32 miles S. of Lynchburg. Pop. 70.

Motrico, mo-tree′ko, a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, and on the Mediterranean, 20 miles NE. of Bilbao.

Motril, mo-treel′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 33 miles S. by E. of Granada, about 1 mile from the Mediterranean. It has iron-foundries, sugar-refineries, etc. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Calahonda, distant about 6 miles, together with the shallow roadstead of Baradero. Silk and sugar are produced in the region, and lead and antimony mined. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 18,508.

Mott, a post-hamlet of Angelina co., Tex., on the Angelina River, about 16 miles NW. of Jasper.

Motta, mot′tå, a small town of Italy, 20 miles NE. of Treviso, on the Livenza.

Motta, a town of Sicily, in the province of Messina, 4 miles NW. of Mistretta. Pop. about 2000.

Motta, a small town of Italy, 7 miles SE. of Reggio di Calabria.

Motta Carnastra, mot′tå kaR-nås′trå, a town of Sicily, province and 36 miles SW. of Messina, near the NE. side of Mount Etna. Pop. about 2000.

Motta de' Conti, mot′tå då kon′tee, a village of Italy, 9 miles from Vercelli.

Mottarone, Monte, a mountain of northern Italy, the highest of the Margozzolo group of hills, lies off Lago Maggiore, a few miles from Stresa. The summit, 4890 feet, commands a superb view of the Alps, from the Col di Tenda, on the W., to the Ortler, on the E.

Motta Sant' Anastasia, mot′tå sånt å-nås-tå′ze-å, a town of Sicily, 6 miles WNW. of Catania. Pop. about 4000.

Motta Santa Lucia, mot′tå sån′tå loo-chee′å, a small town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 9 miles NW. of Nicastro.

Motta Visconti, mot′tå vis-kon′tee, a town of Italy, province of Milan, circle of Abbiategrasso, near the Ticino. Pop. about 3500.

Motters, a post-station of Frederick co., Md.

Motte-Saint-Martin, La, lå mot sĕN maR′tĕN′, or **La Motte-les-Bains,** a watering-place of France, in the department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. It has saline thermal springs.

Mottets, Les, lå mot′tå′, a hamlet of Savoy, France, near the Italian frontier, a few miles from Courmayeur. Elevation, 6227 feet.

Mott Haven, a former village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Harlem River, 8 miles NNE. of the New York city-hall, now forming part of the city of New York.

Möttling, mött′ling (L. *Metulum*), a small town of Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 miles SSE. of Neustädtl.

Mot'tola, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 16 miles NW. of Taranto. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9279.

Mottram in Longdendale, a town of England, in Cheshire, 10 miles E. of Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 3128.

Motts Mills, a post-station of Lee co., Ala., 14 miles WNW. of Columbus, Ga.

Mottville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, about 40 miles S. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 75.

Mottville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake and on the Skaneateles R., 2½ miles from Skaneateles and about 7 miles ENE. of Auburn. Pop. about 300.

Motueka, a borough of New Zealand, in South Island, 20 miles NW. of Nelson. Pop. about 1000.

Motul, a town of Mexico, state of Yucatan, 30 miles NE. of Mérida. Pop. in 1895, 17,995.

Motupe, mo-too'pȧ, a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, 30 miles N. by W. of the town of Lambayeque. Pop. about 5000.

Moudon, moo'dôn' (Ger. *Milden,* mil'dẹn; L. *Minidunum*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 14 miles NNE. of Lausanne. Pop. in 1900, 2674.

Moule, Le, lẹh mool, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, with a port on the NE. coast of Grande-Terre. Pop. (commune), 11,000. It exports large quantities of sugar, rum, coffee, and logwood.

Moulinette, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario. The banking point is Cornwall, 6 miles distant. Pop. 175.

Moulins, moo'lăn' (L. *Molinæ*), a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, on the Allier, 160 miles SE. of Paris. It is well laid out and has broad, shady boulevards. The most interesting buildings are the splendid cathedral, founded in the fifteenth century and completed in the nineteenth; the Palais de Justice, formerly a Jesuit college, containing a scientific and archæological museum; the lyceum, originally a convent; the churches of the Sacred Heart and of St. Pierre; the Hôtel de Ville, containing a valuable library; parts of an old ducal castle; and an old belfry. Moulins has textile mills and a variety of other manufacturing establishments. The town was the capital of the old duchy of Bourbonnais. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 19,196 (commune, 22,340).

Moulins Engilbert, moo'lăNz' ôN'zheel'bair', a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Moulins, 30 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Moulmein, Burma. See MAULMAIN.

Moulton, mōl'tọn, a post-town, capital of Lawrence co., Ala., 22 miles WSW. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 290. It has cotton-gins.

Moulton, a former village of Shelby co., Ill., now a part of Shelbyville.

Moulton, a banking post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route, 35 miles SW. of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900, 1420. It is in a grain district and has various mills and manufactories.

Moulton, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 18 miles SW. of Lima, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. 150.

Moulton, a banking post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 8 miles SW. of Flatonia, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 400.

Moultonboro, mōl'tọn-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Moultonboro township (town), about 42 miles N. by E. of Concord. The town is bounded on the S. by Lake Winnepesaukee and on the W. by Squam Lake. It presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900, 901.

Moultonville, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., 5 miles NW. of Ossipee.

Moultrie, mōl'tree, a county in the southeast-central part of Illinois, has an area of 354 sq. m. It is traversed in the S. part by the Kaskaskia River. Capital, Sullivan. Pop. in 1890, 14,481; in 1900, 15,224.

Moultrie, a post-village of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine. Pop. 100.

Moultrie, a banking post-town, capital of Colquitt co., Ga., on the Ocopilco, near its source, 46 miles SSE. of Albany, on the Georgia Northern and the Atlantic and Birmingham Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2221. It has manufactures of lumber, turpentine, and yarns.

Moultrie, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 66 miles SSE. of Cleveland. Pop. 50.

Moultrieville, a post-town of Charleston co., S.C., is on Charleston harbor, about 8 miles ESE. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Mound, a post-town of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 33 miles E. by N. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Mound, a post-village of Madison parish, La., 6 miles W. of Delta. Pop. 100.

Mound, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Excelsior. Pop. 125.

Mound, a post-station of Coshocton co., Ohio.

Mound Bayou, a post-town of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 28 miles SSW. of Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Mound City, a banking city, capital of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Ohio River and on the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 6 miles above Cairo. It has boat-building establishments, a marine railway, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2705.

Mound City, a banking city, capital of Linn co., Kan., 22 miles N. by W. of Fort Scott, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 809.

Mound City, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss. Pop. 80.

Mound City, a banking city of Holt co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 42 miles NNW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 1681.

Mound City, a banking post-village, capital of Campbell co., S.Dak., about 40 miles NW. of Roscoe. Pop. about 300.

Mound Landing, a post-station of Bolivar co., Miss.

Mound Prairie, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., about 22 miles SSE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 776.

Moundridge, a banking city of McPherson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 19 miles SE. of McPherson. It is in a farming and grazing district. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Mounds, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 500.

Mounds, Vernon co., Mo. See MOUNDVILLE.

Mound Station, Brown co., Ill. See MOUND.

Moundsville, a banking city, capital of Marshall co., W.Va., is on an alluvial plain, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Grave Creek, and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles below Wheeling. It has glass- and brick-works, manufactures of whips, cigars, etc., and is in a coal-mining district. Here is a remarkable artificial mound, which is nearly 75 feet high and is supposed to be the work of the ancient mound-builders. The state penitentiary is located here. Pop. in 1900, 5362.

Mound Valley, a banking city of Labette co., Kan., 16 miles SW. of Parsons, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Moundville, a post-village of Hale co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Tuscaloosa or Eutaw. It has a shingle-mill. Pop. about 475.

Moundville, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., 9 miles SW. of Nevada, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Moundville, a post-township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 562. Moundville post-office is 10 miles N. of Portage, on the Fox River.

Mount Adams. See ADAMS, MOUNT.

Mount Adams, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on the White River, 105 miles from its mouth.

Mount Aerial, a post-village of Allen co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Franklin. Pop. 75.

Mount Ætna (ĕt'nȧ), a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles WNW. of Reading. Pop. about 300.

Mountain, a post-station of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Mountain, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. Pop. 80.

Mountain, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y.

Mountain, a post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak. The banking point is Cavalier. Pop. 150.

Mountain, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., near the Kittatinny Mountain, 24 miles N. of Reading.

Mountain Ash, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles SE. of Aberdare. It has coal-mines and iron-works and is a place of recent growth. Pop. in 1901, 31,093.

Mountain Ash, a post-village of Whitly co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Jellico, Tenn. Pop. about 500. It has coal-mining interests.

Mountainburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark., 12 miles from Alma. Pop. 100.

Mountain City, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., 85 miles N. of Elko. Pop. 100.

Mountain City, a banking post-village, capital of Johnson co., Tenn., 23 miles (direct) E. by S. of Bristol, on the Virginia and Southwestern R. Pop. about 400.

Mountain Cove, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W.Va., 40 miles ESE. of Charleston. Bituminous coal is mined here.

Mountaincreek, a post-station of Chilton co., Ala., 27 miles NNW. of Montgomery.

Mountaincreek, a post-township of Catawba co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1867.

Mountaincreek, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C.

Mountaindale, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. about 350.

Mountaindale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, about 20 miles NW. of Portland.

Mountaindale, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Mountain Eagle, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 18 miles SW. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 200.

Mountain Falls, a post-station of Frederick co., Va.

Mountainfork, a post-station of Polk co., Ark.

Mountain Glen, a hamlet of Garland co., Ark., on the Washita River, 8 miles from Hot Springs.

Mountaingrove, a banking city of Wright co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 68 miles E. by S. of Springfield. It is in a farming, fruit-raising, and mining region and has the Missouri Fruit Experiment Station. Pop. in 1900, 1004.

Mountaingrove, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles E. of Catawissa. Pop. 200.

Mountaingrove, a post-station of Bath co., Va.

Mountainhome, a post-village and summer-resort of Lawrence co., Ala., 20 miles W. of Decatur.

Mountainhome, a banking post-town, capital of Baxter co., Ark., about 60 miles NW. of Batesville and a few miles N. of the White River. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Mountainhome, a banking post-town, capital of Elmore co., Idaho, in the valley of the Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line, 60 miles SE. of Caldwell. Elevation, 3145 feet. It is in a fine wool-growing and stock-raising section. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Mountainhome, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., about 32 miles SE. of Scranton. Pop. 175.

Mountainhome, a post-station of Kerr co., Tex.

Mountain Island, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C., on the Catawba River, 14 miles NW. of Charlotte. It has manufactures of twine and netting. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Mountain Lake, a banking post-village of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 51 miles WSW. of Mankato. A colony of Mennonites from Russia was established here. It has grain-elevators, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 959.

Mountain Lake, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa., 30 miles S. by E. of Elmira, N.Y.

Mountain Lake, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Giles co., Va., 23 miles NW. of Christiansburg. It is on Bald Knob Mountain, at an elevation of 4000 feet.

Mountain Lake Park, a post-town of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Oakland. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Mountain Park, a post-village of Kiowa co., Okla. The banking point is Snyder. Pop. about 200.

Mountain Peak, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 30 miles from Dallas. Pop. 150.

Mountain Ranch, a post-station of Calaveras co., Cal.

Mountain Rest, a post-station of Oconee co., S.C.

Mountain Ridge, N.Y., the name given to a low ridge extending nearly parallel to the S. shore of Lake Ontario, of which lake it is supposed to have once formed the beach.

Mountain Road, a post-station of Halifax co., Va.

Mountain Scene, a post-station of Towns co., Ga.

Mountainside, a post-borough of Union co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Mountain Spring, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., 60 miles SE. of Terre Haute.

Mountain Spring, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex.

Mountain Station, a station on the Lackawanna R., in South Orange, N.J. The locality (which is known as Montrose) contains attractive residences of New York business-men.

Mountain Station, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Kemptville, 9 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Mountain Sunset, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 100.

Mountaintop, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre or Whitehaven.

Mountaintown, a post-village of Gilmer co., Ga.

Mountaintown Creek, Gilmer co., Ga., flows into the Coosawattee River.

Mountain Valley, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 20 miles W. of Chatham.

Mountainview, a banking post-town, capital of Stone co., Ark., about 90 miles N. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Mountainview, a banking post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 38 miles SE. of San Francisco. It is an important shipping point for wines and fruits and has distilleries, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Mountainview, a post-village of Howell co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 23 miles NE. of West Plains. Pop. about 300.

Mountainview, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Pompton River and on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., 6 miles W. of Paterson. Pop. 150.

Mountainview, a banking post-village of Washita co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles SE. of Cloudchief. It is in a stock-raising and agricultural region and has cotton-gins. Pop. about 800.

Mountainview, a post-station of Stafford co., Va.

Mountain View, a post-village of Alberta, Canada. The banking point is Cardston, 23 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 532.

Mountainville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth or Rockland. Pop. about 250.

Mountainville, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 35 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. about 300.

Mountainville, a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y. on the Erie R., 9 miles SW. of Newburgh. Pop. about 300.

Mountainville, a village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point and post-office is Allentown. Pop. about 850.

Mountainville, a post-station of Monroe co., Tenn.

Mountairy, a post-town of Habersham co., Ga., 80 miles NE. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Mountairy, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 43 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Mountairy, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Mo., about 30 miles N. by E. of Boonville.

Mountairy, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 3 miles NE. of Lambertville.

Mountairy, a banking post-town of Surry co., N.C., on the Ararat River, about 90 miles N. of Charlotte, on the Southern R. It has manufactures of tobacco, cotton, and furniture and is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 2680.

Mountairy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Mount Airy, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia, of which city it forms a part.

Mountairy, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 36 miles S. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Mount Albert, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 11½ miles N. of Newmarket, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 650.

Mount Albert, a post-town of New Zealand, in North Island, 7 miles by rail from Auckland. Pop. 1000.

Mount Albion, Albion Mills, or **Albionville,** a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 7 miles SE. of Hamilton. Pop. 75.

Mount Alton, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. The banking point is Bradford. It has chemical-works. Pop. about 600.

Mount Andrew, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., about 60 miles ESE. of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Mount Angel, a post-town of Marion co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Silverton or Woodburn. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Mount Arlington, a post-borough of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Dover. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Mount Athos, a post-station of Campbell co., Va.

Mount Auburn, a banking post-village of Christian co., Ill., 24 miles E. by S. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Mount Auburn, a post-town of Shelby co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River, 15 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Mount Auburn, a banking post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 32 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Mount Auburn, a station of Watertown, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles W. of Boston. The beautiful Mount Auburn Cemetery contains the graves of Longfellow, Lowell, Sumner, Everett, Motley, Josiah Quincy, Rufus Choate, Channing, Prescott, Phillips Brooks, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mountayr, a banking post-village of Newton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. about 300.

Mountayr, a banking post-town, capital of Ringgold co., Iowa, 75 miles SSW. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1729. It is in a farming region.

Mountayr, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kan., 35 miles N. by W. of Russell.

Mount Bethel, a post-station of Alexander co., N.C.

Mount Bethel, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Bangor and Portland and the Lehigh and New England Rs. The banking point is Bangor or Portland. Pop. 275.

Mount Bischoff (bish'off), a post-town of Russell co., Tasmania, 60 miles W. of Launceston. Pop. in 1900, 2200. In the vicinity are noted tin-mines.

Mount Blanchard, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River

and on the Northern Ohio R., 28 miles SW. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Mount Blanco, a post-station of Meigs co., Ohio.

Mount Braddock, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 7 miles SSW. of Connellsville. It has manufactures of coke. Pop. about 400.

Mount Brydges, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles WSW. of London. Pop. about 600.

Mount Bullion, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., is near a mountain of the same name, about 95 miles ESE. of Stockton.

Mountcalm, a banking post-village of Hill co., Tex., 20 miles NE. of Waco. It has cotton-gins and oil-mills. Pop. about 600.

Mount Calvary, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. The banking point is Fond du Lac. Pop. 200.

Mount Carbon, a borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 1 mile S. of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Mount Carbon, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 425.

Mount Carmel, Palestine. See CARMEL.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. Pop. 150.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles N. of New Haven, its banking point. It has manufactures of axles, sewing-silk, and carriage-hardware. Pop. about 2000.

Mount Carmel, a banking city, capital of Wabash co., Ill., on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the White River, and on the Southern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 24 miles SW. of Vincennes. It has railroad-shops, flour- and saw-mills, and manufactories of furniture, brick and tile, box-board, and paper. Pop. in 1900, 4311.

Mount Carmel, a post-town of Franklin co., Ind., 17 miles W. of Hamilton, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, 7 miles N. of Carroll. Pop. 150.

Mount Carmel, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky., about 15 miles SSE. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Mount Carmel, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., about 56 miles SSE. of Jackson. Pop. about 225.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R., 13 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Mount Carmel, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Shamokin, on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads. Coal is very extensively mined and shipped here and the borough has manufactures of mining-machinery, miners' supplies, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,179.

Mount Carmel, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4321.

Mount Carmel, a post-town of Abbeville co., S.C., 15 miles from Abbeville, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Mount Carmel, a post-station of Smith co., Tex., about 60 miles WSW. of Jefferson.

Mount Carmel, a post-station of Kane co., Utah.

Mount Carmel, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 6 miles S. of News Ferry station.

Mount Carmel Center, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn. See MOUNT CARMEL.

Mount Carrick, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Mount Carrie, a village of Columbia co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. It has manufactures of turpentine, etc. Pop. 100.

Mount Carroll, a banking city, capital of Carroll co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 34 miles SE. of Galena. It is in a grain and stock-raising region and has the Frances Shimer Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1965.

Mount-Charles, a town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles W. of Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay.

Mount Charles, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles from Malton.

Mount Chase, a township (town) of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Mount Chestnut, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 32 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Mount Clare, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Lawrence. Pop. 125.

Mount Clare, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W.Va., 5½ miles S. of Clarksburg.

Mount Clemens, a city and health-resort, capital of Macomb co., Mich., on the Clinton River, at the head of navigation, 3 miles from Lake St. Clair and 25 miles NNE. of Detroit, on the Grand Trunk R. Steamboats ply daily between Detroit and this place, which is at the head of steam-navigation. It has mineral springs, efficacious in gout and rheumatism, and manufactures of cigars, lumber, wagons and sleighs, caskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6576.

Mount Clifton, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., about 14 miles SW. of Woodstock. Pop. 60.

Mount Clinton, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 6 miles NW. of Harrisonburg. Pop. about 100.

Mount Colvin. See COLVIN, MOUNT.

Mount Comfort, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Mount Cory, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 20 miles NE. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Mount Crawford, a post-town of Rockingham co., Va., on the North River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 18 miles NNE. of Staunton. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Mount Croghan, a post-township of Chesterfield co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2655.

Mountcross, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 8 miles N. of Danville.

Mount Cuba, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 11 miles W. of Wilmington. Pop. 50.

Mount Defiance, a high eminence in Essex co., N.Y., overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

Mount Desert (de-zert' or dēz'ert), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, partly in Frenchman Bay, is a part of Hancock co., Me., and is nearly 1 mile from the main-land. It is 15 miles long and from 4 to 12 miles wide, with an area of about 100 sq. m. It has several good harbors, is noted for picturesque scenery, and is a popular summer-resort. The mountains rise abruptly from the sea and attain in Green Mountain (or Mount Green) an elevation of 1527 feet. Nearly the entire surface bears evidence of past glaciation. The island contains a number of lakes (Eagle, Jordan, Great Pond) and mountain tarns. The best-known resorts are Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, Southwest Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Bass Harbor.

Mount Desert, or Somesville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, 7 miles W. by S. of Bar Harbor. Population of Mount Desert township (town) in 1900, 1600.

Mount Desert Ferry, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 9 miles N. of Bar Harbor, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Mount Desert Rock, in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles SSE. of the island of Mount Desert, with a light, in lat. 43° 58′ 7″ N., lon. 68° 7′ 22″ W.

Mount Diablo. See DIABLO.

Mount Dora, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. 200.

Mount Eaton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 13 miles SW. of Massillon. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Mount Eden, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., 24 miles ESE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It has manufactures of salt. Pop. 100.

Mount Eden, a banking post-village of Spencer co., Ky., about 18 miles SW. of Frankfort. Pop. about 110.

Mount Elgin, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 7½ miles SSE. of Ingersoll. Pop. 200.

Mount Enterprise, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., 30 miles SSE. of Overton. Pop. 80.

Mount Ephraim, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., 5 miles SSE. of Camden, on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 200.

Mount Ephraim, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and Western R., 32 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 200.

Mount Erie, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., about 50 miles E. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Mount Etna, Sicily. See ETNA.

Mount Etna, a post-town of Huntingdon co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, about 36 miles SW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Mount Etna, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, on the Nodaway, 10 miles N. of Corning. Pop. about 300.

Mount Everest. See EVEREST.

Mountforest, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 17 miles SW. of Chicago. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 200.

Mount Forest, a banking town of Wellington co., Ontario, on the S. branch of the Saugeen River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 87 miles WNW. of Toronto. It has saw-, flouring-, grist- and woollen-mills, furniture-factory, brick-fields, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2014.

Mount Freedom, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 3 miles from Ironia station. Pop. 100.

Mount Gallagher, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C.

Mount Gaynor, a post-station of Hays co., Tex.

Mount Gilead (ghil'e-ad), a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky., 11 miles SSE. of Maysville.

Mount Gilead, a post-town of Montgomery co., N.C., about 50 miles E. of Charlotte, on the Aberdeen and Ashboro R. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Mount Gilead, a banking post-village, capital of Morrow co., Ohio, on the East Branch of the Olentangy River and on the Ohio Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 24 miles SW. of Mansfield. It has manufactures of hydraulic presses, earthenware, etc., and ships large quantities of grain and produce. Pop. in 1900, 1528.

Mount Gilead, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 6 miles S. of Hamilton station.

Mount Greenwood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Chicago or Blue Island. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Mount Gretna, a post-village and resort of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Cornwall and Lebanon R. The banking point is Lebanon. Mount Gretna is the seat of a Chautauqua Assembly.

Mount Hamill, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa. The banking point is Salem or Donnellson. Pop. 100.

Mount Hamilton. See HAMILTON.

Mount Harmony, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md., about 24 miles S. of Annapolis.

Mount Harmony, a post-station of Marion co., W.Va.

Mount Harvard. See HARVARD.

Mount Healthy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 1354. It has brick- and tile-works.

Mount Healy, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 5 miles N. of Cayuga. Gypsum abounds in the neighborhood.

Mount Hebron, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 6 miles N. of Gainesville.

Mount Hermon, a post-station of Monroe co., Ky.

Mount Hermon, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles from Greenfield. Pop. about 250.

Mount Hermon, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 11 miles ESE. of the Delaware Water Gap.

Mount Heron, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 3 miles NW. of Greenville. Pop. 100.

Mount Hersey, a post-station of Newton co., Ark.

Mount Hilliard (hil'yard), a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., 12 miles SW. of Union Springs.

Mount Holly, a post-village of Union co., Ark., about 24 miles S. by W. of Camden. Pop. 100.

Mount Holly, a banking post-village, the capital of Burlington co., N.J., is situated on the North Branch of Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 19 miles E. by N. of Philadelphia. It is the centre of an agricultural region and has various industries, represented by foundries, several shoe-factories, canneries, and manufactories of hammocks, etc. It is the seat of the Burlington County Hospital, the Children's Home, and the Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science. Pop. about 6000.

Mount Holly, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 630. It has cotton- and yarn-mills.

Mount Holly, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. The banking point is Batavia. Pop. 180.

Mount Holly, a post-station of Berkeley co., S.C., 19 miles N. of Charleston.

Mount Holly, a post-village in Mount Holly township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 15 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 999; of the village, 200.

Mount Holly, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va. Pop. 200.

Mount Holly Springs, a post-borough and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rs., near the NW. base of South Mountain, 7 miles S. by E. of Carlisle. It has paper-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1328.

Mount Hooker. See HOOKER.

Mounthope, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala., about 30 miles SSE. of Florence. Pop. 100.

Mounthope, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., 9½ miles N. by E. of Willimantic.

Mounthope, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ind., about 24 miles NNE. of Fort Wayne.

Mounthope, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., 28 miles NW. of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Mount Hope, a station of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 8 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Mount Hope, a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5½ miles from the initial station in Boston, Mass. Here is Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mounthope, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 12 miles N. by W. of Morristown.

Mounthope, a post-village in Mounthope township (town), Orange co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Middletown. The town is intersected by the Shawangunk River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1236; of the village, 100.

Mounthope, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. about 200.

Mounthope, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 9 miles S. of Lebanon. Pop. 80.

Mounthope, a banking post-town of Fayette co., W.Va. The post-office is Thurmond. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Mounthope, a post-village in Mounthope township (town), Grant co., Wis., about 35 miles N. by W. of Dubuque. Pop. of the town in 1900, 671; of the village, 150.

Mount Hope Bay, the northeastern arm of Narragansett Bay, extending through Bristol co., R.I., into Bristol co., Mass.

Mount Hor, a post-station of Bracken co., Ky., 15 miles ESE. of Falmouth.

Mount Horeb, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 4½ miles SE. of Mossy Creek station.

Mount Horeb, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., 25 miles WSW. of Madison, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Mount Ida, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 55 miles S. of Montgomery.

Mount Ida, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Ark., is near the Brushy Fork of the Washita River, about 85 miles W. by S. of Little Rock. Pop. about 300.

Mount Ida, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., about 33 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. 100.

Mount Idaho, a post-village, capital of Idaho co., Idaho, 60 miles SE. of Lewiston, near a branch of the Clearwater River. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Mount Iron, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Virginia. It has iron-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Mount Ivy, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y. Pop. 85.

Mount Jackson, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 6 miles SW. of Newcastle. Pop. 135.

Mount Jackson, a banking post-town of Shenandoah co., Va., on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and on the Southern R., 51 miles NNE. of Staunton. Pop. in 1900, 472.

Mount Jewett, a banking post-borough of McKean co., Pa., on the Erie and other railroads, 13 miles SW. of Smethport. It has a tannery and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1553.

Mount Johnson, or **Saint Grégoire le Grand,** sånᵉ grà'gwaʀ' lẹh grônᵉ, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, situated at the foot of a mountain, 3 miles from Versailles, on the Quebec Southern R. It has cheese-factories and granite-quarries. Pop. about 1000.

Mount Joy, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, 20 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth.

Mountjoy, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1368.

Mount Joy, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles SE. of Harrisburg. It has foundries and manufactures of embroideries, cottons, woollens, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2018.

Mount Joy, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2252.

Mount Joy, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., 10 miles E. of Jonesville.

Mount Joy, a post-village of Delta co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Mount Judea, a post-station of Newton co., Ark.

Mount Juliet, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. about 300.

Mount Kineo, a summer-resort of Piscataquis co., Me., on the E. shore of Moosehead Lake. Here is a promontory, composed almost entirely of hornblende, 1760 feet in height.

Mount Kisco, a banking residential village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Harlem division of the New York Central and Hudson River R., 38 miles N. of New York city. Pop. in 1900, 1346.

Mount Landing, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles NE. of Richmond.

Mount Laurel, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., about 15 miles E. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Mount Laurel, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., 46 miles NE. of Danville.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Bienville parish, La., about 50 miles E. of Shreveport. Pop. about 200.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 1 mile from New Lebanon and about 22 miles SE. of Albany. Here is a community of Shakers, who manufacture brooms, chairs, extracts, medicines, cloaks, etc. Pop. 175.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., about 5 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 125.

Mount Leonard (len'ard), a post-village of Saline co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 11 miles W. of Marshall. Pop. 125.

Mount Levi, a post-station of Johnson co., Ark.

Mount Liberty, a post-station of Brown co., Ind., 11 miles W. of Columbus.

Mount Liberty, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 36 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Mount MacKinley (McKinley). See MACKINLEY.

Mount Mansfield, Marcy, etc. See MANSFIELD, MARCY, etc.

Mount Meigs (mēgz), a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Western of Alabama R., 13 miles E. of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Mountmellick, a town of Queens co., Ireland, 6 miles NW. of Maryborough. Pop. about 2500, partly engaged in the woollen- and iron-industries, tanning, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco.

Mount Meridian, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., 36 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Mount Meridian, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 3 miles E. of Weyer's Cave station.

Mount Mitchell. See MITCHELL'S PEAK.

Mount Moriah, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark., is 32 miles W. of Camden.

Mount Moriah, a post-station of Brown co., Ind., 35 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Mount Moriah, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River, about 44 miles N. by W. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Mount Morris, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 24 miles SW. of Rockford. It contains the Mount Morris College. Pop. in 1900, 1048.

Mount Morris, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 7 miles N. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 1470.

Mount Morris, a banking post-village in Mount Morris township (town), Livingston co., N.Y., on the Dansville and Mount Morris, the Erie and other railroads, 36 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It has canneries and manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2410; of the town, 3715.

Mount Morris, a post-borough of Greene co., Pa., on Dunkard Creek, about 60 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Mount Morris, a post-hamlet in Mount Morris township (town), Waushara co., Wis., about 36 miles W. by N. of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900, 658.

Mount Mourne (moorn), a post-village of Iredell co., N.C., on the Southern R., 27 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. 75.

Mount Nebo, a post-town of Yell co., Ark. Pop. in 1900, 27.

Mount Nebo, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C., 30 miles WNW. of Winston.

Mount Nebo, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Lancaster city. Pop. about 300.

Mount Nebo, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Payson.

Mount of Olives. See JERUSALEM.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., about 54 miles N. of Montgomery.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., is on the White River, 35 miles NW. of Batesville.

Mount Olive, a banking post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 68 miles SW. of Decatur. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 2935.

Mount Olive, a banking post-village of Covington co., Miss., 54 miles SSE. of Jackson, on the Gulf and Ship Island R. It has a cotton-compress, planing-mills, and manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 600.

Mount Olive, a post-village in Mount Olive township, Morris co., N.J., 15 miles WNW. of Morristown. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1221; of the village, about 120.

Mount Olive, a banking post-town of Wayne co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 70 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Mount Olive, a post-station of Clermont co., Ohio, 30 miles ESE. of Cincinnati.

Mount Olive, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 3½ miles from Tomsbrook. Pop. 100.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va., 40 miles WNW. of Charleston.

Mount Oliver, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., 2 miles S. of Pittsburg, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 2295.

Mount Olivet, a banking post-town, capital of Robertson co., Ky., on the North Fork of the Licking River, 24 miles SW. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Mount Orab, a banking post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., 36 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Mount Oscar, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 5 miles from Rigaud. Pop. 125.

Mount Palatine, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., about 12 miles SSW. of Lasalle. Pop. about 150.

Mount Patrick, a post-station of Perry co., Pa.

Mount Pelia, a post-hamlet of Weakley co., Tenn., 60 miles N. of Jackson.

Mount Penn, a village and resort of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Mount Penn, or Penn's Mountain, 1040 feet in height, is ascended by railway.

Mount Perry, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western R., 13 miles WSW. of Zanesville. Pop. 125.

Mount Pisgah, a post-village of White co., Ark., about 24 miles S. of Batesville. Pop. 125.

Mount Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co., Ind., 8 miles S. of Lagrange.

Mount Pisgah, a post-station of Harrison co., Iowa.

Mount Pisgah, a post-village of Wayne co., Ky., 40 miles from Somerset.

Mount Pisgah, a post-station of Alexander co., N.C.

Mount Pisgah, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 20 miles ESE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., about 60 miles NNE. of Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 21 miles SSW. of Wilmington. Pop. about 200.

Mount Pleasant, a suburban quarter of Washington, D.C.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 33 miles NW. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 100.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jesup. Pop. 100.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., 32 miles N. by E. of Cairo.

Mount Pleasant, a post-station of Perry co., Ind., about 20 miles NE. of Cannelton.

Mount Pleasant, a banking city, capital of Henry co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 28 miles WNW. of Burlington. It is the seat of the Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), the German College (Methodist Episcopal), and of a state hospital for the insane, and has manufactories of carriages, sorghum-evaporators, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4109.

Mount Pleasant, a post-town of Trimble co., Ky., 10 miles from Madison, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Mount Pleasant, a post-station of Caldwell parish, La.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 44 miles WNW. of Baltimore. Pop. about 180.

Mount Pleasant, a banking city, capital of Isabella co., Mich., on the Chippewa River, 46 miles W. of Bay City, on the Ann Arbor and the Pere Marquette Rs. It has manufactures of lumber, brick and tile, flour, woollens, baskets, etc. It is a shipping point for agricultural produce. Pop. in 1900, 3662.

Mount Pleasant, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., about 15 miles N. of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 32 miles NNW. of Trenton. Pop. 200.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. 130.

Mount Pleasant, a township (town) of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River. It contains Pleasantville and North Tarrytown villages. Pop. in 1900, 8698.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Cabarrus co., N.C., 30 miles NE. of Charlotte. It contains the North Carolina College (Lutheran) and the Mount Amœna Female Seminary and has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Mount Pleasant, Hamilton co., Ohio. See MOUNT HEALTHY.

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 10 miles NW. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2006.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1551.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1488.

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 32 miles SE. of Pittsburg. It has glass-works, coke- and brewing-industries, etc., and is the seat of the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 4745.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 10,228.

Mount Pleasant, a post-town and favorite resort of Charleston co., S.C., is delightfully situated on Charleston Harbor, 3½ miles E. of the city of Charleston, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 2252.

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-town of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles SW. of Columbia. It has phosphate-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2007.

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-village, capital of Titus co., Tex., about 45 miles NW. of Jefferson, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has cotton-gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. about 950.

Mount Pleasant, a banking city of Sanpete co., Utah, is near the W. base of the Wasatch Mountains and on the Rio Grande Western R., 20 miles N. by E. of Manti. It has a sheep-raising industry. Pop. in 1900, 2372.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va., 48 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Mount Pleasant, a township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Mount Pleasant, a township (town) of Racine co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 2911.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Vancouver.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Millbrook. Pop. 300.

Mount Pleasant House, a post-station and resort of Coos co., N.H., in the White Mountain region and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs., about 1 mile from Fabyan House.

Mount Pleasant Mills, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. The banking point is Selins Grove. Pop. 250.

Mount Pocono, a post-village and resort of Monroe co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg. Pop. about 350. See also Pocono Mountain.

Mount Princeton Hot Springs, a resort of Colorado, near the base of Mount Princeton. Elevation, 8170 feet.

Mount Pulaski, a banking city of Logan co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 21 miles NW. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 1643.

Mount Rainier. See Rainier.

Mountrath, a small town of Queen's co., Ireland, 14 miles ENE. of Roscrea.

Mount Repose, a post-station of Clermont co., Ohio.

Mount Riga, a post-station of Dutchess co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Millerton.

Mountrock, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 7 miles WSW. of Carlisle. Pop. 100.

Mount Rose, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., about 12 miles N. of Trenton.

Mount Ross, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 50 miles S. by E. of Albany.

Mount Roszell, a post-station of Limestone co., Ala.

Mount Royal, or **Mont Réal** (whence the name of the city), an isolated and imposing hill adjoining the city of Montreal, Canada, on the WNW., and now constituting a city park (460 acres). Height above the sea, 900 feet. At its base are the buildings of McGill University, and on the adjacent slope is the main city reservoir. Mount Royal, which is a mass of limestone traversed by trap intrusions, is ascended by road and mountain railway.

Mount Royal, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. 150.

Mount Royal, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 10 miles NW. of York.

Mounts, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind. The banking point is Owensville. Pop. 100.

Mount Saint Elias. See Saint Elias.

Mount Saint Marys, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. The banking point is Emmitsburg, where is located Mount St. Marys College. Pop. 80.

Mount Saint Vincent, a station on the New York Central and Hudson River R., on the Hudson River, 1½ miles below Yonkers, N.Y., and now forming part of the city of New York. Here is the mother-house of the principal congregation of Sisters of Charity for the United States, also a large Catholic academy.

Mount Salem, a post-station of Lincoln co., Ky., 12 miles SW. of Stanford.

Mount Savage, a post-station of Carter co., Ky., 28 miles S. of Riverton.

Mount Savage, a banking post-village of Allegany co., Md., is near the mountain of the same name and on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R., 8 miles NW. of Cumberland. Coal is mined near this place and enamelled bricks are made here. Pop. about 2000.

Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the extreme SW. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, between the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall) respectively terminating in Land's End and Lizard Head. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

Mount Selman, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 125.

Mount Shasta. See Shasta.

Mount Sherman, a post-station of Larue co., Ky., 63 miles S. of Louisville.

Mount Sidney, a post-town of Augusta co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 11 miles NE. of Staunton. Pop. in 1900, 197.

Mount Sinai. See Sinai.

Mount Sinai (si'na), a post-village of Suffolk co., Long Island, N.Y., on Long Island Sound, 2 miles E. of Port Jefferson. It has a large trade in shell-fish. Pop. about 200.

Mount Solon, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 110 miles WNW. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Mount Sorrel (properly **Mount Soar-Hill**), a small town of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar and on a branch railway, 7 miles N. of Leicester.

Mount Sterling, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., about 40 miles SSW. of Demopolis, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Mount Sterling, a banking post-town, capital of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 39 miles E. by N. of Quincy. It has various mills and manufactures drain-tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1960.

Mount Sterling, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., 18 miles ENE. of Madison. Pop. 150.

Mount Sterling, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 56 miles W. by S. of Burlington. Pop. 200.

Mount Sterling, a banking city, capital of Montgomery co., Ky., on the Cheasapeake and Ohio R., 34 miles E. of Lexington. It has planing- and other mills, machine-shops, a distillery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3561.

Mount Sterling, a post-station of Gasconade co., Mo.

Mount Sterling, a post-station of Haywood co., N.C.

Mount Sterling, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on Deer Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles SSW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 986.

Mount Sterling, Muskingum co., Ohio. See Hopewell.

Mount Sterling, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., about 40 miles SSE. of La Crosse. Pop. 150.

Mount Stewart, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Hillsborough River and on the Prince Edward Island R., 18 miles ENE, of Charlottetown, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Mount Storm, a post-station of Grant co., W.Va.

Mount Summit, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 5 miles N. of Newcastle. Pop. about 300.

Mount Sunapee, a post-village and resort of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Newport.

Mount Sylvan, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., 5 miles SW. of Lindale station. Pop. 180.

Mount Tabor, Palestine. See Tabor.

Mount Tabor, a post-station of Columbia co., Fla.

Mount Tabor, a station on the Lackawanna R., in Morris co., N.J., between Morris Plains and Denville.

Mount Tabor, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 1000.

Mount Tabor, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Newville. Pop. 150.

Mount Tabor, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C.

Mount Tabor, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

Mount Tirzah, a post-township of Person co., N.C., about 44 miles N. by W. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 1603.

Mount Tom. See Tom, Mount.

Mount Tom, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R.,

2 miles S. of Northampton. It has saw- and pulp-mills. Pop. about 300.

Mount Top, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 5 miles SE. of Dillsburg.

Mount Ulla, a post-station of Rowan co., N.C., in Mount Ulla township, about 30 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1109.

Mount Uniacke, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R., 26 miles N. of Halifax. Pop. 80.

Mount Union, a banking post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 13 miles NW. of Mediapolis. Pop. 200.

Mount Union, a post-station of Alliance, Stark co., Ohio.

Mount Union, a banking post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania and the East Broad Top Rs., 12 miles SE. of Huntingdon. It has tanneries, brick-plants, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1086.

Mount Upton, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 32 miles NE. of Binghamton. Pop. about 500.

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Southern R., 29 miles N. of Mobile and 2 miles W. of the Mobile River. The banking point is Citronelle. It has lumbering and other interests.

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., about 45 miles N. of Little Rock. Pop. 175.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Ga., 100 miles W. of Savannah, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Mount Vernon, a banking city, capital of Jefferson co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville, the Wabash and other railroads, 77 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of railroad-cars, axe-handles, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 5216.

Mount Vernon, a city, capital of Posey co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 33 miles below Evansville, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Evansville and Terre Haute Rs. Pop. in 1900, 5132. It has several flour- and saw-mills, foundry, cooperages, and manufactures of strawboard, hominy, etc.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles E. by S. of Cedar Rapids. It has the Cornell College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1857, and is in a farming district. Pop. in 1900, 1629.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-town, capital of Rockcastle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 129 miles ESE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Mount Vernon, a post-village in Mount Vernon township (town), Kennebec co., Me., 20 miles NW. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 906.

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Md., 8 miles W. of Princess Anne.

Mountvernon, a post-hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., about 32 miles N. of Detroit.

Mount Vernon, a post-township of Winona co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 526.

Mount Vernon, a banking city, capital of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 30 miles E. of Carthage. It has large flour-mills and is in a mining, farming, stock, and fruit-raising section. Pop. in 1900, 1206.

Mount Vernon, a post-village and resort in Mount Vernon township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., about 50 miles from Boston and 24 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 453.

Mount Vernon, a residential city of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Bronx River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. and the Harlem division of the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles NNE. of the Grand Central Station in New York city. It has grown up from a small village within the space of fifty years. Pop. in 1900, 20,346.

Mount Vernon, Chatham co., N.C. See MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS.

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C., 16 miles NW. of Salisbury.

Mount Vernon, a city, the capital of Knox co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Vernon River and on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 45 miles NE. of Columbus. It has important manufacturing industries represented by iron-foundries, bending-works, a large steel-plant, engine-works, etc. The river affords ample water-power. Pop. in 1900, 6633.

Mount Vernon, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Lower Oxford township, on Octorara Creek, about 24 miles SE. of Lancaster.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-village of Davison co., S.Dak., 11 miles W. of Mitchell, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has several grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Monroe co., Tenn., 15 miles SE. of Sweetwater station.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co., Tex., 35 miles S. of Clarksville, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It is in a cotton region and has ginneries and various mills. Pop. about 950.

Mount Vernon, memorable as the residence of George Washington, is in Fairfax co., Va., on the right or W. bank of the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington. The river here, with its broad expanse and verdant shores, presents a highly picturesque appearance. In 1859 the mansion of Washington and 6 acres of land were purchased for $200,000 by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, in order to secure it as a national possession. The mansion stands on an eminence 200 feet above the river.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-town, capital of Skagit co., Wash., on the Skagit River and on the Great Northern R., 68 miles N. of Seattle. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. in 1900, 1120.

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., 17 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. 150.

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on White Man's Creek, 7 miles WSW. of Brantford, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 150.

Mount Vernon on the Potomac, a post-station of Fairfax co., Va. See MOUNT VERNON.

Mount Vernon Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Chatham co., N.C., 18 miles W. of Pittsboro.

Mount Victory, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 19 miles NE. of Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1900, 734.

Mountville, a post-town of Troup co., Ga., about 62 miles SSW. of Atlanta, on the Macon and Birmingham R. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Mountville, a post-station of Sibley co., Minn.

Mountville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio. The banking point is McConnellsville or Malta. Pop. 100.

Mountville, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles W. of Lancaster city. It has manufactures of tobacco, carriages, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. about 800.

Mountville, a post-town of Laurens co., S.C., 66 miles WNW. of Columbia, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Mountville, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 8 miles from Purcellville station.

Mount Vinco, a post-station of Buckingham co., Va., 5 miles N. of Maysville.

Mount Vision, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on Otego Creek, about 40 miles SSE. of Utica. Pop. about 160.

Mount Washington, White Mountains. See WASHINGTON, MOUNT.

Mount Washington, a banking post-town of Bullitt co., Ky., on Floyd's Creek, about 20 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 1093.

Mount Washington, Md., on the Northern Central R., a post-station of the city of Baltimore. Here are picturesque suburban residence quarters.

Mount Washington, the southwesternmost township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., on the New York and Connecticut boundary-line. It contains Mount Everett, which is 2624 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Mount Washington, a post-station of Coos co., N.H., on the mountain of its own name.

Mount Washington, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 5 miles E. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R. It has a canning-factory. Pop. in 1900, 781.

Mount Washington, a former borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on a high hill, now constituting part of the city of Pittsburg. This place commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city and river.

Mount Willing, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala. The banking point is Montgomery or Greenville. Pop. about 230.

Mount Willing, a post-station of Saluda co., S.C.

Mount Winans, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., a post-station of the city of Baltimore. Pop. 900.

Mount Wolf, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R. The banking point is York. Pop. about 300.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Mount Zion, a post-town of Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line, 7 miles SE. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., 10 miles SW. of Bluffton. Pop. 200.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles ESE. of Ottumwa. Pop. about 100.

Mount Zion, a post-station of Winn parish, La.

Mount Zion, a post-station of Simpson co., Miss.

Mount Zion, a post-station of Henry co., Mo.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Wilkes co., N.C. The banking point is North Wilkesboro. Pop. 115.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Lebanon, its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Mount Zion, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., 12 miles S. of Concord station.

Moura, mō'oo-rå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 32 miles SSE. of Evora. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Moura, a town of Brazil, state of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro, 47 miles WNW. of Ayrão.

Mourão, mo-oo-rõwN', a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 29 miles ESE. of Evora.

Mourcourt, mooR'kooR', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 33 miles WNW. of Mons.

Mouriès, moo're-å', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles SSE. of Saint-Remy. Pop. about 1500.

Mourne Mountains, Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, extend about 11 miles from E. to W. between Newcastle, on the Irish Sea, and Carlingford Bay. Their highest summit is the Slieve Donard, 2796 feet in elevation.

Mouroux, moo'ROO', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles WNW. of Coulommiers.

Mousam, mŏw'sam, a small river of York co., Me., falls into Kennebunk Harbor.

Mouscron, moos'krôN', or **Moeskroon,** moos'krōn, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, near Menin. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 18,909.

Mousehole, mŏw'z'l, a fishing village of England, in Cornwall, at the foot of a hill, on the sea-shore, opposite to St. Clement's Isle, about 3 miles S. of Penzance.

Mouse Island, a post-station of Lincoln co., Me.

Mouse Island, a small island and fishing settlement of Newfoundland, 3 miles from Channel.

Mouse River, a river of Canada, which enters North Dakota and is tributary to the Assiniboin. Its length is estimated at 500 miles.

Mousetail, a post-village of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 40 miles above Johnsonville. Pop. 80.

Moustiers-Sainte-Marie, moo'te-å' sånt må'ree', a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 16 miles S. of Digne, picturesquely situated at the foot of precipitous rocks. Pop. about 2000.

Mouta, mo'oo-tå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a creek formed by the mouth of the Tagus, 10 miles SE. of Lisbon.

Mouthcard, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky., 75 miles NW. of Saltville, Va.

Mouth of Jemseg, Queens co., New Brunswick. See JEMSEG.

Mouth of Keswick, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, at the mouth of the Keswick River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 10 miles above Fredericton.

Mouth of Seneca, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va., 65 miles S. by W. of Keyser.

Mouth of Wilson, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., on the New River, 30 miles SSE. of Marion. Pop. about 100.

Mouth Saint Francis River, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi, about 12 miles above Helena.

Moutier, or **Moutier-Grandval,** moo'te-å' grôN'vål' (Ger. *Münster*), a village of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N. of Bern. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 3094. It has glass-works. It is the capital of a district of its own name and of the valley of Moutier (Münsterthal).

Moutiers, moo'te-å', a town of France, department of Savoie, capital of an arrondissement, on the Isère, 30 miles ESE. of Chambéry. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral. Moutiers was the capital of the district of Tarentaise. Pop. about 2000.

Mouvaux, moo'võ', a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles NE. of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 4947 (commune, 6660).

Moux, moo, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 13 miles NE. of Château-Chinon.

Mouy, moo'ee', a town of France, in Oise, 13 miles SE. of Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop. about 3500.

Mouzay, moo'zå' (L. *Mosom'agus Remo'rum*), a village of France, in Meuse, 9 miles WSW. of Montmédy.

Mouzon, moo'zôN', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 miles SE. of Sedan. Pop. about 1500.

Moville, a seaport and watering-place of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 miles NNE. of Londonderry. It is a port of call for Transatlantic steamers. Pop. about 1500.

Moville, a banking post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles E. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Mowbray, a municipality of Cape Colony, 3 miles ESE. of Cape Town.

Moweaqua, or **Mowequa,** mo-wee'kwą or mŏw'ą-kwą, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 36 miles ESE. of Springfield. It is in a stock-raising, agricultural, and coal-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 1478.

Mower, mŏw'ęr, a southeastern county of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 700 sq. m. It is intersected in the W. part by the Cedar River and also drained by the Upper Iowa and Root rivers, which rise in it. Capital, Austin. Pop. in 1890, 18,019; in 1900, 20,335.

Mowersville, mŏw'ęrz-vĭl, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 13 miles N. by E. of Chambersburg. Pop. 175.

Mowrystown, mŏw'riz-tŏwn, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., about 45 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 400.

Moxacar, a town of Spain. See MOJACAR.

Moxahala, mox-ą-hå'lą, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 8 miles SE. of New Lexington. Pop. about 400.

Moxie, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn.

Moxley, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. 100.

Moy, a river of Ireland, enters Killala Bay. Length, 40 miles. It is navigable to near Ballina.

Moy, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles WNW. of Armagh.

Moya, mo'yå, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles N. of Barcelona.

Moya, a commune of the island of Gran Canaria.

Moy'amen'sing, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pa., in its S. part.

Moye, a post-village of Clay co., Ga.

Moyenmoutier, mwå'yåN'moo'te-å', a village of France, in Vosges, 6 miles N. of Saint-Dié. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Moyenneville, mwå'yênn'veel', a village of France, in Somme, 4 miles SW. of Abbeville.

Moyenvic, mwå'yåN'veek', a small town of Germany, in Lorraine, 4 miles SE. of Chateau-Salins. Salt is obtained in the vicinity.

Moyer, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Connellsville. Pop. about 300.

Moyeuvre-la-Grande, mwå'yuv'r' lå grôNd, now officially called in German **Grossmoyeuvre,** a village of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Orne, 9 miles SW. of Diedenhofen. It has iron-mines and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1900, 8792.

Moyie, a post-village of British Columbia, in the East Kootenay district, on the Canadian Pacific R., 19 miles from Cranbrook. Pop. in 1901, 582.

Moylan, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. Its banking point is Media.

Moyne River, a river of Victoria, Australia, falls into Port Fairy at Belfast.

Moyobamba, mo-yo-bâm'bå, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Loreto, 120 miles ENE. of Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba River, an affluent of the Huallaga. Pop. about 10,000. It is noted for its fine Panama hats.

Moyock, mo'yŏk, a post-village of Currituck co., N.C., on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Elizabeth City or Norfolk, Va. Pop. 100.

Moz, or **Porto de Moz,** poR'to då moz, a town of Brazil, state and 230 miles WSW. of Pará, on the Xingú River, about 16 miles above its junction with the Amazon.

Mozambique, mo-zam-beek' (Port. pron. mo-zôNᵉ-bee'kå; called by the natives *Masambik*), a city on the E. coast of Africa, formerly the metropolis of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter, on an island in Mozambique Channel. Lat. 15° 3′ S.; lon. 40° 44′ E. The harbor is an inlet of the sea in the main-land, reaching inward a distance of 5 miles and 5½ miles wide, across whose entrance extend three small islands, which, with reefs and shoals, render the anchorage within perfectly safe. On the middle island, which is about 1½ miles long and hardly a quarter of a mile wide, stands the city. Mozambique contains a governor's palace, custom-house, several churches and chapels, etc. The quays and wharfs are constructed in a style of solidity far beyond the present importance of the place. At

the head of the bay stands the village of Mesuril, the favorite place of residence of the Europeans. Pop. of the island, about 6000, of which, in 1901, 285 were Europeans, the remainder being Canareens (Portuguese Creoles from Goa), Arabs, Banyans, and blacks.

Mozambique Channel, a strait of the Indian Ocean, separating Madagascar from the main-land of eastern Africa. Length, from N. to S., about 1000 miles; breadth, 250 miles in its centre and about 600 miles at each outlet. It receives the Zambezi River and in its N. outlet are the Comoro and Querimba island groups.

Mozambique, Territory of. See PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Mozdok', a town of Ciscaucasia, Russia, territory of the Terek, on the Terek, 50 miles N. of Vladikavkaz. Pop. in 1897, 14,583.

Mozet, mo-zā', a village of Belgium, 4 miles E. of Namur, on the Samson.

Mozhaisk, mo-zhīsk', a town of Russia, government and 63 miles WSW. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Moskva. Pop. in 1897, 4839.

Mozuffergurh, Muzuffergarh, or **Muzaffargar,** mŭz-ŭf'fẹr-gŭr', a district of the Punjab, British India, in the Multan division. Capital, Mozuffergurh, a small town 30 miles SW. of Multan.

Mozuffernuggur, or **Muzaffarnagar,** mŭz-ŭf'fẹr-nŭg'gŭr, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Meerut division. Capital, Mozuffernuggur, a town 70 miles NNW. of Delhi.

Mozufferpur, Muzufferpur, or **Muzaffarpur,** mŭz-ŭf'fẹr-poor', a district of Bengal, Patna division, bounded S. by the Ganges. Capital, Mozufferpur, a town 35 miles NNE. of Patna, with a population in 1901 of 45,617.

Mozyr, or **Mozir,** mo-zeer', a town of Russia, government and 146 miles SE. of Minsk, on the Pripet. Pop. in 1897, 10,762.

Mozzate, mot-sä'tä, a village of Italy, province of Como, near the Bozzente.

Mpala, or **Makowiri,** a mission station of the Congo Free State, on the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika. Lat. about 6° 45′ S.

Mpwapwa, a town, mission, and military station of German East Africa, in about lat. 6° 20′ S. and lon. 36° 31′ E.

Mrotschen (Pol. *Mroczen,* m'rotch'ĕn), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 19 miles WNW. of Bromberg. Pop. about 2000.

Msidis, or **Msiris,** a native kingdom of central Africa, in the Congo Free State, between the upper waters of the Lualaba and the Luapula.

Msila, m'see'lä, a town of Algeria, in the department of Constantine, 119 miles SE. of Algiers, intersected by the Wady Msila. Pop. about 4000.

Msta, m'stä, a river of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous course of 250 miles, for most part of which it is navigable. A canal connects it with the Tvertsa, an affluent of the Volga, thus establishing a communication between the Baltic and Caspian seas.

Mstislavl, m'stis-lävl', a town of Russia, government and 54 miles ENE. of Mohilev. Pop. in 1897, 8467.

Mszczonow, m'sh-chon'ov, a town of Russian Poland, 30 miles SW. of Warsaw. Pop. about 5000.

Mtowa, a village of the Congo Free State, on a peninsula of the W. coast of Lake Tanganyika, about 72 miles NW. of Ujiji.

Mtsensk, a town of Russia, 30 miles NE. of Orel. It is an active industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1897, 9355.

Mtskhet, mtsĸĕt, a village of Transcaucasia, 10 miles NW. of Tiflis, at the junction of the Aragva with the Kur. It represents what survives of the proud city of Mtskhet, the ancient capital of Georgia. There is a fine cathedral on the site of a very ancient one. In it are the tombs of many Georgian rulers.

Muar, a river of the Malay Peninsula.

Mu'barakpur', a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Azimghur district.

Mu'barraz', a fortified town of El-Hasa, Arabia (in the Turkish dominions), about 10 miles N. of El-Hofhuf.

Muchachinock, mŭtch-a-kī'nŏk, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 5 miles S. of Oskaloosa, its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1500.

Muchamiel, moo-chä-me-ĕl', a small town of Spain, province and 7 miles NE. of Alicante.

Mücheln, mük'ẹln, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles WSW. of Merseburg, on the Geisselbach. Pop. about 1500.

Much Woolten, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles from Liverpool, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1901, 4731.

Muck, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, 5 miles SSW. of Eig. Length, about 2 miles.

Muckalee Creek, Ga., enters the Kinchafoona Creek about 2 miles N. of Albany. It is about 75 miles long.

Muck'ataewagam'ing, a long narrow lake of the district of Algoma, Ontario, on the Whitefish River, which flows to the N. side of Lake Huron in lat. 46° 21′ N.

Muckish, a mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 5 miles S. of Dunfanaghy.

Muckle Roe, or **Meikle Rhoe,** an island of the Shetland group, in St. Magnus Bay.

Muckross, a peninsula of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney, with ruins of an abbey founded in 1440.

Mucury, moo-koo-ree', a river of Brazil, rises in Minas Geraes, forms part of the boundary between Bahia and Espirito Santo, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean in about lat. 18° 6′ S.

Mudania, moo-dä'ne-a, a town of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 miles NW. of Brusa, of which it is the port. Pop. about 6000.

Mud Creek, Fulton co., Ind., joins the Tippecanoe.

Mud Creek, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala.

Mudcreek, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Muddy Branch, Quebec. See SAINT PHILIPPE D'ARGENTEUIL.

Muddy Creek, Ky., enters the Green River on the W. boundary of Butler co.

Muddy Creek, Mo., enters the Lamine River about 12 miles NNE. of Sedalia.

Muddy Creek, Mo., flows into the Crooked Fork of the Grand River in Grundy co., a few miles S. of Trenton.

Muddy Creek, Neb., enters the Nemaha River 3 miles E. of Falls City.

Muddy Creek, Ohio, flow into Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie.

Muddy Creek, Pa., enters the Susquehanna River in the SE. part of York co.

Muddy Creek, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 799.

Muddycreek, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Reading or Ephrata. Pop. about 225.

Muddy Creek, a post-village of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Summerside. Pop. 150.

Muddycreek Forks, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 22 miles SE. of York. Pop. 200.

Muddy Fork, Ohio, enters the Walhonding River in Holmes co.

Muddyfork, a post-station of Howard co., Ark.

Muddyfork, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., 14 miles N. of New Albany.

Muddy Lane, a post-station of Livingston co., Mo.

Mudgee, a gold-mining town of New South Wales, on the Cudgegong River, 190 miles by rail NW. of Sydney. Pop. about 2600.

Mud'humat'ti (or **Madhumati,** mŭd'hoo-mŭt'tee) **River,** one of the principal streams of the Ganges delta traversing the Sunderbunds. Its estuary is often called Haringhata. It is an important channel of steam navigation.

Mudki, a village of British India, in the Punjab, 64 miles SSE. of Lahore. Here, in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

Mud Lake, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. The banking point is Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. 100.

Mudlick, a post-station of Monroe co., Ky.

Mudlick, a post-station of Chatham co., N.C.

Mudriver, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Central City or Rochester. Pop. about 400.

Muene Puto Kassongo, a settlement of the Congo Free State, in about lat. 6° 30′ S. and lon. 17° 12′ E., near the borders of Angola.

Muenster, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 450.

Mugardos, moo-gar'doce, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, NE. of Corunna, on the S. shore of the Bay of Ferrol.

Muge, moo'zhä, a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 11 miles S. of Santarem, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus.

Mügeln, mü'gheln, a town of Saxony, 29 miles ESE. of Leipsic. Near it is a fine castle. Pop. about 3000.

Muggendorf, a small town and resort of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, circle of Ebermannstadt. It is situated

in the most picturesque part of the Franconian Jura, in a district abounding in stalactite caverns.

Muggensturm, mŏŏg'ghẹn-stŏŏrm', a village of Baden, 11 miles from Baden-Baden. Pop. about 2000.

Muggia, mood'jȧ, a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, on the Gulf and 5 miles SSW. of Triest. It has a splendid harbor for war vessels. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 8721, of whom only one-half lived within the town.

Müglitz, müg'lits (Slavic, *Mohelnice,* mo-hĕl-neet'-sȧ), a town of Moravia, 19 miles NW. of Olmütz, on the March. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4259.

Mugnano, moon-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and circle of Avellino. Pop. about 2500.

Mugnano di Napoli, moon-yȧ'no de nȧ'po-le, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles NNW. of Naples. Pop. about 5000.

Muhalitch, moo-hȧ-litch', or **Mikhalitch,** a town of Asia Minor, 37 miles W. of Brusa. Pop. about 7000.

Muhamrah, a port of Persia. See Mohammerah.

Mühlau, mü'lŏw, a village of Saxony, circle of Leipsic, 9 miles NW. of Chemnitz.

Mühlbach, mül'bȧĸ (Hun. *Szász-Sebes,* sȧss sĕ'besh'), a town of Transylvania, Hungary, 29 miles WNW. of Hermannstadt, on the Mühlbach (Sebes). It has a venerable and splendid Protestant church. The district is rich in wine. Pop. in 1900, 7770, mainly Rumans (Wallachs) and Germans.

Mühlbach, a village and resort of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, near Brixen, at the entrance to the Pusterthal. Near it is the old castle of Rodeneck.

Mühlberg, mül'bĕrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 miles E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. It has a thirteenth-century church. The town is famous as the scene of the battle in which the elector of Saxony, John Frederick the Magnanimous, was overwhelmed by Charles V. in 1547. Pop. in 1900, 3463.

Mühlberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles SW. of Erfurt. Pop. about 1300.

Mühlburg, mül'bŏŏrg, a former town of Baden, now forming part of Karlsruhe.

Mühldorf, mül'dorf, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 miles ENE. of Munich. It is noted for the battle fought near it (also known as the battle of Ampfing) in 1322, in which the Emperor Louis the Bavarian overthrew his rival, Frederick the Handsome of Austria. Pop. in 1900, 3517.

Muhlenberg, mū'lẹn-berg, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2069.

Muhlenburg, or **Muhlenberg,** a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 438 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Green River, on the E. by the Muddy River, and also drained by the Pond River. Coal is found here. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 17,955; in 1900, 20,741.

Muhlenburg, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. 175.

Mühlhausen, mül'hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, 29 miles NW. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. The churches of St. Mary and St. Blasius and the mediæval town-hall are noteworthy edifices. There are manufactures of textiles and cigars, and dyeing, tanning, and brewing are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 33,428.

Mühlhausen (Bohem. *Milevsko*), a town of Bohemia, 15 miles WNW. of Tabor. Pop. about 2500.

Mühlhausen, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, circle of Preussisch-Holland. Pop. about 2300.

Mühlheim, mül'hīm, a village of Germany, in Hesse, circle of Offenbach, near the Main.

Mühlheim, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, not far from Tuttlingen. Pop. about 1000.

Mühlinghausen, mü'ling-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Schwelm.

Mühltroff, mül'trŏf, a town of Saxony, 10 miles WNW. of Plauen. It has a picturesquely situated castle. Pop. about 1700.

Muhr, a river of Austria-Hungary. See Mur.

Muiden, moi'dẹn, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 8 miles ESE. of Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht in the Zuider Zee. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Muilrea, or **Mulrea,** mül'rȧ', a mountain-range of Ireland, co. of Mayo, screening the N. side of Killery Harbor. Elevation of highest summit, 2688 feet.

Muir, mūre, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky. Pop. 70.

Muir, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the N. bank of the Grand River, opposite the village of Lyons, and on the Grand Trunk R., 7 miles E. of Ionia. Pop. in 1900, 566.

Muir, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Lykens. Pop. about 700.

Muiravonside, mūr-a'vọn-side, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 5 miles ESE. of Falkirk. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct.

Muir Glacier, a large and extremely picturesque ice-sheet of Alaska, discharging into Glacier Bay, in about lat. 58° 45′ N., lon. 136° 5′ W. Its trunk is formed of about 9 main streams of ice and occupies an amphitheatre 30–40 miles in width. Prior to 1899, when earthquake disturbances dislodged a considerable part of its front wall, it terminated in an ice-cliff 1½ miles in width and 150–220 feet in height. The most rapid summer movement is about 7 feet per day. The glacier has receded about 25 miles since 1794.

Muirkirk, mūr'kirk, a village of Scotland, co. and 21 miles ENE. of Ayr. It has extensive iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. about 4000.

Muirkirk, mūr'kirk, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles SW. of Baltimore. It manufactures pig-iron. Pop. 90.

Muitzeskil, mūt'zes-kĭl, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Schodack Landing. The banking point is Castleton. Pop. 175.

Mujeres, an island of Mexico, off the coast of Yucatan.

Mukden, mook'dĕn', **Shin-yang,** shin'yäng', or **Fung-thian,** fŭng't'he-ăn', a town of Manchuria, until recently (under Chinese administration) capital of the country and of the province of Liao-tung (or Shing-king), about 400 miles NE. of Peking. It is situated on an eminence on the Hun-ho, about 110 miles NE. of Niu-chwang, its port (near the Gulf of Liao-tung), and on the Manchurian branch of the Transsiberian railway (diverging from the Vladivostok line at Harbin), which affords communication with Port Arthur and Peking. Lat. 41° 50′ N.; lon. 123° 40′ E. It is surrounded by a brick wall and is pretty well built. The administration buildings are in a separate quarter, walled off from the rest of the city. There is a considerable trade in furs, agricultural produce, etc. Here are the tombs of the founder of the reigning Manchu dynasty of China and of some of his descendants. The population at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, according to Russian estimates, was about 160,000. About Mukden were fought in 1904–05 the greatest battles of modern times, which placed Japan in the front rank of military powers. The city was occupied by the Japanese in March, 1905.

Mukdisha, a town of Africa. See Magadoxo.

Mukhmas, mŭĸ-mȧs', or **Makhmas** (probably the Michmash of Scripture), a village of Palestine, 7 miles NE. of Jerusalem, surrounded by fig- and olive-plantations.

Mukilteo, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on Puget Sound, 48 miles N. of Tacoma.

Mukran. See Mekran.

Mukwa, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 956.

Mukwonago, a post-village and summer-resort of Waukesha co., Wis., in Mukwonago township (town), 26 miles SW. of Milwaukee, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1263; of the village, about 550.

Mula, moo'lȧ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles W. of Murcia. In its neighborhood are warm mineral baths. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 12,733.

Mula (moo'lȧ) or **Gundava** (gŭn-dȧ'vȧ) **Pass,** Beluchistan, leads from Gundava to Kelat, along the valley of the Mula, an affluent of the Indus. Its altitude is about 5000 feet.

Mulahacén, moo-lȧ-ȧ-thĕn', or **Mulhacén,** mool-ȧ-thĕn', in the Sierra Nevada, SE. of Granada, is the highest mountain-summit in the Spanish peninsula and, with the exception of the Alps and the Caucasus (if the latter is considered to be not wholly in Asia), the highest in Europe, having an elevation of 11,420 feet. Lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 3° 28′ W. The snow-line is found at about 10,000 feet. See Sierra Nevada.

Mulberry, a post-station of Autauga co., Ala., 16 miles ENE. of Selma.

Mulberry, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 28 miles E. of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Mulberry, a post-village of Polk co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 10 miles from Bartow, its banking point. Pop. about 300. It has phosphate-works.

Mulberry, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ga., about 54 miles NE. of Atlanta.

Mulberry, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 15 miles ESE. of Lafayette. Pop. about 800.

Mulberry, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. about 350.

Mulberry, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich. Pop. 80.

Mulberry, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 14 miles ESE. of Lacygne, Kan.

Mulberry, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C., 48 miles NNW. of Statesville. Pop. in 1900, 1811.

Mulberry, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. The banking point is Milford. Pop. 100.

Mulberry, a post-village of York co., Pa., 12 miles W. of York.

Mulberry, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., about 62 miles S. by E. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Mulberry Corners, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, about 22 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. Pop. 75.

Mulberry Creek, Ala., rises in Baker co. and enters the Alabama River about 10 miles ENE. of Selma.

Mulberry Creek, Ga., enters the Chattahoochee River in Harris co.

Mulberry Creek, Kan., enters the Saline River in Saline co., about 3 miles N. of Salina.

Mulberry Creek, N.C., enters the Catawba River in Burke co.

Mulberry Fork (or **River**), Ala., enters the Black Warrior River on the W. boundary of Jefferson co. It is about 130 miles long.

Mulberrygap, a post-village of Hancock co., Tenn., on the Powells River, about 52 miles NNE. of Knoxville. Pop. 70.

Mulberry Grove, a post-station of Harris co., Ga., about 20 miles N. of Columbus.

Mulberry Grove, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles W. by S. of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Mulberry Island, a post-village of Warwick co., Va. Pop. 60.

Mulberry River, Ala., is one of the head-forks of the Tuscaloosa River.

Mulberry River, Ark., enters the Arkansas River in Franklin co.

Mulchén, mool-chĕn′, a town of Chile, province of Bio-Bio, 25 miles SSE. of Los Angeles, on the railway to Concepción. Pop. in 1902, 4332.

Mulde, mōōl′dĕh, a river of Saxony, Prussia, and Anhalt, rises in the Erzgebirge and, after a N. course of about 150 miles, joins the Elbe, on the left, at Dessau.

Muldon, a post-village of Monroe co., Miss., 10 miles SW. of Aberdeen.

Muldoon, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Muldraugh, a post-village of Mead co., Ky., near the Ohio River and on the Illinois Central R., 26 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. about 60.

Muldrow, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 14 miles NW. of Fort Smith, Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Mulege, a village of Baja California, Mexico, on the E. coast, in about lat. 26° 55′ N. Pop. about 2000.

Muletas Islands, a small group in the Caribbean Sea, close to and N. of the isthmus of Panama.

Muletivu, moo-lĕ-tee′voo, a small seaport of Ceylon, 52 miles NNW. of Trincomali.

Mulgrave, a cape on the NW. coast of Alaska, N. of Kotzebue Sound. Also, a port on the S. coast, on Yakutat Bay, in about lat. 59° 33′ N. It has anchorage for large vessels.

Mulgrave, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Port Hawkesbury, 1 mile distant. Pop. about 400.

Mulgrave, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, 15 miles SE. of Port Robinson.

Mulgrave Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in Micronesia, comprises various groups between lat. 3° and 12° N. and lon. 165° and 172° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Marshall, and Mulgrave islands. The greater portion constitutes the Marshall group, a possession of Germany.

Mulgrave Islands, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, in the Mulgrave Archipelago, about lat. 6° 14′ N. and lon. 171° 56′ E.

Mulhacén, a mountain of Spain. See MULAHACÉN.

Mulhall, a banking post-town of Logan co., Okla., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 14 miles N. of Guthrie, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Mülhausen, mül′how`zĕn (Fr. *Mulhouse*, mül`ooz′), a town of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, 61 miles SSW. of Strassburg, on the railway to Basel. It is divided into the old and the new town, and in addition there is a workingman's colony, which has come into existence in recent times. The old town stands on an island formed by the Ill, which here divides into several branches, and contains the old town-hall. The new town, SE. of the old, extends from the right bank of the Ill to the Rhone-Rhine Canal, which has here a capacious basin. Mülhausen and its district (including Dornach, etc.) constitute one of the leading seats of the cotton-industry in continental Europe. Other branches of the textile industry are also represented and there are machine-shops, foundries, chemical-works, breweries, etc. The trade is very important. Mülhausen has a so-called Industrial Society, which possesses a natural history museum, art collections, technological museum, etc. There are also a museum of antiquities, picture-gallery, public library, technological schools, etc. In the thirteenth century Mülhausen became a free city of the German Empire. Early in the sixteenth century it attached itself to the Swiss Confederation and at the time of the French revolutionary wars it was incorporated with France, from which it was severed in 1870. Pop. in 1875, 58,463; in 1890, 76,892; in 1900, 89,118.

Mülheim-am-Rhein, mül′hīme ăm rhīn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, on the Rhine, nearly opposite the city of Cologne. It has a fine modern church and a textile school. The industries comprise brewing, tanning, and dyeing, and the manufacture of velvet, silk, machinery, chemicals, and carriages. Pop. in 1890, 30,996; in 1900, 45,085.

Mülheim-am-Ruhr, mül′hīme ăm roor, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district and 15 miles NNE. of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. There are manufactures of textiles, leather, machinery, and glass. Iron and coal are mined. Pop. in 1890, 27,903; in 1900, 38,288.

Mulhouse, the French name of MÜLHAUSEN.

Mulkeytown, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 8 miles ESE. of Duquoin. Pop. 200.

Mull, mŭll, one of the largest of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Pop. in 1901, 4711. Surface rugged and chiefly moorland. The highest elevation is Ben More, 3169 feet. Chief town, Tobermory. The SOUND OF MULL, 18 miles long, breadth 1–2 miles, separates this island from the district of Morven and connects Lochs Linnhe and Sunart.

Mul'laghmore′, Ireland, a promontory of Connaught, 13 miles N. of Sligo, projecting N. into Donegal Bay, with a harbor and a fishing village on its E. side.

Mullan, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 8 miles SE. of Wallace, its banking point. Gold and silver are mined here. Pop. about 1200.

Mullen, a post-village, capital of Hooker co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 26 miles W. of Thedford. Pop. about 100.

Müller Glacier, in the New Zealand Alps, is fed by the snows of the Mount Cook group of mountains.

Müller Range, in the northeastern part of Western Australia, in the Kimberley division. Height, about 2300 feet.

Mullet, a peninsula of the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, connected with the main-land by a narrow isthmus.

Mullet Lake, a post-village of Cheboygan co., Mich., on a lake of the same name, 25 miles NE. of Petoskey. Pop. 100. The lake is 13 miles long and 5 miles wide.

Mullet River, Wis., enters the Sheboygan River at Sheboygan Falls.

Mullett's Creek, Mich., enters the Huron River 3 miles from Ann Harbor.

Mulley's Cove, a fishing village of Newfoundland, 12 miles from Carbonear.

Mullgrove, a post-station of Catawba co., N.C.

Müllheim, mül′hīme, a town of Baden, 18 miles SW. of Freiburg. Pop. about 3000.

Mullica, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 880.

Mullica Hill, a banking post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., 17 miles S. by W. of Camden, with which it is connected by rail. It has a foundry, etc. Pop. about 600.

Mulliken, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 15 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. about 300.

Mullin, a post-village of Mills co., Tex. The banking point is Goldthwaite. Pop. about 325.

Mul'linavat′, a small town of Ireland, co. and 20 miles S. by E. of Kilkenny.

Mullingar, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Westmeath, on the Brosna, 50 miles NNW. of Dublin. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral. Important horse and cattle fairs are held here annually. Pop. in 1901, 4500.

Mullinix, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. The banking point is Rockville. Pop. 100.

Mullins, a banking post-town of Marion co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 110 miles E. of Columbia. It has lumber, cotton, and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 828.

Mullinsville, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky. The banking point is Ludlow. Pop. 100.

Mullinville, a post-village of Kiowa co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Mul'loys′, a post-halmet of Robertson co., Tenn.

Müllrose, müll'ro'zẹh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 10 miles SW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2000.

Mulroy Bay, a deep, sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length, about 12 miles.

Mülsen Sankt Jakob, mül'zẹn zånkt yå'kop, a village of Saxony, 4 miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. about 4000.

Mülsen Sankt Niklas, mül'zẹn zånkt nik'lås, a village of Saxony, contiguous to Mülsen Sankt Jakob, 4½ miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. about 3000.

Multan, mool-tån', a city of the Punjab, British India, capital of a division and a district, 164 miles SW. of Lahore and about 4 miles from the left bank of the Chenab. Lat. 30° 8′ N.; lon. 71° 28′ E. It is surrounded by a wall in a ruinous condition and overlooked on the N. by an old fortress. The streets are narrow, some of them lined with tall houses. The bazaars are extensive and bustling. The principal manufactures include various kinds of textiles, brocades, etc. Multan has an extensive trade, being an important railway centre, and a large banking business. It has some imposing mediæval tombs. All around are ruins dating from various ages. The country about Multan is fertile and abounds in fruit. There is a military cantonment here. Pop. in 1901, 87,394. The inhabitants are pretty evenly divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Multnomah, a county of Oregon, has an area of 429 sq. m. It is in the NW. part of the state, bounded on the N. by the Columbia River, and intersected in its W. part by the Willamette River, which enters the Columbia in this county. Capital, Portland. Pop. in 1890, 74,884; in 1900, 103,167.

Muluya, or **Mulwiya** (anc. *Malva*), the principal river of Morocco, rises in the Atlas, near 32° 30′ N. lat. and about 4° 20′ W. lon., and flows NE. to the Mediterranean Sea. Length, 350 miles.

Mulvane, a banking city of Sedgwick and Sumner cos., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles S. of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Mumbles Head, Wales, co. of Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W. and has a light-house in lat. 51° 34′ N., lon. 3° 58′ W.

Mumford, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on Allen's Creek and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 18 miles SW. of Rochester. Pop. about 475.

Mumford, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern and the Hearne and Brazos Valley Rs. The banking point is Hearne. Pop. 150.

Mümliswil, müm'lis-weel', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles NNE. of Soleure. Pop. about 2000.

Mummasburg, moom'maz-burg, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 5 miles NW. of Gettysburg. Pop. 125.

Mummaville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. 150.

Muna, an island of the East Indies. See Moena.

Muncey, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles SE. of Mount Brydges. Pop. 100.

Münchberg, münk'bẽrg, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Pulsnitz, 19 miles NNE. of Bayreuth. It has remains of its old walls. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 5637.

Müncheberg, münk'ẹh-bẽrg', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 21 miles NW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3642.

München, a city of Germany. See Munich.

Münchenbernsdorf, münk'ẹn-bẽrns'dorf, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 8 miles WSW. of Gera. Pop. 2000.

Münchenbuchsee, münk'ẹn-bŏŏk'så', a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles N. of Bern. Pop. about 1800.

München-Gladbach. See Gladbach.

Münchengrätz, münk'ẹn-gråts, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles NNE. of Jungbunzlau, on the Iser. It has a handsome palace. In the church of St. Anne are the remains of Wallenstein. Here, on June 28, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Austrians and Saxons. Pop. in 1900, 3706.

Münchingen, münk'ing-ẹn, a village of Württemberg, 7 miles NW. of Stuttgart.

Muncie, mŭn'see, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles W. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Muncie, a city, the capital of Delaware co., Ind., is situated on the West Fork of the White River, 54 miles NE. of Indianapolis, on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads. It has large manufactories of iron, steel, glass, engines, machinery, silver-ware, novelty articles, agricultural implements, lawn-mowers, carriages, etc. Muncie is the seat of Palmer University and has railroad repair-shops. Natural gas abounds in the region. Pop. in 1890, 11,345; in 1900, 20,942.

Muncie, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles W. of Kansas City.

Muncie Creek, Ind., enters the White River in Delaware co.

Muncy, a banking post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., in a valley on Muncy Creek and on the Susquehanna River, 14 miles E. by S. of Williamsport, on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs. It has important industries, represented by lumbering-, saw-, flouring- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of flour-milling machinery, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1934.

Muncy Creek, Pa., rises in Sullivan co. and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at Muncy, in Lycoming co.

Muncy Creek, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1381.

Muncy Station, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 2 miles from Muncy.

Muncy Valley, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on Muncy Creek, about 27 miles N. of Danville. Pop. about 400.

Munda, an ancient town of southern Spain, near where the town of Ronda now stands. Here Cæsar defeated the Pompeians in 45 B.C.

Mundaca, moon-då'kå, a village of Spain, in Biscay, 13 miles N. of Bilbao, with a small port.

Mundale, a post-station of Delaware co., N.Y.

Munday, a post-village of Knox co., Tex. The banking point is Seymour.

Mundelsheim, mŏŏn'dẹls-hīme', a village of Württemberg, 9 miles S. of Heilbronn, on the Neckar.

Münden, mün'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles WSW. of Göttingen, at the confluence of the Fulda and the Werra, which here form the Weser. The most interesting buildings are the old church of St. Blasius and the castle, containing a museum. There are manufactures of confectionery, hats, chemicals, and cigars, and in the vicinity there are millstone-quarries and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 9236.

Munden, a post-village of Republic co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Münder, mün'dẹr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Hamel, 22 miles WNW. of Hildesheim. Pop. in 1900, 3035.

Munderkingen, mŏŏn'dẹr-king'ẹn, a town of Württemberg, 5 miles SW. of Ehingen, on the Danube. Pop. about 2000.

Mundi, or **Mandi,** mŭn'dee, a hill-state of India, near the Sutlej, on the SW. slope of the Himalayas. Capital, Mundi, 45 miles NNW. of Simla.

Mundla, or **Mandla,** mŭnd'lå, a small town of British India, capital of Mundla district, Central Provinces, 55 miles SE. of Jubbulpur.

Mundo, moon'do, a river of Spain, falls into the Segura in the district of Liétor. Total course, about 60 miles.

Mundy, a post-township of Genesee co., Mich., about 6 miles SSW. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 1368.

Munera, moo-nå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles WNW. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Muneville-le-Bingard, mün'veel' lẹh bån'gar', a village of France, in Manche, arrondissement of Coutances.

Munford, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville Rs., 76 miles SW. of Rome, Ga. Pop. 150.

Munfordville, a banking post-town, capital of Hart co., Ky., on the Green River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 73 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Mungen, mun'jẹn, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop. about 250.

Munger, mŭng'gẹr, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 7 miles SE. of Bay City. Pop. 200.

Munger, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla. Pop. 70.

Munglour, or **Manglaur,** mŭng-lŏwr', a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 50 miles N. of Meerut. Pop. about 10,000.

Munhall, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Homestead.

Munich, mu'nik (Ger. *München*, mün'kẹn; L. *Mona'chium*), the capital of Bavaria and of the district of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 35 miles SE. of Augsburg. Lat. of observatory, 48° 8′ 45″ N.; lon. 11° 36′ 32″ E. Elevation above the sea, 1700 feet. The city is finely situated in a plain, at a distance of about 25 miles from the Alps, the proximity to which renders the climate subject to sudden changes. The mean temperature for the year is 45°; the mean for January, 28°; and for July, 64°.

The centre and focus of the life of the city is the Max-Joseph-Platz, adorned with the monument of King Max Joseph and containing the royal palace (with the Königsbau, in the style of the Pitti Palace of Florence, the Alte Residenz, and the Festsaalbau) and the national theatre. From this central square the Maximilianstrasse, 1 mile in length, containing the government buildings and the Bavarian national museum (with rich collections illustrating the progress of civilization and art), leads directly to the Isar, here crossed by the Maximiliansbrücke (540 feet long), on the opposite side of which is the Maximilianeum, an institution designed for the higher instruction in studies pertaining to the civil service. The handsome Ludwigstrasse, 40 yards in width, leads from the Hofgarten to the Siegesthor (or Gate of Victory), dedicated to the Bavarian army and constructed in the style of the arch of Constantine in Rome. On this stately avenue are the Feldherrnhalle (Commander's Hall), the Odeon, war office, royal library (with upward of 900,000 volumes), Ludwigskirche, academy of art, and the university. The last, founded in 1472, was attended in 1903–04 by 4609 students.

Munich is rich in institutions of all kinds. Among the most famous of these are the Old Pinakothek (erected in 1826–36), the New Pinakothek (erected in 1846–53),—both containing vast collections of paintings; the Glyptothek, or museum of sculptures (1816–30); the Kunstgewerbehaus (industrial art building); ethnographical museum; academy of science, with extensive collections of natural history, physical apparatus, etc.; botanical garden; and the Polytechnic Institute (with an attendance in 1901–02 of 2358). Among the ecclesiastical buildings the first place is occupied by the Frauenkirche, the cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising, dating from 1468, and having a length of 320 feet. Other buildings and monuments of note in the city are the Old Rathaus, the New Rathaus, the Basilica, the Isarthor, Propylæa (a magnificent gateway completed in 1862), and the Ruhmeshalle (or Hall of Fame), near which is the colossal statue of Bavaria by Schwanthaler, 62 feet in height. Munich has extensive military establishments, including hospitals, barracks, artillery workshops, a military academy, royal arsenal, and military museum.

Among the industries of Munich brewing occupies the leading place, immense quantities of beer being exported to foreign countries. There are manufactures of leather, gloves, machinery, rubber goods, artificial flowers, furniture, paper, cars, carriages, etc. The optical and mathematical instruments of Munich are celebrated throughout the world, as are likewise the products of its photographic, lithographic, and book-printing establishments. Among the art-industries is also glass-painting. The history of Munich dates from 1158. Pop. in 1900, 499,932. The number of inhabitants has trebled since 1870.

Muniesa, moo-ne-å'så, a village of Spain, in Aragon, 50 miles from Teruel.

Munilla, moo-neel'yå, a village of Spain, province and 28 miles SSE. of Logroño.

Muniong Range, Australia, on the borders of New South Wales and Victoria, constituting a portion of the Great Dividing Chain. The highest point, which is also the culminating point of the Australian continent, is Mount Kosciusko, 7308 feet.

Munipur. See MANIPUR.

Munising, a banking post-village of Alger co., Mich., on the Munising R., 12 miles ESE. of Autrain. It has a tannery and paper- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2014. It is on Grand Island Bay, Lake Superior, and has a good harbor.

Munith, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Stockbridge. Pop. about 300.

Munkács, moon'kåtch‘, a town of Hungary, on the Latorcza, 80 miles NE. of Debreczin. About 2 miles from the town is the celebrated fortress of Munkács, perched on a high rock, dating from the Middle Ages, and now used as a penitentiary. Iron, alum, and crystals are obtained in the surrounding district. Pop. in 1900, 14,416, comprising Jews (the most numerous element), Magyars, Germans, and Ruthenians.

Munnerlyn, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 40 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. 150.

Münnerstadt, mün'nẹr-stått‘, a town of Bavaria, on the Lauer, 35 miles NNE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 2000.

Munnipur. See MANIPUR.

Munnsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 9 miles S. of Oneida. Pop. about 425.

Munnypur, India. See MANIPUR.

Muno, mü'no', a village of Belgium, in the province of Luxembourg, 32 miles WNW. of Arlon. Pop. (commune), 1500.

Munroe Falls, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. The banking point is Akron. Pop. 200.

Münsingen, mün'zing-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles SE. of Bern. Pop. about 2300.

Münsingen, mün'zing-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, 23 miles W. of Ulm. Pop. about 2000.

Munson, a post-station of Nassau co., N.Y.

Munson, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio. The banking point is Medina. Pop. 100.

Munson Station, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Phillipsburg. Pop. about 500.

Munsonville, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., 10 miles NNE. of Keene. Pop. about 170.

Munsonville, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y. Pop. 125.

Munster (L. *Momo'nia*), the southernmost and largest of the four provinces of Ireland, having N. Connaught, NE. Leinster, and on other sides St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 9481 sq. m. The surface is very diversified. The western portion contains the highest mountains in Ireland. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Suir, and Blackwater. The Lakes of Killarney are the largest bodies of fresh water entirely in the province. Munster is divided into the cos. of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Before the Norman conquest it comprised the kingdoms of North and South Munster. Pop. in 1841, 2,404,460; in 1891, 1,173,643; and in 1901, 1,075,075.

Münster, mün'stẹr (L. *Monaste'rium*), a town of Prussia, capital of Westphalia and of a government district of its own name, on the Aa, 78 miles NNE. of Cologne. With its arcades, quaint gabled houses, and irregular streets it has preserved an old-time appearance. On the site of the old fortifications are now promenades. The principal buildings are the cathedral, begun in the thirteenth century; the graceful church of St. Lambert, recently restored; the fourteenth-century church of Our Lady, with fine stained glass; the Ludgerikirche; the castle, formerly the episcopal residence and now used for administrative purposes; the town-hall, containing a room known as the Friedensaal, in which the Peace of Westphalia was signed in 1648; the Renaissance Weigh-House; and the Stadtkeller, containing the museum of the Society of Arts. Among the educational institutions are a university (constituted in 1902 by the addition of a faculty of law and political science to those of theology and philosophy in the former Academy of Münster), with a Pauline library containing 150,000 volumes and a royal pedagogical school. The town posseses a zoological garden. The industries of Münster comprise the sculpture of marble, brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of linen, cotton goods, paper, and leather. Pop. in 1871, 24,815; in 1901, 63,776.

Münster rose to great commercial prosperity in the Middle Ages and contended successfully for its liberties against the prince-bishops of Münster, to whose power it finally succumbed in the seventeenth century. It was here that John of Leyden, the Anabaptist leader, set up in 1534 his Kingdom of Zion which collapsed in 1535, leaving behind a record of foul excesses. The bishopric of Münster, which ranked among the larger ecclesiastical states of the old German Empire, and which at the end was ruled by the archbishops of Cologne, had a territory of about 3800 sq. m. It was secularized in 1803.

Münster, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach.

Münster, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 10 miles WSW. of Colmar. Its textile industries are extensive. Pop. in 1900, 6085.

Münster, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, district of Cannstatt.

Münster, Switzerland, canton of Bern. See MOUTIER.

Münster, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of the upper Rhone, 8 miles NE. of Viesch.

Munster, a post-station of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 4 miles W. of Streator.

Munster, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in Munster township, 19 miles by rail WSW. of Altoona. Pop. of the township in 1900, 429.

Münster-am-Stein, a village and bathing-resort of Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles from Kreuznach. Pop. about 800.

Münsterberg, mün'stẹr-bẽRG‘, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 35 miles S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. It has manufactures of clay products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8159.

Münstereifel, mün'stẹr-ī'fẹl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles SSW. of Cologne, on the Erft. Pop. about 3000.

Münstermaifeld, mün'stẹr-mī'fêlt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles SW. of Coblenz. Pop. about 1500.

Münsterthal, mün'stẹr-tål‘, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the canton of Grisons (S. of the Lower Enga-

dine, with Santa Maria and Münster as the principal places), the other in the NE. part of the canton of Bern.

Münsterthal, a valley of the Vosges mountains, in Alsace, Germany, with Münster as its chief settlement. It is famous for its cheese.

Munte, mŭn'tẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles S. of Ghent.

Munterville, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Muntok', a fortified seaport of the island of Banca, capital of a Dutch residency on the SW. coast.

Muonio, moo-o'ne-o, a river of Lapland, which joins the Torneå after a S. course of 200 miles. It forms part of the boundary between Russia and Sweden.

Muota-Thal, moo-o'tå tȧl, a lofty secluded valley of Switzerland, canton of Schwyz, traversed by the river Muota, and having for its chief place the village of Muota (2000 inhabitants), 4 miles ESE. of Schwyz. Elevation, 2000 feet.

Mur, moor, a river of Austria-Hungary, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria, and joins the Drave on the left, in Hungary, 25 miles E. of Warasdin, after a SE. course of 250 miles. It is navigable for about 120 miles.

Muradabad, a town of India. See Moradabad.

Murad-Chai, moo-råd' chī, or **Murad-Su,** a river of Asiatic Turkey, the eastern branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 miles SW. of Mount Ararat, flows westward, and joins the Kara-Su about 85 miles NNW. of Diarbekr.

Murano, moo-rå'no, a town of Italy, on an island 1 mile N. of Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has been celebrated for the products of its glass-works since the eleventh century. After a period of decline this industry has recently revived. Murano has a cathedral and a basilica. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5150.

Murasson, mü'rȧs'sòN', a commune of France, in Aveyron, 14 miles SSW. of Saint-Affrique.

Murat, mü'rȧ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cantal, on the Alagnon, 30 miles NW. of Aurillac. It stands at the base of a lofty basaltic cliff, on which is a colossal statue of the Virgin. Pop. about 3000.

Murat, a commune of France, in Tarn, 30 miles E. of Castres.

Murau, moo'rŏw, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 23 miles W. of Judenburg. It has iron-works. Pop. about 1100.

Muravera, moo-rå-vå'rå, a village on the island of Sardinia, 18 miles NE. of Cagliari.

Murazzano, moo-råt-så'no, a town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 11 miles NE. of Mondovì. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Murbach, mŏŏr'bȧk, a village of Upper Alsace, Germany, circle of Gebweiler. It is noted as having been the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the eighth century. The remains of the abbey buildings are interesting relics of Romanesque architecture.

Murchison, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Murchison, Cape, a promontory of Grant Land, Arctic America, off the N. entrance of Lady Franklin Bay.

Murchison Falls, on the upper Nile (Somerset Nile), east-central Africa, a short distance before that stream reaches the Albert Nyanza. Height, 120 feet.

Murchison Goldfield, Western Australia, in about lat. 27° 30′ S. and lon. 118°–119° E., north of Lake Austin.

Murchison River, Western Australia, enters the Indian Ocean in about lat. 27° 45′ S.

Murcia, mŭr'she-ạ (Sp. pron. moor'the-å; anc. *Vergilia*), a city of Spain, capital of a mediæval Moorish kingdom and modern province of its own name, on the Segura, 30 miles NNW. of Cartagena. Lat. 38° N.; lon. 1° 10′ W. The city, which is situated in the exceedingly beautiful and fertile valley (or *huerta*) of Murcia, has a generally semi-Oriental aspect, but it contains few objects of interest. The most notable of these is the cathedral, a fine edifice, begun in 1358 and having a tower 480 feet in height. The seat of the bishop was transferred to Murcia from Cartagena, from which place he still takes his title. In the plaza stands the splendid episcopal palace. The public institutions comprise the colleges of St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore; the College of St. Leander, which is an academy of music connected with the cathedral; the Hospital of St. John, an institute founded in 1837, with academic chairs in many departments; normal school, school of design, and a botanical garden. The town has manufactures of silk stuffs and other textiles, hats, gloves, powder, soap, musical instruments, etc. Considerable commerce is carried on. Murcia was wrested from the Moors by St. Ferdinand of Castile about 1240. Pop. in 1900, 111,693. The climate is liable to great variations: the summer heat occasionally rises to 115° and in winter a temperature of 10° is not uncommon.

Murcia, an old kingdom in the SE. part of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean, comprising mainly the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete. With the exception of a small district near the coast the region consists of plateau land and mountains, the highest elevation being about 5000 feet. There is a general appearance of aridity, the precipitation being inadequate and the forests having disappeared. Amidst the arid districts, however, are smiling valleys, rendered fertile by irrigation. In the coastal region the climate is subtropical and southern fruits thrive. The principal river is the Segura. Zinc, iron, and other minerals are mined. The province of Murcia has an area of 4453 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 577,987. Chief cities, Murcia and Cartagena. The kingdom of Murcia was one of the Moorish realms which arose in the eleventh century on the ruins of the caliphate of Cordova. It succumbed to the arms of Castile shortly before the middle of the thirteenth century.

Murcia, a pueblo of West Negros province, Philippine Islands. Pop. 8000.

Mur de Barrez, mür dẹh bar'rȧ', a commune of France, in Aveyron, 34 miles NNE. of Rodez.

Murder Creek, Ala., enters the Conecuh River about 5 miles E. of Pollard. Length, nearly 70 miles.

Murderkill, a creek in the S. part of Kent co., Del., flows E. into Delaware Bay. It is navigable for small vessels.

Murdoch, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 3 miles from Loveland.

Murdock, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 47 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. 150.

Murdock, a post-township of Butler co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Murdock, a banking post-village of Swift co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles SE. of Benson. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Murdock, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Murdocksville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., about 24 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Mure, La, lȧ mür, a town of France, department of Isère, 23 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. about 3250.

Murello, moo-rĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, about 7 miles from Saluzzo.

Muret, moo'rȧ' (L. *Murellum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles SW. of Toulouse. It has manufactures of brandy, woollen cloth, etc. Pop. about 2500 (commune in 1901, 3911).

Muretto, a mountain (10,197 feet) and pass (8390 feet) of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, on the route from Maloja to Chiesa.

Murfreesboro, mŭr'frees-bŭr-rŭh, a post-town, capital of Pike co., Ark., on the Little Missouri River, about 115 miles WSW. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Murfreesboro, a post-town of Hertford co., N.C., on the Meherrin River, at the head of steam navigation, about 60 miles WSW. of Norfolk, Va., on the Seaboard Air Line. It is in a tobacco and cotton region and is the seat of Chowan Baptist Female Institute. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Murfreesboro, a banking city, capital of Rutherford co., Tenn., is situated in a plain, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 30 miles SE. of Nashville. It contains Soule College and the Mooney School and has flouring- and planing-mills, tanneries, canneries, and cotton-gin works. It was the capital of Tennessee from 1819 to 1826. Near this place was fought a great battle (called also the battle of Stone River), Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863, between the Union forces, commanded by General Rosecrans, and the Confederates, under General Bragg. Pop. in 1900, 3999.

Murg, mŏŏrg, a river of Germany, in Württemberg and Baden, rises in the Black Forest and, after a N. course of 55 miles, joins the Rhine 4 miles N. of Rastadt. It is not navigable.

Murg, a river of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, joins the Thur 1½ miles N. of Frauenfeld.

Murg, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, on the Walensee (at the mouth of the Murgthal), 8 miles NE. of Glarus.

Murghab, moor'gȧb', written also **Murgab,** a river of Afghanistan and Turkestan, rises in the Safed-koh, flows NW. into the region of Merv, and is lost in the desert. Another river of the same name rises in the Pamir and falls into the Amu-Darya.

Murghab, moor'gȧb', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 70 miles NE. of Shiraz. Some ruins a short distance to the S. are generally supposed to represent the site of Pasargadæ.

Muri, moo'ree, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles SE. of Bern. Pop. (commune) 1200.

Muri, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 18 miles SE. of Aarau. It had formerly a rich Benedictine abbey which was suppressed in 1841 and whose buildings were burned in 1889. There are some silk manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2074.

Muri, or **Hamarua,** a town of Nigeria, western Africa, in Sokoto, about 15 miles from the Benue. Lat. 9° 12′ N.; lon. 10° 48′ E.

Muriahé, moo-re-å-å′, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra do Pico, state of Rio de Janeiro, and joins the Parahiba on the left.

Murillo de Rio de Leza, moo-reel'yo dà ree'o dà là'thå, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 7 miles SE. of Logroño, on the Leza.

Murisengo, moo-re-sĕn'go, a village of Italy, 14 miles from Casale, on the Stura.

Müritz (mü'rits), **Lake** (Ger. *Müritzsee,* mü'rits-så'), a lake of northern Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, immediately S. of Waren. Length, from N. to S., 19 miles. It communicates on the N. with Lake Flesen.

Murlo di Vescovado, moor'lo dee vĕs-ko-vå'do, a commune of Italy, 13 miles from Siena, with a castle.

Murnau, mōōr'nŏw, a town of Upper Bavaria, 38 miles SSW. of Munich. Pop. about 2000.

Muro, a commune of Spain, in Alicante. Pop. about 4000.

Muro, a town of the island of Majorca, 25 miles NE. of Palma. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4557.

Muro Lucano, moo'ro loo-kå'no, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles NW. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 8270.

Murom, moo-rom, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles ESE. of Vladimir, on the Oka. It is one of the oldest towns of the empire and has a cathedral of the sixteenth century and many other churches. It is a busy market for vegetables and other products of the region. Pop. in 1897, 12,589.

Muroran, a port of call and of export in the island of Yezo, Japan.

Muros, moo'roce, a commune and town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles WSW. of Santiago. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9130.

Murphrees Valley, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., about 46 miles NNE. of Birmingham.

Murphy, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Angels Camp. Pop. about 600.

Murphy, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. 100.

Murphy, a banking post-town, capital of Cherokee co., N.C., on the Hiawassee River, at the mouth of the Valley River, 70 miles S. of Knoxville, Tenn., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern and the Southern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Murphy, a post-station of Josephine co., Oregon.

Murphy, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. The banking point is Plano. Pop. 90.

Murphysboro, a banking city, capital of Jackson co., Ill., on the Big Muddy River and on the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio Rs., 57 miles N. of Cairo. It has foundries, machine-shops, etc. Coal and lead are mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 6463.

Murphysville, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., about 8 miles SW. of Maysville. Pop. 75.

Murray, the principal river of Australia, is formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps, in Victoria, whence it proceeds very tortuously westward through 9 degrees of longitude, and after passing through Lake Alexandrina, in South Australia, enters the Indian Ocean (Encounter Bay), in lat. 35° 40′ S., lon. 139° E. The chief affluents are the Murrumbidgee, with the Lachlan, and the Darling (which is the main stream). It is important for its fisheries and is navigable in a great part of its extent, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships. For about 600 miles it forms the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales. Total length, about 1400–1500 miles.

Murray, a county of Scotland. See ELGIN.

Murray, a county in the N. part of Georgia, borders on Tennessee. Area, 352 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Connasauga River and on the SE. by the Coosawattee. Gold, silver, lead, and zinc are found in the county. Capital, Springplace. Pop. in 1890, 8461; in 1900, 8623.

Murray, a county in the SW. part of Minnesota, has an area of 705 sq. m. It is drained by the Des Moines River and by the Channarambe River and Oksida Creek. This county contains Lake Shetek and other lakes. Capital, Slayton. Pop. in 1890, 6692; in 1900, 11,911.

Murray, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Murray, a post-village of Schley co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Americus. Pop. 100.

Murray, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, 15 miles (direct) N. of Osburn. Pop. about 300.

Murray, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 21 miles S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 100.

Murray, a banking post-town of Clarke co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 36 miles W. of Chariton. Pop. in 1900, 949.

Murray, a banking city, capital of Calloway co., Ky., on the Clark's River, about 40 miles SSE. of Paducah, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1822.

Murray, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Murray, a post-township (town) of Orleans co., N.Y., 24 miles WNW. of Rochester. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River R. and contains the villages of Holley and Murray. Pop. in 1900, 3656.

Murray, a banking city of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 7 miles NE. of Nelsonville. Pop. in 1900, 1118.

Murray, a banking post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line, 7 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has smelting- and refining-works, an iron-foundry, etc. It is connected by street-railway with Salt Lake City. Pop. about 2000.

Murray, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on an isthmus at the head of the Bay of Quinte, 9 miles E. of Brighton. Pop. about 250.

Murray Bay, or **Malbaie,** a banking town and favorite watering-place of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the Lower St. Lawrence River (N. shore), 90 miles NE. of Quebec. It is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a rapid stream of the same name which affords good fishing and motive-power. The town is reached by steamer from Quebec. It has various mills. Pop. in 1901, 826.

Murray Firth, Scotland. See MORAY FIRTH.

Murray Harbor, a post-village and outport of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on the Murray River, 39 miles SE. of Charlottetown. It has a lobster-packing industry, various mills, etc.

Murray Harbor Road, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles from Charlottetown.

Murray Hill, a post-village of Union co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles SW. of Summit, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Murray Island, one of the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River.

Murray Islands, a group in Torres Strait.

Murray River, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 15 miles from Georgetown. Pop. about 300.

Murraysburg, a division in the central part of Cape Colony, partially surrounded by mountains. The surface is a well-watered plateau. The village of Murraysburg is about 52 miles (direct) WNW. of Graaf-Reinet. Pop. of the village in 1891, 1045 (white, 465). Elevation, 3870 feet.

Murrays Corner, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 15 miles from Baie Verte. Pop. 200.

Murray Sound and **Harbor** are among the Amherst Islands, off the SE. extremity of Korea.

Murraysville, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Irwin. Pop. 150.

Murraysville, a post-village of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, about 24 miles below Parkersburg.

Murrayville, a post-hamlet of Hall co., Ga. Pop. 55.

Murrayville, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 11 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Murrell, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. about 90.

Mürren, a village and famous resort of the Bernese Oberland of Switzerland, 3 miles S. by W. of Lauterbrunnen, with which it is connected by cable and electric railway. It occupies a commanding position, at an elevation above sea-level of 5385 feet, opposite the Jungfrau and Schwarze Mönch, and overlooks a magnificent panorama.

Murrhardt, mōōr'hart, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, on an affluent of the Neckar, 24 miles NE. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 4150.

Murrietta, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is Elsinore. Pop. 200.

Murrinsville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 45 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Murrumbidgee, mŭr'rŭm-bij'ee, a river of New South Wales, rises under the meridian of 149° 30′ E. lon., at a

distance of about 40 miles from the sea. It flows in a westerly direction, is joined by the Lachlan, in lat. 34° 25′ S., and shortly afterwards falls into the Murray, in lat. 34° 45′ S. Its whole course is 1350 miles and it is navigable for upward of 500 miles.

Murrumburrah, a post-township of New South Wales, 80 miles W. by N. of Goulburn. Pop. 1500.

Murrurundi, a town of New South Wales, 217 postal miles NW. of Sydney. Pop. about 1250.

Murry, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis. The banking point is Ladysmith. Pop. 170.

Murrysville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 18 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 150.

Murs, mür′, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles S. of Angers, on the Louet.

Mursa, an ancient town of Pannonia. See Eszék.

Murshidabad, moor'she-dâ-bâd′, originally **Maksudabad,** mŭx'oo'dâ-bâd′, called also **Lal Bagh,** a city of British India, formerly capital of Bengal, in the Murshidabad district, on the Bhagirathi arm of the Ganges, 115 miles N. of Calcutta. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Azimgunje, which virtually forms one city with Murshidabad. It was anciently a place of great splendor. In 1825 the population was still about 150,000. Since then it has steadily decayed. In 1901 it numbered only 15,168 inhabitants. Azimgunje had a population of 13,383. The most notable building is the splendid palace of the titular nawab of Bengal, dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. Murshidabad is the seat of an extensive silk-industry. Among other industries are ivory-carving and the making of gold and silver lace.

Murtas, moor′tâs, a commune of Spain, in Andalusia, 48 miles SE. of Granada. Pop. about 3500.

Murten, a town of Switzerland. See Morat.

Murtener See, the German for the Lake of Morat.

Muru, moo'roo′, a seaport of Japan, on the island of Hondo and on the Strait of Matsonsiminada, opposite the island of Shikoku.

Murvale, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Kingston and Pembroke and the Bay of Quinte Rs. The banking point is Kingston, 12 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Mur'vaul', a post-village of Panola co., Tex. The banking point is Carthage.

Murviedro, the former name of Sagunto.

Murviel, mür've-êl′, a small town of France, in Hérault, 8 miles NW. of Béziers.

Murzuk, moor'zook′ (near the ancient Garama), a town and semi-oasis of Tripoli, capital of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54′ N., lon. 14° 12′ E. Pop. estimated at 6500. It is built of brick, cemented with mud, and has a citadel. It was far more important a few centuries ago than at present. Garama was the capital of the Garamantes. The town has a good trade, chiefly in medicinal drugs, salt, soda, and slaves. The climate is intensely hot.

Mürzzuschlag, mürts'tsoo'schlâg, a town and health-resort of Styria, on the Mürz, 24 miles NE. of Bruck, on the railway between Vienna and Triest, amid the magnificent scenery of the Semmering. It has steel- and iron-works and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 4856.

Musa, moo'sâ, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 20 miles NE. of Mocha.

Muscadine, a post-town of Cleburne co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Muscapata, a mining camp of Peru, a little off the route of the Oroya railway. Altitude, 16,158 feet.

Muscat, Maskat, or **Mascat** (Arab. pron. mâs-kât′; anc. *Mos'cha*), the chief city of Oman, capital of the dominions of the imam (or sultan) of Oman and a seaport of great commercial importance, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Oman, a short distance from the open waters of the Indian Ocean, near the E. angle of Arabia. Lat. 23° 34′ N.; lon. 58° 50′ E. The harbor (or cove) of Muscat is an inlet about three-quarters of a mile long, with half that width, opening NW. and completely sheltered from the prevailing monsoons. The city of Muscat, which is partially fortified, stands at the S. side of the cove and rises in terrace-form along cliffs 400 or 500 feet high. It is a meanly built town, the sultan's palace, the governor's house, and a few minarets, alone rising above the mass of low flat-roofed houses. The streets are extremely narrow. Muscat is one of the hottest places in the world. The thermometer, in the shade, rarely descends below 90° and occasionally rises to 115°–120°. The excellence of the port, and its convenient position not far from the entrance of the Persian Gulf, make it important as a station for shipping. A few miles to the W. is the considerable town of Muttra, little inferior to Muscat in population. Here are the docks for building and repairing shipping and the quarters of the smiths. Muscat is the emporium of eastern Arabia, the bulk of the commerce of Oman passing throught it. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian Gulf. The combined population of Muscat and the adjoining villages is thought to be about 60,000 (Arabs, Persians, Syrians, East Indians, Afghans, etc., chiefly the first-named).

Muscatatuck (or **Muscatatuk**) **River,** Ind., enters the Driftwood Fork of the White River about 10 miles SW. of Brownstown.

Muscat, Imamate of. See Oman.

Muscatine, mŭs-kạ-teen′, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Mississippi River and traversed from the N. to the SW. border by the Cedar River. Capital, Muscatine. Pop. in 1890, 24,504; in 1900, 28,242.

Muscatine (Indian name, *Manatheka*), a city, the capital of Muscatine co., Iowa, is finely situated on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 30 miles below Davenport. It is at a great bend of the river, which, after running westward many miles, here resumes a southward direction. The city is mostly built on the top of rocky bluffs, which form the bank of the river. Its industries are varied and important and are represented by planing- and flouring-mills, sash-, door- and furniture-factories, potteries, boiler-, engine- and terra-cotta works, and manufactories of malleable iron, pearl buttons, etc. The vicinity is especially noted for its delicious melons and sweet potatoes. Muscatine was first settled in 1836 and incorporated as a city in 1853. Pop. in 1900, 14,073.

Muscle Fork, a post-station of Chariton co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Keytesville.

Muscle Ridge, a plantation of Knox co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 72.

Muscle River, Mo., rises in Sullivan co. and enters the Chariton River in Chariton co., about 2 miles S. of Keytesville. It is about 100 miles long.

Muscleshell River, Mont. See Musselshell River.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., a series of rapids in the Tennessee River, on the S. border of Lauderdale co., between Florence and Decatur, and extending over about 23 miles. Navigation has been established around them by means of a canal with locks.

Muscoda, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 55 miles W. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Muscoda, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Muscogee, mŭs-ko′ghee, a county in the W. part of Georgia, borders on Alabama. Area, 255 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River and on the SE. by Upatoi Creek. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 27,761; in 1900, 29,836.

Muscogee, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., 20 miles N. of Pensacola. Pop. 200.

Muscogee, I.T. See Muskogee.

Musconetcong River, N.J., issues from Lake Hopatcong, near the S. border of Sussex co., and enters the Delaware River at the SW. extremity of Warren co., about 7 miles S. of Easton. It is about 50 miles long.

Muscongus Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, in Muscongus Bay, belongs to Lincoln co., Me.

Muscotah, a banking city of Atchison co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 25 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Mus'covy, a name sometimes given to Russia, derived from Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire.

Muse, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. Pop. 50.

Musella, a post-village of Crawford co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Museros, moo-sâ′roce, a village of Spain, 6 miles N. of Valencia and about 1 mile from the sea.

Muses Bottom, a post-station of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, about 22 miles SSW. of Parkersburg.

Muses Mills, a post-station of Fleming co., Ky.

Museville, a post-station of Muskingum co., Ohio.

Museville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Musgrave Range, in British New Guinea, NW. of the Albert Victor mountains. One of its highest summits is Mount Brassey (8000? feet).

Musgu, moos'goo′, a country of central Africa, bordering on Bornu and Baghirmi.

Mush, moosh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, 83 miles SSE. of Erzerum, N. of the Niphates mountains. It has several mosques and churches and carries on an active trade. It is the seat of a Gregorian and of a Roman Catholic Armenian bishop and a field for Protestant missionary activity. The town has a reputation for filthiness.

Mushannon (or **Moshannon**) **Creek,** Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Music, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Musical River. See MATAPEDIAC RIVER.

Musjid-Ali, Asiatic Turkey. See MESHED-ALI.

Musjid-Hossein, Asiatic Turkey. See KERBELA.

Muskau, mŏŏs'kŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 67 miles WNW. of Liegnitz. It is noted for the beautiful park laid out by Prince Pückler. Here are the baths of Hermannsbad. Pop. in 1900, 3651.

Muskego, a township (town) and village of Waukesha co., Wis., 15 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 1349.

Muske'go Lake, Wis., in the SE. part of Waukesha co., is about 4 miles long. Its outlet is a creek which runs into the Fox River.

Muske'gon, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 522 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Muskegon and White rivers, the former of which runs through its central and the latter through its northwestern part. Capital, Muskegon. Pop. in 1890, 40,013; in 1900, 37,036.

Muskegon, a city of Michigan, the capital of Muskegon co., is situated on the S. bank of the Muskegon River 4 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan and on the Pere Marquette and other railroads, 38 miles NW. of Grand Rapids. The portion of the river between its mouth and this town is about 2 miles wide and is called Muskegon Lake. It forms the best harbor on the E. shore of Lake Michigan. Muskegon has varied and important industries, which are represented by several foundries and machine-shops, numerous saw-, planing-, flouring-, knitting- and paper-mills, tin-plate works, and manufactories of steam-engines and boilers, refrigerators, pianos, shade-rollers, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1880, 11,262; in 1890, 22,702; in 1900, 20,818. Large steamers ply daily between this city and Chicago.

Muskegon Heights, a village of Muskegon co., Mich., is a post-station of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900, 1012.

Muskegon River, Mich., rises in Houghton Lake, in Roscommon co., runs generally southwestward, and enters Lake Michigan below the city of Muskegon. It is about 200 miles long. The part of the river below Muskegon is about 2 miles wide and is called Muskegon Lake.

Muskerry, a mountainous district of Ireland, in the co. of Cork.

Muskil'lo, Namu, nå'moo', or **Odia,** o'de-ą, an island group in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Mulgrave Archipelago.

Muskingum, a river of Ohio, is formed by the Walhonding and Tuscarawas rivers, which unite at Coshocton, and enters the Ohio River at Marietta. It is about 120 miles long, excluding the branches. The Ohio and Erie Canal follows its course as far as Zanesville.

Muskingum, a county in the southeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 655 sq. m. It is intersected by the Muskingum River and also drained by the Licking River and by Wills, Jonathan's, and Tomoka creeks. Coal, iron-ore, and salt abound. Capital, Zanesville. Pop. in 1890, 51,210; in 1900, 53,185.

Muskoda, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Buffalo River and on the Northern Pacific R., 18 miles E. of Moorhead.

Muskogee, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 117 miles S. of Parsons. It is the seat of Harry Kendall College, has cotton-gins, compresses, flour-mills, etc., and is one of the chief trading-places in the territory. The Commissioner's Court for Indian Territory is located here and there is an Indian agency. Muskogee has several collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900, 4254.

Muskoka, a beautiful lake and place of summer-resort on Muskoka River, Ontario, about lat. 45° N., lon. 79° 30' W. Length, about 20 miles; breadth, 2–8 miles. Elevation, 800 feet. The Muskoka lake region covers an area of about 10,000 sq. m. and contains between 800 and 1000 lakes and ponds (in which are hundreds of islets) surrounded by beautiful forest scenery. The connected Muskoka, Rosseau, and St. Joseph lakes are in Muskoka district proper. Chief settlement, Bracebridge, on the Grand Trunk R., 125 miles N. of Toronto.

Muskoka, a river of Ontario, rises in the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, in the highlands separating the waters of the Ottawa from those of Georgian Bay, lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 78° 40' W., flows through a heavily wooded country, and, after traversing Lake Muskoka, falls into Georgian Bay. About 8 miles from its entrance into Lake Muskoka it divides into two branches. On the E. branch, about 2 miles up, are the "High Falls," of about 160 feet descent. It is navigable to Bracebridge.

Musone, moo-zo'nå, a small river of Italy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 miles W. of Venice, after a SE. course of 35 miles. One arm of it joins the Brenta Canal.

Musone, a small river of central Italy, enters the Adriatic 12 miles SE. of Ancona, after an E. course of 35 miles.

Musquash, a post-village and outport of St. John co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of a river of the same name in the Bay of Fundy, 17 miles SW. of St. John. It has a fine harbor. Pop. about 200.

Musquod'oboit, a river of Nova Scotia, rises near the head-waters of the Stewiacke and discharges into the sea a short distance E. of Lawrencetown.

Musquodoboit Harbor, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles SE. of Halifax, its banking point. Pop. about 850.

Muss-Alla, a mountain of European Turkey, one of the loftiest summits of the Rilo-Dagh. Elevation, about 10,000 feet.

Mussbach, mŏŏs'bȧĸ, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 10 miles S. of Neustadt, in the midst of vineyards.

Musselburgh, mŭs'sęl-bŭr-rŭh, a seaport of Scotland, co. and 6 miles E. of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, at the mouth of the Esk. There are manufactures of sailcloths, nets, and leather, and tanning is carried on. Pop. in 1891, 8888; in 1901, 11,764.

Musselshell River, Mont., rises in Meagher co., among the Belt Mountains, and runs first eastward. It finally flows nearly northward and enters the Missouri River near lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 108° W. It is about 300 miles long, but its volume of water is small. In the dry season it is lost almost entirely before reaching the Missouri.

Mussendom (mŭs'sĕn-dom'), **Musseldom** (mŭs'sĕl-dom'), or **Musandam** (moo-sȧn-dȧm'), **Cape,** a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 24' N.; lon. 56° 34' E.

Mussidan, müs'see'dôNⁿ', a town of France, in Dordogne, 19 miles SW. of Périgueux, on the Isle. Pop. about 2250.

Mussomel'li, a town of Sicily, province and 19 miles WNW. of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 11,202.

Musson, müs'sôNⁿ', a commune of Belgium, in Luxemburg, 11 miles SSW. of Arlon.

Musson, a post-station of Iberville parish, La.

Mussy-sous-Dun, müs'see' soo dŭNⁿ, a village of France, Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Charolles.

Mussy-sur-Seine, müs'see' sür sȧn, a small town of France, in Aube, 10 miles SSE. of Bar-sur-Seine.

Mustagh-Ata, a lofty summit of Central Asia, in the mountains forming the E. wall of the Pamir. It is generally considered to be the highest point of the continent N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 38° 15' N.; lon. 75° 7' E. Altitude, 24,400 or, according to other measurements, 25,780 feet.

Mustagh Mountains, a name sometimes applied to the Karakorum Range of Asia. See KARAKORUM.

Mustagh Pass, across the main range of the Karakorum Range of Asia. Altitude, upward (?) of 19,000 feet.

Mustang, a banking post-village of Canadian co., Okla. Pop. 200.

Mustang, a post-village of Denton co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Mustang Bayou (bī'oo), Brazoria co., Tex., flows through Chocolate Bay into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mustang Creek, Tex., enters the Navidad River about 6 miles N. of Texana.

Mustapha, or **Mustapha Supérieur,** a suburb of the city of Algiers.

Mustapha Pasha, mŭs'tȧ'fȧ pȧ'shȧ', a small town of European Turkey, on the Maritza, 20 miles NW. of Adrianople.

Mustinka River, Minn., rises in Lightning Lake, and enters Lake Traverse at its NE. end.

Mustique, an island of the Grenadines group, Lesser Antilles, belonging administratively to Grenada.

Mustung, mŭs'tŭng', a town of Beluchistan, 7 miles NE. of Kelat, on the route to Quetta.

Muswellbrook, a town of New South Wales, on Muscle Creek, about 115 miles (direct) N. by W. of Sydney. Pop. about 1600.

Muszyna, moo-shee'nå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 18 miles SSE. of Sandec, on the Poprad. Pop. about 2000.

Mut, moot, a village of Asia Minor, on the Ghiuk-Su, 22 miles NW. of Selefkeh, on the site of the ancient Claudiopolis, remains of which still exist. Ruined mosques and baths attest its prosperity in the Middle Ages.

Mutapilly, or **Motupalli,** a village of Madras, British India, on the Coromandel Coast, 41 miles S. of Gontur.

Muthill, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S. of Crieff. Near it are the fine remains of Drummond Castle.

Mutignano, moo-teen-yȧ'no, a commune of Italy, province and 21 miles ESE. of Teramo.

Mutina, the ancient name of MODENA.

Mutla, a town of India. See PORT CANNING.

Mutova, one of the Kuril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamtchatka. Length, 20 miles.

Muttenhorn, a mountain of Switzerland, immediately S. of the Furka. Height, 10,184 feet.

Muttersdorf, mŏŏt'ẹrs-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 27 miles WNW. of Klattau.

Mutterstadt, mŏŏt'ẹr-stått', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 6 miles SW. of Mannheim.

Mutton Island, a fortified islet in Galway Bay, Ireland, co. and 1½ miles S. of Galway. It has a light-house.

Muttra, mŭt'trå, **Mattrah,** måt'trå, or **Matarah,** må'tå-rå, a town of Arabia, a few miles W. of Muscat, of which it is a suburb. See MUSCAT.

Muttra, or **Mathura,** a town of British India, capital of Muttra district, Agra division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the Jumna, 35 miles NW. of Agra. It has fine old temples and mosques. It is prominent in connection with the early history of Buddhism. The Hindus regard it as the birthplace of Krishna and make pilgrimages to it. Among the objects of interest is an observatory erected two centuries ago. The town has a museum and botanical garden. There is a military cantonment in the outskirts. Pop. in 1901, 60,042. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus.

Mutual, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Urbana. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Mutwal, mŭt'wål' (Hindu, *Muhatwaram,* moo-hât-wârâm'), an island of India, in the Gulf of Manaar, separated from Calpentyn by a narrow strait about 10 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles broad.

Mutzig, mŏŏt'sig, a town of Alsace, in Germany, 13 miles WSW. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 3442.

Mutzig, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Allegheny. Pop. about 100.

Mutzschen, mŏŏt'shẹn, a town of Saxony, 22 miles ESE. of Leipsic. Pop. about 1600.

Muysen, moi'zẹn, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 13 miles N. of Brussels.

Muzillac, mü'zee'yåk', a small town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles SE. of Vannes and about 3 miles from the mouth of the Vilaine.

Muzo, a town of Colombia, in the department of Santander, 50 miles W. by S. of Tunja.

Muzon (moo-zŏn'), **Cape,** Dall Island, Alaska, is one of the southern points of the Alexander Archipelago and of the territory. Lat. 54° 46' N.

Muzuffernugger, India. See MOZUFFERNUGGER.

Muzufferpur, India. See MOZUFFERPUR.

Muzuffurabad, mŭz-ŭf'fŭr-å-båd', or **Mazufurabad,** a town of British India, in the Punjab, at the confluence of the Jhelum and the Kishengunga, commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Kashmir.

Mwansa, a station of German East Africa, on the S. shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

Mweru, or **Moero,** mo-à'ro, a lake of south-central Africa, on the SE. border of the Congo Free State and traversed by the Luapula River. Lat. about 9° S.; lon. 29° E. Altitude, according to the determination of Lemaire in 1901, 3189 feet. It is navigated by a small steamboat.

Mworongo, a walled town and seaport of German East Africa, in the Usambara country, on Tangata Bay, 65 miles NNW. of Zanzibar.

M'wutan N'zige, Africa. See ALBERT NYANZA.

Myanaung, myå-nŏwng', a town of Burma, on the W. bank of the Irawadi, 38 miles below Prome.

Myatts Mills, a post-station of Wake co., N.C., 16 miles SSW. of Raleigh.

Myc'ale (Gr. Μυκάλη, *Mykalē*), in ancient geography, a mountain on the W. coast of Asia Minor, opposite Samos. Here the Greeks won a great victory over the Persians in 479 B.C.

Mycenæ, mī-see'nee (Gr. Μυκῆναι, *Mukēnai*), an ancient city of Greece, situated in the Peloponnesus, 5 miles NNE. of Argos. Its ruins, with those of Tiryns, only a few miles distant, present some of the most remarkable Pelasgian remains extant. Important archæological discoveries have been made here by Schliemann. Mycenæ was one of the most important cities of Greece in what is known as the Epic period preceding the dawn of authentic history. It was the fabled seat of Agamemnon.

Mycenæ, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. 120.

Myconus, mik'o-nŭs, **Miconi,** or **Mykoni,** mik'o-nee (Gr. Μύκονος, *Mukŏnŏs*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 5 miles SE. of Tinos. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. about 4500, chiefly in the seaport of Mykoni, on its W. side. The island is of granite and gneiss formation and is mountainous and mostly barren. Many of its people are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Myers, formerly **Fort Myers,** a post-town, capital of Lee co., Fla., is situated on the Caloosahatchee River, 15 miles from its mouth in San Carlos Bay (an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico), 22 miles overland or 75 miles by water S. by E. of Punta Gorda. It has a cannery and cultivates tropical fruits. It is a favorite place for winter homes and is noted for its tarpon-fishing. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Myers, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 95.

Myersburg, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 5 miles NE. of Towanda. Pop. about 100.

Myerstown, a banking post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 21 miles W. of Reading. It contains the Albright College (United Evangelical) and has iron- and other industries and is engaged in stock-raising. Pop. about 1800.

Myersville, a banking post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 12 miles NW. of Frederick. Pop. 150.

Mylæ, the ancient name of MILAZZO.

Mylau, mee'lŏw, a town of Saxony, 10 miles NNE. of Plauen. It has an old castle perched on a high rock. Pop. in 1900, 7669.

My'munsingh', or **Maimansingh,** mi'mŭn-sing', a district of Bengal, British India, bordering on Assam and bounded W. by the Brahmaputra. Capital, Nasirabad (formerly called Mymunsingh).

Mymunsingh, a town of India. See NASIRABAD.

Mynook, Alaska. See MINOOK.

Mynpuri, India. See MAINPURI.

Mynyddyslwyn, a parish in Monmouthshire, England, near Pontypool.

Myo, mī'o, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10' N.

Myoma, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Evans City. Pop. 100.

Myos-Hormos, mī'os hor'mos, an ancient seaport of Egypt, on the Red Sea, nearly opposite its bifurcation into the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah. It was an emporium of the trade between Egypt and India. Its harbor is now silted up. The place now bears the name of Abu Sar el-Kibli.

Myra, an ancient town of Lycia, on its S. coast. There are interesting remains. Lat. 36° 17' N.; lon. 30° 3' E.

Myra, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. about 300. It has coaling interests.

Myra, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 200.

Myra, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, 13 miles W. of Ozaukee.

Myricks, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 42 miles S. of Boston. Pop. about 350.

Myrtle, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky.

Myrtle, a post-village of Union co., Miss., on the Frisco System. The banking point is New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Myrtle, a post-station of Lincoln co., Neb.

Myrtle, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Myrtle, a post-station of Nansemond co., Va.

Myrtle Bayou (bī'oo), St. Mary parish, La., flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

Myrtlecreek, a post-town of Douglas co., Oregon, at the mouth of Myrtle Creek, 17 miles S. of Roseburg, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Myrtlegrove, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., on the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle R. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 350.

Myrtlepoint, a banking post-town of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern R., 57 miles SW. of Roseburg. Pop. in 1900, 530.

Myrtle Springs, a post-village of Van Zant co., Tex., 17 miles S. of Wills Point. Pop. about 200.

Myrtlewood, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. 150.

Mysia, mish'e-a, in ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Ægean Sea, the Hellespont, and the Propontis.

Myslenice, mis-lå-neet'så, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 18 miles S. of Cracow. Pop. about 2500.

Myslowitz, mis'lo-ŵits', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Polish frontier, 116 miles SE. of Breslau. It has flax-spinning mills, zinc-works, etc. Near it are mines of coal. Pop. in 1900, 13,358.

Mysol, or **Misol,** mī'sol', an island of the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S.; lon. 130° E. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It has several villages.

Mysore, mī'sōr' (Hindu, *Maheshasu'ra*), or **Maisur,** a native state of India, consisting of a table-land nearly 250 miles long from N. to S. and extending nearly the same distance from E. to W., between lat. 11° 35' and 15° N. and lon. 74° 45' and 78° 45' E. It is bounded by Madras, which pretty nearly encloses it, Bombay, and Coorg. Area,

29,444 sq. m. The plateau, which is buttressed on the W. by the range of the Western Ghats, has a general elevation of over 2000 feet. The surface is mostly undulating, broken in places by great masses of rock. The N. part belongs to the basin of the Kistna and the S. part to that of the Cavery. The chief products include grain, oil-seeds, coffee, cotton, rice, sugar, betel-nuts, and cocoanuts. Some gold is mined in the E. near Kolar. There are large forests in the region of the Ghats. Mysore is ruled by a Hindu maharajah, who is a vassal of the British. The capital is Mysore; the largest city, Bangalore. Pop. in 1901, 5,538,482. All but about 6 per cent. of the inhabitants are Hindus. The British had formidable antagonists in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore, and his son, Tipu Sahib. On the death of the latter at the storming of his capital, Seringapatam, in 1799, Mysore came under the control of the British, who incorporated part of it in their dominions.

Mysore, capital of the native state of Mysore, 240 miles WSW. of Madras and 10 miles S. by W. of Seringapatam. It is an attractively built town. The maharajah's palaces (the principal one within a fort) are notable structures. There is a British residency. The town is the seat of Maharaja's College. The leading industry is carpet-weaving. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 68,111.

Mystic, a banking post-village of New London co., Conn., embracing the former villages of Mystic Bridge and Mystic River, is on both banks of the Mystic River, a tidal stream, 2 miles from its mouth, in Fisher's Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles E. of New London. It has woollen- and velvet-mills and manufactories of machinery, spools, gas-engines, extracts, etc. Ship-building is also carried on. Two miles above Mystic, at the head of tide-water in the Mystic River, is the post-village of Old Mystic, which was known as Mystic until 1890, and 1 mile below the present Mystic is the post-village of West Mystic. Pop. of Mystic, about 3000.

Mystic, a post-town of Irwin co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. in 1900, 97.

Mystic, a banking post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 36 miles SW. of Ottumwa. Coal-mining and stock-raising are the principal industries. Pop. in 1900, 1758.

Mystic, a post-station of Wexford co., Mich.

Mystic, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Bedford, 2½ miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Mystic Lake, Gallatin co., Mont., at the head of Bozeman Creek and lying 12 miles S. of Fort Ellis, is ¾ of a mile long and ¼ of a mile wide. Elevation, about 6500 feet.

Mystic River, New London co., Conn., runs southward and enters Fisher's Island Sound 4 miles W. of Stonington. See also Mystic.

Mystic River, a stream of Middlesex co., Mass., enters Boston harbor by a wide estuary between Chelsea and Charlestown. The river is navigable to Medford. It is an outlet of the Mystic Lakes.

Myten (Little and Great), two mountains of Switzerland, almost adjoining the town of Schwyz on the NE. Heights, respectively, 5955 and 6245 feet.

Mytho, a town of Cochin China. See Mitho.

My'tholmroyd, a town of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1900, 4159.

Mytichy, me-tee'chee, a village of Russia, government and 14 miles NE. of Moscow.

Mytilene, an island of Greece. See Lesbos.

Mytile'ne, or **Mitylene** (Turk. *Midüllü*), called also **Kastro,** the capital of the island of Lesbos, situated on the E. coast. The ancient Mytilene played a considerable rôle in Greek history. (See Lesbos.) The acropolis is crowned by a large castle. The town is an important seaport. It is the capital of a Turkish sanjak and the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

N

Naab, nåb, or **Nab,** a river of Bavaria, joins the Danube 3 miles W. of Ratisbon, after a S. course of 90 miles.

Naaldwijk, nål't'wīk, a village and commune of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 13 miles WNW. of Rotterdam. Pop. about 5000.

Naarden, når'den, a town and commune of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 12 miles ESE. of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1899, 3636.

Naas, nâce or nå'as, the chief town of the co. of Kildare, Ireland, 9 miles SW. of Dublin. It was at one time the capital of the kings of Leinster. Pop. about 3750.

Naast, nåst, a village and commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Senne, 10 miles NE. of Mons. Pop. 1900.

Naauw Poort, or **Naauwport,** a village of Cape Colony, 25 miles N. by W. of Middelburg, on the Port Elizabeth railway. It was the scene of considerable military operations in the war of 1899–1902. Elevation, 4884 feet.

Naba, Japan. See Napa.

Nabal, nå'bål', a town and resort of Tunis, 40 miles SE. of the city of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient Neapolis.

Nabb, a post-village of Clark co., Ind. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Nabburg, nåb'bŏŏrg, a town of Bavaria, on the Naab, 31 miles N. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Nabha, nå'bå, a small Sikh state in the eastern part of the Punjab, in the Sirhind plain, traversed by the parallel of 30° 30′ N. lat.

Nab-Light-Vessel, a floating beacon in the English Channel, off the E. end of the Isle of Wight.

Nablus, nå'bloos', or **Nabulus,** a town of Palestine, 33 miles N. of Jerusalem. It is situated in a narrow smiling valley between mounts Ebal and Gerizim, and is well built. The leading industry is the making of soap, in which large quantities of olive oil are consumed. There is an active trade with Jaffa and the region E. of the Jordan. Nablus is the capital of a sanjak in the vilayet of Beirut. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. The population is about 25,000, but a small fraction of the inhabitants being Christians. Nablus is near the site of the ancient Shechem, in post-exilic times the centre of the Samaritans. There is a quarter in the town inhabited by their descendants. In the first century A.D. the place received the name of Neapolis, whence the modern name is derived. Near the town is the so-called Jacob's Well.

Nabon, nå'bon', a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters the Persian Gulf opposite Cape Nabon, 160 miles SE. of Bushire, after a S. course of over 100 miles. On it, near its mouth, is the village of Nabon (or Nabend).

Nabon (or **Nabend**), **Cape,** a headland of Persia, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 27° 33′ N.; lon. 52° 39′ E.

Nabua, nå'bwå, a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Buhi River. Pop. 17,789.

Nacajuca, nå-kå-hoo'kå, a mercantile town of Mexico, in Tabasco, on the Conzales River, 18 miles N. of San Juan Bautista.

Nacaome, a town and mining district of Honduras, in the department of Choluteca.

Nace, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Roanoke. Pop. 100.

Naces, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Hanover. Pop. 100.

Nachaug, or **Natchaug,** na-chawg', a small river of Connecticut, unites with the Willimantic River at Willimantic. The stream formed by this confluence is the Shetucket.

Naches, nå'ches (or **Nahchess**) **River,** Wash., rises in the Cascade Range, near Naches Pass, and enters the Yakima River near lat. 46° 40′ N. It is about 100 miles long.

Nachod, nåk'od, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles NE. of Königgrätz, on the Mettau. It has an old castle, a fourteenth-century church, and a textile school. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9899.

Nachusa, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 5 miles E. of Dixon. Pop. 200.

Nacimiento, nå-the-me-ĕn'to, a commune of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles from Almería.

Nacimiento, nå-se-me-ĕn'to, a town of Chile, in the province of Bio-Bio, 17 miles SW. of Los Angeles. Pop. 1500.

Nackenheim, nåk'ken-hīme', a village of Hesse, in Rhenish Hesse, near Oppenheim.

Naco, a banking post-village of Cochise co., Ariz., on the El Paso and Southwestern R. It has copper-mining and lumbering-industries. Pop. about 500.

Nacogdoches, nak'o-do'chiz, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 962 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atoyac River and on the SW. by the Angelina River. Capital, Nacogdoches. Pop. in 1890, 15,984; in 1900, 24,663.

Nacogdoches, a banking city, capital of Nacogdoches co., Tex., 60 miles E. by S. of Palestine, on the Houston, East and West Texas R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries and a trade in hides. Pop. in 1900, 1827.

Nacoochee, naw-koo'chee, a post-village of White co., Ga., in Nacoochee Valley, 90 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. 200. Gold has been mined here.

Nadawah, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Camden or Monroeville. Pop. about 300.

Nadeau, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., 36 miles N. of Menominee, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 250.

Nådendal, nō'den-dål', a small town of Finland, 12 miles NW. of Åbo.

Nadiya, a town of Bengal. See NUDDEA.

Nádudvar, nåd'ood'vŏr', a commune of Hungary, 21 miles WSW. of Debreczin. Pop. about 8000.

Nadworna, nåd-wor'nå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 22 miles S. of Stanislawow. Pop. in 1900, 7391.

Nafa, Liu-kiu Islands. See NAPA.

Näfels, nä'fels, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. in 1900, 2525. It has manufacturing and other industries. Here the Swiss gained a memorable victory over the Austrians in 1388.

Naffs, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 11 miles S. of Big Lick station.

Naftia, Lago. See MINEO.

Naga, nä'gå, a pueblo of Cebú, Philippine Islands. It has a handsome church. Pop. 10,926.

Nagaba, nå-gä'bå, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands. Pop. 8000.

Naga (nä'gå) **Hills,** a district of Assam, in the eastern part, comprising an area of about 5000 sq. m. Its people are of the wild Naga race and of various semi-savage tribes.

Nagano, nå-gä'no, a town of Japan, capital of Nagano prefecture, about 57 miles (direct) WNW. of Maebashi, with which it is connected by rail. It is of commercial importance and has a Buddhist temple with magnificent carvings in wood. Pop. in 1904, 37,202.

Nagapatam, a town of India. See NEGAPATAM.

Nagar, Mysore. See NUGGUR.

Nagara, a town of Borneo, in Banjermassin.

Nagara River, in Banjermassin, Borneo, is an affluent of the Banjer, which it joins about 35 miles NNE. of the town of Banjermassin, after a SSW. course of 100 miles.

Nagarote, a town of Nicaragua, 20 miles SE. of León, with which it is connected by rail.

Nagasaki, nä'gä-sä'ke, improperly written **Nangasaki,** a seaport and commercial city of Japan, on the SW. side of the island of Kiushiu, in lat. 32° 44′ N., lon. 129° 51′ E. Pop. in 1904, 153,293. It stands on a hill-slope facing the harbor, is regularly built, and clean. The chief public edifices are the palaces of the governors and other grandees, arsenal, several theatres, and many temples, enclosed by gardens, which, with numerous tea-houses, form the favorite public resorts of the population. The city has hospitals, college, meteorological station, dry-dock, slips for shipping, engine-works, and ship-yards. The harbor is several miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and ships lie securely anchored in water of 4–5 fathoms. The entries of vessels in 1900 were 1075, of which 987 were steamers. Previous to the treaty which was concluded in 1854 between the United States and the Japanese, this was the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, and the Dutch and Chinese who resorted to it were confined, under strict supervision, to the artificial island of Desima. The shops are numerous and well supplied. Nagasaki has a large European and Chinese trade, exporting coal, rice, tobacco, sugar, flour, camphor, etc. It is an important coaling station and is the chief outlet for the large coal-mines of the island of Takashima.

Nagcarlán, någ-kar-lån', a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a plain N. of Majayjay volcano. Pop. in 1903, 10,212.

Naginey, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Reedsville. Pop. 100.

Nagold, nä'golt, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, on the Nagold, 16 miles W. of Tübingen. Pop. in 1900, 3695.

Nagore, nå-gōr', or **Nagar,** a decayed town of Bengal, district of Birbhum, 117 miles NW. of Calcutta.

Nagore, or **Nagar,** a seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Nagore River, a branch of the Cavery, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean. The place is now included within the municipal limits of Negapatam.

Nagore, a town of India, dominions and 70 miles NE. of Jodhpur.

Nagowicka Lake, Wis., in Waukesha co. Length, 2¾ miles; breadth, ¾ of a mile.

Nagoya, nå-go'yå, a city of Japan, island of Hondo, capital of the prefecture of Aichi, on the bay of Owari, 170 miles WSW. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. It is regularly built and has a castle (dating from the seventeenth century), many temples and monasteries, a college, and manufactures of fans, porcelain, lacquered, enamelled, and carved wares, cottons, silks, and embroideries. It is one of the largest cities of the empire. Pop. in 1904, 288,639.

Nagpur, någ'poor', or **Nagpore,** någ'pōr' (native, *Nagapura,* "town of serpents"), a city of British India, capital of the Central Provinces and of the Nagpur division and district, 100 miles E. of Ellichpur and 440 miles by rail ENE. of Bombay. It has some fine Hindu temples erected by the Mahrattas. It is the seat of Hislop College. There are manufactures of textiles and metallic wares, and the trade is considerable. Soon after the middle of the eighteenth century Nagpur became the capital of a Mahratta principality, which was extinguished by the British in 1817. Pop. in 1901, 127,734.

Nagpur, a division of the Central Provinces, British India, bordering on Berar and Hyderabad. It is for the most part a great and fertile plain. Area, 24,127 sq. m. Capital, Nagpur. Pop. in 1901, 2,716,748.

Naguabo, nå-gwä'bo, a town in the E. part of Porto Rico, about 7 miles by wagon-road NE. of Humacao. It is of local importance.

Naguilián, nå-ghe-le-ån', a pueblo of La Unión province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of Lingayén Gulf. Pop. 10,405.

Nagy-Ag, nŏdj'og', a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad.

Nagy-Almás, nŏdj'öl'måsh', a small town of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Hunyad. Near by are gold- and silver-mines.

Nagy-Bajom, nŏdj'bŏh'yom', a village of Hungary, co. of Somogy.

Nagy-Bánya, nŏdj'bån'yŏh (*i.e.,* the "Great Mines"), a town of eastern Hungary, with the title of royal free city, 32 miles ESE. of Szatmár-Németi, near the Transylvanian frontier. Here are mines of gold, silver, and copper. The town has a mint. Pop. in 1900, 11,183. The place arose as a German colony far back in the Middle Ages, but is now thoroughly Hungarian.

Nagy-Becskerek, nŏdj bĕtch'kĕ-rek' (*i.e.,* "Great Becskerek"), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Torontál, on the left bank of the Béga, 45 miles SW. of Temesvár, with which it communicates by canal. It has a castle, a theatre, banks, printing-establishments, etc. It is the seat of an extensive trade in grain and other products of the region. There are several annual fairs. Pop. in 1900, 26,407. The inhabitants are mainly Germans and Slavs.

Nagy-Bocskó, nŏdj'boch'ko', or simply **Bocskó,** a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros. It has large chemical-works. Pop. in 1900, 5294.

Nagy-Disznód, Transylvania. See HELTAU.

Nagy-Enyed, nŏdj'ĕn'yĕd', a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 miles NNE. of Karlsburg. It has a Protestant college, a museum, barracks, and a public library. Pop. about 6000.

Nagy-Ida, nŏdj'ee'dŏh', a small town of Hungary, co. of Abauj-Torna, 9 miles SSW. of Kaschau.

Nagy-Kálló, nodj'kål'lo', a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 23 miles NNE. of Debreczin. Pop. in 1900, 7325.

Nagy-Kanizsa, Hungary. See KANIZSA.

Nagy-Károly, nŏdj'kå'rol', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Szatmár, 37 miles ENE. of Debreczin. It has a fine château. Pop. in 1900, 15,382.

Nagy-Káta, nŏdj'kå'tŏh', a town of Hungary, 32 miles E. by S. of Budapest, with a castle and large cattle-markets. Pop. about 6000.

Nagy-Kikinda, nodj kik'in'dŏh, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 35 miles W. by N. of Temesvár. Its inhabitants are engaged mainly in agriculture and stock-raising. Pop. in 1900, 24,843, more than one-half Serbs.

Nagy-Körös, nŏdj'kö'rösh' (*i.e.,* "Great Körös"), a town of Hungary, 49 miles SE. of Budapest, in a productive agricultural and cattle-raising region. Its melons are in high repute. Pop. in 1900, 26,512.

Nagy-Küküllö, nŏdj kü'kül'lö' (Ger. *Gross-Kokelburg*), a county of Transylvania, Hungary. Capital, Schässburg.

Nagy-Kúnság, a district of Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Nagylak, nŏdj'lŏk', a commune of Hungary, co. of Csanád, on the Maros. Pop. in 1900, 13,631.

Nagy-Lévard, nŏdj'lâ'vard' (Ger. *Gross-Schützen*), a small town of Hungary, 26 miles NNW. of Pressburg.

Nagy-Magyar, nŏdj'mŏd'yŏr' (Ger. *Gross-Magendorf*), a village of Hungary, 13 miles from Pressburg.

Nagy-Margita, a town of Hungary. See MARGITA.

Nagy-Maros, nŏdj'mŏr'osh' (Ger. *Gross-Marosch*), a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 22 miles NNW. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 4175.

Nagy-Marton, Hungary. See MATTERSDORF.

Nagy-Mihály, nŏdj'me'hâl', a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin. Pop. about 5000.

Nagy-Röcze, nŏdj'rö'tsĕ (Ger. *Gross-Rauchenbach*), a town of Hungary, co. of Gömör. Pop. about 2000.

Nagy-Szalonta, nodj sol'on'tŏh, a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 22 miles SW. of Grosswardein. Pop. in 1900, 14,107.

Nagy-Szeben, the Hungarian name of HERMANNSTADT.

Nagy-Szent-Miklós, nŏdj sĕnt mik'lŏsh' (Szerb-Nagy-Szent-Miklos), a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál. Pop. in 1900, 10,720.

Nagy-Szölös, nŏdj'sö'lösh', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Ugocsa, 24 miles SE. of Munkács. Pop. in 1900, 5750.

Nagy-Szombat, the Hungarian name of TYRNAU.

Nagy-Várad, the Hungarian name of GROSSWARDEIN.

Naha, Liu-kiu Islands. See NAPA.

Na'hant', a post-township (town) and sea-side resort of Essex co., Mass., is in Massachusetts Bay, on a small rocky peninsula, connected with Lynn township (town) by a narrow isthmus. It is 12 miles (by water) NE. of Boston and 4 miles from Lynn. Here are numerous cottages and villas, in which many of the people of Boston and Cambridge pass the summer. Pop. in 1900, 1152.

Nahcotta, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., on the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. The banking point is Astoria, Oregon. Pop. 100.

Nahe, nâ'ĕh (anc. *Nava*), a river of Germany, joins the Rhine from the left at Bingen, after a NE. course of 60 miles partly through a vine-clad region.

Naheola, a post-station of Choctaw co., Ala.

Nahma, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400.

Nahr el-Kebir, når ĕl ke-beer', a river of Syria, enters the Mediterranean 20 miles N. of Tripoli, after a westward course of 45 miles.

Nahuel-Huapi, a lake of western Argentina, giving source to the Limay River. Lat. 41° S. It is about 30 miles long. Elevation, 2000 feet.

Nahunta, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jesup. Pop. 175.

Naiad, a group of low coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° 39′ N.; lon. 153° 32′ E.

Naic, nâ-eek', or **Naig,** nâ-eeg', a pueblo of Cavite province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of Manila Bay, 17 miles from Cavite. Pop. in 1903, 9225.

Naiguata, nī-gwâ'tâ, a summit of the western Caribbean border-chain of mountains in Venezuela. Altitude, 9130 feet.

Naihati, nī-hât'ee, a town of Bengal, British India, 24 miles N. of Calcutta, on the river Hugli. Pop. about 30,000.

Naila, nī'lâ, a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 27 miles NE. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 2600.

Nailloux, ni'oo', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 18 miles S. of Toulouse.

Nailsea, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 8 miles WSW. of Bristol.

Nailsworth, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester, 2 miles WSW. of Minchinhampton. Pop. in 1901, 3028.

Nain, nâ'in, an ancient town of Galilee, about 25 miles SE. of Acre. The name is preserved in that of a hamlet on its site.

Nain, a coast-town and Moravian mission station of Labrador, on a good harbor, 70 miles NW. of Hopedale, in lat. 56° 40′ N.

Naini Tal, nī'nee tâl, a small town and summer-resort, or sanatorium, of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, in the district of Kumaon, 70 miles N. of Bareilly. It is picturesquely situated among the spurs of the Himalayas, beside a lake, at an elevation of about 6500 feet, and is reached by rail. It is the summer headquarters of the provincial government, and is visited by many thousands in the season.

Nairai, nī'rī, one of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific Ocean, famous for its manufacture of mats, baskets, etc.

Nairn, or **Nairnshire,** a county of Scotland, having Moray Firth on the N. Area, 195 sq. m. The surface rises from the coast southward, finally attaining an elevation of over 2000 feet. Principal rivers are the Nairn and Findhorn. It unites with Elgin in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Capital, Nairn. Pop. in 1901, 9291.

Nairn, a seaport and royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Nairn, on the small river Nairn, at its influx in Moray Firth, 15 miles NE. of Inverness. It is a frequented watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 5100.

Nairn, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La. Pop. 75.

Nairn, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, 7 miles N. of Sciotoville station.

Nairn, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Rivière aux Sables, 3 miles from Ailsa Craig and 22 miles WNW. of London. Pop. 150.

Naivasha, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyanza. Elevation, 6300 feet. It is shallow, has no outlet, and abounds in hippopotami.

Naix-aux-Forges, nâ'zo'forzh', a village of France, in Meuse, on the site of the ancient Nasium. Here various Roman antiquities have been discovered.

Naizin, nâ'zăN', a village of France, in Morbihan, 8 miles SE. of Pontivy.

Najac, nâ'zhâk', a commune of France, in Aveyron, 9 miles SSW. of Villefranche, on the Aveyron.

Nájera, nâ'Hâ-râ, a town and commune of Spain, province and 16 miles WSW. of Logroño, on the Najerilla, at the foot of a mountain-range. Pop. about 3000.

Najerilla, nâ-Hâ-reel'yâ, a river of Spain, which flows NNE. into the Ebro, 10 miles below Najera. Course, 40 miles.

Nakab al-Hajar, nâ'kâb' ăl hâ'jar', a ruined city of Arabia, in Hadramaut. Lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 47° 35′ E.

Nakel, nâ'k'l, a town of Prussia, in the province of Posen, on the Netze, 18 miles W. of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900, 7781.

Nakhitchevan, nâ-kit-shę-vân' (anc. *Naxua'na*), a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, government and 83 miles SE. of Erivan, near the river Aras. It is situated in a region of great fertility. It has the repute of being "the oldest city in the world," the tenants of the ark, according to tradition, having first resided here after the flood. It was a great city of the Armenian kingdom in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1897, 8845.

Nakhitchevan, a town of Russia, in the province of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 18 miles SW. of Novo-Tcherkask and nearly adjacent to Rostov. It was founded by an Armenian colony from the Crimea about 1780 and is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia. It has manufactures of textiles, etc., and a trade in gems and jewels. Pop. in 1897, 29,312.

Nako-Nako, nâ'ko nâ'ko, a group of small islands off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. of Nias.

Nakskov, nâks'kov, a town of Denmark, the largest and most important on the island of Laaland, on a fjord of the same name. Pop. in 1901, 8317. It has an active trade in grain. Near it, on the fjord, is the old castle of Aalholm or Christiansholm.

Nakusp, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is New Denver, 30 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Nalabu, nâ-lâ-boo', or **Analabu,** â-nâ-lâ-boo', a maritime town of Sumatra, on the NW. coast. Lat. 4° 8′ N.; lon. 96° 8′ E.

Nalchi'ra, an island in the Bay of Bengal, in about lat. 22° 24′ N. It was nearly depopulated by the cyclone of 1866.

Nalchitty, or **Nalchiti,** a town of British India, in Bengal, 8 miles NW. of Backergunge, on the navigable river Nalchitty, an arm of the Ganges.

Nalda, nâl'dâ, a commune of Spain, Old Castile, 8 miles SSW. of Logroño, on the Iregua.

Nalinnes, nâ'lin', a village and commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, 27 miles E. of Mons.

Nalitabari, nâ-le-tâ-bâ'ree, a town of British India, in Bengal, district of Mymunsingh.

Nalliers, nâl'yâ', a village of France, in Vendée, 24 miles SE. of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Nalón, nâ-lōn', a river of northern Spain, rises in Asturias, and, after a NW. course of 60 miles past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay.

Namagpacán, nâ-mâg-pâ-kân', a pueblo of La Unión province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. coast. Pop. 9000.

Namaluk (nâ-mâ-look') **Island,** Pacific Ocean, in the Caroline Archipelago.

Namangan, nâ'mân-gân', a town of Russian Turkestan, in Ferghana, on an arm of the Syr-Darya, about 50 miles NE. of Khokan. It has numerous mosques and a

trade in fruits, hides, and sheep. Cotton-ginning is carried on. Pop. in 1897, 61,906.

Namaqualand (nȧ-mȧ′kwȧ-land), or **Nama-Land,** a maritime division in the NW. part of Cape Colony. Chief town, Springbokfontein, about 175 miles NNW. of Clanwilliam and a few miles from the copper-mines of Ookiep. Pop. of the division, about 17,000. This is also called Little Namaqualand, to distinguish it from Great Namaqualand, a region having the Kalihari Desert on the E. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W., and reaching from the Orange River N. to the latitude of Walfish Bay. The latter is peopled by Namaquas, a Hottentot tribe, and is in German Southwest Africa.

Nam-dinh, a fortified town of Tongking, on the Songka, 45 miles SE. of Ha-noi.

Namekagon River, Wis., enters the St. Croix River in Burnett co. It is about 100 miles long.

Nameoki, nam`e-o′kę, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Wabash and other railroads, 10 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 75.

Námesztó, nȧ′mês`to`, a small town of Hungary, co. of Árva, 16 miles NNE. of Alsó-Kubin.

Namiest, nȧ′meest`, a village of Moravia, 27 miles NNE. of Znaim, on the Oslava.

Namnetes, the ancient name of NANTES.

Namozine Creek, in the SE. part of Virginia, enters the Appomattox River.

Nampa, a banking post-village of Canyon co., Idaho, in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 9 miles SE. of Caldwell, on the Oregon Short Line and other railroads. It has foundries and canneries. Pop. in 1900, 799 (largely increased since census).

Namslau, nȧms′lŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles E. of Breslau, on the Weida. It has an old castle and a quaint town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 6361.

Namsos, a seaport of Norway, in the amt of Nordre Trondhjem, at the mouth of the river Namsen, about 85 miles NE. of Trondhjem. Pop. in 1900, 2287.

Namsos, a post-station of Jackson co., Minn.

Namuka, a small group of islands in the Tonga Archipelago.

Namulli Mountains, in Portuguese East Africa, N. of the Zambezi River. Altitude, about 8800 feet.

Namur, nȧ`mür′ (L. *Namur′cum;* Flem. *Namen*), a strongly fortified city of Belgium, capital of the province of Namur, at the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse, 36 miles SE. of Brussels. The cathedral, a Renaissance edifice of the eighteenth century, is notable for its statues, paintings, and carvings, and the church of St. Loup is rich in marbles and decorations. Among other objects of interest are the belfry, begun in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the seventeenth, the town-hall, and the citadel, built on a rocky height, supposed to have been the site of Cæsar's camp. The town has a theological seminary, a royal athenæum, an academy of art, and museums of natural history and archæology. Namur is noted for its manufactures of cutlery, and there are iron-foundries, tanneries, etc. It has sustained numerous sieges, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1692, by the English and Dutch under William III. in 1695, and again by French armies in 1701, 1746, and 1792. Pop. in 1900, 32,333.

Namur, a province of Belgium, bounded on the S. and SW. by France, and intersected by the Meuse. Area, 1390 sq. m. It is rich in mines of iron, lead, and coal. Capital, Namur. Pop. in 1900, 306,412.

Namur, a post-village of Door co., Wis., 27 miles NE. of Green Bay. Pop. 100.

Nanafali′a, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 70 miles WSW. of Selma.

Nanaimo, nȧ-nī′mo, a city and port of entry on the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 74 miles N. of Victoria, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R. It owes its growth and importance mainly to the mines of lignitic coal which are largely worked in the vicinity. The town contains breweries, carriage- and powder-works, machine-shops, etc., and has various manufactures. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 6130.

Nanao, a port of the main island of Japan, in the prefecture of Ishikawa, opposite the Noto Islands. Pop. about 13,000.

Nánás, a town of Hungary. See HAJDÚ-NÁNÁS.

Nanay, nȧ-nī′, a river of Peru, an affluent of the Amazon, which it joins below Iquitos.

Nancagua, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1300.

Nance, nănss, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, traversed by the Loup River. Area, 456 sq. m. Capital, Fullerton. Pop. in 1890, 5773; in 1900, 8222.

Nan-chang, nȧn`chȧng′, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si, on the Kan-kiang, in about lat. 28° 35′ N., lon. 116° E. It has important porcelain manufactures.

Nancowry, nȧn-kŏw′ree, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It has a good harbor.

Nancy (Fr. pron. nôNs`see′; L. *Nancæ′um* or *Nance′ium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle and formerly of the duchy of Lorraine, 35 miles S. of Metz, on the left bank of the Meurthe. It is one of the finest and best-built towns of France. Several of the streets are entered by splendid gate-ways. Of the ancient fortifications of the town only the citadel has been preserved. In the Place Stanislas is the town-hall or Hôtel de Ville (containing a museum of paintings), bishop's palace, and a bronze statue of Stanislas Leszczynski, ex-king of Poland, the last duke of Lorraine, who greatly embellished the town. Among the chief buildings are the cathedral, church of Bonsecours, the Franciscan church, the church of St. Epvre, the old ducal palace, and the theatre. Nancy has a university with faculties of medicine, law, science, philosophy, and pharmacy and with electrotechnical, agricultural, and colonial institutes. The city also possesses a school of forestry, a public library (with 120,000 volumes), museum of natural history, and a botanical garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, paper, cotton goods, oil, candles, metallic wares, boots and shoes, chemicals, musical and physical instruments, etc. It is the seat of a bishop. Charles the Bold of Burgundy was overwhelmed and slain by the Swiss auxiliaries of the duke of Lorraine while besieging Nancy in 1477. Pop. in 1881, 73,208; in 1891, 87,110; in 1901, 90,524.

Nancy, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 100.

Nanda-Devi, a lofty summit (or group of mountains) of the western Himalayas, lying close to the source of the Ganges. Height, about 25,600 feet.

Nan-gan (nȧn`gȧn′), or **Nan-ngan,** a city of China, province of Kiang-si, 170 miles NNE. of Canton.

Nanga-Parbat, a mountain of Bultistan, lying close to the valley of the Indus. Height, 26,629 feet. It is in the extreme NW. of the Himalayas.

Nangis, nôNs`zhee′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 13 miles W. of Provins. Pop. about 3000.

Nan'jemoy′, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, about 60 miles SW. of Annapolis.

Nanka Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Billiton and Banca.

Nan-kan, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, on Lake Po-yang, 60 miles N. by E. of Nan-chang.

Nankin, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., about 20 miles W. of Detroit.

Nankin, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 4 miles from Ashland, on the Erie R. Pop. about 200.

Nanking, nȧn`king′, or **Nankin** (the "Southern Capital," as distinguished from Peking, the "Northern Capital"), called also **Kiang-ning,** a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-su and anciently of southern China, situated on the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 130 miles (direct) from its mouth, and about 580 miles SSE. of Peking. Lat. 32° 2′ N.; lon. 118° 49′ E. Its ancient walls can be traced over a distance of many miles, but the modern walls are of much less extent. The part of the city occupied by the Manchus is separated by a wall from the Chinese town. The most remarkable structure in Nanking was formerly the Porcelain Tower, built in the early part of the fifteenth century and destroyed by the Tai-ping rebels, during whose occupation the city suffered much. This magnificent and fantastic edifice, said to have been erected at a fabulous cost, was of an octagonal form, 261 feet high, and had 9 stories. Among notable objects may be mentioned the "tomb of the kings," supposed to be of the Ming dynasty, with gigantic armed figures on the avenue leading to it; the government palace, a marine school, royal printing-house, arsenal, and observatory. Nanking has manufactures of crape, satin, paper, artificial flowers, cannon and other materials of war, and China (or Indian) ink, and gives its name to the well-known "Nankeen" cotton cloth, which is also made throughout the whole province. Nanking has recently been made a treaty-port, but it has little foreign commerce. By the Grand Canal, which crosses the Yang-tse-kiang about 50 miles to the E., it communicates directly with Peking. Nanking is the residence of a viceroy, with authority over the provinces of Kiang-su, Kiang-si, and Ngan-hwei, and is a great military depot. It is the chief seat of literature in the empire. The treaty between China and the British, which terminated the Opium War, was signed at Nanking in Aug., 1842. In 1853 the Taipings assaulted Nanking, took it, and made it their capital. It was captured by the Imperialists in 1864. Pop. estimated at 250,000.

Nan-ling, nån'ling', a name given to the irregular mountain elevations in southern China which separate the basins of the Yang-tse-kiang and Kan-kiang northward from that of the Si-kiang and its affluents southward, and the Kwang provinces from those of Kwei-chow and Hu-nan. Another name for the same is NAN-SHAN.

Nan-ngan, a city of China. See NAN-GAN.

Nannie, a post-station of Floyd co., Ga.

Nan-ning, nån'ning', a city and open port of China, province of Kwang-si, 70 miles N. of the Gulf of Tong-king, on the Yu-kiang.

Nanphio, an island of the Ægean Sea. See ANAPHE.

Nansemond, a southeastern county of Virginia, borders on North Carolina. Area, 393 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Hampton Roads and is drained by the Nansemond River. It comprises a part of the Dismal Swamp. Capital, Suffolk. Pop. 1890, 19,692; in 1900, 23,078.

Nansemond River, Va., rises in Nansemond co. and enters Hampton Roads. Sloops can ascend it about 20 miles.

Nansen, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. The banking point is Kane.

Nan-shan, China. See NAN-LING.

Nan-shan (Hills), a range of heights in the Liaotung peninsula, Manchuria, NE. of Port Arthur.

Nant, nôNⁿ, a town of France, in Aveyron, 11 miles ESE. of Millau. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Nantasket Beach, Plymouth co., Mass., is a narrow peninsula which extends from Cohasset township (town) into Massachusetts Bay and is about 5 miles long. On it is the town of Hull, a good bathing-place and much frequented. Nantasket village is a resort on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles SE. of Boston.

Nantasket Road, Mass., one of the main entrances to Boston Harbor.

Nanterre, nôNⁿ'tair', a town of France, in Seine, 7 miles by rail WNW. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 9214 (commune, 14,140).

Nantes, nants (Fr. pron. nônt; anc. *Condivin'cum,* afterwards *Namne'tes*), a city of France, capital of the department of Loire-Inférieure, on the river Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, 215 miles SW. of Paris. The city is built partly on several islands in the Loire, communication being maintained by means of numerous bridges. The banks of the rivers for a distance of several miles are lined with spacious quays, along which extend rows of stately buildings. The principal public edifices are the cathedral of St. Pierre, a portion of which dates from the twelfth century, with a richly sculptured portal; the castle of the old dukes of Brittany, an enormous mass of irregular buildings; the Hôtel de la Préfecture, the exchange, the Palais de Justice, Hôtel de Ville, church of St. Nicolas, museum of natural history, museum of paintings, the Dobrée Museum, and theatres. Among the open places are the Place Royale and Place Louis XVI., the latter adorned with a monument 90 feet high. There is a splendid promenade in the eastern part of the city, extending from the Place Cours de Saint André to the Place Duchesse Anne. Nantes is distinguished by its many beautiful sculptural monuments. The city is the seat of a bishop and possesses medical, law, and hydrographical schools, agricultural, horticultural, and industrial societies, a public library of 180,000 volumes, observatory, a splendid botanical garden, natural history and archæological museums, and a naval arsenal. The hospitals are on a vast scale. Merchant-vessels are built here, besides which the town has numerous manufactories of textiles, machinery, soap, glass, metallic wares, chemicals, etc., also cannon-foundries, sugar-refineries, potteries, distilleries, etc. Tobacco, sardines, and preserved meats are also among the leading industrial products. A ship-canal has recently been constructed to enable large vessels to approach the city, which has an extensive foreign commerce. The trade is facilitated both by the Loire and by canals, which communicate with Brest and elsewhere, and by the railways which meet here.

Nantes was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Namnetes. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the duchy of Brittany. The most memorable event connected with its history is the famous Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV., in 1598, securing to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. Its revocation by Louis XIV. in 1685 was a calamity to the kingdom. Pop. in 1891, 122,750; in 1901, 117,505.

Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, nôNⁿ'tu'ʏ leh o'doo'ânⁿ', a town of France, in Oise, 10 miles SE. of Senlis. Pop. about 1500.

Nanticoke, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 1996.

Nanticoke, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., about 15 miles WSW. of Salisbury, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Nanticoke, a township (town) and village of Broome co., N.Y. The banking point is Binghamton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 666; of the village, about 100.

Nanticoke, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 8 miles WSW. of Wilkesbarre, opposite West Nanticoke, on the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central Rs. It has important mines of anthracite coal in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 12,116.

Nanticoke, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on Nanticoke Creek, 8 miles from Port Dover. Pop. about 200.

Nanticoke Mountain, Luzerne co., Pa., a long ridge which forms the NW. boundary of the valley of Wyoming.

Nanticoke River rises in Sussex co., Del., enters Maryland, and empties into Chesapeake Bay on the borders of Wicomico and Dorchester cos. It is about 75 miles long.

Nantmeal Village, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Pottstown. Pop. about 200.

Nantua, nôNⁿ'twå', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ain, 24 miles E. of Bourg, on the S. side of the Lake of Nantua, in a romantic valley of the Jura. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2989.

Nantucket, a county of Massachusetts, consists of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean, about 20 miles SE. from the main-land, from which they are separated by Nantucket Sound. Area, 51 sq. m. Nantucket Island, the largest of them, lying E. of Martha's Vineyard, is nearly 15 miles long, with a surface of undulating knolls, mainly of glacial drift and devoid of trees, terminating SE. in a line of bluffs, on which is Sankaty Head light-house. The towns of Nantucket, on the N. coast, and Siasconset, on the SE., are well-known summer-resorts. The island is traversed by a railway. Capital, Nantucket. Pop. in 1890, 3268; in 1900, 3006.

Nantucket, a banking post-town, capital of Nantucket co., Mass., is on the N. shore of the island of the same name, about 56 miles ESE. of New Bedford. It has a good, deep harbor, which is nearly landlocked. It is picturesque in aspect and has an athenæum, in which are a museum of marine curiosities and a library of several thousand volumes. Nantucket was formerly celebrated for its extensive whale-fisheries. It is now principally noted as a summer-resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3006.

Nantucket Island. See NANTUCKET (county).

Nantucket Shoals, situated SE. of Nantucket Island, cover an area of about 45 by 50 miles.

Nantwich, nant'ich, a town of England, in Cheshire, 18 miles ESE. of Chester, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, 5 miles SW. of Crewe, and on the river Weaver. It is an ancient place and has preserved some of its quaint houses. The parish church is a notable edifice. It was formerly famous for its salt-works and was known as Halen Gwyn (Welsh for White City). There are manufactures of shoes, textiles, etc. Pop. in 1901, 7722.

Nanty Glo, or **Nant Y Glo,** a village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ebensburg. It has coal- and coke-industries and manufactures of chemicals. Pop. about 1000.

Nantyglo (nant-y-glo) **and Blaina,** an urban district of Monmouthshire, England, 7 miles from Abergabenny. Pop. in 1901, 13,489, engaged in coal-mines and the iron-industry.

Nan'uet, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie and the New Jersey and New York Rs., 28 miles N. of Jersey City. The banking point is Springvalley. Pop. about 600.

Nan-yang, nån'yâng', a town of China, province and 110 miles S. of the city of Ho-nan.

Nao (nå'o), **Cape,** on the coast of Valencia, Spain, is 47 miles NE. of Alicante. Lat. 38° 44′ N.

Naomi, a post-station of Walker co., Ga.

Naomi, a post-station of Marion co., Mo., about 24 miles NW. of Hannibal.

Naomipines, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg. Pop. 150.

Naos, nå'oce, a port of the Canary Islands, on the SE. coast of Lanzarote, and a cape on the S. side of the island of Ferro.

Naours, nå'oor', a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. about 1150.

Napa, nå'på, **Naba,** or **Nafa,** a town of Japan, capital of Okinawa prefecture, Liu-kiu Islands, on Great Liu-kiu Island, in about lat. 26° 10′ N. The anchorage is obstructed by reefs, but the port is much frequented. It exports sugar, cotton, and silks. Pop. in 1904, 43,132.

Napa, nå'pa, a river of Napa co., Cal., rises in the N. part of Napa Valley and falls into San Pablo Bay. It is

navigable for vessels of 5 feet draught 12 miles from its mouth.

Napa, a county of California, is adjacent to San Pablo Bay. Area, 780 sq. m. It is drained by the Napa River and Putah Creek. On the NW. border, Mount Helena rises 4343 feet above the level of the sea. The county has rich deposits of quicksilver, copper, and silver, and also medicinal sulphur springs. Capital, Napa. Pop. in 1890, 16,411; in 1900, 16,451.

Napa, a banking city, capital of Napa co., Cal., on the Napa River, about 11 miles N. of the Bay of San Pablo. It is 39 miles N. by E. of San Francisco, with which it is connected by the Southern Pacific R. It contains the state insane asylum and has tanneries, woollen- and planing-mills, and large wineries. The Napa Soda Springs and other springs are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 4395; in 1900, 4036.

Napajedl, nä'pä-yåd'l', a town of Moravia, 8 miles NNE. of Hradisch, on the March. Pop. in 1900, 3769.

Napa Junction, a post-station of Napa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 33 miles NNE. of San Francisco.

Napa-kiang, Liu-kiu Islands. See NAPA.

Nap'anee, a port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Lennox, situated on the Napanee River and on the Grand Trunk and the Bay of Quinte Rs., 26 miles W. of Kingston. It has foundries, saw-, woollen- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3143.

Nap'anoch, a post-village and resort of Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 1½ miles from Ellenville, its banking point. It contains a paper-mill, axe-factory, etc. Pop. about 500.

Nap'avine, a village of Lewis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 43 miles N. of Kalama. Pop. 150.

Naper, a banking post-village of Boyd co., Neb., 15 miles from Butte. Pop. in 1900, 94.

Naperville, a banking city of Dupage co., Ill., on the West Branch of the Dupage River and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles E. of Aurora. Here is the Northwestern College, which was founded in 1861 by the Evangelical Association. Naperville has stone-quarries and manufactures of furniture and fly-nets. Pop. in 1900, 2629.

Napha, Liu-kiu Islands. See NAPA.

Napier, nā'pĭ-ẹr, a post-village of Holt co., Mo. The banking point is Mound City.

Napier, a post-township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1663. Napier station is on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles W. of Bedford.

Napier, a town of North Island, New Zealand, on a peninsula of the S. side of Hawke Bay. It has a good roadstead, is the terminus of a railway into the interior, and has fine public buildings, a museum, etc. It is in a wool and grazing region, and exports large quantities of tinned and frozen meats. Pop. of the borough in 1901, 8775.

Napier, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Sydenham, 6 miles S. of Kerrwood. Pop. 125.

Napierville, nā'pĭ-ẹr-vĭl, a county in the S. part of Quebec, intersected by the Grand Trunk R. Capital, Napierville.

Napierville, or **Saint Cyprien,** sånⁿ see'pree'ånⁿ', a banking post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Napierville, situated on the Montreal River, 27 miles SE. of Montreal. It has saw-, grist-, and flax-mills, butter-factories, and a tannery. Pop. about 900.

Napinka, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Melita, 9 miles distant. Pop. about 225.

Naples, nā'pẹlz (It. *Napoli,* nä'po-le; anc. *Neap'olis*), the most populous city of Italy, capital of the province of Naples and formerly the capital of the kingdom of Naples, situated on the N. side of the Bay of Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 118 miles SE. of Rome. Lat. of observatory, 40° 51′ 8″ N.; lon. 14° 15′ 5″ E. The mean temperature of the year is 61° Fahr.; winter, 47°.6; summer, 76°.1. The extreme range is between about 26° (January) and 104°, snow occasionally lying on the ground. The city is beautifully situated on the curving shores of the large and picturesque bay to which it gives its name. It extends partly along the shore and partly amphitheatrically up the acclivity of the adjacent hills, being bounded on the W. by the picturesque height of Posilipo. On the E. rise the lofty tops of Vesuvius and Somma. The charms of the surrounding country are enhanced by the numerous villas and other objects with which art has embellished it. The city is divided into two very unequal sections by the heights and connecting ridges of the Capodimonte (crowned by the royal Palazzo di Capodimonte), Sant' Elmo (with the old Castello Sant' Elmo, now used as a prison), and Pizzofalcone, at whose extremity, projecting into the sea, is the Castello dell' Ovo, near which is the swarming quarter of Santa Lucia. Eastward and southeastward of this line of heights is the major part of the city, the old quarters and the business centre, which has been largely reconstructed since 1884. Westward of this section is the smaller Naples, in which are located the greater number of the hotels and the beautiful pleasure ground known as the Villa Nazionale, containing the famous aquarium and zoological station, the most perfectly organized institutions of their kind in the world.

The modern streets of Naples are regular, clean, and well paved with square blocks of lava, but the older ones are for the most part inconveniently narrow. Some of the most congested sections have recently been reconstructed through government activity, with great gain to public health and morals. Vast sums have also been expended by the city and state on a great system of sewerage, and extensive new quarters have sprung up to accommodate the overflowing population. The houses are large, substantial, and lofty, averaging not less than five or six stories, with flat roofs, to which the inmates often resort. The street which forms the chief thoroughfare is the Via Roma, formerly known as the Toledo, which traverses the principal portion of the city from N. to S. Among the other great thoroughfares are the Strada del Duomo and the Corso Garibaldi, both abutting on the Strada Nuova, near the harbor. The Corso Vittorio Emanuele is a long, tortuous street in the western part of the city, winding along the slopes of Sant' Elmo, and affording magnificent views. There are numerous squares, among the principal being the Piazza del Plebiscito, on which are the royal palace and the church of San Francesco di Paola; the Piazza del Municipio, with the handsome town-hall; and the Piazza del Mercato, or market-place. The most prominent of the newer thoroughfares is the Corso Umberto Primo, which was constructed in 1888–94 through the most densely populated portion of the city; and the Galleria Umberto Primo, built after the style of the famous Victor Emmanuel arcade in Milan, and measuring 160 yards in greatest length. Westward from the Castello dell' Ovo ("castle of the egg," so named from its oval form), stretches the curving strand (Spiaggia). Here is the celebrated Riviera di Chiaja, lined with stately edifices, the fashionable promenade of Naples. Between it and the shore is the Villa Nazionale, in front of which is a splendid quay, the Via Caracciolo.

Among the edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a large Gothic building, begun in 1272, and dedicated to St. Januarius, for the preservation of whose relics a magnificent chapel was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century; the church Dei Santi Apostoli; the church of San Paolo Maggiore, internally faced with marble; the churches of Santa Maria del Parto (Chiesa del Sannazaro), San Domenico Maggiore, the Annunziata, San Severo, San Filippo Neri, and other churches, to the number of 400, several of them of architectural merit, and almost all of them richly decorated. Among the buildings devoted to secular purposes are the Palazzo Reale, or royal palace, an immense pile measuring 185 yards in length, richly fitted up and adorned with paintings; the Palazzo di Capodimonte, already referred to, commanding magnificent views, and adorned with fine sculptures, paintings, and articles of *virtù;* the Old Palace; and the Museo Nazionale, erected in 1586 as cavalry-barracks, made over to the university in 1615, but afterwards converted into a great national museum, unrivalled in its collection of antiquities, consisting of gems, bronzes, vases, etc., chiefly obtained from Pompeii and Herculaneum. The Museo contains the famous Pompeian frescoes, a general gallery of sculptures, collection of engravings, the Herculaneum papyri, a picture-gallery with masterpieces of Italian and Spanish art, the royal library, with nearly 400,000 volumes, etc. There are numerous theatres, of which that of San Carlo (founded in 1737) is remarkable for its magnificence and is one of the largest opera-houses in the kingdom. Among the interesting relics of the city's past, in addition to the buildings already mentioned, are the Porta Capuana (one of the old gates), the Castello Nuovo, S. of the Piazza del Municipio, and facing the military harbor, and several palaces. The city is embellished with fountains and sculptural monuments. Naples is the seat of an archbishop. At the head of the institutions of learning is the university, founded in 1224, which has an attendance of more than 5000 students. The city possesses a royal school of engineers, veterinary college, military school, royal institute for oriental studies, various medical schools, more or less in association with the university, and schools of design, music, etc. Among the literary and scientific institutions are a society of arts, sciences, and antiquities (Royal Society), an observatory, a botanical garden, one of the richest in Italy, the zoological station already noticed, an agricultural society, physical, chemical, and mineralogical cabinets, and several public libraries.

The benevolent endowments include several large hospitals, among which may be named the hospital for incurables and the Annunziata, the latter partly for foundlings; the Reclusoria (or Albergo dei Poveri), an orphan asylum, or house of refuge, on a very extensive scale; and a Monte di Pietà, or public loan establishment. An aqueduct, completed in 1885, supplies the city with excellent water. Street railways traverse the city and extend into the country in all directions.

The manufactures of Naples include a great variety of articles. Among those of leading importance are macaroni and vermicelli, constituting the principal food of the great body of the people. Other leading articles are silks, cotton and woollen goods and other textiles, fire-arms, porcelain, majolica-wares, articles in terra-cotta, tobacco, chemical products, perfumes, lace, gloves, soap, carriages, violins and other musical instruments, hats, boots and shoes, etc. There are also extensive machinery plants, large shipbuilding works, foundries, blast-furnaces, glass-works, and type-foundries. Naples is the second seaport of Italy, Genoa ranking first. About 6000 steamers and sailing vessels enter the port annually. There is steam communication with America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. A great portion of the Italian emigrants sail from this port. Several long moles project into the bay.

Naples (Neapolis,—*i.e.*, the "New City") was founded as a colony of the Greek city of Cumæ (in Campania) by the side of an older colony called Parthenope, which came to be known as Palæopolis (*i.e.*, the "Old City"). The Romans established their dominion here at the beginning of the third century B.C. Under the Romans Neapolis flourished, retaining the character of a Greek city. It was a luxurious retreat for the wealthy Romans. After the fall of the Roman Empire Naples was for a short time under the rule of the Ostrogoths, from whom it was wrested by the Greeks (Byzantines) about the middle of the sixth century. It became the capital of a Greek duchy, which existed for several centuries. This duchy was swallowed up in the course of the eleventh and twelfth centuries by the Norman conquerors of southern Italy and Sicily. The city was afterwards the capital of the kingdom of Naples and of the realm of the Two Sicilies. The kingdom of Naples comprised all Italy S. of the Papal States. (See SICILIES, THE TWO). Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are Vesuvius, Pompeii, Herculaneum, the Phlegræan Fields, Baia (Baiæ), Pozzuoli, Camaldoli, Castellammare, Sorrento, and the islands of Capri and Ischia at the entrance to its bay. Pop. in 1901, 563,540; inclusive of suburbs, about 700,000.

Naples, a province of Italy, in Campania. Area, 351 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,151,834.

Naples, BAY OF, a semicircular inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, on the SW. coast of Italy, adjacent to the city of its own name. It measures at its mouth, between Cape Miseno on the NW. and Cape Campanella on the SE., about 22 miles. On its shores, besides the city of Naples, are Pozzuoli, Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre del Annunziata (near the site of ancient Pompeii), Castellammare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; eastward, Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and southeastward is Monte Sant' Angelo (the highest point near the bay, 4735 feet), while at its entrance are the islands of Ischia and Procida on the NW. and Capri on the SE. The bay is unsurpassed for the beauty of its scenery.

Naples, KINGDOM OF. See NAPLES, and SICILIES, THE TWO.

Naples, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Spokane, Wash. Pop. about 150.

Naples, a post-town of Scott co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River and on the Wabash R., 22 miles W. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Naples, a post-village in Naples township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on Long Lake, about 32 miles NW. of Portland. Steamboats ply between this place and several points on Long and Sebago lakes. Sebago Lake touches the S. part of the town. Naples is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 813.

Naples, a banking post-village in Naples township (town), Ontario co., N.Y., about 42 miles S. by E. of Rochester, on the Lehigh Valley R. It has manufactures of wines, baskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1048; of the town, 2370.

Naples, a post-village of Clark co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Clark. Pop. 100.

Naples, a banking post-village of Morris co., Tex., in a cotton-growing region, 43 miles WSW. of Texarkana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. 300.

Naples, a township (town) of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Napo, nä'po, a large river of South America, Ecuador, rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, flows ESE., and joins the Amazon, lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 73° 20′ W., after a course estimated at 700 miles. Affluents, the Coca, Aguarico, and Curaray. On it, near its source, is the village of Napo, 120 miles SE. of Quito. It is navigable for steamers for several hundred miles.

Napoleon, a banking post-village of Ripley co., Ind., about 34 miles N. of Madison. Pop. about 400.

Napoleon, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ky., about 33 miles SW. of Covington.

Napoleon, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. and on a branch of the Raisin River, 10 miles SE. of Jackson. Pop. about 400.

Napoleon, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 30 miles E. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Napoleon, a banking post-village, capital of Logan co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 156½ miles W. by N. of Hankinson. Pop. about 25.

Napoleon, a banking post-village, capital of Henry co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee River and on the Miami and Erie Canal, 35 miles SW. of Toledo, on the Wabash and the Detroit Southern Rs. It has manufactures of woollens, engines, threshing-machines, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3639.

Napoléon-Vendée, a former name of LA ROCHE-SUR-YON.

Napoléonville, a name borne for some time by Pontivy, a town of France.

Napoleonville, a banking post-town, capital of Assumption parish, La., 16 miles S. of Donaldsonville, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 945. It is in an agricultural and cotton region.

Napoléonville, New Caledonia. See CANALA.

Napoli, a city of Italy. See NAPLES.

Napo'li, a post-village in Napoli township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 50 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 967; of the village, 100.

Napoli di Malvasia, Greece. See MONEMVASIA.

Napoli di Romania, Greece. See NAUPLIA.

Na'ponee, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., on the Republican River, 7 miles W. of Bloomington, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Nappan, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Amherst, 5 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Nap'panee, a banking post-town of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles SW. of Goshen. It has various mills and manufactures of furniture, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2208.

Napton, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Nelson or Marshall. Pop. about 150.

Nara, nä'rä, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, 25 miles SSE. of Kyoto. Pop. in 1904, 33,735. It has an ancient Buddhist temple, a gigantic statue of Buddha, several monasteries, etc.

Naraingunge, or **Narainganj,** na'rīn-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, in Dacca, on the Lukhmia, in lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 90° 32′ E. Pop. about 20,000.

Narandera, a municipal town of New South Wales, 350 miles by rail SW. of Sydney. Pop. (borough) 1950.

Naranjito, nä-rän-hee'to, a town and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, 12 miles (direct) SW. of San Juan. Pop of the jurisdiction in 1899, 8101. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Naranjo, nä-rän'ho, a village of Costa Rica, 20 miles from San José. Pop. 1600.

Naranjo, Puerto, Cuba. See PUERTO NARANJO.

Naranjos, nä-rän'hoce, a group of islands in the Bay of Panama, South America.

Naranjos, nä-rän'hoce, a cluster of small islands in the Philippines, near the E. extremity of Luzon.

Naranjos, a river of Ecuador, falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil.

Narazim, a town of Russian Turkestan, 70 miles S. of Bokhara, on the Amu-Darya.

Narbacán, or **Narvacán,** nar-bä-kän', a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. coast. Pop. 16,500.

Narbada, a river of India. See NERBUDDA.

Narberth, a small town of Wales, co. and 11½ miles NNE. of Pembroke.

Narberth, a residential post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles SE. of Norristown. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Narbonne, nar'bonn' (anc. *Narbo* or *Narbo Martius*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the depart-

ment of Aude, 35 miles E. of Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. It has an interesting old cathedral (now the church of St. Just) and a few other notable edifices, a hydrographic school, museum, library, and numerous remains of antiquity. A canal connects Narbonne with the Mediterranean (its port being La Nouvelle, about 5 miles distant) and with the Canal du Midi. It has trade in honey, for which it is celebrated, grain, olive oil, wine, and vegetables. There are distilleries, tanneries, potteries, manufactures of verdigris, etc. Narbonne received a Roman colony in the latter part of the second century B.C. and was made the metropolis of southern Gaul, the Provincia Romana, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis. At that time it was a seaport. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the town was ruled by the hereditary viscounts of Narbonne. It was formerly the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1901, 24,607.

Narborough Island. See GALÁPAGOS.

Narborough Islands, a group in the South Pacific, off the W. entrance of the Strait of Magellan, about lat. 52° S. and lon. 75° W.

Narcondam, nar-kon-dåm′, a small island in the Bay of Bengal, 70 miles E. of the N. point of North Andaman Island, rising conically to 2500 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 26′ N.; lon. 94° 18′ E.

Narcoosse, a post-village of Osceola co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Kissimmee. Pop. 100.

Nardin, a banking post-village of Kay co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 9 miles W. of Blackwell. It is in a stock region. Pop. about 400.

Nardò, nar-do′, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 8 miles NNE. of Gallipoli. It has a cathedral. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 11,653 (commune, 14,387).

Nare, nå′rå, a river of Colombia, after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 miles NNE. of Honda.

Narenta, nå-rẽn′tå (Slavic, *Naretva;* anc. *Naro*), a river which rises in the Dinaric Alps, in Herzegovina, passes Mostar, traverses the S. part of Dalmatia, and enters the Adriatic by a number of channels. Length, 140 miles; navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Metkovitch.

Nares Land, a tract in the NW. part of Greenland, about lat. 82° 40′ N., bounded N. by Nordenskjöld Inlet.

Narew, nå′rĕv, or **Narev,** a river of Russia and Poland, rises in the government of Grodno, traverses the government of Lomza, and joins the Bug at Sierock, 18 miles N. of Warsaw, after a W. and SW. course of more than 200 miles. Chief affluent, the Bobr.

Nargen, nar′ghẽn, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles NW. of Revel, 5 miles in length.

Nariad, Neriad, nẽr-e-åd′, or **Nadiad,** a town of Bombay, British India, Khaira district, 30 miles SE. of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 30,000.

Narim, a town of Asiatic Russia. See NARYM.

Narka, a banking city of Republic co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles NE. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Narkher, nar′kẽr, a town of British India, Central Provinces, division of Nagpur. Pop. about 8000.

Narni, NAR′nee (anc. *Nar′nia* or *Nequi′num*), a town of Italy, province of Perugia, on a height above the Nera, 45 miles NE. of Rome. It has been a seat of a bishop since very early times and has a mediæval cathedral in the form of a basilica. There are Roman remains. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 13,000).

Naro, the ancient name of the NARENTA.

Naro (anc. *Hypsa*), a river of Sicily, rises 16 miles SW. of Caltanissetta and, after a SW. course of 23 miles, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles SSE. of Girgenti.

Naro, nå′ro, a town of Sicily, near the Naro, 12 miles E. of Girgenti. It has a castle. There is a trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. Here have been found many medals, tombs, and other antiquities. Pop. in 1901, 12,866.

Narova, nå-ro′vå, a river of Russia, rises in Lake Peipus, flows between the governments of St. Petersburg and Esthonia, and enters the Gulf of Finland at the village of Narovskaya. Length, 50 miles.

Narrabri, a post-town of New South Wales, 351 miles by rail NW. of Sydney. Pop. 2400.

Narracoorte, a town of South Australia, 240 miles by rail SE. of Adelaide. Pop. about 1000.

Narragansett Bay, R.I., is an inlet of the sea, from which it extends northward nearly to Providence. It forms the E. boundary of the cos. of Kent and Washington and encloses a number of beautiful islands, the largest of which are Rhode Island and Canonicut. It is about 28 miles long, including the N. part, called Providence Bay. A northeastern arm, called Mount Hope Bay, extends for a short distance into Massachusetts. The city of Newport, on Rhode Island, is on the shore of this bay, near its entrance or S. end, and Narragansett Pier is on its W. shore. Large vessels can ascend it from the sea to Providence.

Narragansett Pier, a banking post-village and fashionable summer-resort of Washington co., R.I., on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, about 26 miles S. of Providence and 8 miles WSW. of Newport, on the Narragansett Pier R. Here are numerous hotels, an excellent beach, fine residences, and a beautiful drive along the shore. The scenery is extremely picturesque. Pop. of Narragansett district, in 1900, 1523.

Narraguagus, a small river of Maine, rises in Hancock co., flows southeastward into Washington co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Narriman, nar′re-mån′, or **Narumak,** nå′roo-måk′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, near the Russian frontier, 12 miles SW. of Olti. It was once a place of importance, but has fallen into decay.

Narrows, a post-hamlet of Brevard co., Fla., on the peninsula between the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean, 75 miles S. of Titusville.

Narrows, a post-station of Sullivan co., Ind.

Narrows, THE, N.Y., a short strait which connects New York Bay or harbor with the Lower Bay and separates Long Island from Staten Island. The narrowest part is about 1½ miles wide and 6 miles from the lower extremity of Manhattan Island. It is defended by Forts Hamilton, Tompkins, Lafayette, and Wadsworth.

Narrowsburg, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 35 miles NW. of Port Jervis. Pop. 350.

Narrows Creek, a post-station of Macon co., Mo.

Naruna, a post-station of Burnet co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Burnet.

Narva, NAR′vå, a town of Russia, government and 81 miles WSW. of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. The main town, surrounded by strong walls, is connected by a bridge with the suburb of Ivangorod, on the opposite side of the river. The principal buildings of interest are the cathedral, the old castle, the so-called Peterhaus, with a museum, and the town-hall. The falls of the river here have attracted textile mills. Fishing is carried on and there is considerable trade. Here, on November 30, 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated a vastly superior force of Russians under Peter the Great. Pop. in 1897, 16,577.

Narwar, or **Nurwur,** nŭr′wŭr′, a decayed town of India, dominions and 45 miles S. of Gwalior, on a tributary of the Ganges.

Nary, a post-village of Hubbard co., Minn. The banking point is Bemidji. Pop. in 1900, 94.

Narym, a river of Siberia, tributary to the Irtish.

Narym, or **Narim,** nå-rim′, a town of Asiatic Russia, Siberia, in the government of Tomsk, on the Ob, 200 miles NW. of the city of Tomsk.

Narzole, NARD′zo-lå, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, 15 miles N. of Mondovì, on the left bank of the Tanaro.

Nasbinals, nås′bee′nål′, a village of France, in Lozère, 16 miles NW. of Marvejols.

Nase, a port of call of Japan, on the island of Oshima.

Naseby, nāz′bee, a parish of England, co. and 12 miles NNW. of Northampton. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army in 1645.

Naseby, or **Mount Ida,** a municipality and township of New Zealand, on South Island, 80 miles NW. of Dunedin. It has gold- and coal-mining interests. Pop. (borough) about 500.

Nasewau'pee, a township (town) of Door co., Wis., bounded N. by Green and Sturgeon bays. Pop. in 1900, 1349.

Nash, a county in the northeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 584 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Fishing River and intersected by the Tar River. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890, 20,707; in 1900, 25,478.

Nash, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 7 miles S. of Waxahachie. Pop. 200.

Nashawena, the second in size of the Elizabeth Islands, in Dukes co., Mass.

Nashawn (or **Nashawan**) **Island.** See NAUSHON.

Nash Island, in Pleasant River Bay, about 20 miles W. by S. of Machias Bay, Me. It contains a light-house. Lat. 44° 25′ N.; lon. 67° 37′ W.

Nashland, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tex. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 250.

Nashoba, a county of Mississippi. See NESHOBA.

Nashoba, a post-station of Middlesex co., Mass.

Nashotah, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 90.

Nashport, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and the Licking River, 13 miles NW. of Zanesville. Pop. about 170.

Nash Stream, Coos co., N.H., flows into the Upper Ammonoosuck River.

Nashua, a post-station of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 15 miles S. of Palatka.

Nashua, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R., 29 miles N. of Cedar Falls. It has woollen- and other mills and important stock-raising and creamery-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1268.

Nashua, a city, one of the capitals of Hillsboro co., N.H., is situated on the W. bank of the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Nashua River, 14 miles NW. of Lowell, on the Boston and Maine R. It has abundant water-power and extensive manufactures of cotton, iron, steam-engines, hardware, shears and clippers, refrigerators, carpets, cards, glazed-paper, etc. The church of St. Francis Xavier, erected in 1898, is one of the handsomest in the state. Nashua was chartered as a city in 1853. A United States fish-hatchery is located here. Pop. in 1890, 19,311; in 1900, 23,898.

Nashua, a post-station of Lawrence co., Pa., 7 miles NNW. of Newcastle.

Nashua River rises in Worcester co., Mass., by two branches, one of which is called the South Nashua and the other the Nashua. These unite in Lancaster, from which the river runs in a NNE. direction through Middlesex co. into New Hampshire and enters the Merrimac River at the town of Nashua. Length, about 80 miles.

Nashville, a banking post-town of Howard co., Ark., 27 miles N. of Fulton, on the Arkansas and Louisiana R. Pop. in 1900, 928. It has a cotton-compress and gin, bottling-works, etc.

Nashville, a post-station of Eldorado co., Cal.

Nashville, a banking post-village, capital of Berrien co., Ga., about 70 miles ESE. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Nashville, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles SW. of Centralia. It has flour-mills, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2184.

Nashville, a banking post-town, capital of Brown co., Ind., on the North Branch of Salt Creek, about 40 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Nashville, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 27 miles E. of Anamosa. Pop. 100.

Nashville, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan. Pop. 90.

Nashville, a banking post-village of Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River and on the Michigan Central R., 44 miles SE. of Grand Rapids. It has saw- and flour-mills, a cooperage, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1164.

Nashville, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., 20 miles NW. of Carthage. Pop. 130.

Nashville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 14 miles E. of Dunkirk.

Nashville, a banking post-town, capital of Nash co., N.C., on Stony Creek, about 40 miles ENE. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Nashville, a post-town of Holmes co., Ohio, about 24 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 766. The banking point is Loudonville.

Nashville, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is York. Pop. 100.

Nashville, a city, capital of the state of Tennessee and of Davison co., is situated on the Cumberland River, mainly on the left bank, 192 miles from its mouth and 186 miles SSW. of Louisville, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville, the Tennessee Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs. Lat. of observatory, 36° 8′ 54″ N.; lon. 86° 48′ 5″ W. Elevation above the sea, 550 feet. It is the most populous city of Tennessee after Memphis. The most prominent public building is the state capitol, erected on a commanding eminence, with a tower 205 feet high. Other buildings of note are the Federal building, court-house, custom-house, blind asylum, the state penitentiary, and the Parthenon. Many of the private residences are stately mansions.

Nashville is noted for its system of public schools and is one of the foremost educational centres in the South. The city is the seat of Nashville University, founded in 1806 (with a medical department; the academic department is now the Peabody Normal College); of the Vanderbilt University (Methodist Episcopal South), founded in 1873 (also with a medical department), which had an attendance in 1904 of 725; the Fisk University, founded in 1867, for the training of colored teachers; the medical and dental departments of the University of Tennessee; the Central Tennessee College (for colored), founded in 1866; and the Roger Williams University (also for colored). Other collegiate or academic institutions are the Belmont College, Boscobel College, the Nashville College for Young Ladies, Saint Cecilia's Academy, and the Ward Seminary. Nashville is the seat of the Tennessee Historical Society, located in the Watkins Institute. The city has a large wholesale trade and extensive manufactures, which include flour- and grist-mill products, cotton and woollen goods, fertilizers, soap, saddlery, caskets, engines and threshers, carriages, boots and shoes, iron products, lumber, etc. It is one of the leading lumber markets of the United States.

The river is navigated during high-water by large steamboats from its mouth to this point. Among the points of interest near Nashville are the National Cemetery and the Hermitage (the home of Andrew Jackson). Pop. in 1860, 16,948; in 1870, including Edgefield, 30,260; in 1880, 43,350; in 1890, 76,168; in 1900, 80,865. Nashville was settled in 1780. General George H. Thomas gained here a decisive victory over the Confederate general Hood, Dec. 15–16, 1864.

Nashville Center, a post-village of Martin co., Minn., 32 miles SW. of Mankato.

Nashwaak, nash′wȧk, or **Nashwaak Bridge,** a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Nashwaak River and on the Intercolonial R., 14 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Nashwaaksis, nash-wȧk′sis, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, at the outlet of a river of the same name, opposite the city of Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Nashwaak Village, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the river Nashwaak, 8 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Nashwauk, a banking post-village of Itasca co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 1000.

Nasielsk, nȧ′se-ĕlsk`, a town of Poland, 26 miles N. of Warsaw. Pop. about 6000.

Nasirabad′, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of Mymunsingh (Maimansingh) district, 75 miles N. of Dacca. Pop. about 20,000.

Naskeag, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 150.

Naskov, a town of Denmark. See NAKSKOV.

Naso, nȧ′zo, a town of Sicily, 44 miles WSW. of Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 12,000).

Nasons, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., 5½ miles E. of Orange.

Nasonville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 2 miles from Tarkiln station. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. 200.

Nassagaweya, nȧs`sȧ-gȧ-wȧ′yȧ, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 16 miles E. of Guelph.

Nassarawa, a town of Nigeria, western equatorial Africa, capital of a province or district of its own name. Pop. about 10,000.

Nassau, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 25 miles NW. of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 2000.

Nassau, nas′saw (Ger. pron. nȧs′sŏw), DUCHY OF, a former state in the W. part of Germany, bounded S. by the Rhine and Main, which separated it from the grand-duchy of Hesse, and partly W. by the Rhine, separating it from Rhenish Prussia. Its capital was Wiesbaden. Previous to 1806 Nassau was a county; it was then erected into a duchy. In 1866 it was incorporated in Prussia and was united with the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Frankfort, and Homburg to form the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Nassau, nas′saw, the northeasternmost county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, 645 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the St. Mary's River and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, Fernandina. Pop. in 1890, 8294; in 1900, 9654.

Nassau, a county in the W. part of Long Island, N.Y., formed in 1898 from the E. portion of the old Queens co. Area, 252 sq. m. Capital, Mineola. Pop. in 1900, 55,448.

Nassau, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 4 miles W. of Lewes. Pop. 75.

Nassau, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa.

Nassau, a banking post-village of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 47 miles WSW. of Benson. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Nassau, a post-village in Nassau township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., 12 miles SSE. of Albany and about 6 miles E. of the Hudson River, on the Albany and Hudson (electric) R. It has a creamery, foundry, manufactory of piano-actions, etc. The surface of the town is diversified with lakes and high hills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2073; of the village, 418.

Nassau, formerly also known as **New Providence,** a city of New Providence Island, port of entry, and capital of the Bahama Islands, on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of light-house, 25° 5′ 6″ N.; lon. 77° 21′ 2″ W. It is

regularly and well built, defended by forts, and has a handsome governor's residence, some barracks, a prison, government house, a public library, hospital, and agricultural society. Its harbor is sheltered northward by Hog Island and permits the entry of vessels drawing 16 feet. The town has a large trade in sponges, cotton, fruit, and salt. It is an Anglican bishop's see and is a much-frequented winter-resort. Pop. about 10,000.

Nassau River, Fla., a small river which enters Nassau Sound on the boundary between the cos. of Duval and Nassau.

Nassau River, northern Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter.

Nassau Sound, on the E. coast of Florida, is at the S. extremity of Amelia Island, 10 miles S. of Fernandina.

Nassawadox, a post-village of Northampton co., Va., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Eastville.

Nassick, or **Nasik,** a town of Bombay, India, capital of Nassick district, on the Godavery, near its source, 95 miles by rail NE. of Bombay. Its copper- and brass-wares are in high repute. The town is a great place of Hindu pilgrimage. It is noted for the ancient cave-temples in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 21,490.

Nastätten, nä'stĕt'tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Mühlbach, 19 miles NW. of Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. Pop. about 1500.

Năstved, or **Nestved,** nĕst'vĕd, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, 13 miles NW. of Prästö, and on the Sus-Aa, near its mouth. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 7162.

Nasugbu, nä-soog'boo, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a small bay of the W. coast. Pop. 8627.

Naszód, nŏs'ŏd', a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, on the Great Szamos. Pop. in 1900, 3142.

Nata, nä'tä, a town of the republic of Panama, on the W. side of the Isthmus, 64 miles SW. of the town of Panama.

Natagaima, a town of Colombia, in Tolima, and on the Magdalena River, 20 miles SW. of Purificación.

Natal, nạ-tăl', a colonial possession of Great Britain on the SE. coast of Africa, adjoining Cape Colony on the SW. and the Orange River and Transvaal colonies on the NW. On the SW. it borders on Basutoland, Griqualand East, and Pondoland. The Drakenberg mountains are on the W. border. Until recently the Buffalo and Tugela rivers formed the NE. boundary, but within the last few years Zululand (with Tongaland or Amatongaland) and a large tract formerly belonging to the Transvaal Republic have been annexed to Natal, which thus extends northeastward to the borders of Portuguese East Africa and Swaziland. Total area, about 34,600 sq. m. Pop. estimated in 1904 at 1,109,000, of whom about four-fifths were Zulu-Kaffirs. The Europeans number between 75,000 and 100,000, and the East Indians and other Asiatics together are about equally numerous. The level of the country rises in successive terraces from the sea to the highlands of the Drakenberg range. The surface is well watered and a great part of it is covered with tall grass. The climate is subtropical but healthful, the products on the low-lying coast being those of the tropics, while those of the cool highlands of the interior are such as are grown in temperate climes. Timber in the interior of Natal proper grows only in clumps, but Zululand possesses valuable forests. The sea-coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. Cotton and indigo grow wild. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, and tobacco are important crops. Tea-planting has been recently introduced. There are extensive deposits of coal, the product of the mines in 1902 having been 592,821 tons. The chief exports of the colony are gold, coal, wool, sugar, hides and skins, and bark. The only good harbor is that of Durban (or Port Natal). The colony is administered by a governor, assisted by a ministry, a legislative council, and a legislative assembly. Vasco de Gama landed at Port Natal in 1497, on Christmas Day, whence the name "Natal" (Nativity). The Boers of Cape Colony, who had emigrated in order not to have to endure British rule, organized the Republic of Natal in 1839, but in 1843 the British annexed the country to Cape Colony. Natal was erected into a separate colony in 1856, and had annexed to it the province of Zululand in 1897, and the Transvaal districts of Vryheid and Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom in Jan., 1903. Capital, Pietermaritsburg.

Natal, nä-tăl' (formerly **Cidade dos Reis,** se-dă'dà dọsh råsh), a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Rio Grande in the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and has a harbor, a governor's residence, etc., and an export trade in sugar and cotton.

Natal, or **Natar,** nä-tar', a town of Sumatra, on its SW. coast. Near it are some gold-mines, and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, etc.

Natalie, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Mount Carmel. Pop. 200.

Natchaug, Conn. See NACHAUG.

Natchez, natch'iz, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., 7 miles SE. of Shoals.

Natchez, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. 125.

Natchez, a city of Mississippi and the capital of Adams co., is on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley and the New Orleans and Northwestern Rs., 100 miles SW. of Jackson. It is pleasantly situated on and along a bluff, which is elevated nearly 200 feet above the river and affords an extensive view of the immense reach of fertile lands of Louisiana. The city contains a Catholic cathedral, court-house, orphan asylums, state hospital, the Natchez Institute, St. Joseph's Academy, Stanton College, Fisk Library, etc. Its industries are represented by cotton- and oil-mills, compresses and gins, foundries, and manufactories of bricks and ice. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. A national cemetery adjoins the city. The name of this city is derived from a tribe of aborigines who formerly lived here. Pop. in 1880, 7058; in 1890, 10,101; in 1900, 12,210.

Natchitoches, năk'e-tŏsh, a parish in the NW. part of Louisiana, has an area of 1275 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River and partly bounded on the E. by Saline Bayou. Capital, Natchitoches. Pop. in 1890, 25,836; in 1900, 33,216.

Natchitoches, a banking post-town, capital of Natchitoches parish, La., is on the Cane River, which is navigable for large steamboats, 4 miles from the Red River, and 75 miles SSE. of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Northwestern and the Texas and Pacific Rs. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and has the St. Mary's Academy and a state normal school. Steam-packets ply between this place and New Orleans. Cotton is the chief export. Pop. in 1900, 2388.

Naters, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 1 mile from Brieg. Elevation, 2235 feet.

Nathan, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Nathans Creek, a post-station of Ashe co., N.C.

Natick, a post-town of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 17 miles WSW. of Boston. It is at the S. end of Cochituate Lake. It has public libraries (Morse Institute, Bacon Public Library), the Walnut Hill School, and extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, base-balls, wooden-ware, clothing, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9488.

Natick, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles SSW. of Providence. It has large cotton-mills. Pop. about 3500.

National, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 50 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. 80.

National City, a banking city of San Diego co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, adjoining San Diego, on the National City and Otay and other railroads. It has lumber interests and fruit-packing houses. Pop. in 1900, 1086.

National Home, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., 3 miles W. of Milwaukee. Here are public buildings, erected by the United States for a soldiers' home.

National Military Home, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 3½ miles W. of Dayton. Here are several buildings erected by the national government for the accommodation of disabled soldiers.

National Park, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware River. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. about 30.

National Soldiers' Home, a post-station of Elizabeth City co., Va., on the N. shore of Hampton Roads, 18 miles from Norfolk. Here is a home for disabled volunteers.

National Stock-Yards, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis. Here is a great market for cattle, sheep, etc. Several great railroads converge to this point.

Natividad, nä-te-ve-dăd', a small island of Lower California, Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, immediately opposite the promontory of Morro Hermoso, about lat. 27° 40' N.

Natividad, nạ-te-ve-dad', a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., about 100 miles SSE. of San Francisco.

Natividad, a village of Mexico, state of Mexico, near Tezcoco.

Natividade, nä-te-ve-dă'dà, a town of Brazil, state of Goyaz, on the river Luiz Antes, 100 miles NNE. of São Feliz.

Nat Moore, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., 3 miles from Brinkley station.

Natoma, a banking post-town of Osborne co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Natrona, a central county of Wyoming. Area, 5388 sq. m. It is drained by the Platte River. Oil, coal, iron,

and other minerals are found. Capital, Casper. Pop. in 1900, 1785.

Natrona, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 39 miles SW. of Bloomington. Pop. 150.

Natrona, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles NE. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of mineral acids, carbonate of soda, copperas, salt, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Natron Lakes of Egypt are situated in a valley of the Libyan Desert, called the Natron Valley, about 60 miles WNW. of Cairo, and consist of several pools, many of them rich in natron.

Nattore, or **Nator,** nȧ'tōr' (native, *Nathaver*, nȧt'hȧ'vẹr), a town of Bengal, British India, Rajshahi district, 30 miles E. of Bauleah. Pop. about 10,000.

Natunas, nȧ-too'nȧs, several groups of islands off the NW. coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The Great Natuna Island is about 40 miles in length.

Natunz, nȧ'toonz', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, 60 miles NNE. of Ispahan.

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Winston co., Ala., on the Northern Alabama R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 100.

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Indian River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 22 miles ENE. of Watertown. The river here flows under a stratum of limestone. Pop. about 375.

Natural Bridge, a post-village and resort of Rockbridge co., Va., about 120 miles W. of Richmond and about 2 miles from the James River, on the Norfolk and Western R. Here is the celebrated natural bridge over Cedar Creek, one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state. The arch is 215 feet high, 50–100 ft. wide, and with a span in its broadest part of 90 ft. Elevation above sea-level, 1500 ft.

Natural Canal, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., connects the Oswegatchie with the Grass River. Length, about 6 miles.

Natural Dam, a post-station of Crawford co., Ark.

Natural Dam, a post-station of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Naturaliste (nȧt-oo-ral-leest'), **Cape,** a headland of Western Australia, forming the W. side of Géographe Bay. Lat. 33° 31′ 45″ S.

Naturns, nȧ'toorns, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, circle of Bozen, in the valley of the Adige.

Naubinway, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. The banking point is Newberry. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Naubuc, naw'bŭk, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., 5 miles SSE. of Hartford. Pop. about 500. It has manufactories of paper, cutlery, and silver-ware. The banking point is Hartford.

Nau'cratis, an ancient city of Egypt, on the Canopic branch of the Nile. Greeks settled here and made the place a busy trade-centre.

Nauders, nŏw'dẹrs, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Swiss frontier, 15 miles NW. of Glurns.

Nauen, nŏw'ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 17 miles WNW. of Potsdam. It is a busy manufacturing place, with very diversified industries. Pop. in 1900, 8603.

Naugard, nŏw'gart, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 29 miles NE. of Stettin. It is situated on a lake abounding in fish. Pop. in 1900, 4953.

Naugart, naw'gart, a post-hamlet of Marathon co., Wis., 14 miles NW. of Wausau.

Naugatuck, naw'gȧ-tŭk, a post-borough of New Haven co., Conn., coextensive with Naugatuck township (town), on a river of the same name, 5 miles S. of Waterbury, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has the Whittemore Memorial Library, Whittemore High School, etc. There are manufactures of underwear, machinery, brass, malleable iron, paper-boxes, etc. Large rubber-works are located here. Pop. in 1900, 10,541.

Naugatuck River, Conn., rises in Litchfield co., runs southward through New Haven co., and enters the Housatonic River at Derby. It is about 65 miles long.

Naughright, naw'rīt, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, about 15 miles W. of Morristown.

Nauhcampatepetl, mountain of Mexico. See Cofre de Perote.

Nauheim, nŏw'hīme, or **Bad Nauheim,** a town and watering-place of Hesse, beautifully situated on the NE. slope of the Taunus mountains, 13 miles NNW. of Hanau. Its saline springs attract large numbers of invalids, for whose accommodation there are splendid establishments. Large quantities of salt are obtained from the brine springs. Pop. in 1900, 4505.

Nauján, nŏw-hȧn', a pueblo of Mindoro, Philippine Islands, on the NE. coast, at the mouth of a river that drains Lake Nauján. Pop. 8312.

Naumburg, nŏwm'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles SSW. of Merseburg, on the Saale. The cathedral in Late-Romanesque and Early-Gothic style, with four towers and many works of art, and the old castle are the principal buildings. There are manufactures of woollens, combs, leather, and soap, and glass- and porcelain-painting is carried on. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century Naumburg was the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 23,187.

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Eder, 16 miles WSW. of Cassel. Pop. 1300.

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2000.

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 59 miles NW. of Liegnitz, on the right bank of the Bober. Pop. 800.

Naumburg, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., 64 miles N. of Utica.

Naunhof, nŏwn'hōf, a town and summer-resort of Saxony, 10 miles ESE. of Leipsic, on the Parthe. Pop. about 3000.

Naupactus, the ancient name of Lepanto.

Nauplia, naw'ple-ȧ (Gr. *Navplia* or *Nauplion;* called by the Italians **Napoli di Romania,** nȧ'po-le dee romȧ-nee'ȧ), a seaport of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the nomarchy of Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 miles SSE. of Argos. Its harbor is defended by almost impregnable fortifications, mediæval and modern, in part reared on the precipitous height of Palamidi. The town is beautifully situated and is attractive, with its many modern buildings, squares, clean streets, and promenade along the shore. It carries on a considerable trade. Nauplia was an important place in the Middle Ages and has preserved many memorials of Venetian rule. For a few years after the liberation of Greece it was the capital of the kingdom. Pop. in 1896, 5955 (commune, 10,907).

Nauplia, Gulf of (anc. *Argolicus Sinus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 20 miles at its entrance. It contains several small islands, the chief being Spezzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria River, on which Argos is situated.

Nauset Beach, the E. side of Cape Cod, Mass., in Barnstable co., 18 miles SE. of Provincetown. About 4 miles S. is the entrance to Nauset Harbor, an inlet of the Atlantic.

Naushon, the largest of the Elizabeth Islands, in Dukes co., Mass., 7½ miles long, is a summer-resort.

Nauta, nŏw'tȧ, a town of Peru, on the Amazon, a little above the confluence of the Ucayali.

Nauvoo, naw-voo', a post-village of Walker co., Ala. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 150.

Nauvoo, a banking city of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 14 miles above Keokuk. It is finely situated on high ground. It was founded in 1840 by the Mormons, who built here a large and costly limestone temple, which is now a ruin. After the Mormons had been driven away, a company of French Socialists occupied the place for some time. It has the St. Mary's Academy of Benedictine Sisters and farming and grape-growing interests. Pop. in 1900, 1321.

Nauvoo, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 25 miles N. by W. of Williamsport. Pop. 200.

Navaconcejo, nȧ-vȧ-kon-thȧ'ho, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province and NNE. of Cáceres.

Nava de la Asunción, nȧ'vȧ dȧ lȧ ȧ-soon-the-ōn', a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 23 miles NW. of Segovia. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Nava del Rey, nȧ'vȧ dȇl rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles SW. of Valladolid. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6148.

Navajo, nav'ȧ-ho, a county in the E. part of Arizona. Area, 9826 sq. m., about one-half reserved for the Moqui, Navajo, and White Mountain Indians. Capital, Holbrook. Pop. in 1900, 8829.

Navajoe, a post-village of Greer co., Okla., 26 miles SE. by S. of Mangum. The banking point is Leger. Pop. 100.

Navajo Indians, a peaceable, industrious tribe occupying a reservation embracing the NW. corner of New Mexico and the NE. corner of Arizona.

Naval, nȧ-vȧl', a town of Spain, in Aragon, province and E. of Huesca. In the vicinity are extensive salt-works. Pop. (commune) 1200.

Navalcán, nȧ-vȧl-kȧn', a town of Spain, in New Castile, W. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Navalcarnero, nȧ-vȧl-kaR-nȧ'ro, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles WSW. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Navalmoral de la Mata, nä-väl-mo-räl′ dä lä mä′tä, a town of Spain, 52 miles NE. of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) 4500.

Navalucillos, Los, loce nä-vä-loo-theel′yoce, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 38 miles SW. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Navalvillar de Pela, nä-väl-veel-yaʀ′ dä pä′lä, a town of Spain, province and 67 miles ENE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Navan, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater, 26 miles NW. of Dublin. Pop. about 3800.

Navan, a post-station of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

Navarino, nä-vä-ree′no, or **Neokastro,** nä-o-käs′tro (now officially called **Pylos**), a seaport of Greece, in the Morea, nomarchy of Messenia, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 miles N. of Modon. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of the ancient Pylos (Palæokastro). The spacious harbor, one of the finest in the Mediterranean, is sheltered by the island of Sphagia (ancient Sphacteria). On Oct. 20, 1827, the English-French-Russian fleet annihilated the Turkish-Egyptian fleet in the harbor of Navarino. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000).

Navarino, nav-ạ-ree′no, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 10 miles SW. of Syracuse. Pop. about 200.

Navarre, nạ-vaʀ′ (Sp. *Navarra,* nä-vaʀ′rä), a province of Spain, bounded by France, Aragon, Old Castile, and the Basque Provinces. Area, 4055 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 307,669. It is traversed by the Pyrenees, whose summits are generally bare, but whose lower slopes are covered with wood and afford excellent pasturage. Chief river, the Ebro, whose valley is very fruitful. There are extensive unproductive districts. About half of the population speak the Basque language. Capital, Pamplona. Navarre, which was never completely subjugated by the Arabs, appears as an independent kingdom about the beginning of the tenth century. In 1035 Aragon was detached from it, becoming a separate kingdom. It was united with Aragon from 1076 to 1134. From 1234 to 1328 Navarre was united with Champagne, the king of France ruling it during the latter part of this period. Towards the close of the fifteenth century Béarn was united with it. The bulk of the kingdom was seized by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1512 and united to Spain. The part N. of the Pyrenees (Béarn and Lower Navarre) continued to exist as a petty kingdom. In 1548 Jeanne d'Albret, queen of Navarre, married Antoine de Bourbon. Their son, Henry of Navarre, became king of France, as Henry IV., in 1589.

Navarre, a banking post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, about 10 miles by rail SW. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 963.

Navarrenx, nä-vaʀ-rôⁿ′, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 20 miles W. of Pau. Pop. about 1250.

Navarrés, nä-vaʀ-rĕs′, a village of Spain, province and SSW. of Valencia.

Navarrete, nä-vaʀ-rä′tä, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles W. of Logroño. Pop. (commune) about 1700.

Navarro, a small river of Mendocino co., Cal., runs northwestward and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Navarro, a county in the northeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 1136 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Trinity River and is also drained by Chambers and Richland creeks. Capital, Corsicana. Pop. in 1890, 26,373; in 1900, 43,374.

Navarro, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific coast, 25 miles (direct) W. of Ukiah.

Navas del Madroño, nä′väs dĕl mä-drōn′yo, a town of Spain, 19 miles WNW. of Cáceres. Pop. about 3000.

Navas del Marqués, nä′väs dĕl maʀ-kĕs′, a town of Spain, 24 miles ESE. of Ávila. Pop. about 2500.

Navas de San Antonio, nä′väs dä sän än-to′ne-o, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 20 miles from Segovia.

Navas de San Juán, nä′väs dä sän-hoo-än′ (almost hwän), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles from Jaén. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4688.

Navas de Tolosa, nä′väs dä to-lo′sa, a small village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 39 miles N. of Jaén. Here, in 1212, a great victory was won by the Christians over the Moors.

Navasink, Monmouth co., N.J. See Navesink.

Navasota, a banking post-town of Grimes co., Tex., on the Navasota River, near its mouth in the Brazos, and on the Houston and Texas Central and other railroads, 70 miles NW. of Houston. It has a cotton-gin, compress, cotton-seed oil mill, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and grain. Pop. in 1900, 3857.

Navasota River, Tex., enters the Brazos River near Washington. It is about 170 miles long.

Navassa, or **Navaza,** nä-vä′sä, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, off the W. coast of Haiti, at the SW. entrance of the Windward Passage. It was formerly a source of guano.

Nave, nä′vä, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles NE. of Brescia. Pop. about 2500.

Navehill, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn., 29 miles N. by E. of Knoxville.

Navelli, nä-vĕl′lee, a village of Italy, province and 19 miles SE. of Aquila. Pop. about 1500.

Naver, Loch, lok nä′vạr, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near its centre. Length, 6 miles.

Naves, nâv, a village of France, in Corrèze, 3 miles N. of Tulle.

Navesink, a post-village and resort of Monmouth co., N.J., 1 mile S. by W. of Atlantic Highlands, its banking point. Pop. about 700. The station, Navesink Beach, is on the Central R. of New Jersey.

Navesink Hills, N.J. See Highlands.

Navesink (Neversink) **River,** a small stream of Monmouth co., N.J., which, after a NE. course, discharges into Sandy Hook Bay at the Highlands.

Navia, nä′ve-ä, a river of Spain, rises in Galicia, province of Lugo, flows NNE., and enters the Bay of Biscay. Length, 65 miles. It has an excellent salmon-fishery.

Navia, a town of Spain, on the river Navia, about a mile from its mouth. It has Roman antiquities. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Navia de Suarna, nä′ve-ä dä swaʀ′nä or soo-aʀ′nä, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles NW. of Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. (commune) 5500.

Navidad′, a small river of Texas, enters the Lavaca River about 10 miles below Texana.

Navidad, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tex., on the Navidad River, 28 miles NE. of Victoria.

Navidad, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1600.

Navigator's Islands. See Samoan Islands.

Navina, a banking post-village of Logan co., Okla. Pop. 125.

Navotas, or **Nabotas,** nä-bo′täs, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 6 miles from Manila. Pop. 9154.

Navua, a settlement and river of Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.

Navy Cliffs, a promontory in the NE. part of Greenland, overlooking Independence Bay. Lat. 81° 37′ N.

Nawabgunge, or **Nawabganj,** nä-wäb-gŭnj′, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district of Gonda. It is a mart for grain. Pop. about 10,000.

Nawabgunge, or **Nawabganj,** a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district of Bara Banki. Pop. about 15,000.

Nawabgunge, or **Nawabganj,** a town of Bengal, on the E. bank of the Hugli, 13 miles N. of Calcutta. Pop. about 16,000.

Nawanagar, a town of India. See Nowanuggur.

Nawiliwili, nä-wee′lee-wee′lee, a village on a small harbor of the same name, on the SE. side of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. The soil in the vicinity is rich, producing sugar-cane, taro, beans, sweet potatoes, etc. The harbor is fairly protected from the trade-wind.

Nax′os, or **Naxia,** näx-ee′ạ (anc. *Naxos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades. Length, 19 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Area, about 175 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, the greatest elevation being about 3300 feet. Emery is obtained and exported in large quantities. Chief products, wine, fruits, grain, olive oil, and cotton. In antiquity Naxos was noted for its wine, which is still in high repute. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the island formed, with the neighboring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the sixteenth century. The chief town is Naxos, with a port on the NW. coast; it is the seat of a Greek and of a Latin bishop. The eparchy of Naxos includes also Paros and other islands. Total pop. in 1896, 23,944, of which 15,608 belonged to the island. The town of Naxos has about 2000 inhabitants.

Naxuana. See Nakhitchevan (Transcaucasia).

Nay, nä, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 10 miles SSE. of Pau. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, and other manufactories. Pop. in 1901, 3450.

Naya Dumka, nä′yä doom′kä, a small town of Bengal, British India, capital of the Santal Pergunnas.

Nayattpoint, a post-village and watering-place on the E. shore of Narragansett Bay, Bristol co., R.I., and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles S. of Providence. Pop. 200.

Nayaug, nạ-yawg′, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., 6 miles E. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Naye, nä, a hotel-station of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 4½ miles by mountain-railway from Glion. Alti-

tude, 6485 feet. A short distance above are the Rochers de Naye (6710 ft.), commanding one of the most magnificent views in Switzerland.

Naylor, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga., near the Allapaha River and on the Atlantic Coast line, 13 miles NE. of Valdosta. Pop. about 275.

Naylor, a post-village of Ripley co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Doniphan. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Naylors, a post-station of Richmond co., Va.

Nayoe, or **Nayu,** nī'oo', a group of four or five islands, Malay Archipelago, N. coast of Celebes, off the Bay of Menado.

Naz'areth (Arab. *En-Nasirah*, ĕn nȧ-see'rȧ), a town of Palestine, in ancient Galilee, 17 miles SE. of Acre. Pop. about 11,000, mostly Christians. It stands on a declivity in a region of great picturesqueness, and is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses, and hedges of cactus, fig, and olive. Its principal edifice is the Latin convent, with a richly-decorated church. This church is reputed to be on the site which was the scene of the Annunciation and where the house of the Virgin stood. It was completed in its present form in 1730.

Nazareth, nȧ'zȧ'rĕt', a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles SW. of Ghent. Pop. 5000.

Nazareth, nȧ-zȧ'rĕt', a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the left bank of the Jaguaripe, 40 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Nazareth, a town of Brazil, in the state of Pernambuco, 35 miles NW. of the city of Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail.

Naz'areth, a banking post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., about 7 miles NW. of Easton, on the Bangor and Portland and the Lehigh and New England Rs. It was founded in 1741 by a colony of Moravians under George Whitefield. Here is a Moravian academy, founded in 1785. Nazareth has manufactures of hosiery, knit goods, and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 2304.

Nazareth Islands, Indian Ocean. See CARGADOS.

Nazas, nȧ'sȧs, a town of Mexico, state and 90 miles N. by E. of the city of Durango. It is on the Nazas River, which discharges into the Laguna de Parras, in Coahuila.

Naze (naze), THE (Norw. *Lindesnäs*), a cape at the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skagerrak. Lat. 57° 57′ N.; lon. 7° 2′ E.

Naze, THE, a headland of England, forming the E. extremity of the co. of Essex, 5 miles S. of Harwich.

Naze, THE, a headland of Senegambia, 36 miles SE. of Cape Verde.

Ndiago, a town of Senegambia, 12 miles N. of Saint-Louis.

Ndolo, a railroad station of the Congo Free State, on the Congo River, near Leopoldville.

Nè, nȧ (L. *Nea*), a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 8 miles from Chiavari, on the Graveglia.

Neabsco Mills, a post-station of Prince William co., Va.

Neadmore, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Neafu, nȧ-ȧ-foo', a village on the island of Vavao, one of the Friendly Islands.

Neagh, Lough, lŏн nȧ, a lake of Ireland, on the SW. border of the co. of Antrim. Length, 17 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater and discharges into the Atlantic through the Lower Bann. Greatest depth, about 100 feet.

Neahbay, a post-village of Clallam co., Wash., on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Neal, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. The banking point is Neoga. Pop. 100.

Neal, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Nealeys Corner, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., about 6 miles W. of Hampden.

Neals Landing, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. 125.

Neal Springs, a post-station of Sevier co., Ark.

Neame, a post-village of Vernon parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri and Louisiana Rs. The banking point is Leesville. It has lumbering interests.

Neamţu, nyȧmts, or **Neamtsu,** a town of Rumania, in the N. part of Moldavia, 30 miles NW. of Roman. Pop. in 1899, 8578.

Neanderthal, a small valley of Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf, near Mettmann, whence was obtained the famous "Neanderthal skull" of anthropologists.

Néant, nȧ'ŏNᵍ', a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles NE. of Ploërmel.

Neapolis, an ancient name of NABLUS.

Neapolis, an ancient name of NAPLES.

Neapolis, an ancient name of KENEH.

Neapolis, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Wabash R., 21 miles WSW. of Toledo. Pop. 100.

Neath, neeth, a river of Wales, rises SW. of the Brecknock Beacon and, after a SSW. course of 20 miles, enters the Bristol Channel 2½ miles S. of Neath.

Neath, a municipal borough of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles NE. of Swansea, on the navigable river Neath. It has remains of an old castle. There are copper- and iron-works and stone-quarries. The town is believed to occupy the site of the Roman station of Nidum. Pop. in 1900, 13,720.

Neath, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa., about 22 miles SW. of Binghamton.

Neba, Jebel, a mountain a few miles E. of the N. end of the Dead Sea. Elevation, about 2650 feet. It commands a magnificent view. It is believed by many to be the Mount Nebo whence Moses, according to Deuteronomy, viewed the Promised Land.

Nebo, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., Ga.

Nebo, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 14 miles E. of Louisiana, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Nebo, a banking post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Madisonville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has tobacco-industries. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Nebo, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo.

Nebo, a post-village of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 100.

Nebo, Mount. See NEBA, JEBEL.

Nebra, nȧ'brȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles WSW. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. about 2500.

Nebraska, a river of North America. See PLATTE.

Nebraska, a northwest-central state of the American Union, bounded N. by South Dakota, E. by Iowa and Missouri, S. by Kansas and Colorado, and W. by Colorado and Wyoming. Area, 76,840 sq. m. Its N. line is formed by the 43d parallel of N. lat. and the Missouri River, which stream also washes its whole eastern border. The southern line strikes westward along the parallel of 40° N. to the meridian of 102° W. lon., and beyond that follows the parallel of 41° N. lat. to the meridian of 104° W. lon., which is the western limit of the state.

Face of the Country.—The greater part of Nebraska is a gently undulating, monotonous plain or prairie, rising progressively towards the W., where the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains are reached. The state is but scantily supplied with timber. The interesting Mauvaises Terres (or Bad Lands) occupy but a relatively small area in Nebraska, being situated in the NW., in a basin whose surface is carved out into fantastic cliffs and buttes, with narrow labyrinthine passages between. This strange and desolate tract abounds in interesting fossil remains. Eastward of this region, and S. of the Niobrara, there is a tract covered with sand-hills, but capable of affording pasturage in the proper season. The western part of the state attains a considerable elevation, generally from 2500 to 3000 ft. or more, and in Gabe Rock, in Banner co., reaches 5006 ft., and in Niobrara Summit, 5323 ft. In the upper Niobrara valley there is some forest-land, with yellow-pine timber, while elsewhere, especially eastward, the water-courses are fringed with cottonwood, hackberry, boxelder, elm, walnut, chicot, ash, oak, and other trees. Berry-bearing shrubs, wild grape-vines, and the wild plum are abundant.

Rivers.—Besides the Missouri, the principal rivers are the Niobrara, the broad and shallow Platte, with its North and South Forks, the North, Middle, and South Loup, the Elkhorn, Lodge Pole Creek, the Republican, the Saline, and the Big and Little Blue rivers. Owing to their shallowness and lack of water the streams are not navigated except the Missouri.

Geology.—Southeastern Nebraska is underlaid by the coal-measures, but its coals are mostly "pinched out," and lie in very thin layers, which cannot be worked to advantage. They have, nevertheless, afforded a scanty supply of fuel of a tolerable quality. Peat is abundant and there are workable beds of lignite or brown coal. A large part of eastern Nebraska is covered by Cretaceous strata and of the western section by Tertiary (largely Miocene and Pliocene) deposits; and along the Missouri there are bluffs of the loess. The glacial drift deposits are extensively distributed. There are many richly fossiliferous strata in the state, largely in areas of a comparatively recent lacustrine formation. Good limestone, sandstone, and gypsum exist in abundance and afford building-materials. Fictile and other clays are common. There are numerous salines in the state, some of which already afford a good supply of salt, mainly obtained by evaporating the brines.

Climate.—The climate of the state is of a markedly continental type, with extremes of summer and winter temperature, the range of the mercury being between about —40° and 115° (in the shade). The mean January temperature

is 20°. The rainfall is very unequal, ranging from 30 inches, or even considerably more, in the eastern sections to less than 15 inches in the W., where irrigation is made a necessary condition of successful agriculture. The average annual rainfall for the state is about 23 inches.

Agricultural Resources, etc.—Nebraska occupies a prominent place as an agricultural state. The eastern counties have everywhere a deep and fertile soil, naturally covered with a tough sod. The blue-joint of the uplands and the *tule* grass of the bottoms are excellent wild pasture- and hay-grasses. Those lands which are broken by "draws," or ravines, are especially prized by the grazier, because they almost always afford water, while in winter the draws shelter the stock from the severe winds. Droughts are frequent in the W. Indian corn, spring wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, butter, sorghum, tobacco, and wool are leading products. The product of the crops for 1900 was: corn, 210,430,064 bushels; wheat, 48,801,900 bushels; oats, 37,778,572 bushels; barley, 587,382 bushels; rye, 867,237 bushels; potatoes, 9,664,446 bushels; and hay, 2,639,489 tons. The wool-clip yielded 2,448,462 pounds of washed and unwashed wool. The cultivation of the sugar-beet has developed into a considerable industry, as likewise that of orchard-fruits. Stock-raising is extensively carried on. The live-stock, in addition to cattle and horses, includes large numbers of swine. Cattle do not require much protection or much hand-feeding in winter and often receive none at all.

Manufactures have greatly increased, but are carried on chiefly, as yet, for the supply of local needs. Among the articles produced may be specified farm-implements, wagons, cars, boots, shoes, lumber, cooperage, furniture, bricks, tiles, salt, lime, flour, meal, syrup, harness, soap, candles, tobacco, cigars, metallic wares, etc. Smelting and meat-packing (chiefly of hogs), brewing, and the manufacture of grist-mill and dairy products (butter, cheese) are among the notable industries of the state.

Railroads.—In 1865 the first railroad trains were run in the state and there were reported 122 miles of track. In 1870 there were 705 miles; in 1880, 1953 miles; in 1890, 5407 miles; and in 1900, 5700 miles. Omaha is the principal railroad centre.

The *Counties* are 90 in number,—viz., Adams, Antelope, Banner, Blaine, Boone, Boxbutte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Burt, Butler, Cass, Ceda, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Garfield, Gosper, Grant, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Knox, Lancaster, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Perkins, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Redwillow, Richardson, Rock, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Scotts Bluff, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Stanton, Thayer, Thomas, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, York.

The *principal towns* are Omaha, on the Missouri, the railroad centre and metropolis of the state (pop. in 1900, 102,555), Lincoln, the capital (40,169), South Omaha (26,001), Beatrice (7875), Nebraska City (7380), Grand Island (7554), Fremont (7241), Hastings (7188), etc.

Education.—Lincoln is the seat of the state university, the University of Nebraska, with which the state agricultural college and the school of fine arts are affiliated. The number of enrolled students in 1903–04 was 2513. Other institutions are the University of Omaha, at Bellevue; Cotner College, at Bethany; Doane College, at Crete; and Nebraska Wesleyan University at University Place. The state has a normal school at Peru. There is a state penitentiary at Lincoln, an asylum for the blind at Nebraska City, an asylum for the insane at Lincoln, a school for deaf-mutes at Omaha, an industrial school at Kearney, a girls' industrial school at Geneva, etc.

Government.—The governor and the chief state officers are elected for terms of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both serving for 2 years. The state sends 6 members to the lower house of Congress.

The *population* in 1860 was 28,841, at which time the territory had an area vastly greater than the present state; in 1870, 122,993, including but very few of the 7528 Indians; in 1880, 452,402; in 1890, 1,058,910, with 3751 Indians on reservations; in 1900, 1,068,539. The foreign-born population in 1900 was 177,347.

History.—Nebraska formed successively a part of the Louisiana and Missouri territories until 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed and the famous Kansas-Nebraska Bill, creating territorial governments, was passed by Congress. The general interest in the political destinies of Kansas for some years drew the stream of immigrants to that quarter rather than to Nebraska, which was not admitted as a state until 1867. Since that time the progress in wealth and population has been remarkable.

Nebraska, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., 62 miles W. of Cincinnati, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. 150.

Nebraska, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, about 20 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

Nebraska, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., on Tionesta Creek, 6 miles E. of Tionesta, with lumber-mills. Pop. 250.

Nebraska City, the capital of Otoe co., Neb., is situated on the W. bank of the Missouri River, in the midst of a remarkably fertile agricultural district and on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 57 miles E. by S. of Lincoln. Large steamboats navigate the river above and below this place. The city contains the Nebraska State Institution for the Blind and the Academy of the Anunciation, and has large starch-works, cereal-mills, packing-houses, a brewery, stock-yards, manufactures of grain-drills and other agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4183; in 1890, 11,494; in 1900, 7380.

Necaxa, a river and waterfall of Mexico, in the state of Puebla.

Neceda, or **Necedah,** a river of Juneau co., Wis., enters the Yellow River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Necedah, a post-village in Necedah township (town), Juneau co., Wis., on the Yellow River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Northwestern Rs., 12 miles NNE. of New Lisbon. Here are valuable cranberry-marshes. Pop. in 1900, 1209; of the town, 1821.

Nechanitz, nĕk'ă-nits', a village of Bohemia, 9 miles WNW. of Königgrätz.

Nechanitz, nĕk-an'its, or **Nochanitz,** nŏk-an'its, a post-station of Fayette co., Tex.

Neche, a banking post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 17 miles W. of Pembina. Pop. about 300.

Neches, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Palestine, 12 miles distant. Pop. 100.

Neches (netch'iz) **River,** Tex., rises in Van Zandt co., runs generally southeastward, and enters Sabine Lake about 3 miles from the mouth of the Sabine and 15 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 350 miles.

Neck, or **Neck City,** a post-city of Jasper co., Mo., 5 miles from Oronogo. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Neckar, nĕk'kar, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of the Schwarzwald, in Württemberg, on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. and W. (traversing a portion of the Odenwald) to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length, 210 miles. Chief affluent, the Jagst. Heidelberg, Heilbronn, Ludwigsburg, and Cannstadt are on its banks, the river being navigable to the last-named town. The Neckar gives its name to one of the main divisions (circles) of Württemberg.

Neckarau, nĕk'kă-rŏw', a former village of Baden, on an island in the Rhine, now incorporated in Mannheim.

Neckarbischofsheim, nĕk'kar-bish'ofs-hīme, a town of Baden, circle of Heidelberg, near Sinsheim. Pop. about 1600.

Neckargemünd, nĕk'kar-ghẹh-münt', a town and health-resort of Baden, at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 miles ESE. of Mannheim. Pop. about 2000.

Neckarsteinach, nĕk'kar-stī'năĸ, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 6 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1600.

Neckarsulm, nĕk'kạr-zŏŏlm', a town of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, at the confluence of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 3707.

Necochea, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Quenquén River and near the Atlantic Ocean, 290 miles S. by W. of Buenos Aires.

Nectarine, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. The banking point is Clintonville. Pop. about 300.

Necum Teuch, a village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 30 miles SW. of Sherbrooke.

Nedde, nĕdd, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 28 miles ESE. of Limoges.

Nedenäs, nā'dẹh-nās', an amt of Norway, having SE. the Skagerrak. Among the towns are Arendal and Grimstad.

Nederbrakel, nā'dẹr-brā'kẹl, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles SSE. of Ghent. Pop. about 4000.

Nederhasselt, nā'dẹr-hās'sẹlt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 22 miles SSE. of Ghent.

Nederland, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., near the Snowy Range, 18 miles SW. of Boulder. Pop. 55.

Nederland, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Tex.

Nederlanden, the Dutch name of the NETHERLANDS.

Nederweert, nā′dẹr-ẘārt‘, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 12 miles WNW. of Roermond. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Nedjed, Arabia. See NEJD.

Nedrigailov, nā-dre-ghī′lov, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles WNW. of Kharkov, on the Sula. Pop. in 1897, 7129.

Ned's Point, the E. side of Mattapoisett Harbor, Buzzard's Bay, Mass. It has a fixed light.

Neede, nā′dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 18 miles E. of Zutphen.

Needham, a post-village of Ware co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. about 125.

Needham, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. 100.

Needham, a post-village in Needham township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles SW. of Boston. It has manufactures of hosiery, knit goods, blind-hinges, etc. Here are fine gardens and beautiful scenery. The town is bounded on the S. and the NE. by the Charles River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4016; of the village, about 2400.

Needham, a post-village of Granger co., Tenn.

Needham Market, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 9 miles NNW. of Ipswich. Pop. about 1300.

Needles, THE, a cluster of three pointed rocks in the English Channel, W. of the Isle of Wight. The NEEDLES LIGHT, on the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, is in lat. 50° 39′ N., lon. 1° 34′ W.

Needles, a banking post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines, 250 miles NE. of San Bernardino. It has railroad machine-shops. Pop. about 1200.

Needmore, a post-village of Brown co., Ind., about 38 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Needmore, a post-village of Livingston parish, La.

Needmore, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Needmore, a post-village of Delta co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Needwood, an ancient royal forest of England, co. of Stafford.

Needy, a post-station of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Neelys Landing, a post-station of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 9 miles below Grand Tower.

Neelysville, a post-town of Butler co., Mo., 15 miles S. of Poplar Bluff. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Neelysville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio.

Neelyville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 14 miles W. of Jacksonville. Coal is mined here.

Ñeembucú, Paraguay. See PILAR.

Neenah, a city of Winnebago co., Wis., on the left (or S.) bank of the Fox River, which here issues from Lake Winnebago and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 30 miles N. of Fond du Lac. It has machine-shops, plough-factories, stove-foundries, large flouring- and paper-mills, boot- and shoe-factories, etc. The river here affords great water-power. Steamboats ply between Neenah and Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 5954.

Neenah, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Neepawa, a banking post-town and outport of Manitoba, on the Manitoba and Northwestern R., 17 miles SE. of Minnedosa. It is in an agricultural region. Pop. in 1901, 1418.

Neeper, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo., 10 miles SW. of Cahoka.

Neer, nair, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Roermond.

Neerheylissem, nair‘hī′lis-sẹm, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 31 miles ESE. of Brussels.

Neerlinter, nair′lin‘tẹr, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 30 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Neeroeteren, nā‘roo′tẹh-rẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 60 miles NE. of Hasselt.

Neerpelt, nair′pẽlt, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Dommel, 55 miles N. of Hasselt.

Neers, a river of Prussia and the Netherlands. See NIERS.

Neersville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 5 miles S. of Harpers Ferry.

Neerwinden, nair′ẘin‘dẹn, a village of Belgium, province of Liège, 2 miles NW. of Landen, memorable for the victory gained by Marshal Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England, July 29, 1693, and for the defeat of the French by the Austrians, March 18, 1793.

Neffs, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Bellaire. Pop. about 300.

Neffs, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. about 350.

Neffs Mills, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 25 miles ENE. of Altoona. Pop. about 125.

Neffsville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4½ miles N. of Lancaster, its banking point. It has manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 500.

Neft, nẽft, or **Nefta,** nẽf′tȧ, a town (collection of villages) in Tunis, on the N. shore of the Shott-el-Jerid, 20 miles SSW. of Tozer. Lat. 34° 12′ N.; lon. 7° 55′ E.

Neftenbach, nẽf′tẹn-bȧk‘, a village of Switzerland, canton and NNE. of Zürich, on the Töss. Pop. 1500.

Nefud, nẽ-food′ (Great Nefud), a great desert (semi-desert region) in the interior of the northern half of Arabia. Its general elevation is supposed to be about 3000 feet. To the SE. of it is the Little Nefud.

Neg‘apatam′, or **Nag‘apatam′,** also called **Nagapattanam,** nȧ‘gȧ-pȧt-tȧ-nȧm′, a town of Madras, British India, on the Coromandel Coast, district and 48 miles E. of Tanjore, in the delta of the Cavery. It has manufactures of oil and textiles and a large trade by sea. There are large railway-shops. Negapatam passed from the possession of the Dutch into that of the English in 1781. Pop. in 1901, 57,190.

Negaunee, a city of Marquette co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and other railroads, 12 miles W. of Marquette. It is on a ridge called Iron Mountain, about 1450 feet above the level of Lake Superior. It has large iron-mining interests, the deposits of good ore being very extensive. Pop. in 1900, 6935.

Negley, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western R. The banking point is Lisbon. Pop. about 300.

Negley, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa.

Negom′bo, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 miles N. by W. of Colombo. Pop. about 20,000.

Negotin, nyĕg′o-tin, a town of Servia, near the Danube, 19 miles NW. of Vidin. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1901, 6521.

Negrais, neg‘rīce′, an island and harbor of Burma, at the mouth of the Bassein River, an arm of the Irawadi.

Negrais, Cape, a headland on the coast of Burma. Lat. 16° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 94° 12′ E.

Negrar, nā-grar′, a village of Italy, province and N. of Verona.

Negreios, nā-grā′e-ōce, a town of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá. Pop. in 1895, 4837.

Nègrepelisse, nā‘grẹh-pẹh-leess′, a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 miles ENE. of Montauban.

Negril, ne-gril′, NORTH and SOUTH, two headlands of Jamaica, 8 miles apart; the latter, in lat. 18° 16′ N., lon. 78° 22′ W., forms the W. extremity of the island.

Negril Bay, a port and village of Jamaica, between the Negril headlands, at the W. end of the island.

Negri Sembilan. See MALAY STATES, FEDERATED.

Negro (nā′gro), **Cape,** on the NW. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 8′ N.; lon. 9° 5′ E.

Negrohill, a post-station of White co., Ark.

Negropont. See EUBŒA and CHALCIS.

Negro, Rio, ree′o nā′gro, a river of the Argentine Republic, tributary to the Vermejo.

Negro, Rio, or **Sauces,** sŏw′sẽs, a river of South America, now in the Argentine Republic, but formerly a portion of the boundary between it and Patagonia. It is formed by the junction of the Neuquén and Limay rivers, which have their sources in the Andes, and, after an E. course of some 400 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4′ S., 90 miles SW. of the mouth of the river Colorado. Its bed abounds in shoals and islands, its current is rapid, and the soil of its banks, in the lower part of its course, is fertile. Length to its farthest source, 650 miles.

Negro, Rio, a river of Colombia, flows SW. and falls into the Magdalena in lat. 2° 38′ N.

Negro, Rio, a river of Colombia, an affluent of the Meta, which it joins at Porto Marayal. Lat. 4° 8′ N.

Negro, Rio, a river of South America, chiefly in Colombia and Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon on the N. side. Under the name of Guainia, it rises in Colombia near lat. 2° N., lon. 72° W. It flows generally ESE., forms for some distance the SW. boundary of Venezuela, and joins the Amazon in the state of Amazonas, a few miles below Manáos, the most important city on its banks, in lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 59° W. Its total course is 1400 miles. The principal affluents are the Uaupés, Cababuri, Padaviri, and Rio Branco (or Parima). At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ miles in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 9 miles, and opposite Barcellos 15 miles, across. It contains numerous islands and has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Cassiquiare. See CASSIQUIARE.

Negro, Rio, a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay River 80 miles N. of Buenos Aires, after a W. course of 300 miles. Its source is in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Negros, nā'groce, formerly **Buglas,** boo'glās, an island of the Philippines, between Panay and Cebú. Area, about 4854 sq. m. The coasts are difficult of access, except a portion on the W. It is volcanic, with Malaspina (or Canlaón, 8190 feet in elevation) still active, and is crossed by several densely wooded mountain-chains. The surface is uneven, but the soil is fertile. Tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, and wheat are raised under irrigation. The streams (Ilog, Danao, etc.) are short and of little volume. Fabrics of abacá and canonegro are manufactured. The chief towns are Bacolod and Dumaguete, the capitals respectively of the provinces of Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental. Pop. in 1903, 460,776.

Neguac, neg'oo'ăk', or **Neg'owac',** a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on a river of the same name, 30 miles NW. of Chatham.

Negunda, a post-station of Webster co., Neb.

Negyed, nĕd'yĕd, a village of Hungary, co. and 30 miles from Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. about 4000.

Neha'lem, a small river of Oregon, enters the Pacific Ocean at the SW. extremity of Clatsop co.

Nehalem, a post-town of Tillamook co., Oregon, on the Nehalem River, near the mouth of the South Fork, about 18 miles N. of Tillamook. Pop. in 1900, 59.

Nehavend, nā'hā-vĕnd', a small town of Persia, about 50 miles S. of Hamadan. The victory achieved here by the Saracens about 642 brought Persia under their dominion.

Nehawka, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., 15 miles NW. of Nebraska City, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 275.

Neheim, nā'hīme, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles NW. of Arnsberg, at the confluence of the Mönne and Ruhr. It has manufactures of lamps, metallic wares, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9118.

Neibsheim, nīps'hīme, a village of Baden, near Bretten.

Neidenburg, nī'dĕn-bŏŏrg', a town of East Prussia, 24 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4453.

Neihart, nī'hart, a banking post-town of Cascade co., Mont., in a mining region, 66 miles SE. of Great Falls, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 833. It has silver- and lead-mining interests.

Neilgherry Hills. See Nilgiri Hills.

Neillsville, neelz'vĭl, a banking city, capital of Clark co., Wis., on the Black River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 66 miles NNE. of La Crosse. It has manufactures of furniture, wagons, malted liquors, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 2104.

Neils Creek, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Wallace station.

Neilston, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5 miles S. of Paisley. Pop. about 2000.

Nein, Palestine. See Nain.

Neinda, a post-village of Jones co., Tex. The banking point is Anson. Pop. 120.

Neirai, or **Nairai,** nī'rī, written also **Nirie,** an island of the Fiji group.

Neirone, nā-e-ro'nā, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 miles from Cicagna.

Neisse, nī'sĕh (Lausitzer or Görlitzer Neisse), a river of Silesia and Brandenburg, Prussia, flows N. and joins the Oder 21 miles SSE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Length, 135 miles.

Neisse (Glatzer Neisse), a river of Prussia, in Silesia, flows NE. and joins the Oder 15 miles NW. of Oppeln. Length, about 120 miles.

Neisse, a fortified town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Glatzer Neisse, 30 miles SW. of Oppeln. The principal edifices are the parish church of St. James, the Renaissance church of saints Peter and Paul, the fifteenth-century town-hall (with a lofty tower), and the former episcopal residence, now used for municipal offices. There are manufactures of furniture, lace, blankets, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 24,267.

Neiva, nā'e-vā, a town of Colombia, in Tolima, on the Magdalena River, at the head of navigation for light craft, 120 miles SW. of Bogotá. It has some manufactures and is noted for its cacao. Pop. about 10,000.

Neive, nā'e-vā, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, 4 miles NE. of Alba.

Nejd, nĕj'd, or **Nedjed,** nĕd'jĕd (*i.e.*, "elevated country"), the general name applied to the central portion of the Arabian peninsula to the N. of the Tropic of Cancer. A great part of its surface is an elevated sandy desert, broken by deep water-courses, generally dry during the greater part of the year, and interspersed with numerous fertile spots. The climate, in spite of the great heat, is salubrious. Large numbers of sheep, camels, and horses are reared. The Wahabis, a heretical Mohammedan sect, subjugated the tribes of Nejd at the close of the eighteenth century and established a powerful state, which for a time included Mecca. They were subdued by Mehemet Ali of Egypt in 1818, but afterwards they reasserted themselves and again built up a Wahabi state, which still survives. Among the cities of Nejd are Riad, Oneise, and Bereide.

Nejef, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Meshed-Ali.

Nekimi, ne-kī'mī, a post-township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis., on the W. side of Lake Winnebago, is intersected by the Chicago and Northwestern R. and is 7 miles SW. of Oshkosh. Pop. in 1900, 990.

Nekoda, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 30 miles NNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. 100.

Nekoma, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 8 miles W. of Galva. Pop. 100.

Nekoosa, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rs. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 745.

Neligh, ne'lig, a banking city, capital of Antelope co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 46 miles WNW. of Stanton. It contains the Gates Academy (Congregational) and is a shipping point for produce and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1135.

Nellestown, nĕllz'tŏwn, or **Nelle's Corners,** a village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 2 miles from Cayuga.

Nellie, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 125.

Nellie Juan, a port of Alaska, indenting the W. shore of Prince William Sound.

Nellieville, a post-town of Richmond co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Nelliston, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y. The banking point is Fort Plain. Pop. about 600.

Nellore, nĕl'lōr', or **Nellur,** a town of Madras, British India, capital of a district of its own name, on the Pennar, 13½ miles from the Bay of Bengal and 98 miles N. by W. of Madras. Pop. in 1901, 32,040.

Nellwood, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 100.

Nellysford, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., 11 miles NW. of Rockfish Depot.

Nelson, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles NNE. of Burnley. It has manufactures of textiles and coal-mines. Pop. in 1871, 5600; in 1901, 32,816.

Nelson, a city of New Zealand, capital of the provincial district of Nelson, on Tasman Bay, near the N. end of South Island. Lat. 41° 15' S. It has a fine harbor, is a railway terminus, and is handsomely built, with wide streets shaded with trees. It has a masonic hall, art-gallery, royal theatre, etc., and various manufactures. It is an Anglican bishop's see and has a college connected with the university of New Zealand. Pop. in 1901, 7000.

Nelson, a county of Kentucky, near the middle of the state. Area, 434 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Rolling Fork of the Salt River and intersected by the Beech River. Capital, Bardstown. Pop. in 1890, 16,417; in 1900, 16,587.

Nelson, a county in the NE. part of North Dakota. Area, 990 sq. m. It is partially drained by the Sheyenne and Goose rivers and contains Goose Lake. Capital, Lakota. Pop. in 1900, 7316.

Nelson, a county of Virginia, near the middle of the state. Area, 472 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Blue Ridge and on the SE. by the James River, and is partly drained by Rockfish Creek. Capital, Lovington. Pop. in 1890, 15,336; in 1900, 16,075.

Nelson, a post-village of Drew co., Ark. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. 100.

Nelson, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 83 miles N. by W. of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Nelson, a post-town of Pickens co., Ga., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Canton. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Nelson, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Rock River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6½ miles SW. of Dixon. Pop. 100.

Nelson, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 90.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Muhlenburg co., Ky., 6 miles NE. of Owensboro Junction.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich.

Nelson, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 150.

Nelson, a banking post-city of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 14 miles SE. of Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Nelson, a banking post-village, capital of Nuckolls co., Neb., 18 miles S. of Fairfield, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It is in a farming and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 978.

Nelson, a post-township (town) of Cheshire co., N.H., about 10 miles NE. of Keene. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Nelson, a post-village in Nelson township (town), Madison co., N.Y., about 22 miles ESE. of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1296; of the village, about 100.

Nelson, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, about 30 miles NE. of Akron. Pop. about 100.

Nelson, a post-borough and summer-resort of Tioga co., Pa., on the Cowanesque River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rs., 23 miles SW. of Corning, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Nelson, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 66.

Nelson, a post-village of Ferry co., Wash.

Nelson, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., in Nelson township (town), on the Chippewa River and on the Burlington Route, 38 miles SW. of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1505; of the village, about 250.

Nelson, a banking post-town and port of British Columbia, on the Kootenay River and on the Canadian Pacific, the Spokane Falls and Northern, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Rs., 115 miles S. of Revelstoke. It has mining interests and smelters. Pop. in 1901, 5273.

Nelson, a river-port of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, on the right bank of the Miramichi, about 20 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and on the Intercolonial R., opposite the town of Newcastle.

Nelson, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 5 miles from Hamilton.

Nelson, an island of the Chagos Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean.

Nelson Cape, South Australia, bounds Portland Bay westward. Lat. 38° 25′ S.; lon. 141° 28′ E.

Nelson Channel, between Tasmania and King's Island, 60 miles across, connects Bass Strait with the Southern Ocean.

Nelson Island, one of the South Shetland group, South Atlantic Ocean.

Nelsonpoint, a post-station of Plumas co., Cal., 13 miles SE. of Quincy.

Nelson River, Canada, the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, discharges into Hudson Bay at York Factory, through the estuary known as Port Nelson. It is navigable for river steamers for about 80 miles from its mouth. See SASKATCHEWAN.

Nelsonville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo., about 32 miles NW. of Hannibal.

Nelsonville, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 100.

Nelsonville, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., 1 mile from Cold Spring, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Nelsonville, a banking post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and on the Hocking Valley R., 14 miles NW. of Athens. Mining coal is the main business of this place. It has a foundry and machine-shops and several mills. Pop. in 1900, 5421.

Nelsonville, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 16 miles S. of Brenham. Pop. 100.

Nelsonville, a banking post-village of Portage co., Wis., 1¼ miles from Amherst Junction station. Pop. 140.

Nemadji, ne-maj'e, a small river of Douglas co., Wis., enters Lake Superior at the town of Superior.

Nemaha (nem'ạ-haw'), or **Big Nemaha,** a river of Nebraska, enters the Missouri River 2 miles below Rulo and very near to the SE. extremity of Nebraska. It is about 150 miles long.

Nemaha, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by the Nemaha and Delaware rivers and by Illinois and Vermilion creeks. Capital, Seneca. Pop. in 1890, 19,249; in 1900, 20,376.

Nemaha, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 407 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, is traversed from NW. to SE. by the Little Nemaha River, and also drained by Muddy Creek. Capital, Auburn. Pop. in 1890, 12,930; in 1900, 14,952.

Nemaha, a banking post-village of Sac co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 125.

Nemaha, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Little Nemaha, 27 miles S. by E. of Nebraska City, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Nemaha, Little. See LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER.

Nemausus, the ancient name of NÎMES.

Nembro, nĕm'bro, a town of northern Italy, 5 miles NE. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. about 3000.

Nem'ea, a valley of Greece, in Argolis, 13 miles SW. of Corinth, with the remains of a temple of Jupiter and other antiquities. Here anciently the Nemean games were celebrated.

Nemetes, an ancient name of SPEYER.

Német-Keresztur, nā'met kĕr'est'oor' (Ger. *Deutsch-Kreutz*), a town of Hungary, co. of Udenburg (Sopron). Pop. about 3000.

Német-Lipcse, nā'mĕt' lip'chĕ' (*i.e.*, "German Lipcse"), a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 21 miles NNW. of Bries. Pop. about 2000.

Német-Ujvár, a town of Hungary. See GÜSSING.

Nemi, nā'mee, a lake and village of Italy, between Albano and Velletri, 17 miles SE. of Rome. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano and surrounded by thick woods, which were in ancient times famous for the worship of Diana. It discharges its waters by a tunnel of very ancient origin. The village of Nemi, on its border, is overlooked by a feudal castle.

Nemicachinque (nem'e-kạ-chin'kwee), **Lake,** in Maskinonge co., Quebec, between Lakes Culotte and Goldfinch, forms part of the chain of lakes at the NE. source of the Rivière du Lièvre.

Nemours, nẹh-moor', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the river Loing, 10 miles S. of Fontainebleau. It has a fine old castle, now used as a prison. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4861.

Nemours, a town of Algeria, in the department of Oran and arrondissement of Tlemsen, near the Moroccan frontier. Pop. in 1901, 2342.

Nemuro, a maritime village and port of call of Japan, on the island of Yezo. Lat. 43° 20′ N.

Nen, or **Nene,** nĕn, a river of England, rises in the W. part of the co. of Northampton, flows NE., and enters the North Sea at the Wash. Length, 90 miles. It communicates by the Wisbeach Canal with the Ouse.

Nenagh, ne'nạ or ne'nȧk, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, near the Nenagh River, an affluent of the Shannon, 13 miles NE. of Newport. It has remains of a Norman castle. Pop. about 4700.

Nendaz, nĕn'dȧts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles SW. of Sion. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Nenelaw, a small river of Michigan, enters the Thunder Bay River about 7 miles from its mouth.

Nenndorf, or **Bad Nenndorf,** a village and watering place of Prussia, district of Cassel, circle of Rinteln. It has sulphur-springs.

Nenno, a post-station of Washington co., Wis., on the Rock River.

Nenoksa, a small seaport of Russia, government and 40 miles W. of Archangel. Pop. about 1000.

Nenzing, nĕnt'sing, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, 2 miles E. by S. of Feldkirch.

Neocæsarea, the ancient name of NIKSAR.

Neodesha, ne'o-dẹ-shah', a banking city of Wilson co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Fall River, 14 miles N. of Independence, on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs. It has mining-, smelting- and brick-making industries. Pop. in 1900, 1772.

Neoga, a post-village of St. John co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is St. Augustine.

Neoga, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 12 miles S. by W. of Mattoon. Pop. in 1900, 1126.

Neograd, nā'o-grȧt (Hun. *Nógrád*, nŏ'grȧd'), a county in the NW. part of Hungary. Capital, Balassa-Gyarmat.

Neograd, or **Nógrád,** a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 27 miles N. of Budapest. Pop. about 1500.

Neokastro, a town of Greece. See NAVARINO.

Neola, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, near Mosquito Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 21 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 921.

Neola, a post-hamlet of Stafford co., Kan.

Neola, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Neomagus, the ancient name of LISIEUX.

Neosho, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River and contains many gas- and oil-wells. Capital, Erie. Pop. in 1890, 18,561; in 1900, 19,254.

Neosho, a banking city, capital of Newton co., Mo., on the Frisco System and the Kansas City Southern R., 22 miles S. of Carthage. It has foundries and machine-shops, flouring-mills, wagon- and plough-factories, etc. A government fish-hatchery has been established here and in the vicinity are mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 2725.

Neosho, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Rubicon River, about 38 miles WNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 200.

Neosho Falls, a banking city of Woodson co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 45 miles SE. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 763.

Neosho Rapids, a post-village of Lyon co., Kan., on the Neosho River, 2 miles from Neosho Rapids station and 8 miles SE. of Emporia. Pop. about 300.

Neosho River rises in Morris co., in the east-central part of Kansas, flows generally southeastward, enters the Indian Territory, and joins the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson. Its length is about 400 miles.

Nepal, or **Nepaul,** ne-pawl′ (Hindu, *Nepala,* nå-på′-lå), an independent country of India, situated in the Himalayas, on their S. slope, between lat. 26° 30′ and 30° 30′ N. and lon. 80° and 88° E., having S. and W. Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, E. Sikkim and the Darjiling district (Bengal), and N. Tibet. Length, from W. to E., 450 miles; average breadth, about 120 miles. Area, estimated at about 54,000 sq. m. Nepal contains some of the highest mountains in the world. Mounts Everest (29,002 feet) and Kunchinjunga (28,156 ft.) are in the NE. corner and Dhawalaghiri (26,826 ft.) is near the centre. Nearly the whole region consists of a succession of lofty mountains and narrow valleys, in which many affluents of the Gogra, Gunduk, Kusi, and other tributaries of the Ganges, which drain the whole of Nepal, have their sources. Along the base of the Himalayas stretches an undulating and in part densely wooded tract called the *terai.* Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, tea, and tobacco are among the chief crops. Fruits, drugs, and dyeing-materials are important products and timber is abundant. An immense amount of labor is expended upon the terracing of hillsides and irrigation. The native animals comprise horses, large dogs, shawl goats (which yield the Cashmere wool), and sheep. Copper, iron, and lead are among the mineral products, but the mining-industry is on a small scale. The manufactures include textiles, metallic goods, paper (from bark), and pottery. Among the exports are rice and other grains, timber, hides, oil-seeds, tobacco, cattle, and spices. The exports to British India in recent years have amounted to $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 annually. The population consists of several tribes, Mongol, Tibetan, and Aryan elements being represented, probably underlaid by aboriginal (Dravidian?) elements. The dominant tribe is that of the Gurkhas, a martial race, recent immigrants from Rajputana, who are Hindus in faith, as are the bulk of the Nepalese. There are many adherents of Buddhism. The population of Nepal is estimated at 3,000,000–4,000,000. The country is ruled by a monarch called Maharajah. The governing power is the prime minister. There is a large standing army. Capital, Khatmandu. The British waged a successful war against the Gurkhas in 1814–15, since which time the tribe has been on friendly terms and has tolerated the presence of a British resident at the capital.

Ne\paug′, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 21 miles NNW. of Hartford. Pop. 200.

Nepean, nep-e-ån′, an island of the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 2′ S.; lon. 167° 48′ E.

Nepean, an island in Torres Strait.

Nepean, a bay on the W. coast of Canada. Lat. 53° 32′ N.

Nepean, a river of Australia, New South Wales, flows northwestward and joins the Warragamba to form the Hawkesbury.

Nepean Bay, South Australia, is on the NE. side of Kangaroo Island, 70 miles SW. of Adelaide.

Neperan, Westchester co., N.Y. See HAWTHORNE.

Nepera Park, a post-station of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. See YONKERS.

Nepesta, a post-station of Pueblo co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 28 miles E. of Pueblo. Pop. 60.

Ne\peus′kun, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis., about 22 miles WNW. of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Nephi, a banking city, capital of Juab co., Utah, 90 miles S. of Salt Lake City, on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake and the San Pete Valley Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2208. It has gypsum-, salt-, and marble-industries and is in a sheep-raising region.

Nephin, nĕf′in, and **Neph\inbeg′,** two mountains of Ireland, co. of Mayo,—the former about 6 miles SSW. of Crossmolina (height above the sea, 2646 feet), the latter 9 miles NW. of Newport (height, 2065 feet).

Nepi, nå′pee (the Etruscan *Nepete* or *Nepet*), a town of Italy, province of Rome, 18 miles SSE. of Viterbo. It has retained its mediæval walls and has a venerable cathedral and a handsome town-hall. Near by is a fine castle. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. about 2000.

Nepisquit Bay. See BATHURST BAY.

Nepissing, a lake of Canada. See NIPISSING LAKE.

Nepoko, a river of central equatorial Africa, is a right-hand tributary of the Aruwimi, which it enters in about lon. 27° 30′ E.

Nepomuk, nĕp′o-mook, a town of Bohemia, 55 miles SW. of Prague, famous as the birthplace of St. John Nepomuk, the patron saint of Bohemia. Pop. about 2000.

Neponset, a small river of Norfolk co., Mass., runs northeastward and enters Boston harbor about 4 miles S. of Boston.

Neponset, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 124 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Neponset, Suffolk co., Mass., within the limits of Boston, at the mouth of the Neponset River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles S. of the centre of Boston.

Nepton, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Flemingsburg. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Neptune, a post-village of Dade co., Fla. The banking point is West Palmbeach. Pop. 150.

Neptune, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 7943.

Neptune, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 5 miles NE. of Celina. Pop. 150.

Neptune, a post-station of Richland co., Wis.

Neptune City, a borough of Monmouth co., N.J., organized since 1890 from Neptune township. Pop. in 1900, 1009.

Neptune Islands, a group of islands of South Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 miles NW. of Kangaroo Island. Lat. 35° 20′ S.; lon. 136° 1′ E.

Nequasset, a village of Sagadahoc co., Me., on Nequasset Lake, 2 miles NE. of Bath.

Nequinum, an ancient name of NARNI.

Nera, nå′rå (anc. *Nar*), a river of Italy, passes Terni and near Narni joins the Tiber on the left. Length, 60 miles. On its affluent, the Velino, is the cataract called Cascata del Marmore. See VELINO.

Nérac, nå\råk′, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 15 miles WSW. of Agen, on the Baïse. It has ruins of a castle of Henry of Navarre and there is a museum containing Roman antiquities. Cloth, corks, liqueurs, and machines are manufactured. Pop. in 1901, 4055 (commune, 6435). Nérac is the capital of an arrondissement.

Nerbudda, nŭr-bŭd′dą, or **Narbada** (anc. *Nama′dus*), a river of India, rises in Gondwana, near the sources of the Son (or Sone), flows through the Central Provinces, then between the Central Provinces and Central India, then through Central India, and, finally, through the native territories included in Bombay, its general direction being WSW., and enters the Gulf of Cambay 28 miles W. of Baroach. Length, about 750 miles. It is a broad stream, but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows, and cataracts.

Nerbudda, a division of the Central Provinces, British India, comprising the districts of Nursingpur, Hoshangabad, Baitul, Chindwara, and Nimar.

Nerchinsk, Asiatic Russia. See NERTCHINSK.

Neresheim, nå′rĕs-hīme\, a town of Württemberg, on an affluent of the Danube, 30 miles NNE. of Ulm. Pop. about 1250.

Neresi, nå-rå′zee, the principal town of the island of Brazza, Dalmatia, 12 miles S. of Spalato. Pop. about 1500.

Nereto, nå-rå′to, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles NNE. of Teramo. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3500).

Neri, a post-village of Hood co., Tex. The banking point is Granbury. Pop. 90.

Neriad, a town of British India. See NARIAD.

Néris, nå\rees′, a small town and watering-place of France, department of Allier, 4 miles SE. of Montluçon.

Nerja, nĕr′hå, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja in the Mediterranean, province and 27 miles E. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7112.

Nero, nå′ro, a lake of Russia, in the government of Yaroslav, about 10 miles long and nearly 5 miles broad. The town of Rostov stands on its shore.

Nero, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 16 miles NNE. of Manitowoc.

Nero Deep, an extensive submarine depression in the vicinity of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 40′ N.; lon. 145° 40′ E. Depth, 31,614 feet—the deepest oceanic sounding that has as yet been obtained. It was discovered in 1899, during the survey for a cable route from Manila to Guam.

Nerola, nå-ro′lå, a village of Italy, on a small affluent of the Tiber, 23 miles NE. of Rome, with an old castle of the Barberini family.

Néronde, nå\rôNd′, a small town of France, in Loire, 16 miles SE. of Roanne.

Nérondes, nā'rôNd', a town of France, department of Cher, 20 miles ESE. of Bourges. Pop. about 1500.

Nerone, Monte, a summit of the Umbrian (or Central) Apennines of Italy. Height, 5008 feet.

Nerstrand, a banking post-village of Rice co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 10 miles SE. of Dundas. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Nertchinsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, on the Transsiberian railway and on the river Nertcha, near its confluence with the Shilka, 540 miles E. of Irkutsk. It has a trade in furs and tobacco and rich mines of lead and silver. It contains a museum, public library, and gymnasium. Pop. in 1897, 6713.

Nertchinski, a district (with town of the same name) in Transbaikalia, Asiatic Russia, between the Onon, Shilka, and Argun rivers. It has gold placers and other mineral deposits.

Nervi, nĕr'vee, a town of Italy, 6 miles SE. of Genoa, on the Riviera. It is a frequented winter-resort. Pop. about 4000.

Nerviano, nĕr-ve-ä'no, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles NW. of Milan, on the Olona. Pop. about 3500.

Nervión, nĕr-ve-ōn', a river of Spain, province of Biscay, flows NW. and falls into the Bay of Biscay. Length, 50 miles. Bilbao is situated on it, a few miles above its mouth. See Bilbao.

Nes, nĕs, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, island of Ameland.

Nesbitt, a post-village of Duval co., Fla. Pop. 65.

Nesbitt, a post-town of De Soto co., Miss. The banking point is Hernando. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Nes'copeck, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Nescopeck Creek, 26 miles WSW. of Wilkesbarre, on the Pennsylvania R. A bridge across the river connects Nescopeck with Berwick. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Nescopeck, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Nescopeck Creek, Luzerne co., Pa., enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

Nescopeck Mountain, Pa., a ridge in the S. part of Luzerne co. Elevation, 1644 feet.

Nesham'iny, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 20 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 150.

Neshaminy Creek, Pa., runs nearly southeastward in Bucks co., and enters the Delaware River about 2 miles below Bristol.

Neshanic, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 8 miles E. of Flemington. Pop. about 225.

Neshanic Station, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J.

Neshannock, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1080.

Neshannock, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 7 miles E. of Sharon, on the Sharpsville R. Pop. 130.

Neshannock Creek, Pa., enters the Shenango River at Newcastle.

Neshannock Falls, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 10 miles NNE. of Newcastle. Pop. 200.

Neshkoro, a post-village in Neshkoro township (town), Marquette co., Wis., on the White River, 14 miles W. of Berlin. It has manufactures of flour, ploughs, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 638; of the village, 150.

Neshoba, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of 543 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pearl River, and also drained by many of its affluents, including the Kentawha Creek. Capital, Philadelphia. Pop. in 1890, 11,146; in 1900, 12,726.

Nesle, nail, a town of France, in Somme, on the Ingon, 29 miles ESE. of Amiens. It has an old collegiate church. Pop. about 2500.

Nesmith, a post-station of Cullman co., Ala.

Nesocha'que River, N.J., a branch of the Little Egg Harbor River, rises in Camden co., flows in a SE. course, and unites with other branches near Pleasant Mills.

Nesqually, or **Nisqually,** a river of Washington, flows into the SE. extremity of Puget Sound.

Nesqueho'ning, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on Nesquehoning Creek and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. It has manufactures of explosives. Pop. about 1850.

Ness, a county in the west-central part of Kansas. Area, 1080 sq. m. It is intersected by Walnut Creek and the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas River. Capital, Ness City. Pop. in 1890, 4944; in 1900, 4535.

Ness City, a banking city, capital of Ness co., Kan., on Walnut Creek, 42 miles S. of Wakeeney, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Nesse, nĕs'sẹh, a river of Germany, rises W. of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony, and joins the Werra.

Nessen City, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich., on the Manistee and Northeastern R. The banking point is Frankfort. Pop. 115.

Nesslau, nĕss'lŏw, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles SSW. of St. Gall. Pop. about 3000. Elevation, 2470 feet.

Ness, Loch, lŏĸ nĕss, a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 miles SW. of Inverness, forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. Length, about 23 miles; average breadth, 1 mile. It discharges itself into the Moray Firth by the river Ness, 8 miles in length.

Nesso, nĕs'so, a village of Italy, province of Como, near the E. shore of Lago di Como, in a wild ravine, in which is a lofty water-fall.

Neste, nĕst, a river of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, joins the Garonne near Mazères, after a course of about 45 miles.

Nestockton, a post-hamlet of Tillamook co., Oregon.

Neston and Parkgate, a town and watering-place of England, co. and 12 miles NW. of Chester, on the estuary of the Dee. Pop. in 1901, 4154.

Nestor, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., on the National City and Otay R. Pop. about 200.

Nestoria, a post-village of Baraga co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. about 400.

Nestorville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W.Va., 12 miles S. of Thornton station.

Nestved, a town of Denmark. See Nästved.

Nesvizh' (Pol. *Nieswiez*), a town of Russia, government and 58 miles SW. of Minsk, on an affluent of the Niemen. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1897, 8446.

Neszmély, nĕs'mā̀l' (Ger. *Nessmühl*), a small town of Hungary, co. of Komorn, district of Totis (Tata). It is noted for its wine.

Ne'tarts', a post-station of Tillamook co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 6 miles W. of Lincoln.

Net'awa'ka, a banking city of Jackson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 36 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Netcong, a post-borough of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R. (Stanhope station), 8 miles NE. of Hackettstown, its banking point. It has iron-works and a manufactory of mineral wool. Pop. in 1900, 941.

Nèthe, nāt, or **Nethe,** nā'tẹh, a river of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, formed by the Great and Little Nèthe, which unite at Lierre, whence the united stream, which is navigable, has a WSW. course of 8 miles, and joins the Rupel 3 miles SW. of Boom.

Nethen, nā'tẹn, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 18 miles ESE. of Brussels.

Netherby, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Port Robinson.

Netherland, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn., 50 miles NNE. of McMinnville.

Netherlands, nĕтн'ẹr-lạndz, or the **Low Countries** (Dutch, *Nederlanden*, nā'dẹr-lăn'dẹn; Fr. *Pays-Bas*, pā'ee' bā; Ger. *Niederlande*, nee'dẹr-lăn'dẹh), formerly a country in the W. part of Europe, comprising the present kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium. The surface of a large portion of the region is a dead level, and much of it lies actually below the level of the sea. (See next article, also Belgium.) At the time when the Romans established their dominion in this region, in the first century B.C., the bulk of it was inhabited by the Batavi (in the Rhine-Meuse delta), Frisians, and other Germanic tribes, and the SW. portion was peopled by Belgian Gauls. By about 400 A.D. the S. portion had become subject to the Franks, while the Frisians retained their independence until in the course of the eighth century they likewise succumbed to the Frankish power. At this time Christianity was introduced among them. After the disruption of the Frankish realm the greater part of the country was included in the kingdom of Germany (or, from 962, in the Holy Roman Empire, as the dominions of the king of Germany came to be known), the SW. corner forming part of the realm of the Western Franks. As a result of the feudal system a number of principalities arose,—Flanders, Brabant (the title of Duke of Brabant supplanted that of Duke of Lower Lorraine), Artois, Hainaut, Holland, Zealand, Gelderland, Luxemburg, etc. The bishoprics of Utrecht and Liège became important ecclesiastical principalities. The cities of Flanders, Brabant, and Holland grew flourishing by trade and manufactures, and some of them finally attained virtually the position of independent republics. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp especially rose to great power and splendor, and these and other cities of the Netherlands played an important

rôle in the renaissance of the arts. Between 1384 and 1443 the dukes of Burgundy acquired possession of Flanders, Artois, Namur, Brabant, Limburg, Hainaut, Holland, Zealand, and Luxemburg. Thus arose the powerful but short-lived Burgundian realm, for a time the most opulent in Europe. By the marriage in 1477 of Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, with Maximilian of Austria, the fortunes of the Netherlands were united with those of the house of Hapsburg. The marriage of their son Philip with Joan, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, brought about the union of the Netherlands with Spain, which was effected in 1516, when Charles (the future emperor, Charles V.) ascended the Spanish throne on the death of Ferdinand. The efforts of Philip II., the son of Charles V., to extirpate Protestantism brought about a revolt from Spain in 1568. The Union of Utrecht, effected in 1579 by William of Orange between the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Utrecht, Overyssel, Gelderland, and Groningen, laid the foundations of the Dutch Republic. The struggle continued with slight intermission until the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, when Spain finally recognized the independence of the Dutch who were under the rule of the House of Orange. It was not until now that the connection of the Dutch Netherlands with the Holy Roman Empire was formally declared severed. Spain retained possession of the Belgian Netherlands. Louis XIV. of France wrested part of Flanders (French Flanders) from Spain in 1667–78. Spain was compelled, in 1713–14, to cede the Netherlands to Austria, whose rule came to an end in 1794. For subsequent history, see BELGIUM and the article on the kingdom of the NETHERLANDS.

Netherlands, called also **Holland,** a maritime kingdom on the western border of continental Europe, lying between lat. 50° 45′ and 53° 32′ N. and lon. 3° 25′ and 7° 12′ E. On the W. and N. it is bounded by the North Sea, on the E. by Prussia, and on the S. by Belgium. The greatest extent from N. to S. is about 190 miles, with a breadth from W. to E. of 120 miles. Area, 12,650 sq. m. (exclusive of the large area that is covered by the Zuider Zee).

Surface Characters.—The Netherlands (or Low Countries, as the name implies) form the most characteristic portion of the great plain of northwestern Europe. From the middle of Belgium the country NE. becomes an almost dead level, extending in monotonous sandy flats, with little interruption, through Prussia into Russia. The lowest part of this immense level is the country between the mouths of the Scheldt and Ems, the region comprised in the Netherlands; within this distance the Rhine, Meuse (or Maas), Yssel, and other rivers, enter the sea through a number of arms and sluggish winding channels, the border land of which is in great part depressed below sea-level. It is estimated that nearly a fourth of the land area occupies a position extending from sea-level to 8 feet below it and one-eighth from sea-level to 3 ft. above; so that were it not for the protection afforded by dikes and artificial embankments, nearly 40 per cent. of the surface would be subject to domination by the sea. The lowest-lying lands fall to 12–15 ft. below the oceanic surface. A long line of sand-dunes, rising to 30–100 ft. and more, extends along the ocean front and is in part paralleled by lines of dunes in the interior. The central, eastern, and northern sections of the country occupy general elevations of from 10 to 35–50 ft., with gravel- and sand-hills rising to 150–350 ft. The latter are largely of morainic or drift origin. In the region of the older rocks, SE. of Limburg, a maximum elevation of 1050 ft. is attained.

Polders, Dikes.—The soil of the Netherlands shows almost everywhere the proofs of a struggle between the ocean and the river, in the alternation of salt- and fresh-water deposits. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the North Sea; paved roads, traces of villages and of cultivation, are found beneath the morasses of the interior. The major portion of the country is divided by dikes, some of them 60 feet high, which protect portions of land from the sea, lakes, or rivers. These enclosed lands, usually of extreme fertility, are called *polders.* On the chief dikes are roads and canals; the latter join the rivers and are generally large enough to be navigable. The work of reclaiming the waste is constantly going forward, and it may be said that more than one-third of the cultivable area of the land is represented by polder reclamation. Among the most noted of the polders are those of Haarlem, covering an area of 72 sq. m. (reclaimed 1840–53), of the Y, of Beemster (1608–12), Schermer, and Purmer. The project of converting the Zuider Zee into a vast polder and interior lagoon, one of the most important of modern engineering works, is now in course of execution.

Estuaries and Bays.—Among the more striking features of the Netherlands are the wide estuaries of the Scheldt and of the Maas, which latter bear off also the waters of the Rhine and the Zuider Zee, which was formed by an irruption of the sea in the thirteenth century and which in its fullest extent covered 1400 sq. m. Among the islands in the Scheldt-Maas-Rhine delta are Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Tholen, Schouwen, Goeree-en-Overflakkee (until recently two islands), and Voorne-en-Putten (formerly two islands). Between the mouths of the Maas and the entrance to the Zuider Zee the coast is chiefly formed of sand-hills or dunes, separating the low fertile meadows from the ocean. In a line with these dunes, beyond the entrance of the Zuider Zee runs a chain of islands—Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, etc.—which mark the original line of coast. The coast of Friesland, opposite to these islands, depends for its security altogether on artificial embankments. The Lauwer Zee, a deep bay on the confines of Friesland and Groningen, owes its origin to an irruption of the ocean, as does likewise the Dollart, a gulf at the mouth of the Ems, on the borders of Hanover, whose formation is said to have swept away 70 villages and 100,000 people.

Rivers and Canals.—The chief rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, Maas, Scheldt, Yssel, Vecht, and Hunse. The Rhine after entering the Netherlands soon divides, the S. and principal arm, which takes the name of Waal, uniting with the Maas, while the N. arm, which communicates with the Yssel, proceeds parallel with the Waal under the name of Lek. A branch from the latter, named the Kromme Rijn (Crooked Rhine), winds by Utrecht to the Zuider Zee, while another very diminished stream, called the Old Rhine, flows from Utrecht by Leyden to the sea at Katwijk. Of the Scheldt, only the estuaries, the E. and the W. (Old) Scheldt, are within the Dutch boundary. The Yssel and Vecht, flowing from Germany, both enter the Zuider Zee at no great distance asunder. The Hunse, rising in the Bourtanger Moor, flows through Groningen to the Lauwer Zee. (See RHINE, SCHELDT, etc.) The canals of the Netherlands are numerous and important, the principal being the North Sea Canal (15 miles in length and accommodating the largest ocean steamers), running W. from Amsterdam to the sea; the North Holland Canal (constructed in 1819–25, 130 feet broad and 16 feet deep) for ships passing between Amsterdam and the Helder, a distance of 46 miles; the Winschoten Canal, 18 miles long, connecting the Dollart with Groningen; the Willems Canal, in North Brabant; and the Damster Diep, extending from Groningen to the sea at Delfzijl. The Nieuwer Sluis unites Utrecht with Amsterdam, while the latter city communicates with Rotterdam by a canal which touches at Haarlem, Leyden, and Delft, passing also near the Hague.

Climate.—The climate of the Netherlands is humid and changeable; violent winds are frequent, and heavy sea-fogs are driven in, which injure vegetation. The winters and summers are both tempered by proximity to the sea. At Utrecht (lat. 52° 5′ N.) the average annual temperature is about 50°, the mean temperature of winter being 34.5° and of summer 66°. The average annual rainfall is only about 28 inches, but rain falls during about 200 days of the year. Low fevers visit the marshy districts in autumn.

Rural Industry.—Gardening and agriculture have attained in this naturally unproductive country a high degree of perfection. The agricultural and grazing lands together make up nearly two-thirds of the entire area of the country. About 20 per cent. of the surface is still waste-land, while 7–8 per cent. is woodland. Wheat of excellent quality is grown in some portions of the southern provinces. Rye, oats, potatoes, beans, and peas are among the leading crops. The cultivation of the sugar-beet is an important industry and large quantities of flax are produced. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on, but has declined; that of madder, formerly important, has nearly ceased. Culinary vegetables are raised, not merely for supplying the internal demand, but also for the exportation of the seeds. It is in live-stock and dairy-produce, however, that the rural industry of the Netherlands shows its strength. The Dutch horses are remarkable for size and strength, and the excellence of the Dutch horned cattle is almost unrivalled. The total number of cattle in the country in 1900 was about 1,650,000; of horses, 300,000; of sheep, 770,000; and of pigs, 1,370,000. Immense quantities of butter and cheese are marketed. The poultry-yard, as well as every object of husbandry which demands care, is to the Dutch farmer a source of wealth. Bee-culture is actively carried on. The mineral resources of the Netherlands are wholly unimportant and are limited to deposits of coal (in Limburg), iron-ores, clays, and building-stones.

Fisheries, Manufacturing Industries, Commerce.—Living along the estuaries of great rivers and on the shores of a sea abounding in fish, the Dutch early became a

seafaring people. The number of vessels belonging to the merchant navy in 1901 was 417 sailing vessels and 235 steamers. In the same year 5851 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, the product of the herring-fishery alone being valued at 7,390,345 guilders. The oyster product is very large. Manufactures have flourished in a remarkable degree, though never a predominating interest. The linen and paper of the Netherlands have long held a high rank. The manufacture of woollen cloth centres in Leyden, Gouda, and Utrecht, which last-named place is famous also for its silk velvet. The distilleries of Schiedam are well known. Other leading industries are found in the preparation of leather, sugar-refining, and the manufacture of chemicals and tobacco-pipes. The absence of coal and the prevalence of strong winds cause windmills to be extensively employed as a motive-power in all kinds of work. The Netherlands belong to the leading trading countries of the world. The value of the imports for home consumption in 1902 was 2,172,000,000 guilders or florins (about $800,000,000) and that of the exports of domestic products 1,828,000,000 guilders (about $730,000,000). The foreign trade is mainly with Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, the Dutch East Indies, the United States, and Russia. The bulk of the commerce by sea is carried on through Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Flushing. Rotterdam is one of the principal seaports of continental Europe. The length of railroads operated in 1901 was 1730 miles.

Colonies.—The Netherlands possess a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia and America, with which an extensive commerce is carried on, contributing materially to the greatness of the kingdom. They are the Dutch East Indies (or Netherlands Indies—separately noticed), the West Indian islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre, St. Eustatius, etc., and the South American colony of Dutch Guiana (or Surinam).

Government, Population.—The kingdom of the Netherlands is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the States-General (or parliament), which consists of an upper and a lower chamber, respectively of 50 and 100 members. The members of the upper chamber are elected by the provincial legislatures, their term being 9 years; those of the lower chamber are chosen by direct suffrage, their term being 4 years. The suffrage is very much restricted by property qualifications. The seat of government is at The Hague.

The kingdom is divided into 11 provinces, which with their areas and populations, according to the census of Dec. 31, 1899, are as follows:

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1899.
North Brabant	1,980	553,842
Gelderland	1,965	566,549
South Holland	1,166	1,144,448
North Holland	1,070	968,131
Zealand	690	216,295
Utrecht	534	251,034
Friesland	1,282	340,262
Overyssel	1,291	333,338
Groningen	790	299,602
Drenthe	1,030	148,544
Limburg	850	281,934
Total	12,648	5,104,137

The following 8 cities had a population of more than 50,000 at the close of 1902:

Amsterdam	538,800	Groningen	69,500
Rotterdam	348,500	Haarlem	68,000
The Hague	222,500	Arnhem	59,000
Utrecht	108,500	Leyden	55,000

About three-fifths of the inhabitants of the Netherlands are Protestants and about nine-tenths of the remainder Roman Catholics. At the close of 1899 there were 2,471,000 persons belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, 598,000 other Protestants, 1,790,000 Roman Catholics, and 104,000 Jews. The sect of Jansenists numbers about 9000. All religious sects and persuasions are politically on a perfectly equal footing. There are 4 universities in the Netherlands, at Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, and Amsterdam. The Dutch language is related to the Platt-Deutsch of northwestern Germany and is nearly identical with the Flemish. The Dutch literature is very rich and extensive, and in the history of the fine arts, especially painting, the people of the Netherlands occupy a prominent place.

History.—(For the history prior to 1579 see the preceding article.) In 1579 the people of the northern Netherlands, united in the defence of their liberties against Spain, laid the foundations of the Dutch Republic by the Union of Utrecht, into which 7 states entered,—namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland. Under the leadership of William of Orange (assassinated 1584) and his son, Maurice of Nassau (died 1625), the Dutch achieved their independence, which was recognized by Spain in 1648. Their country constituted a federal republic, which was ruled by stadt-holders of the House of Orange. At the end of the sixteenth century the Dutch gained possession of the Molucca Islands and secured a monopoly of the spice-trade. At this time they supplanted the Portuguese in Java, of which they gradually made themselves masters in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Early in the seventeenth century the Dutch West India Company established settlements in Surinam (Guiana) and New Netherland. About the middle of the century they ousted the Portuguese from Ceylon and began colonizing the region about the Cape of Good Hope. At this time, when they owned more shipping than any other nation of Europe, they waged fierce wars with the English, in which for a moment they triumphed. In 1664 the English took New Netherland from them. From 1689 to 1702 Holland and England were united under one sovereign, William III. In the course of the eighteenth century the Dutch lost their commercial pre-eminence. In 1794–95 their country was conquered by the French, who established the Batavian Republic. In 1806 the kingdom of Holland was constituted for Louis Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon. In 1810 his realm was incorporated with the French Empire. In the mean time the commerce of Holland was nearly annihilated and the Dutch colonial possessions were seized by the British. The French were expelled at the close of 1813. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna united Holland and Belgium into a single realm, the kingdom of the Netherlands, for the House of Orange. By the acts of the congress England was allowed to retain Cape Colony, Ceylon, and a large part of the Dutch possessions in Guiana. Luxemburg was erected into a grand-duchy for the king of the Netherlands (to continue part of the Germanic body). In 1830 a revolt took place in Belgium, whose inhabitants had never willingly submitted to the sway of their Dutch neighbors. The French came to the assistance of Belgium and in 1832 the liberation of the country was achieved. A final settlement between the Netherlands and Belgium was effected in 1839, Limburg and Luxemburg being divided between the sovereigns of the two countries. The dynastic connection between the Netherlands and the grand-duchy of Luxemburg was severed in 1890.

Netherlands Indies. See Dutch East Indies.

Nether Providence, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2033.

Nethers, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 20 miles from Culpeper.

Netherthong, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. in 1901, 708.

Netherwood, a village and resort of Union co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Plainfield (also its post-office). Pop. about 500.

Nethou, Pic, Pyrenees. See Maladetta.

Netley, a village of England, in Hampshire, 3 miles SE. of Southampton, noted for the ruins of a Cistercian abbey and for a splendid military hospital which stands near it.

Neto, nā'to (anc. *Næthus*), a small river in the S. of Italy, falls into the Gulf of Taranto.

Netolitz, nā'to-lits', a town of Bohemia, 14 miles NW. of Budweis. Pop. about 2700.

Nettie, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. The banking point is Lakeland. Pop. 160.

Nettleboro, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. about 175.

Nettle Carrier, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn.

Nettlecreek, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Ill., 10 miles NW. of Morris.

Nettlehill, a post-station of Greene co., Pa.

Nettleknob, a post-station of Ashe co., N.C.

Nettlelake, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio.

Nettleridge, a post-station of Patrick co., Va.

Nettleton, a post-town of Craighead co., Ark., on the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern and other railroads. The banking point is Jonesboro. It has shingle- and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Nettleton, a post-town of Lee and Monroe cos., Miss., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Tupelo. Pop. in 1900, 570.

Nettleton, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., 22 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Nettstal, nĕtt'stāl, a town and commune of Switzerland, 2 miles N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2500.

Nettuno, nĕt-too'no, a seaport of Italy, province and 31 miles SSE. of Rome. It has the ruins of a temple of Neptune (whence its name). It is the seat of an artillery school. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 5500).

Netze, nĕt'sęh, a river of Posen and Brandenburg, joins the Warthe, 6 miles E. of Landsberg. Total course, about 200 miles. It is navigable in part.

Netzschkau, nĕtsh'kŏw, a town of Saxony, 13 miles SW. of Zwickau. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry, iron-foundries, paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7426.

Neubabelsberg, a residential district of Prussia, in the district of Potsdam, and included in the commune of Neuendorf.

Neuberg, noi'bĕRG, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, near Mürzzuschlag. It has extensive iron- and steel-works. Pop. of commune about 2800.

Neubistritz, noi'bis'trits, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles SE. of Tabor. Pop. about 3000.

Neubourg, nuh'booR', a market-town of France, in Eure, 13 miles NW. of Évreux. Pop. about 2000.

Neubrandenburg, noi'brån'dęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Tollense, 17 miles NNE. of Neustrelitz. Its old walls are still standing and there are four fine Gothic gates. The principal buildings are the church of St. Mary, the church of St. John, the grand-ducal palace, and the town-hall. There are manufactures of machinery and pianos, and distilling and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 10,559.

Neubreisach, noi'bri'zåk (Fr. *Neuf-Brisach*, nuh-bree'-zåk'), a town of Alsace, Germany, near the Rhine, on the Colmar-Freiburg railway and on the Rhine-Rhone Canal. Pop. in 1900, 3307. Near by, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is Breisach.

Neu'burg, noi'bŏŏRG, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, formerly capital of a principality of its own name, on the Danube, 29 miles NNE. of Augsburg. The former residence castle is now a prison. Pop. in 1900, 8036.

Neuburg, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 15 miles SE. of Landau.

Neubydžow, noi-bij'ov, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles ENE. of Prague. It manufactures sugar, oil, leather, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7348.

Neuchâtel, or **Neufchâtel,** nuh'shå'tĕl' (Ger. *Neuenburg*, noi'ęn-bŏŏRG'), a frontier canton in the NW. part of Switzerland, having on the SE. the Lake of Neuchâtel, and on other sides France and the cantons of Bern and Vaud. Area, 312 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 125,804, mostly Protestants. The Jura mountains, rising in the Creux du Vent to 4800 feet, traverse it from SW. to NE. and the river Doubs bounds it on the NW. Except wine, kitchen vegetables, and hay, the vegetable products are not important. Many cattle are reared and cheese is an important export. Many of the inhabitants are employed in watch-making, in both the urban and rural districts. Cotton fabrics, hosiery, liquors, chocolate, electric appliances, cutlery, and metallic wares generally are the other chief manufactures. Asphalt is obtained from the famous deposit of Val de Travers. The principal towns are Neuchâtel, the capital, Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle, and Yverdon. The French language is prevalent. From the beginning of the eighteenth century until 1848 Neuchâtel was under the sovereignty of Prussia.

Neuchâtel, a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, on the NW. shore of Lake Neuchâtel, 25 miles W. of Bern. Lat. of observatory, 46° 59′ 50″ N.; lon. 6° 57′ 28″ E. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral of the twelfth century, a town-hall, orphan and insane asylums, several hospitals, an academy (Collège Latin) with four faculties, a museum of natural history (founded by Louis Agassiz), and a public library of 100,000 volumes, a museum of fine arts, ethnographic museum, observatory, etc. It is the chief entrepôt of the canton and has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 21,064. Elevation, 1433 feet.

Neuchâtel, Lake of (anc. *Lacus Eburonensis*), one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W. part, 18 miles N. of the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons of Neuchâtel, Vaud, Fribourg, and Bern. Length, 24 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. Estimated area, 90 sq. m.; height above the sea, 1424 feet; depth, 500 feet. It receives several rivers. The Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own northward by the Thièle through the Lake of Bienne into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, and on them are the towns of Neuchâtel, Estavayer, and Yverdon.

Neudamm, noi'dåm, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 28 miles NNE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of hats, cloth, dextrine, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7982.

Neudek, noi'dĕk, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. of Elbogen, on the Rohlau. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 4743.

Neudenau, noi'dęh-nŏw', a town of Baden, on the Jagst, 7 miles NE. of Wimpfen. Pop. about 1100.

Neudorf, noi'doRf, a small town of Lower Austria, 9 miles S. of Vienna.

Neudorf, a village of Austria, Moravia, district of Hradisch.

Neudorf, a town of Hungary. See IGLÓ.

Neudorf, a town of Silesia, Prussia, circle of Kattowitz, district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 5004.

Neudorf, a town of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge, and district of Zwickau. Pop. about 3000.

Neuenahr, noi'ęn-åR', a town and watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles S. of Bonn. It consists of the former villages of Hemmessen, Wadenheim, and Beul. The carbonated thermal waters resemble those of Ems and have a temperature of 86°–104°. Pop. in 1900, 2991.

Neuenburg, noi'ęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 11 miles SW. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900, 5005.

Neuenburg, a town of Baden, on the Rhine, 19 miles SW. of Freiburg. Pop. about 1500.

Neuenburg, the German name of NEUCHÂTEL.

Neuenbürg, noi'ęn-bürG, a town of Württemberg, on the Enz, 27 miles WNW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2000.

Neuendorf, noi'ęn-doRf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N. of Coblenz, on the Rhine.

Neuendorf, a village of Prussia, in the outskirts of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 4760, mainly engaged in the textile industry.

Neueneck, or **Neuenegg,** noi'ęn-ĕk', a village and commune of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles SW. of Bern.

Neuenhaus, noi'ęn-hŏwss', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 50 miles WNW. of Osnabrück. Pop. about 1200.

Neuenkirchen, noi'ęn-keeR'kĕn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 37 miles SSW. of Minden.

Neuenrade, noi'ęn-rå'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles SW. of Arnsberg. Pop. about 2000.

Neuenstadt, or **Neuenstadt-am-Kocher,** noi'ęn-stått' åm ko'kęr, a town of Württemberg, on the Kocher, 8 miles NE. of Heilbronn. Pop. about 1300.

Neuenstadt, the German name for NEUVEVILLE.

Neuenstein, noi'ęn-stīne', a town of Württemberg, on the Eppach, 31 miles NW. of Ellwangen. Pop. about 1500.

Neuerburg, noi'ęr-bŏŏRG', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles NW. of Treves. Pop. about 1250.

Neufahrwasser, noi'faR'wås'sęr, a seaport of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, 4 miles N. of Danzig. It is an outer port of Danzig and has been a free port since 1899. It has a granite breakwater, a half-mile long, and is defended by the fort of Weichselmünde. Pop. in 1900, 8512.

Neuf-Brisach, a town of Alsace. See NEUBREISACH.

Neufchâteau, nuh'shå'to', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Vosges, at the confluence of the Mouzon and Meuse, 35 miles NW. of Épinal. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3963. It has considerable and varied manufactures.

Neufchâteau, a town and commune of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 19 miles SW. of Bastogne. Pop. about 2000.

Neufchâtel-en-Bray, nuh'shå'tĕl' ŏN bRå, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-Inférieure, 25 miles NE. of Rouen, on the Béthune. It is famed for its cheese. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4179.

Neuffen, noif'fęn, a town of Württemberg, 9 miles NE. of Reutlingen. Pop. about 1700. Near by are the imposing ruins of the castle of Hohenneuffen.

Neugedein, noi'ghęh-dine', a commune of Bohemia, 14 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. about 2500. It is noted for its woollen manufactures.

Neugersdorf, noi'gĕRs'doRf, a village of Saxony, near Lobau. It has foundries, textile mills, and a variety of other manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 10,913.

Neuhaldensleben, noi'hål'dęns-lå'bęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Ohre, about 15 miles NW. of Magdeburg. It has manufactures of stone-ware, majolica, carriages, gloves, soap, starch, copper-wares, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,130.

Neuhannover, noi'hån-no'vęr, an island of the Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in about lon. 150° E. It is separated from Neumecklenburg (or New Ireland) by Byron Strait. Area, with neighboring isles, about 540 sq. m. It is mountainous, with well-wooded and fertile coasts. Pop. (not natives) in 1900, 5 (3 whites).

Neuhaus, noi'hŏws (Bohem. *Hradec Jindrichuv*,—*i.e.*, "Henry's Castle"), a town of Bohemia, 23 miles SSE. of Tabor. It has a castle of Count Czernin, dating from the

thirteenth century, and two mediæval churches. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry, distilleries, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9316.

Neuhaus, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles SSW. of Minden, on the Lippe. Pop. about 2500.

Neuhaus, a town of Hanover, Prussia, 24 miles NW. of Stade, with a port on the Oste. Pop. about 1500.

Neuhaus, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, district of Königsee. Pop. about 2000.

Neuhäusel, a town of Hungary. See Érsek-Ujvár.

Neuhausen, a town of southern Baden, Germany, on the Rhine, about 2 miles from Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and immediately above the Falls of the Rhine.

Neuhausen, noi'hŏw'zĕn, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles SSW. of Esslingen. Pop. about 2500.

Neuhausen, a village of Württemberg, on the Erms, NW. of Urach. Pop. about 1500.

Neuhausen, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles E. of Tuttlingen.

Neuheiduk, noi'hī'dook, a village of Silesia, district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 5443.

Neuhrosenkau, noi'h'ro'zĕn-kŏw', a village of Moravia, district of Wallachisch Meseritsch.

Neuhückeswagen, noi'hük'es-vâ'gĕn, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Lennep, encircling the town of Hückeswagen. It has extensive machine-shops and manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 5498.

Neuillé-Pont-Pierre, nuh'yâ' pôNᵉ' pe-air', a village of France, Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles NNW. of Tours.

Neuilly-en-Thelle, nuh'yee' ôNᵉ tĕll, a village of France, in Oise, 13 miles W. of Senlis.

Neuilly-le-Réal, nuh'yee' lẹh rā'âl', a village of France, in Allier, 18 miles SSE. of Moulins.

Neuilly-le-Vendin, nuh'yee' lẹh vôNᵉ'dåNᵉ', a village of France, 18 miles NE. of Mayenne.

Neuilly-l'Évêque, nuh'yee' lā'vĕk', a village of France, in Haute-Marne, 6 miles from Langres.

Neuilly-Saint-Front, nuh'yee' sånᵉ frôNᵉ, a town of France, in Aisne, 11 miles NW. of Château-Thierry. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Neuilly-sur-Marne, nuh'yee' sür marn, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles E. of Paris.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, nuh'yee' sür sån, a town of France, department of Seine, on the right bank of the river Seine, adjoining the W. extremity of Paris and on the road to Saint-Germain. It is the residence of many Parisian merchants. The palace built by Louis XV., a favorite resort of Louis Philippe, was destroyed during the revolution of 1848 and the beautiful park in which it stood was divided up into building lots. Pop. in 1901, 35,297.

Neu-Isenburg, noi ee'zẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse, 13 miles N. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 8045, engaged in furniture-making, the preparation of rabbit-skins, etc. It was founded by French Huguenots in 1700.

Neukalen, noi'kâ'lẹn, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 26 miles E. of Güstrow. Pop. about 2500.

Neukirch, noi'kĕĕrk, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 9 miles ESE. of Leobschütz. Pop. about 1800.

Neukirch, several small villages and communes of Switzerland, the largest in the canton of Thurgau.

Neukirch, a commune of Saxony, consisting of Nieder and Ober Neukirch, in the district of Bautzen. Pop. in 1900, 5488.

Neukirchen, noi'kĕĕrk'ẹn, a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel, on the Grenf, 6 miles SE. of Ziegenhain. Pop. about 1500.

Neukirchen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Solingen. Pop. about 2000.

Neukirchen, a village of Saxony, near Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 4546.

Neukloster, noi'klos'tẹr, a small town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles ESE. of Wismar.

Neulauenburg, noi'lŏw'ẹn-bŏŏrg', formerly **Duke of York Island,** an island of the Bismarck Archipelago, lying off the NE. coast of Neupommern. Area, about 27 sq.m. Pop. in 1900, 3389 natives and 26 foreigners (8 whites).

Neulerchenfeld, Austria. See Lerchenfeld.

Neulise, nuh'leez', a village of France, department of Loire, 7 miles SE. of Roanne.

Neu-Lissa, Bohemia. See Lissa.

Neumagen, noi'mâ-ghẹn (anc. *Noviomagus*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles NE. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1600.

Neumark, noi'mark, a town of West Prussia, 36 miles SE. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. in 1900, 3144.

Neumarkt, noi'markt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 19 miles WNW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 5467.

Neumarkt, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 21 miles SE. of Nuremberg. Pop. in 1900, 6041.

Neumarkt, Transylvania. See Maros-Vásárhely.

Neumarkt (Pol. *Nowytarg*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, situated at the base of the Carpathians, at the junction of the Black and White Dunajec. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6546.

Neumarkt (It. *Egna*, ĕn'yâ), a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 12 miles S. by W. of Bozen, on the Adige.

Neumayer, Cape, in Victoria Land, Antarctica, in lat. 75° 55′ S.

Neumecklenburg, noi'mĕk'lẹn-bŏŏrg', formerly **New Ireland,** an island in the Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, NE. of Neupommern (formerly New Britain). Area, about 4600 sq. m. It is high and mountainous in the S., sloping to the N., and is entirely flat in the E. It is unhealthful and has never been permanently settled by Europeans. Pop. in 1900 (exclusive of natives), 23, of whom 12 were whites.

Neumünster, noi'mün'stẹr, a town of Prussia, in Holstein (province of Schleswig-Holstein), 17 miles SSE. of Kiel. It has textile mills, tanneries, machine- and railway-shops, foundries, breweries, manufactures of paper goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,335.

Neunburg-vor-dem-Wald, noin'bŏŏrg vor dĕm vâlt, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 27 miles NNE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Neundorf, a village of Anhalt, circle of Bernburg.

Neunkirch, noin'kĕĕrk, a town of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. about 1200.

Neunkirchen, noin'kĕĕrk'ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 38 miles SE. of Treves. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 27,684.

Neunkirchen, a town of Lower Austria, 10 miles SW. of Wiener-Neustadt. It has manufactures of textiles and metallic wares, boiler-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,831.

Neuosseg, a town of Bohemia. See Osseg.

Neuötting, noi'öt'ing, a town of Upper Bavaria, near Altötting. Pop. about 3000.

Neupaka, a town of Bohemia. See Paka.

Neupest, noi'pest' (Hun. *Új-Pest*, oo'ʸ pĕsht), a commune of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, forming a northern suburb of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 41,858.

Neupommern, noi'pom'mẹrn, formerly **New Britain,** a large and irregular island in the Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, off the NE. coast of Papua. Extending mainly in a W. and E. direction, it has a long projection toward the NE., terminating in the Gazelle Peninsula. Area, about 10,300 sq. m. The coasts are low, rising gradually to a chain of mountains of some little height; it has several volcanoes, some still active. At the N. extremity of the Gazelle Peninsula is Blanche Bay, on which is situated the port of Herbertshöhe (the seat of administration). Pop. in 1900 (exclusive of natives), 299 (74 whites).

Neuquén, nĕ-oo-kĕn', a territory in the W. part of the Argentine Republic. Area, 42,350 sq. m. It is bounded on two sides by the Colorado and Limay rivers. It is generally mountainous, with volcanic peaks, and has many lakes in the SW. part. Capital, Chosmalal. Pop. of the territory in 1895, 14,517. A railway connecting this territory with Chile is in course of construction.

Neuquén River, in the territory of Neuquén, Argentine Republic, is a tributary of the Limay.

Neureisch, noi'rish', or **Neureusch,** noi'roish' (Slavic, *Nova Rise*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, district of Daschitz. It has a Premonstratensian abbey, with a library and picture-gallery. Pop. about 1100.

Neurode, noi'ro'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 46 miles SW. of Breslau, at the foot of the Eulengebirge. It has an ancient castle. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. There are chromo-lithographic establishments. The town has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 7282.

Neuruppin, noi'rŏŏp-peen', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the W. side of Lake Ruppin, 39 miles NW. of Berlin. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry and the manufacture of starch and machinery, and brewing, are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 17,130.

Neusalz, noi'zâlts', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles NNW. of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Flax-spinning is carried on, and there are iron-works, manufactures of machinery and paper-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,580.

Neusandec, Austria-Hungary. See Sandec, Neu.

Neusatz, noi'zâts (Hun. *Ujvidék*, oo'ʸ-ve'daik'), a royal free city of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it communicates by bridge. It exports large quantities of agricultural produce. The town is the seat of an Oriental Greek bishop. Neusatz is a focus of Serb culture in southern Hungary. Pop. in 1900, 29,296.

Neuschwanstein, noi'shŵân'stīne, a magnificent royal castle near the little town of Füssen, Bavaria, in the vicinity of the royal castle of Hohenschwangau. Its erection was begun by Louis II. in 1869. It is not yet completed.

Neuse, nūss, a river of North Carolina, rises by two branches in Person and Orange cos., flows generally southeastward and enters the W. part of Pamlico Sound through an estuary which is about 30 miles long and 3–4 miles wide. It is about 300 miles long and is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Goldsboro. Newbern is situated at the head of its estuary.

Neuse, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Neuse River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles NE. of Raleigh. Pop. 100.

Neusiedl-am-See, noi'zeed'l åm zā (Hun. *Nezsider,* nĕzh'e-dĕr'), a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on the Neusiedler See, 19 miles SW. of Pressburg. Pop. about 3000.

Neusiedler See, noi'zeed-lẹr zā (Lake of Neusiedl; Hun. *Fertö-Tava,* fĕʀ'tö' tŏh'vŏh'), a shallow lake of Hungary, near its western frontier, 19 miles SSW. of Pressburg. It covers an area of about 130 sq. m.; depth, from 9 to 13 feet. On the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during its sudden and irregular inundations, are carried to the Rabnitz, an affluent of the Raab, by means of a canal. The lake has been quite dry at different periods, revealing ancient remains scattered over its floor. Elevation, 370 feet.

Neusohl, noi'zōl' (Hun. *Beszterczebánya,* bĕs'tĕʀt'sĕ-bân'yŏh), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Sohl (Zolyom), on the Gran, at the influx of the Bistritz, 80 miles N. of Budapest. It has an old castle, an interesting cathedral and an episcopal residence. Copper and iron are mined here and the town has smelting-works and forges. There are a number of manufactories of various kinds. Pop. in 1900, 9264.

Neuss, noiss (anc. *Novesium*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles SW. of Düsseldorf, on a canal which joins the Rhine. It contains the noble church of St. Quirinus, begun in 1209, and a town-hall with some paintings. There are manufactures of machinery, various kinds of metallic products, textiles, paper, food products, etc. Brewing, milling, distilling, and tanning are carried on. Neuss rose to importance in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1890, 22,635; in 1900, 28,472.

Neustadt, Lower Austria. See Wiener-Neustadt.

Neustadt, noi'stått, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 miles SW. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 1700.

Neustadt, a town of Baden, 18 miles ESE. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 3277.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 18 miles SSE. of Schwerin. It has a grand-ducal castle. Pop. about 3000.

Neustadt, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 24 miles NW. of Danzig. It is a great place of Catholic pilgrimage. Pop. in 1900, 6720.

Neustadt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 17 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. about 2000.

Neustadt, a seaport and watering-place of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Baltic Sea, 18 miles NNE. of Lübeck. Pop. in 1900, 4600.

Neustadt (Pol. *Prudnik*), a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 29 miles SSW. of Oppeln. It has the remains of a castle. There are manufactures of textiles and shoes, and dyeing, tanning, brewing, and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 20,139.

Neustadt, or **Bergneustadt,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 3515.

Neustadt, a former town of Prussian Saxony, now a part of Magdeburg.

Neustadt, a town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 9 miles NE. of Coburg. It has manufactures of toys and china. Pop. in 1900, 6250.

Neustadt (Pol. *Lwowek*), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 30 miles W. of Posen. Pop. about 2500.

Neustadt, a town of Saxony, 21 miles E. of Dresden, on the Polenz. Pop. in 1900, 4524.

Neustadt (Hun. *Keresztényfalva*), a town of Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. about 2500.

Neustadt, a small town of Prussia, district of Hildesheim, in the Harz. Near it is the noble castle of Hohnstein.

Neustadt, the German name of Villeneuve.

Neustadt, nū'stat, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Saugeen River, 16 miles SW. of Durham, on the Grand Trunk R. It has saw-, grist-, carding- and flax-mills, a foundry, brewery, etc. Pop. about 600.

Neustadt-am-Mettau (Bohem. *Nove-Mesto-nad-Metují*), a town of Bohemia, 16 miles NE. of Königgrätz. It has retained its old walls and towers. Pop. in 1900, 3018.

Neustadt-am-Rübenberge, noi'stått åm rü'bẹn-bĕʀg'ẹh, a town of Prussia, 15 miles NW. of Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. about 2250.

Neustadt-an-der-Aisch, noi'stått ån dĕʀ īsh, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 20 miles NNE. of Ansbach. Pop. in 1900, 3870.

Neustadt-an-der-Hardt, noi'stått ån dĕʀ hart, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles N. of Landau. Its fourteenth-century abbey church contains the tombs of many of the Counts Palatine. The Stadthaus was formerly a Jesuit college. There are manufactures of cloth, paper, tobacco, etc. The town is in a rich vine-growing region. Pop. in 1900, 17,795.

Neustadt-an-der-Orla, noi'stått ån dĕʀ oʀ'lå, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles SE. of Weimar, on the Orla, an affluent of the Saale. It has a grand-ducal residence. Among the leading industries are tanning, weaving, and iron-founding. Pop. in 1900, 6522.

Neustadt-an-der-Saale, noi'stått ån dĕr zā'lẹh, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 40 miles NE. of Würzburg. In the vicinity are the extensive ruins of the ancient castle of Salzburg. Pop. about 2000.

Neustadt-an-der-Waldnab, noi'stått ån dĕʀ ŵålt'nåb, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 31 miles SE. of Baireuth. Pop. about 1750.

Neustadt-Eberswalde. See Eberswalde.

Neustädtel-in-Sachsen, noi'stĕt-tẹl in zåk'sẹn, a town of Saxony, 11 miles SE. of Zwickau. It has mines of cobalt, bismuth, etc., and manufactures of lace, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4719.

Neustadtl, noi'ståt'l, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles NE. of Reichenberg. Pop. in 1900, 5460.

Neustadtl (Slavic, *Nove Mesto*), a town of Moravia, 24 miles NE. of Iglau. It has a castle. Pop. about 2500.

Neustadtl, Hungary. See Waag-Neustadtl.

Neustadtl-in-Schlesien, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 40 miles NW. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1500.

Neustadt, Mährisch. See Mährisch-Neustadt.

Neustettin, noi'stĕt-teen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 39 miles SSE. of Köslin. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, dyeing establishments, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,024.

Neustrelitz, noi'strå'lits, a town of Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, situated between lakes Zierker and Glombeck, 60 miles NNW. of Berlin. It is regularly laid out, with streets radiating in eight directions from the Marktplatz. The principal buildings are the grand-ducal palace, containing a library of 80,000 volumes, the town-hall, and a theatre. There are manufactures of machinery, vinegar, and textiles. Pop. in 1900, 10,340.

Neustria (Fr. *Neustrie*), a name which was given in the time of the early Merovingian kings to the western half of the land of the Franks, the eastern division being known as Austrasia. It was subsequently applied at times to Normandy.

Neuteich, noi'tīk (Pol. *Nitych,* nee'tĭk), a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 21 miles SE. of Danzig. Pop. about 2700.

Neutitschein, noi'tit-shīne' (Slavic, *Nový Jicin*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 26 miles ENE. of Prerau. It has some notable edifices, including a church in the Byzantine style, an old castle, and the town-hall. There are schools of agriculture and forestry. Pop. in 1900, 11,891.

Neutra, noi'trå (Hun. *Nyitra,* nyee'trŏh'), a river of Hungary, flows tortuously SSW. and joins the Waag on the left. Length, about 100 miles.

Neutra, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Neutra, on the Neutra, 46 miles ENE. of Pressburg. It is situated at the foot of vine-clad hills. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral and an old fortress. Pop. in 1900, 15,169.

Neutra, a county of Hungary, bounded N. and NW. by Moravia. Capital, Neutra.

Neutral, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan., 44 miles S. of Fort Scott. Pop. 75.

Neu-Ulm, noi oolm, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Danube, opposite Ulm in Württemberg. Pop. in 1900, 9215.

Neuvéglise, nuv'å'gleez', a commune of France, in Cantal, 9 miles SW. of Saint-Flour.

Neuveville, nuv'veel' (Ger. *Neustadt*), a town and commune of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the NW. shore of the Lake of Bienne, 9 miles SW. of Bienne. Pop. about 2000.

Neuvic, nuh'veek', a commune of France, in Corrèze, 12 miles S. of Ussel.

Neuvic, a commune of France, in Haute-Vienne, 17 miles SE. of Limoges.

Neuville, nuh'veel', a town of France, in Vienne, 8 miles NW. of Poitiers. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Neuville-sous-Montreuil, nuh'veel' soo môⁿ'tru'y, a village of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 1½ miles from Montreuil-sur-Mer. It has a large Carthusian monastery.

Neuville-sur-Saône, nuh'veel' sür sōn, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Saône, 10 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Neuvilly, nuh'vee'yee', a town of France, in Nord, about 12 miles ESE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2500.

Neuvy-le-Roi, nuh'vee' lẹh rwå, a commune of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 15 miles NW. of Tours.

Neuvy-Sautour, nuh'vee' sō'toor', a commune of France, in Yonne, 16 miles NW. of Tonnerre.

Neuwarp, noi'warp, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles NNW. of Stettin. Pop. 2000.

Neuwedel, noi'wå'dẹl, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 78 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the Oder. Pop. about 3000.

Neuwerk, noi'wĕrk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Gladbach. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 8780.

Neuwied, noi'weet, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles NNW. of Coblenz, on the right bank of the Rhine. Its old princely castle, situated in a beautiful park, contains a collection of Roman antiquities. Tobacco, cigars, chiccory, soap, and starch are manufactured. Pop. in 1900, 11,011.

Neuzen, a town of the Netherlands. See Terneuzen.

Neva (Russ. pron. nà-vå'), a river of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, connecting Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland, into which it discharges by several arms, by which a number of islands (within St. Petersburg) are formed. Length, 40 miles, from Schlüsselburg, on Lake Ladoga, to St. Petersburg. Breadth, between 800 and 2000 feet (exceptionally much broader); depth in the channel, about 50 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the interior parts of northern Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from the middle of November to near the end of April. A system of canals and natural waters maintains communication between it and the Caspian and White seas.

Neva, a post-station of Anderson co., S.C.

Nevada, ne-vå'dạ (Sp. "snow-clad"), one of the western states of the American Union, bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho, E. by Utah and Arizona, SW. and W. by California. The northern border of the state is in lat. 42° N.; the eastern limit is, for the most part, the meridian of 114° W. lon.; and southward for more than 200 miles from the NW. angle of the state the boundary lies close to the meridian of 120° W. Excepting small areas in the N., which are drained by affluents of the Columbia, and a small section in the S., whence the water flows into the Colorado River, all the state belongs to the so-called Great Basin (or Fremont Basin), a region whose scanty waters do not flow to the sea. At the extreme SE. the Colorado River for some distance separates Nevada from Arizona. Area of the land-surface, 109,740 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The "Great Basin" is in reality a series of long, narrow basins, running N. and S., and separated from one another by rugged, steep, and, in some cases, lofty mountains. Such are the East Humboldt Mountains, the Goshute, Ungoweah, White Pine, Piñon, Toyabe, Humboldt, Santa Rosa, Quinn's River, Lookout, Trinity, Antelope, Rabbit Hole, Pancake, Pine Nut, Desert, Opal, Spring, Las Vegas, Quartz, Sedave, Toano, Diamond, Pequop, Granite, Shell Creek, Torsarr, and other ranges, mostly short, and in many cases traversed by deep and convenient passes, while the intermediate valleys are frequently broad deserts, where grow the grease-wood and sage-brush and other scanty herbage; in other cases they are narrow cañons, or, again, they are the basins of shallow lakes, fed by the mountain-snows. (See Great Basin). The general elevation of the surface is 4000 feet or more above sea-level. Wheeler Peak, near the eastern boundary, attains an altitude of 13,058 feet. Poston Mount attains an altitude of 11,977 ft. Other elevations are Toyabe Dome, 11,779 ft.; Mount Silliman, 11,623 ft.; Davies Mountain, 11,656 ft.; and White Pine Mountain, 11,277 ft.

Hydrography.—Dividing diagonally the mountain-ranges and valleys sweeps the small river Humboldt in a general SW. course for some 375 miles. It is remarkable as furnishing the only E. and W. valley in the state available for the passage of a railway, and this valley determines the course of one of the transcontinental lines of railroad. This river is also remarkable for its alkaline waters. All the streams of the state are small, and, excepting the Bruner, Owyhee, etc., in the N., which flow into the Snake River northward, and the Virgin, Beaver Dam, Muddy, and Vegas rivers in the S., which are tributaries of the Colorado, all the rivers of Nevada end in lakes or "sinks," the latter being marshy spots in the desert sands. Such rivers are the Walker, Carson, and Truckee, the last-named flowing from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake. Most of the lakes are either alkaline or saline, and some are composed of highly complex and even caustic solutions, but a few are salt. Of the fresh lakes many are shallow and overgrown with the tule, or reed (*Scirpus validus*). The chief lacustrine waters are those of Pyramid, Winnemucca, Humboldt, Walker, and Carson lakes, which in part occupy the position of a vast outflowing lake of the Quaternary period and known to geologists as Lake Lahontan. The beautiful Lake Tahoe, with a depth of 1500 feet, whose surface is elevated 6700 feet, is on the California boundary.

Climate.—The climate of the state is dry and healthful, with summer and winter temperatures well accentuated (maximum, about 115°; minimum, —30° to —35°). Violent winds are rare, and there is but little snow in the non-mountainous regions. The average annual rainfall for most parts is 10 inches or less.

Agricultural and Pastoral Resources, Vegetation, etc.—It is its scanty rainfall, rather than poverty of soil, that gives Nevada the reputation of being a desert, for, in cases where irrigation is practicable, even the alkaline plains in many instances have proved very productive. In the better-settled districts considerable quantities of spring wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, butter, wool, garden vegetables, etc., are produced. Much hay is cut upon the marshy river-bottoms and in some of the upland valleys, whose bottom-lands afford excellent blue-joint and red-top for hay, while the uplands and plains have excellent sand-grass and bunch-grass for grazing. The valued white sage (or "winter-fat") affords the best of winter pasturage. The most extensively irrigated sections of the state are in the western-central and Humboldt River regions. Somewhat less than 4 per cent. of the area of the state is included in farms. The product of the chief agricultural crops in 1900 was: wheat, 991,196 bushels; potatoes, 273,486 bushels; and hay, 375,022 tons. In spite of its sharp winter climate and its parched and arid soil, Nevada has proved a profitable region for the stock-raiser, horned cattle fattening readily without grain, so rich is the stunted herbage. The wool-clip in 1900 yielded 4,592,903 pounds of washed and unwashed wool. In the extreme S. cotton and subtropical fruits, like the orange, do very well. The flora of the state is of a very marked character. Timber trees are nowhere very abundant. The white pine (a fir, entirely distinct from the Eastern white pine) is extensively cut for timber, and the great advance of mining and smelting operations has already stripped many of the mountains of their scanty forest growth.

Geology, Minerals, etc.—Many of the geological ages, from the Eozoic to the Tertiary and Quaternary, are here represented, the outcrops of the older formations, chiefly Azoic and Cambrian (or Silurian), appearing in and upon the mountain-ranges. The main uplifting of the mountain-ranges appears to have been accomplished in the Jurassic period. Not a few evidences of comparatively recent volcanic action are present in almost every part of the state, besides which the strata are extensively disturbed by much more ancient dikes of plutonic rock.

For years Nevada was the leading state in the value of its metallic products, and in 1875 it yielded somewhat more of the precious metals than all the rest of North America. In that year the product (mainly silver) was valued at $40,478,369. The gold and silver product in 1900 was: gold, 113,681 fine ounces (valued at $2,350,000), and silver, 1,229,756 fine ounces (valued at $750,151). Under Virginia City and Gold Hill lies the famous Comstock Lode of silver- and gold-bearing quartz, once the most profitable mining deposit in the world. The recent discoveries in Nye (Tonopah) and Esmeralda (Goldfield) counties have largely increased the state's output of the precious metals. In 1903 the gold product was valued at $3,070,350; silver, $2,098,912. Copper, lead, quicksilver, and nickel are also found. There are extensive deposits of native sulphur, borax, soda, potash, rock salt, pyritic compounds, arsenical ores, marble, granite, alabaster, slate, and other valuable minerals. Lignitic and other forms of coal have been mined sparingly in the Elko River region and elsewhere. Mineral and thermal waters abound.

The milling and smelting of ores and the sawing of lumber are as yet the only important industries. Lumber-sawing has been largely carried on in the mountains, but has declined, owing to the swift consumption of all available timber. The Carson River and other mountain-streams furnish water-power.

Counties, Towns, Railroads.—Nevada is divided into 14 counties, as follows: Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda,

Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, and White Pine. The principal towns are Reno (pop. in 1900, 4500), Virginia City (2695), and Carson City, the capital (2100). Some towns which a few years since were thriving are now abandoned, on account of the failure of mining enterprises. In 1867 there were 30 miles of railroad in Nevada; in 1870, 593 miles; in 1880, 739 miles; in 1890, 923 miles; and in 1900, 1027 miles.

Constitution, etc.—The governor and state officers are chosen for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and an assembly. The members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 1 member to the lower house of Congress.

Education.—There are a few public high-schools. The state university (or University of Nevada), a coeducational institution with about 300 students, is located at Reno.

The Population in 1860 was 6857; in 1870, 42,491; in 1880, 62,266; in 1890, 45,761; in 1900, 42,335.

History.—The region included within the present state of Nevada was acquired by the United States from Mexico in 1848. Most of it was included in the territory of Utah as originally constituted. Nevada was organized as a territory in 1861 and admitted as a state into the Union in 1864. The present boundaries were established in 1866.

Nevada, a county in the SW. part of Arkansas. Area, 610 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Little Missouri River and drained by Cypress Bayou and Terre Rouge Creek. Capital, Prescott. Pop. in 1890, 14,832; in 1900, 16,609.

Nevada, a county of California, borders on the state of Nevada. Area, 972 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Middle Yuba River and is also drained by the South Yuba and Bear Creek. The Sierra Nevada traverses the eastern part of this county and presents grand mountain-scenery. Among its beautiful features is Donner Lake, a favorite summer-resort. Gold-mining and lumbering are important industries. Capital, Nevada City. Pop. in 1890, 17,369; in 1900, 17,789.

Nevada, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 81 miles SW. of Chicago.

Nevada, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., on Wild Cat Creek, 32 miles SSE. of Logansport. Pop. 75.

Nevada, a banking city, capital of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 32 miles N. by E. of Des Moines. It has tile- and other works and ships live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 2472.

Nevada, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. 100.

Nevada, a city, the capital of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 90 miles SW. of Sedalia. It has lumber- and flouring-mills, zinc-smelters, iron- and carriage-works, etc., and is the seat of a convent school, the Cottey College, and of a state lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1900, 7461.

Nevada, a banking post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles E. of Upper Sandusky. Pop. in 1900, 889.

Nevada, a banking post-town of Collin co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 17½ miles W. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Nevada City, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Nevada co., Cal., in a hilly region, about 60 miles NNE. of Sacramento, on the Nevada County R. It has various mills and breweries and is extensively engaged in fruit-culture. Here are rich mines of gold. Nevada City has a healthy climate and is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery. Pop. in 1900, 3250. Elevation, 2550 feet.

Nevada Fall, Cal., a cataract of the Merced River, near the upper end of the Yosemite Valley, ranked as one of the finest water-falls in the world. It is about 1 mile above the Vernal Fall and has a sloping descent of 600 feet.

Nevada Mills, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 22 miles N. of Waterloo. Pop. 75.

Nevada, Sierra. See SIERRA NEVADA.

Nevadaville, Gilpin co., Colo. See BALD MOUNTAIN.

Nevada y Motilones, nȧ-vȧ'dȧ ee mo-te-lo'nēs, a former national territory of the republic of Colombia, in Magdalena.

Nevel, nĕv'ĕl, a town of Russia, government and 54 miles N. of Vitebsk. Pop. in 1897, 9988.

Nevele, nȧ'vȧ-lẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. about 3500.

Nevelton, a village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 100. The post-office is Coraopolis.

Nevers, nẹh-vair' (anc. *Noviodu'num*), a town of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, on the right bank of the Loire, at the confluence of the Nièvre, 35 miles ESE. of Bourges. It rises steeply on the slope of a hill, is irregularly built, and has a few remains of its old fortifications. The most interesting buildings are the mediæval cathedral of St. Cyr, recently restored; the Romanesque church of St. Étienne, dating from the eleventh century; the former castle of the dukes of Nevers, now the Palais de Justice, with a museum; and the lyceum. The town has a theological seminary, a textile school, and various other educational institutions. There are important manufactures of porcelain and faience, foundries, etc. Nevers was the capital of the old province of Nivernais. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 27,673.

Neversink, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Neversink township (town), on a river of the same name, about 34 miles N. of Port Jervis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2039; of the village, 275.

Neversink, a station of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles SE. of Reading.

Neversink Hills, N.J. See HIGHLANDS.

Neversink River, N.J. See NAVESINK RIVER.

Nevez, nẹh'vȧ', a village of France, in Finistère, 18 miles SE. of Quimper.

Neviano, nȧ-ve-ȧ'no, a village of Italy, in the commune of Neviano degli Arduini, 16 miles S. by E. of Parma.

Neviges, nȧ've-ghẹs, a village of Prussia, district and E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 4147.

Nevil Bay, Canada, is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson Bay.

Néville, nȧ'veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles NW. of Rouen.

Neville, nev'il, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 33 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Neville, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Neville Port, an inlet of British Columbia, N. of Vancouver Island. Lat. 50° 32′ N.

Neville's Cross, a locality near Durham, England. Here David Bruce, king of Scotland, was defeated and taken prisoner by the English in 1346.

Nevin, a fishing town and watering-place of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Carnarvon, 5½ miles WNW. of Pwllheli. Pop. about 2000.

Nevins, a post-station of Edgar co., Ill., 7 miles SE. of Paris.

Nevinville, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, 64 miles WSW. of Des Moines. Pop. about 300.

Nevis, a British West India island, in about lat. 17° 10′ N., lon. 62° 38′ W. It belongs to the Leeward Islands colony and has an executive and a legislative council in common with St. Kitt's, which it closely adjoins. It is 4 miles long and 3 miles in breadth. It forms a single mountain 3200–3500 feet high and is one of the most beautiful and fertile of the Antilles. It produces much sugar. Capital, Charlestown. Pop. in 1901, 12,774.

Nevis, a post-village of Hubbard co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Park Rapids. Pop. 150.

Nevis, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. Pop. 65.

Nevis, Ben. See BEN NEVIS.

Nevis, Loch, a narrow inlet of the sea, indenting the W. coast of the co. of Inverness, Scotland. Length, 14 miles.

Nev-Shehr, nĕv shĕh'r, a town of Asiatic Turkey, about 110 miles NE. of Konieh. Lat. 38° 37′ N. It is situated at an elevation of nearly 4000 feet. In the vicinity are dwellings, chapels, and tombs excavated in the rock.

Nevyansky-Zavod, nĕv-yȧnsk'ee zȧ-vod', a place in the government of Perm, Russia, on the eastern side of the Ural mountains, on the railway from Perm to Tchelyabinsk. It has large iron- and steel-works and gold-washeries. Pop. in 1897, 16,066.

New Albany, a city of Indiana, the capital of Floyd co., is situated on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Louisville, Ky., and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and other railroads. It is the seat of De Pauw (Female) College (under the Indiana Methodist Conference), which was organized in 1850. Its industrial establishments are varied and important and embrace pork-packing establishments, manufactories of cutlery and edge-tools, engines and boilers, and window- and plate-glass, woollen- and cotton-factories, tanneries, rolling-, furniture-, flouring- and planing-mills, etc. Bridges across the Ohio River connect New Albany with Louisville. There is a national cemetery in the vicinity. Pop. in 1880, 16,423; in 1890, 21,059; in 1900, 20,628.

New Albany, a post-village of Wilson co., Kan., on the Fall River, 35 miles SW. of Humboldt, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. 250.

New Albany, a banking post-town, capital of Union co., Miss., on the Tallahatchee River, 34 miles SE. of Holly Springs, on the Frisco System and the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

New Albany, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 15 miles NE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 224.

New Albany, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 15 miles N. of Bernice. Pop. in 1900, 425.

New Albin, a banking post-town of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the Mississippi River, 26 miles S. of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 543.

New Albion, the name formerly given by Sir F. Drake to California and part of the coast of Oregon, limited to that part of the coast extending from lat. 43° to 48° N.

New Albion, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in New Albion township (town), about 44 miles S. of Buffalo. It has saw- and planing-mills and manufactures of cheese. The town is traversed by the Erie R. and contains Cattaraugus. Pop. in 1900, 2372; of the village, 200.

New Alexander, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 22 miles E. of Canton.

New Alexandria, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7½ miles SW. of Steubenville. Pop. about 120.

New Alexandria, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek, 7 miles N. of Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900, 364.

New Almaden', a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., 15 miles S. of San José, on the Southern Pacific R. Quicksilver (cinnabar) has been extensively mined here.

New Almelo, a post-hamlet of Norton co., Kan., near the head-waters of the Solomon River, about 20 miles SW. of Norton.

New Alsace (âl'sass), a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., about 44 miles NNE. of Madison. Pop. about 500.

New Amsterdam, the name of the city of New York under the Dutch.

New Amsterdam, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles by land SW. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 200.

New Amsterdam, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Black River, 14 miles N. by W. of La Crosse.

New Amsterdam, a town of British Guiana, near the mouth of the Berbice, where it is joined by the Canje River, 62 miles SE. of Georgetown, in lat. 6° 14′ N., lon. 57° 31′ W. It was originally founded by the Dutch. The houses are built of wood and the town is intersected by canals. Pop. about 9000.

New Annan, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the French River, 14 miles from Folly Lake. Copper-ore is found in the vicinity and freestone-quarries are worked to a large extent. Pop. about 500.

New Antioch, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 50 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 180.

New Antwerp, Congo Free State. See BANGALA.

Newara Eliya, a hill-station and sanatorium of the island of Ceylon, 26 miles SSE. of Kandy. Altitude, 6200 feet. The mean annual temperature is 58°.

Newark, or **Newark-upon-Trent,** a municipal borough of England, co. and 17 miles NE. of Nottingham, on the Newark River, a navigable branch of the Trent. It contains a fine parish-church and a grammar-school founded in 1529. There are ruins of a twelfth-century castle in which King John died. The town has great malting establishments, breweries, plaster-of-Paris works, brass- and iron-foundries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, boilers, etc. Pop. in 1901, 14,992.

Newark, a banking post-town of Independence co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Newark, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Newark, a banking post-town of Newcastle co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 12 miles WSW. of Wilmington. It contains the Delaware State College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1870, and the Newark Academy and has machine-shops and paper- and fibre-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1213.

Newark, a banking post-village of Kendall co., Ill., 25 miles SW. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Newark, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., about 44 miles SE. of Terre Haute. Pop. 150.

Newark, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., at Queponco station, 8 miles NE. of Snowhill and about 3 miles from Chincoteague Sound. Pop. 200.

Newark, a post-township of Gratiot co., Mich., about 40 miles N. by W. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1251.

Newark, a banking post-village of Knox co., Mo., near the South Fabius River, about 44 miles WNW. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Newark, a city, port of entry, and capital of Essex co., N.J., on the W. bank of the Passaic River, about 4 miles from its entrance into Newark Bay and 9 miles W. of New York city, with which it is connected by the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna, the Erie, and other railroads. Lat. 40° 45′ N.; lon. 74° 10′ W. It is the largest city in the state. It is regularly laid out with straight, rectangularly-crossing streets, the principal thoroughfares,—Broad Street and Market Street,—intersecting near the centre of the city. Broad Street is bordered for long distances by public squares, adorned with stately elm-trees. Newark contains few notable public buildings (government building, Free Library, etc.), but a number of business establishments are housed in imposing and stately edifices. There are some handsome churches. Among the educational institutions are Newark Academy, Newark Seminary, Newark Technical School, St. Elizabeth's Academy, and St. Benedict's College. The New Jersey Historical Society, with a library, etc., has its seat here. The charitable and benevolent associations are numerous.

The prosperity and rapid growth of Newark are due to its manufactures, which embrace every variety and find markets in all parts of the world. Among the most extensive of these are cotton thread, chemicals, jewelry, leather, machinery, trunks and bags, clothing, harness, carriages, boots and shoes, zinc and iron, electrical apparatus, sewing-machines, india-rubber, celluloid, and paper, besides the products of a large number of extensive breweries. The value of the manufactured product is $80,000,000–$90,000,000 annually. Many of the business men of Newark have their homes in the adjoining towns,—Elizabeth, the Oranges, Montclair, and others,—to which, in addition to the steam railways, access is had by a great network of electric roads. On the opposite bank of the Passaic is the manufacturing town of Harrison. An extensive system of public parks, to embrace large stretches of the charmingly diversified country in the vicinity, has been inaugurated. Newark was settled in 1666 by a company from New Haven and other towns in Connecticut. Pop. in 1830, 10,950; in 1850, 38,983; in 1860, 71,914; in 1870, 105,059; in 1880, 136,508; in 1890, 181,830; in 1900, 246,070.

Newark, a banking post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 30 miles SE. of Rochester. It has railroad-shops, canneries, and nurseries, and manufactories of tin, gloves, paper-boxes, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2824; in 1900, 4578.

Newark, a city, the capital of Licking co., Ohio, is situated at the confluence of the three forks of the Licking River, 33 miles E. by N. of Columbus, on the Ohio Canal and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. It is in a grain, wool, and live-stock region, and has railroad- and locomotive-shops and extensive manufacturing industries, represented by manufactories of engines and boilers, of glass-ware, railroad cars, agricultural implements, etc., bentwood-works, several iron-foundries, and machine-shops. Extensive works of the mound-builders are found here. Pop. in 1890, 14,270; in 1900, 18,157.

Newark, a post-village of Marshall co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Britton. Pop. about 250.

Newark, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point is Decatur. Pop. 175.

Newark, a post-township (town) forming the NE. extremity of Caledonia co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Newark, a post-hamlet of Wirt co., W.Va., on the Little Kanawha River, 15 miles SSE. of Parkersburg.

Newark-upon-Trent, England. See NEWARK.

Newark Valley, a post-village in Newark Valley township (town), Tioga co., N.Y., on East Owego Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 9 miles NNE. of Owego. It has a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 818; of the town, 2164.

Newarthill, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 1 mile from Holytown. It has coal-mines.

New Ashford, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., 12 miles N. of Pittsfield. Mount Greylock (Saddle Mountain) is on its NE. border. Pop. in 1900, 107.

New Athens, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River and on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles SE. by S. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 856.

New Athens, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 7 miles S. of Cadiz. Here is the Franklin College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1825. Pop. in 1900, 435.

New Auburn, a banking post-village of Sibley co., Minn., 9 miles SW. of Glencoe. Here is a fine lake, 3 miles long. Pop. in 1900, 274.

New Auburn, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 400.

New Augusta, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. The banking point is Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

New Augustine, a post-city of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine. Pop. in 1900, 693.

Newaukum, ne-waw'kŭm, a post-village of Lewis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 57 miles SSW. of Tacoma.

Newaygo, ne-wā'go, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 851 sq. m. It is intersected in the S. part by the Muskegon River and is partly drained by the Marquette and White rivers. Capital, Newaygo. Pop. in 1890, 20,476; in 1900, 17,673.

Newaygo, a banking post-village, capital of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Muskegon River (which affords great water-power) and on the Pere Marquette R., 35 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles, flour, bricks, and cement. Pop. in 1900, 1172.

New Baden, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Southern R., 16 miles E. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 510.

New Baltimore, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on Lake St. Clair, 33 miles NNE. of Detroit, on the Detroit and River St. Clair R. It has manufactures of lumber, headings, staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 922.

New Baltimore, a post-village in New Baltimore township (town), Greene co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 16 miles below Albany, on the West Shore R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2283; of the village, about 950.

New Baltimore, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 14 miles NNE. of Canton. Pop. 200.

New Baltimore, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., about 26 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900, 201.

New Baltimore, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., about 40 miles W. of Alexandria. Pop. 100.

New Baltimore Station, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Coxsackie or Albany. Pop. about 150.

New Bandon, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleur, 22 miles NE. of Bathurst.

New Barbadoes (bar-bā'doz), a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 9443. It is coextensive with Hackensack.

New Bavaria, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 4 miles S. of Holgate. Pop. 125.

New Bay, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, in the Bay of Notre Dame, 30 miles from Tilt Cove.

New Beacon, otherwise called **Grand Sachem,** a northern spur of Breakneck, the highest summit of the Highlands, is situated in Dutchess co., N.Y., and has an elevation of 1635 feet. It commands a very extensive view and is ascended by mountain railway.

New Bedford, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Green River, about 20 miles S. of Sterling. Pop. 100.

New Bedford, a city and port of entry of Massachusetts, one of the capitals of Bristol co., is situated on the W. bank of the Acushnet River, near its mouth in New Bedford harbor, an arm of Buzzard's Bay, 56 miles S. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Lat. 41° 38′ N.; lon. 70° 56′ W. New Bedford, which is connected by bridges with Fairhaven, is noted for the elegance of its private residences, while its public buildings present a large array of handsome structures. Its public library is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the country. Its industrial establishments, of which there are upward of 700, are mainly represented by cotton- and yarn-mills, some of which are among the largest in the world and which have given to the city the leading position in the United States as a producer of fine cotton goods. Other industries include the manufacture of cordage, shoes, lubricating oils, glass, paper, soap, pianos, paints, candles, silver-ware, machinery, etc. Down to the middle of the nineteenth century New Bedford was largely engaged in the whale-fishery. At one time about 400 whaling-ships belonged to the port. This business is still carried on to some extent. Much coal is shipped here. New Bedford was incorporated as a city in 1847. Pop. in 1880, 26,845; in 1890, 40,733; in 1900, 62,442.

New Bedford, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., near Ocean Beach, 10 miles SW. of Long Branch. Pop. 200.

New Bedford, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 34 miles SSW. of Canton. Pop. 135.

New Bedford, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 10 miles NW. of Newcastle. Pop. 300.

New Bellsville, a post-village of Brown co., Ind., about 45 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 150.

New Benin, a trading station of Nigeria, in the delta region of the Niger.

Newberg, a banking city of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 25 miles SW. of Portland. It has the Pacific College, a creamery, grain-elevators, fruit-evaporators, saw- and grist-mills, manufactures of sash, doors, bricks, tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 945.

New Berlin, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the St. Johns River, 15 miles below Jacksonville. Pop. 150.

New Berlin, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 16 miles SW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 533.

New Berlin, a banking post-village in New Berlin township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River and on the New York Ontario and Western and the Unadilla Valley Rs., 34 miles S. by W. of Utica. It has flour-mills and tanneries, and manufactures of condensed-milk and cheese-boxes. Pop. in 1900, 1156; of the town, 2525.

New Berlin, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 5 miles N. of Canton, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 500.

New Berlin, a post-borough of Union co., Pa., in a fertile valley, on Penn's Creek, 10 miles SW. of Lewisburg. Pop. in 1900, 616. The banking point is Lewisburg or Mifflinburg.

New Berlin, a post-station of Gaudalupe co., Tex.

New Berlin, a post-hamlet in New Berlin township (town), Waukesha co., Wis., about 13 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1579.

New Berlin Center, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 42 miles NNE. of Binghamton.

New Berlinville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Boyertown. Pop. about 400.

Newbern, a post-town of Hale co., Ala., on the Southern R., 43 miles WNW. of Selma. Pop. in 1900, 564. The banking point is Greensboro.

Newbern, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., 12 miles NW. of Alton. Pop. 200.

Newbern, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Clifty Creek, 9 miles ENE. of Columbus.

Newbern, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 36 miles SSE. of Des Moines. Pop. 125.

Newbern, a city, the capital of Craven co., N.C., is situated on the right or W. bank of the Neuse River, at the mouth of the Trent, and on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 88 miles NE. of Wilmington. The Neuse River is here nearly 2 miles wide and is navigable for steamboats. Newbern contains a government building, a court-house, the Newbern Academy, etc., has manufactures of lumber, cigars, turpentine, fertilizers, cotton-seed oil, etc., and ships large quantities of grain, cotton, lumber, naval stores, and market-garden produce. It has also important fisheries. This town was formerly the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 7843; in 1900, 9090.

Newbern, a banking post-town of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles NE. of Dyersburg. It has cotton-gins, and flour- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1433.

Newbern, a post-town (formerly the capital) of Pulaski co., Va., near the New River and 2½ miles S. of Dublin station. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Newberry, a county in the northwest-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 594 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Broad River and on the S. by the Saluda, and is also drained by the Ennoree River. Capital, Newberry. Pop. in 1890, 26,434; in 1900, 30,182.

Newberry, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 200.

Newberry, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River, 35 miles ENE. of Vincennes, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. Pop. about 350.

Newberry, a hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., about 66 miles S. of Danville.

Newberry, a banking post-village, capital of Luce co., Mich., on the Tahquamenon River and on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R., 59 miles W. by S. of Sault Ste. Marie. It has a state hospital for the insane and manufactures of lumber, pig-iron, and chemicals. Pop. in 1900, 1421.

Newberry, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna and on the Philadelphia and Reading and other railroads, 2 miles W. of Williamsport.

Newberry, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2101.

Newberry, a banking post-town, capital of Newberry co., S.C., on the Southern and the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Rs., 47 miles WNW. of Columbia. It contains the Newberry College, has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, etc., and is an important market for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 4607.

Newberry River, Canada, a name of the TESLIN RIVER.

Newberrytown, a post-village of York co., Pa., 12 miles SSE. of Harrisburg. It has cigar manufactures. Pop. about 300.

New Bethlehem, a banking post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 34 miles SSE. of Oil City. It has tile- and brick-works, pottery, glass-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1269.

Newbiggin, or **Newbiggin-by-the-Sea,** a watering place of England, in Northumberland, on the North Sea, 7 miles by rail NE. of Morpeth. Pop. in 1901, 2032.

Newbliss, a small town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 4 miles ESE. of Clones.

Newbliss, a post-hamlet of Leeds co., Ontario, on Irish Creek, 3 miles from Irish Creek station.

New Bloomfield, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 10 miles NNE. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 300.

New Bloomfield, a banking post-village, capital of Perry co., Pa., on the Perry County R., 24 miles NW. of Harrisburg. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. about 800.

New Bloomington, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 10 miles W. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Newbold and Dunston, a town of England, in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901, 5986.

Newborn, a banking post-town of Jasper and Newton cos., Ga., 52 miles ESE. of Atlanta, on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Covington. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Newboro, nū'bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-village of Ontario, co. of Leeds, on the Rideau Canal, 38 miles W. by N. of Brockville. Pop. in 1901, 432.

New Boston, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, 64 miles WSW. of Boston, Mass. It has manufactures of satinets. Pop. about 350.

New Boston, a banking city of Mercer co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route, 20 miles S. of Muscatine, Iowa. It has manufactures of pearl buttons, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 703.

New Boston, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, 14 miles N. by W. of Keokuk.

New Boston, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Farmington River, about 30 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. about 350.

New Boston, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Pere Marquette R., 18 miles N. of Monroe. Pop. about 300.

New Boston, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., on the Muscle River, 28 miles WNW. of Macon. Pop. 100.

New Boston, a post-village in New Boston township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., about 20 miles SSW. of Concord, on the Boston and Maine R. It has various mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1002.

New Boston, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Deer River, 12 miles W. of Lowville.

New Boston, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Mahanoy City. It has coaling industries. Pop. about 600.

New Boston, a banking post-village of Bowie co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 22 miles W. by N. of Texarkana. Pop. about 375. It is in a cotton and lumbering region.

New Braintree, a post-village in New Braintree township (town), Worcester co., Mass., about 20 miles W. by N. of Worcester. The town is bounded on the NW. by the Ware River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 500.

New Braunfels (brŏwn'fĕlz), a banking city, capital of Comal co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River and on the International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 32 miles NE. of San Antonio. It has flour-, cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, ice-factory, tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2097.

New Bremen, a post-village in New Bremen township (town), Lewis co., N.Y., about 5 miles NE. of Lowville. It has sash- and blind-mills and excelsior-works. The town is bounded on the W. by the Black River. Pop. in 1900, 1775; of the village, about 500.

New Bremen, a banking post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 29 miles SSW. of Lima. It has woollen- and flour-mills, a plough-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1318.

Newbridge, a town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles ENE. of Kildare, on the Liffey. Pop. about 3000.

Newbridge, a post-village of Lumpkin co., Ga.

Newbridge, a post-station of Union co., Oregon.

Newbridge, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa.

New Bridge, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 8 miles SW. of Harriston.

Newbridgeville, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 13 miles SW. of Lancaster. Pop. about 300.

New Brighton, a resort of Cheshire, England, on the Mersey, 5 miles NW. of Birkenhead. It has a strongly fortified Rock Battery, a Winter Garden, promenade, and pier.

New Brighton, a post-village of Ramsey co., Minn., about 10 miles from Minneapolis. It has a trade in hides. Pop. in 1900, 350.

New Brighton, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., is on the NE. shore of Staten Island, 6 miles SW. of the Battery, in New York city, of which it forms a part, in the borough of Richmond. It is beautifully situated on New York Bay, at the E. end of the Kill van Kull. It contains many handsome residences of New Yorkers. The site is elevated and commands beautiful views. Steamboats run at frequent intervals to New York.

New Brighton, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Beaver River, 3 miles from its entrance into the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 28 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It is connected by bridge with Beaver Falls. The river here affords abundant water-power. It has manufactures of engines, carriages, machinery, flour, lumber, fire-bricks, toys, nails, chains, pottery, rivets, wire, twine, wall-paper, kegs, bath-tubs, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5616; in 1900, 6820.

New Britain, a city of Hartford co., Conn., in New Britain township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SW. of Hartford. It contains the Connecticut State Normal School, the New Britain Institute, a Roman Catholic cathedral, etc., and has extensive manufactures of builders', cabinet, and harness hardware, cutlery, hosiery, knitted goods, hot-air registers, etc. Elihu Burrit, the "learned blacksmith," was born here. Pop. of the city in 1900, 25,998; of the town, 28,202.

New Britain, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 29 miles N. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 150.

New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago. See NEUPOMMERN.

New Britton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 17 miles NNE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

New Brookland, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C., 11 miles E. of Lexington. The banking point is Columbia.

New Brunswick, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N. by the province of Quebec, from which it is partly separated by the Restigouche River, and by the Bay of Chaleur, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island, SE. (for a short distance) by Nova Scotia, S. by the Bay of Fundy, and on the W. by the state of Maine, from which it is partly separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers, and by Quebec. It extends from lat. 45° 5′ (exclusive of Grand Manan Island) to 48° N. and from lon. 63° 50′ to 69° 8′ W. Area of the land-surface, 28,100 sq. m. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus not more than 11 miles in breadth connects the two provinces and separates Northumberland Strait from the Bay of Fundy. The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating, in the form of a plain, with some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche. The highest summit is Bald Mountain, a granitic mass 2470 feet in elevation; Blue Mountain is 1600 feet high. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship-harbors (each at the mouth of a considerable river), from which is exported much fine timber. For about 12 miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John. Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented are the Bay of Chaleur, on the N. coast, with many excellent harbors; on the E. Miramichi, Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocaigne, and Shediac; on the SW. Passamaquoddy Bay, on the borders of Maine; and on the S. St. John Harbor and Chignecto Bay (with Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin).

The lakes are numerous, but of small extent. The principal is Grand Lake, 30 miles long.

Along the shores of the Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence gray sandstone and gray clay-slate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the S. coast, limestone, clay-slate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap, and granite. Coal and iron-ore are abundant. The Albert Coal-Mine, at one time thought to contain some of the most valuable deposits of bituminous matter on the continent (the product, called Albertite), has been exhausted. Copper, antimony, nickel, and manganese are found, but the general mining industry has not been extensively developed.

The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the range of temperature being from —20° to 95°. The prevailing summer winds are from the WSW. and S.; when from the SW. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from 15 to 20 miles inland.

A large portion of the province is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., which furnish immense quantities of timber for export and ship-building. Potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably, but agriculture has made only indifferent progress. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: oats, 5,281,690 bushels; potatoes, 4,797,769 bushels; buckwheat, 1,527,610 bushels; and spring wheat, 504,301 bushels. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound in fish of almost every variety. The Bay of Chaleur and Bay of Fundy are celebrated for their fisheries. The salmon-fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocaigne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion. Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrews, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocaigne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the N. shore. The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawed lumber, cotton and woollen goods, wooden-ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill-machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, boots and shoes, canned goods, refined sugar, rope and cordage, etc.

The province is traversed by three or four important trunk lines of railway and by several minor lines and branches, the whole affording communication with the principal towns of Canada and the United States. There were in 1900 1438 miles of railroad in operation.

The province is divided into 15 counties, or districts, as follows: Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Madawaska, Northumberland, Queens, Restigouche, St. John, Sunbury, Victoria, Westmoreland, and York. Pop. in 1901, 331,120. Capital, Fredericton. The largest city is Saint John.

A large majority of the inhabitants are descendants of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. There are a number of French Acadians, settled chiefly in the counties on the N. shore and in the valley of the Madawaska, and there are also a few Micmacs, Melicites, and other Indians in the northern part of the province and on the St. John River.

The affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, aided by an executive council and a legislative chamber of 46 members. The most important educational institution is the University of Fredericton.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It formed part, with Nova Scotia, of Acadia, which was ceded by France to England in 1713, boundary disputes regarding New Brunswick continuing, however, till the peace of Paris in 1763. The first British settlers in the province emigrated from Scotland to the Miramichi in 1764. In 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and constituted a separate colony. In 1867 New Brunswick became part of the Dominion of Canada.

New Brunswick, a post-village of Boone co., Ind., 6 miles SSW. of Lebanon.

New Brunswick, a city, the capital of Middlesex co., N.J., is on the right bank of the Raritan River, at the head of navigation, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and on the Pennsylvania and the Raritan River Rs., 31 miles SW. of New York. It is the seat of Rutgers College (Reformed), which was organized in 1766, and connected with which is a state agricultural and mechanical college, and a theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed church (with a library of 45,000 volumes), and of the Sage Library. It has vast laboratories and extensive manufactures of india-rubber goods, plaster, paper-hangings, carpets, hosiery, boots and shoes, harness, boilers, surgical supplies, cigars, buttons, metal screws, fruit-jars, needles, knitting-machines, musical strings, fertilizers, sash and blinds, etc. The Pennsylvania R. here crosses the Raritan River on a magnificent stone bridge recently completed, and is carried through the city on a viaduct. Pop. in 1890, 18,603; in 1900, 20,006.

New Buenavista (bū'na-vis'ta), a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Bedford, its banking point. Pop. 225.

New Buffalo, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Galien River, about 48 miles by water E. of Chicago, Ill. The village is on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs. Pop. in 1900, 629.

New Buffalo, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 2 miles from Loveland station. Pop. 100.

New Buffalo, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 18 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Newburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ala., 25 miles S. by E. of Florence.

Newburg, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., 36 miles NW. of Batesville.

Newburg, a village of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Eureka; post-office, Fortuna. Pop. 100.

Newburg, a hamlet of Clay co., Ind., 15 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. The name of the post-office is Turner.

Newburg, a banking post-town of Warrick co., Ind., on the Ohio River and on the Evansville, Suburban and Newburg R., 10 miles E. of Evansville. It is in an extensive tobacco district and has coal-mining. Pop. in 1900, 1371.

Newburg, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Calvin. Pop. 100.

Newburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 6½ miles N. of Grinnell. Pop. 100.

Newburg, a post-village in Newburg township (town), Penobscot co., Me., about 15 miles WSW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 734.

Newburg, a post-station of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River and near Pope's Creek station, about 38 miles S. of Washington, D.C.

Newburg, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., about 12 miles NNE. of Adrian.

Newburg, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 36 miles SSW. of Winona.

Newburg, a post-village of Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Rolla. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Newburg, a manufacturing village ("hamlet") of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Erie, the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 6 miles SE. of the centre of Cleveland, of which city it now constitutes a part. It has important iron- and steel-industries. Pop. in 1900, 5909.

Newburg, a borough of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Newburg, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., 6 miles NNW. of Shippensburg. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Newburg, a post-village of Lewis co., Tenn., about 60 miles (direct) SW. of Nashville.

Newburg, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Newburg, a banking post-town of Preston co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles ENE. of Grafton. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 751.

Newburg, a hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va., 16 miles S. of Tollgate station.

Newburg, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, about 33 miles SE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 200.

Newburg Center, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 15 miles SW. of Bangor. Pop. 125.

Newburgh, nū'bŭr-rŭh, a seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Firth of Tay, 9 miles SE. of Perth. Pop. about 1500.

Newburgh, a city of Orange co., N.Y., is finely situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 60 miles N. of New York and 83 miles S. of Albany, on the Erie, the West Shore and other railroads. The ground on which it is built rises as it recedes from the river to the height of about 300 feet, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and of the river, which is here 1½ miles wide. The most elegant residences are on a plateau in the highest part of the city. A steam ferry connects Newburgh with Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. Newburgh contains several academic institutes, a public library, etc., and has important industries, represented by several tanneries, foundries, plaster-mills, ship-yards, and large manufactories of cotton goods, woollen goods, hats, felt, carpets, leatherette, machinery, and flour. The adjacent country is noted for its extensive dairies and

the superior quality of the butter produced in them. Large quantities of dairy products, grain, flour, and coal are shipped here. Newburgh was the theatre of important events in the Revolutionary war. Here, at "Washington's Head-Quarters," a stone mansion (the Hasbrouck Mansion), now owned by the state, the American army was formally disbanded, June 23, 1783. The city was incorporated in 1865. Pop. in 1890, 23,087; in 1900, 24,943.

Newburgh, a township (town) of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4246.

Newburgh, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 22 miles from Kingston, on the Bay of Quinte R. Pop. in 1901, 614.

Newburgh Junction, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 55 miles from Fredericton.

Newburg Village, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 75.

New Burlington, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., 7 miles SE. of Muncie.

New Burlington, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on Cæsar's Creek, 20 miles SE. of Dayton. Pop. about 400.

Newburn, a town of England, in Northumberland, 5 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1901, 12,500.

New Burnside, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 50 miles NE. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Newbury, nū'bẹr-e, a municipal borough of England, in Berkshire, on the Kennet, 16 miles WSW. of Reading. The principal buildings are the fine Perpendicular church, the Corn Exchange, and the municipal offices. Malting is carried on and there is a trade in agricultural produce. The suburban parish of Speen is on the site of the Roman Spinæ. Two indecisive battles took place here between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, the first in Sept., 1643, and the second in Oct., 1644. Pop. in 1901, 11,061.

Newbury, a township (town) of Essex co., Mass. It has woollen- and felt-mills and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Newbury, a post-village in Newbury township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., at the S. end of Sunapee Lake and on the Boston and Maine R., 34 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 424.

Newbury, a post-village in Newbury township (town), Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles S. of the Wells River and about 30 miles ESE. of Montpelier. The town presents beautiful scenery and contains the village of Wells River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2125; of the village, about 750.

Newbury, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 36 miles SW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 454.

Newbury Center, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Newbury township (town). Pop. 250.

Newbury Park, a post-station of Ventura co., Cal.

Newburyport, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., is finely situated on the S. bank of the Merrimac River, 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, 35 miles NNE. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. Lat. 42° 48′ N.; lon. 70° 52′ W. It stands on a gentle declivity, commanding a beautiful prospect. The harbor is spacious. The city contains a court-house, custom-house, city-hall, a marine museum, a public library, homes for aged women and destitute children, the Putnam Free School, etc., and has cotton- and woollen-factories, large saw- and planing-mills, and extensive manufactures of machinery, boots and shoes, combs, celluloid goods, cordage, cars and carriages, silver-ware, hats, brushes, etc. Some ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1880, 13,538; in 1890, 13,947; in 1900, 14,478. Newburyport is the birthplace of William Lloyd Garrison. George Whitefield is buried in the Old South Church.

New Calabar, an estuarine river of the Niger coast, probably a channel of the Niger River, discharges in lon. 9° E.

New Caledonia, kăl-e-do'ne-ạ (Fr. *Nouvelle-Calédonie,* noo'vĕll' kă'lā'do'nee'), an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to France and containing a penal settlement, between lat. 20° and 22° 30′ S. and lon. 164° and 167° E. Length, from NW. to SE., 220 miles; breadth, 30 miles. Surface mountainous, rising in the centre to 5400 feet elevation (Humboldt Mountain), and is largely covered with luxuriant forest, of which the araucaria (or southern pine) is a prominent component. The indigenous mammalian fauna consists almost wholly of bats. The island produces cattle, wheat, maize, and other cereals, coffee, sugar, cocoanuts, cotton, vanilla, fruits, etc.; coal and other minerals are mined, and rough ores of nickel, chrome, cobalt, and copper are exported. The Isle of Pines, Loyalty Archipelago, Huon Islands, and Wallis Archipelago are dependencies of New Caledonia. Total area, 7650 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 51,415. The bulk of the inhabitants are Papuans. In 1901 there were 12,253 free Europeans and 10,056 convicts. New Caledonia was discovered by Cook in 1774. Capital, Nouméa.

New California, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ohio, 4 miles NE. of Plain City.

New Cambria (kām'bre-ạ), a post-village of Saline co., Kan., on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 7 miles ENE. of Salina. Pop. 200.

New Cambria, a banking post-town of Macon co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 86 miles W. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 352.

New Campbellton, an outport of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Baddeck. It has coaling interests.

New Canaan (kā'năn), a post-borough in New Canaan township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., 44 miles NE. of New York city, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of clothing, shoes, and wire-sieves. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2968; of the borough, 1304.

New Canada, a post-township of Ramsey co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 1644.

New Caney, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex. Pop. 75.

New Canton, a banking post-town of Pike co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 27 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 476.

New Canton, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River, about 70 miles ENE. of Knoxville.

New Canton, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., on the James River, 55 miles W. of Richmond.

New Carlisle (kar-līl'), a banking post-town of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 14 miles W. of South Bend. Pop. in 1900, 597.

New Carlisle, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 14 miles W. of Springfield, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has large nurseries and various mills. Pop. in 1900, 995.

New Carlisle, a post-village of Quebec, in Bonaventure co., on the Bay of Chaleur and on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Lat. 48° 3′ N. Pop. of the district, about 1000.

Newcassel, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 16 miles SSE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 400.

New Castile. See CASTILE.

Newcastle, a watering-place of Ireland, co. of Down, 11 miles SSW. of Downpatrick. Pop. about 1000.

Newcastle, a small town of Ireland, co. and 25 miles SW. of Limerick.

Newcastle, the northernmost county of Delaware, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 615 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River and Bay and is drained by the Brandywine, Christiana, Red Clay, and Duck creeks. Capital, Wilmington. Pop. in 1890, 97,182; in 1900, 109,697.

Newcastle, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 10 miles N. of Birmingham. Coal is mined here. Pop. 100.

Newcastle, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark. The banking point is Forest City. Pop. 100.

Newcastle, a banking post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 31 miles NE. of Sacramento. The principal industry is the cultivation of fruit. Pop. about 800.

Newcastle, a post-town of Garfield co., Colo., in a coal-mining district, 12 miles W. of Glenwood Springs, on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland Rs. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Newcastle, a banking city and port of delivery of Newcastle co., Del., on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 6 miles below Wilmington. It has manufacturing, fishing and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 3380.

Newcastle, a banking post-town, capital of Henry co., Ind., on the Blue River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 20 miles S. of Muncie. It has manufactories of furniture, carriages, brick, lumber, and shovels, iron- and brass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3406.

Newcastle, a banking post-town, capital of Henry co., Ky., is situated in the beautiful valley of Drennon's Creek, 29 miles NW. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Newcastle, a banking post-village in Newcastle township (town), Lincoln co., Me., on the Damariscotta River, opposite to the village of Damariscotta and on the Maine Central R., about 15 miles from the sea and 48 miles ENE. of Bath. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1075.

Newcastle, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., on an affluent of the Grand River, 50 miles NE. of St. Joseph.

Newcastle, a banking post-village of Dixon co., Neb., about 3 miles W. of the Missouri River and 24 miles WNW.

of Sioux City, Iowa, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Newcastle, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., about 3 miles E. by S. of Portsmouth. It is a small island in Portsmouth harbor. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Newcastle, a township (town) and village of Westchester co., N.Y., about 38 miles N. by E. of New York. The town contains part of Mount Kisco. Pop. in 1900, 2401.

Newcastle, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C., about 70 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 1241.

Newcastle, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 55 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. 150.

Newcastle, a city, capital of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Shenango River, at the mouth of Neshannock Creek and on the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and other railroads, 50 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It has a large shipping and supply trade and extensive manufacturing industries, represented by car- and tin-plate works, blast-furnaces, large rolling-mills, nail-factories, manufactories of window-glass and dynamite, paper- and flouring-mills, iron-foundries and -furnaces. Pop. in 1880, 8418; in 1890, 11,600; in 1900, 28,339.

Newcastle, a village in Newcastle township, Schuylkill co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Pottsville. It is at the base of Broad Mountain. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1300.

Newcastle, a banking post-town, capital of Craig co., Va., on Craig's Creek, near Walker Mountain, and about 65 miles W. of Lynchburg, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Newcastle, a post-village of Kings co., Wash., on the Columbia and Puget Sound R., 20 miles from Seattle. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 650.

Newcastle, a banking city, capital of Weston co., Wyo., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 50 miles NW. of Edgemont, S.Dak. It has coal, iron, and oil interests. Pop. in 1900, 756.

Newcastle, or **Miramichi,** mĭr'a-mē-shee', a port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Miramichi, about 18 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and on the Intercolonial R., 78½ miles from Moncton. A large trade is done here in fish and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 2507.

Newcastle, a banking village of the co. of Durham, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 47 miles E. of Toronto, with a harbor on Lake Ontario (formerly called Bond Head). Pop. in 1901, 645.

Newcastle, a city and important shipping port of New South Wales, on Port Hunter, 70 miles N. of Sydney, with which it is connected by rail (102 miles). It has a great trade in the shipment of coal, wool, and frozen meats, has excellent docks, steam-cranes, and harbor-works, and is the terminus of a railway. The berthing wharves extend over 2½ miles, and the tonnage is frequently above that of Sydney. The city is guarded by forts, has various public buildings and institutions, a technological museum, etc. It is an Anglican bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 54,991.

Newcastle, a town of Natal, at the foot of the Drakenberg, 132 miles (direct) N. by W. of Pietermaritzburg, with which it is connected by rail. Altitude, 3890 feet. Petroleum and coal are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1714.

Newcastle Bay, Australia, on the NE. coast, at the N. end of Cape York Peninsula, 12 miles in width and about 8 miles in depth inland.

Newcastle Bridge, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on Grand Lake, 36 miles from Sheffield.

Newcastle Creek, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, at the head of Grand Lake, 33 miles from Sheffield.

Newcastle Emlyn, a town of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, on the Teify, 9 miles ESE. of Cardigan. Pop. in 1901, 855.

Newcastleton, a village of Roxburgshire, Scotland, 7½ miles from Langholm.

Newcastle-under-Lyme, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, co. and 15 miles NNW. of Stafford. Its principal buildings are a town-hall, high-school, and parish-church, rebuilt from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. There are manufactures of army clothing. The surrounding district has famous potteries and there are coal-mines. The town sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 19,914.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (anc. *Pons Ælii;* the *Monkchester* of Anglo-Saxon times), a parliamentary borough, municipal county, and episcopal city of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Northumberland, situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Tyne, about 8 miles above its mouth in the North Sea and 60 miles NE. of Liverpool. It is connected with the town of Gateshead on the opposite bank of the river by three bridges—the High Level Bridge, a splendid work of Robert Stephenson, a suspension bridge, and a swing bridge. The city is well built and modern in appearance. Among the notable buildings are the fine church of St. Nicholas, used as a cathedral; the Guildhall, the handsome Moothall, the spacious modern town-hall, the huge central railway station, the large jail, and the splendid building of the postal and telegraph company. Of the eleventh-century castle all that remains is the keep. The principal sculptural monuments are a column surmounted by a statue of Earl Gray, and a bronze statue of George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive engine. The educational institutions of Newcastle comprise a medical school and a college of science, both forming part of Durham University, a Mechanics Institute, an Institute of Mining Engineering, a natural-history museum, and a public library of about 120,000 volumes. There are numerous learned societies. Newcastle is the centre of the great coal-field of Northumberland and Durham. Vast quantities of lead products are turned out here. There are immense locomotive- and engineering-works, and ship-building, including the building of men-of-war, is carried on on a large scale. The foundry products are of great importance and include heavy ordnance. Among the manufactures are chemical products, earthenware, hardware, anchors, rails, fire-brick, glass, machinery, gas-retorts, pipe, cement, etc. Glass-staining is carried on and grindstones are exported in immense numbers. There are a large number of mills of all kinds. Both banks of the Tyne are lined for 10 miles with quays, docks, etc., and the deepening of the river by dredging has rendered the city accessible to large vessels. Newcastle returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 28,400; in 1851, 87,800; in 1891, 186,300; in 1901, 215,328.

New Centerville, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 6 miles E. by S. of Pulaski. Pop. about 200.

New Centerville, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles WSW. of Norristown. Pop. in 1900, 105.

New Centerville, a village of Somerset co., Pa., 2½ miles NW. of Mineral Point. Here is Glade post-office.

New Centerville, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. 100.

New Chambersburg, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 20 miles E. of Canton. Pop. 75.

Newchester, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., on Conewago Creek, about 22 miles W. by S. of York. Pop. 250.

Newchester, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis., about 28 miles NNW. of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 397; of the village of Newchester, about 150.

New Chicago, a post-hamlet of Granite co., Mont.

New Chil'licoth'e, a post-station of Dickinson co., Kan.

New-chwang, a town of Manchuria. See NIU-CHWANG.

New City, a post-station of Sangamon co., Ill.

New City, a post-village, capital of Rockland co., N.Y., 32 miles N. of Jersey City, on the New Jersey and New York R. Pop. about 375.

New Coeln, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis. The banking point is Milwaukee.

New Columbia, a post-hamlet of Massac co., Ill., about 33 miles NE. of Cairo.

New Columbia, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 17 miles WNW. of Danville. Pop. about 400.

New Columbus, a post-town of Owen co., Ky. The banking point is Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 129.

New Columbus, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., 40 miles WSW. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Newcomb, nū'kŏm, a post-township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 854.

Newcomb, a post-township (town) of Essex co., N.Y., is drained by the Hudson River and contains Lake Sandford and other lakes. Several high peaks of the Adirondack Mountains occur in this town. It has forests of pine, cedar, and hemlock, deposits of good iron-ore, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Newcomb, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 61 miles NNW. of Knoxville. Pop. about 500.

Newcombe, a post-station of Elliott co., Ky.

Newcomerstown, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 83 miles ENE. of Columbus. It has pipe-works, brick-yards, etc. Coal is mined. Pop. in 1900, 2659.

New Conception, a village of Nodaway co., Mo., 2 miles W. of Clyde.

New Concord, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Murray. Pop. 80.

New Concord, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., about 22 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. 125.

New Concord, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 17 miles ENE. of Zanesville. It contains the Muskingum College. Pop. in 1900, 665.

New Corydon (kor'ē-don), a post-village of Jay co., Ind., on the Wabash River, about 54 miles N. of Richmond.

Newcreek, a post-station of Mineral co., W.Va.

New-Cross, a district in the SE. part of London, about 3 miles SE. of St. Paul's.

New Cumberland, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Conotten Creek, about 20 miles S. by E. of Canton. Pop. 150.

New Cumberland, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R., 3 miles below Harrisburg. It has manufactures of carpets, hosiery, woollen goods, and tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 1035.

New Cumberland, a banking post-town, capital of Hancock co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 11 miles N. by E. of Steubenville, Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has extensive manufactures of fire-bricks, sewer-pipe, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2198.

New Danville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. about 100.

New Decatur, a banking city of Morgan co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 1 mile S. of Decatur. It has cotton-compresses, oil-mills, spoke- and handle-factories, wagon-works, iron-foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4437.

New Dekalb', a village of Buchanan co., Mo., in Bloomington township. Pop. in 1900, 362.

New Denmark, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1474.

New Denver, a banking post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 60 miles from Nelson. Pop. about 300.

New Derry, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 40 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

New Design, a post-station of Monroe co., Ill., about 25 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo.

New Diggings, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in New Diggings township (town), near the Fevre River, about 17 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. Lead has been mined here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1122; of the village, about 350.

New Don'gola, or **Maraka,** mä-rä'kä, a town of Nubia, capital of the province of Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile, in lat. 19° 10′ N., lon. 30° 22′ E. It is populous and important both as a military depot and as a place of trade.

Newdorp, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island R., 11 miles SW. of the centre of New York city, of which it forms a part, in the borough of Richmond.

New Douglas, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., about 30 miles ENE. of Alton, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 469.

New Dover, a post-village of Union co., Ohio. Pop. 110.

New Dublin, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Bridgewater, 14 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

New Dublin, or **Dublin Corners,** a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 12 miles E. of Fairfield East.

New Duluth, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. Pop. about 350.

New Dun'dee', a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 12 miles SSW. of Berlin. Pop. 350.

New Dungeness, Wash. See DUNGENESS.

New Durham, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in New Durham township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 24 miles NW. of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900, 625.

New Durham, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., on the Erie and other railroads, 6 miles N. of Jersey City. It has manufactures of chemicals and rubber. Pop. about 700.

New Durham, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on Big Creek and on the Grand Trunk R., 19 miles W. of Brantford. Pop. 200.

New Durham, Quebec. See SOUTH DURHAM.

Newdyquoddy Head, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia, in lat. 44° 50′ N.

Neweagle, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Monongahela City. Pop. about 400. It has manufactures of window-glass and bricks.

Neweagle Mills, a post-station of Grant co., Ky., on Eagle Creek, 40 miles S. by W. of Cincinnati.

New Edinburg, a post-village of Cleveland co., Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 200.

New Edinburgh, a town of Ontario, on the Rideau and Ottawa rivers, adjoining Ottawa.

New Egypt, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R., 20 miles NE. of Mount Holly. It has a canning-factory and manufactures of shirts, baskets, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Newell, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Newell, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Wabash R. Pop. 70.

Newell, a banking post-town of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 43 miles W. by N. of Fort Dodge. It has dairying and stock-raising industries. Pop. in 1900, 762.

Newell, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 14 miles SW. of Greenville.

Newell Island, an island in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, ½ mile from Green's Pond.

Newell Run, a post-station of Washington co., Ohio.

Newellton, a post-village of Tensas parish, La. The banking point is Vicksburg, Miss. Pop. 125.

New England, the name applied collectively to the six states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Area, 67,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 5,592,000. The name was first suggested by Captain John Smith. It was used officially soon after. As early as 1643 Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven entered into a confederacy under the style of the United Colonies of New England.

New England, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 30 miles W. by S. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

New England, a post-station of Wood co., W.Va.

New England City, a post-city of Dade co., Ga., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 138.

New England Range, in northeastern New South Wales, a portion of the Great Dividing Range. Lon. 152° E. Highest point is Ben Lomond, about 5000 feet.

Newenham, Cape, Alaska, is the northern point of the entrance to Bristol Bay, Bering Sea.

Newent, a small town of England, co. and 9 miles NW. of Gloucester.

New Enterprise, a hamlet of Linn co., Mo., about 36 miles NE. of Chillicothe.

New Enterprise, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. 200.

New Era, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ind., 16 miles N. of Fort Wayne.

New Era, a post-station of Concordia parish, La., on the Black River, 12 miles from its mouth.

New Era, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 17 miles S. of Pentwater. Pop. about 100.

New Era, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, 5 miles S. of Oregon City. Pop. 50.

New Era, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of New Albany station.

Newerf, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. The banking point is Smethport. Pop. 150.

New Fairfield, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in New Fairfield township (town), 6 miles NNW. of Danbury. Pop. of the town in 1900, 584.

Newfane, a post-township (town) of Niagara co., N.Y., is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario and is traversed by the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 3248. Newfane village has manufactures of woollen felts, textiles, and fruit-packages.

Newfane, a post-village, capital of Windham co., Vt., in Newfane township (town), on the Central Vermont R., 13 miles NW. of Brattleboro, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 905.

Newfane, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 18 miles SSE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 70.

Newfield, a post-village in Newfield township (town), York co., Me., about 32 miles W. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 676.

Newfield, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 30 miles S. by E. of Camden. It is in a fruit district and manufactures rugs and rattan goods. Pop. about 500.

Newfield, a post-village in Newfield township (town), Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 6 miles SSW. of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1902; of the village, 378.

Newfields, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Exeter or Newmarket. Pop. in 1900, 647.

New Florence, a banking city of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 77 miles WNW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 424.

New Florence, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., is near Conemaugh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 64 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 800.

New Forest, a royal forest and hundred of England, in the SW. part of Hampshire, W. of Southampton-Water. Circumference, about 50 miles. It is under a court of Verderers, whose seat is at Lyndhurst. It abounds in hogs and semi-wild ponies and yields excellent timber. It is extensively used as a pleasure-ground.

Newfound, a post-station of Buncombe co., N.C.

Newfoundland, nu'fond-land' (L. *Terra Nova;* Fr. *Terre-Neuve,* tair nuv), a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° 37′ and 51° 39′ N. and lon. 52° 35′ and 59° 25′ W. Its SW. point approaches Cape Breton; NW. are the shores of Labrador, from which it is separated by the Strait of Belle Isle; E. is the Atlantic Ocean, and W. the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies nearer to Europe than any other part of America. Its extreme length is about 320 miles. Area estimated at 42,200 sq. m. It is exceedingly irregular and is indented by deep bays and harbors (St. George Bay, in the SW.; White, Notre Dame, and Bonavista bays, in the N.; Trinity and Conception, in the E.; St. Mary, Placentia, and Fortune, in the S.), many of which are extensive, commodious, and well sheltered. The interior of the island has never been thoroughly explored, but appears to be a rocky, undulating plateau of no great elevation, much intersected by rivers and lakes, and but thinly wooded, except on the banks of the rivers. Ridges or isolated hills, known as "tolts," rise from this plateau to heights of 1000–1500 feet. There are districts called barrens, occupying the summits of the hills and elevated tracts, covered with a thin and scrubby vegetation, with patches of gravel and boulders and crumbling fragments of rock. In the W., a short distance from the coast and continued into the North Peninsula, are the Long Range Mountains, 1500–2000 feet high. The sea-cliffs are for the most part bold and lofty (Blomidon Cliff or the Blomidons, on the Bay of Islands, 2125 feet) with deep water close to the shore.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, but the majority are small. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, Terra Nova, and Salmon. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound in excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous, the surface covered with fresh water being estimated at one-third of the whole island. The principal lakes in the island are Gander, Deer, Grand, and Red Indian. The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, representing the Laurentian and Huronian periods, with areas of Cambrian and Silurian (principally in the W.), and a considerable development of the Carboniferous series. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. The vast gypsum deposits occur principally on St. George Bay and along the Codray River. The coal is a continuation of the deposits of Cape Breton and its main location is near St. George Bay. Some gold-bearing quartz has latterly been discovered in the eastern parts.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. The average temperature of February, the coldest month, is 22°, of July, the hottest, 60°, and of the year, 40°. The winter lasts from December till April. The summer is short. In May and the beginning of June dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores. The principal trees are spruce, birch, larch, willow, ash, and fir. These do not attain to a large size. Recumbent evergreens are to be met in great variety; berry-growing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant. In several sections agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable soils. Potatoes yield well and are of excellent quality; green crops thrive in many districts. Wheat is grown to some extent and there have been fair crops of barley, oats, and hay. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries of very good quality are grown. In 1901 there were 85,533 acres of cultivated land. The timber lands are unsettled and there is little lumbering.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog, famous the world over; the better breed is obtained now chiefly from Belle Isle (island). Among the wild animals are the deer, wolf, bear, beaver, marten, and lynx. Land and aquatic birds abound. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with fish. These banks form a vast submarine elevation, being over 600 miles in length and 200 miles in breadth, with a depth of water varying from 10 to 160 fathoms. Fishing on the banks is open to all. The cod-fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island. The average annual value of this fishery is $6,000,000–$9,000,000, including the dried cod-fish exported, the quantity consumed by the population, and the oil extracted from the fish. From 25,000 to 30,000 people engage in the Labrador fishery. The shore fishery is prosecuted along the whole coast-line in Newfoundland and is the mainstay of a very large portion of the population. The seal-fishery is next in importance, employing many sailing-vessels and a number of steamers. Another important branch of the fishing industry is the taking and canning of lobsters. The fishing fleet of Newfoundland consisted in 1900 of 1449 vessels and over 20,000 boats. The values of the obtained product were: dried cod, $5,446,067; cod oil, $301,091; seal-skins, $162,005; seal oil, $433,011; canned lobsters, $441,593; and pickled herring, $146,611. The number of inhabitants engaged in the fisheries in 1901 was 62,674. The imports of the colony consist of all articles used for food and clothing, as well as for general domestic purposes. The principal exports are fish and fish oils, seal oil and skins. Trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and the British colonies.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a governor, an executive council of 9 members, a legislative council not exceeding 15 members, and a legislative assembly of 36 representatives.

There were, in 1899, 638 miles of railroads in operation, one line traversing the interior from E. to W. Communication between all important points along the coast is made by regular lines of steamers.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland are principally the descendants of the settlers from England and Ireland. The aboriginal inhabitants have been extinct for many years past. There are a few Micmacs in the island.

The population of the island in 1901 was 217,037. Connected with it administratively is the eastern division of Labrador, with a population of 3947. Capital, St. Johns, with a population of 25,594. Other towns are Harbor Grace (pop. 5184), Carbonear, Twillingate, and Bonavista.

Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by Northmen about the year 1000. It was rediscovered by John Cabot in 1497. Its fisheries attracted seamen from Portugal, Spain, England, and France. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession for Elizabeth, but the claim of England was long disputed by France. In 1713 it was declared by the treaty of Utrecht to belong wholly to Great Britain, the French reserving a right to fish on certain parts of the coast, the rocky islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon being also assigned to them on condition that they should not be used for military purposes. The first legislative assembly met in 1833.

Newfoundland, a post-village of Elliott co., Ky., about 54 miles SE. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 42.

Newfoundland, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 44 miles NW. of Jersey City. Pop. about 500.

New Foundland, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 22 miles ESE. of Scranton. Pop. about 400.

New Fountain, a post-village of Medina co., Tex., 37 miles W. of San Antonio. Pop. 75.

New Franken, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., 9 miles ENE. of the city of Green Bay, on the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western R. Pop. 200.

New Frankfort, a post-village of Scott co., Ind.

New Frankfort, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 14 miles below Brunswick. Pop. 75.

New Franklin, a banking post-town of Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 10 miles SW. of Fayette. Pop. in 1900, 1156. It has a canning-factory.

New Franklin, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 15 miles E. of Canton. Pop. 90.

New Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Chambersburg, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. 125.

New Freedom, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 39 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 550.

New Freeport, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., about 6 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

New Galilee, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 40 miles NW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 327.

New Galloway, a small royal burgh of Scotland, on the Ken, co. and 19 miles NW. of Kirkcudbright.

Newgarden, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 145 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Newgarden, a post-township in the S. part of Chester co., Pa., about 12 miles NW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. in 1900, 1924.

Newgarden, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in New Garden township, 1 mile from Toughkenamon station, which is 39 miles WSW. of Philadelphia.

New Gascony, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 12 miles by land E. of Pine Bluff.

New Geneva, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has potteries for stone-ware, etc. Pop. about 375.

New Georgia is a name once applied to the coast of North America, on the Pacific Ocean, comprising Vancouver Island and the adjacent main-land as far S. as the Columbia.

New Georgia, a group of the Solomon Islands, in about lat. 7° 30′ to 9° S., lon. 156° 30′ to 158° E. Chief island, New Georgia (or Rubiana); other islands, Rendova (Rendezvous), Kulambangara (Kurombangara), Ronongo, etc.

New Germantown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 35 miles N. of Trenton, on the Rockaway Valley R. Pop. about 400.

New Germantown, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 40 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 250.

New Germany, a post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lester Prairie. Pop. about 200.

New Germany, a village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Breslau. Pop. 130.

New Germany, or **Centerville,** a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Lahave River and on the Halifax and Southwestern R., 18 miles from Mahone Bay. The banking point is Bridgewater. Pop. about 600.

New Glarus, a banking post-village in New Glarus township (town), Green co., Wis., 24 miles SW. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1245; of the village, about 600.

New Glasgow, a post-village of Amherst co., Va., on the Southern R., 19 miles N. of Lynchburg. Pop. 100.

New Glasgow, a banking seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on the East River near its entrance into Pictou Harbor and on the Intercolonial R., 104 miles NE. of Halifax. It contains foundries, tanneries, potteries, rolling- and steel-plate mills, wire- and nail-works, etc. Some of the largest ships of Nova Scotia are built here. Extensive coal-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 4447.

New Glasgow, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Clyde River, 17 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

New Glasgow, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 36 miles NW. of Montreal, on the Great Northern R. Pop. 200.

New Glatz, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. The banking point is Washington, D.C. Pop. about 300.

New Gloucester (glos′tẽr), a post-village in New Gloucester township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Rs., 22 miles N. of Portland. It has a packing-house and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1162.

New Goshen, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., about 10 miles N. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

New Granada, South America. See COLOMBIA.

New Grand Chain, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., 20 miles NNE. of Cairo and 2 miles from the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 451.

New Grantsburg, a village of Johnson co., Ill., in Grantsburg township. Pop. in 1900, 227.

New Grenada (gren-ā′da), a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 30 miles WNW. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 100.

New Gretna, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 6 miles W. of Tuckerton, its banking point.

New Groningen, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., 4 miles from Holland.

New Guilford, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio. The banking point is Coshocton. Pop. 150.

New Guinea (ghin′ee), or **Papua,** a large island lying N. of Australia, from which it is in part separated by Torres Strait. The western half, with an area of about 152,000 sq. m. and a population estimated at 200,000, is a possession of Holland; the eastern half forms British New Guinea (area, 90,540 sq. m.; pop. 350,000, inclusive of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade island groups) and Kaiser-Wilhelms Land. See BRITISH NEW GUINEA, KAISER-WILHELMS LAND, PAPUA, etc.

New Guinea, Dutch, a possession of the Netherlands, comprising virtually all of the island of Papua lying W. of the meridian of 141° E. lon. Area, about 152,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, estimated at about 200,000. The region, both on the coast-line and in the interior, is still largely unknown. Its most important features are the great indentation in the N. known as Geelvink Bay and the mountains which are assumed to traverse the interior in a more or less E. and W. direction, and which have received the names of Charles Louis Mountains, in about lon. 136°, and that of the Snow Range farther east. Some of the highest elevations have been thought to reach 8000–10,000, or even 12,000 feet, but the determinations of altitude are doubtful. The largest stream is the Amberno River, which discharges on the N. coast immediately W. of lon. 138° E. The climatic conditions are essentially tropical, with a generally high temperature (annual average about 79°) and little variation. Much of the surface is covered with luxuriant forests (palms, acacias), whose primeval character has as yet been but little disturbed. The cultivated plants are rice, sugar-cane, maize, various tropical fruits, bread-fruit, spices, etc. The indigenous quadrupeds are mainly of the marsupial type. Among the birds are a number of the more beautiful species of bird of paradise, the emu, and several green pigeons. The native inhabitants are Papuans (mixed with Malays) and the so-called mountain Papuans or Alfurus. There are a number of mission and trading stations, which are regular ports of call, and of which the most important is Dorey, near Cape Vlakke, on the N. coast.

New Hackensack, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 65 miles N. of New York. Pop. 200.

New Hagerstown (hā′gẽrz-tŏwn), a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 1¼ miles from Bowerston. Pop. about 150.

Newhall, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 33 miles NNW. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Newhall, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.

Newhall, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 200.

Newhall, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 100.

Newhall, a post-village of San Juan co., Wash. Pop. 75.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Scott co., Mo. The banking point is Oran. Pop. in 1900, 110.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Wappinger's Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles below Poughkeepsie. It has an iron-foundry, machine-works, etc. A steam ferry connects this place with Marlboro, on the opposite bank. Pop. about 500.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 6 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. 160.

New Hamburg, a banking post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the river Nith and on the Grand Trunk R., 75 miles W. of Toronto. It has a foundry and various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 1208.

New Hampden, a post-village of Highland co., Va. The banking point is Monterey. Pop. 100.

New Hampshire, one of the New England states of the American Union, bounded N. by the province of Quebec, Canada, E. by Maine (from which, on the SE., it is separated by the Salmon Falls River) and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont. Its W. boundary is the W. bank of the Connecticut River as far northward as the mouth of Hall's Stream, which affluent the state boundary-line ascends to its source, and thence it follows eastwardly the crest of one of the ranges called Notre Dame Mountains by the Canadians, till the W. boundary of Maine is reached. Its southern limit is in lat. 42° 40′ N. (very nearly), and the northern in 45° 18′ N. Area of the land-surface, 9005 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, about 300 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Most of the state has a rough and hilly surface, except the extreme SE. The mountains are, with the exception of those of North Carolina, the loftiest members of the Appalachian system, and present the highest summits of the northeast United States. The White Mountains (including the Franconia Mountains), in the northern half of the state, are noted for their wild and grand scenery. The loftiest summits are Mount Washington, 6293 feet; Adams, 5805 ft.; Jefferson, 5725 ft.; Clay, 5554 ft.; Madison, 5380 ft.; Lafayette, 5269 ft. With the exception of the last (which is in the Franconia Mountains) all of these are grouped in the Presidential Range. Southward of the White Mountains proper there are numerous elevated points, of which mounts Chocorua (3508 ft.), Moosilauke (about 4800 ft.), and Grand Monadnock (3180 ft.) are among the most noteworthy. The lake scenery of the state is hardly less beautiful than the scenery of the mountains. The largest of the internal bodies of water is Lake Winnepesaukee (Winnipiseogee) in the south-central part. Other lakes, all of which attract sportsmen and summer-residents, are Umbagog (in the NE., on the Maine

boundary-line), New Found, Squam, and Sunapee. The primeval forests of the extreme N. afford much timber and are the resort of the angler and sportsman in the proper season. The valley of the Connecticut is noted for the quiet beauty of its farms and villages.

Rivers.—The principal streams are the Connecticut with its tributaries,—the Upper, Lower, Wild Ammonoosuck, and the Mascoma, Sugar, and Ashuelot; the Merrimac, with its longest arm, the Pemigewasset, and its tributaries,—the Winnepesaukee, Contoocook, Souhegan, Nashua, Spickett, Suncook, etc.; the Piscataqua, whose estuary is the harbor of Portsmouth, and which receives the Squamscot, Lamprey, Cocheco, and Salmon Falls; and the rivers Ossipee, Saco, and Androscoggin, which flow into Maine from this state. The streams of New Hampshire afford great water-power, which is largely utilized.

Coast-line, etc.—The coast of New Hampshire extends about 22 miles in a right line, and the only harbor is shared by Portsmouth and Kittery, Me. The Isles of Shoals, in the Atlantic Ocean, belong in part to New Hampshire and in part to Maine. At Rye and Hampton there are fine sea-beaches, much resorted to in summer.

Geology.—The Eozoic (or Laurentian and Huronian) rocks prevail throughout most of New Hampshire. In the SE. there are highly metamorphosed strata of early Palæozoic age. Near the rivers there are some large alluvial plains. Glacial drift and morainic boulders cover the larger part of the state, even to nearly the loftier points on the mountains. The metallic wealth of the state is not large, and consists in the main of iron-ores (worked chiefly at Franconia), copper, lead, silver, zinc (these three in Madison and Warren cos.), and tin, of which a vein is found near Jackson. Fine building granite is extensively quarried at several points (Concord, Plymouth, Milford, Pelham, etc.). Francestown has quarries of a fine soapstone, which is also common elsewhere. Some of the largest beryls known to exist have been found in New Hampshire, at Alstead and Acworth. Useful mineral waters flow at several points. Mica, plumbago, quartz-sand, scythe-stones (Indian Pond, White Mountains), and pyrites are among the utilized minerals. The granite quarried in 1903 was valued at $854,513. In 1901 the production of mica was 65,800 tons (in 1900, 191,118 tons).

Climate.—New Hampshire enjoys a healthful climate, with, however, severe winters. In the southern part of the state the average January temperature is about 20°–25°, and the temperature of July 70°. The northern sections are considerably colder. There the mercury sometimes registers a temperature of —40°. The general annual rainfall is 30–35 inches, increasing somewhat on the sea-board and considerably on the mountains.

Agriculture.—Although large gains were noted in every census of New Hampshire previous to 1860, yet her agricultural interests have long been declining, the farming population removing in great numbers to the manufacturing towns and to other states. In the valley lands near the Connecticut, even in the N., and in some parts of the Merrimac valley, there are exceedingly fertile and valuable farms and many of the abandoned farms were once productive. Much of the land, however, is stony and of an untoward character, and gives better returns as woodland and pasture than as tillage-land. The hay-crop is by far the most important in New Hampshire. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: oats, 995,148 bushels; corn, 934,768 bushels; wheat, 8085 bushels; barley, 102,786 bushels; rye, 15,168 bushels; buckwheat, 61,578 bushels; potatoes, 1,809,516 bushels; and hay, 518,586 tons. The remaining woodland of the state, almost entirely of second growth, except in the extreme N., and consisting mainly of pine and spruce, was estimated in 1900 to cover about 5200 sq. m., or somewhat more than half of the surface. Fruit-raising is generally profitable. Dairy-farming and wool-growing are carried on to some extent. Tobacco is grown in the SW. part of the state, near the Connecticut River, the soil of the valley being well adapted to this crop. Milk is very profitably shipped by rail to the Boston market.

Manufactures constitute by far the most important industrial interest of New Hampshire. The busy cities of Manchester, Dover, and Nashua, and scores of smaller towns, have flourishing manufactures; indeed, there is hardly a town of any considerable size which has not more or less manufacturing industry. Cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, machinery and other metallic wares are the leading articles of manufacture; but paper, carriages, furniture, hosiery, leather, lumber, wooden-ware, and a very large variety of other goods are extensively made. The values of some of the leading articles of manufacture in 1900 were: boots and shoes, $23,405,558; woollens, $10,381,056; cotton goods, $22,998,249; paper and wood-pulp, $7,204,733; lumber and timber products, $9,218,310.

The *railroads*, which in 1846 extended 92 miles, in 1890 measured 1147 miles, and in 1900, 1193 miles.

The *counties* are 10 in number,—viz., Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan.

The *principal cities and towns* are Concord, the capital (pop. in 1900, 19,632), Manchester (56,987), Nashua (23,898), Dover (13,207), Portsmouth (10,637), Keene, Rochester, Berlin, Somersworth, Laconia, Claremont, Exeter, and Franklin. These are nearly all important manufacturing centres.

Government, etc.—The governor and the principal state officers, as well as the members of the legislature (senators and representatives) are elected biennially. The state sends 2 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

Education.—The public school system of New Hampshire is an effective one, all parts of the state, except the sparsely settled districts, having excellent free schools. Hanover is the seat of Dartmouth College, with its affiliated schools of science, engineering, medicine, and agriculture. This is the leading educational institution of the state. Other advanced institutions are St. Anselm's College, at Manchester, Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, St. Paul's School at Concord, and Proctor Academy at Andover. The state normal school is at Plymouth. Among the public institutions are the state insane asylum and the state prison at Concord, an incorporated orphanage at Franklin, a state reform school at Manchester, and a home for disabled soldiers and sailors at Tilton.

Population.—The original settlers of New Hampshire were of English descent, with a large admixture of the vigorous and enterprising Scotch-Irish stock, from which many of the principal New Hampshire families trace their descent; but there has been much emigration to other states and this emigration has been only in part compensated for by the inflow of foreign immigrants, principally of Irish, French Canadian, and Nova Scotian birth. Pop. in 1790, 141,899; in 1800, 183,762; in 1810, 214,360; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,328; in 1840, 284,574; in 1850, 317,976; in 1860, 326,073; in 1870, 318,300; in 1880, 346,991; in 1890, 376,530; and in 1900, 411,588. The foreign-born inhabitants in 1900 numbered 88,107.

History.—Part of New Hampshire was included in the grant made to Mason and Gorges by the council for New England in 1622. The settlement of the region began in 1623. About twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1679 New Hampshire was constituted a royal province. The boundaries were not definitively fixed until long after. New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original states (1776). This state has given to the nation one president, Franklin Pierce.

New Hampshire, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 18 miles SSE. of Lima. Pop. 200.

New Hampton, a banking post-town, capital of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 20 miles E. of Charles City. It has foundries and machine-shops, carriage- and wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2339.

New Hampton, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles W. of Bethany. Pop. in 1900, 261.

New Hampton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in New Hampton township (town), near the Merrimac River, about 30 miles N. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 852.

New Hampton, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 17 miles E. of Easton. Pop. about 400.

New Hampton, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River and on the Erie R., 3 miles SE. of Middletown, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago. See NEUHANOVER.

New Hanover, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by the Cape Fear River and is intersected by the Northeast Branch of that river. Area, 199 sq. m. Capital, Wilmington. Pop. in 1890, 24,026; in 1900, 25,785.

New Hanover, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., 20 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo.

New Hanover, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1827.

New Hanover, a post-village in New Hanover township, Montgomery co., Pa., about 22 miles E. by S. of Reading. Pop. about 200; of the township in 1900, 1611.

Newharbor, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 20 miles ESE. of Bath. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Damariscotta.

New Harbor, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles S. of Guysborough.

Newhard, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 65.

New Harmony, a banking post-town of Posey co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on the Illinois Central R., 13 miles N. of Mount Vernon. In 1825 Robert Owen, the socialist, purchased this place and made here an unsuccessful experiment of his system. New Harmony has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1341.

New Harmony, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., 30 miles S. of Hannibal.

New Harmony, a post-village of Washington co., Utah, 16 miles N. of Toquerville. Pop. 150.

New Harrisburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Malvern station. Pop. 100.

New Hartford, a post-village in New Hartford township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., on the Farmington River and on the Central New England and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 20 miles WNW. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3421.

New Hartford, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 38 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. about 100.

New Hartford, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles W. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 570.

New Hartford, a post-township of Winona co., Minn., about 15 miles SE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 888.

New Hartford, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Mo., 11 miles S. of Bowling Green.

New Hartford, a post-village in New Hartford township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 4 miles WSW. of Utica. It has canneries and manufactures of cotton, knit goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1007; of the town, 5230.

Newhaven, a seaport of England, in Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English Channel, 4 miles SE. of Lewes. It has a fort and a small twelfth-century Norman church. Pop. in 1901, 6772.

Newhaven, a fishing village of Scotland, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh and connected with that city by the Northern railway.

New Haven, a county in the SW. part of Connecticut. Area, 612 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound and on the SW. by the Housatonic River and is intersected by the Naugatuck and Quinepiac rivers. It has several good harbors. Capital, New Haven. Pop. in 1890, 209,058; in 1900, 269,163.

New Haven, a city and port of entry, the capital of New Haven co., Conn., and the largest and most populous city of the state, is situated at the head of New Haven Bay, 4 miles above its entrance into Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 73 miles ENE. of New York. Lat. of the observatory 41° 19′ 22″ N.; lon. 72° 55′ 8″ W. New Haven stands upon a plain which is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of hills, of which two, called East Rock and West Rock, rise from 360 to 400 feet in rugged, perpendicular precipices, producing a very picturesque effect. Three small streams, the Quinnipiac (Quinepiac) on the E., with Mill River, its affluent, and the West River on the W., intersect this plain and fall into the harbor. The streets of New Haven are wide and generally skirted with majestic elms, for which this city is noted and from which it has received the name of "City of Elms." East Rock Park, with its driveways to the top, and West Rock Park, with the famous Judges' Cave, the place of concealment of the regicides Whalley and Goffe, are among the pleasure-grounds of the outskirts, to which the city itself adds a number of smaller parks. On the Public Green are located the city-hall and free public library. New Haven is the seat of Yale University, one of the foremost educational institutions of the country. It was chartered by the colonial general assembly of Connecticut as a collegiate school at Saybrook in 1701. It was named in 1718, after the removal of the institution to New Haven, in honor of Elihu Yale (1648–1721), an early patron of the college, whose father was for some time a resident of New Haven. Among the more prominent buildings which are located on the university campus are Osborn Hall, Dwight Hall, College Library (with 300,000 volumes), Vanderbilt Dormitory, and the Art School. Other institutions or buildings of the university are the Peabody Museum of Natural History (with an exceptionally important collection of fossil remains), the Sheffield Scientific School, with chemical, physical, mining, engineering, and biological laboratories, the observatory, and the school of forestry. The attendance at the university in 1904–05 was nearly 3000. Among the other educational institutions of the city may be mentioned the Hopkins Grammar School, founded in 1660, Boardman Manual Training School, Hillhouse High School, and a state normal school. The city is the seat of several learned societies—the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, New Haven Historical Society, etc. In the Old Burial-Ground of Grove Street are the graves of Samuel F. B. Morse, Noah Webster, Timothy Dwight, Eli Whitney, Theodore Winthrop, Benjamin Silliman, James D. Dana, William D. Whitney, and other distinguished men of the city. New Haven has a large inland and coastwise commerce, besides a considerable foreign trade, carried on both direct and through New York. It has several hundred manufacturing establishments, producing fire-arms, iron- and edge-tools, wire goods, carriages, clocks, hardware, rubber goods, corsets, musical instruments, pulp and paper, etc. The city has also slaughtering- and packing-industries.

New Haven was settled in 1638 by a company from London, led by John Davenport, a Puritan pastor, and Theophilus Eaton. It became the capital of the independent colony of New Haven, which was united with the Connecticut Colony in 1665 under the charter of 1662. It was the semi-capital of Connecticut from 1701 until 1873, when Hartford was made the sole capital. Part of New Haven was chartered as a city in 1784. Pop. of the township (town) in 1830, 10,678; in 1840, 14,390; in 1850, 22,529, of whom 20,341 resided within the city. In 1860 (the town and city having been made coextensive), the number of inhabitants was 39,267; in 1870, 50,840; in 1880, 62,882; in 1890, 81,298; in 1900, 108,027.

New Haven, a township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., is coextensive with the city of New Haven.

Newhaven, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Little Wabash River, 2 miles from its mouth and about 15 miles N. of Shawneetown. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Newhaven, a post-town of Allen co., Ind., on the Wabash and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 6 miles E. of Fort Wayne and about 1 mile S. of the Maumee River. It has flouring- and other mills, handle- and stave-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 950.

Newhaven, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, 8 miles E. of Osage. Pop. 65.

Newhaven, a banking post-town of Nelson co., Ky., on the South Fork of the Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 45 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Newhaven, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 33 miles NNE. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Newhaven, a banking city of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 67 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 883.

Newhaven, a post-village and township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 11 miles E. of Oswego and 2 miles S. of Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1408.

Newhaven, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Huron River, 32 miles by rail S. of Sandusky. Pop. about 200.

Newhaven, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Youghiogheny River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs., 56 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of mining-supplies, safety-lamps, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1532.

Newhaven, a post-village in Newhaven township (town), Addison co., Vt., on the Bristol R., 27 miles S. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1107.

Newhaven, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 4 miles from Pomeroy, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 700.

New Haven, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis., about 16 miles NW. of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 693.

Newhaven Center, a post-hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., about 40 miles NNW. of Lansing.

Newhaven Mills, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., on the Newhaven River, 8 miles NE. of Middlebury. Pop. 250.

New Hebrides, an island group in the Pacific Ocean, lying (including the Banks Islands) between lat. 14° and 21° S. and lon. 168° and 170° E., and having New Caledonia on the S. and the Fiji Islands on the E. The principal islands are Merena (or Espiritu Santo), Ambrim, Annatom, Aurora, Epi, Pentecost, Erromango, Mallicollo, and Tanna. The islands are mountainous, in part volcanic, and are covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The forests formerly yielded sandal-wood. The climate is unhealthy. Area, about 5100 sq. m.; population about 50,000, mostly cannibal Papuans. The islands are administered by a mixed commission of French and English naval officers.

New Hebron, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 4 miles S. of Robinson.

New Helena, a post-station of Custer co., Neb.

Newhill, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 20 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. 75.

New Holland, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton Rs., 12 miles from Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 358.

New Holland, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, 10 miles SE. of Wabash. Pop. 75.

New Holland, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., 5 miles N. of Holland. Pop. 100.

New Holland, a banking post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 17 miles W. by S. of Circleville. Pop. in 1900, 692.

New Holland, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles W. of Waynesburg. It has manufactures of coaches, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 902.

New Holland, a former name of AUSTRALIA.

New Holstein (hol'stine), a banking post-village in New Holstein township (town), Calumet co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 72 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has a canning-factory, machine-shops, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1893; of the village, about 550.

Newhome, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 14 miles ESE. of Pleasanton, Kan.

Newhope, a post-town of Madison co., Ala., about 20 miles SE. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ark., 12 miles NW. of Murfreesboro.

Newhope, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 7½ miles SE. of Galt. Pop. 75.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., Ga., 5 miles N. of Dallas. A battle was fought here in May, 1864, between Generals Sherman and Johnston.

Newhope, a post-town of Nelson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 50 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Miss.

Newhope, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., about 52 miles NW. of St. Louis and 6 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900, 121.

Newhope, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 18 miles SE. of Auburn. Pop. 115.

Newhope, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C., 15 miles NNW. of Statesville.

Newhope, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 38 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. 200.

Newhope, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 15 miles above Trenton and 32 miles NNE. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of farming-implements, silk, paper and paper-bags, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1218. A bridge connects it with Lambertville, N.J.

New Hope, a hamlet of Butler co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek, 20 miles SSE. of Mercer. The post-office is Borard.

Newhope, a post-village of Minnehaha co., S.Dak. The banking point is Hartford.

Newhope, a post-station of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Newhope, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. The banking point is Dallas or Mesquite. Pop. about 200.

Newhope, a post-town of Augusta co., Va., 13 miles E. of Staunton, on the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont R. Pop. in 1900, 124.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W.Va., 35 miles SW. of Hinton.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in Newhope township (town), 54 miles NW. of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900, 962.

Newhope Academy, a post-station of Randolph co., N.C.

Newhouse, a post-station of Cleveland co., N.C.

New Hudson, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 32 miles WNW. of Detroit, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 150.

New Hudson, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y., in New Hudson township (town), 12 miles WNW. of Belmont. Pop. of the town in 1900, 926.

New Hunstanton (popularly pronounced hŭn'stŏn), a town of England, in Norfolk, adjoining Hunstanton. Pop. about 2000.

New Hurley, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley R., 11 miles NW. of Newburgh. Pop. 100.

Newhyde Park, a post-village of Nassau co., Long Island, N.Y., on the Long Island R., 17 miles E. of New York. Pop. about 1000.

New Iberia, a post-town, capital of Iberia parish, La., is on the navigable Bayou Teche and on the Southern Pacific R., about 100 miles (direct) W. of New Orleans and 12 miles from Vermilion Bay. It has various schools and public buildings, foundries and machine-shops, ship-yards, knitting- and other mills, and manufactures of tanks, sash and blinds, cotton-seed products, tabasco sauce, brick and tile, etc. Cotton, corn, rice, and sugar are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 3447; in 1900, 6815.

New Idria (id're-ą), Fresno co., Cal., about 120 miles SE. of San Francisco. It is noted for its mine of cinnabar (quicksilver).

Newington, a southern quarter of London, England, in Surrey, near Lambeth. Pop. in 1901, 122,153.

Newington, a post-village in Newington township (town), Hartford co., Conn., 6 miles S. by W. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town contains a paper-mill and knitting-works. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1041.

Newington, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., is bounded on the NE. by the Piscataqua and on the W. by Great Bay. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Newington, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the Ottawa and New York R. The banking point is Avonmore, 7 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Newington Junction, a post-village in Newington township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles SW. of Hartford.

New Ipswich, a post-village of New Ipswich township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., 20 miles W. of Nashua. It has manufactures of cigars, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 911.

New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago. See NEUMECKLENBURG.

New Jasper, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, 22 miles ESE. of Dayton. Pop. 60.

New Jersey, one of the Middle Atlantic states of the American Union, bounded NE. by New York, E. by New York and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay, and W. by Delaware and Pennsylvania. From New York it is separated, in part, by the Hudson River, New York Bay, Staten Island Sound, and Raritan Bay; and the Delaware River and its estuary wash the entire western border. It extends 167 miles N. and S., from lat. 38° 56′ to 41° 21′ N. Area, of the land-surface, 7525 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 290 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—In its physiographic aspect the state of New Jersey is properly divisible into two sections,—a northern and a southern,—the features of which are widely divergent. In the NW. the Blue (or Kittatinny) and the Highland (known in parts as Schooley Mountain) ranges of mountains, with the intermediate and highly fertile Kittatinny Valley, traverse the state. These mountains nowhere exceed 1800 feet in altitude. Southeastward lies a wide plateau, broken by low ridges, called mountains (Orange Mountain, Springfield Mountain), which are more or less continuous with, or run parallel to, the Palisade traps of the Hudson River. Adjoining this is an undulating lowland, descending to sea-level, and in part occupied by marshes and oceanic overflows (Hackensack Valley). The remaining three-fifths of the state, lying southward from a line running from Trenton to Raritan Bay, is a very level tract, nowhere exceeding 400 ft. in height, the Atlantic Highlands (or Navesink Hills) being the principal elevations. High Point, in the extreme N. and close to the boundaries of New York and Pennsylvania, has an elevation of 1800 ft.; Mount Tammany, at the Delaware Water Gap, rises to 1480 ft. Much of the southern part of New Jersey is very sandy and bears unmistakable evidence of having emerged peacefully from the sea and of having undergone little disturbing change since that time (Cretaceous, Tertiary).

Rivers, Coast-Line, Navigation, etc.—Besides the Hudson and Delaware, the principal streams are the Wallkill, Hackensack, Passaic, Raritan, Shark, Manasquan, Metedeconk, Toms, Little Egg Harbor, Great Egg Harbor, Tuckahoe, Maurice, Cohansey, Rancocas, Millstone, Musconetcong, and Paulinskill rivers. Of these a number in the lower part of the state are navigable tidal streams, which, with the "thoroughfares," or navigable channels in the salt-marshes, afford considerable extent of inland navigation. This is increased by the canals of the state, of which the chief are the Morris Canal and the Delaware and Raritan, now almost in a condition of disuse. The latter canal is a channel of direct water communication between New York and Philadelphia. Along the eastern coast there is a series of bays and sounds fenced from the open sea by long spits of sand, broken by inlets, through some of which small vessels can pass. Among these are the Shark River, Wreck Pond, Manasquan, Barnegat, Egg Harbor, New, Brigantine, Absecon, Townend's, Hereford, Turtle Gut, and Cold Spring inlets.

Places of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the Delaware Water Gap, the Palisades of the Hudson River (a vast and strikingly picturesque basaltic ridge rising to 400–475 feet), the Passaic Falls at Paterson, lakes Hopatcong and Greenwood, the sea-bathing resorts at Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Deal, Manasquan, Barnegat, Tuckerton, and other places on the coast, Lakewood, etc.

Geology, Minerals, etc.—In the NW. the Silurian and Devonian formations prevail, and among their economic resources are abundant and excellent roofing-slates and building- and flag-stones, including magnesian limestone, used by both the lime-burner and the stone-cutter. Rich hematites are also abundant here. The Highlands are of Archæan rocks and afford zinc-ores, franklinite, gneiss, and abundant magnetic iron-ores (product of the magnetic iron-ores of the state in 1903, 484,796 long tons). Southeastward of the Highlands comes a Triassic plateau, much broken by trap dikes and affording copper-ores, red sandstone for building uses, etc. Passing southeastward, we next encounter a belt of the Cretaceous, which, like the preceding formations, extends from NE. to SW. across the state. It affords the valuable greensand marl, formerly much employed as a fertilizer, and its beds of moulding-sand, fire-clay, and fictile clays are highly important. A line drawn from Salem to Long Branch would somewhat roughly define the SE. border of the Cretaceous. The remainder of the state is of the Tertiary and Quaternary ages, and its useful minerals are peat, bog-iron ore, and glass-sand. Glacial gravels cover a large portion of the southern section of the state, while a "terminal moraine," marking the limit to the advance of the great northern ice-sheet of the Glacial Period, extends across the state from a point opposite Staten Island to Belvidere on the Delaware.

Climate.—New Jersey enjoys on the whole a healthful climate, which is considerably influenced by proximity to the ocean, but there are stretches where malarial fevers prevail. The average summer temperature is about 67° in the N. and 75° in the S., and there is a corresponding difference in the winter temperatures of the two sections (25° and 35°). The mean annual rainfall is between 42 and 50 inches.

Agriculture.—The Kittatinny Valley and the Triassic and Cretaceous belts of the state are among the finest agricultural lands in the Union, and the light sandy Tertiary soils, when dressed judiciously with fertilizers, have been cultivated with success. The pine region in the S., otherwise unproductive, has been found well adapted to the raising of grapes and small fruits for market. Market-gardening, truck-farming, and commercial floriculture are extensively carried on near New York and Philadelphia. The value of the vegetable product in 1900 was $8,400,000, and floriculture yielded nearly $2,000,000. Several million dollars' worth of cranberries are sometimes produced in a year, chiefly in the marsh region near the coast, and probably one-half of all the cranberries consumed in the United States comes from this region. Apples, cider, pears, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries are important products. The chief agricultural products in 1900 were: corn, 8,493,012 bushels; oats, 2,812,089 bushels; wheat, 2,344,582 bushels; potatoes, 3,342,015 bushels; and hay, 499,102 tons. The sales of milk, butter, wool, hops, tobacco, grass-, clover-, garden- and flower-seeds, and nursery trees and plants are of large aggregate value.

Manufactures.—New Jersey, favored by its easy communication with the Pennsylvania coal region and the great markets of the North and by the amplitude of its water-power, has become one of the leading states in the Union in its manufactures. It ranks first among the states of the Union in the manufacture of silk and silk goods (chief centre, Paterson), second in the production of pottery (Trenton), and stands well in the front in the manufacture of textiles, boots and shoes, electrical appliances, iron and steel, sewing-machines, locomotives, cars, trunks, general hardware, glass, chemicals, paints, india-rubber, carpets, machinery of all classes, leather and leather goods, etc. The values of the products of the chief industries in 1900 were: textiles of all classes, $72,921,528; foundry- and machine-shop products, $32,621,229; iron and steel, $24,381,699; refined petroleum, $29,649,460; malted liquors, $14,386,456; leather and leather goods, $13,747,155; chemicals, $12,207,289; pottery, $8,940,723; electrical apparatus, $6,447,154; sewing-machines, $6,643,348; rubber goods, $8,458,274; glass, $5,093,822; and tobacco, $7,788,379. Extensive ship-building yards have been established on the Delaware River and at Elizabeth (Elizabethport), and there are large dyeing establishments and bleacheries. There were, in 1899, 981 manufactories of cigars and tobacco, whose output was 85,622,665 cigars, 484,950 cigarettes, and 15,601,278 pounds of smoking, plug, and fine-cut tobacco.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the state include deep-sea fishing, the oyster-trade, the taking of shad, bass, sturgeon, etc., in the rivers, and the capture of menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The state has done much for the furthering of the fresh-water fisheries and the Delaware has been very successfully stocked with black bass. Small menhaden are packed in oil in this state and sold for sardines. The anchovy abounds in the waters of New Jersey. The bluefish, sheepshead, and Spanish mackerel are among the highly prized food-fishes extensively caught here. The value of the oyster-catch has in some years reached nearly $1,800,000.

Railroads.—In 1830 there were 14 miles of road in operation. In 1850 there were 318 miles; in 1860, 560 miles; in 1870, 1125 miles; in 1880, 1684 miles; in 1890, 2063 miles; and in 1900, 2257 miles.

Education.—The highest seat of learning is Princeton University, located at Princeton, which is one of the leading educational centres of the United States and with which is affiliated the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. Other important institutions are Rutgers College, at New Brunswick; Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken; Seton Hall College, at South Orange; and Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison. The state normal school is located at Trenton.

The *counties* number 21, as follows: Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.

The principal *cities and towns* are Trenton, the capital (pop. in 1900, 73,307), Newark, the most populous town (246,070), Jersey City (206,433), Paterson (105,171), Camden (75,935), Hoboken (59,364), Elizabeth (52,130), Bayonne (32,722), Atlantic City (27,838), Passaic (27,777), Orange (24,141), East Orange (21,506), and New Brunswick (20,006). In the summer season many of the sea-side resorts are populous places, and thriving suburbs are numerous in the vicinity of the larger cities.

Constitution, etc.—The governor is chosen every 3 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The members of the former are elected for a term of 3 years and those of the latter for 1 year. The state has 10 representatives in the lower house of the national Congress.

The *population* in 1708 was estimated at 40,000; in 1790 it was 184,139; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,562; in 1820, 277,426; in 1830, 320,823; in 1840, 373,306; in 1850, 489,555; in 1860, 672,035; in 1870, 906,096; in 1880, 1,131,116; in 1890, 1,444,933; and in 1900, 1,883,669. The foreign-born population in 1900 was 431,884.

History.—The Dutch settled at Bergen before 1620, the region being regarded as part of New Netherland. Soon after, some Swedes settled on the lower Delaware, regarding the country as a part of their province of New Sweden. They were dispossessed in 1655 by Peter Stuyvesant. In 1664 New Netherland passed to the English. The duke of York (the future James II.) immediately made over the portion included in the present New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The province was named New Jersey from the island of Jersey, of which Carteret had been administrator. In 1676 the province was divided into West New Jersey and East New Jersey, the former being under a Quaker proprietorship and the latter the property of Carteret. West New Jersey was soon sold to William Penn, who in 1682 purchased East New Jersey also. In 1702 the government of both colonies was transferred to the crown, the two being united. Down to 1736 the governor of New York was also governor of New Jersey (which had its separate assembly). New Jersey was one of the thirteen original states (1776) and was an important theatre of war in the revolutionary stuggle.

New Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ohio, 6 miles E. of Bellefontane.

New Jerusalem, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 15 miles NE. of Reading. Pop. about 400.

New Kamilche, a post-village of Mason co., Wash., Pop. 75.

New Kensington, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley R., 18 miles NE. of Pittsburg. It has reduction-works and manufactures of aluminium, car-springs, beer, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 4665.

New Kent, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 233 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the North Anna and York rivers and on the SW. by the Chickahominy River. Capital, New Kent. Pop. in 1890, 5511; in 1900, 4865.

New Kent, a post-village, capital of New Kent co., Va., 30 miles E. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

New Kilmainham, a western suburb of Dublin.

New Kingston, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., about 50 miles W. of Hudson. Pop. 80.

New Kingstown, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Mechanicsburg. Pop. about 500.

Newkirk, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Newkirk, a post-station of Dade co., Mo.

Newkirk, a banking city, capital of Kay co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 70 miles NNE. of Guthrie. It has flour- and lumber-mills, bottling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1754 (largely increased since census).

New Knobcreek, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

New Knoxville, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 25 miles N. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 436.

New Lanark, a village of Scotland, 1 mile S. of Lanark. See LANARK.

New Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Ind., about 38 miles ENE. of Indianapolis.

New Lancaster, a post-village of Miami co., Kan., 12 miles SE. of Paola.

Newland, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Va., 30 miles E. of Milford station.

New Larig, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 22 miles from Glengarry.

New Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ill., 20 miles W. by N. of Elgin.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., 26 miles N. of Vincennes. Pop. about 100.

New Lebanon, a post-village in New Lebanon township (town), Columbia co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 24 miles SE. of Albany. It has several manufactories of medicinal extracts. The town contains a summer-resort, named Lebanon Springs, and a community of Shakers at Mount Lebanon. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1556; of the village, about 400.

New Lebanon, a village of Miami co., Ohio, in Union township. Pop. in 1900, 224.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 10 miles W. of Dayton. Pop. 145.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Sandy Lake and 18 miles S. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 185.

New Lebanon Center, a post-village in New Lebanon township (town), Columbia co., N.Y., 22 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. 150.

New Lenox, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash Rs., 5 miles E. of Joliet. Pop. 250.

New Lenox, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles S. of Pittsfield. Pop. 200.

New Lewisville, a banking post-town, capital of Lafayette co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 29 miles E. of Texarkana. Pop. in 1900, 548.

New Lexington (Highland post-office), a village of Highland co., Ohio, 62 miles by rail ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 265.

New Lexington, a banking post-village, capital of Perry co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Toledo and Ohio Central Rs., 23 miles SSW. of Zanesville. It has flour- and feed-mills, brick-yards, factories of agricultural implements and mine-cars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1701.

New Lexington, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 50 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 75.

New Liberty, a post-village of Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 10 miles above Paducah, Ky.

New Liberty, a banking post-village of Scott co., Iowa, about 22 miles NW. of Davenport. Pop. 75.

New Liberty, a banking post-town of Owen co., Ky., about 45 miles SW. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Newlight, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., about 20 miles N. of Raleigh.

New Limerick, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 10 miles W. of Houlton. It has a starch-factory, shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Newlin, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 633.

Newlin, a post-village of Hall co., Tex. Pop. 60.

New Lisbon, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 22 miles W. by N. of Richmond. Pop. about 175.

New Lisbon, a post-station of Renville co., Minn., 30 miles S. of Willmar.

New Lisbon, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles E. of Mount Holly. Pop. 80.

New Lisbon, a post-township (town and village) of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1225.

New Lisbon, a banking city of Juneau co., Wis., on the Lemonweir River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 44 miles WNW. of Portage City. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is largely engaged in the cultivation of cranberries and small fruit. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

New Liskeard, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario. The banking point is Mattawa, 110 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

New Liverpool, or **Saint Romuald d'Etchemin,** sănⁿ rō'mü'ăld' det'shę-mănⁿ', a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 5 miles SW. of Levis. Pop. about 200.

New London (lŭn'dǫn), the southeasternmost county of Connecticut, borders on Rhode Island. Area, 681 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Thames, Quinebaug, Shetucket, and Yantic rivers. It has several good harbors, the largest being that of New London, at the mouth of the Thames, and great facilities for trade and navigation. Capitals, New London and Norwich. Pop. in 1890, 76,637; in 1900, 82,758.

New London, a post-village of Union co., Ark., about 6 miles W. of the Washita River. Pop. about 250.

New London, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of New London co., Conn., is situated on the right or W. bank of the Thames River, 3 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean and 51 miles E. of New Haven, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont Rs. Lat. 41° 22′ N.; lon. 72° 9′ W. The site of the city is a declivity, partly occupied by granite rocks. The elevation on the northwestern border commands an extensive and varied prospect. The city is the seat of the New London County Historical Society and has a handsome public library, a soldiers' and sailors' monument, the old Hempstead House, and several parks. The harbor is one of the best in the United States. Above the city, on the E. side of the river, is a United States naval station (navy-yard). New London is defended by Fort Trumbull, on the W. bank of the Thames below the city, and by Fort Griswold. Its manufacturing industries are represented by large woollen- and sewing-silk mills, ship-yards, foundries, oil-refineries, and manufactories of ginning machinery, printing-presses, bed-quilts, etc. New London is a seat of the seal- and whale-fisheries. The place was settled in 1646. It suffered greatly at the hands of Benedict Arnold and the British in 1781. Pop. in 1880, 10,537; in 1890, 13,757; in 1900, 17,548.

New London, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., about 35 miles E. of Lafayette. Pop. about 200.

New London, a banking post-town of Henry co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 19 miles WNW. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

New London, Frederick co., Md., is a station of Mountairy, 10 miles E. of Frederick. Pop. 100.

New London, a banking post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 44 miles WSW. of St. Cloud. It is near Green Lake and other fine lakes. Pop. in 1900, 363.

New London, a banking city, capital of Ralls co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R., 9 miles S. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 881.

New London, a post-village in New London township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., about 30 miles WNW. of Concord. It contains the Colby Academy. The town is bounded on the W. by Sunapee Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 768.

New London, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 7 miles W. of Rome. Pop. in 1900, 177.

New London, a post-town of Stanly co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Salisbury. Pop. in 1900, 299.

New London, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 47 miles SW. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of cheese, flour, and butter, and large brick- and tile-works. Pop. in 1900, 1180.

New London, a post-village in New London township, Chester co., Pa., 44 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 696; of the village, about 200.

New London, a post-station of Caroline co., Va.

New London, a banking city of Waupaca and Outagamie cos., Wis., on the Wolf River, at the mouth of the Embarras River and on the Green Bay and Western and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 39 miles W. by S. of the city of Green Bay. It has manufactures of lumber, bee-hives, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2742.

New London, or **French River,** an outport on the northern coast of Prince Edward Island, Queens co., at the W. side of the entrance to Grenville Bay.

Newlonsburg, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 100.

New Lothrop, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., 11 miles SE. of Chesaning. Pop. about 350.

New Lowell (lo'ęl), a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on Coate's Creek and on the Grand Trunk R., 78 miles NNW. of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

New Lyme, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 54 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. Pop. 75.

New Lyme, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Newlyn, a fishing village and artists' resort of Cornwall, England, 1½ miles from Penzance.

New Madison, a banking post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles NE. of Richmond, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 590.

New Mad'rid, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 654 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Mississippi River and contains a large depression, with a lake, formed by the earthquake of 1811. On this occasion a great part of this county sank several feet and was covered with water which overflowed from the Mississippi. Capital, New Madrid. Pop. in 1890, 9317; in 1900, 11,280.

New Madrid, a banking city, capital of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 40 miles SSW. of Cairo, Ill. It has flouring- and other mills and cotton-gins and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1489.

New Mahoning, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., about 7 miles SSW. of Mauch Chunk. Pop. 225.

Newman, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 23 miles S. of Modesto. It has a large butter trade. Pop. about 550.

Newman, a banking city of Douglas co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 52 miles E. of Decatur. It has manufactures of brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1166.

Newman, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Kansas River, 12 miles E. of Topeka.

Newman, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss. The banking point is Utica or Vicksburg. Pop. 100.

Newman, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y. The banking point is Plattsburg or Saranac Lake. Pop. about 500.

Newman, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. The banking point is Masillon. Pop. 300.

Newman Grove, a banking city of Madison co., Neb., 15 miles ENE. of Albion, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 696.

Newmanstown, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., about 19 miles W. of Reading. It has a plough-factory, etc. Pop. about 600.

Newmansville, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ill., 25 miles NW. of Springfield.

Newmansville, a post-station of Clarion co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Oil City.

Newmansville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 8 miles from Fullen station.

New Margelan, Asiatic Russia. See MARGELAN.

New Marion, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on Graham's Fork, 20 miles N. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Newmarket, a town of England, cos. of Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 miles ENE. of Cambridge and 65 miles NNE. of London. It is the principal racing-place in England. The race-course and training-ground are among the finest in the world. The market-house and Jockey Club are notable buildings and there are many handsome residences and hotels. Pop. in 1901, 10,686.

Newmarket (Newmarket-on-Fergus), a village of Ireland, co. and 4 miles SSE. of Clare.

Newmarket, a small town of Cork co., Ireland, near its NW. corner.

Newmarket, a post-town and borough of New Zealand, on North Island, 3 miles by rail from Auckland. Pop. 2200.

Newmarket, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., 20 miles NE. of Huntsville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has various mills. Pop. about 350.

Newmarket, a post-station of Monroe co., Ga.

Newmarket, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 46 miles NNE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Newmarket, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 8 miles E. by N. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Newmarket, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of the Salt River, about 60 miles SW. of Lexington.

Newmarket, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Washington, Potomac and Chesapeake R., about 45 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 425.

Newmarket, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., about 32 miles SSW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Newmarket, a post-town of Platte co., Mo., near the Platte River and on the Chicago Great-Western R., 21 miles E. of Atchison, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Newmarket, a banking post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Newmarket township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles S. by W. of Dover. It has several cotton-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2892.

Newmarket, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles E. of Boundbrook. Pop. about 400.

Newmarket, a post-township of Randolph co., N.C., about 72 miles W. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 1382.

Newmarket, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 6 miles SW. of Hillsboro and about 44 miles WSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 125.

Newmarket, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Holston River and on the Southern R., 25 miles NE. of Knoxville. Pop. about 350.

Newmarket, a banking post-town of Shenandoah co., Va., is in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, 45 miles N. by E. of Staunton, and near the base of the Massanutten Mountain, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 684.

Newmarket, a banking post-town of York co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Holland River and on the Grand Trunk R., 34 miles NNW. of Toronto. It has manufactures of wooden-ware, office specialties, flour, lumber, etc. Pop. of the district, about 2100.

New Marlboro, a post-village in New Marlboro township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1282.

New Martinsburg, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, about 50 miles SSW. of Columbus. Pop. 200.

New Martinsville, a banking post-town, capital of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, 40 miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio River R. It has manufactures of lumber, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1089.

New Matamoras, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite Friendly, W.Va. It is in an oil region. Pop. in 1900, 817.

New Maysville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., about 32 miles W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

New Mayville, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. 150.

New Melle, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., 36 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. Pop. about 225.

New Memphis, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 33 miles ESE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 249.

New Metlakahtla, Alaska. See ANNETTE ISLAND.

New Mexico, a southwestern territory of the United States, bounded N. by Colorado, E. by Oklahoma and Texas, S. by Texas and Mexico, and W. by Arizona. It lies between lat. 31° 20′ and 37° N. and between lon. 103° and 109° W. Area, 122,460 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—New Mexico is a region of high plateaus, having an altitude of from 3000 to 6000 feet and a general southward inclination. These are traversed by mountain-ridges and *mesas,* bearing many isolated peaks, some of the mountains attaining a height of more than 12,000 ft. and towering above the line of perpetual snow, especially northward. The Sierra Blanca, in the S., attains an elevation of 14,269 ft. and Lastrucas Mountain, 13,150 ft. In the E. the territory takes in a part of the sterile and treeless Llano Estacado (or Staked Plain). The most noteworthy mountains, which are largely of the table or mesa character, are the Front Range, or main chain of the Rocky Mountains, the San Andres, Oscuro, and Organ Mountains, E. of the Rio Grande, the Guadalupe Mountains in the SE., the Raton Mountains in the NE., the Chusco Mountains in the NW., and the Zuñi, Datil, San Francisco, Mimbres, Mogollon, and Peloncillo mountains in the W. and SW. The Continental Divide is found in the western third of the state, a portion of which is occupied by the Zuñi Plateau. The valleys are usually somewhat level and often very fertile when irrigated, but the climate is very dry and in the more elevated parts the winter cold is severe. The territory is remarkably healthful and its bright skies and clear air are praised by every tourist. The mean annual temperature at Santa Fé is about 50°, the mean of the warmest month being 70° and of the coldest 30°. A maximum temperature of 115°–120° has been recorded. The average annual rainfall is about 15 inches.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande and its tributaries—the Pecos in the SE. and the Puerco in the W.—drain the greater part of New Mexico, but in the E. there is a large tract which is within the Mississippi Valley and is drained principally by the Canadian River. In the SW. rise the Gila and the Mimbres and far to the N. flow the Chaco and the head-streams of the Little Colorado. The streams are not large and are useful chiefly as supplying water for irrigation and for mining purposes.

Geology, Minerals.—New Mexico is largely covered by the Jura-Trias and Cretaceous deposits, carrying overlying patches of the Tertiary; but the mountain-ranges of syenite and porphyry at the time of their elevation have lifted with them and upheaved masses of the more ancient limestones

and sandstones. The Carboniferous area enters in the S. and SE. The outlying mesas (or small table-lands) are generally of a lignitiferous sandstone. The mineral wealth of the territory is great. Both placer and quartz gold, as well as rich deposits of silver, copper, iron, and lead are extensively mined; mercury, zinc, and manganese also exist. The coal of New Mexico is chiefly of a bituminous character, but anthracite is also found and there are large deposits of serviceable lignite. The production of coal in 1903 was 1,541,781 tons: of gold, 13,043 fine ounces; of silver, 202,000 fine ounces; and of copper, 7,300,832 pounds. The precious minerals include the emerald and turquoise. Saline basins are frequent and afford a supply of good salt. The territory has many lava-beds and thermal and mineral springs.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In the mountains of the N. there is a generous supply of pine, piñon, cedar, spruce, and juniper timber. In the S. grow walnut, oak, cottonwood, plane, mezquite, ebony, and other rare woods; but here the timber is nowhere abundant and some large districts are woodless. The grama (*Chondrosium* and *Bouteloua*), mezquite (*Sesleria*), and bunch grasses afford rich pasturage. One of the mezquite trees affords a valuable gum, much like gum arabic, and its sugary pods and bean-like seeds are eaten by man and beast. Stock-raising, particularly wool-growing, has long been the leading pursuit of the New Mexicans. The number of sheep registered in the stock-holdings for 1900 was 3,333,743. The apple, peach, melon, apricot, pomegranate, and fig do well, the three latter especially southward. The European vine grows here in the open air and the wines of New Mexico are reputed to have peculiarly rich and generous qualities, but these have not largely reached the general market. For agriculture and gardening irrigation is necessary and large canals leading from the streams to the farm-lands have been constructed. The length of irrigation ditches in 1899 was 2382 miles. The total area of the territory under farms (agricultural and stock) in 1900 was 5,130,878 acres. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 3,847,347 bushels; corn, 554,752 bushels; oats, 229,994 bushels; potatoes, 18,544 bushels; and hay, 77,341 tons. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip was 16,093,424 pounds.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing industries are the milling of grain and of metalliferous quartz and the sawing of lumber. The Navajo Indians make blankets of surprising excellence, and the inhabitants of the pueblos make and sell much coarse pottery, while among the Spanish-Americans there are ingenious domestic manufactures. There are extensive wool-scouring establishments.

Commerce.—Santa Fé was long the objective point of a lucrative but hazardous overland trade, carried on mainly by caravans or wagon-trains from Independence, Mo., across the wide plains, then for 300 leagues without inhabitants save the hostile red man. But with the approach of railroads this adventurous commerce was displaced by newer and more expeditious methods of transportation. Prior to 1878 New Mexico had no railroads, but the territory is now traversed by several transcontinental lines. In 1900 there were 1758 miles of railroad.

The *counties* in 1900 were 19,—viz., Bernalillo, Chaves, Colfax, Donna Ana, Eddy, Grant, Guadaloupe, Lincoln, Mora, Otero, Rio Arriba, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fé, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Union, and Valencia. Newer counties, Leonard Wood, Luna, McKinley, Quay, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Torrance have been established since the official census. The principal towns are Santa Fé, the capital (pop. in 1900, 5603); Albuquerque, 6238; Las Vegas, Raton, Gallup, Silver City, and Roswell. A prevailing building-material in the towns is the adobe (or sun-dried brick), which here proves very durable. There are numerous inhabited pueblos (or villages of semi-civilized Indians), mostly towards the NW., besides many ruined towns of the same type,—the great and many-storied communal buildings presenting a strongly marked and massive architectural character.

Education.—As early as 1822 provision was made by the Mexican authorities for elementary public instruction, but the system was not effective, and after the acquisition by the United States no public schools were established before 1872. The Spanish language is still used in many of the schools. The more advanced educational institutions are the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, a school of mines at Socorro, the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, and the Indian Industrial School at Santa Fé. The territorial normal school is at Silver City and New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas. There are mission-schools among the Indians and a number of Roman Catholic parochial and higher schools.

Population.—About one-half of the people are of Mexican origin, with a dash of the Indian blood, and speak the Spanish language. In 1850 the pop. was 61,547; in 1860, 93,516; in 1870 (after the setting off of large areas to Arizona and Colorado) 91,879, exclusive of the tribal Indians, who, in 1874, numbered 25,268, of whom about 10,000 were Pueblo Indians, citizens of the United States; in 1880, 119,565; in 1890, 153,593; in 1900, 195,310. In addition to the Pueblo, the Indians include Navajos, Apaches, Utes, etc. The Mexicans and Pueblo Indians are Roman Catholics. The majority of the tribal Indians have not been christianized. They are making good progress in civilization.

History.—New Mexico was visited by Spaniards as early as 1536. The Spanish conquest was effected before the close of the century. Santa Fé was founded in the early years of the seventeenth century. The early settlers found many of the natives living, as at present, in a semi-civilized way, wearing cotton garments of their own weaving, manufacturing good pottery, and building enormous communal houses (or *casas grandes*), but having almost no knowledge of the use of metals. In 1846 the United States troops under Kearney occupied New Mexico, which was surrendered by Mexico in the treaty of Gaudalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. It then included the greater part of the present Arizona and part of the present Nevada and of Colorado. The territorial government was organized in 1850 and inaugurated in 1851. In 1853 a large strip was added in the S. by the Gadsden purchase. Arizona was set off in 1863, and in 1867 a section in the NE. was annexed to Colorado.

New Middleton, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn., 18 miles E. of Lebanon. Pop. 200.

New Middletown, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind. The banking point is Corydon. Pop. in 1900, 167.

New Middletown, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 6 miles SSW. of Lowellville. Pop. 200.

New Midway, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 46 miles WNW. of Baltimore.

New Milford, a banking post-village in New Milford township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, near the mouth of the Aspetuck and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles N. of Danbury. It has manufactures of hats, lime, pottery, trucks, and furniture, and an important tobacco-industry. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4804.

New Milford, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River and on the Burlington Route, 6 miles S. of Rockford. Pop. 200.

New Milford, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 18 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. 250.

New Milford, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the N. boundary of New Jersey and on the Lehigh and Hudson River R., 40 miles NW. of New York city. Pop. 125.

New Milford, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio. The banking point is Ravenna. Pop. 100.

New Milford, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 41 miles N. of Scranton. It has several mills, a tannery, and a foundry. Pop. in 1900, 715.

New Milford, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1206.

New Mill, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Kirkburton. Pop. in 1901, 4630.

New Millport, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 32 miles N. of Altoona, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. 175.

New Mills, a town of England, co. of Derby, on the Guyt, 8 miles ESE. of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 7773, largely engaged in the textile industry.

New Mills, a post-village of Restigouche co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Dalhousie. Pop. about 200.

Newmilns, nu-milz′, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, 2 miles E. of Galston. Pop. about 4000.

New Milton, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W.Va., 8 miles S. of Smithton.

New Minden, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 16 miles SW. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 226.

New Monmouth, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., near the sea-coast, 24 miles S. by W. of New York. Pop. 100.

New Moon, a post-station of Cherokee co., Ala., about 75 miles ESE. of Huntsville.

New Moorefield, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 7 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. 250.

New Moscow (mos′ko), a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., Ohio, 20 miles N. of Zanesville.

New Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., about 22 miles NE. of Muncie. Pop. 150.

New Mundock, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan. Pop. 75.

New Munich (mu'nĭk), a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River, 27 miles W. by N. of St. Cloud. It has a brewery. Pop. in 1900, 136.

New Munster, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis. The banking point is Burlington. Pop. 95.

New Munster, the former name of South Island, New Zealand.

Newnan, a banking city, capital of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point and other railroads, 40 miles SSW. of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton and has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, iron, flour, cigars, phosphates and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900, 3654.

Newnes Land, in Antarctica, a portion of Victoria Land, in about 74° 25′ S. It contains Mount Melbourne.

Newnham, a small town of England, co. and 11 miles WSW. of Gloucester, on the Severn.

New Norfolk (nor'fŏk), a town of Tasmania, on the Derwent, 21 miles NW. of Hobart. Pop. about 1100.

New Offenburg, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Mo., 50 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.

New Orange, a post-village of Union co., N.J., on the New Orange Four Junction and the Lehigh Valley Rs. The banking point is Elizabeth. It has manufactories of veneer, asbestos, and machinery. Pop. about 500.

New Oregon, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 22 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

New Orkney, an island group in the South Atlantic Ocean. See SOUTH ORKNEYS.

New Orleans, or'le-anz (Fr. *Nouvelle-Orléans*, noo-vĕll' or'lā'ôNs'), a city and port of entry of the state of Louisiana, the capital of Orleans parish and the commercial metropolis of the Gulf States, is situated on the Mississippi River, 106 miles above its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. It is 141 miles W. by S. of Mobile, Ala., on the Southern Pacific, the Texas and Pacific, the Illinois Central and other railroads. Lat. 29° 58′ N.; lon. 90° 5′ W.

The main portion of the city is on the left bank of the Mississippi. The older part was built upon this side, following a bend of the river, which gave it a crescent shape, —whence its popular sobriquet, "the Crescent City." Later, its growth up the river, following an upward curve of the stream, changed the form of the city nearly to that of an **S**. But the city has been enlarged so that its present statutory area is nearly 200 sq. m., its territory being coterminous with that of Orleans parish and extending as far as Lake Pontchartrain. A large part of the land, however, is unreclaimed marsh, while much of that which has been drained is unimproved in the way of building, so that the actual city, whose corporate limits include the municipal suburb of Algiers, covers less than 40 sq. m. A considerable portion of the city is below high-water level of the river. To protect it from the annual inundations which would otherwise be inevitable, there has been constructed a high, broad embankment, or levee, extending along the city front and for a long distance up and down the river, and a similar levee has been built along and around the lake shores. The river levees are 15 feet wide and 14 ft. high, and are finished along the top so as to furnish a delightful promenade in favorable weather. The lowness of the city level renders drainage difficult and costly; the usual methods being impracticable, recourse has been had to a system of street canals, with powerful steam-pumps to raise and expel into Lake Pontchartrain all refuse water, sewage, and seapage. The river opposite New Orleans is ½-½ mile wide with a ship-channel of about 30 ft. depth, and is for many miles lined with docks and piers. One of the largest floating dry-docks in the world has been constructed here. The city is connected with nearly all the important ports of the world by direct steamship lines.

New Orleans is not notable as a whole for either the beauty or the grandeur of its architecture, a fact which makes more conspicuous the few really handsome and imposing edifices. The retention of the old French and Spanish houses, with their quaint architecture and enlivening colors, gives to the older quarters a picturesque aspect, to which the numerous gardens, decked with flowers of many kinds, shaded with forest trees, and enlivened with the song of various birds, many of them of bright plumage, add an "exotic" flavor which is unknown in any of the larger American cities. In the original (or French) city, known as the *Vieux Carré*, the streets, with few exceptions, are narrow, generally not exceeding 40 feet in width; but those of the portion distinguished as the American city are broad and exceedingly handsome thoroughfares. Canal Street is the main business street, especially for the retail trade, and is a favorite promenade. In the old quarter the most notable street is Esplanade Avenue. Among the important buildings of a more or less public character are the Federal building, the new court-house, cotton exchange, city-hall, charity hospital, Howard Library, Tilton Memorial Library, public library (with 120,000 volumes), the produce and sugar exchanges, Odd-Fellows' hall, the Cathedral of St. Louis, the old Spanish city-hall or Cabildo (now the building of the supreme court), and the archiepiscopal palace, one of the oldest buildings in the Mississippi Valley. Tulane University, the leading educational institution of the city, was founded in 1884 and was attended in 1900–01 by 1150 students. It has departments of medicine, law, arts and science, and technology. Other collegiate institutions are the Ursuline Academy, the Jesuit College, and the New Orleans, Leland, Southern, and Straight Universities, the last four for colored. Among the open places of the city are Jackson Square (the old Place d'Armes), Lafayette Square, and Lee Circle. The French Market is one of the sights of local flavor. The largest of the municipal parks are City Park and Audubon Park, the latter covering 250 acres.

New Orleans is the largest cotton market of the world, excepting Liverpool, and handles about 2,000,000 bales annually. As the outlet of the vast Mississippi Valley it commands a large domestic and foreign export trade, its more important shipments, in addition to cotton, comprising wool, sugar, rice, lumber, hides, grain, and tobacco. It imports large quantities of tropical fruits. The manufactured products of the city amount in a year to about $60,000,000, including machinery, cotton goods, boots and shoes, beer, cigars, ice, etc.

New Orleans was settled by the French in 1718 and was named in honor of the regent, the duke of Orleans. A few years later it was made the capital of the colony of Louisiana. In 1785 it had a population of 4700. In 1788 a large part of the town was destroyed by a conflagration. In 1794 the first newspaper, called *Le Moniteur*, was published. New Orleans became a possession of Spain in 1763, was reconveyed to the French in 1800, and passed to the United States in the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, at which time it contained a population of about 8000. The town was designated as the seat of the monarchy intended to have been established by the treason of Aaron Burr. In 1804 it was made a port of entry and the next year it was incorporated as a city. In 1810 its population had increased to 17,242. On January 8, 1815, the British under General Pakenham made an attack on the city and were signally defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. During the Civil War New Orleans was the seat of active military and naval operations. In April, 1862, Farragut bombarded and passed the Mississippi forts (Jackson and St. Philip) and, on May 1, General Butler took formal possession of the city. Pop. in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193; in 1850, 126,375; in 1860, 168,675; in 1870, 191,418; in 1880, 216,090; in 1890, 242,039; in 1900, 287,104. Average temperature of the year, 69°; maximum temperature, 101°. The annual rainfall is about 58 inches.

New Oxford, a banking post-borough of Adams co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R., 10 miles E. of Gettysburg. Pop. in 1900, 663.

New Palestine, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Ind., on Sugar Creek and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 15 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 444.

New Palestine, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. The banking point is New Richmond. Pop. 100.

Newpaltz, a banking post-village and resort in Newpaltz township (town), Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River and on the Wallkill Valley R., 20 miles N. by W. of Newburgh. Pop. in 1900, 1022; of the town, 2264.

New Paris, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., on Turkey Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs., 7 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. about 350.

New Paris, a banking post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the East Fork of the Whitewater River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 35 miles WNW. of Dayton. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 790.

New Paris, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., about 33 miles S. by W. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Newpark, a post-village of York co., Pa., 5 miles from Muddy Creek Forks. Pop. 200.

New Paynesville, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 35 miles SW. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 485.

New Perlican, a settlement on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles N. of Heart's Content.

New Perth, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Georgetown.

New Petersburg, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 30 miles W. by S. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 225.

New Philadelphia, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 54½ miles WSW. of Peoria. Pop. 175.

New Philadelphia, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., about 25 miles N. of New Albany. Pop. 100.

New Philadelphia, a city, capital of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, near the Ohio Canal, 24 miles S. of Massillon, on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs. Coal and iron-ore abound here. The city's industries are represented by manufactories of woollen goods, iron and steel, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4456; in 1900, 6213.

New Philadelphia, a borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles NE. of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

New Pinecreek, a post-village of Lake co., Oregon, about 15 miles SE. of Lakeview. Pop. 90.

New Pitsligo, a small town of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 11 miles SW. of Fraserburgh.

New Pittsburg, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., about 35 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

New Pittsburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 24 miles ENE. of Mansfield. Pop. 200.

New Plymouth, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, about 32 miles E. by N. of Chillicothe, on the Hocking Valley R. Pop. 175.

New Plymouth, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 14 miles S. of Burksville.

New Plymouth, a banking borough of New Zealand, on the W. coast of North Island, 160 miles S. by W. of Auckland. It is connected by railway with Raleigh and has various industries. Pop. in 1901, 4405.

Newpoint, a post-town of Decatur co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles E. of Greensburg. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Newpoint, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., 1 mile from the Nodaway River and 9 miles NE. of Forest City. Pop. 100.

New Point Comfort, Chesapeake Bay, the N. side of the entrance to Mobjack Bay, 18 miles N. of Old Point Comfort, Va. On it is a light.

New Pomerania, Bismarck Archipelago. See NEUPOMMERN.

Newport (L. *Novus Burgus*), a town of England, in Hampshire, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the chief town, on the Medina River, 17 miles SSE. of Southampton. The handsome church of St. Thomas contains a beautiful monument erected by Queen Victoria to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. There are a museum and a grammar-school, in which latter fruitless negotiations were carried on between Charles I. and Parliament. Previous to 1885 Newport was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 10,911.

Newport, a municipal and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Monmouthshire, on the Usk, about 4 miles from its mouth and 24 miles SSW. of Monmouth. The chief objects of interest are the curious old parish church of St. Woolos, the town-hall, and the remains of the twelfth-century castle of Robert of Gloucester. Newport, the outlet of a great coal and iron district, has extensive docks and large shipping interests. There are brass- and iron-foundries, potteries, breweries, and manufactures of telegraph- and railway-material, india-rubber and gutta-percha, etc. Ship-building is carried on. The town is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1891, 54,707; in 1901, 67,270.

Newport, a town of England, in Shropshire, on the Strine, 17 miles ENE. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 3241.

Newport, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Firth of Tay, opposite Dundee. Pop. about 3000.

Newport, a small seaport of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles ENE. of Fishguard, on Newport Bay, a fine harbor.

Newport, a small watering-place of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 11 miles from Castlebar.

Newport, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 10 miles NE. of Limerick.

Newport, the southeasternmost county of Rhode Island, has an area of 117 sq. m. It comprises, besides a portion of the main-land, which is bounded on the W. by Narragansett Bay, 2 islands which are in that bay and are called Canonicut and Rhode Island. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 28,552; in 1900, 32,599.

Newport, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ark., on the White River, 83 miles NE. of Little Rock, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. It has saw-, shingle- and cotton-seed oil mills, cotton-gins and compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2866.

Newport, a post-village of Orange co., Cal. The banking point is Santa Anna. Pop. 150.

Newport, a banking post-town of Newcastle co., Del., 4 miles WSW. of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It has glue- and paint-works. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Newport, a post-village of Wakulla co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Newport, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga. The banking point is Blueridge. Pop. 100.

Newport, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Washington-Idaho boundary line, 46 miles NNE. of Spokane, and adjacent to Newport, Wash. Lumbering and mining are the chief industries.

Newport, a banking post-town, capital of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Little Vermilion River, 1 mile W. of the Wabash River and 31 miles N. of Terre Haute, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. in 1900, 610.

Newport, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa. The banking point is Morning Sun. Pop. 100.

Newport, a city, capital of Campbell co., Ky., is situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati and on the E. bank of the Licking River, which separates it from Covington and here enters the Ohio. It is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Ohio Rs., and connected by bridges with both Cincinnati and Covington. The city is pleasantly situated, contains several collegiate institutions and numerous handsome residences, and has large rolling- and flour-mills, iron- and brass-foundries, and manufactures of machinery, iron-fencing, wire-screens, rails, flour, and distilled liquors. Pop. in 1890, 24,918; in 1900, 28,301.

Newport, a post-village of Winn parish, La.

Newport, a banking post-village in Newport township (town), Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 27 miles W. of Bangor. It has manufactures of woollens and condensed milk. Here is a lake, called Newport Pond, 15 miles in circuit. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1533.

Newport, a post-village of Charles co., Md., about 50 miles SSW. of Annapolis. Pop. 75.

Newport, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., near Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Rs., 33 miles S. by W. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Newport, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 8 miles below St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Newport, a post-hamlet of Attala co., Miss., 50 miles NNE. of Jackson. Pop. 50.

Newport, a post-village of Barton co., Mo. The banking point is Lamar. Pop. 125.

Newport, a banking post-town of Rock co., Neb., in an agricultural region, 11 miles E. of Bassett, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Newport, a banking post-village, capital of Sullivan co., N.H., in Newport township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles E. of Claremont. It has manufactures of flannels, underwear, woollen goods, and boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3126.

Newport, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 10 miles S. by E. of Bridgeton, its banking point. It has fertilizer-works. Pop. about 1500.

Newport, a banking post-village in Newport township (town), Herkimer co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, 14 miles NE. of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 610; of the town, 1613.

Newport, a post-town of Carteret co., N.C., near the sea-coast and on the Atlantic and North Carolina R., 26 miles S. by E. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Newport, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Marietta. Pop. about 300.

Newport, a post-village and summer-resort of Lincoln co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Yaquina River, 5 miles W. of Yaquina. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Newport, Lawrence co., Pa. See IRISH RIPPLE.

Newport, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. It has important coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 6529.

Newport, a banking post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the right bank of the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania and the Newport and Sherman's Valley Rs., 28 miles NW. of Harrisburg. It has tanneries, an iron-furnace, a foundry, and various mills. Pop. in 1900, 1734.

Newport, a city, port of entry, and fashionable watering-place of Rhode Island, capital of Newport co. and until 1900 one of the capitals of the state, on Narragansett Bay and on the W. shore of the island of Rhode Island, about 70 miles (direct) S. by W. of the centre of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Newport and Wickford Rs. Lat. 41° 29′ N.; lon. 71° 19′ W. It has a good harbor, which is capacious, safe, easy of access, and deep enough for the largest ships. The harbor is defended by Forts Greble and Adams, the latter a fortress of great size and strength, capable of accommodating a garrison of 3000 men, and located on Brenton's Point, about 2 miles SW.

of the city. Fort Wolcott, with a United States torpedo-station, is on Goat Island. The climate of Newport is commended for its mildness and equability. Its balmy atmosphere, varied scenery, and fine facilities for bathing and boating have rendered it the most fashionable watering-place in the United States. Many wealthy citizens of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have erected cottages and palatial villas here, some of which are almost unsurpassed for their luxurious appointments and magnificent lawns. The city contains a state-house, a city-hall (both dating back to about the middle of the eighteenth century), an academy of music, a synagogue (1762, said to be one of the oldest in the United States), public libraries, casino, the Newport Reading Room, Trinity Church, in which the eminent philosopher Berkeley preached about 1730, the Redwood Library, which has about 50,000 volumes and many paintings, and Touro Park, in which stands an old building called the Round Tower (or Old Stone Mill), formerly supposed by many to have been built by the Northmen. The famous Cliff Walk, on which are many of the stateliest private mansions, follows the brow of the cliffs for about 3 miles. Another recreation course is the 10-mile Ocean Drive. Other places or points of interest in or about Newport are the U. S. Naval Training Station and War College, on Coaster Harbor Island; Naval Hospital, Lime-Rock Lighthouse, Easton's Beach, and the rock-fissure known as "Purgatory." Newport has some manufactures. It was settled in 1639 by William Coddington, and was one of the chief commercial cities of New England before the Revolution. The population in 1774 was about 12,000. The war of independence ruined its commerce and nearly depopulated the town, which has never recovered its commercial importance. Pop. in 1870, 12,521; in 1880, 15,693; in 1890, 19,457; in 1900, 22,034. Opposite Newport is Canonicut Island, with the popular resort called Jamestown.

Newport, a banking post-town, capital of Cocke co., Tenn., on the Big Pigeon River and on the Southern R., 50 miles E. of Knoxville. Pop. in 1900, 1630.

Newport, a post-village of Clay co., Tex., 72 miles NNW. of Fort Worth. Pop. 175.

Newport, a banking post-village and township (town), capital of Orleans co., Vt., on the W. shore of Lake Memphremagog, near its S. end, on the Boston and Maine and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 44 miles N. by W. of St. Johnsbury. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Steamboats ply between Newport and the N. end of the lake. It is a summer-resort, contains the Goodrich Memorial Library, and has manufactures of bobbins and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1874; of the town, 3113.

Newport, a post-village of Giles co., Va., 16 miles N. of Christiansburg. Pop. 225.

Newport, a village of Stevens co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., about 46 miles NE. of Spokane. Pop. 100.

Newport, a post-village of Wood co., W.Va. The banking point is Parkersburg. Pop. 100.

Newport, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Newport, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop. 125.

Newport, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on Grand River, 3½ miles from Brantford. Pop. 150.

Newport, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur, 37 miles from Percé. Pop. 150.

Newport, Hants co., Nova Scotia. See BROOKLYN.

New Portage, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Erie R. and on the Ohio Canal, 6 miles SW. of Akron. Pop. 250.

Newport Center, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., on the Canadian Pacific R., 7½ miles NW. of Newport. Pop. about 450.

New Portland, a post-village in New Portland township (town), Somerset co., Me., on an affluent of the Kennebec, 20 miles WNW. of Skowhegan. Pop. of the town in 1900, 913.

Newport Landing, or **Avondale,** a town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on an arm of Minas Basin, 3 miles from Windsor. Ship-building is carried on here. Pop. 500.

Newport News, a city and port of entry of Warwick co., Va., is situated on the N. shore of the estuary of the James River, where it unites with Hampton Roads, 9 miles S. of Old Point Comfort. It is the main eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 75 miles SE. of Richmond. It has extensive ship-building yards, large wharves and elevators, dry-docks, knitting-mills, iron-works, railroad-shops, etc. Newport News is one of the principal ports of the Southern States. It has direct steamship lines to several of the European ports and is an important coaling-station. Pop. in 1890, 4449; in 1900, 19,635. It is connected by electric tramway with Hampton and Old Point Comfort.

Newport-Pagnell, a town of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Ouse, 4 miles ENE. of Wolverton. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of lace. It has a fine parish-church. Pop. in 1901, 4028.

Newport Station, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Windsor, 6 miles distant. Pop. 300.

Newportville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy Creek, 2½ miles NW. of Bristol. Pop. 200.

New Prague (prāg), a banking city of Scott and Lesueur cos., Minn., in a lumbering and farming region, 55 miles SE. by S. of St. Paul, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. It has iron-works, flouring-mills, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1228.

New Preston, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the outlet of Waramaug Pond and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 40 miles W. by S. of Hartford. The banking point is New Milford. Pop. about 850.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Miss.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 15 miles SW. of Spartanburg.

New Prospect, a post-station of Union co., Tenn.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 20 miles SE. of Fond du Lac.

New Providence, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, about 22 miles NW. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 268.

New Providence, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 20 miles N. of Paris, Tenn.

New Providence, a post-borough of Union co., N.J., on the Passaic River and on the Lackawanna R., 2½ miles W. by S. of Summit, its banking point. It has an extensive rose-culture. Pop. in 1900, 565.

New Providence, a township of Union co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 469.

New Providence, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles SSE. of Lancaster. Pop. 300.

New Providence, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 2 miles below Clarksville. It has a tobacco-stemmery, etc. Pop. about 800.

New Providence, the most important of the Bahama Islands, between Eleuthera and Andros. Lat. (approx.) 25° 5′ N.; lon. 77° 21′ W. It is 20 miles long, is mostly flat, and covered with brush-wood and extensive lagoons. On the N. side is the town of Nassau, the seat of government of the Bahamas. New Providence was first settled by the English in 1629, but it was not until much later that it was permanently colonized by them. Pop. in 1902, 12,534.

Newquay (kee), a small town and bathing-place on the NW. coast of Cornwall, 10 miles N. of Truro. Pop. in 1901, 2935.

New Quay, a small seaport and watering-place of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, 15 miles NW. of Lampeter. Pop. in 1901, 1234.

New Richland, a banking post-village of Waseca co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 40 miles SE. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 750.

New Richland, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 10 miles N. of Bellefontaine. Pop. 150.

New Richmond, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., 18 miles SW. of Lafayette, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 357.

New Richmond, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 60.

New Richmond, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Cincinnati, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has woollen-, knitting-, saw- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1916.

New Richmond, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 11 miles NE. of Meadville. Pop. 100.

New Richmond, a post-village of Summers co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 87 miles SE. of Charleston. Pop. 80.

New Richmond, a banking city of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Willow River and on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs., 18 miles NNE. of Hudson. It has flouring- and lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1631.

New Richmond, a seaport of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur, 53 miles ENE. of Campbellton, New Brunswick, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop. 300.

New Riegel (ree'ghel), a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, about 10 miles SW. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 298.

New Ringgold, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., about 9 miles S. by W. of Tamaqua. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 228.

New River, La., flows into Lake Maurepas from the W.

New River, N.C., a small stream which runs southward in Onslow co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

New River, Beaufort co., S.C., enters the Atlantic Ocean about 7 miles NE. of the mouth of the Savannah River.

New River, Va. See GREAT KANAWHA.

Newriver, a post-station of Fayette co., Ala.

New River, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C.

Newriver, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Rockwood or Harriman. Pop. 200.

Newriver Depot, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., near the New River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 98 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

New Roads, a banking post-town, capital of Pointe Coupée parish, La., situated 6 miles S. of the Mississippi River and 25 miles (direct) N. by W. of Baton Rouge, on the Texas and Pacific R. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil, and sugar-industries. Pop. in 1900, 770.

New Rochelle (ro-shell′), a residential city of Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles NE. of New York. It was founded by Huguenot refugees in 1687. It contains many beautiful villas and a manufactory of druggists' scales. Pop. in 1890, 8217; in 1900, 14,720.

New Rochester, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Ohio, on the Portage River, about 22 miles S. of Toledo.

New Rockford, a banking post-village, capital of Eddy co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 58 miles NNW. of Jamestown. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 300.

New Roe, a post-village of Allen co., Ky., about 30 miles S. of Bowling Green. Pop. 100.

New Rome, a post-hamlet of Sibley co., Minn., 10 miles W. of Henderson.

New Rome, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., 15 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

New Romney, a town of England. See ROMNEY.

New Ross, a town of Ireland, co. of Wexford (part also in Kilkenny), on the Barrow, 13 miles NNE. of Waterford. It has some trade and part of the inhabitants are engaged in the salmon-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 5867.

New Ross, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek and on the Central Indiana and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 33 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 284.

New Ross, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Bridgewater.

New Ross Road, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Salmon Tail River, 20 miles from Kentville.

New Rumley, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, about 36 miles SSE. of Canton. Pop. 200.

New Russia, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River, 12 miles WSW. of Westport. Pop. 100.

Newry, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, cos. of Down and Armagh, on the Newry Water, 6 miles above its mouth in Carlingford Bay and 34 miles SW. of Belfast. It is well-built and has many handsome edifices. Iron-founding, tanning, and spinning are carried on, and there are manufactures of ropes and sails. In the vicinity are granite-quarries. Pop. in 1891, 12,961; in 1901, 12,587.

Newry, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 44 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Newry, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Newry, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Altoona and 4 miles SW. of Hollidaysburg. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Newry, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C. The banking point is Seneca, 8 miles NW. of Pendleton. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. about 850.

Newry, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis.

Newry, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 15 miles SW. of Palmerston. Pop. 75.

New Salem, a post-town of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 30 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 290.

New Salem, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., 7 miles SE. of Rushville. Pop. 200.

New Salem, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kan., 40 miles SE. of Wichita.

New Salem, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 40 miles NNE. of Springfield. It contains Millington, Cooleyville, and North New Salem. Pop. in 1900, 807.

New Salem, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., about 22 miles SSW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 50.

New Salem, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., about 12 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 250.

New Salem, a post-village of Randolph co., N.C., 70 miles W. of Raleigh. Pop. 150.

New Salem, a banking post-village of Morton co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 34 miles W. by N. of Bismarck. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 229.

New Salem, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western R., 30 miles E. by S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 180.

New Salem, a banking post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Uniontown. Pop. 200.

New Salem, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 25 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 381.

New Salem, a borough of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 241.

New Salem, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., about 44 miles ENE. of Palestine. Pop. about 200.

New Salisbury (sawlz′bẹr-re), a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., about 16 miles W. by N. of New Albany. Pop. about 200.

New Salisbury, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio. The banking point is Wellsville. Pop. 150.

New Santa Fé, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 16 miles S. of Kansas City.

New Sarum, a city of England. See SALISBURY.

New Sarum, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 7 miles E. of St. Thomas.

New Scotland, a post-village in New Scotland township (town), Albany co., N.Y., on the West Shore R., 11 miles W. of Albany. The town contains Voorheesville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3058; of the village, 100.

New Sewickley, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1592.

News Ferry, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Dan River and on the Southern R., 24 miles E. by N. of Danville. Pop. 200.

New Sharon, a banking post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 12 miles N. of Oskaloosa. It has coal-mines and stock and farming interests. Pop. in 1900, 1252.

New Sharon, a post-village in New Sharon township (town), Franklin co., Me., on the Sandy River, about 28 miles NNW. of Augusta. It has manufactures of lumber. Fine granite is found in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 946.

New Sharon, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 12 miles E. of Trenton.

New Sheffield, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., about 20 miles WNW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

New Shoreham (shōr′ạm), a seaport of England, in Sussex, 6 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. in 1901, 3837.

New Shoreham, a township (town) of Newport co., R.I., on Block Island (in the Atlantic Ocean), 30 miles SSW. of Newport. Pop. in 1900, 1396. See BLOCK ISLAND.

New Siberia, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, between lat. 73° 12′ and 76° 20′ N. and lon. 135° 20′ and 150° 20′ E. They consist of Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, Liakhov, and some smaller islands. New Siberia, the easternmost of these islands, is 75 miles long and 30 miles wide and presents interesting vegetable and animal (mammoth, rhinoceros, buffalo, etc.) fossil remains. The group was discovered about 1770. Area, 9650 sq. m. The Bennett and Henrietta islands are sometimes considered to be a part of the group.

Newside, a village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Newsite, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., about 65 miles NNE. of Montgomery.

Newsite, a post-station of Prentiss co., Miss.

New Smyrna, a post-town of Volusia co., Fla., on the North Indian River, near the ocean, and 70 miles SE. of Palatka, on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Newsome, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. Pop. 60.

New Somerset, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 12 miles NNW. of Steubenville. Pop. 90.

Newsoms, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line, 50 miles WSW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 100.

New South Wales, a British colony, one of the states of Australia, having Queensland on the N., the Pacific Ocean on the E., Victoria on the S., and South Australia on the W. Area, 310,700 sq. m. The coast-line extends about 750 miles in a generally NNE. direction from Cape Howe to Point Danger. The Murray River and one or two of its tributaries form the principal portion of its southern limit, and its northern boundary follows the McIntyre River to a point on the 29th parallel of S. lat., which parallel it follows westward to the 141st degree of E. lon., which meridian is the W. boundary of the state.

Physical Aspect.—A range of rugged mountains—the Australian Alps—runs N. and S. at a distance of from 25 to 120 miles from the sea, with numerous lateral spurs. This range, which forms part of the great Eastern Cordillera

of Australia and is commonly or collectively designated the Great Dividing Range (or Chain), is known in its different parts as the New England Range (in the N.), the Liverpool Range, the Blue Mountains (W. of Sydney), and the Muniong Range, the last, near the borders of Victoria, culminating in Mount Kosciusko (about 7300 feet), the loftiest point of the Australian continent. The mountains are in great part broken through by rugged gorges and cañons. The coastal strip E. of these mountains is generally fertile and fairly well watered, numerous streams descending from the mountain slopes. On the inner (or western) side of the mountains the region is largely one of elevated plains and plateaus,—a pastoral country of droughts and floods, in which semi-desert conditions are here and there emphasized. Most of the streams are dry during a considerable part of the year. The principal rivers, in addition to the Murray, are the Darling and the Murrumbidgee (with its tributary, the Lachlan), both of them tributaries of the Murray. They, with their tributaries, afford hundreds of miles of navigable waters.

Climate, Vegetation, Fauna.—The climate of New South Wales is on the whole not unhealthy. There are no severe frosts and snow is unknown. At Sydney the average annual temperature is 63°. In the interior a shade-temperature of 125°–130° is not absolutely infrequent. The rainfall in the coastal districts varies from 30 to 75 inches, but over a considerable part of the interior it is reduced to 10 inches or less. The great plains are fairly well wooded, open forests of eucalyptus and the *mallee* scrub giving the dominant aspect to the vegetation. In the E. the valleys produce a rich association of timber trees (oak, pine, cedar, poplar, ash), and European fruits and flowering plants have been extensively introduced. Thorny- and burr-plants are remarkably abundant. The indigenous mammalian life is represented characteristically by the monotremes and marsupials. (See AUSTRALIA.) Birds are exceedingly numerous, many of them noted for their magnificent plumage. Among the types may be enumerated the parrot, paroquet, lories, "laughing-jackass" (a kingfisher), the lyre-bird, bower-bird, various ground-doves, and the cursorial emu. The camel has been acclimatized in some parts of the Darling region. The rabbit has developed so inordinately as to be a hinderance and menace to pastoral pursuits.

Agricultural and Pastoral Resources.—Much of the soil is well adapted to cultivation. The principal products are wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes, lucerne and other grasses, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, wine, brandy, and table grapes. Useful native fibres, kino, gums, and tanners' bark are collected. Cotton, silk, raisins, and tropical and other fruits (including oranges) are also produced, for the warm and equable climate of the northern interior tracts is adapted to the growth of tropical products as well as those of the temperate zone. There were in 1901–02 upward of 2,200,000 acres under crop, while one-fourth of the state is still forested. The great wealth of the country consists in its flocks and herds, supported by rich native grasses. There were in the state at the close of 1901, 41,858,000 sheep, 2,045,350 horned cattle, 486,258 horses, and 265,434 pigs. In prosperous years upward of 250,000,000 pounds of wool are exported. Live-stock, meats, leather, hides, fells, and tallow are also exported.

Mineral Wealth.—The mineral resources of the state comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, antimony, coal, and many precious minerals, including the diamond. In 1901 the value of the gold product was £921,282; silver (pure), £50,484; silver-lead ore, £1,803,979; copper, £412,292. In the same year there were 96 coal-mines in operation, yielding a product of 5,968,426 tons, valued at £2,178,929.

Manufactures include food-materials and products of various kinds, wines, beer, brandies, leather, textiles, soap, candles, oils, timber, furniture, carriages, cheese, earthenware, etc. Ship-building and the making of machines and metallic wares are carried on to a considerable extent. There are over 3000 miles of railway in the state.

Government, etc.—The affairs of the state are administered by a governor, who is also commander-in-chief of all the troops of the state, and by a parliament of two houses,—the legislative council and the legislative assembly. In the exercise of the executive power the governor is assisted by a cabinet of 7 ministers. Sydney, the principal port of the state, is the capital. The Church of England is governed by a metropolitan, who is archbishop of Sydney and primate of Australia and Tasmania. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Sydney, which receives about £9000 a year from the government. Pop. of the state, estimated in June, 1902, 1,395,600. One-third of the inhabitants reside in Sydney and its suburbs. The aborigines number only about 4000.

The country was visited and named by Cook in 1770. It was settled in 1788 as a convict colony, ceasing to be such in 1839. It included Victoria until 1851 and Queensland until 1859. Gold was first discovered here in 1851. In 1901 New South Wales became one of the states of the Commonwealth of Australia.

New Spain, a former name of MEXICO.

New Springfield, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 12 miles S. of Youngstown. Pop. about 450. It has manufactures of crates, pumps, etc.

New Springville, a former post-village of Richmond co., Staten Island, N.Y., about 12 miles SW. of New York city, of which it forms a part in the borough of Richmond.

New Stanton, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylania R., 28 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

New Stark, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio. The banking point is Rawson. Pop. 100.

Newstead, a post-station of Christian co., Ky.

Newstead, a township (town) of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3884. In it is a part of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation.

Newstead Abbey, England, co. and 8½ miles NW. of Nottingham, in the vicinity of Sherwood Forest, originally a priory of Black Canons, founded about 1170, is memorable as the family residence of Lord Byron.

New Stirling, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C.

New Straitsville, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ohio, 62 miles SE. of Columbus, on the Hocking Valley R. Iron and coal are mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2302.

New Suffolk, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., near the E. end of Long Island, on Great Peconic Bay, 2 miles S. of Cutchogue. It is a summer-resort. Pop. 225.

New Sweden, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 8 miles WNW. of Caribou, on the Bangor and Aroostook R. Pop. in 1900, 867.

New Sweden, a post-township of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 693.

New Tazewell, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn., 32 miles N. of Corryton. Pop. 225.

New Texas, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., about 13 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

New Texas, a village of Lancaster co., Pa., 24 miles S. of Lancaster. See LYLES.

Newton, a mountain (13,774 feet) and glacier in the St. Elias Range of southern Alaska.

Newton, a county in the NW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 838 sq. m. It is drained by the Buffalo Fork of the White River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 9950; in 1900, 12,538.

Newton, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 259 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the South River and intersected by the Ulcofauhatchee and Yellow rivers, which unite at the S. extremity of the county and form the Ocmulgee River. Capital, Covington. Pop. in 1890, 14,310; in 1900, 16,734.

Newton, a county in the NW. part of Indiana, borders on Illinois. Area, 380 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Kankakee River and is traversed by the Iroquois River. The surface is nearly level and is diversified with prairies and groves and by Beaver Lake. Capital, Kentland. Pop. in 1890, 8803; in 1900, 10,448.

Newton, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is drained by the Young Warrior River and a branch of the Chickasawha River. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890, 16,625; in 1900, 19,708.

Newton, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, has an area of 629 sq. m. It is drained by Waterfall Creek and an affluent of the Elk River. The county has beds of Carboniferous limestone, zinc, and lead. Capital, Neosho. Pop. in 1890, 22,108; in 1900, 27,001.

Newton, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 903 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 4650; in 1900, 7282.

Newton, a post-town of Dale co., Ala., on the Choctawhatchee River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, about 50 miles SSW. of Eufaula. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Newton, a post-town, capital of Baker co., Ga., on the Flint River, 21 miles SSW. of Albany. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Newton, a banking city, capital of Jasper co., Ill., on the Embarras River and on the Illinois Central R., 42 miles S. of Mattoon. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1630.

Newton, a banking city, capital of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 35 miles E. by N. of Des Moines. It has various manufactures, machine-shop, etc. It is the seat of Newton Normal College. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 3682.

Newton, a city, capital of Harvey co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific

Rs., 27 miles N. of Wichita. It has creameries, flour-mills, a manufactory of grain-drills, etc., and is the seat of Bethel College. Pop. in 1900, 6208.

Newton, a banking city of Middlesex co., Mass., adjoining Boston on the WSW., on the Boston and Albany R. It contains several villages, namely, Newton, Newton Center, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, Newtonville, Auburndale, West Newton, Newton Highlands, etc. It has the Lasell Seminary, the Newton Theological Institution, and manufactures of cotton, worsteds, machinery, hosiery, motor vehicles, pianos, dry-plates, starch, paper, silk, cordage, chemicals, etc. A city government was organized here Jan. 1, 1874. Pop. in 1880, 16,995; in 1890, 24,379; in 1900, 33,587.

Newton, a residential village of Middlesex co., Mass., a part of the city of Newton, on the Charles River and on the Boston and Albany R., 8 miles W. of the centre of Boston. It contains many handsome residences and has important manufactures. Pop. about 6500. See NEWTON (city).

Newton, a banking post-town of Newton co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R., 65 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 537. It has cotton- and other industries.

Newton, a post-station of Cherry co., Neb.

Newton, a post-village in Newton township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., about 38 miles SE. of Concord. The town is intersected by the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 924.

Newton, a banking post-town, capital of Sussex co., N.J., is on the Lackawanna R., 25 miles NNW. of Morristown. It is the central market of a populous agricultural region and has important manufactures of shoes, silk, hayforks, cigars, etc. Here is the Newton Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1900, 4376.

Newton, a banking post-town, capital of Catawba co., N.C., on the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern Rs., 44 miles NNW. of Charlotte. It is the seat of Catawba College and has cotton-, hosiery-, roller- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1583.

Newton, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1614.

Newton, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Tex., about 140 miles NE. of Houston. Pop. 75.

Newton, a post-town of Cache co., Utah, 10 miles NW. of Logan. Pop. in 1900, 429. The banking point is Logan.

Newton, a post-village of Roane co., W.Va., 40 miles NE. of Charleston. Pop. 125.

Newton, a village of La Crosse co., Wis., about 16 miles NNE. of La Crosse.

Newton, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1770.

Newton, a township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 647.

Newton, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Bad Axe River, 22 miles SSE. of La Crosse. Pop. 100.

Newton, or **Newtown Robinson,** a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 9 miles W. of Bradford. Pop. 150.

Newton, or **Grey Lynn,** a southern suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, 1½ miles distant. Pop. (borough) about 2600.

Newton Abbot, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Teign estuary, 5 miles SW. of Teignmouth. It has large railway-shops and manufactures of pottery and is a busy trading-place. Here, at Forde House, William III. was proclaimed king immediately after his landing in England. Near by are remains of a Roman encampment. Pop. in 1901, 12,517.

Newton Brook, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 5 miles SE. of Thornhill. Pop. 300.

Newtonburg, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Curwensville. Pop. 200.

Newtonburg, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., 8 miles S. of Manitowoc.

Newton Center, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Newton and on the Boston and Albany R., 8 miles WSW. of the centre of Boston. Here is the Newton Theological Institution (Baptist), with an important library. Pop. about 4600.

Newton Corner, Middlesex co., Mass. See NEWTON.

Newton Factory, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., on the Ulcofauhatchee, 12 miles S. of Covington.

Newtonfalls, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Carthage. Pop. about 500.

Newton Falls, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Rs., 20 miles N. by E. of Alliance. It has manufactures of wooden-ware, drain-tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 732. Coal is mined here.

Newton Grove, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Newton Hamilton, a post-borough of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, at the N. end of the Great Aughwick Valley, and on the Pennsylvania R., 14½ miles SE. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Newton-Heath, a former town of England, in Lancashire, now forming part of Manchester.

Newton Highlands, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., forming part of the city of Newton, on the Boston and Albany R., 11 miles WSW. of the centre of Boston. It has manufactories of wines and wine-bitters. Pop. about 4000.

Newton Hook, a village of Columbia co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Newtonia, a post-town of Newton co., Mo., 11 miles NE. of Neosho. Lead-ore is found here. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Newton-in-Makerfield, or **Newton-le-Willows,** a town of England, in Lancashire, 15 miles WSW. of Manchester. Calico-printing, the manufacture of paper, cars, and glass, iron-founding, sugar-refining, and coal-mining are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 16,699.

Newton Junction, a post-village in Newton township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 41 miles N. of Boston. Pop. about 200.

Newton Lower Falls, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Newton, on the Charles River and on a branch of the Boston and Albany R., 11 miles W. of the centre of Boston. It has paper- and shoddy-mills, a manufactory of hosiery, etc. Pop. about 2250.

Newtonmore, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 4 miles SW. of Kingussie.

Newton-Stewart, a town of Scotland, co. and 8 miles N. of Wigtown, on the Cree. Pop. about 2500.

Newton Stewart, a post-village of Orange co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, 15 miles SW. of Paoli. Pop. 70.

Newtonsville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 28 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Newton-upon-Ayr, Scotland. See AYR.

Newton Upper Falls, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Newton, on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles WSW. of the centre of Boston. It has manufactories of chemicals, fire-works, silk, and cotton-machinery. Pop. about 2600.

Newtonville, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala., on the Sipsey River, 31 miles N. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

Newtonville, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 38 miles E. of Evansville. Pop. about 200.

Newtonville, a post-station of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Newtonville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Newton city, on the Boston and Albany R., 8 miles W. of the centre of Boston. It has antimony-works, etc. Pop. about 4800.

Newtonville, a post-station of Attala co., Miss., 18 miles E. of Kosciusko.

Newtonville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Newtonville, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Newcastle, 5 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Newtopia, a post-station of Dale co., Ala.

New Toronto, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto, 7 miles distant. Pop. 300.

Newtown, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., about 45 miles E. by N. of Sacramento.

Newtown, a banking post-borough in Newtown township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., on a high hill and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles N. of Bridgeport. The town is bounded NE. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3276; of the borough, 254.

Newtown, a banking post-village of Fountain co., Ind., about 22 miles SW. of Lafayette. Pop. about 300.

Newtown, a post-village of Scott co., Ky., 20 miles (direct) N. by E. of Lexington.

Newtown, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 43 miles N. by E. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Newtown, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 5 miles from its terminus at Hunter's Point. It now forms part of New York city in the borough of Queens.

Newtown, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 10 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 550.

Newtown, a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., in a fertile valley, on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R., 27 miles NE. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of bobbins, spools, fertilizers, wagons, etc., and is the seat of the George School (Friends). Pop. in 1900, 1463.

Newtown, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 715.

Newtown, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Newtown, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va., about 36 miles NE. of Richmond.

Newtown, a southwestern suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. It has paint- and iron-works. Pop. of the municipality, 20,500.

Newtown, a suburb immediately adjoining Hobart, Tasmania. Pop. about 3000.

Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn (lan-loo-chī'ärn), a town of Wales, co. and 8 miles SW. of Montgomery, on the Severn. It is the centre of the flannel manufacture of Wales. It is the birthplace of Robert Owen. Pop. in 1901, 6500.

Newtownards, nu'ton-ardz', a seaport of Ireland, co. of Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 miles E. of Belfast. It has some interesting ruins, among them those of the old parish church. The town is prominent in the linen-industry. Pop. in 1901, 9110.

Newtown-Barry, a town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, about 14 miles N. of Enniscorthy. Pop. about 1000.

Newtown Creek, Long Island, flows into the East River opposite Manhattan Island, New York, between Brooklyn and Long Island city.

Newtown-Hamilton, a small town of Ireland, co. of Armagh.

Newtown Landing, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 25 miles below Vicksburg.

Newtown-Limavady, Ireland. See Limavady.

Newtown Mills, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., on Tionesta Creek, about 22 miles ESE. of Titusville. Pop. 65.

Newtown Square, a post-village in Newtown township, Delaware co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Media, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 300.

Newtown-Stewart, a small town of Ireland, co. and 20 miles S. of Londonderry, on the Mourne.

New Trenton, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 29 miles NW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 125.

New Trier, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., about 28 miles S. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 126.

New Tripoli, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 31 miles N. of Reading. It has grist-mills, a carriage-shop, etc. Pop. about 450.

New Troy, a post-village of Lafayette co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, at the head of navigation, 22 miles S. of Liveoak.

New Troy, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Galien River, about 18 miles WNW. of Niles. Pop. about 250.

New Tusket, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on the Tusket River, 9 miles from Weymouth.

Newtyle, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 10 miles NW. of Dundee.

New Ulm, a city, capital of Brown co., Minn., on the right bank of the Minnesota River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 88 miles SW. of Minneapolis. It has a fine court-house and is the seat of St. Michael's Academy and of the Doctor Martin Luther College (Lutheran). It has breweries and manufactures of iron, organs, woollens, flour, sash, doors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5403.

New Ulm, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 65 miles W. by N. of Houston, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 500.

New Utrecht, a former post-village of Kings co., N.Y., at the W. end of Long Island, about 7 miles S. of the centre of New York city, of which (as a section of Brooklyn) it forms a part.

New Vernon, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 4 miles SSW. of Morristown. Pop. 75.

New Vernon, a post-village in New Vernon township, Mercer co., Pa., about 22 miles W. of Oil City. Pop. about 150; of the township in 1900, 643.

New Vienna, a post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, 25 miles W. by N. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 245.

New Vienna, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 41 miles W. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 805.

New Village, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 8 miles NE. of Easton, Pa.

New Village, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 2 miles NE. of Lake Ronkonkoma.

Newville, a post-hamlet of Glenn co., Cal.

Newville, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, about 25 miles NE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 200.

Newville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 27 miles ESE. of Utica. Pop. 100.

Newville, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, about 12 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. 150.

Newville, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 11 miles WSW. of Carlisle. It is in the fertile valley which is bounded on the NW. by the Blue Mountains. It has knitting- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1655.

Newville, a post-village of Prince George co., Va. Pop. 100.

New Vineyard, a post-village in New Vineyard township (town), Franklin co., Me., 10 miles N. of Farmington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 584.

New Virginia, a banking post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 32 miles S. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 350.

New Washington, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., about 18 miles SSW. of Madison. Pop. about 275.

New Washington, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rs., 24 miles NW. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 824.

New Washington, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 30 miles NW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 213.

New Waterford, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles E. by S. of Salem. It has grist-, planing- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 700.

New Waverly, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 8 miles E. of Logansport. Pop. about 300.

New Waverly, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 55 miles N. of Houston. Pop. 175.

Newway, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, about 12 miles NW. of Newark.

New Wells, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 20 miles N. by W. of Cape Girardeau.

New Westminster, a port of entry and former capital of British Columbia, is situated on the Fraser River, 15 miles from its mouth and 80 miles NNE. of Victoria, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads. It has various public buildings (including a provincial penitentiary, royal hospital, Methodist and Roman Catholic colleges, insane asylum, government house, etc.) and iron-works, foundries, machine-shops, and carriage-works. Its chief industries are salmon-canning and the sawing and shipping of lumber. Steamers ply between New Westminster, Victoria, Vancouver, and points on the Fraser River. Pop. in 1881, 1500; in 1891, 6641; in 1901, 6499. The city was visited by a destructive fire in 1898.

New Weston, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

New Whatcom, a former city and capital of Whatcom co., Wash., is situated on the eastern shore of Bellingham Bay, 73 miles N. of Seattle, on the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Rs. It has various public buildings, large saw- and shingle-mills, machine-shops, sash- and door-factories, etc. It has extensive fishing and canning interests and ships hops, coal, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 6834. Since the official census New Whatcom has been united with Fairhaven, etc., to form Bellingham.

New Wilmington, a banking post-borough of Lawrence co., Pa., 9 miles N. of Newcastle, on the Sharpsville R. It is the seat of Westminster College (United Presbyterian), which was organized in 1852, and is in a coal-mining and farming region. Pop. in 1900, 791.

New Winchester, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., 27 miles W. of Indianapolis.

New Winchester, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Whetstone River, 8 miles SSE. of Bucyrus. Pop. 100.

New Windsor, a town of England. See Windsor.

New Windsor (win'zor), a banking post-village of Weld co., Colo., about 12 miles WNW. of Greeley. Pop. about 300.

New Windsor, a banking post-town of Mercer co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 20 miles N. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 473.

New Windsor, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 38 miles NW. of Baltimore. It contains the New Windsor College, and has manufactures of fertilizers, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 430.

New Windsor, Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the Erie R., 3 miles SSW. of the centre of Newburgh.

New Windsor, a township (town) of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2392.

New Woodstock, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 24 miles SE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 300.

New Year's Island, two small islands off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 39° 40′ S.; lon. 143° 49′ E.

New Year's Island, northern Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 miles NE. of Port Essington.

New Year's Islands, South Atlantic Ocean, are off the coast of Tierra del Fuego. On New Year Island proper, in lat. 54° 49′ S., a meteorological station has been established (1904) by the Argentine government. Lowest temperature recorded, 16½°.

New York (Sp. *Nueva York,* nwā'vā yorK; Ger. *Neuyork,* noi-orK'; L. *No'vum Ebor'acum*), a North Atlantic state of the American Union, bordering on the SE. upon the Atlantic Ocean and bounded on the W., NW., and N. by Lake Erie, the Niagara River, Lake Ontario, and Canada, from which last it is partly separated by the St. Lawrence River; E. by Vermont (from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain), Massachusetts, and Connecticut; and S. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The 45th parallel of N. latitude forms part of the extreme northern boundary. The southernmost point is in lat. 40° 30′ N. The state limits include Long and Staten islands and the jurisdiction of the state covers Long Island Sound and the lower waters of the Hudson to low-water mark on the New Jersey side.

Besides Long and Staten islands may be enumerated Manhattan, Governor's, Bedloe's, Hart's, Randall's, Blackwell's, Ward's, Gardiner's, Plum, Shelter, Fisher's, Faulkner's, the Thimbles, Barren, Fire, and other islands in tidal waters; Grand, Goat, Beaver, Buckhorn, Cayuga, Squaw, Stanberry, Tonawanda, Rattlesnake, and other islands in the Niagara River; many of the Thousand Islands and others in the St. Lawrence and in Lake Ontario; and Crab, Schuyler, and Valcour islands in Lake Champlain. Area of the land-surface, 47,620 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 1550 miles.

The *face of the country* is exceedingly varied, being largely mountainous in its major eastern and northern sections and of a plateau character in the centre and west. The wilderness of the Adirondack Mountains occupies a considerable part of the state north of the Mohawk Valley and is still largely what its name signifies—a true wilderness. Hundreds of lakes, tarns, and ponds, with almost interminable connecting water-ways, are scattered through an extensive area of semi-primeval forest, justly famous for its grand and untamed nature. Here are located the culminating summits of the state,—Tahawus (or Mount Marcy), 5345 feet; McIntyre, 5112 ft.; Skylight, 4920 ft., etc. The mountains of this group are of very ancient construction and are usually referred to the Laurentian period. Of nearly the same age is the range known as the Highlands of the Hudson, which are approximately the most ancient of the Appalachian system of elevations, and represent the Blue Ridge of the states lying further south. Their highest point is Breakneck Mountain (Beacon Hill), 1635 ft. The Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountains of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are continued into New York as the Shawangunks (Sam's Point, upward of 2000 ft.). The wildly picturesque Catskills constitute another important mountain-mass of the state, rising in their highest points to over 4000 ft. (Slide Mountain, 4205 ft.; Hunter Mountain, 4025 ft.) They form part of the great Alleghany Plateau, and fall abruptly on their eastern face to the valley of the Hudson, as their westerly continuation, the Helderberg Mountains, falls to the depression of the Mohawk. Their rock constituents are chiefly sandstones and conglomerates of Devonian and sub-Carboniferous age, and may be said to represent the main mass of the Alleghany system. Forming the greater part of the boundary with Connecticut and Massachusetts is the Taconic Range, a member of the Green Mountain system. The plateau region of west-central New York, whose waters flow into the Great Lakes, is a very beautiful and fertile region, characterized by the presence of a remarkable series of long, deep, and narrow lakes, but southward of the water-shed the plateau has been cut by denudation into an irregular succession of ridges and valleys. See Adirondack Mountains, Catskill Mountains, Highlands, etc.

Hydrography.—New York is abundantly supplied with bounding water-ways and internal rivers, a circumstance to which was largely due its initial commercial development. The upper and lower New York bays,—on the former of which is situated the city of New York,—together constitute one of the most spacious harbors in the United States, their capacity being largely augmented by the deep and admirable harbor facilities afforded by the East and North (or Hudson) rivers. Sag Harbor, Greenport, Port Jefferson, Patchogue, and the Hudson River cities are ports on tidal waters. Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls on Lake Erie and the Niagara River, Charlotte, Fairhaven, and Oswego on Lake Ontario, Rochester on the Genesee, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence, and Plattsburg and Whitehall on Lake Champlain, are the important lake and river ports of the interior. The principal rivers of the state are the Hudson and St. Lawrence, both important commercial arteries; the Mohawk, an affluent of the Hudson, affording extensive water-power at Cohoes and Little Falls; the Oswego, which discharges into Lake Ontario the waters of the navigable lakes Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Skaneateles, Cross, Onondaga, Otisco, Cazenovia, and Oneida; the Genesee, Alleghany, and Susquehanna, with its main tributaries, the Charlotte, Chemung, Chenango, and Unadilla; the Delaware and its branches; the Black, Oswegatchie, Grass, Raquette, Chazy, Saranac, and Ausable, which are important streams of the N. and NE.; and the Wallkill River, a tributary of the Hudson. Besides the lakes already mentioned, there are innumerable other lakes, large and small, scattered over almost every part of the state. Of these we may name as especially noteworthy lakes Chautauqua (in the extreme W.), Cattaraugus, Hemlock, Honeoye, the Green Lakes, lakes Otsego (one of the sources of the Susquehanna River), Schuyler, Schroon, George (SE. of the Adirondack region and famous for its magnificent scenery), Placid, Upper and Lower Saranac, Upper and Lower Ausable, Pleasant, Piseco, etc., many of them favorite resorts for the angler and the summer tourist. The rivers and creeks of the state have long furnished much and unusually constant water-power, and the Niagara waters are to-day the greatest natural generator of power which has been put to the service of man.

Canals.—This state owns and has in operation canals and navigable feeders with an aggregate length of many hundreds of miles. Of these the Erie, from Buffalo to Albany, and the Champlain, from West Troy to Whitehall, are by far the most important. These canals are extremely serviceable in moving grain, coal, lumber, and other heavy and bulky freight; but the competition of railroads has greatly diminished their importance. A project is now on foot to reconstruct the Erie Canal so as to enable barges of 1000 tons to navigate it. The tonnage on the state canals in 1900 was 3,350,000 tons.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—Constructionally the state may be said to belong entirely to the Archæan and Palæozoic periods, the rock-masses beautifully illustrating almost the entire series from the Laurentian to the sub-Carboniferous. No unquestionable marine deposits, except in Long Island (Cretaceous), occur of later date than the latter. There are no coal-bearing strata in the state. A belt of Triassic (fluvio-marine?) deposits, cut by trap intrusions, occurs in the SE., a continuation of the more extensive series of like character developed in New Jersey. A large part of the state is covered with glacial drift, and much of its present physiographic aspect—its interior lakes, water-falls (Niagara), etc.—dates from the Glacial Period and is due to modelling by glacial ice. Much of Long Island is morainic character. Westchester and St. Lawrence cos. yield marble extensively, and it is also obtained near Glens Falls (black) and Hudson, and at many other points. The excellent iron-ores of the Clinton shales are largely mined, and there are extensive beds of magnetic iron in the Champlain and Adirondack regions. The salt-works of Onondaga, Wyoming, and Genesee cos. give the state first position among the states of the Union as a producer of this mineral. The product in 1904 was 8,600,656 barrels. The blue flagstones of the Hamilton group are largely quarried at Kingston and in its vicinity. Sandstone, limestone, and slate for builders' use are obtained at many points. Lime, cement (of which the state produces about one-half the product of the United States), and gypsum are extensively produced, the cement of Akron, Manlius, and Rosendale being of especial note. Natural gas and petroleum are found at various points of the western counties bordering on Pennsylvania. The yield of petroleum in 1903 was 1,162,978 barrels. The output of iron-ores (magnetite, red hematite, brown hematite, and the carbonate) in 1903 was 540,460 long tons. In 1900 the production of pig-iron was 292,827 long tons. All the aluminium produced in the United States in 1903 was turned out at the plants established at Niagara Falls and Massena Springs.

Climate.—The climate of New York presents the usual extremes of summer heat and winter cold which belong to the northern tier of states generally. Throughout the greater part of the state the winter's cold is more intense and the snow-fall is greater than in most New England districts of corresponding latitude; but there are fewer sudden and extreme changes. The mean annual temperature of the state is 46.5° F. An extreme summer temperature of 103°–105° is occasionally registered in the southern tier of counties and in the west (New York city, Buffalo), while a winter extreme of —25° to —40° is not rare in the north. Even in the lower valley of the Hudson a temperature of

—18° has been recorded. The only endemic disease is an ordinarily mild type of malarial fever, which prevails in many parts of the state, especially in autumn; as a whole the state is a remarkably healthful one. The rainfall is usually ample and rarely excessive (at New York city, 42 inches per annum; in the Adirondacks, nearly 60 inches).

Agriculture.—More than half the area of New York is improved or cultivated land and, excepting the mountain-ridges and the Laurentian wilderness of the N., there is but little unproductive land in the state. The productive soils are of every variety of constitution, but they mostly contain abundance of lime. The Mohawk Valley is renowned for its broom-corn and factory-made cheese; Orange co. for its butter (a staple product of the whole state); Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, Greene, Westchester, and Rockland cos. for milk; Long Island for market-gardens and for its eggs; the northern counties for potatoes and hay; Onondaga, Chemung, and Steuben for tobacco; Madison, Ontario, Oneida, Otsego, and Schoharie for hops. Monroe and Orleans cos. raise enormous quantities of white beans. The central lake valleys are especially adapted to grape-culture. The principal crops in 1900 were: corn, 17,236,032 bushels; wheat, 6,496,166 bushels; oats, 44,538,974 bushels; barley, 3,751,924 bushels; rye, 3,189,165 bushels; buckwheat, 3,280,158 bushels; potatoes, 27,481,356 bushels; and hay, 3,351,991 tons. In 1900 there were 1,501,608 dairy-cows in the state and 1,094,781 other cattle. The wool-clip in the same year (washed and unwashed) was 4,914,528 pounds.

Manufactures.—New York ranks first among the states in the value of its manufactures, which are very varied and distributed throughout most parts of the state. The total value of the industrial products (including those re-used in the process of manufacture) in 1900 was $2,175,766,900. The values furnished by the leading industries in 1900 were: clothing, $233,370,447; foundry- and machine-shop products (exclusive of general iron-work, iron and steel, and cars), $96,636,517; textiles, $94,263,047; sugar and molasses (refining), $90,680,478; printing and publishing, $95,232,051; slaughtering, $57,431,293; liquors, $58,282,253; tobacco and cigars, $49,028,479; chemicals, $40,663,363; hosiery and knitted goods, $35,886,048; flour and grist-mill products, $42,796,340; boots and shoes, $25,585,631; leather, $23,205,991; electrical apparatus and supplies, $22,695,024; cheese, butter, and condensed milk (factory product), $26,557,888; lumber-mill products, $29,756,257; paper and wood-pulp, $26,715,628; furniture, $23,643,245.

Commerce.—The ports of the state, together with the railroads which cross the state boundary-lines into Canada, do a very large share of the import and export trade of the United States, the port of New York being by far the most important seat of commerce in this country, or, indeed, within the western hemisphere. A very large share of all goods exported from the country are shipped from, and by far the larger part of the foreign imports enter, this port; while its coasting trade is proportionally prominent. The state also does a large part of the lake-trade with the West and Northwest.

Fisheries.—Besides the whitefish-, shad-, and other lake and river fisheries, which are very important, the sea fisheries are quite extensive. Sag Harbor district employs numerous vessels in the cod- and mackerel-fisheries, and Buffalo handles lake fish to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Still more extensive is the business of taking and rendering fish for oil and fish guano. Of this industry Long Island is a notable seat. Oyster-planting is an important occupation on the waters near New York.

Railroads.—The first railroad was opened in 1831, and extended from Albany to Schenectady, 17 miles. In 1846 the state had 727 miles of railway; in 1850, 1361 miles; in 1855, 2583 miles; in 1860, 2682 miles; in 1865, 3002 miles; in 1870, 3928 miles; in 1880, 6019 miles; in 1890, 7746 miles; and in 1900, 8230 miles.

The *counties* are 61 in number,—viz., Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, and Yates.

The *principal cities and towns*, with their population in 1900, are New York (of which Brooklyn has formed a part since 1898), 3,437,202; Buffalo, 352,387; Rochester, 162,608; Syracuse, 108,374; Albany, the capital, 94,151; Troy, 60,651; Utica, 56,383; Yonkers, 47,931; Binghamton, 39,647; Elmira, 35,672; Schenectady, 31,682; Auburn, 30,345; Newburgh, 24,943; Kingston, 24,535; Poughkeepsie, 24,029; Cohoes, 23,910, etc.

Government.—The governor and the principal state officers are chosen for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and an assembly, whose members are respectively chosen for 2 years and 1 year. The state sends 37 representatives to the lower house of the national Congress.

Public Institutions.—New York is abundantly supplied with public institutions,—reformatories, asylums, penitentiaries, institutions for deaf-mutes, etc.,—and it is hardly necessary in this place to more than mention the names of a few of the more prominent ones, such as the state prisons at Ossining (Sing Sing), Dannemora, and Auburn; the insane asylums at Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Middletown, Binghamton, Ogdensburg, etc.; the reformatories at Randall's Island, Elmira, Napanoch, and Bedford, blind asylum at Batavia, etc.

Public education was first in some measure provided for in 1795. The higher education of the state is supervised by the regents of the "University of the State of New York," a corporation which does not dispense instruction, but creates, supervises, and visits colleges, academies, and academical union schools, and has power to confer the higher degrees, as well as to conduct written examinations, and to assemble the university convocation, which embraces the officers of academies and colleges. The leading institutions of learning in the state are Columbia University, New York University, and other colleges of New York city (see NEW YORK city), Cornell University at Ithaca, the universities of Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo, Colgate University at Hamilton, Hobart College at Geneva, Hamilton College at Clinton, and Union College at Schenectady. Vassar College at Poughkeepsie and Barnard College in the city of New York (affiliated with Columbia University) give the higher instruction to women. There are state normal schools or colleges at several of the larger cities and some of the minor interior towns.

The *population* in 1698 was 18,067; in 1703, 20,665; in 1723, 40,564; in 1731, 50,824; in 1737, 60,437; in 1749, 73,348; in 1756, 96,790; in 1771, 163,337; in 1790, 340,120; in 1800, 589,051; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,111; in 1830, 1,918,608; in 1840, 2,428,921; in 1850, 3,097,394; in 1860, 3,880,735; in 1870, 4,382,759; in 1880, 5,082,871; in 1890, 5,997,843; and in 1900, 7,268,012, including 5318 Indians stationed on reservations. Besides the original Dutch, Walloon, and English settlers, many Germans of the Palatinate early entered the province, very largely colonizing the Mohawk Valley. After the termination of the war of the Revolution, and the cession of the Indian lands, many thousands of farmers from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Pennsylvania came and occupied the fertile lands of central and western New York. For many years there have been large accessions of immigrants from Ireland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and other European countries, and from Canada, especially in the larger towns. The foreign-born population in 1900 numbered 1,900,425. About one-half of the total population of the state is concentrated within the limits of New York city.

History.—This region was once divided between Indian tribes of the Iroquois and Algonquin stocks, the Five Nations of the Iroquois (who were afterwards joined by a sixth nation) being the most powerful tribes. In 1609 Henry Hudson, an English commander in the service of the Dutch East India Company, explored New York Bay and the Hudson River and named the country New Netherland. In the same year Lake Champlain was discovered by the French explorer whose name it bears. About 1613 the Dutch began establishing trading posts on Manhattan Island, where the town of New Amsterdam (New York) soon grew up. Through the agency of the Dutch West India Company, founded in 1621, the immigration became fairly brisk, the settlements extending from Long Island to the head of navigation on the Hudson. In 1664 the English, during a time of peace, took forcible possession of the then flourishing colony and gave it the name of New York, in honor of the duke of York (the future James II.), who had received a patent for the country from his brother, Charles II. The Dutch authority was afterwards for a short time restored (1673–74). The northern colonists suffered much during the French and Indian wars of the colonial period, but were powerfully defended by the Iroquois, who, however, assisted the British in the Revolutionary struggle. New York witnessed many of the most stirring events of the war for independence and was the last portion of the great battle-ground to be relinquished by the British. The national independence and the return of peace were followed by vexatious questions of jurisdiction between this state, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; but the erection of

the Green Mountain region into a new state (Vermont), and the relinquishment by Massachusetts of all claims in western New York except the right of soil, put an amicable end to both difficulties. Slavery was abolished in 1817. In 1825 the Erie Canal was opened. The present constitution is a revision, made in 1894, of the constitution of 1846.

New York, a county in the SE. part of New York, within the limits of the city of New York, is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and on the E. by the East River. It comprises Manhattan Island, which is about 13 miles long, several lesser islands, namely, Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis, and a portion of the main-land. Area, 63 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 1,515,301; in 1900, 2,050,600.

New York, the commercial metropolis of the state of New York and of the United States, and the most populous and important city of the western hemisphere (ranking second among the cities of the world). It was until 1898 situated chiefly upon Manhattan Island, which extends from the junction of the East River (a tidal channel connecting upper New York Bay with Long Island Sound) and the Hudson up the latter 13½ miles and along the former about 8 miles, being separated from the main-land by the Harlem River, a navigable tidal waterway about 6 miles long, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. This island has an average breadth of 1⅔ miles. In addition to Manhattan Island the New York of 1874–98 included a tract of nearly 20 sq. m. on the main-land, previously a part of Westchester co. By the consolidation act of 1896, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1898, the limits of the city were extended so as to include the former city of Brooklyn, a part of Queens co. in Long Island (with Flushing, Jamaica, Long Island City, Newtown, and part of Hempstead), Staten Island, and an additional tract of land on the main-land, besides some small islands. "Greater New York" as now constituted is officially divided into the boroughs of Manhattan (main New York), Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond (Staten Island), and the Bronx (the portion on the main-land). In its full extent the city covers an area of 320 sq. m., in which is included a part of New York Bay, and has a length of 35 miles. Pop. in 1900, 3,437,202. (The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx represent what in ordinary parlance is understood by New York city, and they alone will be considered in the descriptive portion of this article. The other parts of New York will be found treated under their respective heads.) The lat. of the city-hall is 40° 42′ 43″ N., its lon. 74° 0′ 3″ W., and it is about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, 144 miles by the Hudson River S. of Albany, 213 miles by rail SW. of Boston, and 90 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Lat. of Columbia University observatory, 40° 45′ 23″ N., lon. 73° 58′ 25″ W.

Within the present limits of the city (which includes Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's islands in the East River and Hart's Island, etc., in the Sound) are a number of former villages and hamlets, the names of which are still in colloquial use to designate the localities: indeed, the post-offices of some of them are continued as branches of the main post-office of the city under their former distinctive names. Among these are Harlem, Washington Heights (with Fort Washington), Inwood, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, Fordham, Kings Bridge, Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, and Mount St. Vincent.

The location of New York is strikingly beautiful. The majestic Hudson (or North) River, nearly a mile in width, here enters Upper New York Bay, a noble land-locked harbor, about 20 miles in circumference, which communicates with Lower New York Bay by the Narrows, a channel between Long Island and the hilly and verdant Staten Island, little more than a mile across. Opposite the upper part of the city the Palisades tower like a huge wall from the Hudson's shore to a height of 300–400 feet. The northern end of Manhattan Island rises picturesquely to a height of about 250 ft., and here are large stretches of land still rural in their aspect. Portions of the Harlem River offer charming bits of scenery. The borough of the Bronx is half city, half country. The main portion of New York is laid out with severe rectangular regularity, the streets and intersecting broader avenues taking ESE.–WNW. and NNE.–SSW. courses. In the southernmost parts (or below Tenth Street) the streets are mostly narrow and often irregular in their lines and intersections. In a part of this section, known as the New York "East Side," is concentrated a large portion of the resident foreign population, living mainly in densely packed tenement-houses. The chief thoroughfare of New York is Broadway, its most important business street and the most imposing commercial avenue of the world. It extends northward from the park called the Battery, near the southern end of Manhattan Island, and is built up for a distance of about 7 miles. Above Tenth Street it changes its direction somewhat, approaching nearer to the Hudson, and thus intersects some of the principal "avenues," breaking into the rectangular plan of the city. The northern portion of the city contains several stately avenues and boulevards, and on the west side, extending N. from Seventy-second Street for a distance of 3 miles, is the superb Riverside Drive (or Park), which affords most striking views of the North (or Hudson) River. The drive-way and promenade, which at present terminate in a noble viaduct, are now (1905) being extended northward by the construction of a great causeway. A prominent physiographic feature of this section of Manhattan Island is the abrupt elevation known as Morningside Heights, partly occupied by the Morningside Park, which rises to about 150 feet above the level of the river. On it are located the new buildings of Columbia University, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now (1905) in course of erection. Beyond Morningside Park a rocky ridge extends northward, known as Washington Heights.

The rapid northward development of the city has led to an extensive centring of population beyond the Harlem River and to the location of streets (as in Morrisania, West Farms, etc.) in direct continuation of, and harmony with, those of the island. The river is crossed by a number of bridges, of which the famous High Bridge, constructed to carry the old Croton Aqueduct (1842), consisting of 14 arches, and measuring 1460 feet in length, and the Washington Bridge, a steel structure erected in 1886–90 at a cost of $2,700,000, having two central spans of 510 feet each, and measuring 2400 feet in length, deserve special mention. The new Croton Aqueduct, which, with the old aqueduct, supplies the city's water and in itself has a capacity of 300,000,000 gallons daily, is carried under the Harlem River at a depth of 300 feet. The completion of the Harlem Ship Canal (1895) permits the passage of vessels of 10 feet draught between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River.

Near the head of Upper New York Bay are 3 islets belonging to the United States,—Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis islands. Governor's Island is a military station and has various fortifications. Ellis Island is the station where the bulk of the immigrants to the United States are received and examined. The East River islands are occupied by hospitals, asylums, and correctional institutions belonging to the city. On Blackwell's Island is one of the city penitentiaries. Uniting Manhattan Island with the borough of Brooklyn are two magnificent East River suspension bridges, with an elevation at the middle of the main span of 135 feet above high-water. The older, commonly known as the Brooklyn Bridge, was erected between the years 1870 and 1883. Its length, including the approaches, is 5990 ft.; the distance between the stone piers (278 ft. high) is 1595 ft. The new East River bridge, commonly called the Williamsburg Bridge, which was completed in 1904, greatly surpasses the older bridge in its dimensions, having a total length of 7200 ft. Its main span is 1600 ft. and its width is 118 ft. Its piers are made of steel frames. In addition to carriage- and foot-ways it carries six railway tracks. Between these two structures another gigantic bridge is (1905) in course of construction and a fourth one, the longest of all, is being built to connect the borough of Queens with Manhattan Island.

The vast commercial and financial interests of New York have their seat in the southern part of the island, most of the larger business-houses (wholesale and retail) and nearly all of the banking and fiduciary institutions being located S. of Twenty-fifth Street, the distance between which and the extremity of the island is about 3 miles. The main retail section is, however, rapidly extending northward, fine residential quarters giving way to business. Immediately N. of the principal seat of the retail trade is the quarter of the city containing the palatial hotels and the theatres. Beyond this follows the modern residential section, with its mammoth apartment-houses, its sumptuous private mansions, and its magnificent club-houses. A vast space in the middle of the island is occupied by Central Park. On both sides of the lower section of the city the river-fronts, for a distance of about 8 miles, present a succession of piers, with water deep enough for the largest ocean steamers, the greater number of which find their wharfage on the North River front. Much of the shipping of New York has its moorings at Brooklyn, where there are immense docks, and at Hoboken and Jersey City, on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. An active ferry-boat service places Manhattan Island in communication with the boroughs on Long Island, with Staten Island (borough of Richmond), and with Jersey City and Hoboken. A double tunnel under the Hudson River to connect Jersey City with New York is nearing completion.

Among the more noteworthy streets of New York are Broadway, already referred to; Wall Street, the centre of the "magnates" in finance and transportation—the Lombard Street of the New World; Park Row, where are located the publication offices of some of the leading journals of the city; Fifth Avenue, ranking as the foremost street of wealth and fashion in the United States, now converted in part into a business street; Madison Avenue, second only to Fifth Avenue in the elegance of its private residences; West End Avenue, Central Park West, and the Riverside Drive, already mentioned, splendid residence streets; Sixth Avenue, a bustling seat of the retail trade; and Third Avenue, lined with modest shops, the longest business thoroughfare in the world. Among the streets which were conspicuous features of the New York of the middle of the nineteenth century, but which have been thrust into the background or have largely lost their importance, are Pearl, Fulton, Greenwich, Grand, Canal, and Hudson streets, East Broadway, and the broad avenue called the Bowery. A recreation course, skirting the Harlem River and reserved for fast driving, is the "Speedway." The architecture of the city until recently was marked by no special individuality or particularly attractive features. In the last quarter of a century, however, endless variety has been displayed in the construction of edifices of every class and New York outstrips all other cities in the development of the type of construction embodied in the lofty "sky-scrapers,"—steel-framed buildings carrying 20–30 stories and rising to the extraordinary height of 250–350 feet. The capacity of some of these houses (office-buildings) is such as to give lodgement to many hundred tenants.

New York's pre-eminence as the metropolis of the country makes it the seat of various national societies and associations for the advancement of religion, morals, knowledge, etc.,—as the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the publication and missionary societies of various religious denominations, etc.,—but it is also noted for its local societies and associations of similar kinds and for similar purposes. Among the more noteworthy organizations and institutions for the diffusion of science, art, and letters, and for the promotion of culture and learning among the people, are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, founded in 1871 and containing famous collections of Phœnician and Cypriote antiquities and one of the most valuable galleries of paintings in the United States; American Museum of Natural History, surpassed by few institutions of its kind in the world; National Academy of Design; American Geographical Society; New York Historical Society; New York Academy of Sciences; New York Academy of Medicine; Cooper Institute (or Union), established (1857) by the munificence of a single citizen, Peter Cooper, which provides free instruction in science, the mechanical and decorative arts, literature, etc.; and the National Arts Club, designed to further the arts and crafts. New York is the seat of the National Sculptural Society, the Society of American Artists, the Torrey Botanical Club, etc. The New York Philharmonic Society, founded in 1842, has played a great rôle in the musical life of America. Extensive zoological and botanical gardens are located in Bronx Park, in the borough of the Bronx.

Among the higher educational institutions of New York the first place is taken by Columbia University, which was chartered in 1754 as Kings College, was renamed Columbia College in 1784, and assumed the title of Columbia University in 1896. Since its complete reorganization in 1890 it contains full university faculties, with departments in law, medicine and surgery, applied science, philosophy, pure science, and political science. It has in association with it Barnard College (for women) and the Teachers' College. The medical department is the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The number of students in all departments is about 5000. The New York University, formerly the University of the City of New York, chartered in 1831, has departments of arts, science, law, and medicine (University and Bellevue Medical College, New York American Veterinary College). The College of the City of New York and the Normal College (for young women) are institutions on a very extensive scale. Of the schools of theology the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) and the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary have a national reputation. New York has numerous public libraries. The Mercantile, Young Men's Christian Association, and Mechanics and Tradesmen's are extensive circulating libraries. The New York Public Library, constituted in 1895 through the union of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, to which the New York Free Circulating Library was subsequently added, possesses considerably more than 1,000,000 volumes. The library of Columbia University numbers upward of 350,000 volumes. Among the more notable churches are Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church, belonging to the wealthiest single church organization in the United States, a stately Gothic building at the junction of Wall Street and Broadway, erected in 1839–46 on the site of an older edifice; St. Paul's, the oldest church building of the city (1756); Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal), 1843–46; and St. Patrick's Cathedral, built of white marble, the most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the United States, completed in 1879. Two of the Jewish synagogues, the Temple Emanu-El and the Temple Beth-El, are notable specimens of Moorish architecture. New York contains many large and influential club organizations of a political, social, and literary character, some of them possessing palatial club-houses.

Among the many notable buildings of New York are the post-office, a large Renaissance edifice (1876), costing nearly $7,000,000; city-hall, a portion of which dates from 1803; court-house, United States sub-treasury, United States custom-house, stock exchange, produce exchange, clearing house, chamber of commerce (belonging to the oldest commercial corporation of the United States, dating from 1770), building of the appellate court, library of Columbia University (one of the finest architectural monuments of New York), Astor and Lenox libraries, the splendid edifice of the Metropolitan Museum (situated in Central Park), the vast central station of the steam railroads entering the city, the palaces of the great insurance companies, armories, hospitals (of which the new Mount Sinai Hospital is the largest), and numerous large hotels and colossal apartment-houses unequalled for their elegance. Among the edifices in course of erection (1905) the splendid New York Public Library, occupying the site of the old Croton Reservoir on Fifth Avenue, and the new buildings of the College of the City of New York, magnificently located near the southern end of Washington Heights, deserve special mention. The theatres of New York cannot lay claim to external architectural attractions. The principal buildings devoted to music are the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall. The leading places of amusement outside of the theatres are the Madison Square Garden and the so-called Hippodrome opened in 1905. The recreation piers projecting into the Hudson and East rivers, where open-air concerts are provided by the city in summer, are an interesting feature of New York. The city maintains a fine aquarium in the Battery Park, occupying the building formerly known as Castle Garden, through which for many years the bulk of the immigrants to the United States passed on their arrival. A comparatively new departure in home life in New York is found in the apartment-houses, which now predominate in large sections. But very few dwelling-houses for single families have been erected on Manhattan Island in recent years.

The public parks of New York as a whole are unsurpassed for their extent and attractiveness. Central Park is one of the finest pleasure-grounds in the world; without any natural advantages, by the liberal and judicious expenditure of money, one of the most delightful spots conceivable has been created out of a barren wilderness. Its area is 840 acres, about one-fifth of which is water, and it has many miles of carriage-drives and bridle-paths and 30 miles of foot-walks. A noteworthy object in Central Park is the Egyptian obelisk, one of Cleopatra's Needles, which was brought to New York in 1881. In the northern and newer section of the city a number of large parks (Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Crotona, Pelham Bay) have been laid out. Among the better known of the city squares are Washington, Union, Madison, and Tompkins squares. The most striking piece of monumental work belonging to the city is Grant's Tomb, a huge Doric mausoleum of white granite erected on Riverside Drive in 1891–97. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, also on Riverside Drive, is a beautiful structure. At the S. end of Fifth Avenue is the Washington Arch. The equestrian statue of General Sherman, on the plaza at the SE. corner of Central Park, is a notable work by Saint-Gaudens. At the SW. corner of Central Park is the Columbus Monument. Prominent in New York harbor, on Bedloe's Island, is Bartholdi's colossal statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," standing on a granite pedestal of 155 feet and reaching to a total height of 306 feet.

Communication throughout the city is afforded by an extensive system of surface (electric) tramways, by electric elevated roads, and by the great "subway" road which has recently been opened,—the last-named being one of the most extensive pieces of municipal engineering work undertaken in the United States. It traverses the whole of Manhattan Island and is to connect with Brooklyn by tunnel beneath the East River.

As a business centre, New York has long been not only the first city on this continent, but the second city of the world, London, the metropolis of the British realm, being

its only superior in the variety, extent, and importance of its commerce, monetary transactions, and general business interests and enterprises. The United States has here its chief sub-treasury, and by far the larger part of all the financial transactions of the general government are effected through the banks and bankers of New York. The port of New York, which includes Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc., receives about two-thirds of the imports into the United States and about one-third of the exports from the United States passes through it. The total value of foreign imports and exports for the year 1901 was $1,057,000,000. About 10 ocean steamers bound for foreign countries clear the port on an average every day. The domestic trade of New York is immense, largely exceeding the foreign. Among the great railway lines that start from New York are the New York Central and Hudson River, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central R. of New Jersey, the Lackawanna, the West Shore, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the New York, Ontario and Western, and the Long Island. Most of these have their termini at Jersey City or Hoboken. A gigantic railway enterprise is the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson River, which, with a subway, will give access to the heart of New York city. A continuation of this work will be a tunnel under the East River to Long Island City, and it is proposed to build a bridge across the East River near its NE. extremity (between Long Island and the Bronx) so that direct railway communication will be established between New England and the Atlantic seaboard to the S. of New York. The passenger station now being built in New York in connection with this undertaking will be on an enormous scale.

The manufactures of New York are only less important than its commerce. The census of 1900 reported 39,777 establishments, employing 462,799 hands and yielding a product valued at $1,371,000,000. The leading industries comprise the manufacture of clothing and trimmings, cigars, malted liquors, machinery, foundry products, jewelry, musical instruments, leather goods, electrical apparatus, etc., printing and publishing, sugar-refining (carried on on a vast scale in Brooklyn), the roasting and grinding of coffee and spices, etc.

The government of the municipality of New York (*i.e.*, New York proper and the boroughs that have been incorporated with it) is vested in a mayor and a board of aldermen. At the head of each borough is a president elected by the citizens. The mayor's term of office, beginning with the year 1906, is four years. He has the right of vetoing enactments of the board of aldermen, although, except in matters of franchise, his veto may be overridden. He has the power of appointing the heads of the various departments, with the exception of the comptroller, who is elected by the people.

The approaches to the harbor of New York are defended by strong fortifications at Sandy Hook, the Narrows, and at the head of Long Island Sound. New York has on the whole a healthful climate. The summer heat, however, is often well-nigh intolerable, especially when the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture, and the proximity to the sea, while it moderates the intensity of the winter cold, renders it also less endurable. Of the various near-by recreation resorts the most popular is Coney Island, on the Long Island shore, now included in the borough of Brooklyn.

Verrazano, an Italian navigator, in 1524, was probably the first European to enter New York Bay. In 1609 Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, sailed up New York Bay and the Hudson River. About four years later the Dutch began the establishment of trading-posts on Manhattan Island, where a place soon arose which received the name of New Amsterdam. Among the early settlers were many Flemings and Walloons. In 1664 the town was surrendered to the British, taking the name of New York; retaken by the Dutch nine years afterwards, it was held by them but a single year. In 1677 there were 384 houses. In 1700 the population was 6000. The *New York Gazette*, a weekly paper, appeared in 1725. From 1776–83 the city was in the hands of the British. New York was the meeting-place of Congress from 1785–90 and here Washington was inaugurated president in 1789. In 1807 the first steamboat was built at this port to navigate the Hudson. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 gave a great impetus to the growth of New York. In 1835 a conflagration destroyed a large part of the principal business section of the city. Steam communication with the Old World was inaugurated in 1838. In 1842 the first Croton Aqueduct was completed. In 1863 the bloody anti-conscription riots took place in New York. In 1873 the limits of the city were extended beyond Manhattan Island, the southern portion of Westchester co. being annexed to it. In 1878 a grand system of overhead transportation was inaugurated. In 1883 the Brooklyn Bridge was opened to traffic and in 1890 the new Croton Aqueduct was completed. In 1897–98 New York, Brooklyn (with its surroundings), Long Island City, Staten Island, etc., were united into one municipality. The second great bridge across the East River was opened to the public in 1904 and in the following year the great subway railroad was put into operation.

The population of New York for the decennial periods since the first national census is as follows: in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 191,112; in 1840, 312,710; in 1850, 515,547; in 1860, 813,669; in 1870, 942,292; in 1880, 1,206,299; in 1890, 1,515,301; and in 1900, after the formation of Greater New York, 3,437,202, of whom 1,850,093 belonged to the borough of Manhattan and 200,507 to the borough of the Bronx. The population of the remaining boroughs was: Brooklyn, 1,166,582; Richmond, 67,021; and Queens, 152,999. The population now (1905) is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. The cities and towns in the outskirts of New York, within a radius of 12 miles from the city-hall, had a population in 1900 of more than 750,000. They include Jersey City, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Union, Bayonne, Newark, the Oranges, Elizabeth, Hackensack, etc., all in New Jersey. A zone beyond this, 12 miles wide, had a population of between 300,000 and 400,000. In this zone are Paterson, Passaic, Plainfield, Montclair, Perth Amboy, and other cities in New Jersey, and Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and other places in New York. Beyond this is still a great ring full of towns and villages which are residential suburbs of New York. The total population of New York and its surroundings within a radius of 30 miles from the city-hall is now about 5,250,000. The bulk of the inhabitants of New York are foreign born or of foreign parentage. The foreign-born alone constitute about one-third of the population. Of these the most numerous are the Jews (mainly from Russia, Russian Poland, and Austria-Hungary), Irish, Germans, and Italians. There are large numbers of French, English, Scotch, Hungarians, Swedes, and other Europeans. There are Chinese and Syriac quarters in the lower part of the city. The number of negroes in 1900 was 60,666. The rate of mortality in New York, considering the unsanitary conditions under which a large part of the inhabitants dwell on account of over-crowding, is surprisingly low.

New York, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, about 13 miles S. of Chariton. Pop. 100.

New York, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. Pop. 80.

New York Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Hudson River, on which the city of New York is situated. It consists of Upper New York Bay (or New York Bay proper) and Lower New York Bay. The former is an almost land-locked harbor, roughly circular in shape, with a greatest length of about 6 miles, enclosed by New Jersey (Jersey City and Bayonne), Manhattan Island, the borough of Brooklyn (included in New York city) and Staten Island (borough of Richmond in New York city). It communicates by the strait called the Narrows, a little more than a mile in width, with the Lower Bay, and by the East River with Long Island Sound. The Kill van Kull and Staten Island Sound connect it by a narrow and circuitous channel with Raritan Bay. This harbor is one of the finest havens in the New World. In its northern part are Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis islands, all belonging to the United States government. Governor's Island is a military station, with fortifications. On Bedloe's Island is the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," designed by Bartholdi. The Lower Bay is between Staten Island, Long Island, and New Jersey. Its entrance, between Sandy Hook on the S. and Coney Island (a projection of Long Island) on the N., is about 6 miles across. Its western prolongation is Raritan Bay. Vessels of the greatest draught can pass the bar at Sandy Hook at high water and sail up to the piers of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken. There are strong fortifications on Sandy Hook, and the Narrows are defended by forts Hamilton, Lafayette, Tompkins, and Wadsworth.

New York Mills, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 78 miles E. of Moorhead. Pop. in 1900, 353.

New York Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Sadaquada Creek and near the Erie Canal, about 95 miles WNW. of Albany. It has manufactures of yarns and cottons. Pop. about 1500.

New Zealand, a British colony in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of a chain of islands, embracing two large ones (North and South islands) and one small one (Stewart Island, formerly known as South Island), besides others of less note. By a decree of June, 1901, the boundary of the colony was extended so as to include Cook Island and some

other islets of the Pacific. The Auckland, Chatham, and Kermadec islands, lying from 300 to 600 miles distant, had previously been attached. The main chain extends from Cape North, in lat. 34° 22′ S., to Cape South, in lat. 47° 20′ S., and from Cape West, in lon. 166° 40′ E., to Cape Waiapu, in lon. 178° 38′ E. The areas of the three islands are estimated as follows: North Island, 44,468 sq. m.; South (formerly known as Middle) Island, 58,525 sq. m.; Stewart (South) Island, 665 sq. m., giving for the three 103,658 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 815,862, including 43,143 Maoris and 2857 Chinese. Cook Strait separates North Island from South Island and the latter is separated from Stewart Island by Foveaux Strait. When established as a colony, in 1840, North, Middle, and South islands were re-named—New Ulster, New Munster, and New Leinster; but these titles are out of use since the provincial divisions with their local governments have been instituted. The provincial divisions are now known as Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke Bay, on North Island; and Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, and Otago, on South Island.

The New Zealand coast measures upward of 4300 miles in length and is deeply indented by mountain-rimmed fjords, the scenery of which frequently recalls that of Norway. There are a number of good harbors, some of which are almost unsurpassed in the southern hemisphere. Parallel mountain-ridges, trending in a general way from the SW. to the NE., form the backbone of the region and extend in tectonic continuation from the extreme SW. to the promontory which in North Island bounds the Bay of Plenty on the SE. These mountains in the South Island are of an Alpine character and present all the distinctive features of the true European Alps. They culminate, in about lat. 43° 15′ S., in Mount Cook, 12,350 feet in elevation. Other lofty summits of the New Zealand Alps are Hector, Tyndall, and Petermann. This region is one of extensive glaciation (Godley, Tasman, Mueller glaciers), the glacial tongues in some instances descending to within 1000 feet or less of sea-level.

A number of volcanic peaks appear prominently in North Island, extending in a "volcanic line" from Mount Egmont (8270 feet), Ruapehu (9008 feet), and Tongariro (the last two active) in the SW. to White Island in the Bay of Plenty in the NE. Associated with or on either side of this line is a vast region of hot springs, lakes, geysers, and sinter deposits, one of the most remarkable in the world. Southward of the Bay of Plenty, in Auckland, is the famous region of Rotomahana and Rotorua, which was visited by the catastrophic eruption of Tarawera in June, 1886, and where were located the famous "pink" and "white terraces" (sinter) destroyed at that time. See these titles.

New Zealand has considerable areas of flat land, some of which is eminently adapted to cultivation. The Canterbury Plains in South Island, measuring about 160 miles in length and 30 miles in greatest width, are almost a dead level. The running waters of New Zealand are very numerous, but they are mostly torrential in character and ill adapted to navigation. The largest river of the colony is the Waikato, in North Island, which flows N. from Lake Taupo and is traversed by river-steamboats for much of its course. Of the total area of the land nearly one-third is still under forest, the Kauri pine and other conifers yielding fine timber. The open lands are largely overgrown with grasses and the abundant New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*). A glory of the forest lands is constituted by the giant tree-ferns, which frequently attain 50–60 feet in height. Nearly all the commoner fruits of temperate Europe may be grown, and in some places the lemon and orange fruit abundantly. The chief agricultural crops are wheat, oats, barley, and hay. The live-stock of the colony is very numerous; the number of sheep in 1902 was upward of 20,000,000. Owing to its isolated and oceanic character the indigenous fauna is an impoverished and clearly defined one, its quality being negative rather than positive. Its most interesting features are to-day, perhaps, best seen among birds in the wingless apteryx (or kiwi) and the kakapo (or ground-parrot). The extinct fauna comprises the recently exterminated giant wingless (struthious) birds known as the moa. All the forms of domestic animals have been introduced and some of these, such as the hog and rabbit, have run wild. A number of the useful metals and minerals have a fairly wide distribution and are being mined in quantity. The gold output of the year 1901 was 455,561 ounces, valued at £1,753,783; silver, 571,134 ounces; coal, 1,227,638 tons, valued at £613,819. Some ore of antimony and manganese has also been obtained. The value of the colonial produce exported in 1901 was £12,650,000, of which the wool exports amounted to £3,699,103; the frozen meats, to £2,253,262; hides, skins, and leather, to £477,495; and kauri gum, to £446,114. The climate is equable, pleasant, and salubrious, the mean annual temperature being: for Auckland, in lat. 36° 50′ S., 59°; for New Plymouth, in 39° 3′ S., 56°; for Wellington, in 41° 16′ S., 55°; for Nelson, in 41° 15′ S., 55°; for Christchurch, in 43° 35′ S., 53°; and for Dunedin, in 45° 46′ S., 50°. Mean of the coldest month at Otago, 40°, and of the warmest at Auckland, 68°. High winds prevail. The average rainfall in North Island varies in the respective provinces from 45½ inches to 59 inches annually, while in South Island it is from 30 to 34½ inches. In parts of the western mountain-tracts the precipitation may be as much as 120 or even 150 inches. Snow seldom falls, excepting in the southern parts of South Island.

The first railroad in New Zealand, between Christchurch and Lyttelton, was opened Dec. 1, 1863. In 1872 a comprehensive railway system was commenced by the government, and in 1893 the total length of lines which had been constructed was 1886 miles, and in 1902, 2323 miles. The Maoris, or primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, represent the most promising type of the Polynesian race. They are well-formed physically, robust and vigorous, exhibit great mental capacity, are gifted with poetic instincts, and evince an appreciation of the benefits of European civilization. In the fierce wars which they waged with the whites and which ended in their subjugation 40 years ago, they displayed great military skill as well as prowess. They profess Christianity and are admitted to a share in the government. The Maoris are not dying out under the new conditions of existence imposed upon them by European domination. New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by Tasman. Cook explored the islands between 1769 and 1777. Missionary labors were prosecuted with success in the early part of the nineteenth century. British colonization was begun in 1840 under the auspices of the New Zealand Company, and in the same year England proclaimed her dominion over the islands. The Maoris were subdued only after protracted bloodshed. In 1852 a constitutional form of government was established. The legislative power is vested in a governor (who is assisted by a ministry of 8 members) and a general assembly consisting of 2 chambers. The capital is Wellington. Other important towns are Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The leading educational institutions are Otago University, at Dunedin; Canterbury College, at Christchurch; Auckland University College, and Victoria College, at Wellington. The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, standing in affiliation with the above colleges. In no other country of the world has state socialism and the participation of government in matters affecting labor and capital advanced with such strides as in New Zealand.

New Zion, a post-township of Clarendon co., S.C., 20 miles NE. of Manning. Pop. in 1900, 1095.

Nexö, nĕks′ö, a town of Denmark, on the coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. about 2000.

Nexon, nĕks`ôN′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 1000 (commune, 3000).

Ney, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern R., 6½ miles S. of Bryan. Pop. in 1900, 289.

Neyland, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on Milford Haven. Pop. in 1901, 2827.

Neyland, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Texas Midland Rs. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 100.

Neyva, Neiva, or **Neiba,** a town of Santo Domingo, 70 miles E. of Port-au-Prince, on the river Neyva, which enters Neyva Bay on the S. coast, after a course of 75 miles.

Neyva, a town of Colombia. See NEIVA.

Nezhin, or **Niezhin,** nyĕ′zhin, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles SSE. of Tchernigov, on the Oster. It is the seat of a historico-philological institute of high rank, with a library of 60,000 volumes. Tobacco is an important crop of the district. Pop. in 1897, 32,100.

Nezperce, a banking post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho, 45 miles SE. of Kendrick. Pop. about 500.

Nez Percés, a county in the NW. part of Idaho, borders on Washington. Area, 1421 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Salmon River and intersected by the Clearwater. The Snake (or Lewis) River forms part of its W. boundary. Capital, Lewiston. Pop. in 1890, 2847; in 1900, 13,748.

Nezpique Bayou, nā′peek bī′oo, La., rises in St. Landry parish, runs southward, and unites with the Plaquemine Brulé on the E. border of Calcasieu parish to form the Mermenteau River.

N'gami, n'gä′me, a former lake of southern Africa, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, between lat. 20° and 21° S. Elevation, about 3300 feet. The Tioge River was its chief tributary and the discharge was effected by the Zuga. The lake has practically disappeared and its place is now occupied by a reed-grown muck. The lake was discovered by Livingstone in 1849.

Ngan-hwei, n'gȧn'hwā', an inland province of China, between lat. 29° and 34° N., enclosed by Kiang-su, Che-kiang, Kiang-si, Hu-peh, and Ho-nan. Area, about 55,000 sq. m. It is watered by the rivers Yang-tse-kiang and Hwai-ho and their affluents. Population estimated at about 20,000,000. Capital, Ngan-king.

Ngan-king, n'gȧn'king', or **Ngan-king-fu,** the capital of the province of Ngan-hwei, China, 160 miles SW. of Nanking, on the Yang-tse-kiang. It is one of the interior ports opened to foreign commerce. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Ngaundere, ngā-oon-dā'rā, the chief market of Adamawa, Africa, about 150 miles (direct) SSE. of Yola. Lat. 7° 25′ N.; lon. 13° 40′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Ngouça, or **Ngusa,** n'goo'sā', a walled town of the Algerian Sahara, oasis and 19 miles NE. of Wargla.

Ngunié, a river of French Congo, joins the Ogowai, on the S. in about lon. 10° 21′ E.

Nhill, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 248 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1500.

Niagara, nī-ag'ą-rą (originally ne-ā-gā'rā, or rather nee-ā'gā'rā'), a river which forms part of the boundary between New York and Ontario, issues from the eastern end of Lake Erie at Buffalo, runs nearly northward, and, after a course of about 35 miles, enters Lake Ontario, having in this distance an aggregate fall of about 330 feet. It encloses several islands, the largest of which, called Grand Island, is nearly 10 miles long and 6 miles wide. About 4 miles below this island is the most celebrated cataract in the world. The river is divided by Goat Island, half a mile long, into two separate falls, the one on the Canadian side, which carries more than three-fourths of all the water, forming the Horseshoe Fall, with a perpendicular descent of 158 ft. and with a contour of 3010 ft. The height of the American Fall is 167 ft. and the width 1060 ft. The entire width of the river at Goat Island is 4770 ft.; the discharge over the falls is estimated to be 15,000,000 cubic feet per minute. The rock which crops out at the top of the cataract and forms the bed of the river is Niagara Limestone (Upper Silurian). Below the cataract the river flows in a gorge or chasm between perpendicular walls of rock which are nearly 250 ft. high, the width of the channel varying from 400 to 1200 ft. At the Whirlpool Rapids the stream is contracted to a width of 250–300 ft., and the convex waters are 20 ft. higher in the centre than on the edges. The river descends 104 ft. between the Falls and Lewiston, a distance of 6–7 miles. Several noble bridges cross the river below the cataract, and connect the railways which converge at the towns on the opposite banks of the river. Geologists concur in the opinion that the cataract was once 6 miles nearer to Lake Ontario than it is now, the view being held that before the existence of any cataract the waters of the upper great lakes were discharged through the Mississippi Valley. The cutting of the Niagara gorge is assumed to have taken place since the Glacial Epoch, and its age is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 40,000–50,000 years. The average annual recession of the falls is about 1½ ft. The energy of Niagara Falls is utilized for the production of electricity on an enormous scale. The land on both sides of the falls constitutes the New York State Reservation and the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. The falls were discovered by Hennepin in 1678, but they appear in Sanson's Map of Canada, bearing date of 1657, under the name of Ongiara.

Niagara, a western county of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 522 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, on the S. by Tonawanda Creek, and on the W. by the Niagara River. It is traversed by the Erie Canal. The cataract of Niagara is on the W. border. Capital, Lockport. Pop. in 1890, 62,491; in 1900, 74,961.

Niagara, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Niagara, a township (town) of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1066.

Niagara, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 150.

Niagara, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. The banking point is Iron Mountain, Mich. Pop. 150.

Niagara (formerly **Newark**), or **Niagara-on-the-Lake,** a town and outport of Lincoln co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River and on the Michigan Central R., 36 miles S. of Toronto. This is one of the oldest towns in the province and is a favorite resort during the summer months for pleasure- and health-seekers. In 1813 it was burned down by the American General McClure in his retreat from the north. Pop. in 1901, 1258.

Niagara Falls, a city of Niagara co., N.Y., is situated on the Niagara River, at the falls from which it takes its name, 22 miles NNW. of Buffalo and 13 miles S. of Lake Ontario, on the Erie, the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It is the seat of Niagara University (Roman Catholic) and De Veaux College, and has paper- and other mills, reduction-works, manufactures of graphite, aluminium, carborundum, plated-ware, emery-wheels, hair-cloth, gas-machines, etc., and extensive electrolytic-works, which develop enormous horse-power from the cataract waters. Several bridges (suspension, cantilever, steel-arch) cross the river at this point. A New York State Reservation, including Prospect Park, was established here in 1885. Pop. in 1900, 19,457.

Niagara Falls, a banking town and port of entry of Welland co., Ontario, on the Niagara River, 2 miles below the falls, on the Michigan Central and other railroads. It has manufactures of carborundum, machine-shops, and wineries. The river is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. in 1901, 4244.

Niagara Falls Center, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario. The banking point is Niagara Falls, 1 mile distant. Pop. about 1000.

Niagara Falls South, a banking post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 2½ miles from the town of Niagara Falls. Pop. in 1901, 1458.

Niam-Niam, a powerful tribe of Africa, removed from the true Negro, inhabiting the region N. of the Ubanghi River and of the water-parting between the upper Nile and the Shari.

Niangua, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 31 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Niangua (or **Big Niangua**) **River,** Mo., rises in Webster co. and enters the Osage River about 2 miles above the village of Linn Creek.

Niantic, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on an inlet of the sea, called Niantic Bay, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles SW. of New London, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton-machinery, fish-oil, etc., and granite-works. Pop. about 1100.

Niantic, a banking post-town of Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 12 miles W. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Niantic, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Boyertown. Pop. about 300.

Niantic, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles NE. of Stonington, Conn. It has granite-quarries, etc. Pop. about 400.

Nias, or **Pulo-Nias,** poo'lo ne'ȧs', an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 1° 30′ N. It produces rice. On its E. coast is a village or town of the same name.

Nibbiano, nib-be-ā'no, a village and commune of Italy, 8 miles S. of Piacenza.

Nibe, nee'bā, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 12 miles WSW. of Aalborg, on the Lim-Fjord. Pop. about 1500.

Nicæa, the ancient name of Nice, France.

Nicæa, a city of Asia Minor. See Isnik.

Nicaragua, nik-ar-ā'gwā, a republic of Central America, having W. the Pacific Ocean, E. the Caribbean Sea, N. the republic of Honduras (from which it is partly separated by the Segovia or Wanks River), and S. Costa Rica. Area, 49,200 sq. m. The Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast, separates it from Salvador. The Atlantic slope is largely a depressed alluvial plain. The surface rises in the interior to the heights of Segovia, Matagalpa, and Chontales, with elevations of 5000–7000 feet. Beyond these heights is the depression occupied by Lakes Nicaragua (surface about 106 ft. above the sea) and Managua and further northwestward by the Gulf of Fonseca. Between the lakes and the Pacific is a range of low elevations, which is the present water-parting (reduced to 153 feet a short distance S. of the town of Rivas) of the republic. On the Pacific side, closely associated with the depression occupied by the lakes, are a number of active and semiactive volcanoes, the most noted of which are Coseguina, in the NW., which had a paroxysmal eruption in 1835 (elevation, 3830 ft.), Telica, Viejo (5830 ft.), Las Pilas, Momotombo (in eruption in 1902 and 1905), Masaya, Ometepe, Zapatera, and Madera, the last three within the basin of Lake Nicaragua itself. There are numerous rivers, but none, except the San Juan, are of much importance for navigation. Lakes Nicaragua and Managua (or León), the latter discharging into the former through the Tipitapa, are respectively about 100 and 40 miles long.

The climate is, on the whole, healthy, though it varies in different sections. In the interior and mountainous parts the atmosphere is more dry and cool than on the coasts, where it is hot and more or less humid. The rainfall is in some parts excessive, being upward of 200 inches in an average year at Greytown and at other points of the Atlan-

tic coast. Towards the Pacific it is reduced to 80 inches and less. The products are indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, bananas, and rubber; and corn, rice, and beans, part of the staple food of the people, are largely grown. The coffee crop (the principal crop) in 1902 was estimated at 30,000,000 pounds; the sugar export reached, in 1901, 4,000,000 pounds, while the banana export from the Bluefields region alone amounted to 1,303,845 bunches. The oranges and lemons are of fine quality. The minerals are chiefly gold, silver, and copper. The shipments of gold (in bar and dust) amounted in 1900 to 18,500 ounces.

There are few good roads in the interior and there are only about 175 miles of railroad in operation. Transit across the country from the Atlantic (Greytown) to the Pacific side is effected by the steamers on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua and the continuing line of railroad on the west. The chief towns of Nicaragua are Managua (the present capital), León (the largest city, with about 45,000 inhabitants), Granada, Masaya, Chinandega, and Matagalpa. The chief ports or harbors are Greytown (San Juan del Norte), Bluefields, and Gracias-á-Dios, on the Atlantic side; and Corinto and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific. The republic is administered by a president, elected for a term of 4 years, who is assisted by a council of ministers. The legislative power is vested in a Congress of a single house, elected by universal suffrage for a term of 2 years. Pop. in 1900 estimated at 500,000, mainly composed of Indians, mulattoes, and negroes. Only a small percentage are pure whites. The Europeans probably do not exceed 1200. After belonging to Spain for 3 centuries, Nicaragua formed part of the Confederation of Central America from 1823 till its dissolution in 1839, since which time it has been an independent republic. For the projected Nicaragua Canal, see NICARAGUA, LAKE.

Nicaragua, a town of the republic of Nicaragua. See RIVAS.

Nicaragua, Lake (Sp. *Lago de Nicaragua*, lä'go dä ne-kä-rä'gwä), an extensive sheet of water in the republic of Nicaragua, Central America, 100 miles long from NW. to SE.; greatest breadth, 45 miles. It lies about 106 feet above sea-level and is separated from the Pacific Ocean by a strip of land only 13 miles wide. The river San Juan flows from its SE. extremity into the Caribbean Sea, and at its NW. extremity it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua, or León (lying 30 ft. higher), by the river Tipitapa. The greatest depth is about 200 ft. Waterfowl and excellent fish are abundant; alligators are numerous. It contains some islands and several groups of islets, mostly of volcanic origin. Of the former, Zapatera, Ometepe, and Madera are the largest. Zapatera is mountainous, rising to a height of nearly 2000 ft. Ometepe is occupied by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, etc., and possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepe by a low neck of land, which is frequently overflowed. On these islands are the twin volcanoes of Alta Gracia and Madera, both of them about 5000 ft. in height. The islets are generally conical in shape and seldom exceed 3 or 4 acres in area. They are covered with verdure and on many of them are cultivated patches of ground. Numerous relics of antiquity have been found about the lake, consisting of huge, elaborately sculptured stones, massive idols, and figures of monstrous animals. The material is commonly black basalt and the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill. Lake Nicaragua has long been thought of in connection with the construction of an interoceanic canal and numerous surveys looking to the execution of this project have been made at different times. The most recent surveys established a line (now superseded by the Panama route) having a total length of 185 miles, with the partial use and canalization of the San Juan River, and a cut extending from the SW. coast to Brito on the Pacific. The chief town on the banks of the lake is Granada.

Nicaria, or **Nikaria,** ne-kä-ree'ä (anc. *Ica'ria*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 miles W. of Samos. Area, 50 sq. m. Its highest point is about 3400 feet above the sea. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus after his aërial flight. Pop. about 10,000, nearly all Greeks, in great part rude charcoal-burners.

Nicasio, ne-kash'e-o, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., 53 miles NNW. of San Francisco. Pop. about 100.

Nicastro, ne-kas'tro, a straggling town of Italy, in Calabria, province of Catanzaro, on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 miles S. of Cosenza, near the sea. It is surrounded by olive-groves and orchards and near it are mineral baths. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 12,517 (commune, 17,524).

Nice, neess (It. *Nizza*, nit'sä; anc. *Nicæ'a*), an episcopal city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Alpes-Maritimes, previous to 1860 part of the kingdom of Sardinia, situated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paillon, 84 miles NE. of Toulon. Lat. of observatory, 43° 43′ 16″ N.; lon. 7° 18′ 4″ E. It is beautifully situated in a small plain, which it almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps, and its site is well guarded by a line of fortifications. On the N. and the E. the mountains enclose it in the form of an amphitheatre. The city is divided into the old and the new town, the latter, to the W. of the Paillon, being generally designated the Strangers' Quarter. The streets of the former are in the main crooked and narrow, although replaced near the shore by better ones. In the new city there are many attractive squares and boulevards, flanked by handsome private and public edifices. The Place Masséna and Place du Casino (on which is the stately Casino Municipal) are the focal points of the city's social life, which displays itself along the Jardin Public, the superb Promenade des Anglais (constructed by the English in 1822–24), the Jetée-Promenade, and the Boulevard du Midi. Nice has a cathedral, several theatres, hospitals, a public library, municipal museum, observatory, etc. It has some silk-, cotton- and paper-industries, many oil-mills, and manufactures of tobacco, leather, soap, wine, essences, inlaid work, straw hats, etc. Floriculture is largely carried on and there is an extensive trade in southern fruits. The harbor or port (of Lympia) lies three-fourths of a mile E. of the Paillon; it is small and open to the SE. Nice is noted for its mild, equable, and salubrious climate (average winter temperature 49°) and is a favorite winter-resort of foreigners, whose numbers are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 annually. It was ceded, with some adjacent territory, by Victor Emmanuel to France in 1860. Pop. in 1901, 78,480 (commune, 105,109).

Nice, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ISNIK.

Nicetown, a northern section of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4.4 miles from the city-hall.

Nichewaug, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Athol or Barre. Pop. about 100.

Nicholas, nik'o-las, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 224 sq. m. It is intersected by the Licking River and bounded on the SW. by the South Fork of that river. Capital, Carlisle. Pop. in 1890, 10,764; in 1900, 11,952.

Nicholas, a county in the south-central part of West Virginia, has an area of 691 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gauley River and is bounded on the SW. by the Meadow and Kanawha rivers. In the N. part of this county are the Powell and the Birch mountains. Capital, Summersville. Pop. in 1890, 9309; in 1900, 11,403.

Nicholasville, a post-village of Miller co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Nicholasville, a banking city, capital of Jessamine co., Ky., 13 miles SSW. of Lexington, on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Louisville and Atlantic R. It is in a trade and farming region and has several academic institutions. Pop. in 1900, 2393.

Nicholls, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 400.

Nichols, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. The banking point is Bridgeport. Pop. 200.

Nichols, a banking post-town of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 16 miles W. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Nichols, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 200.

Nichols, a post-village in Nichols township (town), Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 8 miles SW. of Owego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1564; of the village, about 700.

Nichols, a post-town of Marion co., S.C., on the Little Pedee River, 73 miles W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 82.

Nicholson, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga., on the Southern R., 11 miles N. by W. of Athens. Pop. 150.

Nicholson, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 2 miles W. of Bay St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Nicholson, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Nicholson, a post-borough of Wyoming co., Pa., on Tunkhannock Creek and on the Lackawanna R., 21 miles NNW. of Scranton. It ships stone and dairy produce. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Nicholson, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 818.

Nicholson River, Queensland, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, W. of Albert River.

Nicholsons Mills, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C.

Nicholsville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 24 miles SE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Nicholville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 18 miles E. of Potsdam. Pop. about 400.

Nickells Mills, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W.Va., 7 miles from Fort Spring.

Nickel Mines, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Gap. It has mines of nickel, cobalt, etc.

Nickelsville, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 35 miles from Abingdon. Pop. 55.

Nickerie, nik'ḳeh-ree', a district of Dutch Guiana, on the banks of the Corentyn and the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. The village of Nickerie (or Nieuw Rotterdam) is at the mouth of the Nickerie River.

Nickerson, a banking city of Reno co., Kan., near the Arkansas River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 42 miles W. of Newton. It is in a grain and live-stock region. Pop. in 1900, 1038.

Nickerson, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Sandstone. Pop. about 350.

Nickerson, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 8 miles N. of Fremont. Pop. 200.

Nickleville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 11 miles SE. of Franklin. Pop. 100.

Nicktown, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Carrolltown. Pop. 250.

Nickville, a post-station of Elbert co., Ga.

Nic'obar' Islands (called by the Malays, *Pulo Sambillong*, poo'lo sâm-bil-long', "Nine Islands"), a group of some 19 islands and islets in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 6° 40′ and 9° 30′ N. and lon. 92° 50′ and 94° E. They constitute, with the Andaman Islands, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. The total area of the different groups (with Great Nicobar, Little Nicobar, Camorta, Nancowry, and Car Nicobar as the best known islands) is 635 sq. m. They are all covered with trees and very fertile, yielding in abundance cocoanuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, and bamboos. The trade in cocoanuts is large. Mean annual temperature, 70°. The islands are exposed to hurricanes; the rainy season lasts for nine months, and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (from December to February) renders them very unhealthy. The group belongs to Great Britain and is attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars, with the chief seat of administration at Port Blair. The natives are of Malay stock. Pop. in 1901, 6310.

Nicode'mus, a post-hamlet of Graham co., Kan., 19 miles W. of Stockton.

Nicola Lake, a village of British Columbia, 60 miles from Kamloops, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Nic'ola'us, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal., on the Feather River, 18 miles S. of Marysville. Pop. 100.

Nicolet, nik'o'lā', a county of Quebec, intersected by the Becancour River and washed on the N. by the St. Lawrence. Capital, Becancour.

Nicolet, a banking post-town of Nicolet co., Quebec, 71 miles NNE. of Montreal, on the Intercolonial R. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1901, 2225.

Nicolet Falls, a village of Richmond co., Quebec, 2 miles from Danville. Pop. 100.

Nicollet, nik'ol-let (Fr. pron. nik'o'lā'), a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 452 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. and the E. by the Minnesota River. The surface is undulating and is diversified with prairies, woodlands, and lakes. Capital, St. Peter. Pop. in 1890, 13,382; in 1900, 14,774.

Nicollet, a banking post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., near the Minnesota River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles WSW. of St. Peter. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Nicolosi, ne-ko-lo'zee, a town of Sicily, 8 miles NW. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3500.

Nicolston, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Nottawasaga River, about 12 miles S. of Angus.

Nicomedia, the ancient name of Ismid.

Nicopolis, a town of Bulgaria. See Nikopoli.

Nicopolis, an ancient city of Epirus, near Actium, founded by Augustus. Its remains, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are situated about 3 miles N. of Prevesa.

Nicopolis, an ancient town of Palestine. See Amwas.

Nicosia, ne-ko-see'ä, a town of Sicily, 14 miles NE. of Castrogiovanni. It is situated at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet and possesses a cathedral and a number of other churches. The surrounding district, which is fertile, yields rock-salt and other mineral products. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,004.

Nicosia, or **Lefkosia,** the capital of the island of Cyprus, near its centre. Its bastioned walls and ancient cathedral (now one of several mosques) are interesting memorials of former Venetian rule. The general aspect of the town is quaint but mean. There are manufactures of textiles and leather. The British high commissioner for Cyprus resides here. The town is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1901, 14,752, mostly Turks.

Nicotera, ne-ko-tā'rä, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 miles SW. of Tropea. Pop. in 1901, 5196 (commune, 8791).

Nicoya, ne-ko'yä, a peninsula, bay, river, and village of Costa Rica,—the peninsula in lat. 9° 40′ N., lon. 85° W., bounding westward the bay which receives the river; the village is about 82 miles W. by N. of San José.

Nictaux, nĭk'tō', a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Nictaux River, 5 miles from Wilmot, on the Halifax and Southwestern R. Pop. about 400.

Nictheroy, nik-tā-ro'e, a town of Brazil, formerly the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, on the bay and 5 miles E. of the city of Rio de Janeiro. It has beautiful suburbs and manufactures of munitions of war. Pop. about 25,000.

Nidau, nee'dŏw, a small town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles NW. of Bern, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Bienne.

Nidda, nid'dä, a river of Germany, flows SW. 60 miles, and joins the Main at Höchst, 6 miles W. of Frankfort.

Nidda, a town of Hesse, on the Nidda, 19 miles SE. of Giessen. Pop. about 2000.

Nidder, nid'dẹr, a river of Germany, rises in Hesse, flows SW., and joins the Nidda 7 miles NE. of Frankfort.

Nidderdale, the valley of the Nidd, in Yorkshire, England, a tributary of the Ouse.

Nid-Elv, nid ĕlv, a river of Norway, after a SW. course of 70 miles, falls into the Skagerrak, opposite Tromö.

Nidwalden, Switzerland. See Unterwalden.

Niebla, ne-ä'blä, a commune of Spain, province and 18 miles NE. of Huelva, on the Rio Tinto. Near it are copper-mines.

Niederbreisig, nee'dẹr-brī'zic, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine province and on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Hönningen. Pop. about 2000. Near by is the castle of Rheineck.

Niederbronn, nee'dẹr-bronn' (Fr. pron. nee'dĕR'-bronn'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 26 miles NW. of Strassburg. It is situated in a valley of the Vosges mountains and has frequented mineral springs. Large iron- and steel-works are located here. Pop. in 1900, 3056.

Niederheiduk, nee'dẹr-hī'dook, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, near Neuheiduk. Near by are coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 4549.

Niederingelheim, nee'dẹr-ing'ẹl-hīme, a town of Hesse, on the Selz, near its confluence with the Rhine, 9 miles WSW. of Mainz. Here Charles the Great built a splendid palace, which was restored and reconstructed by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and the Emperor Charles IV. Even the later edifice has disappeared. Niederingelheim is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1900, 3435. Adjoining the town is Oberingelheim.

Niederkrüchten, a village of Prussia, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 4039.

Niederlahnstein, nee'dẹr-län'stīne, a town of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden, on the Lahn at its confluence with the Rhine, opposite Oberlahnstein. Near by is the ancient Romanesque church of St. John. Pop. in 1900, 4187.

Niedermendig, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine province, 9½ miles by rail from Andernach. It is famous for its subterranean quarries of basaltic rock (lava) and for its beer. Pop. about 3000.

Niederpla'nitz, a village near Zwickau, Saxony. Pop. in 1900, 11,388.

Niederrad, nee'dẹr-rät', a former village of Prussia, now a part of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Niederschönhausen, nee'dẹr-shön'hŏw'zẹn, a village 4 miles N. of Berlin. It has a royal château. Pop. in 1900, 3950.

Niederselters, nee'dẹr-sĕl'tẹrs, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 23 miles N. of Mainz. It is famous for its springs, which furnish the well-known Seltzer water. Near by is the village of Oberselters, with similar springs. Pop. 1350.

Niederstetten, nee'dẹr-stĕt'tẹn, a town of Württemberg, 9 miles SE. of Mergentheim. Pop. about 2000.

Niederstotzingen, nee'dẹr-stot'sing-ẹn, a small town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, between the Danube and the Brenz.

Niederwald, nee'dẹr-wält, a mountain-ridge in the Prussian district of Wiesbaden, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Bingen. Elevation, 1150 feet above the sea, or about 900 ft. above the level of the Rhine. On it at an elevation of 740 ft. above the river stands the magnificent national monument erected to commemorate the German victories of 1870–71. It consists of a statue of

Germania, about 35 ft. high, standing on a pedestal, with reliefs and allegorical figures, 82 ft. high. It is the work of Johannes Schilling.

Niederwalluf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at the influx of the Walluf into the Rhine. Pop. about 1200.

Niederzwehren, nee'dẹr-tsv̂å'rẹn, a village of Prussia, circle of Cassel.

Niederzwönitz, nee'dẹr-tsv̂ö'nits, a village of Saxony, circle of Chemnitz, near the town of Zwönitz. Pop. about 2600.

Niefern, nee'fẹrn, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Enz, 19 miles ESE. of Carlsruhe.

Nieheim, nee'hīme, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles ENE. of Paderborn. Pop. about 1500.

Niehl, neel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles WNW. of Cleves.

Niel, neel or ne-ẹl', a commune of Belgium, province and 10 miles S. by W. of Antwerp, on the Rupel. Pop. in 1900, 7310.

Nielsville, a post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Shelby, N.Dak. Pop. 100.

Niemegk, nee'mẹk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 27 miles SSW. of Potsdam. Pop. 2000.

Niemen, nee'mẹn (Pol. pron. nyẹm'ẹn), a river of Russia and Prussia (in which country it is known as the Memel), rises in the government of Minsk, flows NW. through the government of Grodno, and then between Vilna and Suwalki (Poland) and through East Prussia, and enters the Kurisches Haff by the Russ and Gilge mouths, 30 miles W. of Tilsit, after a total course of 550 miles. Principal affluents, the Viliya and Szeszuppe. It is an important artery for the trade of Lithuania and is navigated by steamers for a distance of about 450 miles. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bober and Vistula.

Niemes, nee'mẹs (Bohem. *Mimon*), a town of Bohemia, 18 miles NNW. of Jungbunzlau. It has manufactures of textiles, furniture, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6024.

Niemirow, nyẹ-mee'rụv, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 25 miles W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 3000.

Nienburg, neen'bo͝org, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 30 miles NW. of Hanover, on the Weser. It has manufactures of glass, chemical products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9636.

Nienburg, neen'bo͝org (Nienburg-an-der-Saale), a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, on the Salle, here joined by the Bode, 10 miles NW. of Cöthen. It has a fine church. The industries include iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery, metallic wares, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5717.

Nieppe, ne-ẹpp', a town of France, in Nord, 13 miles E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 6000).

Niers, neers, or **Neers,** nårs, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, after a NW. course of 70 miles joins the Meuse 2 miles W. of Gennep.

Nierstein, neer'stīne, a town of Hesse, on the Rhine, 9 miles SSE. of Mainz. It is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1900, 4127.

Niesen, a peak of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, about 4 miles from Spiez, on Lake Thun. It commands a superb view. Altitude, 7763 feet.

Niesky, ne-ẹs'kee, a Moravian colony of Silesia, Prussia, 11 miles NNW. of Görlitz. Pop. about 2000.

Nietleben, neet'lå'bẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, near Halle. Pop. in 1900, 3859.

Nieuport, a town of Belgium. See Nieuwpoort.

Nieuwediep, nee'v̂ẹh-deep', a harbor at the entrance to the North Holland ship canal, about 1 mile E. of Helder. Here are the magazines and capacious wharves of the Dutch navy and the naval cadet school. Nieuwediep has a zoological station.

Nieuwendam, nee'v̂ẹn-dåm', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, SSW. of Hoorn.

Nieuwenhoorn, nee'v̂ẹn-hōrn', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles S. of Briel.

Nieuwerkerk, nee'v̂ẹr-kẹrk', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 3 miles E. of Zierikzee.

Nieuwerkerk, a commune of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 6 miles NE. of Rotterdam. Pop. about 2300.

Nieuwerkerken, nee'v̂ẹr-kẽrk'ẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 16 miles SE. of Ghent.

Nieuwkerk, a town of the Netherlands. See Nijkerk.

Nieuwkoop, nee'v̂kōp, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 12 miles E. of Leyden.

Nieuwkuik, nee'v̂'koik, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc.

Nieuwolde, nee'v̂ol'dẹh, a commune of the Netherlands, province and 17 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. about 2300.

Nieuwpoort, nee'v̂'pōrt, sometimes called in English **Newport** (Fr. *Nieuport*, ne-uh'por'; L. *Novus Portus*), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the North Sea, 10 miles SW. of Ostend. Pop. in 1900, 3505, engaged in ship-building, rope- and net-making, and fishing. It is a bathing-place. It has a Cloth Hall, dating from 1480, and near by is a light-house, built in 1284. The "Battle of the Dunes," resulting in a victory for Maurice of Nassau over the Spaniards, was fought here in July, 1600.

Nieuwpoort, nee'v̂'pōrt, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Nieuwrhode, nee'v̂'ro'dẹh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 32 miles NE. of Brussels.

Nieuwstad, nee'v̂'stått, a commune of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 11 miles NE. of Maestricht.

Nieuwveld, nee'v̂'vẹlt, a mountain-range of Cape Colony, between lat. 32° and 33° S., rising to 7000–8000 feet.

Nieves, ne-å'vẹs, a town of Mexico, state and 90 miles NNW. of the city of Zacatecas.

Nièvre, ne-aivr', a river of France, in Nièvre, flows S., and joins the Loire at Nevers. Length, 25 miles.

Nièvre, a department in the centre of France, formed of the old province of Nivernais and part of Orléannais. Area, 2640 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 323,783. It is mountainous in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. Chief river, the Loire. There are mineral springs and mines of iron and coal. Capital, Nevers.

Niezhin, a town of Russia. See Nezhin.

Nigde, nig'dẹh, or **Nikde,** nik'dẹh, a fortified town of Asia Minor, 47 miles NE. of Eregli. Pop. about 5000. It is the residence of a pasha. The plain of Nigde extends SW. from it for about 50 miles.

Niger, nī'jẹr, or **Quor'ra,** written also **Kwara** and **Kowara,** called **Joliba** (jol'e-bå) in the upper part of its course, a great river of western Africa, and after the Nile and the Congo the largest river of the African continent, rises in the country of the Mandingos, in about lat. 8° 40′ N., lon. 10° 30′ W., and, flowing N. and NE. towards the Sahara, afterwards turns SE. and S. and enters the sea through many mouths in the Bight of Benin. Towards its source it is called the Tembi,—that is, "water," in the Kisse language,—but lower down, in Bambarra, it is the Babaa, "Great River," or Joliba,—that is, the river of the Joli, or Red Men, who are the inhabitants of Joli-nkendu, or Jallon-kandu (Red Man's Land). It becomes navigable for steamers at Bammaku, 135 miles above Segu, in Bambarra. Lower down, after passing Sansandig, it enters a level country and divides into several arms enclosing extensive islands, opposite one of which is Jenne (or properly Ginewa), a great emporium of Negroland, from which is derived the name Guinea. The river then enters a territory in which the Fulahs (or Felletah) are the rulers, within whose domain it is called Issa. In its course down to Jenne the Joliba receives several accessions from the S. Farther on it turns northward, crossing Debo (or Blackwater) Lake, where it receives the Bakhoi on the right. At Kabra (or Kabara), the port of Timbuktu, it reaches nearly its highest latitude (about 17° 20′ N.); it (now known as Mayo Balleo) then runs E. along the desert towards the frontiers of Houssa (Hausa).

In the Houssa country the great river is known as the Gulbi-nkowara,—that is, the "River Kwara" (or Kowara),—and farther S., in Nupé (or Nyffé), where it is often a league wide or more, it is entitled the sea (or lake) of Nupé (or Kwara). A very active commerce here animates the broad waters of the Quorra. Through Houssa and Nupé flow several streams from the heights which divide those countries from Bornu. Opposite Lokoja, in about lat. 7° 46′ N., the Niger unites with its chief (left) tributary, the Benue (or Chadda), a navigable stream from Adamawa. The united stream then flows S. by W., forming the eastern boundary of Yoruba. In part of this course it is called Ujimini Fufu (or White Water), the Benue being styled Ujimini Dudu (or Black Water). The delta of the Niger commences near Abo, about 80 miles from the sea. It has numerous mouths, the chief of which are the Nun (the navigable mouth), the Forcado, and the Bonny. The whole course of the great river from its source to the mouth of the Nun is about 2500 miles. It is regularly traversed for many miles by British steamers. From about lat. 11° 30′ N. and lon. 4° E. the course of the stream is almost wholly in Nigeria. The scenery near the delta is of the wildest forest character and largely of mangrove swamp. The course of the Niger was a riddle to geographers until it was revealed by the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton and Denham, and Lander between 1795 and 1830.

Nigeria, a vast region of west-central Africa, within the British sphere of influence, comprising, since 1900, the entire territory that was formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company (which constituted about four-fifths of the area of the present region), the region of the Niger Coast Protectorate and the Lagos Protectorate. Most of it lies be-

tween the Gulf of Guinea on the S. and lat. 14° N., and between lon. 3° and 13° E. (Lake Chad). It abuts upon Dahomey and the French Military Territories in the W. and N. and upon German Kamerun in the SE. A considerable portion of the courses of the Niger and of its chief tributary, the Benue, lies in this region, the area of which is roughly estimated at 400,000 sq. m., with a population of perhaps not less than 20,000,000. It comprises a vast number of native states, kingdoms, or empires, such as Yoruba, Sokoto, Gando, Bornu, etc., and many large native towns (Kano, Bida, Ilorin, Yakoba). A large part of the region is heavily forested and yields gums and balsams of various kinds, palm oil and kernels, ivory, india-rubber, camwood, indigo, etc. Some mineral deposits have been located. For administrative purposes the region is divided into Northern Nigeria (covering about 320,000 sq. m.), with the seat of the high commissioner at Zungeru (until recently at Jebba), and Southern Nigeria, with the seat of government at Old Calabar.

Nighthawk, a village of Douglas co., Colo., 4½ miles from South Platte.

Night Island, Australia, is off the NE. coast of Cape York.

Nigritia. See SUDAN.

Niguarda, ne-gwaʀ'dȧ, a commune of Italy, province and 3 miles N. of Milan. Pop. about 3000.

Nihau, nee'hŏw', **Niihau,** nee'ee-hŏw', or **Oneeow,** o-nee'ŏw', one of the Hawaiian Islands, 17 miles W. by S. of Kauai, from which it is separated by Kumukahi Channel. Area, 97 sq. m. It is mostly lowland, except on the eastern side, where it is rocky and unfit for cultivation, rising to a height of 1500 feet. Most of the inhabitants live on the W. side, where there is a level plain, 2 to 4 miles in width; they cultivate yams, sweet potatoes, fruits, etc. Pop. in 1900, 172. Off the N. point is Lenua (or Egg) Island, a small, barren, and uninhabited rock.

Niigata, nee'ee-gȧ'tȧ, a city and open port of Japan, on the W. coast of Hondo, 160 miles NNW. of Tokyo. It is well laid out, and some of its streets are traversed by canals. It has petroleum-wells in the vicinity and a good inland and coasting trade in petroleum, but its harbor is defective, and its exports by sea (chiefly silk, silk-worms' eggs, and tea) are not large. It has a prison, barracks, college, hospital, and manufactures of arms, ammunition, woollens, cottons, lacquer-ware, etc. Pop. in 1904, 59,576.

Nijar, ne-haʀ', a commune of Spain, province and 13 miles ENE. of Almería. Pop. in 1900, 12,558.

Nijkerk, nī'kĕrk, or **Nykerk,** a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 10 miles SW. of Harderwijk. Among the industries are flax-spinning and mat-making. Pop. in 1899, 8124.

Nijmegen, Netherlands. See NIMEGUEN.

Nijni-Novgorod, Russia. See NIZHNI-NOVGOROD.

Nikaria. See NICARIA.

Niki, a town of central Africa, in Borgu, 200 miles NNE. of Abomey.

Nikko, an interior town and tourist resort of the island of Hondo, Japan, 80 miles NW. of Tokyo. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and is much visited for its temples and mortuary shrines.

Nikobar Islands. See NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Nikolai, nik'o-lī', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 58 miles SE. of Oppeln. It is a seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1900, 6638.

Nikolaiken, nik'o-lī'kęn, a town of Prussia, district of Gumbinnen, on Lake Spirding, 12 miles ESE. of Sensburg. Pop. about 2000.

Nikolaistad, nik'o-lī'ståd (Finnish, *Nikolaink*), also called **Vasa,** or **Wasa,** vå'så, a seaport of Finland, capital of the län of Vasa, on the E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia, 56 miles NE. of Christianstad. It has a nautical school. Pop. in 1898, 13,493.

Nikolayev, ne-ko-lī'ĕv, a fortified town and river port of Russia, government and 39 miles NNW. of Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, 20 miles above the mouth of the latter in the estuary of the Dnieper. It has a large export trade in grain and other commodities. Nikolayev occupies a prominent place in the naval defences of Russia. It has a great navy-yard and is the seat of a military governor who is commander of the Black Sea fleet. The approaches to the city are strongly fortified. Among the institutions are a naval school and a naval observatory (lat. 46° 58′ 20″ N.; lon. 31° 58′ 28″ E.). Nikolayev is a modern city, having been founded in 1790, in the reign of Catharine II. Pop. in 1897, 92,060.

Nikolayevsk, ne-ko-lī'ĕvsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, former capital of Primorskaya (Maritime Province), on the N. bank of the Amur, 25 miles from its mouth. It is a naval station, with batteries, foundries, factories, and machine-shops. It has a fair trade. Pop. in 1897, 5668.

Nikolayevsk, a town of Russia, government of Samara, on the Great Irgiz, a tributary of the Volga, 60 miles E. of Volsk. Pop. in 1897, 12,524.

Nikolayevskaya, ne-ko-la-yĕv'skī-ȧ, a town of Russia, government of Astrakhan, on the left bank of the Volga, opposite Kamyshin. Pop. in 1897, 17,800.

Nikolsburg, nik'ols-bŏŏʀg' (Bohem. *Mikulow,* mee'koolov'), a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 28 miles S. of Brünn. It has a splendid castle, with a library, containing 20,000 volumes and many valuable manuscripts, and collections of natural history. It is in a vine-growing district and has a trade in limestone and lime. A peace was concluded here in 1621 between Ferdinand II. and Bethlen Gábor of Transylvania. On July 26, 1866, a preliminary treaty of peace, closing the war between Prussia and Austria, was signed at Nikolsburg. Pop. in 1900, 8091, about one-fourth Jews.

Nikolsk, ne-kolsk', a town of Russia, government and 194 miles E. of Vologda, on the Yug. Pop. 2000.

Nikolskaya Stanitsa, ne-kol'skī-ȧ stȧ-nit'sȧ, or **Novaya-Kargata,** no-vī'ȧ kaʀ-gȧ'tȧ, a town of Russia, government and ESE. of Orenburg, on the Ural. Pop. about 2500.

Nikolski, a native village of Alaska, on Umnak Island, Aleutians.

Nikolskoye, a town of Siberia, in Primorskaya, 60 miles NW. of Vladivostok.

Nikopol, ne-ko'pol, a town of Russia, 67 miles SSW. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 8100.

Nikopoli, ne-kop'o-le, or **Nicopolis,** a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 25 miles NE. of Plevna. It is dominated by a neglected citadel. The district produces wine of a fine quality. The ancient Nicopolis, founded by Trajan, appears to have been situated at a considerable distance to the SE. Nikopoli is memorable for the victory obtained there by the Sultan Bajazet over Sigismund, king of Hungary, in 1396. It figured as a fortress in the wars between Russia and Turkey, and was partially destroyed by the Russians in 1877. Pop. in 1893, 5815.

Nikosia, capital of Cyprus. See NICOSIA.

Niksar, nik'sar' (anc. *Neocæsarea;* originally, *Cabira*), a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Sivas, 30 miles NE. of Tokat, on the route to Erzerum. It has a citadel. The place is remarkable for the Roman and Byzantine remains found in and about it. Pop. about 4000.

Nikshitch, a town of Montenegro, 34 miles NE. of Cattaro (Dalmatia). It occupies a strong position on an isolated hill, rising above the valley of the Zeta. It was wrested by the Montenegrins from the Turks in 1877. Pop. about 3500.

Nile (Arab. *Bahr-Nil,* bȧн'r neel; anc. *Nilus*), the largest river of Africa, the longest in the world after the Missouri-Mississippi, and the most celebrated, has its headwaters in the Kagera (or Alexandra Nile), a small stream (known in its furthest part as the Nyavarongo) which rises in the mountains at the NE. extremity of Lake Tanganyika, in about lat. 3° S. and lon. 29° 30′ E., and flows into the western side of the Victoria Lake (Victoria Nyanza, elevation about 3800 feet). Emerging from this lake as the Victoria (or Somerset) Nile, it passes through the Gita and Kioga lakes, is precipitated over the Murchison Falls (120 ft.), and enters the Albert Lake (Albert Nyanza), which receives the discharge of the Semliki River coming from Lake Albert Edward, and which is the second "great basin" of the river. From this body of water the Nile passes out as the Bahr-el-Jebel, and after a moderate distance leaves the central African plateau, and enters into the grass and swamp land of the eastern Sudan, where it receives from the W. the Bahr-el-Ghazal or Gazelle River. Beyond this point and as far as the junction with the Bahr-el-Azrek (or Blue Nile), just below Khartum, the stream is known as the Bahr-el-Abiad, the White Nile, so named from the light tint of its waters. Below this point, in lat. 15° 37′ N., the united stream is known as the Nile. It receives its last tributary, the Atbara (anc. *Astab'oras*), in lat. 17° 42′ N., at the N. extremity of the peninsula of Atbara (sometimes called the Island of Meroë), and thence flows N. without any accession through 14 degrees of latitude, or, following its windings, at least 1300 miles, to the sea. Below its junction with the Atbara it has on the W. the desert of Bahiuda and on the E. Berber. In the plains of Dongola the river forms several islands of great extent. Entering Egypt near Wadi-Halfa, it descends the second cataract, and about 250 miles farther passes over the final cataract (first in ascending) at Syene (or Assuan), in lat. 24° 5′ N. About lat. 26° 30′ N. a narrow lateral channel diverges from the Nile on the left, known as Bahr-Yusuf (Joseph's River or Joseph's Canal), which flows parallel with the river for some hundreds of miles, discharging its waters in part into the depression of the Fayum and conveying them in part

back again to the Nile. In lat. 30° 15′ N. the Nile divides into two branches, leading respectively to Rosetta (Rashid), in the W., and Damietta (Damiat), in the E., entering the sea, after traversing the whole of Egypt, in about lat. 31° 35′ N. From the influx of the Bahr-el-Azrek to its delta the basin of the Nile, varying in breadth, is formed by two parallel chains of mountains. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia, rising to 1000 ft. or more; they are less so in middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the delta. From Assuan to the sea the average fall is 2 inches to the mile, and the mean velocity is about 3 miles an hour. At the delta its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, whose base extends over a space of 120 miles, between the Rosetta branch and the Damietta branch. The ordinary width of the Nile in Egypt above the delta is about 700 yards, but it enlarges in a few places to 1100 yards. The branches through the delta are so shallow in the dry season that vessels exceeding 40 tons' burden cannot pass through them. The Mahmudiyeh Canal connects the Rosetta arm of the Nile with Alexandria. For a great distance in its course through the eastern Sudan the Nile is obstructed by vast masses of floating vegetable matter, tangled and intermatted so as to oppose a barrier to the passage of vessels. Great efforts have been made of late to break up these obstructions, which are known as *Sudds*.

As rain scarcely ever falls in the valley of the Nile from the 18th to nearly the 30th parallel of latitude, and very scantily even lower down, the river owes its supplies wholly to the copious rains of the countries wherein it rises. It begins to increase in June, attains its greatest height about the autumnal equinox, and then subsides as gradually as it rose. The ordinary rise at Cairo is about 40 feet. During the flood a great portion of the delta and of the valley of Egypt higher up is inundated. In Sennaar also and Dongola extensive tracts are watered immediately by the river, but in general its banks above Egypt are irrigated by means of the water-wheel. The Nile is the only large African river that discharges its waters into the Mediterranean.

The alluvium with which the Nile is always charged, especially during the inundation, is chiefly due to the Bahr-el-Azrek, which brings down the decayed vegetable matter and the degraded volcanic rocks from Abyssinia that make the Nile the great fertilizer of Egypt. The Nile is navigable for the greater part of its length, the principal obstructions being found at Abu-Hammed (near the foot of the fifth cataract), and Wadi-Halfa (the foot of the second cataract). Large vessels ascend to Assuan (now passed by a navigable canal, with locks, 1¼ miles long), where the first cataract, about 3 miles in length and having a fall of 16 feet, begins. In the second cataract the river falls 216 feet in 125 miles. In the course between Khartum (about 50 miles above the sixth cataract) and Assuan, a distance of 1170 miles, the river falls 960 feet. The distances, in miles, measured along the windings of the Nile from the Damietta mouth, are: to Cairo 164, Siut 430, Keneh 581, Assuan 774, first cataract 779, Derr 933, second cataract 1029, third cataract 1250, fourth cataract 1484, fifth cataract 1679, Atbara River 1739, sixth cataract 1888, mouth of the Bahr-el-Azrek 1948, Kak 2428, Bahr-el-Ghazal 2658, Gondokoro 3258, cataract of Meru 3361, Karuma Falls 3576, Ripon Falls 3766; and to the source of the principal feeder of the Victoria Nyanza on the W. 4100 miles. Works looking to the regulation and storage of the waters of the Nile have been constructed on the vastest scale. They comprise the barrage constructed by Mehemet Ali (15 miles NW. of Cairo), the colossal dam (averaging 60 feet in height and penetrated by 180 openings) built over the river near Assuan, and the barrage at Siut (Assiut). The holding or impounding capacity of the Assuan reservoir is estimated to be 37,500,000,000 cubic feet, which will serve as an enormous reserve to hundreds of thousands of acres of land requiring irrigation. A railway follows the course of the Nile (departing from it for a comparatively short stretch below Abu-Hammed) from the sea to Khartum. The scenery of the Nile, especially where its valley is hemmed in by great rock masses, is strikingly beautiful. The river, which was sacred to the ancient Egyptians, presents a succession of the most stupendous monuments of antiquity. The great problem of the sources of the Nile was settled by the discoveries of Burton, Speke, and Baker (1858–64) and the subsequent explorations of Livingstone and Stanley. See Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza, etc.

Nile, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., about 28 miles WSW. of Hornellsville. Pop. 200.

Nile, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 9 miles NE. of Goderich. Pop. 100.

Niles, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles SE. of San Francisco. Pop. about 250.

Niles, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 13 miles NW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Niles, a post-township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 1032.

Niles, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. 65.

Niles, a city of Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, at the head of navigation, 112 miles SW. of Lansing, on the Michigan Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. It has flouring-, paper- and pulp-mills, foundries, and manufactories of furniture, carriages, wagons, sash, windmills, tanks, etc. Large quantities of fruit and live-stock are shipped. Pop. in 1900, 4287.

Niles, a post-township (town) and village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 11 miles SE. of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1402; of the village, about 135.

Niles, a city of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, at the mouth of Mosquito Creek, 5 miles SSE. of Warren, on the Erie and other railroads. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in iron and bituminous coal, which is mined in the vicinity. It has rolling-mills, blast-furnaces, machine-shops, and manufactures of tin-plate, printing-presses, boilers, fire-brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7468.

Niles, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 30 miles NE. of Fond du Lac.

Niles Center, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 14 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Nilestown, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 7 miles E. of London. Pop. 200.

Niles Valley, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 6 miles NNE. of Wellsboro. Pop. 250.

Nilgiri (or **Neilgherry**) **Hills** (*i.e.*, "Blue Hills"), a mountain-mass of the southern portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming the convergence of the Western and Eastern Ghats and bounding the Deccan plateau on the S. They enjoy a pleasant climate and are a favorite resort of Europeans. Greatest elevation, the Dodabetta, 8760 feet.

Nilwood, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 29 miles S. by W. of Springfield. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1378.

Nimach, or **Nimuch,** nee'much', a town of British India, in Malwa, dominions and 135 miles NNW. of Gwalior. It has a large cantonment.

Nimar, ne'mar', a district of British India, Central Provinces, Nerbudda division, in the valleys of the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers.

Nimburg, nim'bo͝orG, a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on the Elbe, 16 miles SSE. of Jungbunzlau. Portions of its old walls still survive. It has railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900, 7843.

Nimeguen, nim'ę-ghĕn (Dutch, *Nijmegen*, nī'mā'ghęn; Ger. *Nimwegen*, nim'wā'ghęn; anc. *Noviom'agus*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 9½ miles S. of Arnhem, near the Prussian frontier. It consists in great part of crooked streets clambering up steep hill-sides, but has open squares, fine pleasure-grounds, and a broad promenade, recently laid out on the site of the old fortifications. It was an important place in the time of the Carlovingian emperors, figuring as an imperial residence, was a free imperial city and a member of the Hanseatic League in the later Middle Ages, and has preserved some interesting memorials of its past. Among the notable edifices are the venerable church of St. Stephen, known as the Great Church; the Renaissance town-hall, adorned with statues of German emperors and containing a valuable museum of antiquities; the Weigh House; a mediæval sixteen-sided chapel, built on the site of a Carlovingian structure; and the Belvedere, commanding a fine view of the charming surroundings. In one of the parks may be seen the vestiges of a Carlovingian palace. Nimeguen is noted for its white beer. There are manufactures of cigars, metallic wares, eau de cologne, etc. The town has an active trade in the products of the region. France concluded treaties of peace with Holland and Spain at Nimeguen in 1678 and a treaty with the German Empire in 1679. Pop. in 1900, 42,756.

Nimes, or **Nismes,** neem (anc. *Nemau'sus*), a town of France, capital of the department of Gard, 30 miles NE. of Montpellier. The older part is irregularly built; the modern is well laid out in straight and spacious streets and boulevards (Avenue Feuchères, Boulevard de la République, Boulevard Gambetta). It has a venerable cathedral (St. Castor), built in various styles; an old citadel, now used as a central prison; a fine square (or Esplanade), adorned with a splendid fountain; and a number of imposing or attractive public buildings,—prefecture, Palais de Justice, Hôtel-Dieu (public hospital), theatres, etc. No

town in France has so many fine Roman remains; the most remarkable of these are the amphitheatre (les Arènes), 437 feet long, 332 ft. broad, and 70 ft. high; the beautiful Corinthian temple, called the Maison-Carrée (Square House), which is restored and the interior of which serves for a museum of antiquities; the so-called Temple of Diana; and the Tour Magne, an octagonal ruin, 90 ft. in height. Ten miles to the NE. are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct, called the Pont-du-Gard. Nîmes possesses a school of fine arts, a picture gallery, a public library of upward of 80,000 volumes, a museum of natural history, and schools of design, music, etc. It is extensively engaged in the textile industry, the leading product being silk, and the iron- and leather-industries are also represented. It has an important trade in wine, raw silk, etc. Nîmes is a very ancient town and under the Romans was one of the most important cities of Gaul. It was an important Huguenot centre and suffered much during the religious wars. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Calvinists. Pop. in 1901, 72,479 (commune, 80,605).

Nimishillen Creek, Ohio, rises near the S. border of Portage co. and enters the Tuscarawas River in Stark co.

Nimisila, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 200. The banking point is Akron.

Nimptsch, nimtsh, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 29 miles SW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 2199.

Nimrod, a post-station of Perry co., Ark., on the Fourche la Fave, 25 miles S. of Dardanelle.

Nimrud, a mound of ruins at the junction of the Tigris and the Great Zab, about 20 miles S. of the ruins of Nineveh. It contains the ruins of Calah.

Nimshew, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Nimuch, a town of India. See NIMACH.

Nimwegen, Netherlands. See NIMEGUEN.

Nimy, nee'mee', a village of Belgium, 2 miles N. of Mons, on the Haine.

Nin-binh, a town of Tongking, about 50 miles S. of Ha-noi.

Nind, a post-village of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 60.

Ninemile, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., 9 miles SW. of Fort Wayne.

Ninemile, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. Pop. 65.

Nine Mile, a post-station of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Nine Mile River, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Elmsdale.

Ninepoints, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 19 miles ESE. of Lancaster.

Ninetimes, a post-station of Pickens co., S.C. Pop. 100.

Ninette, a village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Wawanesa.

Ninetysix, a banking post-town of Greenwood co., S.C., on the Southern R., 75 miles W. by N. of Columbia. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 414.

Nin'eveh (L. *Ninus;* Gr. *Νίνος, Ninŏs*), a city of antiquity, the later capital of the Assyrian Empire, the ruins of which are found on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite the town of Mosul. The principal mounds of ruins are those of Koyunjik and Nebi Yunus. In the vicinity are the mounds of Khorsabad and Nimrud, the latter containing the ruins of Calah. The discoveries which have brought to light the seats of the Assyrian monarchs and the countless relics of Assyrian civilization were inaugurated by Botta in 1842. In 1845 Layard began his excavations which yielded extraordinary results. He had successors in Hormuzd Rassam, George Smith, and others. Vast royal palaces (with remarkable decorations), a great royal library (inscriptions on innumerable tablets), colossal sculptured figures, and an endless array of ornaments, seals, and small objects of every kind have been unearthed. The cuneiform inscriptions have been deciphered and the annals of Assyria reconstructed from these records. The British Museum has been made the receptacle of the movable relics. The destruction of Nineveh by the Medes and Babylonians took place about 607 B.C. (perhaps a little earlier).

Nineveh, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., about 30 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Nineveh, a village of Adair co., Mo., about 44 miles N. by W. of Macon. It is near the Chariton River. Pop. 100.

Nineveh, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 23 miles ENE. of Binghamton. Pop. about 450.

Nineveh, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., about 44 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

Nineveh, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 6 miles S. of Newtown station.

Nineveh Junction, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. The banking point is Binghamton. Pop. about 150.

Ninga, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Boissevain, 8 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Ning-hia, ning'hee'å, a city of China, province of Kan-su, near the Great Wall, 210 miles ENE. of Lan-chow.

Ning-kue, ning'koo'ā', a city of China, province of Ngan-hwei, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang, 80 miles S. of Nanking. Lat. 31° N.; lon. 118° 38′ E.

Ningo, or **Ningua,** a settlement on the Guinea coast of Africa, 38 miles ENE. of Accra.

Ning-po, formerly **Liampo,** le-åm'pō, a city and treaty-port of China, province of Che-kiang, on a river whose mouth is directly opposite Chu-san, 95 miles ESE. of Hang-chow. Lat. 29° 51′ N.; lon. 121° 32′ E. Pop. in 1903 (estimated), 260,000. The city, 6 miles in circumference, is enclosed by high walls and entered by several gates; it is surrounded by a fine plain covered with villages and water-courses. It has well-supplied shops, temples and cloisters, various schools, clubs, and a great library. The manufactures include silk stuffs and other fabrics, gold- and silver-wares, articles of carved wood, lacquered wares, and confections. Ning-po exports large quantities of tea, raw cotton, drugs, mats, and silks.

Ninguta, ning-goo'tå, a town of Manchuria, on an affluent of the Amur, 145 miles NE. of Kirin.

Ninilchik, a village of Alaska, on the E. shore of Cook Inlet, S. of the Kasilof River.

Ninove, ne'nōve' (Flem. *Niewenhoven*), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 20 miles SE. of Ghent. It has a Premonstratensian abbey. Pop. in 1900, 7714, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Ni'obra'ra, a banking post-village, capital of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 40 miles above Yankton and 1 mile below the mouth of the Niobrara, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Niobrara River rises in the E. part of Wyoming and soon passes into Nebraska, in which it runs generally eastward. After traversing the sterile sand-hills of northern Nebraska it enters the Missouri River about 36 miles W. of Yankton, S.Dak. It is about 450 miles long, very shallow, and not navigable.

Nion, a town of Switzerland. See NYON.

Nions, a town of France. See NYONS.

Niort, ne-OR', a town of France, capital of the department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 miles ENE. of La Rochelle. It is enclosed by well-planted promenades and has an ancient castle, the interesting church of Notre Dame, a theatre, a large public library, museum of fine arts, a museum of natural history, etc. There are manufactures of gloves, shoes, leather, brushes, etc. Niort has also large nurseries and market-gardens and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 20,738.

Nios, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. See Ios.

Niota, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill. The banking point is Fort Madison, Iowa. Pop. 250.

Niota, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 150.

Niotase, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. The banking point is Caney. Pop. 125.

Nipani, nip'å-nee', a town of British India, in Bombay, 50 miles N. by W. of Belgaum. It is a trade-centre. Pop. about 12,000.

Nipe (nee'på), **Bay of,** on the NE. coast of Cuba, SE. of Puerto Naranjo. Lat. 20° 45′ N.; lon. 75° 30′ W.

Niph'on', or **Ni'pon'** (*i.e.*, "fountain or source of light"), a name incorrectly applied to the principal island of Japan (Hondo). The name Niphon (or Nipon) belongs properly to the whole empire.

Nip'igon, or **Nepigon,** a lake of Ontario, 30 miles NW. of Lake Superior, with which it is connected by the Nipigon River, which has a course of 40 miles, during which it descends several hundred feet. It is irregular in shape, from 50 to 70 miles in length.

Nipigon, or **Nepigon,** a village of Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 60 miles NE. of Port Arthur, at the mouth of the Nipigon River.

Nipissing, a district in the N. part of Ontario, in great part embraced between the Ottawa River and the meridian of 81° W. lon.

Nip'issing' (or **Nepissing) Lake,** Ontario, is situated NE. of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa River. The shape is irregular; the shores are bold. Length, 55 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. It contains many islands. It receives the Sturgeon River on the N., and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by the French River, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids. Eastward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and the Matawa River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

Nipomo, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Coast R. The banking point is Oroyo Grande. Pop. 200.

Nippenose, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pa., about 12 miles WSW. of Williamsport. It is bounded on the N. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 516. Nippenose is also the name of a beautiful valley, about 10 miles long and 4 miles broad, 4 miles E. of Jersey Shore. It is partly in Nippenose township and is enclosed by steep mountains.

Nipper's Harbor, a fishing-hamlet and excellent harbor of Newfoundland, on the N. side of Green Bay, 10 miles SW. of Tilt Cove. Pop. about 300.

Nipple Top, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, in Essex co., N.Y., about 3 miles WNW. of Dix Peak and 8 miles S. by E. of Mount Marcy. Elevation, 4620 feet.

Nippur, an ancient city of Babylonia, situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, about 50 miles SE. of Babylon; about lat. 32° 20′ N. and lon. 45° 15′ E. It was a great seat of the worship of Bel (Belus). Extensive excavations have been carried on here under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, which have yielded a vast collection of inscriptions. The site of Nippur now bears the name of Nuffar.

Nira, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Wellman. Pop. 100.

Nirgua, neer′gwȧ, a town of Venezuela, 40 miles SW. of Valencia.

Niris, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 8 miles E. of Shiraz. A few miles distant is the salt lake of Niris.

Nirvana, a post-village of Lake co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 7 miles E. of Baldwin. Pop. about 100.

Nisao, ne-sȧ′o, a village and bay (also river) of Santo Domingo, about 25 miles SW. of the city of Santo Domingo.

Nisbet, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Williamsport. Pop. 100.

Niscemi, ne-shȧ′mee, a town of Sicily, province of Caltanissetta, 10 miles NE. of Terranova. Pop. in 1901, 14,689.

Nish, or **Nissa,** a fortified town of Servia, 130 miles SE. of Belgrade, on the Nissava, near its confluence with the Southern Morava. It is, after Belgrade, the largest town in the kingdom. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, being at the junction of several railway lines. Pop. in 1895, 21,524.

Nishapur, nish`ȧ-poor′, a city of Persia, in Khorassan, 40 miles WSW. of Meshed. Pop. about 10,000. It is partly in ruins. It has a trade in turquoises, obtained from mines at Madan, about 30 miles distant. Here is the tomb of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet.

Nish`nabat′ona, or **Nishnabotna,** a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., on the Nishnabatona River, 1½ miles from the Missouri River and 57 miles NW. of St. Joseph.

Nishnabatona River is formed by two branches, the East and West Nishnabatona, which rise in or near Carroll co., Iowa. The river passes into Atchison co., Mo., runs southward, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles S. of Rockport. The main stream is about 60 miles long; the tributaries, about 160 miles each.

Nisib, or **Nizib,** ne-zeeb′, a village of Syria, 63 miles NE. of Aleppo. It is memorable for the victory gained there in 1839 by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha over the Turks.

Nis′ibin`, or **Nizibin** (anc. *Nis′ibis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 80 miles SE. of Diarbekr. It has few remains of the ancient city, which was a place of great importance, at one time the residence of the Armenian kings. The very ancient church of St. James, however, has survived. Pop. about 10,000.

Nisida, nee′ze-dȧ (anc. *Nesis*), an island of Italy, 3 miles SE. of Pozzuoli, in the Bay of Naples. Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment. Pop. about 1300.

Nis`kayu′na, a post-township (town) of Schenectady co., N.Y., is bounded on the NE. by the Mohawk River and is contiguous to the city of Schenectady. Pop. in 1900, 1327.

Nismes, neem, a village of Belgium, province and 36 miles SSW. of Namur, on the Eau Noire.

Nismes, a city of France. See Nîmes.

Nisqually River, Wash. See Nesqually.

Nissa, a town of Servia. See Nish.

Nissava, nis′sȧ-vȧ, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 80 miles, joins the Southern Morava 8 miles W. of Nish.

Nissequague, nis′see-kwŏg, written also **Nesaquake,** a hamlet of Suffolk co., Long Island, N.Y., on the navigable Nissequague River, near its mouth in Long Island Sound, 2 miles from St. James.

Nissouri, nis-soo′ree, a hamlet of Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames, 8 miles N. of Thamesford.

Nissum-Fjord, nis′soom fe-ord′, an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, 15 miles N. of Ringkjöbing, 13 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth.

Nistelrode, nis′tęl-ro`dęh, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, 12 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc.

Nitcheguon, nitch`e-gwŏn′, a lake of Labrador, about midway between James Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

Nith, a picturesque river of Scotland, rises in Ayrshire, and, after a SE. course of about 60 miles, joins Solway Firth by an estuary, 10 miles S. of Dumfries.

Nithburg, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 8½ miles N. of Shakespeare.

Niti-Ghat, nee′tee gȧt, a pass across the Himalayas, between Tibet and Kumaon, in one part 16,570 feet in elevation. The village of Niti, on its S. side, is in lat. 30° 47′ N., lon. 79° 56′ E.

Nitinat (nit`e-nat′) or **Berkeley Sound,** North America, an extensive inlet on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, about 12 miles wide between Terron Point on the N. and Carrasco Point on the SE.

Niton, a village and parish of England, in the Isle of Wight, 4 miles W. of Ventnor.

Nitsa, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Perm, enters Siberia, and joins the Tura, an affluent of the Irtish. Its length, including the Neyva, its principal head-stream, is about 275 miles. It is navigable to Irbit.

Nittany, a post-village of Center co., Pa., near Nittany Mountain, about 12 miles SSW. of Lockhaven. Pop. 75.

Nittany Mountain, Pa., a long ridge which extends along the SE. boundary of Clinton co. and is partly in Center co. Its direction is nearly NE. and SW.

Nittany Valley, Pa., is in Center and Clinton cos., between Muncy and Nittany mountains. It is about 30 miles long and 4 miles wide and is very fertile.

Nit`tayu′ma, a post-village of Sharkey co., Miss., on Deer Creek and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 50 miles N. of Vicksburg. Pop. 100.

Nittenau, nit′tęh-nŏw`, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 15 miles NNE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 1500.

Nittritz, nit′trits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, circle of Grünberg.

Nitza, a river of Russia. See Nitsa.

Niu-chwang, nū`chwȧng′, also written **Newchwang,** the chief port of Manchuria, province of Shingking, on the river Liao, near the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, 75 miles SSW. of Mukden. It has an immense trade, exporting grain, beans, bean-cake, ginseng, deer-horns, liquorice, and provisions. The port proper is Ying-tse, with a population of about 5000. The population of Niu-chwang is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. The town was occupied by the Japanese in 1904.

Niukluk River, Alaska, in Seward Peninsula, is a tributary of Golofnin Bay.

Nive, neev, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees and, after a NNW. course of 45 miles, joins the Adour.

Nivelle, nee`vĕll′, a river rising within the limits of Spain, flowing NW., and falling into the Bay of Biscay in France.

Nivelle, nee`vĕll′, a village of France, department of Nord, 25 miles ENE. of Valenciennes.

Nivelles, nee`vĕll′ (Flem. *Nijvel*, nī′vęl), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 17 miles S. of Brussels. It has an interesting Romanesque church, dating from the eleventh century, which belonged to a female convent founded in the seventh century. The town has various establishments connected with the textile industry and other manufactories. Pop. in 1900, 11,645.

Nivernais, nee`vĕR`nȧ′, an old province of France, near its centre, now composing the bulk of the department of Nièvre and part of Cher. The Canal of Nivernais, 45 miles in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

Niverville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, or the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, and on the Boston and Albany and the Albany and Hudson Rs., 20 miles S. by E. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Niwot, a post-hamlet of Boulder co., Colo., about 12 miles N. by W. of Boulder.

Nixburg, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., about 38 miles NNE. of Montgomery.

Nixdorf, a village of Bohemia, 33 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz. It has a school for instruction in the technology of iron manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 7109.

Nixon, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 200.

Nixon, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Simcoe, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Nixonton, a post-hamlet of Pasquotank co., N.C., on the Little River, about 9 miles S. of Elizabeth City.

Nixonville, a post-station of Horry co., S.C., on the Waccamaw River.

Niza, nee'zå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 21 miles NW. of Portalegre, near the Tagus. Pop. about 3000.

Niz'ampatam', or **Nizampatnam,** a maritime town of British India, in Madras, 30 miles S. by E. of Guntur. Pop. about 5000.

Nizam's Dominions, India. See HYDERABAD.

Nizhne-Tchirskaya Stanitsa, nyizh'nyĕ chĕĕr'-skå-yå stå-nit'så, a town of Russia, territory of the Don Cossacks, about 50 miles NE. of Novo-Tcherkask, on the Don, where it is joined by the Tchirsk. Pop. in 1897, 15,196.

Nizhne-Udinsk, nyizh'nyĕ oo-dinsk', a town of Siberia, in the W. part of the government and 270 miles (direct) NW. of the city of Irkutsk, on the Transsiberian railway, where it crosses the river Uda. Pop. about 6000. Gold is extensively mined in the district.

Nizhni-Kolymsk, nyizh'nyee ko-limsk', a town of the government of Yakutsk, Siberia, on the Kolyma River, about 70 miles above its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

Nizhni-Lomov, nyizh'nyee lom'ov, a town of Russia, government and 65 miles WNW. of Penza. Pop. in 1897, 9984.

Nizhni-Novgorod, nyizh'nyee nov'go-rod, a government of central Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 26′ and 57° 6′ N. and lon. 41° 40′ and 46° 38′ E., traversed by the Volga, which here receives the Oka from the SW. and the Vetluga from the N. Area, about 19,800 sq. m. Surface mostly level; soil fertile in the portion S. of the Volga and Oka. The forests are extensive in the N. Rye and oats are the principal crops. Flax and hemp are raised. Great numbers of cattle are reared in some sections. Manufacturing is in the main confined to house-industries. Capital, Nizhni-Novgorod. Pop. in 1897, 1,600,304.

Nizhni-Novgorod, a town of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, on the right bank of the Volga, where it is joined by the Oka, 265 miles ENE. of Moscow. Lat. 56° 20′ N.; lon. 44° 1′ E. The main portion of the city lying S. of the Volga and E. of the Oka is divided into the upper town, situated on hills, and the lower town, the latter along the shores of the rivers. On the low ground W. of the Oka is an extensive quarter where the famous fairs are held. Deep, ravine-like depressions lead up to the upper town, which is the principal section of the city. On its highest portion flanking the largest public square is the Kremlin (or citadel), portions of which date from the fourteenth century. Its walls are in some places nearly 100 feet high and are flanked by 11 towers. Nizhni-Novgorod has an extraordinary array of mediæval and modern churches and other ecclesiastical edifices. The cathedral of the monastery of the Annunciation contains a picture of the Virgin which, according to the inscription, dates from 993. The fair town is a city in itself, comprising a vast aggregation of stone buildings arranged in regular blocks. There are numerous special sections devoted to particular commodities. The whole is lighted by electricity. The fairs, held in the second half of the summer, are the largest in the world, attracting merchants from every part of the empire and from foreign countries. The amount of the sales is in the neighborhood of $80,000,000. All kinds of raw products and manufactured articles are represented. Nizhni-Novgorod is not important as a manufacturing centre. Pop. in 1897, 95,000. The population is doubled at the time of the fair.

Nizhni-Tagilsk, nyizh'nyee tå-ghilsk', a mining and iron- and steel-manufacturing centre of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and about 120 miles E. by N. of Perm. Iron, copper, gold, and platinum are found in the district. Pop. in 1897, about 30,000.

Nizib, a village of Syria. See NISIB.

Nizibin, a town of Turkey. See NISIBIN.

Nizniow, niz'ne-uv', a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 77 miles SSE. of Lemberg, on the Dniester. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4865.

Nizza, a city of France. See NICE.

Nizza-Monferrato, nit'så mon-fĕr-rå'to, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles SW. of Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. about 4000 (commune, about 10,000).

Nizza Sicilia, nit'så se-chee'le-å, a town of Sicily, province and 20 miles SSW. of Messina. Pop. about 2500.

Njolé, a station of French Congo, on both banks of the Ogowai, in about lon. 10° 45′ E.

Njurunda, n'yoo-roon'då, a river of Sweden, in West Norrland, after an E. course of 170 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles SE. of Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village and harbor of Njurunda.

Nkata, or **Nkata Bay,** a station of Nyassaland, Africa, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in about lat. 11° 35′ S.

Noah, a post-village of Coffee co., Tenn. Pop. 85.

Noailles, no'ī', a town of France, in Oise, 9 miles SE. of Beauvais. Pop. about 1500.

No'akhal'ly, or **Noakhali,** called also **Sudharam,** sood'hå-rām', a town of Bengal, capital of Noakhally district, on a tidal channel, 10 miles from the sea. Lat. 22° 48′ N.; lon. 91° 6′ E. Pop. about 5000.

Noakhally, or **Noakhali,** a district of India, in Bengal, bounded S. by the Bay of Bengal and W. by the river Megna. It is a low, alluvial region and in part consists of islands in the sea. Capital Noakhally.

Noakote, or **Noacote,** no'å-kōt' (*Nava Kata,* the "new fort"), a town of Nepal, 17 miles NW. of Khatmandu. Lat. 27° 53′ N.; lon. 85° 50′ E.

Noale, no-å'lå, a small town of Italy, 14 miles NE. of Padua.

Noalejo, no-å-lå'HO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 22 miles from Jaén. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Noanagar, a town of India. See NOWANUGGUR.

No'ank, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Mystic River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles E. by S. of New London. It is mainly supported by shipbuilding and fishing. The banking point is Mystic. Pop. about 1500.

No'atak', a river of Alaska, rises in the NW. part of the territory and flows nearly W., then S., cutting through the Mulgrave Hills, and empties by 2 mouths into the Hotham Inlet.

Nobility, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Noble, a county in the NE. part of Indiana, has an area of 417 sq. m. It is drained by the Elkhart River and Blue Creek. Capital, Albion. Pop. in 1890, 23,359; in 1900, 23,533.

Noble, a county in the SE. part of Ohio, has an area of 369 sq. m. It is drained by Seneca, Duck, and Will's creeks. Among its mineral resources are coal and petroleum. Capital, Caldwell. Pop. in 1890, 20,753; in 1900, 19,466.

Noble, a county in the NE. part of Oklahoma. Area, 631 sq. m. It is intersected by Bear and Rock creeks, tributary to the Arkansas River. Capital, Perry. It includes the Otoe and Missoura Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900, 14,015.

Noble, a banking post-town of Richland co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 8 miles W. of Olney. It has evaporating plants. Pop. in 1900, 597.

Noble, a post-station of Howard co., Ind.

Noble, a post-station of Rice co., Kan.

Noble, a post-village of Sabine parish, La., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Many. Pop. 250.

Noble, a post-township of Branch co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Noble, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles NE. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Noble, a banking post-town of Cleveland co., Okla., in a cotton and grain region, 8 miles S. of Norman, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Nobleboro, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Nobleboro township (town), about 12 miles ENE. of Wiscasset. The town is bounded on the W. by the Damariscotta River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 810.

Noblejas, no-blå-hås', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and ENE. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Noble Lake, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ark., 10 miles E. of Pine Bluff.

Nobles, a county in the SW. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It contains several lakes, one of which, named Lake Graham, is about 8 miles long. Capital, Worthington. Pop. in 1890, 7953; in 1900, 14,932.

Noblestown, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Noblesville, a banking city, capital of Hamilton co., Ind., on the White River, 22 miles NNE. of Indianapolis, on the Lake Erie and Western and the Central Indiana Rs. It has manufactures of strawboard, carriages, iron, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4792.

Nobleton, or **Lam'mermoor',** a post-village of York co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of King. Pop. 200.

Nobleville, a post-station of Noble co., Ohio.

Nobob, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 13 miles W. of Glasgow. Pop. 175.

Nobressart, no'brĕs'saR', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 6 miles NW. of Arlon.

Nobscot, a post-station of Middlesex co., Mass.

Nobs'que (or **Nobska**) **Point,** at the entrance of Buzzard Bay, on the SE. coast of Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 31′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ W.

Nocatee, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Arcadia or Punta Gorda. Pop. about 250.

Nocera, no-chā'rā, or **Nocera Umbra** (anc. *Nuce'ria Camella'ria*), a town of central Italy, 21 miles E. of Perugia. It is the seat of a bishop. Near it are mineral baths. Pop. about 1600; of the commune in 1901, 7545.

Nocera, or **Nocera Terinese,** a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, district and 13 miles NW. of Nicastro. Pop. about 3000.

Nocera, Nocera Inferiore, or **Nocera dei Pagani,** no-chā'rā dā'e pā-gā'nee (anc. *Nuce'ria Alfater'na*), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Sarno, 8 miles NW. of Salerno. It stands at the foot of a hill on which are the ruins of a mediæval castle. It has manufactures of textiles. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 8392 (commune, 19,796).

Noceto, no-chā'to, a commune of Italy, 6 miles W. of Parma, on the Recchio.

Nochixtlán, a town of Mexico, state and 48 miles NW. of the city of Oaxaca.

Nochway, a post-village of Randolph co., Ga., 10½ miles E. of Cuthbert.

Noci, no'chee, a town of Italy, province and 29 miles SE. of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,657.

Nock'amix'on, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa., about 15 miles E. by S. of Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Nocona, a banking post-town of Montague co., Tex., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 42 miles WNW. of Gainesville, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 961.

Nodaway, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, borders on Iowa. Area, 864 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nodaway, One Hundred and Two, and Little Platte rivers. Coal and potter's clay are among the mineral resources. Capital, Maryville. Pop. in 1890, 30,914; in 1900, 32,938.

Nodaway, a banking post-village of Adams co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300.

Nodaway, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo. The banking point is St. Joseph.

Nodaway River rises in Cass co., Iowa, runs southward into the state of Missouri, and enters the Missouri River about 20 miles above St. Joseph. It is about 200 miles long.

Nodena, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Noel, no-ĕl', or **Moni,** mo'nee, an island off the SW. coast of Java.

Noel, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Neosho. Pop. 150.

Noel, a post-station of Hanover co., Va., 33 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

Noel, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, 32 miles from Shubenacadie. Pop. 300.

Noessa Laut, no-ĕs'sā lŏwt, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, S. of Ceram.

Nœux-les-Mines, nuh lā meen, a commune of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 4 miles from Béthune. Pop. in 1901, 7771.

Nogaisk, no-ghīsk', a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the Sea of Azov. Pop. about 4000, mainly Nogai Tartars.

Nogal', a post-village of Lincoln co., N.Mex. The banking point is Whiteoaks. Pop. about 160.

Nogales, no-gā'lĕs, a banking post-town, capital of Santa Cruz co., Ariz., on the international boundary between Mexico and the United States, 83 miles SW. of Benson, on the Sonora and the Southern Pacific Rs. It has reduction-works and manufactures of cigars and foundry-products. Pop. in 1900, 1761.

Nogales, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Arizona frontier, adjoins the American town of Nogales. Pop. in 1901, 2738.

Nogales, no-gā'lĕs, a town of Chile, province of Valparaiso. Pop. 1200.

Nogaro, no'gā'ro', a village of France, in Gers, on the Midou, 32 miles WNW. of Auch.

Nogat, no'gät, the E. delta-arm of the river Vistula, leaves the main stream below Mewe, and, after a NNE. course of 33 miles, enters the Frisches Haff.

Nogent, no'zhôNⁿ', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 11 miles N. of Langres. It has important manufactures of cutlery. Pop. about 3000.

Nogent-le-Roi, no'zhôNⁿ' lẹh rwā, a town of France, Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles SE. of Dreux, on the Eure. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1500.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, no'zhôNⁿ' lẹh ro'troo', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 31 miles WSW. of Chartres, on the Huisne. It has quaint houses, interesting churches, the ruins of a noble castle which belonged to Sully, and a hospital, dating from the Middle Ages, in which Sully is buried. The inhabitants are actively engaged in textile and other industries. Pop. in 1901, 6571 (commune, 8415). The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Nogent-sur-Marne, no'zhôNⁿ' sür marn, a village of France, in Seine, 4 miles E. of Paris, on the Marne, close to the forest of Vincennes. It is beautifully situated on a hill-slope. The Eastern railway is here carried over the valley of the Marne on a magnificent curving viaduct about half a mile long and 90 feet high. There are many handsome villas of Parisians here. The place has manufactures of chemical products, pottery, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,586.

Nogent-sur-Seine, no'zhôNⁿ' sür sån, a town of France, in Aube, 29 miles WNW. of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine. It has an interesting church. A few miles distant is the farmstead of Paraclet, occupying the spot where stood the famous abbey of that name founded by Abélard and of which Héloïse was the first abbess. Pop. in 1901, 3732.

Nógrád, a county of Hungary. See Neograd.

Nogueira, a town of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, 330 miles W. by S. of Manáos.

Nogueira do Cravo, no-gā'e-rā do krā'vo, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 40 miles from Coimbra.

Noguera Pallaresa, no-gā'rā pāl-yā-rā'sā, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran, in Catalonia, flows SSW. and joins the Segre 20 miles NE. of Lérida.

Noguera Rivagoranzo, no-gā'rā re-vā-go-rān'tho, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran, flows S., mostly between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Segre 15 miles S. of Lérida.

Nohant, nô'ôNⁿ' (Nohant-Vic), a village of France, in Indre, near La Châtre. It was the residence of George Sand, who is buried here.

Noia, two towns of Italy. See Noja.

Noir, nwar, an island of South America, off the SW. coast of Tierra del Fuego, lat. 54° 30′ S., lon. 73° 6′ W., about 600 feet in height. In the SW. it terminates in a lofty rock like a tower, which bears the name of Cape Noir.

Noiraigue, nwā'rāk', a commune of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles W. by S. of Neuchâtel, is at the N. base of the Creux du Vent.

Noirmont, nwar'môNⁿ' (Ger. *Schwarzenberg,* shwart'-sẹn-bĕrg'), a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles SSW. of Bern. Pop. about 2000.

Noirmont, Le, a summit of the Swiss Jura, 9 miles NW. of Nyon. Height, 5150 feet.

Noirmoutiers, nwar'moo'te-ā', an island of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of France, department of Vendée. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. The town of Noirmoutiers, on the NE. coast, with 2000 inhabitants (commune in 1901, 6245), has an old castle and a venerable church. Near by is the bathing-resort of La Chaise.

Noisseville, a village of Lorraine, Germany, 4 miles from Metz, where was fought an important engagement between the French and German troops on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1870.

Noisy-le-Grand, nwā'zee' lẹh grôNⁿ (L. *Noisiacum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Marne, about 9 miles from Paris. Pop. about 1800.

Noisy-le-Sec, nwā'zee' lẹh sĕk, a commune of France, in Seine, 5 miles NNE. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 9759.

Nokesville, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., on the Southern R., 34 miles WSW. of Alexandria. Pop. 60.

Noko'mis, a banking city of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles ENE. of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900, 1371.

Nokunda, no-kŭn'dā, or **Nokundeh,** a town of Persia, about 30 miles W. of Astrabad, on the SE. shore of the Caspian Sea.

Nola, no'lā, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, 14 miles ENE. of Naples. Nola was an important city of Magna Græcia. It is the birthplace of Giordano Bruno, to whom there is a monument. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 8111 (commune, 14,622).

Nol'achuck'y (or **Nol'ichuck'**) **River** rises in the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of North Carolina, and passes into East Tennessee. It enters the French Broad River about 20 miles W. of Greeneville. Length, about 150 miles.

Nolan, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 828 sq. m. Capital, Sweetwater. Pop. in 1890, 1573; in 1900, 2611.

Nolan, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. 150.

Noland River, Tex., rises in Johnson co. and enters the Brazos River in Hill co.

Noland's Fork, Ind., rises in Randolph co. and enters the West Fork of the Whitewater River in Fayette co., about 5 miles above Connersville.

Nolanville, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Belton. Pop. about 130.

Nolay, no'lå', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles WSW. of Beaune. Pop. 2000.

Nolensville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 15½ miles SSE. of Nashville. Pop. 150.

Noli, no'lee, a small town of Italy, province of Genoa, 8 miles SSW. of Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa.

Noli, Cape, a headland of Italy, on the coast of the Gulf of Genoa. Lat. 44° 12′ N.

Nolichucky, N.C. See NOLACHUCKY.

Nolin, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on Nolin Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 53 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. 125.

Nolin Creek, Ky., enters the Green River at Brownsville. It is about 100 miles long.

Nolinsk', a town of Russia, government and 62 miles S. of Vyatka. Pop. about 5000.

Nolo, a post-station of Indiana co., Pa.

Noma, a post-village of Holmes co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Geneva, Ala. Pop. about 500.

No Man's Land, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, S. of Martha's Vineyard, and belonging to Dukes co., Mass.

No Man's Land, a former district of southern Africa, Cape Colony, now principally included in Griqualand East.

Nombela, nom-bà'lå, a small town of Spain, in the province of Toledo, near the Alberche, SE. of Madrid.

Nombre-de-Dios, nom'brå dà dee-oce', a town of Mexico, state and 32 miles E. by S. of the city of Durango. Near it are rich silver-mines.

Nombre-de-Dios, a port of the republic of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N. by E. of Panama.

Nome, a post-village and mining camp on the S. side of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, immediately W. of Cape Nome. Gold was discovered in the beach-sands of the coast near this point in 1898, and shortly afterwards rich placer-deposits along tributaries of the Snake River (Anvil Creek, etc.) were discovered. This locality, which at one time numbered 20,000 inhabitants or more, was known as Anvil City. It has banks, newspaper-offices, large commercial depots, a theatre, public schools, etc., and is in direct communication with Council City, Dexter Creek, and other gold-locations. Pop. about 13.000.

Nome, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 150.

Nome, Cape, on the S. shore of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, is in lat. 64° 26′ N., lon. 165° W. It is at the entrance of Norton Sound.

Nomeny, no'meh-nee', a town of France, Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Seille, 14 miles N. of Nancy. Pop. 1300.

Nome River, a small gold-bearing stream of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, discharges a few miles W. of Cape Nome.

Nominingue, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec. The banking point is St. Jerome, 90 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Nominygrove, a post-station of Westmoreland co., Va.

Nomo, no'mo, or **Nomosaki,** no-mo-så'kee, a headland of Japan, on the W. of the island of Kiushiu, forming the S. side of the Bay of Nagasaki. Near this cape is the small island of Kawasima, and to the NW. are the rocks called by the Japanese Mitsu-se and by the Dutch De Hen met de Kuikens ("the Hen and Chickens").

Nona, no'nå (anc. *Ænona*), a decayed town of Dalmatia, 9 miles N. of Zara, on a small island. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 500.

Nonancourt, no\nôNs\koor', a town of France, in Eure, on the Avre, 18 miles S. of Évreux. Pop. (commune), 2000.

Nonantola, no-nån'to-lå, a small town of Italy, 7 miles NE. of Modena, on the Panaro.

Nonchalanta, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 200.

None, no'nå, a village of Italy, 12 miles SW. of Turin.

Non Intervention, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va.

Nonnenweier, non'nen-wī'er, a village of Baden, circle of Offenburg, on the Rhine.

Nonnenwerth, non'nen-wêrt\, or **Rolandswerth,** an island in the Rhine, in the Prussian district of Coblenz, a short distance above Königswinter. It is famous for the Benedictine nunnery of Nonnenwerth, which existed as early as the twelfth century and was suppressed in 1802. The nunnery buildings, occupied as a school, are modern. On the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Nonnenwerth, is Rolandseck.

Nonni, a river of Manchuria, tributary to the Sungari. It is navigated by steamboats.

Nontron, nôNs\trôNs', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 30 miles N. of Périgueux. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500). It has iron-works and manufactures of cutlery, etc. The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Nonuti (or **Sydenham**) **Island,** one of the Gilbert Group, in the Pacific Ocean, a short distance S. of the equator and in about lon. 174° 40′ E.

Nook, a village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop. 100.

Nookmut, an Eskimo village of Alaska, on the shore of Port Clarence, SE. of Bering Strait.

Nooksack, a post-hamlet of Whatcom co., Wash., about 120 miles N. of Seattle.

Noonday, a post-village of Smith co., Tex. Pop. 55.

Noonivak, or **Nunivak,** noo'ne-vȧk, an island of Alaska, in Bering Sea, off Cape Vancouver. The parallel of lat. 60° N. and the meridian of lon. 166° W. intersect on the SE. coast. Length, 60 miles; mean breadth, 30 miles. It is hilly and lightly wooded and is peopled by Eskimos.

Noonmark, a summit of the Adirondack Mountains, N.Y., in the Keene Valley region. Height, 3550 feet.

Noord Braband, Netherlands. See NORTH BRABANT.

Noordbroek, nōrt'brŏŏk, a village of the Netherlands, province and 13 miles E. of Groningen.

Noordwijk, nōrt'wīk, a village and watering-place of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles NW. of Leyden. Pop. in 1899, including Noordwijkbinnen, 5171.

Noordwijkerhout, nōrt'wī'kęr-hŏwt\, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles NW. of Leyden.

Nooseneck Hill, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., 20 miles SW. of Providence. Pop. about 300.

Nootka Sound, a harbor of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. side of Vancouver Island. Lat. 49° 35′ N.

Nopal, a post-station of Dewitt co., Tex.

Nora, no'rå, a small mining town of Sweden, län and 18 miles NNW. of Örebro.

Nora, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 4 miles SE. of Warren. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Nora, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the White River, 9 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Nora, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Nora, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. 200.

Nora, a post-station of Dane co., Wis.

Norah, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La. The banking point is Thibodeaux. Pop. 100.

Nora Springs, a banking post-town of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 9 miles E. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Norba Cæsarea, the ancient name of ALCÁNTARA.

Norbeck, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 3 miles E. of Rockville.

Norberg, nor'bêrg, a locality in Sweden, län and 36 miles NNW. of Westerås.

Norborne, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Mo., on the Wabash and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 10 miles WSW. of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900, 1189.

Norburg, a small town of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the island of Alsen.

Norca'tur, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Kan., 21 miles E. of Oberlin, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 175.

Norcia, nor'chå (anc. *Nursia*), a town of Italy, 18 miles E. of Spoleto, at the Monti Sibillini. It has its old walls, the ruins of a cathedral, and other relics of the past. There are manufactures of woollens. The town is the birthplace of St. Benedict. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 9000).

Norcross, a banking post-town of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Southern R., 20 miles NE. of Atlanta. It has manufactures of furniture and leather. Pop. in 1900, 797.

Norcross, a post-village of Grant co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Nord, nor, a department of France, so named from its position in the N. of that country, formed of French Flanders, French Hainaut, and the district of Cambrésis, on the frontiers of Belgium. Area, 2190 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,866,994, it being, after the department of Seine, the most populous in France. The surface is mostly flat. The rivers include the Scheldt with its affluents the Scarpe and Lys, and the Aa, Deule, and Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals, which are very numerous. There are rich deposits of coal, iron, lead, peat, and bitumen. The soil is fertile and the best cultivated in France. The staple products are cereals, sugar-beets, potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, etc. Fishing is actively pursued on the coasts. The department of Nord is prominent among the manufacturing departments of France. It has manu-

factures of every kind, of which the most important are cotton stuffs, woollen cloth, iron, steel, cambric, linen, lace, thread, beet-sugar, machinery, chemicals, glass, etc. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Valenciennes. One of the most important seats of the woollen industry of France is Roubaix. Lille and Tourcoing are also great centres of the textile industry. Capital, Lille.

Nord, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 102 miles N. by W. of Sacramento. Pop. about 200.

Norden, a town of Lancashire, England, forming a suburb of Rochdale. Pop. in 1901, 3907.

Norden, nor'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles NW. of Aurich. It is connected by a canal with the North Sea. It has manufactures of cables, confectionery, chocolate, tobacco, etc. Iron-founding is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 7048.

Norden, a banking post-village of Keyapaha co., Neb., 10 miles (direct) W. of Springview. Pop. 150.

Norden, a post-hamlet of Deuel co., S.Dak., 10 miles E. by S. of Clear Lake.

Nord-End, one of the summits of the Monte Rosa group of the Alps. Elevation, 15,132 feet.

Nordenskjöld (nor'dẹn-shöld') **Bay,** in the SW. coast of Alexandra Land, Franz-Josef Land.

Nordenskjöld Channel (or **Inlet**), an arm of Lincoln Sea, Arctic America, seemingly defining a portion of the northern boundary of Greenland proper and, perhaps, continuous with Peary Strait farther east.

Nordenskjöld River, Canada, a tributary of the upper Yukon (or Lewes River), in about lon. 136° W.

Nordenskjöld Sea, a name given to that portion of the Arctic Ocean N. of Siberia which is included between the Taimyr Peninsula and the New Siberian Islands.

Norderney, nor'dẹr-nī', an island of Prussia, province of Hanover, in the North Sea, 20 miles NW. of Aurich, with an area of 4 sq. m. It is the most frequented seabathing resort of the German coast of the North Sea. Pop. in 1900, 4018.

Nordhalben, nort'hål'bẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Rodach, 30 miles N. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1650.

Nordhausen, nort'how'zẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 38 miles NNW. of Erfurt, on the Zorge. The principal buildings are the church of St. Blasius, with two paintings by Lucas Cranach, the Roman Catholic cathedral, the museum of antiquities, and the old town-hall. The town has iron-foundries, machine-shops, breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of tobacco, leather, chemicals, textiles, and sugar. Nordhausen was made a free imperial city in 1253. Pop. in 1900, 28,497.

Nordheim, a town of Prussia. See Northeim.

Nordhoff, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., in the Ojai Valley, 30 miles E. of Santa Barbara, on the Southern Pacific R. It is in a citrus-fruit region and has the Ojai Hot Springs. Pop. about 250.

Nordhorn, nort'horn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 44 miles WSW. of Osnabrück, on the Vechte. Pop. about 2500.

Nordköping, a town of Sweden. See Norrköping.

Nordkyn, Cape, the northernmost point of the mainland of Europe, in Norwegian Lapland, 45 miles E. of North Cape. Lat. 71° 6′ N.

Nordland, nord'lånd, an amt of Norway, mostly between lat. 65° and 70° N. and having W. the Atlantic. It includes the Lofoten Islands. Area, 14,750 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 151,537. Chief town, Bodö.

Nörd'lingen, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Goldbach, 50 miles SW. of Nuremberg. It still retains its ancient walls and towers. It has an interesting church and a late-Gothic town-hall, with a collection of old German pictures and fine mural paintings. There are manufactures of furniture, leather, linens, woollens, carpets, cement, and agricultural implements. Nördlingen was one of the free imperial cities of Swabia. Here, in 1634, the Swedes were defeated by the Imperialists and at the neighboring village of Alerheim, in 1645, the duke d'Enghien defeated the Bavarians. Pop. in 1900, 8299.

Nordre-Bergenhus, nor'drẽ bẽr'gẹn-hoos, an amt of Norway, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 7136 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 87,552.

Nordre-Trondhjem, nor'drẽ trond'yẽm, an amt of Norway, extending from Sweden to the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 8696 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 83,433.

Nordstrand, nort'strånt, an island of Prussia, off the W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein, 15 miles NE. of the mouth of the Eider. Area, 20 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 2263.

Nore, The, a part of the estuary of the English river Thames, E. of Sheerness. The Nore light floats on a sandbank, 4 miles NE. of Sheerness.

Norenberg, no'rẹn-bẽrg', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles E. of Stettin, on Lake Enzig. Pop. 2500.

Norfield, a post-town of Lincoln co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Brookhaven. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Norfolk, nor'fọk, a county of England, having the North Sea on the NE. and the Wash on the NW. Area, 2037 sq. m. Surface mostly level. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Yare, and Bure. The market-gardens are very productive, cattle rearing is extensively carried on, and the raising of fowl for the London market is an important industry. The county as such sends 6 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Norwich. Pop. in 1891, 454,500; in 1901, 460,000.

Norfolk, nor'fọk, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Massachusetts Bay and intersected by the Charles River. Capital, Dedham. Pop. in 1890, 118,950; in 1900, 151,539.

Norfolk, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by a part of Chesapeake Bay, called Hampton Roads, and is contiguous to the mouth of the James River. It is drained by the Elizabeth River and Deep Creek. This county comprises a large part of the Dismal Swamp and is intersected by the Dismal Swamp Canal. Capital, Portsmouth. Pop. in 1890, 77,038; in 1900, 114,831.

Norfolk, a banking post-village in Norfolk township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R., 45 miles WNW. of Hartford. It has silk- and hosiery-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1614; of the village, about 1000.

Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Norfolk township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 23 miles SSW. of Boston. It has paper- and woollen-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 980.

Norfolk, a post-township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Norfolk, a banking city of Madison co., Neb., on the North Branch of the Elkhorn River, 2 miles N. of that river and about 50 miles N. of Columbus, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and other railroads. It has cereal-mills, a beet-sugar factory, manufactures of threshing-machines, etc. The North Nebraska Insane Asylum is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3883.

Norfolk, a post-village in Norfolk township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River, about 28 miles ENE. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 650; of the town in 1900, 1911.

Norfolk, an independent city and principal seaport of Virginia, is situated on the right or N. bank of the Elizabeth River, opposite Portsmouth, 3 miles from Hampton Roads and 86 miles SE. of Richmond. Lat. 36° 51 N.; lon. 76° 19′ W. It is on the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads, and has regular steamship communication with European and American ports. Next to Richmond, Norfolk is the most populous city of Virginia, and together with Portsmouth is the most important naval station in the Union. (See Portsmouth). The harbor is large, safe, and easily accessible, admitting vessels of the largest class. The city is irregularly laid out and presents many quaint features. There are few public buildings of note (city-hall, custom-house, cotton exchange). Among the various educational institutions are the Norfolk Mission College and the St. Joseph's Colored School. Norfolk has a large shipping trade in cotton, grain, early fruits and vegetables, fish, game and oysters, peanuts, cattle, and horses. It is one of the largest coaling stations in the world. Its manufactures comprise cottons and silks, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, agricultural implements, carriages, iron goods, flour, lumber, etc. It has also ship- and boat-yards. The city's trade is facilitated by the Dismal Swamp and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals. The entrance of the harbor is defended by Fort Monroe. Pop. in 1870, 19,229; in 1880, 21,966; in 1890, 34,871; in 1900, 46,624. During the first part of the Civil War Norfolk was the principal naval station of the Confederate states. A few miles from the city is Old Point Comfort.

Norfolk, nor'fọk, a county of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Erie. Capital, Simcoe.

Norfolk Bay, on the SE. coast of Tasmania.

Norfolk Island, Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in lat. 29° S., lon. 168° 10′ E., about 1100 miles ENE. of Sydney. Length, 5 miles. In its centre is Mount Pitt, about 1000 feet in height. The island is well watered and fertile and its climate is healthy. It was for a long time a British penal colony and in 1856 was colonized by a party of Pitcairn Islanders. Pop. in 1901, 870. It is a dependency of New South Wales, and is administered by a resident magistrate and an elective council.

Norfolk Plains, a name formerly given to a district on the N. coast of Tasmania, bordering on Bass Strait.

Norfolk Sound, on the coast of Alaska, is a bay on the W. side of Alexander Archipelago, on which is the town of Sitka. It is now generally known as Sitka Sound.

Norge, the native name of Norway.

Norham, nor'ăm, or **Centreville,** a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Salt Creek, 14 miles N. of Colborne. Pop. 200.

Noria, no-ree'ă, or **La Noria,** a town of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá, 25 miles SE. of Iquique, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important centre of the nitrate-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Noric Alps (L. *Al'pes Nor'icæ*), a name applied by some geographers to that portion of the great Alpine chain stretching from the Rhætian Alps, about lon. 12° 15′ E., in a NE. direction to Vienna and Pressburg and covering with its ramifications Styria, Salzburg, Lower Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all of which provinces were comprised in the ancient Noricum. In a more restricted sense the Noric Alps are a minor division of the Eastern Alps, between the valleys of the Mur and Drave, culminating in the Eisenhut, 8000 feet.

Noricum, in ancient geography, a country lying between Rhætia and Vindelicia on the W. and Pannonia on the E. and extending from the Danube (separating it from Germania) on the N. to beyond the Drave on the S. It was conquered by the Romans towards the close of the first century B.C. and was made a province. It is now mainly included in Upper and Lower Austria, S. of the Danube, Salzburg, Styria, and Carinthia.

Norland, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on the Gull River, 18 miles N. of Fenelon Falls. Pop. 100.

Norma, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. The banking point is Bunkie. Pop. 100.

Normal, a post-village (college town) of Madison co., Ala., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 2½ miles from Huntsville. The Alabama State Colored Normal and Industrial School is located here. Pop. about 400.

Normal, a banking post-town of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton Rs., 2 miles N. of Bloomington. Here is the Illinois State Normal University, organized in 1857. Normal has a soldiers' orphans' home, the deaconess hospital, canneries and nurseries, and manufactures of stoves. Pop. in 1900, 3795.

Normal, a post-station of Grant co., Ind.

Normal, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Catlettsburg. Pop. 150.

Normal, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. The banking point is Lincoln. Pop. about 200.

Normal, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. The banking point is Lehighton. Pop. 90.

Normal City, a town of Delaware co., Ind., in Center township. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Normalville, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Connellsville. Pop. about 200.

Norman, a county in the NW. part of Minnesota. Area, 1425 sq. m. It is intersected by the Marsh and Wild Rice rivers, tributary to the Red River of the North. Capital, Ada. The E. portion of the county is occupied by a large tract of the White Earth Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900, 15,045.

Norman, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Lake Mills or Albert Lea, Minn. Pop. 200.

Norman, a banking post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 60.

Norman, a banking post-town, capital of Cleveland co., Okla., near the Canadian River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles S. by E. of Oklahoma city. It is the seat of the University of Oklahoma and has a territorial hospital for the insane, cotton-gins, grain-elevators, and manufactures of flour and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 2225.

Norman, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis.

Norman, a post-village of the Rainy River District, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 1½ miles from Keewatin, its banking point.

Norman, one of the British Virgin Islands, West Indies, E. of St. John. Lat. 18° 19′ N. On its W. side is Man-of-War Bay.

Normanby, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles WNW. of Guisborough.

Norman, Cape, a headland on the N. extremity of Newfoundland, in the Strait of Belle Isle. Lat. 51° 38′ N.

Normanda, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., 8 miles WNW. of Tipton. Pop. 150.

Normandale, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 11 miles S. of Simcoe. Pop. 150.

Normandy (Fr. *Normandie,* nor'mŏN^{n}'dee'; L. *Norman'nia*), an ancient province of France, bounded N. and W. by the English Channel and traversed in its eastern portion by the Seine. Area, about 10,500 sq. m. It was divided into Upper Normandy, in the E., and Lower Normandy, in the centre, S., and W. The capital of the former was Rouen, which was the capital of all Normandy, and that of the latter was Caen. Normandy consists of fertile plateaus. In the southeast there is a broken and very picturesque region. Normandy has fine pastures and is noted for its dairy produce and apples. Among the towns on the coast of Normandy are Dieppe, Havre, Honfleur, Harfleur, Cherbourg, and Granville. Trouville is the principal seabathing resort. The region derives its name from the Northmen (Normans), who descended upon it in the ninth century and were formally granted possession by the French king about 911. William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, conquered England in 1066. The duchy was wrested from England and united to France by Philip Augustus in 1202–04. It was again in the hands of the English in the first half of the fifteenth century, being finally reconquered by the French in 1449–50. Simultaneously with the conquest of England the Normans established their sway in southern Italy and Sicily, where an independent kingdom was founded. Normandy is now divided into the departments of Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne.

Normandy, a village of Bureau co., Ill. The banking point is Walnut. Pop. 100.

Normandy, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., about 10 miles NW. of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Normandy, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 60 miles SSE. of Nashville. Pop. about 450.

Norman Isles, a name by which the CHANNEL ISLANDS are sometimes known. They are the sole portions of Normandy still remaining to England.

Norman River, a navigable stream of Queensland, Australia, flows generally NW. into the Gulf of Carpentaria near its southern extremity and E. of the Flinders. Its estuary forms an excellent port.

Norman's Kill, a creek of Albany co., N.Y., enters the Hudson River about 4 miles below Albany.

Normansville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 100.

Norman's Woe, a dangerous islet or reef on the W. side of the entrance to the harbor of Gloucester, Mass.

Normanton, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Wakefield. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 12,352.

Normanton, Ontario. See PORT ELGIN.

Normanton, a river port of Queensland, Australia (port of entry and clearance), on the Norman River, about 25 miles (direct) from its mouth. Pop. about 700.

Normantown, a post-village of Gilmer co., W.Va., 30 miles SE. of Cairo. Pop. 70.

Noroton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 38 miles NE. of New York city. Here is a home for soldiers. Pop. about 700.

Noroy-le-Bourg, no'rwå' lẹh boor, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 7 miles E. of Vesoul. Pop. about 800.

Norphlet, a post-village of Union co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Eldorado. Pop. 100.

Norrbotten, nor'bot-tẹn, the largest and northernmost län of Sweden, bordering upon Norway, Russia, and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 40,870 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 (estimated), 138,630. It includes a part of Swedish Lapland. The country abounds in lakes and rivers. Only a very small fraction of the area is available for cultivation, but the forests are a source of riches. There are immense deposits of iron at Gellivare, to which a railway extends from the Gulf of Bothnia. Among the ports are Luleå, Piteå, and Haparanda.

Norrent-Fontes, nor'rŏN^{n}' fŏNt, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles WNW. of Béthune.

Nörre-Sundby, a town of Denmark, adjoining Aalborg. Pop. in 1901, 3544.

Norridgewock, nor'rij-wŏk', a post-village in Norridgewock township (town), Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Somerset R., about 30 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1495.

Norrie, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Wittenberg. Pop. 150.

Norris, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 5 miles N. of Canton. Pop. 300.

Norris, a post-station of Henry co., Mo.

Norris, a post-village of Madison co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point in Redbluff. Pop. 125.

Norris, a post-village of Pickens co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Easley. Pop. 125.

Norris City, a banking post-village of White co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 89 miles NE. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Norristown, a post-village of Emanuel co., Fla., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Swainsboro. Pop. 115.

Norristown, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., about 16 miles NE. of Columbus.

Norristown, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ohio, 14 miles SW. of New Lisbon.

Norristown, a post-borough, capital of Montgomery co., Pa., on the left bank of the Schuylkill and on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania, and the Stony Creek Rs., 18 miles NW. of Philadelphia. It is connected by bridges with Bridgeport, on the opposide side of the river. Norristown is an important manufacturing town and its industries are represented by large iron- and steel-works, cotton-, woollen-, carpet- and flouring-mills, large foundries and machine-shops, and manufactories of explosives, knitted goods, yarns, hosiery, shirts, etc. The state hospital for the insane for the eastern district is located here, and there are here or in the immediate vicinity a number of other charitable and penal institutions—Charity Hospital, St. Joseph's Protectory (Roman Catholic), etc. Pop. in 1890, 19,791; in 1900, 22,265.

Norrisville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 32 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 100.

Norrisville, a post-village of Leelanaw co., Mich. The banking point is Traverse City. Pop. 100.

Norrisville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 13 miles NW. of Meadville.

Norriton, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1177.

Norritonville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 3 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 150.

Norrköping, nor'chö'ping, a town and port of Sweden, län of Linköping, at the head of an inlet of the Baltic Sea, called the Bråvik, which here receives the waters of the river Motala, 85 miles SW. of Stockholm. It is a well-built and industrially an important town. The leading branch of manufacture is that of textiles. There are paper-mills, sugar-refineries, etc. Norrköping is a busy seaport, with a fine harbor. Pop. in 1890, 32,826; in 1900, 41,008.

Norrland, the largest and northernmost of the three historical divisions of Sweden, comprising about one-half of the total area of the kingdom. It embraces the läns of Gefleborg, Vesternorrland, Jemtland, Vesterbotten, and Norrbotten. Swedish Lapland is included in it.

Norrska Fjellen, nors'kå fyĕl'lĕn, or **Norwegian Range,** a name sometimes employed by geographers to designate the mass of mountains which, commencing near the Dovrefjeld, occupies more than three-fourths of the S. part of Norway. It includes the heights known by the names of Langfjeld, Sognefjeld, Fillefjeld, Byglefjeld, and Yoklefjeld.

Norrtelje, nort'ĕl'yå, a seaport of Sweden, län and 37 miles NE. of Stockholm, on the Baltic. Pop. about 2500.

Norse, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex. Pop. 85.

Norseland, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn., about 10 miles NW. of St. Peter.

Nort, nor, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 16 miles NNE. of Nantes. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

North, a post-village of Ohio co., Ind. The banking point is Risingsun. Pop. about 200.

North, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Orangeburg or Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 368.

North Abington, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles SSE. of Boston. It has boot- and shoe-industries. The banking point is Abington. Pop. about 2200.

North Acton, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass., 6½ miles NW. of Concord.

North Adams, a city of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Hoosac River, near the W. end of the Hoosac Tunnel, 36 miles E. of Albany, N.Y., on the Boston and Maine and the Boston and Albany Rs. It is 5 miles NE. of Greylock, the highest mountain in the state, and is surrounded by high hills and beautiful scenery. It is the seat of a state normal school and has extensive cotton-, print-, and woollen-mills and manufactures of paper-boxes, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 24,200. Elevation, 700 feet.

North Adams, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles NE. of Hillsdale. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Northallerton, a borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 30 miles NNW. of York. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wiske. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scots in 1138. Pop. in 1901, 4009.

North Alton, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles NW. of Alton. It has a distillery, a flour-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 904.

Northam, a small town of England, in Devon, 2 miles WNW. of Bideford. Pop. in 1901, 5355.

Northam, a post-station of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Northam, a post-town of Western Australia, on the Avon and Mortlock rivers, 57 miles NE. of Perth. Pop. about 2000.

North America. See AMERICA.

North Amherst, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 22 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Amherst.

North Amherst, a banking post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 36 miles W. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 1758.

North Amity, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. 250.

Northampton, or **Northamptonshire,** a south-central county of England, drained mainly by the river Nen. Area, 998 sq. m. The surface is pleasantly diversified and there is considerable woodland. Stock-raising is the principal branch of rural industry. Capital, Northampton. The county, as such, sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 302,184; in 1901, 338,064.

Northampton, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the county of Northampton, on a slope rising from the left bank of the river Nen, 60 miles NW. of London. Its principal edifices are the church of St. Peter; the church of St. Sepulchre, one of the few remaining round churches in England; the church of All Saints; the venerable Hospital of St. John; the shire-hall; the fine town-hall; and the corn exchange. Northampton is the chief seat of the English shoe-manufacture, and the currying of leather is carried on. There are brick- and tile-works, flour- and paper-mills, foundries, and breweries. The town returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 75,075; in 1901, 87,021.

Northampton, a county of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 523 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Roanoke River and is also drained by the Meherrin River. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 21,242; in 1900, 21,150.

Northampton, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River and on the SW. by the Lehigh River, which also intersects the S. part. The Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain extends along the NW. border. Iron-ore, zinc, and slate abound. Capital, Easton. Pop. in 1890, 84,220; in 1900, 99,687.

Northampton, a southeastern county of Virginia. Area, 232 sq. m. It is the S. part of a peninsula which is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Cape Charles is the S. extremity of this county. Capital, Eastville. Pop. in 1890, 10,313; in 1900, 13,770.

Northampton, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., about 18 miles N. by E. of Peoria. Pop. 150.

Northampton, a city, capital of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, 17 miles N. by W. of Springfield, on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs. It is delightfully situated on a fertile intervale which is partly enclosed by high hills and is 3 miles NW. of Mount Holyoke and about 5 miles N. of Mount Tom. It is a frequented summer-resort. Its streets are well shaded with elm-trees. The city is the seat of Smith College, one of the foremost institutions of learning for women in the United States, which had an attendance in 1904 of 1033 students. Here are also the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, the State Lunatic Asylum, a memorial hall (with the public library), the Forbes Library (containing about 100,000 volumes), an art-gallery, and an academy of music. Northampton has manufactures of silk thread, satins, cutlery, hardware, sewing-machines, silver-plated ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,643.

Northampton, a post-village in Northampton township (town), Fulton co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, 44 miles NNW. of Albany. The town contains a larger village named Northville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2226; of the village, about 400.

Northampton, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1522.

Northampton, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 13 miles W. by N. of

Easton. The banking point is Siegfried or Catasauqua. It manufactures cement, flour, malted liquors, etc.

Northamptonshire, England. See NORTHAMPTON.

North Andover, a post-village in North Andover township (town), Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., about 28 miles N. of Boston. The town is bounded on the NW. by the Merrimac River and has manufactures of woollen goods, machinery, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4243.

North Andover, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 9 miles ESE. of Guttenberg, Iowa.

North Andover Depot, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in North Andover township (town), on the Merrimac River, 1 mile E. of Lawrence, with which it is connected by electric road.

North Anna, a river of Virginia, drains part of Orange co., and unites with the South Anna about 18 miles N. of Richmond to form the Pamunkey River.

North Annville, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2578.

North Anson, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Somerset R., 11 miles NNW. of Norridgewock. It has manufactures of lumber, shoe-shanks, and shingles. Pop. about 800.

North Appleton, a post-village of Knox co., Me., about 30 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 175.

North Argyle (ar-ghīl'), a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. of Whitehall. Pop. 300.

North Arlington, a borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 290.

North Ashford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 33 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. 140.

North Attleboro, a banking post-township (town) of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles N. by E. of Providence, R.I. It has manufactures of jewelry and jewellers' supplies. Pop. in 1900, 7253.

North Auburn, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 40 miles N. of Portland. Pop. 175.

North Auburn, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio R. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. 100.

North Augusta, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. Pop. about 350.

North Augusta, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rideau River, 15 miles N. of Brockville, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

North Aurora, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago and Northwestern R., 3½ miles N. of Aurora. It has a foundry and a manufactory of hollow-ware. Pop. about 575.

North Australia, that part of Australia lying N. of lat. 26° S. and comprised between the meridians of 129° and 138° E. lon., having NE. the Gulf of Carpentaria and NW. the Gulfs of Van Diemen and Cambridge. This vast region has few settlements. It is attached for government purposes to South Australia, and is more generally known as the Northern Territory of that division. See SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

North Baldwin, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 30 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. 125.

North Baltimore, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 38 miles E. of Defiance. It has manufactures of oil-well machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3561.

North Bangor, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me.

North Bangor, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Malone. Pop. about 600.

North Bangor, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 60.

North Barnstead, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., about 20 miles NE. of Concord.

North Barrington, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., 10 miles NW. of Dover.

North Barton, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 18 miles E. by N. of Elmira.

North Bay, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the NE. shore of Oneida Lake and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 48 miles ESE. of Oswego. Pop. about 350.

North Bay, a banking post-town and outport of Nipissing district, Ontario, on Lake Nipissing and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 146 miles NW. of Pembroke. It is in a mining region. Pop. in 1901, 2530.

North Beaver, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Ohio boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 2245.

North Belgrade, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 10 miles SW. of Waterville.

North Bellevernon, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 810.

North Bellingham, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 29 miles SW. of Boston. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Northbend, a banking city of Dodge co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 62 miles W. by N. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Northbend, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 16 miles below Cincinnati. It has coaling and coke interests. This was the residence of President W. H. Harrison. Pop. in 1900, 532.

Northbend, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coos River (or bay), 60 miles W. of Roseburg. It has iron-works, woollen-mills, and a ship-yard. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Marshfield.

Northbend, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Northbend and Kettle Creek and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Renovo, 5 miles distant. Pop. about 800.

Northbend, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 60 miles E. by S. of Seattle. Pop. about 450.

Northbend, a village of Jackson co., Wis. on the Black River, about 22 miles N. by E. of La Crosse. Pop. 115.

North Bend, a village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 90 miles from Ashcroft, its banking point. Pop. 150.

North Bennington, a banking post-village of Bennington co., Vt., on the Walloomsac River and on the Boston and Maine and the Rutland R., 51 miles S. by W. of Rutland and 4 miles NNW. of Bennington. It has manufactures of paper, lenses, photographic appliances, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1474.

North Benton, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 24 miles NE. of Canton, on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling R. Pop. 125.

North Bergen, a township of Hudson co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 9213.

North Bergen, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. by S. of Rochester.

North Berne, a post-station of Fairfield co., Ohio, 32 miles ESE. of Columbus.

North Berwick, a seaport and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 19 miles ESE. of Edinburgh. It has an active trade and is frequented as a bathing-place. Near by is Tantallon Castle. Pop. in 1901, 2784.

North Berwick, a banking post-village in North Berwick township (town), York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R., 38 miles SW. of Portland. It has woollen-mills and plough-factories, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1748.

North Beveland, Netherlands. See BEVELAND.

North-Bierley, a town and census district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, SE. of Bradford.

North Billerica (bĭl'lẹr-ĭk-ạ), a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Concord River and on the Boston and Maine R., 22 miles NNW. of Boston. It has woollen-mills, etc.

North Bingham, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 100.

North Birmingham, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs., almost adjoining Birmingham, its banking town. It has manufactures of iron, cement, and sewer-pipe. Pop. about 3000.

North Black River. See BLACK RIVER.

North Blanchard, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Guilford. Pop. 100.

North Blanford, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., about 22 miles WNW. of Springfield. Pop. 125.

North Blenheim, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, 12 miles SSW. of Middleburg. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. about 750.

North Bloomfield, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., near the South Yuba River, 14 miles NE. of Nevada City, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

North Bloomfield, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on Honeoye Creek, 18 miles S. by E. of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

North Bloomfield, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 16 miles N. of Warren. It has a cheese-factory, etc. Pop. about 800.

North Bluehill, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., about 28 miles SSE. of Bangor.

North Bolton, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., near Lake George, about 70 miles N. of Albany.

Northboro, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Coin or Blanchard. Pop. 125.

Northboro, a banking post-village in Northboro township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 36 miles W. of Boston. It has a free library and manufactures of celluloid goods, woollens, and cash registers. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2164.

North Boscawen (bosk'woin), a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, 14 miles N. by W. of Concord.

North Bosque Creek, Tex., enters the Brazos River from the NW., in McLennan co.

North Boston, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 16 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

North Brabant, brâ-bânt' (Dutch, *Noord Braband,* nōrt brâ-bânt'), a province of the Netherlands, lying between the Meuse and Belgium and having Zealand on the W. Area, 1980 sq. m. The country is flat and has a fertile soil. The rearing of live-stock is the principal rural industry. Capital, Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1899, 553,845.

North Braddock, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., formerly forming part of Braddock township. Pop. in 1900, 6535.

North Bradford, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 26 miles NNW. of Bangor.

North Bradley, a post-village of Midland co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 33 miles NW. of East Saginaw. Pop. 75.

Northbranch, a post-station of Calaveras co., Cal.

Northbranch, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Northbranch, a post-station of Jewell co., Kan.

Northbranch, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Patapsco River, 18 miles NW. of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 100.

Northbranch, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R., 18 miles NE. of Lapeer. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Northbranch, a banking post-village of Chisago co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 41 miles N. by E. of St. Paul. It has starch-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1211.

Northbranch, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 25 miles WSW. of Concord.

Northbranch, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the North Branch of the Raritan River, about 18 miles SSW. of Morristown. Pop. 150.

Northbranch, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 22 miles NW. of Monticello. Pop. 115.

Northbranch, a post-station of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Northbranch Depot, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 28½ miles W. by S. of Elizabeth.

North Branch of the Elkhorn River, Neb., enters the Elkhorn River in Madison co. It is about 75 miles long.

North Branch of the Susquehanna River. See Susquehanna River.

North Branford, a post-village in North Branford township (town), New Haven co., Conn., 9 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 814.

North Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. The banking point is Harwich. Pop. 150.

Northbridge, a post-village in Northbridge township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles SE. of Worcester. The town has manufactures of shirtings, cotton prints, and woollens. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7036; of the village, about 1500.

Northbridge Center, a post-village in Northbridge township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 36 miles WSW. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

North Bridgeton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on Long Lake, about 42 miles NNW. of Portland, on the Bridgeton and Saco River R. Pop. about 350.

North Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 2 miles from Richfield Junction.

North Bristol, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 28 miles NNW. of Youngstown. Pop. 250.

North Bristol, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 65.

North Broadalbin, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., 42 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. 120.

North Bromsgrove, a town of England, in Worcestershire, adjoining Bromsgrove. Pop. in 1901, 5688.

Northbrook, a post-station and township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2356.

Northbrook, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 23 miles NW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 100.

North Brookfield, a banking post-village in North Brookfield township (town), Worcester co., Mass., about 15 miles W. of Worcester, on the Boston and Albany R. It has boot- and shoe-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4587.

North Brookfield, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 27 miles SSW. of Utica. Pop. about 300.

North Brookfield, Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Port Medway River, 25 miles from Bridgewater.

Northbrook Island, one of the land-masses of Franz-Josef Land, crossed by the parallel of lat. 80° N.

North Brooklyn, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 25 miles ESE. of Belfast. Pop. 160.

North Brooksville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., about 32 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. 200.

North Brunswick, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 847.

North Buckfield, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 20 miles NNW. of Lewiston. Pop. 175.

North Bucksport, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., about 9 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. 200.

North Buenavista (bu'na-vis'ta), a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 24 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. 120.

North Buffalo, a post-village in North Buffalo township, Armstrong co., Pa., 32 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1089; of the village, about 60.

Northbush, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. 150.

North Byron, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

North Caldwell, a borough of Essex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 297.

North Cambridge, a former post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., about 5 miles NW. of Boston. It is now a part of Cambridge (post-station of Boston).

North Cambridge, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., about 25 miles ENE. of Burlington. Pop. 150.

North Cameron, a post-station of Steuben co., N.Y., 6 miles SSW. of Bath.

North Canaan, a township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., has beds of iron-ore. Pop. in 1900, 1803.

North Canara (or **Kanara,** kân'â-râ), the southernmost district of the Bombay presidency, bounded W. by the Arabian Sea. Capital, Karwar.

North Canton, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 17 miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. about 175.

North, Cape, a promontory forming, with the Knivskjärodde (or knife-skerry-point), the northernmost point of Europe, and situated on the N. extremity of the island of Magerö, which is separated from the main-land of Norway by a narrow channel. Lat. 71° 11′ 40″ N.; lon. 25° 46′ E. It consists of a long row of precipitous rocks jutting out into the sea and terminating above, partly in pyramidal peaks and partly in a table-land. Height, 968 feet.

North (or **Sievernoi,** se-â'vĕr-noi'), **Cape,** a headland on the N. coast of Siberia. Lat. 68° 56′ N.; lon. 179° 51′ E.

North, Cape, the NE. extremity of the island of Cape Breton. Lat. 47° 4′ N.; lon. 60° 21′ W.

North, Cape, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 6′ N.; lon. 63° 57′ W.

North, Cape (Port. *Cabo do Norte,* kâ'bo do nor'tâ), South America, on the N. coast of Brazil, at the northernmost mouth of the Amazon.

North, or **O'too'** (**Otou**), **Cape,** the N. extremity of New Zealand.

Northcape, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., 8 miles W. of Franksville station. Pop. 80.

North Carmel, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., 2 miles N. of Carmel and about 13 miles W. by N. of Bangor. Pop. 200.

North Carolina, a south Atlantic state of the American Union, bounded N. by Virginia, E. and SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. It lies between 33° 50′ and 36° 33′ N. lat. Its greatest length, E. and W., is 490 miles; extreme breadth, 185 miles. Area of the land-surface, 48,580 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 3670 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Along the W. border runs the Great Smoky (or Iron) Mountain range; and at a considerable distance southeastward runs, in a nearly parallel course, what is here the main chain of the Alleghanies, continuous northeastward with the Blue Ridge of Virginia. Between these ridges there are various parallel, transverse, and scattered ranges and groups of mountains rising from a plateau elevated from 3500 to 4000 feet. Of these the highest in the state, or in any part of the Appalachian system, are the Black Mountains, of which Mitchell's Peak

(or Black Dome) attains the height of 6711 ft. It is the loftiest summit of the Union E. of the Rocky Mountains. Southwestward are the Bald, Unaka, Cowse, and other ranges; and along the South Carolina boundary-line the Blue Ridge bends westward and for some distance marks the limit of the state. A considerable number of the summits of the state exceed 6000 ft. in height. Among these are Clingman Dome, on the Tennessee border, 6619 ft.; Mount Gibbs, 6591 ft.; Hairy Bear, 6681 ft.; Cattail Peak, 6611 ft.; Mount Buckley, 6599 ft.; and Balsam Cone, 6671 ft. The Blue Ridge declines eastwardly into an elevated tract, W. of the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, and this plateau supports some mountain-outliers and broken hills. The mountain country is wonderfully picturesque and healthful and affords good grazing- and corn-land, with much hard timber. Next eastward lies the midland (or Piedmont) section, with its varied surface and excellent soils, adapted to the growth of cotton, tobacco, and the cereals. The coast-lands, extending back for 80–100 or 150 miles, form the pine country, where the long-leaf pine affords abundance of timber and naval stores. The region includes some 3,000,000 acres of swamps, of which the Great and Little Dismal, Alligator, Angola, Green, and Holly Shelter swamps are among the most extensive. This tract also contains much productive land.

Coast-line, Rivers, etc.—A remarkable range or rampart, consisting of low sand-islands, fences the coast proper of North Carolina, cutting off its shallow lagoons and tranquil sounds from the open sea. These islands present three principal capes,—Hatteras, Lookout, and Fear,—whose outlying shoals render navigation extremely dangerous. Onslow and Raleigh bays are the intervals between the three capes. Within the sand-rampart are Pamlico, Albemarle, and Currituck sounds, shallow, brackish, and nearly tideless expanses of water, connected with the sea through a few inlets, of which Ocracoke and Hatteras inlets are the principal. The ports of entry are Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, and Elizabeth City. Currituck Sound communicates with Norfolk, Va., through the Dismal Swamp Canal, which is navigated by steamers. The Cape Fear River, formed by the Dan and the Haw, the Roanoke and the Neuse, and the Chowan, Tar, and Pamlico offer together several hundred miles of navigable waters. The Yadkin becomes in South Carolina the Great Pedee, the Catawba becomes the Wateree, and the Broad the Congaree. In the W. the Hiawassee, Tuckasegee, and French Broad break through the mountain-wall of the state and enter Tennessee.

Objects of interest to tourists are very numerous. Among them are Mitchell's Peak; the deep Swannana (Swananoa) Gap; Catawba Falls; Pilot, Roan, Grandfather's, Grandmother's, Bald, and King's mountains, the last-named partly in South Carolina; the gorge of the French Broad River; the remarkable remains of prehistoric aboriginal life, such as burial-fields, copper-mines, mounds, etc.; the Chimneys, Painted Rock, Blowing Rock (with its enormous precipice), and the warm springs of Buncombe co.

Geology, Minerals.—The mountain-region and most of the middle section are underlaid by richly metalliferous Azoic strata. Eastward they are bounded by a narrow but irregular belt of the Cambrian (Silurian), which crosses the state, running from the neighborhood of Oxford and Roxboro on the NE. to that of Monroe and Rockingham on the SW. Along the eastern side of this belt runs a narrow strip of the Triassic, interesting for its remarkable beds of coal, developed chiefly in the valley of the navigable Deep River. Besides this there lies SW. of Danville, Va., another Triassic region, also containing coal. The coals of the Deep River bed are of every grade, from perfect graphite and excellent anthracite to the bituminous gas-coal and the half-bituminous smiths' coal. Coal-mining, however, has not yet attained large proportions. The total product of the state in 1903 was 17,309 short tons, valued at $25,300. Most of the lower, midland, and coast belts are of Tertiary and Quaternary age, with some strips where the Cretaceous is laid bare in the river-valleys. The mineral wealth of North Carolina is considerable, but the product of the mines is restricted. Gold, which is mined chiefly in Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and Rowan cos., was wrought in 1903 to the extent of 3411 fine ounces, valued at $70,500; silver, 11,000 fine ounces, valued at $5940; iron (brown hematite and magnetite), 75,592 long tons, valued at $99,885. Lead, copper, and zinc are also mined and smelted, and platinum, palladium, and diamonds have been found sparingly. Mica is profitably mined in Mitchell, Cleveland, and Yancey cos. Alum, graphite, jade, buhrstone, granite, kaolin, limestone, whetstone, grindstone, soapstone, and corundum are found, the latter in special abundance.

Climate, Natural Products, etc.—The mountain-country has a delightful summer and autumnal climate and a bracing and not too severe winter, and has become a resort for health and pleasure (Asheville, etc.). Its scenery is striking and richly varied, and its trout and game attract the angler and sportsman. In this region, part of which has sometimes been designated the "Land of the Sky," the eye is delighted with a rich and dense vegetation (of laurel, magnolia, rhododendron, etc.), which in some parts covers the mountains to their summits. The coast-region has a damp and warm summer climate and near the swamps fevers and catarrhal diseases prevail, although the dry pine woods are exceptionally healthful and are especially free from pulmonary complaints. The middle section is generally healthful also, and combines the characters of the other two regions. The normal maximum temperature for the lower regions of the state is about 100°; and the minimum about 10°. The average annual rainfall for the state is about 53 inches. Besides the valued pine (long-leaf and loblolly pines) of the low region, we may mention the cypress, cedar, oak, hickory, ash, walnut, and other kinds of excellent timber which the state affords. The native fruits include the persimmon, the scuppernong and other excellent wild grapes, the Chickasaw plum, and the cranberry, which is gathered for export. Large amounts of ginseng, snake-root, pink-root, yellow jessamine, false vanilla, and other wild medicinal and aromatic herbs are marketed from North Carolina. Abundant in this state is the interesting Dionæa (or Venus's fly-trap). Here grows the yawpon (or yupon), a kind of holly, closely kindred to Paraguay tea. Its leaves are very commonly employed as a substitute for tea, and of it the Indians made their nauseous osceola (or black drink). The forests afford great amounts of pine timber and spars for the general market, and yield a large share of the world's supply of naval stores, including rosin, oil of turpentine, raw turpentine, tar, and pitch. Among the native animals are deer, bears, wolves, raccoons, opossums, etc. In the SE. the alligator is seen. Of venomous serpents the state has the rattlesnake, cotton-mouth, moccasin, and some species of *Elaps*.

Agriculture.—The culture of cotton has latterly extended northward and westward in this state, and the cotton-product of North Carolina bears an exceptionally high character in the market. The crop of commercial cotton, for the year 1900, was 459,707 bales. All parts of the state afford much maize. Tobacco has long been one of the leading products. Sweet potatoes are largely grown. Spring market vegetables are quite extensively raised for sale in the northern cities. Rice does well in the swamps, especially southeastward. Apples, peaches, pears, and grapes thrive exceedingly well. Dried fruits are becoming a staple of export. The cultivation of the vine has become a profitable occupation, and honey and beeswax form a considerable source of revenue in the eastern district, and in the production of peanuts the state holds third place among the states of the Union. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 29,790,180 bushels; wheat, 5,960,803 bushels; oats, 5,046,117 bushels; rye, 411,287 bushels; potatoes, 1,063,474 bushels; and hay, 176,680 tons. Stock-raising is the leading pursuit in the W. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900, was 1,117,485 pounds.

Commerce, Fisheries, Manufactures.—North Carolina exports, coastwise and to foreign countries, large quantities of naval stores, lumber and other forest products, cotton, tobacco, flour, and fish. The sounds and rivers give a large annual catch of shad, herring (or alewives), and bass (or rock); and the mullet, sheepshead, and bluefish (or taylor) are also abundantly taken. The leading manufacturing industries of the state are the manufacture of cotton goods, the sawing of lumber, and the production of rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine-oil, cotton-seed oil (largely used in the making of fertilizers), tobacco, and flour. The value of the cotton product in 1900 was $28,372,798; while the lumber and timber product for the same period was valued at $14,862,593, and that of tobacco at $13,620,816. Metallurgical and mining operations are carried on to some extent. Important iron-smelting works were in operation here during the war of 1861–65, producing metal of peculiar excellence. Carriage- and car-making, cooperage, tanning, and quite a varied manufacturing industry are carried on in and near some of the larger towns.

Education.—Among the important institutions of learning are the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; North Carolina College (Lutheran), at Mt. Pleasant; the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; Davidson College, at Davidson; Trinity College (Methodist Episcopal), at Durham; Guilford College (Friends), at Guilford College; and St. Mary's College (Roman Catholic), at Belmont. The higher institutions for colored are Shaw University, at Raleigh; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Greensboro; Biddle University, at Charlotte; and Livingstone College, at Salisbury.

Railroads.—In 1850 this state had 283 miles of railroad; in 1860, 937 miles; in 1870, 1178 miles; in 1880, 1499 miles; in 1890, 3128 miles; and in 1900, 3696 miles.

The *counties* are 97 in number, to wit: Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Green, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrel, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey.

The *principal towns and cities* in 1900 were Wilmington, the principal seaport (pop. 20,976); Charlotte (18,091); Asheville (14,694); Raleigh, the capital (13,643); Greensboro (10,035); Winston (10,008); Concord (7910); Durham, Elizabeth City, Salisbury, and Newbern.

Government, etc.—The governor and state officers are chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of each being elected for 2 years. The state has 10 representatives in the lower house of Congress.

The *population* in 1790 was 393,751; in 1800, 487,103; in 1810, 555,500; in 1820, 638,829; in 1830, 737,987; in 1840, 753,419; in 1850, 869,039; in 1860, 992,622, of whom 629,942 were whites, 331,059 slaves, and 30,463 free colored; in 1870, 1,071,361; in 1880, 1,399,750; in 1890, 1,617,947; in 1900, 1,893,810, of whom 624,469 were colored. The foreign-born population in 1900 was only 4492. The people were originally of English stock, with large subsequent additions of Scotch-Irish and Highland-Scotch elements.

History.—In 1585 and 1587 Raleigh planted colonies upon Roanoke Island, but the first permanent settlements were made by Virginians near the northern border. In 1663 the province of Carolina was granted by Charles II. to a number of lords proprietors. It was divided into two parts, North Carolina and South Carolina. The philosopher Locke devised for Carolina a fantastic form of government, with an aristocracy of landgraves and caciques, and for a time this was in partial operation. Some of the Indian tribes (Corees, Tuscaroras, Nottoways, etc., principally of Iroquois stock) attacked the colonists, but in 1712 the greater part were subdued, and the Tuscaroras at once went northward and joined the Five (thenceforward Six) Nations in the New York province. In 1729 North Carolina became a separate royal province. The colony took an early stand for independence and became one of the thirteen original states of the Union. In 1861 a state convention passed an ordinance of secession. The most important operations in this state during the Civil War were at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Fisher, Averysboro, and Bentonville. It was the last important battle-ground in the struggle, which was virtually closed with the surrender of General Johnston to Sherman, on April 26, 1865, at Durham's Station. The reconstruction of the state was completed in 1868.

North Carrollton, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 189.

North Carver, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., about 16 miles E. of Taunton. Pop. 275.

North Castine (kas-teen'), a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 30 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. 100.

Northcastle, a post-hamlet in Northcastle township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., about 38 miles NNE. of New York city. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1471.

North Cedar, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kan.

North Charleroi, a borough of Washington co., Pa., formerly a part of Fallowfield township. Pop. in 1900, 425.

North Charlestown, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 6½ miles SSW. of Claremont. Pop. 75.

North Chatham, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on Pleasant Bay, near the sea, about 54 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. 100.

North Chatham, a post-station of Carroll co., N.H., about 40 miles N. of Ossipee.

North Chatham, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, about 16 miles SSE. of Albany, on the Albany and Hudson R. Pop. 150.

North Chelmsford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 3 miles W. of Lowell.

North Chemung, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y. The banking point is Elmira. Pop. 150.

North Chester, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., on the Middle Branch of the Westfield River, 24 miles NW. of Springfield.

North Chester, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R., 37 miles SSE. of Rutland. Pop. 60.

North Chesterville, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., about 30 miles NW. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

North Chicago, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rs., 3 miles from Waukegan. It has zinc-works, manufactures of gas-plants, machinery and castings, etc. Pop. about 1150.

North Chichester, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., 9 miles ENE. of Concord.

North Chili, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 10 miles WSW. of Rochester, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. 175.

North Chillicothe, a post-town of Peoria co., Ill., in Chillicothe township. Pop. in 1900, 417.

North Clarendon, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. The banking point is Warren. It manufactures gas-engines, tanks and boilers, and has oil interests. Pop. about 1500.

North Clarendon, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R., 3 miles S. of Rutland. Pop. about 300.

North Clayton, a post-station of Crawford co., Wis.

Northclove, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. about 90.

North Clymer, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 35 miles S. by W. of Dunkirk.

North Coaticook, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, 1 mile from Coaticook, its banking point.

North Codorus, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2637.

North Cohasset, a village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the sea-shore near Nantasket Beach, 13 miles SE. of Boston.

North Cohocton, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 13 miles E. of Dansville. Pop. about 350.

North Colebrook, a post-station of Litchfield co., Conn., about 35 miles WNW. of Hartford.

North Colesville, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 15 miles NE. of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

North Collins, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in North Collins township (town), on the Erie R., 23 miles S. of Buffalo. It has various mills and manufactures of crates and baskets. Pop. about 650; of the town in 1900, 2362.

North Columbia, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 10½ miles N. of Nevada City. Pop. about 200.

North Concord, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Vt., 12 miles E. of St. Johnsbury.

North Constantia, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 7 miles from Constantia. Pop. 100.

North Conway, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Saco River and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs., 60 miles WNW. of Portland, Me. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery and commands a fine prospect of the White Mountains. Pop. about 1000. Elevation, 520 feet.

North Cornville, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles N. of Skowhegan. Pop. 100.

Northcote, a post-village of Kitson co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Hallock. Pop. 125.

Northcove, a post-station and township of McDowell co., N.C., in a valley at the base of the Blue Ridge, 15 miles N. of Marion. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1307.

Northcove, a post-station of Pacific co., Wash., on the N. side of Shoalwater Bay.

North Cove Creek, N.C., enters the Catawba from the N. in Burke co.

North Coventry, a village of Tolland co., Conn. The banking point is Rockville and the post-office Coventry.

North Coventry, a township of Chester co., Pa., is bounded on the N. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from Pottstown. Pop. in 1900, 1664.

North Craftsbury, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., about 30 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

North Crandon, a post-village of Forest co., Wis., 24½ miles E. of Rhinelander, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. 150.

Northcreek, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., 3 miles from Marvell station.

Northcreek, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of North Creek, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 57 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. about 500. It has manufactures of harness.

North Cuba, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, 3 miles N. of Cuba. Pop. 100.

North Cucamonga, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Coast Lines. The banking point is Ontario or San Bernardino. Pop. 150.

North Cutler, a post-station of Washington co., Me.

North Dakota, a north-central state of the American Union, bounded N. by Manitoba and Assiniboia, E. by Minnesota, S. by South Dakota, and W. by Montana. Its northern limit is 49° N. lat.; its eastern boundary is the navigable Red River of the North, and the meridian of 104° W. lon. defines its western limit. Area of the land-surface, 70,195 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 600 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The general elevation of the state is between 800–1000 feet (valley of the Red River of the North) in the E. and 2000–2800 ft. in the W. and SW. Sentinel Butte, on the line of the Northern Pacific R., is 2709 ft. Much of the land is flat plain or undulating prairie. The Missouri River enters the state from the W. and pursues its course to the SE. through a region of high plains and plateaus. With its tributaries it drains the western and southwestern sections of the state. Its principal affluents are the Yellowstone, which joins it shortly after both streams have crossed the western border of the state, the Little Missouri, Big Knife, Heart, and Cannon Ball rivers. The northern and eastern portions of the state belong to the Canadian system of drainage, the chief waters in this section being the Sheyenne and Pembina rivers, which discharge into the Red River of the North, and the Souris (or Mouse) River, which is a tributary of the Assiniboin. The region of eastern drainage is defined on the W. by the upper waters of the James (Pipestem) or Dakota River (which flows southward into South Dakota), and the Mouse River, already referred to. Westward of this section is the Plateau du Coteau du Missouri, a hilly and somewhat stony tract extending from the NW. corner of the state southeastward to South Dakota. Between the basins of the Mouse River and the Red River of the North is a limited area of interior drainage with no outflow to the sea. It contains a large salt lake, known as Devil's Lake, a picturesque sheet of water, about 40 miles long, which is now accessible by railroad. Its briny waters resemble those of the ocean both in appearance and in taste and afford opportunities for sea-bathing in the interior of the continent. E. of the Missouri River the surface is prairie, broken at first by the *coteaus,* then rolling, and finally becoming a flat level plain slightly inclined towards the E. and N. The valley of the Red River of the North is the bed of an extinct lake (Lake Agassiz), which existed in prehistoric times, extending eastward into Minnesota and northward into Manitoba. It now contains many lakes and streams and numerous dry *coulées,* or beds of streams where the water has ceased to flow. Within its limits are the most productive portions of the famous wheat-fields of this state. Along the beds of the rivers and surrounding the lakes are heavy belts of timber, largely cottonwood or poplar, but the greater part of the state is treeless, growing chiefly the grass and low herbage of the prairie.

Geology.—Nearly all the surface rocks belong to the Cretaceous period and are covered for the most part, except in the SW., by drift. There are extensive deposits of lignitic coal, of which there were mined, in 1901, 166,601 short tons, valued at $214,151, and in 1903, 278,645 tons, valued at $418,005. Salt springs and streams are numerous in portions of the Red River valley.

Climate.—The air is dry and invigorating. The climate is as a whole remarkably healthful and in summer and autumn is peculiarly delightful, although extremes of summer temperature (100°–110°) have been noted equal to those of the far south. The winters are severe, the mercury sometimes falling to 40° below zero, but, with the absence of the humidity which is characteristic of the atmosphere in the eastern part of the country, a greater degree of cold can be borne with comparatively little discomfort. Although there are at times great snow-storms or "blizzards," the fall of snow is, as a rule, very light when compared with that of the states in the east. Farming operations begin in April, and as the spring is seldom backward, they are not interrupted by the return of unfavorable weather. Long days of sunshine prevail in summer, and the high temperature which promotes the growth of vegetation is commonly relieved by refreshing prairie breezes during the night. The rainfall is never very heavy, but most of it comes during the spring and early summer months, so as to be generally sufficient to mature the crops. The average annual precipitation for the state barely exceeds 17 inches. In some sections irrigation is necessary.

Agriculture.—Wheat is the important agricultural product and will probably always be the chief staple. The Red River valley is unsurpassed on the continent as a wheat-growing region, and Dakota wheat is known the world over for its superiority. Wheat-growing in this state is conducted on the grandest scale. It is by no means uncommon to have single fields or farms of 20,000 acres or even more devoted to the cultivation of this cereal. Corn, oats, barley, flax, rye, and potatoes are valuable crops. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 13,176,213 bushels; oats, 6,299,284 bushels; barley, 1,998,840 bushels; corn, 381,184 bushels; rye, 83,990 bushels; potatoes, 1,536,860 bushels; and hay, 247,327 tons. Stock-raising is an important industry in the western section. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 2,356,328 pounds. As yet the manufactures are mainly of the domestic type.

Railroads.—In 1878 there were in the whole territory of Dakota only 320 miles of railroad. In 1890 the state of North Dakota had 2116 miles, while the total mileage in 1900 was 2826. During certain seasons of the year the Missouri River and the Red River of the North afford important highways for commerce and travel.

Counties and Towns.—The state had in 1900 39 counties, —viz., Barnes, Benson, Billings, Bottineau, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, Lamoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Stark, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, Ward, Wells, and Williams. Allred, Bowman, Dunn, Hettinger, Mackenzie, and Wallace cos. have been organized since the official census. The principal towns are Fargo (pop. in 1900, 9589); Bismarck, the capital (3319); and Grand Forks (7652).

Government.—The governor is elected for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 2 representatives in the national Congress.

Education.—Ample appropriations of land were made, in the act creating North Dakota as a state, for the future support of the common schools as well as for the maintenance of institutions of a higher grade. The leading educational institutions are the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, Red River Valley University at Wahpeton, Fargo College, normal schools at Mayville and Valley City, and North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Fargo.

Population.—The population in 1880 for the corresponding part of Dakota Territory was 36,909. The total population for the state in 1890 was 182,719, and in 1900, 319,146. The bulk of the inhabitants are foreign-born or of foreign parentage, the foreign-born alone in 1900 having numbered 113,091.

History.—North Dakota is a part of the region included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. A fort was established at Pembina in 1810 by Lord Selkirk, who supposed this region to be British territory and to belong to his colony of Assiniboia. The territory of Dakota was organized in 1861, including at that time parts of what is now Montana and Wyoming. It was reduced in area in 1868. In 1889 the states of North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union.

North Dana, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 38 miles NNE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of satinets, palm-leaf hats, boxes, etc. Pop. about 500.

North Dansville, a township (town) of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3961. It contains Dansville.

North Danville, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Haverhill, Mass. Pop. 100.

North Danville, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., about 30 miles ENE. of Montpelier. Pop. 250.

North Darley, a town of England, in Derbyshire, near Matlock. Pop. in 1901, 2756.

North Dartmouth, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles WNW. of New Bedford. It has saw- and grist-mills, a carriage-shop, etc. Pop. about 950.

North Deering, a village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland.

North Deer Isle, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., is on Deer Island and on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 24 miles SE. of Belfast. Here are quarries of granite and limestone.

North Derby, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on Lake Memphremagog, 5 miles N. of Newport.

North Detroit, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. 200.

North Devon, a land-mass in the American Arctic Ocean, lat. 75° N., lon. from 79° to 89° W., having E. Baffin

Bay, W. Wellington Channel, and S. Barrow Strait and Lancaster Sound.

North Dexter, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. about 300.

North Dighton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., about 16 miles E. of Providence, R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a paper-mill and manufactures of stoves, cotton-waste, etc. Pop. about 500.

North Dixmont, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 22 miles WSW. of Bangor. Pop. 100.

North Dorchester, a post-station of Grafton co., N.H., about 14 miles W. by N. of Plymouth.

North Dorr, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 16 miles N. by E. of Allegan. Pop. 60.

North Dorset, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 22 miles S. of Rutland. It has marble-works. Pop. 80.

North Dover, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, is near Lake Erie, 6 miles NNW. of Berea. Pop. 150.

North Dunbarton, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., 6 miles SW. of Concord.

North Durham, a town of Durham co., N.C., in Durham township. Pop. in 1900, 644.

North Duxbury, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. about 250.

North Duxbury, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Vermont Central R., 15 miles WNW. of Montpelier.

Northeast, a banking post-borough of Cecil co., Md., on the Northeast River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., near Chesapeake Bay, 7 miles W. of Elkton. It has manufactories of clay-products, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 969.

Northeast, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Rondout. It contains the village of Millerton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2047.

Northeast, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 15 miles ENE. of Erie and 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has a foundry and machine-shop, cannery, copper-works, and manufactures of wood-novelties, crates and baskets, etc. It is in an important fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 2068.

Northeast, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1962.

Northeast Cape. See Tchelyuskin Peninsula.

Northeast Cape, the easternmost point of St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea.

North Eastham, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 100 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. 100.

Northeast Harbor, a banking post-village and resort of Hancock co., Me., on the sea and on the coast of Mount Desert Island. It lies at the mouth of Somes Sound, opposite Southwest Harbor. Pop. about 400.

North East Harbor, a post-village and outport of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 21 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 275.

Northeast Land, the northernmost of the larger land-masses (islands) of Spitzbergen. It has the Hinlopen Strait on the SW. and is crossed by lat. 80° N.

North Easton, a banking post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 22 miles S. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, shovels, spades, hinges, etc. Pop. about 3000.

North Easton, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., about 30 miles NNE. of Albany and 3 miles E. of the Hudson River. Pop. 120.

North East River, a small stream of Cecil co., Md., flows into the head of Chesapeake Bay.

North East Valley, New Zealand, is a suburb of Dunedin. Pop. of the borough, 3500.

North Eaton, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 21 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

North Edgecomb, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., 12 miles NE. of Bath. Pop. 200.

North Edmeston, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Unadilla Forks. Pop. 175.

North Egremont, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 5 miles W. of Great Barrington. Pop. 175.

Northeim, nort'hīme, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles N. of Göttingen, on the Ruhm. It has an interesting sixteenth-century church and remains of the old fortifications. Tanning, spinning, milling, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and sugar are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 7833.

Northeim, north'hīme, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, 8 miles S. of Manitowoc. Pop. 75.

North Elba, a post-township (town) of Essex co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region, about 40 miles SW. of Plattsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1986 (inclusive of part of Saranac Lake village); of the village of North Elba, about 450. John Brown, the Abolitionist, is buried near the village.

North Ellsworth, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., 20 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. 200.

North English, a banking post-town of Iowa co., Iowa, on the North Fork of the English River, about 40 miles ENE. of Oskaloosa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 683.

North Enid, a banking post-city of Garfield co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 205.

North Enosburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the Vermont Central R., 21 miles ENE. of St. Albans.

North Epping, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.H.

Northern Bay, a fishing village of Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 20 miles from Carbonear.

Northern Caucasia, Russia. See Ciscaucasia.

Northern Circars (sir-kars'), a former division of Madras, British India, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, from lat. 15° to 20° N.

Northern Harbour, a fishing settlement of Newfoundland, at the mouth of Exploits Bay, 20 miles from Twillingate.

Northern Liberties, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pa., now included within the city of Philadelphia. Northern Liberties was originally a township, lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, S. of Germantown and Bristol townships.

Northern Nigeria. See Nigeria.

Northern Rhodesia. See Rhodesia.

Northern Territory of Australia. See North Australia and South Australia.

Northern Zambesia. See Rhodesia (Northern).

North Evans, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 15 miles S. of Buffalo and ½ mile from Lake Erie. Pop. about 200.

North Fairfax, a post-station of Franklin co., Vt., about 22 miles NNE. of Burlington.

North Fairfield, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., about 30 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 200.

North Fairfield, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Norwalk. It has a plough-factory, etc. Pop. about 500.

North Fair Haven, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. 90.

North Falmouth, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 10 miles N. of Portland.

North Falmouth, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 61 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 300.

North Farmington, a post-station of Oakland co., Mich., 4½ miles N. of Farmington.

North Fayette, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 20 miles NW. of Augusta.

North Fayette, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3619. It has abundant bituminous coal.

North Fayston, a post-station of Washington co., Vt., 18 miles W. of Montpelier.

North Fenton, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 12 miles NNE. of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

North Ferrisburg, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 2 miles E. of Lake Champlain and 16 miles S. of Burlington. Pop. about 500.

Northfield, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 25 miles W. by S. of Hartford. It has manufactories of cutlery. Pop. about 550.

Northfield, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 20 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. 130.

Northfield, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., about 33 miles SW. of Calais, is intersected by the Machias River. Pop. in 1900, 126.

Northfield, a post-village in Northfield township (town), Franklin co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 23 miles N. of Amherst. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1966. It is the birthplace of Dwight L. Moody and is the seat of Northfield Seminary and the Northfield Training School. It is a summer-resort.

Northfield, a banking city of Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 39 miles S. of St. Paul. It is the seat of Carleton and St. Olaf colleges and the Goodsell Observatory (lat. 44° 27′ 41″ N.; lon. 93° 8′ 59″ W.). It has manufactures of flour, woollens, and brick. Pop. in 1900, 3210.

Northfield, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 1227.

Northfield, a hamlet of Essex co., N.J., 4 miles NNW. of Millburn.

Northfield, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Walton. Pop. about 300.

Northfield, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, near the Ohio Canal, 18 miles SSE. of Cleveland. Pop. 200.

Northfield, a banking post-village in Northfield township (town), Washington co., Vt., in a valley among high hills, on the Central Vermont R., 10 miles SSW. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of furniture, flannel, slates, etc., a corn-cannery, and granite-works. It is the seat of Norwich University, which was organized in 1834. Pop. in 1900, 1508; of the town, 2855.

Northfield, a township (town) of Jackson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1026.

Northfield, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Halifax and Southwestern R., 7 miles from Bridgewater, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Northfield Center, a village of Brant co., Ontario, 10½ miles S. of Princeton. Pop. 150.

Northfield Farms, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 18 miles N. of Amherst. Pop. 300.

Northfleet, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 1½ miles W. of Gravesend. It has ship-building yards, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,906.

North Folden (fol'dẹn), a fjord of Norway, on the NW. coast of Nordland, opening from the West Fjord. A little beyond its mouth it divides into two branches, called respectively the North and South Folden.

Northford, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles NNE. of New Haven, its banking point.

North Foreland. See FORELAND.

Northfork, a post-station of Madera co., Cal.

Northfork, a post-village of Mason co., Ky. Pop. 70.

Northfork, a post-station of Monroe co., Mo.

Northfork, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Northfork, a post-station of Henry co., Tenn., on the North Fork of the Obion River.

Northfork, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va.

Northfork, a village of McDowell co., W.Va. The banking point is Welsh. It has coaling- and coke-industries.

North Fork of the Loup (or **North Loup**) **River** rises in the sand-hills in the N. part of Nebraska. It unites with the Middle Loup in Howard co. Length, nearly 200 miles.

North Fork of the Platte River rises in Colorado, in the North Park, among the Rocky Mountains. It runs northwestward into Wyoming and after a circuitous eastward course, enters western Nebraska and unites with the South Fork at North Platte, in Lincoln co. Its length is estimated at 700–800 miles, the greater part of which is in Wyoming. It is not navigable.

North Franklin, a post-station of New London co., Conn., 10 miles NNW. of Norwich.

North Franklin, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y.

North Freedom, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. 100.

North Freedom, a banking post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 43 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 485.

North Fryeburg, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Saco River, about 42 miles W. of Lewiston.

Northgage, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 10 miles NNE. of Utica. Pop. 75.

North Galway (gawl'way), a post-station of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 34 miles NNW. of Albany.

North Garden, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va., 11 miles SW. of Charlottesville.

North Gaston, a hamlet of Northampton co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, opposite Gaston or South Gaston.

North Georgetown, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 22 miles E. of Canton. Pop. 240.

North Germantown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 350.

North Glanford, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 5½ miles SW. of Hamilton.

North Gorham (gō'rạm), a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Presumpscot River, 15 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. about 350.

North Gower, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on Stephen's Creek, 8 miles W. of Osgoode. Its banking point is Kemptville. Pop. 350.

North Grafton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Grafton or Worcester. It has manufactures of flax, laces, emery, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. about 1500.

North Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 20 miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. about 400.

North Grantham, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., 15 miles N. of Newport. Pop. 100.

North Granville, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 9 miles SSE. of Whitehall. Pop. about 500.

North Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. Pop. 150.

North Greece, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 9 miles NW. of Rochester and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. Pop. 120.

North Greenbush, a township (town) of Rensselaer co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4719. It includes Bath-on-Hudson.

North Greene, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me.

North Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Saratoga Springs.

North Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ohio, 42 miles NW. of Columbus.

North Greenfield, a post-station of Milwaukee co., Wis.

North Greenwich, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 9 miles SSE. of Fort Edward. Pop. 150.

North Grosvenor (gro've-nor) **Dale,** a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 40 miles N. by E. of Norwich. It has manufactures of cottons, etc. Pop. about 2700.

North Groton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., about 10 miles W. of Plymouth. Pop. about 200.

Northgrove, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles ESE. of Logansport. Pop. about 375.

North Guilford, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., 12 miles ENE. of New Haven. Pop. about 500.

North Guilford, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 4 miles from Guilford Center.

North Hadley, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 22 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of broom-makers' tools, etc. Pop. 350.

North Ham, or **Esperance,** es'pe-ranss', a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 16 miles SE. of Arthabaska Station. Pop. 150.

North Hamden, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., about 30 miles S. of Cooperstown.

North Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., 2 miles from Hamlin station.

North Hampton, a post-village in North Hampton township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles SSW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 812.

North Hampton, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 8 miles WNW. of Springfield. Pop. about 400.

North Hancock, a post-station of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 6 miles E. of Ellsworth.

North Hannibal, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Oswego. Pop. 100.

North Hanover, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Rockland. Pop. about 500.

North Hanson, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 23 miles S. of Boston. It manufactures tacks. Pop. about 350.

North Harpersfield, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., about 54 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. 100.

North Harpswell, a village of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, about 22 miles ENE. of Portland. The post-office is Brunswick.

North Hartland, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., about 35 miles NNE. of Buffalo.

North Hartland, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 70 miles S. of Montpelier.

North Harwich, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 82 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. 150.

North Hatfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 24 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 350.

North Hatley, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, at the outlet of Massawippi Lake, on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 200.

North Haven, a post-village in North Haven township (town), New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinnipiac River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of bricks, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2164.

North Haven, a post-village in North Haven township (town), Knox co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 14 miles ENE. of Rockland. The town is a small island (North Fox) in the bay near the ocean. Pop. in 1900, 551.

North Haverhill (hā'vẹr-ill), a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 5 miles above Haverhill, and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. about 350.

North Head, an outport of New Brunswick, under the jurisdiction of St. Stephen.

North Heath, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass.

North Hebron, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Salem. Pop. about 300.

North Hector, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, about 30 miles N. of Elmira, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 250.

North Heidelberg (hīdẹl-berg), a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa., about 10 miles WNW. of Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900, 736; of the village, about 350.

North Henderson, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 16 miles NNE. of Monmouth. Pop. about 300.

North Hermon, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., 5 miles NW. of Bangor.

North Hero, a post-village, capital of Grand Isle co., Vt., is on an island in Lake Champlain, about 10 miles W. of St. Albans. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 712; of the village, about 400.

North Holderness, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H.

North Holland (Dutch, *Noordholland*, nōrt-hol'lânt), a province of the Netherlands, forming a peninsula, bounded on the E. by the Zuider Zee and on the W. by the North Sea. Area, 1069 sq. m. Much of the surface is below the level of the sea. Cattle-raising is the chief branch of rural industry. There are varied and extensive manufactures. Chief towns, Amsterdam and Haarlem, the latter being the capital. Pop. in 1899, 968,104.

North Hollis, a post-village of York co., Me. Pop. 70.

North Hoosic, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Walloomsac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 33 miles NE. of Albany. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 275.

North Hope, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. about 250.

North Hudson, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in North Hudson township (town), about 100 miles N. of Albany. The town is in the Adirondack region and contains several lakes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 544; of the village, about 250.

North Hudson, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on Lake St. Croix, 1 mile N. of Hudson. Pop. 100.

North Huntington, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 7438.

North Huron, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., about 1 mile from Lake Ontario and 24 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. 125.

North Hydepark, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., 30 miles N. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of buttertubs and lumber. Pop. 300.

North Indianapolis, Marion co., Ind. See Indianapolis.

North Industry, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 3½ miles S. of Canton, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

North Irving, a post-station of Barry co., Mich., 44 miles W. of Lansing.

North Irwin, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., formerly a part of North Huntingdon township. Pop. in 1900, 403.

North Island, the northern of the two chief New Zealand islands. See New Zealand.

North Isleboro, a post-village and resort of Waldo co., Me., on an island in Penobscot Bay, about 9 miles SE. of Belfast. Pop. about 350.

North Jackson, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 12 miles W. of Youngstown, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. Pop. about 400.

North Jackson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 24 miles N. of Carbondale.

North Jasper, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y.

North Java, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 14 miles S. of Attica, on the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade R. Pop. 300.

North Jay, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 12 miles S. of Farmington. It has large stone-quarries. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Livermore Falls.

North Judson, a banking post-town of Starke co., Ind., on the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa and other railroads, 77 miles SE. of Chicago. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 944.

North Keppel, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 19 miles N. of Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Northkeys, a post-station of Prince George co., Md.

North Kingstown, a township (town) of Washington co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 4194.

North Kingsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, near Lake Erie, 60 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

North Kortright, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., about 55 miles WSW. of Albany.

North La Crosse, a former post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., now forms part of the city of La Crosse.

Northlake, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on a small lake of the same name, 27 miles WNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 90.

North Lake, a post-settlement of York co., New Brunswick, 17 miles from Canterbury Station.

North Lamoine, la-moin', a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the sea-coast, 30 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. 175.

North Lancaster, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Beaudette, 24 miles NE. of Cornwall. Pop. 175.

North Land, a part of Wilkes Land, in Antarctica, between Sabrina Land and Clarie Land.

North Lansing, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 14 miles NW. of Freeville. Pop. 200.

North Lawrence, Douglas co., Kan. See Lawrence.

North Lawrence, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Deer River, 20 miles W. of Malone. It has saw-, shingle- and grist-mills. Pop. about 500.

North Lawrence, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 19 miles E. of Wooster and 7 miles W. of Massillon. Coal has been mined here. Pop. about 1200.

Northleach, a small town of England, co. and 20 miles ESE. of Gloucester.

North Lebanon, a post-village of York co., Me., about 42 miles WSW. of Portland. Pop. 200.

North Lebanon, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4960.

North Lee, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., 50 miles NNE. of Bangor.

North Leeds, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 29 miles S. of Farmington. Pop. 275.

North Leeds, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 20 miles N. of Madison.

North Leominster, lem'in-stẹr, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles SE. of Fitchburg. It is an independent post-station of Leominster and has manufactures of patent leather, paper, and furniture. Pop. about 1800.

North Leverett, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 30 miles N. of Springfield.

North Lewisburg, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 15 miles E. by N. of Urbana. Pop. in 1900, 846.

North Liberty, a banking post-town of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Wabash and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs., 15 miles S. of South Bend. Pop. in 1900, 504.

North Liberty, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 6 miles NE. of Tiffin station. Pop. 100.

North Liberty, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 11 miles N. by E. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 150.

North Liberty, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., about 16 miles ENE. of Newcastle. Pop. 100.

North Lima, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Youngstown. Pop. about 300.

North Limington, a post-village of York co., Me., about 26 miles W. by N. of Portland. Pop. 125.

North Lisbon, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 108 miles N. of Concord. Pop. 200.

North Litchfield, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 10 miles SSE. of Utica. Pop. 250.

North Littleton, a post-station of Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 45 miles N. of Plymouth.

North Livermore, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., about 26 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. 200.

North Londonderry, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 6 miles SE. of Manchester. It has extensive lumbering interests. Pop. about 700.

North Longbranch, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. See Atlanticville.

North Loup, a banking post-village of Valley co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 11 miles SE. of Ord. Pop. in 1900, 420.

North Lovell (lŭv'ẹl), a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 40 miles WNW. of Lewiston.

North Lubec, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 28 miles S. by E. of Calais. It has canning- and packing-industries and boat-building. Pop. about 600.

North Lyme, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., 17 miles SW. of Norwich.

North Lyndeboro (lĭnd'bŭr-rŭh), a post-station of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 24 miles SW. of Concord.

North Lynden, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., 59 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. 100.

North MacGregor, a post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 63 miles S. of La Crosse, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is connected by bridge with Prairie du Chien, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 616.

North Madison, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., about 30 miles S. of Hartford. Pop. about 200.

North Madison, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 2 miles N. of the city of Madison. Pop. about 500.

North Madison, a post-station of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles NNW. of Skowhegan.

North Madison, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ohio, near Lake Erie and about 44 miles NE. of Cleveland.

North Mahoning, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1122.

North Manchester, a banking post-town of Wabash co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 37 miles ENE. of Logansport. It has a foundry and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2398.

North Manheim, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2163.

North Manitou (man'e-too), an island of Lake Michigan, in Manitou co., Mich.

North Mankato, a village of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 939. See MANKATO.

North Manlius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Chittenango Creek, about 10 miles ENE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 300.

North Marshfield, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., about 24 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 500.

North Mehoopany, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Tunkhannock. Pop. about 500.

North Melbourne, a NW. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, formerly known as Hotham. It has a library, a mechanics' institute, etc., and various manufacturing industries. A royal park and zoological garden are in the vicinity. Pop. 17,800.

North Menomonee, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis. The banking point is Menomonee.

North Middleboro, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Taunton River, 33 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has manufactories of shoes. Pop. about 750.

North Middletown, a banking post-town of Bourbon co., Ky., on Stoner Creek, about 24 miles ENE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 434.

North Middletown, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2002.

North Milwaukee, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 5 miles from Milwaukee. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1049.

North Monmouth, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 18 miles NE. of Lewiston. It has manufactories of box-shooks, blankets, etc. Pop. 260.

North Monroe, a post-station of Waldo co., Me., 20 miles SW. of Bangor.

North Monroe, a post-station of Grafton co., N.H., 9 miles S. of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

North Monroeville, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio. The banking point is Monroeville. Pop. 100.

North Montpelier, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., on a branch of the Winooski River, 6 miles ENE. of Montpelier.

North Moreland, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 855.

North Mountain, N.Y., a summit of the Catskill Mountains, 9 miles due W. of the town of Catskill. Elevation, 3300 feet.

North Mountain, Pa., is situated at the N. extremity of Columbia co., being partly in this and partly in Lycoming co. North Mountain is also the name sometimes applied to the ridge of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania bounding the great eastern limestone valley (Cumberland Valley) on the NW. as contradistinguished from South Mountain, on the SE. side.

North Mountain, a ridge extending along the boundary between Shenandoah co., Va., and Hardy co., W.Va.

North Mountain, a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7 miles N. of Martinsburg. It is on a ridge called North Mountain. Pop. 60.

North Murderkill, a hundred of Kent co., Del. Pop. in 1900 (including Camden and Wyoming towns), 3829.

North Muskegon, a post-city of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 513. See MUSKEGON.

North Nassau, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 14 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. about 125.

North Natick, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., near Natick.

North Nation Mills, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the North Nation River, 9 miles E. of Thurso. Pop. 200.

North Newburg, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., about 12 miles WSW. of Bangor.

North Newcastle, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., about 20 miles NE. of Bath.

North Newport, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., 26 miles W. by N. of Bangor.

North Newport, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H.

North New Portland, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., about 48 miles N. by W. of Augusta.

North Newry, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., 45 miles NNW. of Lewiston. Pop. 110.

North New Salem, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 36 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

North Nobleboro, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Damariscotta or Newcastle. Pop. 150.

North Northfield, a post-station of Cook co., Ill.

North Norway, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., 6 miles W. of Paris. Pop. 150.

North Norwich, a post-village in North Norwich township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango River and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the Lackawanna Rs., 6 miles N. of Norwich. Pop. about 130; of the town in 1900, 801.

North Nottingham, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Newmarket. Pop. 100.

North Oakland, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 34 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg.

North Ogden, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 3 miles N. of Ogden, its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

North Olean, a village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Olean township (town). Pop. in 1900, 1549.

North Olmsted, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. 200.

North Onslow (onz'lo), a post-hamlet of Pontiac co., Quebec, 10 miles from Arnprior.

North Ontario, San Bernardino co., Cal. See ONTARIO.

North Orange, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 25 miles W. of Fitchburg. Pop. 250.

North Orrington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., near the Penobscot River, about 5 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. about 300.

North Orwell, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 18 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. Pop. 100.

North Orwell, a post-station of Addison co., Vt., 24 miles NW. of Rutland.

Northowram, a town of Yorkshire, England, 2 miles NE. of Halifax. Pop. about 3000.

North Oxford, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles SSW. of Worcester. It has manufactures of cotton-warps, satinets, and cassimeres. Pop. about 1100.

North Palermo, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 21 miles ENE. of Augusta. Pop. 200.

North Paris, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 24 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. about 500.

North Park, Colo., the most northerly of the four principal tracts known as the Parks of Colorado, is in Larimer co., extending southward from the N. boundary of the state. It is oval in shape and covers an area of about 2000 sq. m., with a mean elevation of 8000–9000 feet. It is surrounded by lofty ranges of mountains covered with perpetual snow, one of which separates it from the Middle Park. It is irrigated by the North Fork of the Platte River. Its surface is diversified by meadow-tracts and timber-lands, and it abounds in game; the climate, owing to its high latitude and its elevation above sea-level, renders it unsuitable for agricultural pursuits.

North Parsonfield, a post-village of York co., Me., about 40 miles W. by N. of Portland. Pop. 175.

North Paterson, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. The banking point is Paterson. Pop. about 500.

North Pelham, a hamlet of Hillsboro co., N.H., 2 miles S. of West Windham station.

North Pelham, a village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Pelham township (town). Pop. in 1900, 684.

North Pelham, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, 14 miles WNW. of Port Robinson.

North Pembroke, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., about 24 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

North Pembroke, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y. The banking point is Batavia. Pop. 100.

North Penn, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua. Pop. about 500.

North Penobscot, a post-station of Hancock co., Me., about 22 miles S. of Bangor.

North Peoria, a village of Peoria co., Ill., in Peoria township. Pop. in 1900, 2358.

North Perry, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Eastport. Pop. 250.

North Petersburg, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., near the Hoosic River and on the Rutland R., 8 miles SW. of Bennington, Vt. Pop. about 200.

North Pharsalia, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., about 40 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. 250.

North Pinegrove, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 27 miles E. of Oil City.

North Pitcher, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Otselic River, 35 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. 250.

North Pittston, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles SSE. of Augusta. Pop. 125.

North Plain, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn. The banking point is East Haddam. Pop. 100.

North Plainfield, a borough of Somerset co., N.J., formerly in North Plainfield township. Pop. in 1900, 5009.

North Plainfield, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 654.

North Platte, a banking city, capital of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Platte River, 291 miles W. of Omaha. It has a United States land-office, large ice-plants, flour-mills, and extensive railroad repair-shops. Pop. in 1900, 3640.

North Pleasureville, a post-town of Henry co., Ky. The banking point is Pleasureville. Pop. in 1900, 228.

North Plymouth, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the sea-coast, 2 miles NW. of Plymouth. Pop. about 1000.

Northpoint, Pulaski co., Ark., 16 miles WNW. of Little Rock. See PINNACLE.

North Point, on the N. side of the entrance to the Patapsco River, Md. On it are light-houses.

Northpoint, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 75.

North Polar Sea. See ARCTIC OCEAN.

North Pomfret, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., about 25 miles ENE. of Rutland.

Northport, a post-town of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the N. bank of the Black Warrior River, about 2 miles N. of Tuscaloosa (its banking point), on the Mobile and Ohio R. It has lumbering and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Northport, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me., on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, about 6 miles S. of Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Northport, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich., on the W. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, about 3 miles from Lake Michigan and 30 miles N. of Traverse City. Pop. about 300.

Northport, a banking post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 40 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. It is mainly supported by ship-building, oyster-fishery, and book-publication. Pop. in 1900, 1794.

Northport, a banking city of Stevens co., Wash., on the Columbia River and 25 miles NNE. of Colville, on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. It has smelting-works, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Northport, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Wolf River and on the Green Bay and Western R., 2 miles W. of New London. Pop. 225.

Northport, a village and outport of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Amherst.

Northport, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 12 miles from Belleville. Pop. 225.

North Portal, an outport of the Northwest Territories of Canada, under the jurisdiction of Regina, and 66 miles from Weyburn.

Northport Camp Ground, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast.

North Powder, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, on the Powder River, about 15 miles S. of Lagrande. Pop. 75.

North Pownal, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 22 miles N. of Portland.

North Pownal, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., on the Hoosic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles NW. of North Adams. It manufactures printing-cloths and lime. Pop. about 700.

North Prairie, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn. Pop. 75.

North Prairie, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 31 miles WSW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 200.

North Prescott, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 30 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

North Providence, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 3016.

North Randolph, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., on a branch of the White River, about 22 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 100.

North Raymond, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., about 26 miles N. by W. of Portland. Pop. 125.

North Raynham, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles N. of Taunton. Pop. about 750.

North Reading, a post-village in North Reading township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Ipswich River and on the Boston and Maine R., 16 miles N. of Boston. It manufactures boots and shoes, flavoring extracts, wagons, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1035.

North Reading, a post-station of Schuyler co., N.Y.

North Redwood, a post-village of Redwood co., Minn. The banking point is Redwood Falls. Pop. 100.

North Rehoboth, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., 8 miles W. of Taunton.

North Richmond, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., 10 miles S. of Keene.

North Richmond, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. about 250.

Northridge, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., about 24 miles N. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

North Ridge, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 19 miles SE. of Windsor.

North Ridgefield, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. The banking point is Ridgefield. Pop. 250.

North Ridgeville, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 18 miles WSW. of Cleveland. It has a chair-factory. Pop. about 300.

North Ridgeway, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., 15 miles NE. of Lockport.

North River, Ala., enters the Black Warrior River about 7 miles above Tuscaloosa.

North River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 10 miles below the city of Des Moines. It is about 80 miles long.

North River, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

North River, Mo., enters the Mississippi River about 8 miles below the city of Quincy.

North River, N.Y. See HUDSON RIVER.

North River rises in Windham co., Vt., and enters the Deerfield River near Shelburne Falls.

North River, Va., unites with the Middle River near Port Republic to form the Shenandoah.

North River, in the NE. part of Virginia. This name is frequently applied to the Rappahannock above the mouth of the Rapidan. It is formed by the Hedgman and Thornton rivers, which unite on the boundary between Culpeper and Fauquier cos. See RAPPAHANNOCK.

North River, Hampshire co., W.Va., is an affluent of the Great Cacapon River.

North River, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 60 miles N. by W. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. about 400.

North River, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 18 miles N. of Staunton.

North River, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Truro, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

North River, a small village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 6 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Northriver Mills, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W.Va., about 30 miles SSE. of Cumberland, Md.

North Robinson, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 6 miles E. of Bucyrus. Pop. 200.

North Rochester, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 3 miles SSW. of Rock station.

North Rochester, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., 5 miles N. of Rochester.

North Rome, a town of Floyd co., Ga., in Rome precinct. Pop. in 1900, 960.

North Rome, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 30 miles SE. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 75.

North Ronaldshay, the northernmost island of the Orkneys, Scotland, 2½ miles NNW. of Sanda. Area, about 4 sq. m.

North Rose, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. 300.

North Royalton, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, about 12 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

North Rumford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., 40 miles NNW. of Lewiston.

North Rupert, a post-station of Bennington co., Vt.

North Rush, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., 1 mile from Scottsville station.

North Russell, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 7 miles SSE. of Canton. Pop. 140.

North Rutland, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., 19 miles NW. of Worcester. Pop. 200.

North Saint Paul, a banking post-village of Ramsey co., Minn., on the Wisconsin Central R., 1½ miles from St. Paul. It has manufactures of organs, pianos, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1110.

North Salem, a banking post-town of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Walnut Fork of the Eel River, 30 miles WNW. of Indianapolis, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 599.

North Salem, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., on Yellow Creek, about 34 miles NE. of Chillicothe.

North Salem, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 16 miles SE. of Manchester. It has manufactures of flannels. Pop. 200.

North Salem, a post-village in North Salem township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., about 50 miles NNE. of New York city. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1133; of the village, about 230.

North Salem, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 30 miles ENE. of Zanesville.

North Sanbornton, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., about 25 miles N. of Concord.

North San Diego (de-ā′go), San Diego co., Cal. See San Diego.

North Sandwich, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., about 24 miles N. of Laconia.

North Sandy, a post-station of Mercer co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Franklin.

North Sanford, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Deposit. Pop. 200.

North San Juan (sân hoo-ân′), a banking post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on the Middle Yuba River, 14 miles N. of Grass Valley. Pop. about 250.

North Scituate (sit′u-āt), a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 800.

North Scituate, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 10 miles W. of Providence, its banking point. It has cotton-mills, etc. Pop. about 700.

North Scriba, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 8 miles by rail ENE. of Oswego.

North Sea, or **German Ocean** (Ger. *Nordsee,* nort′zā or *Deutsches Meer,* doitsh′ęs mair; anc. *German′icum Ma′re* or *German′icus Oce′anus*), an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the Strait of Dover to the Shetland Islands and bounded E. by Norway and Denmark, S. by Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W. by the British Isles. Length, 700 miles; extreme breadth, 420 miles. Area, approximately, 190,000 sq. m. On the NE. it forms a wide arm called the Skagerrak, 60 miles broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates southward with the Cattegat, a great arm between Sweden and Denmark, and the Cattegat communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound (Öre Sund) and the Great and Little Belts. The shores of the countries that surround the North Sea are in general deeply indented with bays and arms (fjords), and bordered by steep cliffs or mountains; only in the SE. and S. (Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium) are there long reaches of flat land. The water is deepest on the Norwegian side, where, at the entrance to the Skagerrak (whence a current constantly passes westward), a sounding of 240 fathoms has been made, and where, within the limits of the Skagerrak, in lat. 58° 12′ N., lon. 9° 30′ E., a sounding has been made of 442 fathoms (2652 feet). In general the depth varies from 15–25 fathoms in the southerly parts to 30–75 fathoms in the N. The bed of this sea is traversed by several enormous banks, such as the Great and Little Fisher banks, the Jutland Bank, and the Dogger Bank, the last-named occupying the centre of the southern half of the sea-area. As parts of the North Sea may be mentioned Moray Firth, the firths of Tay and Forth; the Wash; the Humber and Thames estuaries; the estuaries of the Scheldt, Meuse, and Rhine; the Zuider Zee; and the estuaries of the Ems, Weser, and Elbe. The great oceanic tidal wave which originates in the Atlantic, having swept the W. coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, enters the N. extremity of the North Sea, giving high water nearly simultaneously to the opposite shores of Scotland and Norway. Pursuing its course along the coasts of the former and of England, on which it strikes very directly and with great force, it rules the tides as far S. as the Thames, and also determines the tides of a portion of the Belgian coast. On entering the North Sea on the N. of Scotland, the tidal wave does not exceed 12 feet, but it gradually increases, reaching on the Humber 20 feet. The salinity of the North Sea is somewhat greater than that of the free ocean. But little ice forms and there is little obstruction to navigation except in parts of the immediate shore-line. The fisheries (herring, etc.) in this sea are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank, celebrated for its cod-fishery, as on all the shores that bound it; they are still greater at its N. extremity, towards the Orkney and Shetland Isles. A great ship canal, the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, affords a short communication between the North Sea and the Baltic.

North Searsmont, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 10 miles W. by S. of Belfast. Pop. 300.

North Searsport, a post-station of Waldo co., Me., 9 miles NNE. of Belfast.

North Sebago, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 150.

North Sedgwick, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 24 miles SE. of Belfast. Pop. 200.

North Seneca, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 11 miles SW. of Hamilton.

North Sewickley, a post-township and village of Beaver co., Pa., about 30 miles NW. of Pittsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1660; of the village, 100.

North Shapleigh, a post-village of York co., Me., about 35 miles W. by S. of Portland. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. 200.

North Sheffield, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 65 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. 75.

North Sheldon, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, 13 miles NE. of St. Albans.

North Shenango, a hamlet and township of Crawford co., Pa., about 8 miles W. by S. of Meadville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 711.

North Sherburne, a post-station of Rutland co., Vt., 12 miles NE. of Rutland.

North Shields. See Shields.

North Shrewsbury, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., about 11 miles SE. of Rutland. Pop. 80.

Northside, a town of Henrico co., Va., in Brookland district. Pop. in 1900, 584.

North Sidney, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 150.

Norths Mills, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 24 miles S. of Meadville. Pop. 60.

North Smithfield, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 2422.

North Solon, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 2 miles from Randall station. Pop. 100.

North Somerset, a large island of the American Arctic Archipelago, directly N. of Boothia, having Barrow Strait on the N.

North Spencer, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 15 miles S. of Ithaca. Pop. 100.

Northspring, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W.Va., 40 miles W. by S. of Quinnimont.

North Springfield, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., near Lake Erie, 20 miles WSW. of Erie. Pop. 100.

North Springfield, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Black River, about 32 miles SE. of Rutland. Pop. about 600. It has saw-mills.

North Springlake, a borough of Monmouth co., N.J., formerly a part of Wall township. Pop. in 1900, 361.

North Springs, a post-station of Jackson co., Tenn.

North Stamford, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 20 miles W. by S. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 600.

North Stanbridge, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, 6 miles NE. of Stanbridge station.

Northstar, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., about 38 miles N. of Lansing, on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. about 350.

Northstar, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., 20 miles NW. of Fairmont.

Northstar, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 10 miles NNW. of Versailles. Pop. 100.

Northstar, a hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., 16 miles W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 50.

North Stephentown, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 22 miles S. by W. of Bennington, Vt.

North Sterling, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 22 miles NE. of Norwich.

North Sterling, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 9 miles SW. of Oswego and 2 miles from Lake Ontario.

North Steuben, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. The banking point is Rome. Pop. 150.

North Stockholm, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 28 miles by rail E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 75.

North Stonington, a post-village and township (town) of New London co., Conn., about 14 miles NE. of the city of New London. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1240.

North Stoughton (sto'tŏn), a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 300.

North Strabane (stra-ban'), a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1278.

North Strafford, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., 18 miles NW. of Dover.

North Stratford (Coos post-office), a village of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Maine Central R., 15 miles SE. of Island Pond, Vt.

North Stukeley (stŭk'lee), a post-village of Sheffield co., Quebec, 14 miles ENE. of Waterloo. Pop. about 200.

North Sudbury, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass., 17 miles S. by W. of Lowell.

North Sullivan, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 400. It has granite-works.

North Sutton, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., 4 miles W. of Mount Kearsarge and about 25 miles WNW. of Concord. Pop. 250.

North Sutton, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 12 miles N. of Richford, Vt.

North Swansea (swŏn'ze), a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 8 miles SE. of Providence, R.I. Pop. 250.

North Sydney, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, in Cape Breton, on the NW. arm of Sydney Harbor and on the Intercolonial R., 18 miles NW. of Sydney. It has tanneries, manufactures of stoves, boots and shoes, etc., and is extensively engaged in coal-mining. Pop. in 1901, 4646.

North Sydney, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, on the N. shore of Port Jackson. Pop. about 20,000.

North Syracuse, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. about 350.

North Tarrytown, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., adjoining Tarrytown, its banking point. It has manufactures of drills, silk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4241.

North Tazewell, a post-town of Tazewell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. in 1900, 320.

North Thetford, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 17 miles NNE. of White River Junction. Pop. 200.

North Tisbury, a post-hamlet of Dukes co., Mass., on Vineyard Sound, 28 miles SE. of New Bedford.

North Tiverton, a post-village of Newport co., R.I., 4 miles N. by E. of Tiverton. The banking point is Newport or Fall River, Mass.

North Tonawanda, a city of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie and other railroads, on the Niagara River, and on Tonawanda Creek opposite Tonawanda, of which it was once a part. It has a good harbor and an extensive trade in lumber. Lumber, shingles, iron nuts and bolts, chemicals, automatic pianos, boilers and engines, merry-go-rounds, radiators, etc., are manufactured here. Pop. in 1900, 9069.

North Topeka, a former post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. See TOPEKA.

North Toronto, York co., Ontario, a suburb of Toronto.

North Towanda, a post-township and village of Bradford co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 1½ miles N. of Towanda. Pop. of the township in 1900, 714; of the village, 200.

North Troy, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the Canadian Pacific R., about 60 miles NE. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 562.

North Truro, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 60 miles by water and 114 miles by rail ESE. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

North Tryon, Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 27 miles from Charlottetown. See TRYON.

North Tunbridge, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., on the East Branch of the White River, about 26 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 100.

North Turner, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 18 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. 225.

North Turner Bridge, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 22 miles W. of Augusta.

North Two River, a small stream in the NE. part of Missouri, enters the Mississippi 7 miles below West Quincy. The South Two River enters the Mississippi half a mile farther down.

Northumberland, nor-thŭm'ber-land (L. *Northumbria*), the northernmost county of England, having NW. Scotland, from which it is in part separated by the river Tweed, and E. the North Sea. The Tyne forms part of the S. boundary. Area, 2016 sq. m. On the NW. border are the Cheviot Hills. Northumberland is one of the great coal counties of England. The salmon-fishery is extensively carried on. The county, as such, sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The county abounds in Roman remains, including ruins of Hadrian's Wall. Under the Heptarchy Northumberland formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria. After the Conquest it was granted to the family of Percy and a Percy still bears the title of Duke of Northumberland. The region of Northumberland played a great part in the border warfare of the English and Scots. Pop. in 1891, 506,096; in 1901, 602,859.

Northumberland, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 469 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna River and the West Branch of that river and is intersected by the North Branch of the same. The county is also drained by Mahanoy and Shamokin creeks. The surface is diversified with fertile valleys and high, barren ridges, one of which is called Shamokin Hill. Anthracite coal is mined. Capital, Sunbury. Pop. in 1890, 74,698; in 1900, 90,911.

Northumberland, an eastern county of Virginia, has an area of 235 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the estuary of the Potomac River and on the E. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Heathsville. Pop. in 1890, 7885; in 1900, 9846.

Northumberland, a post-village and township (town) of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 140 miles N. of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1977.

Northumberland, a post-village in Northumberland township (town), Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 35 miles N. of Albany. The banking point is Schuylerville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1227.

Northumberland, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., is finely situated at the confluence of the branches of the Susquehanna River, 2 miles N. of Sunbury, on the Lackawanna and other railroads. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery, and has iron-forges, rolling-mills, nail-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2748. The banking point is Sunbury.

Northumberland, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is drained by the Miramichi River, forming at its mouth the extensive harbor of the same name. Capital, Newcastle.

Northumberland, a county of Ontario, lying on the N. shore of Lake Ontario. Rice Lake is in its northern part, and numerous streams flow hence to Lake Ontario. Iron-ore is produced. Capital, Cobourg.

Northumberland, Cape, Alaska, the southernmost point of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Northumberland, Cape, on the coast of South Australia. Lat. 38° 5′ S.; lon. 140° 40′ E.

Northumberland Islands are off the E. coast of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 21° 30′ S.

Northumberland Strait, Canada, separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northumbria, the northernmost of the kingdoms established by the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. It arose towards the close of the sixth century through the union of the two kingdoms of Deira and Bernicia, founded by the Angles. Northumbria extended from the Humber to the Forth. It was united with Wessex about 827. The name survives in that of the county of Northumberland.

North Underhill, a post-station of Chittenden co., Vt., 18 miles ENE. of Burlington.

North Union, a post-village of Knox co., Me., 18 miles NW. of Rockland.

North Union, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 9617.

North Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1242.

North Uniontown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio, 40 miles SW. of Chillicothe.

North Unity, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 28 miles NW. of Traverse City. Pop. 60.

Northup, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, 6 miles SW. of Gallipolis.

North Urbana, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on Keuka Lake, 3 miles E. of Hammondsport.

North Utica, a village of La Salle co., Ill., in Utica township. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

North Uxbridge, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., near the Blackstone River, 18 miles SSE. of Worcester. It has quarrying interests.

Northvale, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Englewood or Nyack, N.Y. Pop. about 400.

North Valley, a post-station of Polk co., Wis.

North Vancouver, British Columbia, is on Burrard Inlet, opposite Vancouver.

North Vassalboro, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., 14 miles NNE. of Augusta, its banking point. It has manufactures of woollens, etc. Pop. about 800.

North Vernon, a banking city of Jennings co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 21 miles SE. of Columbus. It has manufactures of lumber, glass, spokes, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2823.

North Versailles (ver-sālz′), a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4882.

North Victory, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 22 miles N. by W. of Auburn. Pop. 160.

North Vienna (ve-en′nạ), a post-station of Kennebec co., Me., 25 miles NW. of Augusta.

Northview, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 18 miles ENE. of Springfield. Pop. 55.

Northview, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., about 12 miles NE. of Boydton.

Northville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 20 miles N. by E. of Danbury. Pop. 150.

Northville, a post-hamlet of Lasalle co., Ill., 25 miles SW. of Aurora.

Northville, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the West Branch of the Rouge River and on the Pere Marquette R., 27 miles WNW. of Detroit. It has manufactures of lumber, sanitary woodwork, air-guns, condensed milk, etc. A government fish-hatchery is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1755.

Northville, a banking post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River and on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R., 16 miles NNE. of Gloversville. It has manufactures of gloves. Pop. in 1900, 1046.

Northville, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on the New York boundary-line and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 20 miles ENE. of the city of Erie. Pop. about 160.

Northville, a post-village of Spink co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles N. of Redfield. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Northville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn., 5 miles E. of Crossville.

North Vineland, Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 31 miles S. of Camden. See VINELAND.

North Volney, a post-station of Oswego co., N.Y., 30 miles NNW. of Syracuse.

North Wakefield, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles S. of Ossipee. Pop. 60.

North Walden, a post-station of Caledonia co., Vt., 26 miles NE. of Montpelier.

North Waldoboro (wol′do-bŭr-rŭh), a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., about 22 miles ESE. of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

North Wales, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a stove-foundry, spinning-mill, web-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1287.

North Walpole, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, opposite Bellows Falls.

North Warren, a post-village of Knox co., Me., about 10 miles WNW. of Rockland.

North Warren, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 2½ miles N. of Warren. It has manufactures of pianos, valves, etc. A state asylum for the insane is located here. Pop. about 600.

North Washington, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 16 miles ENE. of Charles City. Pop. 150.

North Washington, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. (Washington station), 21½ miles E. of Lima. Pop. 260.

North Washington, a borough of Washington co., Pa., formerly a part of South Strabane township. Pop. in 1900, 1473.

North Washington, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 25 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 50.

North Waterboro (wå′ter-bŭr-rŭh), a post-village of York co., Me., about 28 miles W. of Portland. Pop. about 300.

North Waterford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 33 miles WNW. of Lewiston. Pop. about 275.

North Water Gap, a village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. about 200.

North Wayne, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 14 miles WNW. of Augusta. Pop. 160.

North Weare (wair), a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles NW. of Manchester. Pop. about 500.

North Webster, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind. The banking point is Pierceton or Warsaw. Pop. 200.

Northwest, a post-hamlet of Williams co., Ohio, 15 miles S. of Hillsdale, Mich.

Northwest, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. Pop. 75.

North Westchester, a post-station of New London co., Conn., 15 miles E. of Middletown.

Northwestern, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Black River Canal, about 20 miles N. by W. of Utica. Pop. 150.

Northwest Fork, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 3456. It includes Bridgeville town.

Northwest Frontier Province, a province of British India, on the borders of Afghanistan, created in 1901. It embraces Chitral, Swat, Waziristan, various districts formerly comprised in the Punjab (including the division of Peshawur), and other territories. It extends from the Hindu-Kush to the frontiers of Beluchistan. Area, 16,466 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 2,125,480.

North Westport, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 3½ miles SE. of Fall River, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. about 450.

Northwest Provinces, the former name of a lieutenant-governership of British India, now styled the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Northwest Territories, a term sometimes (and still officially) used to designate that portion of the main-land of Canada which is not included in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and which is constituted by a large area in the Labrador Peninsula, bounded on the W. by Hudson Bay, most of the immense tract extending W. from Hudson Bay to Alaska and British Columbia, and the islands, etc., in the Arctic Ocean W. of Greenland. Total area, about 2,600,000 sq. m. This vast tract of land, in the main corresponding to the old Hudson Bay Territory, came into the possession of the Dominion in 1869 and was governed through the lieutenancy of Manitoba until 1875, when it became a province, under a lieutenant-governor and council, appointed by the Dominion government. From 1888 to 1897 the province was administered by a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and assembly, with all the rights of a province except that of borrowing money. In 1897 the Northwest Territories came into full provincial rights. They are divided into eight districts: Keewatin, Assiniboia, Alberta, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Ungava, Franklin, and Mackenzie. The province is administered by a lieutenant-governor, a legislative assembly, and an advisory executive council, consisting of the lieutenant-governor and 3 members elected by the people. The province sends 2 members to the Dominion senate and, since the redistribution of 1903, 10 members to the house of commons. Yukon district was erected into a judicial district in 1898 and was segregated from the Territories, thus depriving them of about 196,000 sq. m., including the rich gold dictricts on the Klondike and other rivers. Capital, Regina, in Assiniboia district. In a more restricted sense the name Northwest Territories includes only the provincial districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Keewatin, the remaining regions of Ungava, Franklin (with the Arctic islands), and Mackenzie constituting the "unorganized territories." See CANADA and the names of the several districts and regions.

Northwest Territory, the designation of the vast region ceded by England to the United States in the treaty of Paris, in 1783, lying between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes and extending from the border of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River. This territory had been surrendered by France to England at the close of the French and Indian War. Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut laid claim to most of it on the ground of their old charters, but they were soon compelled to relinquish their claims to sovereignty, large tracts of land, however, being assigned to them. In 1787 Congress passed the famous ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. Out of this region were subsequently constituted the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, together with part of Minnesota.

North Weymouth (wā′mŭth), a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 13 miles SSE. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, hammocks, and fertilizers. Pop. about 900.

North Whitefield, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., about 30 miles NNE. of Bath. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 300.

North Whitehall, a township of Lehigh co., Pa., about 6 miles NW. of Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 3280.

Northwich, a town of England, in Cheshire, 17 miles ENE. of Chester, on the river Weaver. Great quantities of salt are obtained here from salt-mines and brine springs. Pop. in 1901, 17,611.

North Wilbraham, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Springfield. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. about 750.

Northwilkesboro, a banking post-town of Wilkes co., N.C., 1 mile from Wilkesboro. It has numerous mills, a tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 918.

North Williams, a post-village of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 75.

North Williamsburg (formerly **Bell's Corners**), a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Morrisburg. Pop. about 300.

North Williston, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R. at Williston station, 9 miles E. of Burlington. Pop. about 300.

North Wilmington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 16 miles N. by W. of Boston. Pop. about 250.

North Wilna, a village of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 22 miles NE. of Watertown. The post-office is Carthage. Pop. 200.

North Wilton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 13 miles S. of Danbury. Pop. 250.

North Wiltshire, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R., 10 miles from Charlottetown.

North Winchester, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 28 miles from Wales.

North Windham, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles N. by W. of Norwich. It has manufactures of silk-machinery, jewelry, and paper. Pop. about 300.

North Windham, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., at the outlet of Sebago Lake, about 18 miles NW. of Portland. Pop. about 300.

North Windham, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., 33 miles S. by E. of Rutland.

North Windsor, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. 150.

North Winfield, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 12 miles S. by E. of Utica.

North Winterport, a post-station of Waldo co., Me., on the Penobscot River, 9 miles below Bangor.

North Wolcott (wŏŏl'kŏt), a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., 3 miles SW. of Fair Haven. Pop. 100.

North Wolcott, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., about 28 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

North Wolfboro, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., 40 miles NE. of Concord. Pop. 130.

Northwood, a banking post-town, capital of Worth co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 20 miles N. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 1271.

Northwood, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 1304. It has manufactures of boxes and carriages.

Northwood, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Northwood, a banking city of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles S. of Larimore. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Northwood, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 64 miles NW. of Columbus.

North Woodbury, a post-station of Litchfield co., Conn.

North Woodbury, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Northwood Center, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 20 miles E. of Concord. Pop. 200.

Northwood Narrows, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., about 16 miles E. of Concord. Pop. 200.

Northwood Ridge, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. Pop. about 200.

North Woodstock, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 40 miles ENE. of Hartford.

North Woodstock, a post-village and resort of Grafton co., N.H., 22 miles N. of Plymouth, on the Boston and Maine R. It is finely situated at the S. end of the Franconia Notch, White Mountains. Pop. about 750.

North Yakima, a banking city, capital of Yakima co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 4 miles from Yakima. It is in a fine agricultural region and has lumber- and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 3154.

North Yamhill, a city of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 7 miles NW. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 254.

North Yarmouth, a post-village in North Yarmouth township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles N. by E. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 642.

North York, a borough of York co., Pa., formerly a part of Manchester township. Pop. in 1900, 1185.

Norton, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles S. by E. of Sheffield.

Norton, a town of England, 16 miles NE. of York, on the Derwent, opposite Malton. Pop. in 1901, 3842.

Norton, a county in the NNW. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Solomon River and by Prairie Dog Creek. Capital, Norton. Pop. in 1890, 10,617; in 1900, 11,325.

Norton, a banking city, capital of Norton co., Kan., on Prairie Dog Creek and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles W. of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1202.

Norton, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 150.

Norton, a post-village in Norton township (town), Bristol co., Mass., 8 miles NNW. of Taunton, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Norton contains the Wheaton Female Seminary. It has manufactures of paper- and wood-boxes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1826; of the village, about 600.

Norton, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 12 miles NW. of Flemington. Pop. 100.

Norton, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Whetstone River, 35 miles N. of Columbus.

Norton, a township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Norton, a banking post-town of Wise co., Va., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Norfolk and Western Rs. Pop. in 1900, 654. It has coaling and other interests.

Norton Bay, Alaska, an inlet of Norton Sound, Bering Sea. It lies between Capes Darby and Denbigh and penetrates to the NE. to about lat. 65° N.

Norton Furnace, a post-station of Bristol co., Mass.

Nortonhill, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., about 25 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. 80.

Norton-King's, England. See KING'S NORTON.

Norton-Midsomer. See MIDSOMER NORTON.

Norton Mills, a post-village of Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk R., 166 miles NW. of Portland, Me.

Norton Sound, an inlet of Bering Sea, in the W. part of Alaska, penetrates inland nearly 200 miles. It is mostly between lat. 63° and 65° N. and lon. 161° and 166° 30′ W.

Norton Station, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R., 33 miles from St. John. Pop. about 300.

Nortonsville, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va., about 30 miles E. by N. of Staunton.

Nortonville, a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., near Mount Diablo.

Nortonville, a banking city of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 16½ miles SW. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Nortonville, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Rs., 75 miles E. of Paducah. Pop. 70.

Norval, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on the Credit River and on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles from Georgetown, its banking point. Pop. 400.

Norvals Pont, a railroad crossing (and settlement) over the Orange River, in southern Africa, on the borders of Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony, 228 miles by rail NW. of Port Elizabeth. Elevation, 3988 feet.

Norvell, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 14 miles ESE. of Jackson. Pop. about 150.

Norwalk, nor'wŏk, a river of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound a few miles below Norwalk.

Norwalk, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 17 miles SE. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 400.

Norwalk, a city and summer-resort in Norwalk township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., on a river of the same name, 14 miles WSW. of Bridgeport, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has various academic institutions, a pottery, woollen-factory, extensive manufactures of felt cloth, paper, shirts, corsets, machinery, locks, door-knobs, general hardware, straw goods, hats, shoes, launches, etc. The town contains a city named South Norwalk and is bounded on the SE. by Long Island Sound. A state armory is located here. Pop. in 1900, 6125; of the town, 19,932.

Norwalk, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. Pop. 100.

Norwalk, a banking post-town of Warren co., Iowa, 9 miles S. by W. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Coal abounds here. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Norwalk, a city, capital of Huron co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs., 16 miles S. by E. of Sandusky. It has railroad-shops and manufactures of pianos, organs, shoes, tobacco, umbrellas, wood specialties, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7074.

Norwalk, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles ESE. of Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Norway (Norw., Dan., and Sw. *Norge*, noR'gå; Ger. *Norwegen*, noR'wā'ghęn; Fr. *Norvège*, noR'vaizh'; L. *Norwe'gia*), a country forming the NW. portion of Europe and occupying the W. and NW. parts of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It extends from lat. 57° 57′ to 71° 11′ 40″ N. (North Cape, on the island of Magerö) and from lon. 4° 45′ to 31° 11′ E. It is bounded on the E. by Russian Lapland and Sweden and washed on all other sides by the sea, —by the Arctic Ocean on the N., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea on the NW. and W., and the Skagerrak on the S. Length, from SSW. to NNE., about 1050 miles; the breadth varies from about 20 miles in its narrowest part (in the N.) to 260 miles. Area, 124,100 sq. m.

The coast-line consists, for the most part, of bold precipitous cliffs, and is remarkable both for the innumerable islands by which it is lined and the bays or fjords which deeply indent it, sometimes forming excellent harbors. Among the more noted of these fjords are the Varanger (in the NE.), Lyngen, Folden, Trondhjem, Sogne (4000 feet deep), Hardanger, Bukke, and Christiania (SE.), nearly all of which are characterized by abrupt contours and a landscape of striking beauty and Alpine majesty. The principal islands are those of the Lofoten group (separated from the main-land by the Vestfjord) and, farther N., Magerö, Sorö, Ringvalsö, Hvalö, and Senjen. Between these and the main-land there is a wide passage for coasting-vessels.

Relief of the Land.—The surface of Norway is very mountainous, particularly in the W. and N.; but the mountain-chains, so called, although in general they have a NE.–SW. trend corresponding to the axis of the peninsula, are more in the nature of elevated plateaus, from which mountain-masses rise with the greatest irregularity. The best known or more distinctive parts of these plateaus are: 1. The plateau of Finmark. 2. The plateau of Nordland and Trondhjem, extending to the Trondhjem-Fjord and Lake Storsjön. 3. The Dovrefjeld plateau, with its lofty peaks of Sneehätten (7630 feet, at one time thought to be the loftiest summit of Norway), Skrimkolla, Stenkolla, and Nunsfjeld. 4. The Langfjeld plateau, which virtually comprises the remaining southern part of the country, and contains the Galdhöppigen, the culminating point of the Scandinavian Peninsula and of the broad Ymesfjeld plateau (8400 ft.); the Hornelen, a sharp, jagged peak, 2940 ft. high, and nearly overhanging the sea, at the E. extremity of the island of Bremanger; the Fillefjeld, near the head of the Sognefjord; and the Hardanger-Fjeld. In the region eastward of the Hardanger-Fjord is the huge snow and ice plateau, known as the Folgefond, about 23 miles in length and from 3 to 9 miles in width, with a nearly even summit upward of 4000 ft. in height, from which numerous ice-tongues descend into the radiating valleys. 5. The East plateau, the lowest of all, and extending into Sweden, where its direction may be traced by the chain of lakes which stretches across that country. The mountains in the N., bordering on Russia, rarely exceed 1000 ft. in height. In general the face of the country is markedly rugged; the valleys are short and abrupt, and the streams form numerous cascades; while the fjords, overhung by lofty precipices or towering forests, and the deep and extensive lakes embosomed among the mountains, furnish scenes of the wildest magnificence. Vast glaciers (reaching to within about 2000 ft. of sea-level) descend from the plateaus (Buarbrä, fed by the snow-fields of the Folgefond; Jostedalsbrä, in the Sognefjord, the largest glacier of Europe, whose ice-field or forming basin covers upward of 300 sq. m.). The only plains are those formed by the table-lands, and the isolated mountain-peaks on these table-lands rise far above the snow-line.

Rivers.—Norway has no large rivers, but an immense number of minor streams, from the western slope, proceed directly to the shore or the numerous fjords which penetrate it. On the E. slope, again, the streams do little more than commence their course in Norway. The rivers that are of importance have a S. direction and discharge themselves into the Skagerrak. Among them are the Glommen, with its affluent the Laagen (or Lougen), the Drammen, Lauven, Skien-Nid, and Torrisdal, but none of them are navigable, except at their mouths, on account of water-falls. Among the more remarkable of these are the Sarpenfos, on the Glommen; the Rukaufos, in the district of Telemarken, which falls 513 feet perpendicular; the Vöringsfos, in the district of Hardanger, with a perpendicular fall of 520 ft.; and the Skykjefos, with a fall of nearly 700 ft. in a nearly consecutive descent of 2000 ft. The most important rivers in the N. are the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Russia and Norway and falls into the Arctic Ocean, and the Namsen, flowing into the Atlantic. The lakes are numerous, the largest being Mjösen. Many of them are situated at great elevations on the table-land. Among these the Bygdinsee, from 15 to 20 miles long, is 3490 ft. above the sea.

Climate.—Although a large part of Norway is situated within the frozen zone, various causes contribute to modify the temperature. One of these is the great extent of sea-coast and the large extent of surface occupied by water, and more especially by the fjords which are in immediate communication with the ocean, and the temperature of which is sensibly affected by the Gulf Stream drift. The snow-line is much higher here than in corresponding latitudes in other countries. The sea (except near the heads of the fjords) never freezes, even at North Cape, but the shallower waters of the Skagerrak are sometimes frozen. The climate is severe only upon the uplands and in the interior bordering upon Sweden. Near Stavanger the mean January temperature is 34.5° and the July temperature 55.5°. The January temperature of Christiania is 23°. At the North Cape the mean yearly temperature is 35.5°.

The year is nearly divided between winter and summer. Snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. Summer lasts from May to September. The climate of the W. coast in its more southerly parts, though comparatively mild, is excessively humid, the rainfall amounting to 70–75 inches annually, with a maximum (at Florö) of 90–92 inches. In Nordland the precipitation is in many parts reduced to 40 inches.

Plants and Animals.—Among trees the pines are the most numerous and clothe the mountain-slopes with magnificent forests. The oak forms fine forests in the S.; the birch attains the highest northern latitudes. The beech and elm are also properly forest trees, the former extending its range to the 62d parallel of latitude. Of fruit-trees the apple is common in the lower regions and the cherry and plum are widely distributed, yielding even within a short distance of the Arctic Circle.

By far the greater part of the area of Norway is altogether unproductive. About one-fifth is covered with forest. But a very small fraction is under cultivation. Barley is grown as high as 70° N. lat. Rye is cultivated up to lat. 69°, oats to 68° and 70°, but wheat not beyond 64° and that only in the most favorable seasons. The period of ripening of some of these grains is about the same as in lower latitudes. Potatoes are grown with success even in Finmark. Cattle-rearing is an extensive branch of rural economy, the inhabitants leaving the villages and spending the summer with their flocks and herds in the upper valleys. Most kinds of live-stock are well represented. The reindeer forms the main stock of the northern region. The principal animals of prey are the glutton, bear, wolf, lynx, and fox. Game is abundant, including the deer, elk, reindeer, hare, seal, and otter, and, among birds, the grouse and the capercailzie. A remarkable member of the Norwegian mammalian fauna is the migrating lemming. The coasts swarm with sea-fowl; the wild goose and ducks of various kinds, including the eider-duck, are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast vast numbers of the eggs of sea-fowl are procured.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Norway are of very great value. Whales are captured for use in the manufacture of fertilizers, as well as for their oil, but a far more valuable source of revenue is furnished by the cod- and herring-fisheries. The Lofoten cod-fisheries alone give employment to upward of 30,000 fishermen, and the catch has been known to reach in a year upward of 35,000,000 fish. The number of persons engaged throughout the country in the cod-fishery in 1900 was 82,098; in the summer herring-fishery, 20,705; and in the mackerel-fishery, 2741. The rivers and lakes abound in salmon and trout. There are extensive beds of oysters on all the coasts.

Minerals.—The minerals are both numerous and abundant and, where the means of transport exist, can generally be worked to advantage, but the total mining- and metal-industry is still unimportant. The mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, chrome, and feldspar. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly near the Gulf of Christiania; the silver-mine of Kongsberg was at one time one of the richest in Europe and, next to the copper-mine of Röraas, the most important

in the country. Coal has been found at a number of points on the main-land and also on some of the outlying islands. The other minerals worthy of notice are alum and marble.

Manufactures, Commerce.—The industries of Norway comprise ship-building and the manufacture of foundry-products, lumber and wooden-ware, textiles of silk, cotton, wool, and flax, paper, malted liquors, tobacco, leather, cordage, glass, pottery, etc. All the seats of industry are on the coast and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania.

The exportation of fish is the most important branch of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, wooden manufactures, timber products, paper and paper manufactures, hides, ice, and the products of the mines and metal forges. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important items of this trade are dried fish and salted herrings.

Communication.—The rivers are not navigable except near their mouths, few good roads of any great length exist away from the sea border, and the usual communication is by sea. Regular communication has been established between the principal towns on the coast from Christiania to Hammerfest. The number of miles of railway operated in 1901 was 1308.

Government and Population.—Norway was down to 1905 a limited hereditary monarchy. For nearly a century the kingdom had been united with Sweden under one sovereign, having, however, its own ministry (composed of Norwegians) and its own legislature. The management of common affairs was vested in a council of state, composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In 1905 the nation severed its connection with Sweden. The legislative assembly, or, as it is called, *Storthing* (from *stor*, great, and *thing*, court), is elected by the citizens and exists for three years, when a new election takes place. It is subdivided into two chambers,—one consisting of one-fourth of the members and called the *Lagthing;* and the other, of three-fourths, and called the *Odelsthing*. These chambers meet separately and each nominates its own president and secretary. Every bill must originate in the Odelsthing. The members of the Storthing are chosen by indirect election, the voters voting for electors, who elect the deputies. Universal suffrage exists. A voter must have completed his twenty-fifth year. There are no titles of nobility in Norway. The capital is Christiania.

The population of Norway according to the census of 1900 was 2,239,880. The increase in the decade preceding was 12 per cent. The country is divided into 20 districts or amts (amter), as follows:

Amter.	Pop. in 1900.	Amter.	Pop. in 1900.
Christiania (town)..	227,626	Söndre Bergenhus..	135,752
Akershus	116,228	Bergen (town).....	72,251
Smaalenene.....	136,886	Nordre Bergenhus..	89,041
Hedemarken.....	126,182	Romsdal	136,137
Christians	116,280	Söndre Trondhjem..	135,382
Buskerud.....	112,676	Nordre Trondhjem..	83,433
Jarlsberg og Laurvik.	104,554	Nordland	152,144
Bratsberg.....	99,052	Tromsö	74,362
Nedenes.....	79,935	Finmark.....	32,800
Lister og Mandal....	81,567		
Stavanger	127,592	Total	2,239,880

About 2½ per cent. of the inhabitants are Swedes. There are about 20,000 Laps and 8000 Finns. The foreign-born population is insignificant. The five largest cities are Christiania (the capital), Bergen, Trondhjem, Stavanger, and Drammen. The Lutheran religion is the national church, supported by the state. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Christiania. School education is compulsory. The Norwegians are a branch of the Scandinavian race. Danish (with a pronunciation somewhat different from what is heard in Denmark) is the speech of the educated classes and the language of modern Norwegian literature. Various Norwegian dialects very close to the Danish are spoken by the peasantry.

History.—The history of Norway prior to the ninth century is enveloped in fable. Towards the close of that century the country, hitherto divided among several rulers, was united into a kingdom by Harald Haarfagr. Before this time the Northmen (Norwegians, Danes) had become the terror of western Europe. Their inroads into Britian began about 789 and a little later the Frankish dominions were invaded. Ireland, as well as Britain, was invaded by them. They pillaged Paris repeatedly in the ninth century and about 911 obtained the cession of a part of France, afterwards called Normandy. In 874 they settled in Iceland and a century later the Icelanders began to colonize Greenland. The main-land of America is supposed to have been discovered by Northmen about 1000. From the side of Sweden, too, the Scandinavians advanced on a career of conquest. The Varangians, supposed to have been Northmen, laid the foundations of the Russian empire at Novgorod about 862, and a few years later we find them before the walls of Constantinople. The Christianization of Norway was effected in the course of the tenth and eleventh centuries. In Ireland the Scandinavians suffered a great overthrow at Clontarf in 1014. For a time the Norwegians were in possession of the Orkney and Shetland islands and the Hebrides. Their last invasion of Scotland was repelled in 1263. In 1397 Margaret, queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Valdemar IV. of Denmark, effected the union of Kalmar, by which the crowns of the three Scandinavian kingdoms were to remain permanently united under one sovereign. In 1523 Sweden again became a separate kingdom, but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer, to the disadvantage of the latter, which was reduced to the position of a mere dependency of the former. Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden in Jan., 1814 (treaty of Kiel). The Norwegians resisted this transfer, but their resistance was unavailing in the face of the Swedish arms. Norway did not, however, become part of the kingdom of Sweden. The two crowns were declared indissolubly united, but each kingdom retained its separate constitution. This union was declared dissolved by Norway in 1905.

Norway, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill.

Norway, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 23 miles SE. of Vinton. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Norway, a post-village of Republic co., Kan., 12 miles SW. of Belleville.

Norway, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Me., on a small lake and on the Grand Trunk R., 48 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has manufactures of shoes and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2034; of the township (town), 2902.

Norway, a banking city of Dickinson co., Mich., in a lumbering and iron-mining district, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles ESE. of Iron Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 4170.

Norway, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, 18 miles E. of Faribault.

Norway, a post-village in Norway township (town), Herkimer co., N.Y., 12 miles N. of Little Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900, 680; of the village, about 125.

Norway, a post-station of Coos co., Oregon.

Norway, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 10 miles NNW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 175.

Norway, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Denmark. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Norway, a post-station of Yankton co., S.Dak.

Norway, a township (town) of Racine co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 913.

Norway, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Toronto, its banking point.

Norwaygrove, a post-station of Dane co., Wis.

Norway Lake, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Norway.

Norway Lake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a small lake, 14 miles N. of Willmar.

Norway Ridge, a post-station of Monroe co., Wis., 13 miles NE. of Tomah.

Norwegian, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Norwegian Grove, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 676.

Norwegian Range, Norway. See NORRSKA FJELLEN.

Norwell, a banking post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 7 miles E. of Rockland. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1560.

Norwich, nor'rij or nor'ritch, a city and parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the county of Norfolk, on the Wensum, just above its confluence with the Yare, 98 miles NNE. of London. It retains many quaint mediæval dwellings and has numerous venerable edifices. Some of the gates of the ancient fortifications have survived. The most interesting structures are the old Norman castle, situated on high ground near the centre of the city, its keep now used as a museum; the beautiful Norman cathedral, founded at the close of the eleventh century, with one of the highest spires in England (315 feet); the church of St. Peter's, Mancroft; the guild-hall, dating from the early part of the fifteenth century; and St. Andrew's Hall. There is a grammar-school dating from the reign of Edward VI. Norwich early became the seat of the textile industry through the influx of the Flemings, and this branch of manufacture is still

important. The town has manufactures of mustard, starch, agricultural implements, shoes, and foundry products, and dyeing, distilling, and brewing are carried on. There are large nursery gardens in the outskirts. Norwich returns 2 members to parliament. It has been the seat of a bishopric since the beginning of the eleventh century. Pop. in 1851, 68,000; in 1891, 101,300; in 1901, 111,733.

Norwich, nor'ritch or nor'witch, a city, semi-capital of New London co., Conn., finely situated on the Thames River, here formed by the confluence of the Shetucket and the Yantic, 13 miles N. of New London, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont Rs. It is noted for its beautiful residences, which occupy several terraces in the most elevated parts of the city. Norwich is at the head of navigation and has a commodious harbor. It contains a court-house, public library, theatre, masonic temple, the Norwich Free Academy, with the Slater Art Museum, the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, etc. The branches of the Thames afford water-power here for various kinds of manufactories, which are very numerous and extensive. The products of these are cotton goods, woollens, velvets and silks, paper and leather, belting, locks, machinery, cutlery, fire-arms, iron pipes, etc. There is also considerable ship-building. Pop. of the city in 1900, 17,251; of the township (town), which includes Norwich city, 24,637.

Norwich, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Shenandoah. Pop. 100.

Norwich, a banking post-city of Kingman co., Kan., in an agricultural and stock-raising region on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 21 miles SE. by E. of Kingman. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Norwich, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., near the Westfield River, about 20 miles NW. of Springfield.

Norwich, a banking post-village, capital of Chenango co., N.Y., in Norwich township (town), in a valley on the Chenango River, 42 miles NNE. of Binghamton, on the New York, Ontario and Western and the Lackawanna Rs. It has railroad-shops, blast-furnaces, a manufactory of hammers, foundry, machine-shop, carriage-factories, furniture-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5766; of the town, 7004.

Norwich, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 14 miles E. by N. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Norwich, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., in Norwich township, about 66 miles NW. of Lockhaven. Coal is found here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 978.

Norwich, a post-village in Norwich township (town), Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 36 miles E. by N. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1303; of the village, about 200.

Norwich, a banking post-village and outport of Oxford co., Ontario, on Otter Creek, 24 miles WSW. of Brantford, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1901, 1269.

Norwichtown, a post-village of New London co., Conn., 2 miles NW. of Norwich city.

Norwood, a southern suburban district of London, near the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Pop. in 1901, 35,887.

Norwood, a post-village of San Miguel co., Colo., 33 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Telluride, its banking point.

Norwood, a post-town of Warren co., Ga., on the Georgia R. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Norwood, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., about 18 miles NW. of Galesburg.

Norwood, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, about 12 miles NW. of Chariton.

Norwood, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Kan., 20 miles S. of Lawrence.

Norwood, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 250.

Norwood, a post-township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles SSW. of Boston. It has tanneries, printing-ink works, and railroad repair-shops. Pop. in 1900, 5480. The banking point is Dedham.

Norwood, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 11 miles SW. of Charlevoix. Pop. 150.

Norwood, a banking post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles E. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Norwood, a post-village of Wright co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 13 miles SE. of Hartville. Pop. 150.

Norwood, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 21 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 350.

Norwood, a banking post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 25 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, sash, blinds, and pulp. Pop. in 1900, 1714.

Norwood, a post-town of Stanley co., N.C., 2 miles from the Yadkin (or Pedee) River and 90 miles WSW. of Raleigh, on the Southern R. It has roller-mills and manufactures of yarns. Pop. in 1900, 663.

Norwood, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 10 miles NE. of the initial station in Cincinnati, of which it is a suburb and post-substation. It manufactures hardware and wood specialties, paper-goods, cards, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6480.

Norwood, Delaware co., Pa. See NORWOOD STATION.

Norwood, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles S. of Providence. Pop. about 450.

Norwood, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., on the James River, 7 miles E. of Arrington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. 150.

Norwood, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 20 miles NW. of Bramwell. It is in a coal region. Pop. about 200.

Norwood, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on the river Ouse, 20 miles E. by N. of Peterborough, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has hub- and spoke-factories, a woollen-mill, etc. Pop. in 1901, 945.

Norwood, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, 2 miles NE. from the centre of the city. It has various industries. Pop. about 13,000.

Norwood Park, a post-station of Chicago, Ill.

Norwood Station, a residential post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 8¾ miles SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 1286.

Norwoodville, a post-village of Sevier co., Ark., 45 miles NW. of Fulton. Pop. 100.

Nöschenrode, nösh'ẹn-ro'dẹh, a small town of Prussian Saxony, near Wernigerode.

Noser, a village of Monroe co., Ill. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Noshiro, a town and port of call of Japan, on the NW. coast of the main island, 65 miles SW. of Aomori.

Nossa Senhora do Desterro. See DESTERRO.

Nossen, nos'sẹn, a town of Saxony, 19 miles W. of Dresden, on the Mulde. Pop. in 1900, 4762.

Noss-Head, a bold rocky point, with light-house, on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 3½ miles NE. of Wick.

Nossi-Bé, nos'see'bā', an island off the NW. coast of Madagascar, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 13° 23′ S.; lon. 48° 19′ E. It is chiefly of volcanic origin, rising in Niorné Lukubé to nearly 2000 feet. Coffee, sesame, sugar, indigo, rum, and rice are the chief products. Capital, Hellville, on the S. side of the island. Pop. about 9500.

Noss Island, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Bressay, and separated from it by Noss Sound. Circumference, about 6 miles.

Nossville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 33 miles W. of Carlisle. Pop. about 400.

Notaresco, no-tā-rĕs'ko, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles ESE. of Teramo.

Notasulga, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., on the Western R. of Alabama, 12 miles N. of Tuskeegee. Pop. about 330.

Notium Promontorium. See MIZEN HEAD.

Notley River rises in Union co., Ga., and enters the Hiawassee River in Cherokee co., N.C.

Noto, no'to, a town of Sicily, 16 miles SW. of Syracuse and about 2 miles from the Mediterranean. Dating only from 1703, when it was built on the site of another place of the same name, which was destroyed in 1693 by an earthquake, Noto is a handsome town, with fine streets, many palaces, and beautiful churches. It has a trade in corn, wine, and oil. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 17,145 (commune, 22,564).

Noto, a town and headland of Japan, island of Hondo.

Notre Dame, no't'r dām, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., 1½ miles N. of South Bend, on the Michigan Central R. and on the St. Joseph River. Here are the University of Notre Dame du Lac (Catholic), chartered in 1844, and containing a library of 60,000 volumes, and the St. Mary's Academy.

Notre Dame, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Monckton and Buctouche R., 19 miles from Monckton, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Notre Dame Bay, on the NE. coast of Newfoundland, is between lat. 49° 30′ and 50° N. and lon. 55° and 56° W., bounded N. by Cape St. John.

Notre Dame de Bondeville, not'r dām dẹh bŏnd'-veel', a commune of France, in Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rouen. Pop. about 3000.

Notre Dame de Grace, not'r dâm dẹh grâss, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, 2 miles from Montreal, its banking point.

Notre Dame de Liesse, not'r dâm dẹh le-ẽss', officially **Liesse,** a town of France, in Aisne, near the Souche. Pop. about 1200.

Notre Dame de Mont, not'r dâm dẹh mõⁿ, a village of France, in Vendée, near Les Sables.

Notre Dame de Richelieu. See VILLAGE RICHELIEU.

Notre Dame des Anges, not'r dâm dȧz ôⁿzh, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Great Northern R. of Canada. The banking point is Saint-Casimir, 21 miles distant. It has pulp-, paper- and other mills. Pop. about 400.

Notre Dame des Milliers, not'r dâm dȧ mee'yȧ', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Isère, 6 miles E. of Évian.

Notre Dame des Neiges, Quebec. See CÔTE DES NEIGES.

Notre Dame de Stanbridge, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec. The banking point is Bedford, 5 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Notre Dame du Lac, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Temiscouata R., 52 miles from Fraserville, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Notre Dame du Portage, not'r dâm dü por'tȧzh', a post-village and watering-place of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 3¼ miles from Lake Road. Pop. 150.

Notre Dame Mountains, in the province of Quebec, Canada, S. of the St. Lawrence River, are a series of elevations which are structurally a continuation of the Appalachian system of the United States. They extend northeastward into Gaspé peninsula, where they are more generally known as the Shickshock Mountains (greatest elevation nearly 4000 feet).

Nottawa, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 28 miles S. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 300.

Nottawa, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 3 miles from Collingwood, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500. It has manufactures of flour, iron, and woollens.

Nottawa (or **Nottaway**) **Creek,** St. Joseph co., Mich., flows into the St. Joseph River.

Nottawasaga, not-tȧ-wȧ-saw'gȧ, a river of Canada, in Ontario, after a N. course of more than 60 miles enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

Notterö, not'tẹh-rö', an island of Norway, in Christiania-Fjord, S. of Tönsberg. Length, 7 miles.

Nottingham, not'ting-ȧm, or **Nottinghamshire,** not'ting-ȧm-shir, otherwise called the COUNTY OF **Notts,** an east-central county of England, bounded by the counties of York, Lincoln, Leicester, and Derby. Area, 826 sq. m. The surface is in part undulating and in part level. In the S. are wolds or upland pastures, and in the W. remains of the famous Sherwood Forest. Principal rivers, the Trent, and its affluents the Soar and Idle. Nottingham is rich in coal. It is a great seat of the hosiery- and lace-industries. Capital, Nottingham. The county, as such, sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 445,599; in 1901, 514,536.

Nottingham, a city and parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Nottingham, on the Leen near its junction with the Trent, 108 miles NNW. of London. It lies at the base of a rocky height crowned by a castle, and is well built, with broad streets and one of the largest market-places in England. The principal ecclesiastical structures are the church of St. Mary, the church of St. Peter, and the Roman Catholic cathedral. The most interesting secular edifices are Nottingham castle, housing the art museum; the exchange; the town-hall; the new post-office; and the handsome buildings of University College. The educational institutions of Nottingham comprise University College (which has nearly 2000 students and provides many technical courses); a mechanics' institute, a museum of art and natural history, the Nottingham school of art, and the public library of over 100,000 volumes. The town is noted as a centre of the bobbinet and lace manufacture. The other industries include the spinning of silk, cotton and wool, and the manufacture of silk and cotton hosiery, machinery, foundry products, chemicals, etc. Nottingham was one of the five Danish boroughs. The town was prominent in the political history of the latter part of the Middle Ages. It was here that Charles I. set up his standard when he engaged in war with parliament. Nottingham sends 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 57,400; in 1891, 213,900; in 1901, 239,743.

Nottingham, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., about 35 miles S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 75.

Nottingham, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., on the W. bank of the Patuxent River, 48 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Nottingham, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 14 miles WSW. of Dover and 24 miles ESE. of Concord. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 638.

Nottingham, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 9 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Nottingham, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 56 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 200.

Nottingham, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1179. It has beds of coal.

Nottingham Road, a village and resort of Natal, South Africa, 111 miles by rail NW. of Durban. Elevation, 4807 feet.

Nottinghamshire, England. See NOTTINGHAM.

Notting-Hill, England, a district of London, near the W. end of Hyde Park.

Nottoway, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 304 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Nottoway River. Capital, Nottoway. Pop. in 1890, 11,528; in 1900, 12,366.

Nottoway, a post-village, capital of Nottoway co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 43 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. Pop. 175.

Nottoway River, Va., enters North Carolina and unites with the Meherrin River to form the Chowan. It is about 175 miles long.

Nottuln, not'tõõln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 3938.

Nottwil, nott'ŵeel, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles NW. of Lucerne.

Nouaille, La, lȧ noo'ī', a village of France, department of Creuse, 9 miles SW. of Aubusson.

Nouic, noo'eek', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 7½ miles SW. of Bellac.

Nouméa, noo-mȧ-ȧ', or **Numea,** also called **Port-de-France,** POR dẹh frônss, a town, capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, on the Bay of Nouméa and on the SW. side of the island. It has a large and excellent harbor, government house, museum, college, barracks, hospital, convict-establishments, etc. Pop. in 1898, 6968.

Nouvelle, noo'vêll', or **Meguasha,** me-gwȧ'shȧ, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the entrance of a river of the same name into the Bay of Chaleur, 12 miles from Carleton, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop. about 200.

Nouvelle-Antwerp, Congo Free State. See BANGALA.

Nouvion, Le, lẹh noo've-ôⁿ', a town of France, in Aisne, 24 miles NE. of Saint-Quentin. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3000).

Nouzon, noo'zôⁿ', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 7 miles ESE. of Mézières. It has iron-works, manufactures of fire-arms, etc. Pop. in 1901, 7435.

Nova, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 24 miles NNE. of Mansfield, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Nova Friburgo, no'vȧ fre-boor'go, a town of Brazil, state and 60 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail.

Novalesa, no-vȧ-lȧ'zȧ, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 3 miles N. of Susa.

Novar, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles from Huntsville, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Novara, no-vȧ'rȧ (anc. *Nova'ria*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of the province of Novara, between the rivers Agogna and Terdoppio, 30 miles W. of Milan. The promenades on the site of the former fortifications command magnificent views of the Alps. The town has many fine buildings and numerous monuments and statues. Chief among the edifices are the Romanesque cathedral, the church of San Gaudensio, and the corn exchange. Novara possesses a museum and an episcopal seminary. The manufacture of textiles is the leading branch of industry. Here, on March 23, 1849, the Austrians under Radetzky overwhelmed the forces of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. Pop. in 1901, 18,628 (commune, 45,248).

Novara, a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded N. by Switzerland and E. by Lombardy. Area, 2550 sq. m. It is in large part an alpine region, with fertile valleys. Capital, Novara. Pop. in 1901, 743,115.

Nova Scotia, no'vȧ sko'shȧ, a province of the Dominion of Canada, lying between 43° 25′ and 47° N. lat. and between 59° 40′ and 66° 25′ W. lon. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula, called Nova Scotia proper, and the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the main-land

by the Gut of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; NE., SE., and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; and SW. and W. by the Bay of Fundy and New Brunswick, with which latter it is connected by an isthmus only 11 miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Area of the land-surface, 20,550 sq. m.

The Cobequid Range (or Hills) of mountains, with subordinate lines of heights, runs through the north interior of the province, which nowhere rises above 1200 feet, and on each side of this range are rich, arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively. From Briar Island, at the extremity of Digby Neck, to Cape Split, a distance of 130 miles along the Bay of Fundy, extends a ridge of mural precipices (the North Mountains), in many places from 100 to 600 feet in height, beyond which lies the rich and beautiful valley of the Annapolis.

Nova Scotia is abundantly supplied with capacious harbors, the greater number, including Halifax, being on the SE. coast, between capes Sable and Canso. There are also excellent harbors on Cape Breton Island and on the N. side of the province. The largest lake in Nova Scotia proper is Lake Rossignol, 20 miles in length; and among others are Ship Harbor Lake; Grand Lake, discharging its waters northward through the Shubenacadie River into Cobequid Bay; and College Lake, in the eastern part of the peninsula. The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The great Bras d'Or Lake, more properly an inland sea, is a magnificent expanse of water, abounding in fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia the most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary, Musquodoboit, Lahave, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. The most remarkable body of water in the province is Minas Basin, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Cobequid Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity and form what is called the *bore*. At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 9 feet. The other principal bays are St. George Bay and Chedabucto Bay, in the E., connected by the Gut of Canso; St. Mary Bay and Townsend Bay, in the extreme W. of the peninsula; and Mahone and St. Margaret bays, on the S. coast.

The province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological formations, almost the entire series from the crystalline granites to the Triassic sandstone being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of variously colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are profitably worked. Coal is extensively mined at three chief localities—Cumberland, Pictou, and in Cape Breton. At the famous Joggins field, on Chignecto Channel, the Carboniferous series is exposed in a thickness of nearly 15,000 feet and shows 20 or more beds of coal in vertical succession. The yield of coal in 1900 was 3,626,628 tons, valued at $5,947,670. Gold has also been extensively mined and its product in 1900 was valued at $607,152. The total production of gold from the Nova Scotia mines from 1862 to 1895 was 602,268 ounces, valued at $11,808,486. Copper, lead, silver, and manganese are fairly abundant. Iron is an important product; the quantity of ore seems inexhaustible and the quality manufactured is equal to the best. Gypsum is extensively worked near Windsor and in Cape Breton and occurs in masses of great thickness. Beautiful agates, amethysts, chalcedonies, jaspers, cairngorms, and the entire group of zeolite minerals abound in the amygdaloidal trap along the Bay of Fundy.

The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably temperate, considering its northern latitude. The extreme of cold is 20° below zero; the extreme of heat, which is rarely attained, is 95°–98°. The summer maximum at Halifax is about 87°. Dense fogs are at certain seasons prevalent along the Atlantic coast. The annual precipitation is about 45 inches. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel-wurzel, tomatoes, etc., grow in abundance. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple-orchards of Annapolis and Kings cos. are very productive.

The manufactures include coarse cloths, called "homespuns," flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets, and tweeds. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, agricultural implements, printing- and wrapping-paper, carriages, and other articles are manufactured. The iron- and steel-industries have been developed to some extent and there is considerable sugar-refining. There is an extensive ship-building industry.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are among the finest in the world. There is no part of its coast where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors and inland lakes and rivers teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The total value of the fish-catch in 1898 was $7,226,035, of which the lobsters amounted to $2,673,625, the cod to $1,896,614, the haddock to $532,648, and the mackerel to $523,594. In 1901 the product was valued at $7,989,548.

There were, in 1900, 927 miles of railroad in operation, the lines traversing the full length of the peninsula and crossing Cape Breton.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, a legislative council of 21 members, and a legislative assembly of 38 members.

Nova Scotia (exclusive of Cape Breton, which see) is divided into 14 counties, as follows: Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, Kings, Lunenburg, Pictou, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth. Total pop. of the province in 1901, 459,574.

Halifax is the capital and chief city, with a population of 40,832. Other towns are Sydney (Cape Breton), 9909; Yarmouth, Pictou, New Glasgow, and Lunenburg. Small towns and villages are scattered over the province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railway or steamboat or by good carriage-roads.

John Cabot, sailing in the service of Henry VII. of England, reached the shores of North America in the vicinity of Nova Scotia in 1497. The first attempt at settlement was made in 1604 by the French, who called the region Acadia, which name covered a large territory outside of Nova Scotia (New Brunswick, etc.). The English claimed this part of America by right of the discovery of Cabot, and in 1621 Sir William Alexander obtained from James I. a grant of Acadia, which the English renamed Nova Scotia. His attempt at colonization proved a failure. The dispute between England and France regarding the possession of Nova Scotia was settled in 1713, when the region was formally relinquished by France. Thousands of the French Acadians were deported by the English in 1755. In 1763 the island of Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia. In 1784 the province of New Brunswick was formed out of a part of its territory. In 1867 Nova Scotia became a member of the Dominion of Canada.

Novate, no-vä'tä, a commune of Italy, 6 miles NW. of Milan. Pop. about 2500.

Novato, no-vä'to, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., 28 miles N. of San Francisco, on the California Northwestern R. Pop. about 300.

Novaya Alexandriya, no'vī-å å-lex-ån'dre-yå, formerly **Pulawy,** a town of Russian Poland, 30 miles NW. of Lublin. It is the seat of a college of agriculture and forestry. Pop. in 1897, 11,500.

No'vaya La'doga, a town of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, on the S. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. about 4000.

No'vaya Pra'ga, a town of Russia, government and 140 miles N. of Kherson. Pop. in 1897, 12,400.

No'vaya Ushit'sa, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 25 miles NNE. of Ushitsa. Pop. in 1897, 6367.

Nova Zembla, or **Novaya Zemlya,** no'vī-å zĕm'-lyå, two large islands of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia, and forming a dependency of the government of Archangel. Lat. 70° 30′ to 77° N. They are separated from each other by the narrow strait of Matotchkin Shar, from the Isle of Vaigatch on the S. by Kara Strait, and from the main-land on the SE. by the Sea of Kara. Greatest length, about 700 miles. Area, about 35,150 sq. m. The whole territory is wild and desolate in the extreme, largely glaciated, and with mountains rising to about 4000 feet. They are a disrupted continuation of the Ural system of the main-land. The coasts swarm with seals, various kinds of fish, and vast flights of water-fowl. The interior, which is partly covered with stunted shrubs, short grass, and moss, is frequented by reindeer, the white bear, ermine, Arctic fox, wolf, and lemming. Nova Zembla has few permanent inhabitants, but is visited by Russian hunters and fishers. Pop. (chiefly Samoyeds) in 1897, 90.

Novéant, no'vā'ôN', a village of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Moselle, 16 miles from Nancy. Pop. about 1500.

Novelda, no-vĕl'dä, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 11,388. Near by are sulphur springs.

Novellara, no-vĕl-lä'rä, a small town of northern Italy, province of Reggio nell' Emilia, 16 miles NW. of Modena.

Novelty, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., about 27 miles NNE. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Noventa, no-vĕn'tȧ, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles SW. of Vicenza. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 6000).

Noventa, a village of Italy, on the Piave, 17 miles NE. of Venice.

Noves, nov, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 miles NE. of Arles. It is the birthplace of Petrarch's Laura. Pop. 1300 (commune, 2250).

Novés, no-vĕs', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles NW. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 2650.

Novesta, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Caro. Pop. in 1900, 1073.

Nov'gorod, a government of Russia, situated E. of the government of St. Petersburg. Area, about 47,300 sq. m. It is drained by the Volkhov, Msta, Sheksna, Mologa, and other rivers, and comprises lakes Bielo-Ozero, Vozhe, and Ilmen, the last named discharging into Lake Ladoga through the Volkhov. It is in the main a rather unproductive region. Timber constitutes the principal product. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The manufactures are unimportant. Capital, Novgorod. Pop. in 1897, 1,392,933.

Novgorod, styled **Novgorod Veliki** (vȧ-lee'kee) ("Great Novgorod"), a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Volkhov, near the point where it issues from Lake Ilmen, 103 miles SSE. of St. Petersburg. It is divided by the river into two parts, that on the left bank containing the citadel-like Kremlin and the cathedral of St. Sophia and known as the Sophia side, and that on the right bank being the commercial town. Novgorod is but a shadow of what it was in former times. Its interesting features are mostly relics of the past. It is a city of venerable churches, which with their many round cupolas present a striking picture. The cathedral of St. Sophia, restored at the close of the last century, is a notable edifice. On the Kremlin square stands a splendid monument, erected in 1862 to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire, of which Novgorod was the cradle. In the commercial quarter are a number of quaint and interesting structures. Novgorod is the seat of an archbishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Novgorod was the capital of a large and flourishing state with republican institutions. It was a member of the Hanseatic League and the leading commercial town in the far north of Europe. In population it ranked among the foremost cities of Christendom. In 1478 it succumbed to the power of Moscow, and the bloody work of Ivan the Terrible in 1570 completed its downfall. Pop. in 1897, 26,095.

Novgorod, Nizhni. See NIZHNI-NOVGOROD.

Novgorod-Seversk (syĕ'vĕrsk), a town of Russia, government and 109 miles ENE. of Tchernigov, on the Desna. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of a principality. Pop. in 1897, 9185.

Novgorodsk', a small port of Asiatic Russia, in Primorskaya, on Possiet Bay.

Novi, no'vee, a town of Bosnia, 40 miles WNW. of Banialuka, on the Unna.

Novi, a maritime town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, 12 miles NW. of Zengg. Pop. in 1900, 3283.

Novi, no'vee, or **Novi Ligure,** a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SE. of Alessandria. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk-industry and there is an active trade. Here, in 1799, the Austro-Russian army under Suvaroff defeated the French. Pop. in 1901, 13,006 (commune, 17,588).

Novi, a village of Italy, 20 miles N. of Modena.

Novi, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the West Branch of the Rouge River and on the Pere Marquette R., 31 miles WNW. of Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Novibazar. See NOVIPAZAR.

Novice, a post-hamlet of Coleman co., Tex.

Novigrad, no-ve-grȧd', a small seaport of Croatia, on the Morlacca Strait, 22 miles SE. of Fiume.

Novigrad, a village of Dalmatia, 30 miles ENE. of Zara.

Noville-les-Bois, no'vee'y lȧ bwȧ, a commune of Belgium, 9 miles NNE. of Namur.

Novinger, a banking post-village of Adair co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City and the Iowa and St. Louis Rs. It has coaling- and coke-industries. Pop. about 800.

Noviodunum, the ancient name of NEVERS.

Noviodunum, an ancient name of NYON.

Noviodunum, an ancient name of SOISSONS.

Noviomagus, a Latin name of NOYON.

Noviomagus, the ancient name of NIMEGUEN.

Noviomagus, an ancient name of SPEYER.

Novipazar, no'vee-pȧ-zar', or **Novibazar** (Turk. *Yenibazar*), a sanjak of the Turkish vilayet of Kossovo, situated between Montenegro and Servia. It is under partial military occupation by Austria-Hungary in virtue of a convention between that power and Turkey concluded in 1879. Area, 2800 sq. m. Pop. about 175,000. The district is the mediæval Rascia, a part of the old Servian kingdom. The name Rascia was in former times often applied to Servia, and at the present day the Hungarians call the Serbs in their country Rascians. The inhabitants of Novipazar are mainly Serbs and Albanians.

Novipazar, or **Novibazar,** a town of European Turkey, capital of the sanjak of the same name on the Rashka, an affluent of the Morava, 130 miles SE. of Sarajevo. It is a meanly built town, but an important trade-centre. It has an Austro-Hungarian garrison. In the vicinity is the venerable church of Saints Peter and Paul, the metropolitan church of the see of Rascia. Pop. about 12,000.

Novita, no-vee'tȧ, a town of the republic of Colombia, in Cauca, 30 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean and 130 miles S. by W. of Antioquía. It has rich gold-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 8000.

Novoalexandrovsk, no'vo-ȧ-lex-ȧn'drovsk, a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 15 miles SW. of Dünaburg. Pop. in 1897, 6370.

Novobayazet, no'vo-bȧ'yȧ-zet, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 30 miles NE. of Erivan, near Lake Goktcha. Pop. in 1897, 8507.

Novo-Cherkask, Russia. See NOVO-TCHERKASK.

Novochopersk, Russia. See NOVOKHOPERSK.

Novogeorgievsk, no'vo-gȧ-or'ghę-yĕvsk, a town of Russia, in Kherson, near the Dnieper, 20 miles W. of Krementchug. Pop. in 1897, 11,200.

Novogeorgievsk, formerly **Modlin** (still so called by the Poles), a strong fortress of Russian Poland, about 10 miles NW. of Warsaw, at the confluence of the Vistula and Bug.

Novograd-Volhynski, no'vo-grȧd vo-lin'ske, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Slutch, about 50 miles WNW. of Zhitomir. Pop. in 1897, 16,873, about one-half Jews.

Novogrudok, no'vo-groo'dok, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 80 miles E. of Grodno. Pop. in 1897, 7700.

Novo Hamburgo (New Hamburg), a German colony of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 35 miles NW. of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Novokhopersk, no-vo-ko-pĕrsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles ESE. of Voronezh, on the Vorona. Pop. in 1897, 6088.

Novoli, no'vo-le, a commune of Italy, province and 7 miles WNW. of Lecce.

Novomirgorod, no'vo-mĕĕr'go-rod, a fortified town of Russia, government and 155 miles NNW. of Kherson. Pop. in 1897, 8678.

Novomoskovsk', a town of Russia, 18 miles NNE. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Samara, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 12,862.

Novo-Petropolis, a German colony of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, about 40 miles N. of Porto-Alegre. Pop. about 12,000.

Novo-Radomsk, Russian Poland. See NOWORADOMSK.

Novo-Redondo, no'vo rȧ-don'do, a seaport town and fort of Portuguese western Africa, in Angola, at the mouth of the river Redondo in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 11° 12' S., 170 miles S. by E. of Loanda.

Novorossysk, no-vo-ros-sisk', a seaport of Russia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, capital of the territory of the Black Sea, about 30 miles SE. of Anapa. It is a shipping point for petroleum. Pop. in 1897, 16,208.

Novosil', a town of Russia, 86 miles SW. of Tula. Pop. 3000.

Novo-Tcherkask, no'vo chĕr-kȧsk', a town of Russia, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 miles ESE. of Yekaterinoslav and about 25 miles NE. of Rostov. The town, founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century, is regularly built. It has a museum, library, and various educational institutions. Distilling is an important industry. Anthracite is mined in the neighborhood. Pop. in 1897, 52,005.

Novouzensk, no'vo-oo-zĕnsk', or **Novy Uzen,** a town of Russia, government of Samara, about 110 miles SE. of Saratov, on the Great Uzen, a long river, which loses itself in the salt lakes and marshes of the Uralian steppes. Pop. in 1897, 13,475.

Novum Eboracum, the Latin designation of NEW YORK.

Nowanuggur, or **Nowanagar,** no-wȧn-nŭg-gŭr', a seaport of India, capital of the native state of the same name, on the Gulf of Cutch and on the NW. coast of the Kathiawar peninsula, 310 miles NNW. of Bombay. It has a good trade, cloth-factories, and a pearl-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 53,844.

Nowata, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 82 miles N. by W. of Wagoner. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Nowawes, no'vå-vĕs', a village of Prussia, suburb of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 10,974, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Nowemiasto, no-vĕm-yâs'to, a town of Poland, government of Piotrkow, 47 miles SSW. of Warsaw. Pop. about 2500.

Now'gong', or **Naogaon,** a small town of Assam, capital of the district of Nowgong, about 60 miles E. by N. of Gauhati, on a side-channel of the Brahmaputra.

Nowgong, a town of Central India, in Bundelcund, about 20 miles NW. of Chatterpur. It has a college established in memory of Lord Mayo, viceroy of India. Pop. about 10,000.

Nowikakat, no-we-kå'kat, a village of Alaska, near the junction of the Nowikakat River with the Yukon, 130 miles (direct) E. of Nulato. The Nowikakat flows 112 miles in a NNE. course, partly along a range of heights known as the Nowikakat Mountains.

Nowogeorgiewsk, a fortress of Russian Poland. See NOVOGEORGIEVSK.

Nowogrod, no'vo-grod, a small town of Russian Poland, on the Narew, a few miles below Lomza.

Nowominsk, a town of Russian Poland in the SE. part of the government of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 7978.

Noworadomsk, no'vo-rå'domsk, formerly **Radomsk,** a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow, 18 miles SE. of Kalisz. Pop. in 1897, 12,407.

Nowosybkov, no'vo-sib'kŏv, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles NNE. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 15,480.

Nowra, a township of New South Wales, on the S. bank of the Shoalhaven River, 92 miles by rail S. of Sydney.

Nowy-Dwor, no've dvor, a town of Russian Poland, 16 miles NW. of Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and Bug. Pop. in 1897, 7252.

Nox'apa'ter, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., about 54 miles SW. of Columbus.

Noxen, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre.

Noxid, a post-station of Pike co., Ind.

Noxon, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 8 miles E. of Poughkeepsie.

Nox'ubee, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 659 sq. m. It is intersected by the Noxubee (or Okanoxubee) River, an affluent of the Tombigbee River. Capital, Macon. Pop. in 1890, 27,338; in 1900, 30,846.

Noxubee (or **Ok'anox'ubee**) **River,** Miss., runs southeastward through Noxubee co. into Alabama and enters the Tombigbee River near Gainesville. It is about 130 miles long.

Noya, no'yå, a seaport town of Spain, province of Corunna, 21 miles W. of Santiago. Pop. in 1900, 10,321. It has ship-building and fishing-industries.

Noyal-Muzillac, no'yål' mü'zee'yåk', a village of France, in Morbihan, 18 miles ESE. of Vannes.

Noyal-Pontivy, no'yål' pŏNⁿ'tee'vee', a villlage of France, in Morbihan, 3 miles E. of Pontivy.

Noyal-sur-Vilaine, no'yål' sür vee'lån', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles E. of Rennes.

Noyan', a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, near the river Richelieu, 2 miles from Lacolle. Pop. 100.

Noyen, nwå'yĕNⁿ', a town of France, in Sarthe, 17 miles SW. of Le Mans. Pop. 1500 (commune, 2500).

Noyers, nwå'yå', a town of France, in Yonne, on the Serain, 12 miles S. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1000.

Noyo, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 155 miles NNW. of San Francisco. Pop. 100.

Noyon, nwå'yôNⁿ' (L. *Noviom'agus* and *Novio'num*), a town of France, in the department of Oise, 67 miles NNE. of Paris. Its cathedral, erected on the site of a church built by Pepin the Short, is an interesting specimen of the Transitional style of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The episcopal residence and the town-hall are notable structures. The industries of the town comprise the manufacture of textiles and leather and sugar refining. Noyon rose to importance in Merovingian times. Charlemagne was crowned there in 768. It is the birthplace of Calvin. Pop. in 1901, 5893 (commune, 7443).

Noyo River, Cal., rises in Mendocino co., flows northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Nozay, no'zå', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles N. of Nantes. Pop. 1500 (commune, 4000).

Nubia, nu'be-a, a region of eastern Africa, forming part of the Egyptian Sudan, extending southward from Egypt (about lat. 22° N.) to Omdurman (or to the Egyptian Sudan proper) and from the Red Sea on the E. to the Desert of Sahara on the W. It is traversed throughout its entire extent by the Nile and is in greater part of a desert character. The fertile area is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave little space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts are found in the gorges between the mountains and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied. The Nile here receives its last affluent, the Atbara, 209 miles below the junction of the White Nile and Blue Nile; between these rivers are situated the fertile regions of Shendi and Halfai. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy. Agriculture employs most of the population on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries and artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products are durrah, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee, and dates. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighboring deserts. Manufactures are limited to articles for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt and the region is traversed by important caravan routes. Suakin, on the Red Sea, is the chief port. The inhabitants of Nubia consist of Hamitic peoples (the best known of which are the Bisharin or Beja) and Arabs. In Egypt the Hamitic Nubians are known as Beraber (Berbers). Remains of ancient edifices occur in many parts of the valley of the Nile. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Mehemet Ali of Egypt, in 1821, it was governed by a multitude of independent chiefs; between 1821 and 1882, which marked the beginning of the Mahdi uprising, it was directly under the dominion of Egypt. Egyptian sovereignty was reestablished in 1898. Chief towns are Khartum, Omdurman, Wadi-Halfa, Dongola, Berber, and Suakin. Most of the principal towns are situated on the Cairo railway.

Nublada, noo-blå'då, or **San Benedicto,** sån bånå-deek'to, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, W. of Mexico, in the Revillagigedo group. Lat. 19° 22' N.; lon. 110° 44' W. Length, from NE. to SW., 6 miles.

Nuble, noo'blå, or **Ñuble,** nyoo'blå, a river of Chile, rises on the W. slope of the Andes, near lat. 36° N., flows WSW., and, after a course of about 80 miles, unites with the Chillán to form the Itata.

Nuble, or **Ñuble,** an inland province of Chile, bordering upon Linares, Maule, and Concepción. Area, 3556 sq. m. The surface is partially on the Andean slope, and partially in the valley of Chile, a very fertile plain. The province produces much wheat and has excellent timber in the mountainous portions. The vine is extensively cultivated. Capital, Chillán. Pop. in 1895, 152,935.

Nuchek, a village of Alaska, on Nuchek Harbor, Hinchinbrook Island, Prince William Sound.

Nuckolls, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican and Little Blue rivers. Capital, Nelson. Pop. in 1890, 11,417; in 1900, 12,414.

Nuddea, or **Nadiya,** nŭd'dę-å, a district of Bengal, British India, in the Ganges delta. Capital, Krishnugger.

Nuddea, Nadiya, or **Nabadwip,** nŭb-ŭd-wip', a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, on the Blagirathi (an arm of the Ganges), 54 miles N. by W. of Calcutta. It is a noted seat of Hindu learning. Pop. about 15,000.

Nueces, nu-ā'sez, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 2460 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Rio Nueces and on the E. by Corpus Christi Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, or Laguna del Madre. It is drained by several streams, one of which is called the Santa Gertrudis River. Capital, Corpus Christi. Pop. in 1890, 8093; in 1900, 10,439.

Nueces, Rio, ree'o nu-ā'sez, a river of southern Texas, flows generally southeastward and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Corpus Christi Bay. Its length is estimated at 400 miles.

Nuecestown, a post-hamlet of Nueces co., Tex., on the Rio Nueces, about 12 miles W. by N. of Corpus Christi.

Nuestra Señora del Carmen, a village of Uruguay, department of Durazno, ENE. of the town of Durazno.

Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza. See SAMBOANGA.

Nueva Alemania, nwå'vå å-lå-må'ne-å, a colony in the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, 105 miles E. by N. of Paraná.

Nueva Alemania, a colony of Paraguay, in the department and 30 miles NE. of the town of San Pedro, on the Aguaray-mi.

Nueva Australia, a colony of Paraguay, in the department of Caazapá.

Nueva Barcelona, Venezuela. See BARCELONA.

Nueva Bermeja, Cuba. See COLÓN.

Nueva Cáceres, nwä'vä kä'thĕ-rĕs, or **Naga,** nä'gä, a town of the Philippines, capital of Ambos Camarines province, Luzon, on the Naga River and 145 miles (direct) WNW. of Manila. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, seminary, normal school, etc. Pop. in 1903, 10,203. The name also of a village on the island of Cebú.

Nueva Écija, nwä'vä ā'the-hä, a province on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Area, 2169 sq. m. It is mountainous, with thick woods where sheltered from the winds, and is very fertile, yielding rice, sugar, and much tobacco; cattle-raising is the chief industry. The climate is healthful and agreeable. Its rivers are tributary to the Pampanga. Capital, San Isidro. Pop. in 1903, 134,147.

Nueva Esparta. See MARGARITA and ASUNCIÓN.

Nueva Germania (hĕr-mä'ne-ä), a German colony in Paraguay, engaged in the cultivation of Paraguay tea. Pop. about 100.

Nueva Guipúzcoa, Philippine Islands. See DÁVAO.

Nueva Helvetia, nwä'vä ĕl-vā'te-ä, a Swiss colony of Uruguay, in the department of Colonia, 75 miles WNW. of Montevideo.

Nueva Imperial, nwä'vä im-pä-re-äl', a town of Chile, in the province of Cautín. Pop. about 2000.

Nueva Palmira, nwä'vä päl-mee'rä, a river port of Uruguay, near the mouth of the Uruguay River, about 60 miles NW. of Colonia.

Nueva Paz, nwä'vä päs, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 10 miles from the S. shore and 23 miles by high-road SE. by E. of Güines. The district produces sugar-cane. Pop. in 1899, 2294.

Nueva San Salvador, nwä'vä sän säl-vä-dōr', or **Santa Tecla,** sän'tä tĕk'lä, a city, capital of La Libertad department, Salvador, 20 miles (direct) N. of the port of La Libertad. It is in a valley at the foot of an extinct volcano. The streets are wide and well laid out, and there is a public park. Pop. in 1901, 18,768.

Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua. See SEGOVIA.

Nueva Segovia, Venezuela. See BARQUESIMETO.

Nuevas Filipinas. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Nuevas Grandes, nwä'väs grän'dĕs, a port on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, 21 miles E. by S. of Nuevitas.

Nueva Vizcaya, nwä'vä veeth-kī'ä, a central province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, between the Rio Grande de Cagayán and the beginning of three principal mountain-ranges. Many domestic animals are raised in the mountains, and in the valley much rice and tobacco is grown. The streams are tributary to the Cagayán. The province has good highways. Capital, Bayombong. Area, 1950 sq. m. Pop. in 1903, 62,541.

Nuevitas, SAN FERNANDO DE, sän fĕr-nän'do dā nwä-vee'täs, a seaport of Puerto Príncipe province, Cuba, 50 miles by rail ENE. of Puerto Príncipe, of which it is the port of entry. The bay on which it is situated is 57 sq. m. in area, and is divided into 2 parts, Nuevitas and Mayanabo. The surrounding country is productive, and the town is important, exporting large quantities of sugar, molasses, honey and wax, etc. It has boards of education and health, charities, military hospital, club, house of mercy, and labor organizations. The climate is healthful. Pop. in 1899, 4228.

Nuevo Laredo, nwä'vo lä-rä'do, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the Rio Grande and on the Mexican National R., opposite Laredo, Tex. It has an interior trade, and exports hides, wool, corn, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6548.

Nuevo León, nwä'vo lä-ōn', a northern state of Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande, and enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, and Coahuila. Area, 23,500 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, belonging in part to the central plateau; principal streams (not serviceable for navigation) are the Salado, Salinas, Pesqueria, and Tigre. The soil is fertile and yields sugar-cane, grains, etc. The mineral products comprise lead, gold, silver, and salt. Capital, Monterey. Pop. in 1900, 362,940.

Nuevo Morelos, nwä'vo mo-rä'lōce, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 82 miles S. of Ciudad Victoria.

Nuevo Santander, a town of Mexico. See CIUDAD VICTORIA.

Nufenen, noo'fen-ĕn, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons and on the Hinter-Rhein, 4 miles from Splügen. Elevation, 5145 feet.

Nufenen Pass, in the Lepontine Alps, between the Simplon and St. Gotthard groups, forms the water-shed between the Ticino and the Rhone. Elevation, 8005 feet. In the immediate vicinity is the Nufenenstock, 9400 feet.

Nugent, a post-village of Jones co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Nuggina, or **Nagina,** nŭg-ee'nä, a town of British India, Bijnaur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 47 miles NNW. of Moradabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Nuggur, or **Nagar,** nŭg'gŭr, a division of Mysore, in the NW. part. It takes its name from Nuggur (Nagar), a popular name for the old town of Bednore.

Nuits-Saint-Georges, nwee'sän'-zhorzh', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Meuzin, 8 miles NE. of Beaune. It is situated in a fine wine country. Pop. 3500.

Nujibabad, or **Najibabad,** nŭd'jee-bä-bäd', a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district and 15 miles NE. of Bijnaur. Pop. about 20,000.

Nukahiva, noo-kä-hee'vä, the largest of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group. Lat. of W. point, 8° 53′ S. Length, 14 miles. The surface is mountainous, richly wooded, and diversified with numerous cascades. It contains the port of Taiohai.

Nukerke, nü'kĕr'kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles S. by W. of Ghent.

Nukha, noo-khä', a town of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, government of Yelizavetpol, 150 miles WNW. of Baku. It has extensive silk-growing interests. Pop. in 1897, 24,811.

Nuklukayet, a village of Alaska, on the Yukon River, at the mouth of the Tozi affluent.

Nukualofa, or **Niukalofa,** the chief settlement of the Tonga (Friendly) Islands, on the island of Tongatabu.

Nulato, noo-lä'to, a settlement of Alaska, on the Yukon River, near the mouth of the river Koyukuk. Lat. 64° 42′ N.; lon. 157° 54′ W.

Nules, noo'lĕs, a town of Spain, 12 miles SW. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5367.

Nulhegan River, a small stream of Essex co., Vt., falls into the Connecticut.

Nulvi, nool'vee, a town of Sardinia, 11 miles ESE. of Sassari. Pop. about 3500.

Numa, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7 miles SW. of Centerville. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 400.

Numantia, an ancient town of Spain, the chief town of the Arevaci, situated near the sources of the Durus (Douro). It was taken and destroyed by the Romans in 133 B.C. Its site is supposed to be near the town of Soria.

Numea, a town of New Caledonia. See NOUMÉA.

Numidia, nu-mid'e-ą, an ancient country of north Africa, corresponding in the main to the modern Algeria. It was made a Roman province soon after the middle of the first century B.C.

Numidia, nu-mid'e-ą, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., about 13 miles ESE. of Danville. Pop. 120.

Numurkah, a post-town of Victoria, 133 miles NE. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1000.

Nun, noon, or **Wad'y Nun,** called also **Akassa,** a river of Morocco, in its southern part, enters the Atlantic Ocean after a W. course of 130 miles.

Nun, noon, a river of Manchuria, after a generally southward course of 500 miles, joins the Sungari. On its banks are the towns of Merghen and Tsitsikhar.

Nun, noon, one of the principal outlets of the Niger, passing into the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Formosa, lon. 6° 5′ E. See NIGER.

Nun (noon), **Cape,** Africa, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. Lat. 28° 45′ N.; lon. 11° 5′ W.

Nunchia, noon'che-ä, a village of Colombia, in the intendencia of Casanare. Pop. 2000.

Nunda, nŭn-dä', a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles SE. of Woodstock. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Nunda, a banking post-village in Nunda township (town), Livingston co., N.Y., 14 miles W. of Dansville, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. It has manufactures of machinery, wagons, caskets, and cutlery. Pop. in 1900, 1018; of the town, 2397.

Nundawas Mountains, Australia. See HARDWICKE MOUNTAINS.

Nundgaon, or **Nandgaon,** nŭnd'gä'ọn, a small native state of India, Central Provinces, W. of Raipur.

Nun'dydrug', or **Nandidrug,** a division or commissionership of Mysore, in its eastern part.

Nuneaton (nŭn'e-tọn) **and Chilvers Coton,** a town of England, in Warwickshire, 14 miles NW. of Rugby. The principal edifices are the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Mary. The industries comprise the manufacture of ribbons and textiles, iron-founding, and tanning. Pop. in 1891, 15,300; in 1901, 24,996.

Nunez, or **Kakundy,** a river of western Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 10° 40′ N.

Nu'nica, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles E. by N. of Grand Haven. Pop. about 175.

Nunivack, an island in Bering Sea. See NOONIVAK.

Nunnally, a post-station of Walton co., Ga.

Nuñoa, noon-yo'å, a village of Chile, in the province of Santiago. Pop. 1100.

Nun's Island, Hebrides, is close to Iona.

Nuoro, noo-o'ro, a town of the island of Sardinia, province of Sassari, 78 miles NNE. of Cagliari. It has a cathedral. Pop. (commune) 7000.

Nupé, or **Nyffé,** a native kingdom of western central Africa, in Nigeria, bordering upon the Niger. The capital is Bida, in about lat. 9° N.

Nura, noo'rå, a river of northern Italy, rises in the Apennines and, after a NNE. course of 45 miles, joins the Po 7 miles E. of Piacenza.

Nura, noo'rå, a river of Siberia, one of the headstreams of the Ishim.

Nuremberg, nu'rẹm-bẹrg (Ger. *Nürnberg,* nürn'bĕrg; L. *Norimberga*), the second city in population of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the river Pegnitz, 95 miles N. of Munich. Lat. of observatory, 49° 27′ N.; lon. 11° 4′ 30″ E. It has retained in a unique degree its mediæval aspect,—its turreted walls, narrow streets, red-roofed gable houses, and beautiful fountains and statues, memorials of the time when Dürer, Krafft, and Vischer made their birthplace the centre of German art,—rendering it the quaintest city in Germany if not in the whole of Europe. The narrow Pegnitz, traversing Nuremberg from E. to W. and dividing it into two nearly equal parts, constitutes, with its numerous fine bridges, a strikingly picturesque feature of the city. The N. and S. sections of the town, the Sebalderseite and the Lorenzerseite, taking their names from their principal churches, are still in part surrounded by the mediæval walls and a dry moat. Beyond the ancient fortifications lie the suburbs to which the industrial establishments are largely confined. The dominant feature of the architectural landscape is the mediæval imperial castle, the Kaiserburg. A castle stood here as early as the first half of the eleventh century. In the second half of the twelfth century the emperor Frederick Bàrbarossa rebuilt the structure. A relic of the original *Burg* survives in the tower known as Alt-Nürnberg. The Kaiserburg crowns a precipitous rock in the extreme N. of the Sebalderseite. It is now a royal residence and houses a rich collection of objects of art. The foremost ecclesiastical edifices of the city are the Lorenzkirche, built in the thirteenth century and restored in the nineteenth, with superb stained-glass windows and a splendidly sculptured ciborium; the beautiful Gothic Sebalduskirche, dating from the close of the Middle Ages, with the tomb of the saint by Peter Vischer and a monument by Krafft; the Marienkirche (Frauenkirche), with a fine portal; and the churches of St. John and St. Ægidius. The most interesting secular edifices are, in addition to the Kaiserburg, the town-hall, in Italian Renaissance style with many frescoes and paintings; the Chamber of Commerce; many quaint old dwellings, notably the houses of Dürer and Hans Sachs (the cobbler-poet of Nuremberg); and Krafft's "Stations of the Cross."

Nuremberg is rich in works of sculptural art, chief among them being the Schöne Brunnen, a Gothic pyramid of the fourteenth century; the statue of Dürer, designed by Rauch; and the Tugendbrunnen ("fountain of virtue"). The city is the seat of the National Germanic Museum, founded in 1852 and occupying a former Carthusian monastery. It contains splendid collections of Christian and early mediæval antiquities, paintings, engravings, statuary, etc., and a library of over 200,000 volumes. Among other notable institutions are the Bavarian Industrial Museum, the natural history museum, the Railway Museum, the old gymnasium, founded by Melanchthon, and the municipal library, containing about 100,000 volumes. The collection of national archives is of great historical interest. St. John's Cemetery contains many interesting tombs, among them that of Dürer.

Nuremberg has long been noted for its small wares, known in trade as "Nuremberg wares," such as toys and small gold, silver, and ivory articles, etc., which are sent all over the world. The town holds a high place in the lithographic industry. There are extensive machine-shops and manufactures of lead-pencils, watches, hardware, optical goods, foundry products, paints, gold-leaf, railway-cars, automobiles, electric supplies, etc. The city is an important trade-centre. It is the largest hop-market in the world. The first steam-railway in Germany (that connecting Nuremberg with the neighboring town of Fürth) was opened in 1835. Watches were invented in Nuremberg about the close of the fifteenth century and terrestrial and celestial globes were first manufactured here. Pop. in 1880, 99,519; in 1890, 142,590; in 1900, 261,081 (mostly Protestants).

In the latter part of the Middle Ages Nuremberg rose to the position of one of the most flourishing and powerful city commonwealths of the German Empire. The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were its golden age in art, learning, and poetry. In 1525 it embraced the Reformation and in 1532 the first religious peace, in which Charles V. was forced to grant terms to the German Protestants, was signed here. In 1806 Nuremberg was deprived of its position as a free city and annexed to Bavaria.

Nuremberg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. about 850.

Nurneysville, a post-station of Nansemond co., Va.

Nurri, noor'Ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles E. of Isili. Pop. about 2500.

Nürschan, nür'shån (Bohem. *Nyrany*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, district of Mies. It is the centre of a large coal-field. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1891, 5602.

Nursery, a post-village of Victoria co., Tex., on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Victoria. Pop. 175.

Nur'singpur', or **Narsinghpur,** a town of British India, capital of Nursingpur district, Central Provinces, 50 miles WSW. of Jubbulpur. It has an active trade. Pop. about 10,000.

Nürtingen, nür'ting-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 13 miles SSE. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 6356.

Nus, noos, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles NE. of Aosta, on the Dora.

Nusco, noos'ko, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles SW. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. It has a cathedral. Pop. (commune) 5000.

Nushagak, a post-village and trading-post of western Alaska, at the mouth of the Nushagak River in Bristol Bay. Pop. about 325. It has salmon-canneries.

Nussdorf, nŏŏss'dorf, a suburban quarter of Vienna, at the foot of the Kahlenberg.

Nussirabad, or **Nasirabad,** nŭs'see-rå-båd', a town and military post of British India, 14 miles SE. of Ajmere. Pop. about 20,000.

Nussirabad, Bengal. See Mymunsingh.

Nusstoch, nŏŏs'lok, a town of Baden, 6 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. about 3000.

Nut, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. 100.

Nutbush, a post-township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1725.

Nutley, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie R., 5 miles N. of Newark. It has manufactures of paper, plush, leather goods, cutlery, etc. Pop. about 3600.

Nutrias, a town of Venezuela, on the Apure River, 99 miles WSW. of San Fernando.

Nuttallburg, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and on the Kanawha River, 52 miles SE. of Charleston. Pop. about 350. It has coal- and iron-industries.

Nutwood, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. The banking point is Cortland or Youngstown. Pop. about 500.

Nutzotin (noot-zo'tin) **Mountains,** Alaska, lie to the S. of the upper Tanana valley. They trend generally NW. and SE. and their northwesterly extension divides the waters of the Copper and Tanana rivers. They merge into the Alaska Mountains W. of the Mantasta Pass.

Nuuanu, noo'oo-å-noo, a fertile and well-watered valley of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, a short distance back of Honolulu. It is clothed with dense verdure and is exceedingly beautiful. It terminates in the *pali* of Nuuanu, a wall-like precipice of about 600 feet in height.

Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon. See Newara Eliya.

Nuyts, a headland of South Australia, in lat. 32° 2′ S., lon. 122° 25′ E. The Nuyts Archipelago stretches along the coast N. of lat. 33°. Principal island, St. Francis.

Nyack, a banking post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the base of rugged hills, near the N. end of the Palisades, on an expansion of the Hudson River, called Tappan Bay, 28 miles N. of New York, on the Erie and other railroads, and opposite Tarrytown, with which it is connected by steam ferry. It has the Hudson River Military Academy, the Rockland Military Academy, Nyack Military Academy, etc., and manufactures of carriages, shoes, underwear, etc. Among the products of its industry are also yachts and boats. Pop. in 1900, 4275.

Nyanga, an Atlantic port of French Congo, at the mouth of the Nyanga River, in about lat. 3° S.

Nyangwe, a town and station of the Congo Free State, on the Congo (Lualaba) River, in about lat. 4° 15′ S. It was until recently a great station of the Arab slave-dealers and a populous place.

Nyanza. See Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza, and Albert Edward Nyanza.

Nyassa, or **N'yassa,** ne-ås'så ("the sea"), a lake of southeast Africa, extending from lat. 9° 30′ to 14° 25′ S.,

and lying between lon. 34° and 35° E. It is apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps. It is 340 miles long, with a greatest width of about 40 miles. Area, about 10,200 sq. m. The elevation of the surface is 1250 feet above sea-level. Greatest depth, 2315 feet. The lake lies between abrupt bounding ridges, and occupies a trough in the Great Rift Valley of Africa. Its waters are discharged by the river Shiré into the Zambezi. It is navigated by steamboats. Lake Nyassa is in a populous mountain-region. It was only known by vague reports until 1859, when Livingstone first visited it. It is bordered by German East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Nyassaland. See BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA (Protectorate).

Nyborg, nü'bORG, a town of Denmark, on the island of Fünen, 18 miles ESE. of Odense, on the Great Belt. It was formerly defended by a strong citadel and has shipbuilding docks. Its commercial importance has decreased. Pop. in 1901, 7790.

Nydau, a town of Switzerland. See NIDAU.

Nye, nī, a county in the S. part of Nevada, bordering on California, has an area of 17,376 sq. m. It has no rivers of much importance, and is a part of the Great Basin which lies between the Sierra Nevada and the Wasatch mountains. In the SW. part are the Bare Mountains and the Great Armagosa Desert. Silver and gold have been mined here. Capital, Belmont. Pop. in 1890, 1290; in 1900, 1140.

Nye, a post-village of Taliaferro co., Ga. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 300.

Nye, a post-village of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Nyesville, nīz'vĭl, a post-station of Parke co., Ind.

Nyffé, Africa. See NUPÉ.

Nyhatta, a town of Bengal. See NAIHATI.

Nyhem, nü'hĕm, a small port on the E. coast of Sweden, län of Gefleborg, at the mouth of the Ljusne in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Nyika Plateau, in southern Africa, W. of Lake Nyassa, has an elevation of about 7000–8000 feet.

Nyirbáthor, ñeer'bâ'tor, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 30 miles NE. of Debreczin. Pop. about 5000.

Nyireghyháza, ñee'rĕdj-hâ'zŏh, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 29 miles N. by E. of Debreczin. Viticulture is extensively carried on in the vicinity, and there is considerable trade. Near the town are salt-ponds. Pop. in 1900, 33,088.

Nyitra, a town of Hungary. See NEUTRA.

Nykerk, a town of the Netherlands. See NIJKERK.

Nykjöbing, nü'kö'bing, a seaport of Denmark, on the W. coast of Falster. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 7345.

Nykjöbing, a seaport of Denmark, island of Seeland, 38 miles WNW. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2000.

Nykjöbing, a seaport of Denmark, 44 miles WSW. of Aalborg, on the Lymfjord. It has oyster-fishery interests. Pop. in 1901, 4492.

Nyköping, a län of Sweden. See SÖDERMANLAND.

Nyköping, nü'chö'ping, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the län of Södermanland, on an inlet of the Baltic, 50 miles SW. of Stockholm. It has spinning-mills and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 7375.

Nyland, nü'lând, a län or province of Finland, bounded S. by the Gulf of Finland. Area, 4584 sq. m. It is the smallest and most densely peopled province of the grand-duchy. Capital, Helsingfors. Pop. in 1897, 276,335.

Nylstroom, nīl'strōm, a river of the Transvaal Colony, tributary to the Limpopo. It rises in the Waterberg range, flows generally N. and NW., and empties into the Limpopo from the S. in about lon. 28° 50′ E.

Nylstroom, a town of Waterberg district, Transvaal Colony, on the Nylstroom River near its source and 77 miles (direct) NNE. of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. To the NE. are deposits of gold.

Nymphenburg, nim'fĕn-bŏŏRG', a former village of Bavaria, now included in Munich. Here is a castle with a splendid park.

Nymwegen, a town of the Netherlands. See NIMEGUEN.

Nyngan, a town of New South Wales, 126 miles by rail SE. by S. of Bourke. Pop. about 1300.

Nyon, nee'ôN' (anc. *Noviodu'num*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 21 miles SW. of Lausanne, on the NW. shore of the Lake of Geneva. It contains an ancient castle with a museum. Pop. in 1900, 4893.

Nyons, nee'ôN', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 miles NE. of Avignon. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Nyslott, nü'slott (Finnish, *Savonlinna*), a town of Finland, län of St. Michel, 80 miles N. of Viborg. Pop. in 1898, 1752. Here is the interesting castle of Olofsborg, dating from the close of the Middle Ages.

Nystad, nü'stâd, a seaport of Finland, län of Åbo-Björneborg, 38 miles NW. of Åbo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. in 1898, 4044.

Nysted, a post-village of Howard co., Neb. Pop. 65.

O

Oacoma, a banking post-village, capital of Lyman co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River, 5 miles from Chamberlain. Pop. about 250.

Oahu, wâ'hoo (more properly o-â'hoo), one of the Hawaiian Islands, 22 miles WNW. of Molokai, from which it is separated by the Kaiwi Channel. Area, 600 sq. m. It is the most fertile and most important island of the group and contains Honolulu, the capital. The whole island is volcanic and has many inactive craters; it attains an altitude of 4030 feet in the Mauna Kaala, in the western of the two parallel mountain-ranges. It has numerous valleys and the Ewa and Honolulu plains, all of which are fertile. Oahu produces indigo, cotton, sugar, and coffee. Pop. in 1900, 58,504.

Oak, a post-station of Pope co., Ill., about 14 miles N. of Golconda.

Oak, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. The banking point is Winamac. Pop. 100.

Oak, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 13 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 150.

Oak, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., 8 miles S. of Edgar, on the Northwestern R. Pop. 200.

Oakalla, o-kal'la, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., 28 miles ENE. of Terre Haute.

Oakbar, a post-station of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Oak Bay, British Columbia, is a suburb of Vancouver.

Oak Bay, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on a fine bay of the same name, 6 miles NW. of St. Stephen.

Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard. See COTTAGE CITY.

Oakbottom, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Quarryville. Pop. 200.

Oakbourne, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Westchester. Pop. 100.

Oakbrook, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading.

Oakbury, a post-station of Washington co., Minn.

Oakcenter, a post-station of Wabasha co., Minn.

Oak Center, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 11½ miles SW. of Fond du Lac.

Oak City, a post-village of Millard co., Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. 225.

Oakcliff, a town of Dallas co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., is a post-station of Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 3630.

Oak Creek, Kan., rises in Smith co. and enters the Solomon River in Mitchell co.

Oakcreek, a post-station of Douglas co., Oregon.

Oak Creek, Milwaukee co., Wis. See SOUTH MILWAUKEE.

Oak Creek, a township (town) of Milwaukee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1950.

Oakdale, a banking post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. and the Sierra R. of California, 34 miles SE. of Stockton. It has manufactures of lumber and flour and is a trade-centre. Pop. about 1200.

Oakdale, a post-village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is New London. Pop. 250.

Oakdale, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., 42 miles by rail SE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 150.

Oakdale, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf R. The banking point is Lake Charles. Pop. 125.

Oakdale, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles N. of Worcester. It has manufactures of cotton goods, satinets, etc. Pop. about 1400.

Oakdale, a post-township of Washington co., Minn., 9 miles E. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 1072.

Oakdale, a post-station of Shelby co., Mo.

Oakdale, a banking post-village of Antelope co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, 32 miles W. of Norfolk, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Oakdale, a post-station of Hunterdon co., N.J.

Oakdale, a post-station of Athens co., Ohio.

Oakdale, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has coaling- and milling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1147.

Oakdale, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Southern R. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. 200.

Oakdale, a post-station of Rockbridge co., Va.

Oakdale, a post-township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 682; of the village, 75.

Oakdale Station, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. and on an inlet of the sea, 48 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. 190.

Oakdale Station, Allegheny co., Pa. See OAKDALE.

Oakdam, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., about 14 miles NNE. of Evansville.

Oakengates, a town of Shropshire, England, about 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 10,906.

Oakes, a banking city of Dickey co., N.Dak., 20 miles SE. by S. of Lamoure, on the Northern Pacific and other railroads. It has machine-shops, etc., and is a shipping point for wheat and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 668.

Oakesdale, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., 39 miles ENE. of Winona, on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s Rs. It has lumber- and flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 928.

Oakfield, a post-village of Worth co., Ga., on the Albany and Northern R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 250.

Oakfield, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 860. Oakfield post-office is 15 miles WSW. of Houlton.

Oakfield, a post-township (town) and banking village of Genesee co., N.Y., on the West Shore R., about 35 miles NE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the village in 1900, 714; of the town, 1589.

Oakfield, a hamlet of Perry co., Ohio, 1 mile from Moxahala station.

Oakfield, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 13 miles N. of Warren. Pop. 200.

Oakfield, a banking post-village in Oakfield township (town), Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles SW. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 600; of the town in 1900, 1471.

Oakfield Center, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., 6 miles W. of Greenville.

Oakflat, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Ark., 50 miles NNE. of Lewisburg.

Oakflat, a post-station of Pendleton co., W.Va.

Oakford, a post-village of Menard co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 32 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Oakford, a post-village of Howard co., Ind. The banking point is Kokomo. Pop. 150.

Oakford, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 18 miles NNE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Oakforest, a post-station of Lee co., Ark.

Oakforest, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 36 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. 250.

Oakforest, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C., 7 miles from Statesville.

Oakforest, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., 4½ miles from Waynesburg.

Oakforest, a post-station of Gonzales co., Tex.

Oakforest, a post-station of Cumberland co., Va.

Oakforest, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va. The banking point is Winfield. Pop. 100.

Oakfuskee, ōk'fŭs-kee, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala.

Oakfuskee Creek, Ala., flows into the Tallapoosa River near the SW. extremity of Tallapoosa co.

Oakglen, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 17 miles N. of Chicago, its banking point.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Carroll co., Ark.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Sussex co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 6 miles W. of Seaford.

Oakgrove, a post-hamlet of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on the Yellow River, 40 miles SE. of Brewton, Ala.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Jay co., Ind.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Christian co., Ky., 15 miles S. of Hopkinsville.

Oakgrove, a post-village of West Carroll parish, La., 35 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. 75.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 7 miles N. of Howell, on the Ann Harbor R. Pop. about 200.

Oakgrove, a post-township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 494. Oakgrove post-office is on the Rum River, about 25 miles N. of Minneapolis.

Oakgrove, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 30 miles ESE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Oakgrove, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 6 miles NW. of Flemington.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Union co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Monroe.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Marion co., S.C.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Tarrant co., Tex., 12 miles S. of Fort Worth.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va. The banking point is Irvington. Pop. 200.

Oakgrove, a post-village in Oakgrove township (town), Dodge co., Wis., 38 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. about 110; of the town in 1900, 1554.

Oakgrove, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Oakhall, a post-station of Accomac co., Va.

Oakhall Station, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 11 miles S. of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. It manufactures feed-cutters. Pop. 150.

Oakham, ō'kam, a town of England, capital of the co. of Rutland, 9 miles SE. of Melton Mowbray. It has a fine church, a grammar-school, and an old castle. There are manufactures of foot-wear and hosiery. Pop. in 1901, 10,445.

Oakham, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Oakham township (town), about 14 miles NW. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 588. It has manufactures of wire goods, furnaces, etc.

Oakharbor, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Portage River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs., 24 miles E. by S. of Toledo. It has various manufactures, pickling- and canning-works, cooperages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1631.

Oakharbor, a post-hamlet of Island co., Wash., on Puget Sound, 60 miles N. of Tacoma.

Oakhill, a post-station of Carroll co., Ark.

Oakhill, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. Pop. 80.

Oakhill, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 21 miles NW. of Peoria. Pop. 60.

Oakhill, a post-village of Clay co., Kan., 16 miles SW. of Clay Center.

Oakhill, a post-station of Whitley co., Ky.

Oakhill, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., about 75 miles SW. of St. Louis.

Oakhill, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., 32 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. about 250.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N.C., 25 miles W. of Henderson.

Oakhill, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 31 miles ENE. of Portsmouth. It has manufactories of fire-brick, etc., and coal-mining. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Oakhill, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 32 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. about 400.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn., 9 miles SW. of Livingston.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 8 miles W. of Austin.

Oakhill, a village of Fayette co., W.Va., 6 miles SW. of Fayetteville. Its post-office is Thurmond. Pop. 100.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., 28 miles NE. of Janesville.

Oakhurst, a post-village of San Jacinto co., Tex. The banking point is Huntsville. Pop. 150.

Oak Island Beach, on the S. shore of Long Island, N.Y., in Suffolk co.

Oak Lake, a banking post-village of Manitoba, in the municipality of Sifton and on the Canadian Pacific R., 40 miles from Brandon. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. about 450.

Oakland, a county in the SE. part of Michigan, has an area of 897 sq. m. It is drained by the Clinton River and by several affluents or branches of the Flint and Shiawassee rivers. Capital, Pontiac. Pop. in 1890, 41,245; in 1900, 4792.

Oakland, a post-station of Lauderdale co., Ala., 8 miles NW. of Florence.

Oakland, a post-village of Marion co., Ark. The banking point is Yellville. Pop. 115.

Oakland, a city, capital of Alameda co., Cal., is pleasantly situated on the E. shore of the Bay of San Francisco, 6 miles E. of the city of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines. It has a healthy and pleasant climate and is a favorite place of residence of San Francisco merchants. It was the original seat of the University of California, which has been removed to Berkeley, about 4 miles distant. Large steam ferry-boats ply frequently between Oakland and San Francisco. The city is the seat of the California Military Academy, California College, Pacific Theological Seminary (Congregational), and various other collegiate institutions. It has numerous elegant mansions. The streets are provided by nature with a profusion of majestic live-oaks, which are covered with foliage all the year round. The environs are adorned with gardens, vineyards, and picturesque drives. Oakland has a good harbor and great advantages for a commercial city. Among its manufacturing and constructive industries are extensive iron-works, foundries and machine-shops, smelting and metallurgical works, canneries, cotton-, flouring- and planing-mills, tanneries, manufactures of electric cables, etc. Pop. in 1860, 1543; in 1870, 10,500; in 1880, 34,555; in 1890, 48,682; in 1900, 66,960.

Oakland, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Tavares and Gulf R. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. 150.

Oakland, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line.

Oakland, a banking city of Coles co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 17 miles E. of Arcola. Pop. in 1900, 1198.

Oakland, Marion co., Ind. See OAKLANDON.

Oakland, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., in a farming district, about 22 miles (direct) E. by S. of Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Oakland, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, in an agricultural and stock-raising region, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 26 miles E. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 913.

Oakland, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., near Topeka, its banking point.

Oakland, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles ENE. of Bowling Green. Pop. 300.

Oakland, a post-village of Union parish, La. Pop. 75.

Oakland, a banking post-township (town) of Kennebec co., Me., on the Maine Central and the Somerset Rs., 6 miles W. of Waterville. It has manufactures of axes and scythes, woollen goods, yarns, carriages, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1913.

Oakland, a banking post-town and summer-resort, capital of Garrett co., Md., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 54 miles WSW. of Cumberland. It is about 2370 feet above the sea-level. It is near the meadows or plateaus called the Glades and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1170.

Oakland, a post-station of Allegan co., Mich.

Oakland, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., 15 miles E. of Albert Lea. Pop. 65.

Oakland, a banking post-town of Yalobusha co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 22 miles N. of Grenada. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., 8 miles ESE. of Lebanon.

Oakland, a banking post-village of Burt co., Neb., is near Logan Creek, 12 miles E. of West Point, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Oakland, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. and on the Ramapo River, 11 miles NNW. of Paterson. It has manufactures of bristles, etc. Pop. about 225.

Oakland, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., about 45 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Pop. 125.

Oakland, a post-station of Nash co., N.C.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ohio, 44 miles NE. of Cincinnati.

Oakland, a post-city of Douglas co., Oregon, on Calapooya Creek and on the Southern Pacific R., 17 miles N. of Roseburg. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Oakland, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, 14 miles NNE. of Kittanning. Pop. about 200.

Oakland, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 940.

Oakland, a borough of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

Oakland, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Oakland, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Oakland, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles NW. of Providence. It has manufactures of worsteds and yarns. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Pascoag.

Oakland, a post-station of Clarendon co., S.C.

Oakland, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., about 40 miles E. by N. of Memphis.

Oakland, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., about 75 miles SE. of Austin. It has a ginnery. Pop. about 400.

Oakland, a post-station of Louisa co., Va.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W.Va., 16 miles S. of Sir Johns Run.

Oakland, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis., about 25 miles ESE. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1287.

Oakland, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, 10 miles SSW. of Brantford. Pop. 200.

Oakland, Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia. See MAHONE BAY.

Oakland City, a town of Fulton co., Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Oakland City, a banking post-town of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville and Indianapolis and the Southern Rs., 28 miles NNE. of Evansville. It has gear- and bending-works, etc., and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1991.

Oakland Mills, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, 4 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 60.

Oakland Mills, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Carlisle.

Oakland Mills, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 15 miles WSW. of Baltimore. Pop. 130.

Oakland Mills, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Mifflintown. Pop. 60.

Oaklandon, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles ENE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

Oaklands, British Columbia, is a suburb of Victoria.

Oakland Valley, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 13 miles N. of Port Jervis.

Oak Lane, a post-station and northern suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Oaklawn, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. 300.

Oaklawn, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles SSW. of Providence. Pop. 150.

Oaklevel, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 44 miles SSW. of Rome, Ga.

Oaklevel, a post-station of Marshall co., Ky.

Oaklevel, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., on Smith's River, 50 miles WNW. of Danville.

Oakley, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala.

Oakley, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines. The banking point is Antioch.

Oakley, a post-village of Cassia co., Idaho, 25 miles SW. of Albion. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Ogden, Utah.

Oakley, a post-town of Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 8 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Oakley, a post-village of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Oakley, a banking city of Logan co., Kan., 21 miles E. by N. of Winona, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Oakley, a post-station of Franklin parish, La., on the Tensas River, about 50 miles SE. of Monroe.

Oakley, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 39 miles NNE. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 231.

Oakley, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Utica. Pop. 100.

Oakley, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 12 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Oakley, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 30 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 60.

Oakley, a post-station of Overton co., Tenn.

Oakley, a post-village of Summit co., Utah. The banking point is Park City. Pop. 115.

Oakley, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Oakley, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., 36 miles S. of Madison.

Oakley, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C., 26 miles N. of Charleston. Pop. 350.

Oaklodge, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 18 miles SW. of Fort Smith, Ark.

Oaklone, a post-village of Cleburne co., Ala., 12 miles from Cross Plains.

Oaklyn, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 300.

Oakman, a post-village of Walker co., Ala., on the Southern R., 9 miles from Jasper. It has coaling, lumbering, and cotton interests. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Oakman, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 90.

Oak Mills, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kan., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 11 miles NNW. of Leavenworth.

Oakmont, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Pittsburg. It has glass-, iron- and powder-works. Pop. in 1900, 2323.

Oakmulgee, ōk-mŭl'ghee, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., 12 miles SW. of Randolph station.

Oakmulgee Creek, Ala., flows into the Cahawba River about 12 miles N. of Cahawba.

Oakohay, a post-station of Covington co., Miss.

Oak Orchard, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, about 40 miles W. by N. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Oak Orchard Creek, in the W. part of New York, falls into Lake Ontario about 10 miles N. of Albion.

Oakpark, a village of Sacramento co., Cal., is a post-substation of Sacramento.

Oakpark, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 8½ miles W. of Chicago, of which it is a suburb. It has many fine residences and various manufactures.

Oakpark, a post-village of Madison co., Va., on the Robinson River, 8 miles NW. of Rapidan Station. Pop. 100.

Oakpoint, a post-village of Clarke co., Ill., about 32 miles SE. of Mattoon. Pop. 100.

Oakpoint, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 75.

Oak Point, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 5 miles W. of Hammond.

Oakpoint, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 23 miles below Kalama. Pop. about 100.

Oak Point, a post-village in the district of Marquette, Manitoba, on the E. shore of Lake Manitoba, 30 miles from Fort Garry.

Oak Point, a post-village and river-port of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 25 miles from St. John.

Oakridge, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., about 66 miles S. by W. of Atlanta.

Oakridge, a post-station of Martin co., Ind.

Oakridge, a post-town of Morehouse parish, La., on the New Orleans and Northwestern R., 11 miles from Girard. Pop. in 1900, 348. The banking point is Bastrop.

Oakridge, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., 18 miles WNW. of Winona.

Oakridge, a post-village of Warren co., Miss. The banking point is Vicksburg. Pop. about 200.

Oakridge, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 100 miles SSE. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Oakridge, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 47 miles NNW. of New York city. Pop. 200.

Oakridge, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. of Fonda.

Oakridge, a post-town of Guilford co., N.C., about 90 miles WNW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 161.

Oakridge, or **Oakridge Station,** a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. about 700.

Oakridge, a post-village of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Oakridge, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Amherst.

Oak River, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles from Hamiota, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Oakrun, a post-station of Shasta co., Cal.

Oaks, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Norway. Pop. 100.

Oaks, a post-station of Orange co., N.C.

Oaks, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 1½ miles N. of Perkiomen Junction. Pop. 200.

Oaks, a post-station of Sauk co., Wis.

Oaks Corners, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 30 miles W. of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Oakshade, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ohio, 32 miles W. of Toledo.

Oakspring, a post-station of Rutherford co., N.C.

Oak Station, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Oak Summit, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Oaksville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the outlet of Schuyler Lake, 4 miles NW. of Cooperstown. It has various mills. Pop. 150.

Oakton, a post-village of Hickman co., Ky., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 175.

Oakton, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va. The banking point is Fairfax or Leesburg. Pop. 100.

Oaktown, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 14½ miles N. by E. of Vincennes. Pop. about 300.

Oaktuppa Creek, Ala., flows through Washington co. and enters the Tombigbee River.

Oakvale, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Miss.

Oakvale, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bluefield. Pop. 150.

Oak Valley, a post-village of Elk co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Longton. Pop. 200.

Oakville, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ala.

Oakville, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 52 miles N. of San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Oakville, a post-village of New Haven and Litchfield cos., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles NW. of Waterbury, its banking point. It has manufactures of machinery, hardware, wire and metal goods. Pop. about 1200.

Oakville, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind. The banking point is Muncie. Pop. 150.

Oakville, a banking post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 500.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., 42 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

Oakville, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., about 34 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. 75.

Oakville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., 4½ miles N. of Macon.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, 5 miles W. of Tangent station.

Oakville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 15½ miles SW. of Carlisle. Pop. about 400.

Oakville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 3½ miles from Whites station, which is 9 miles E. of Memphis.

Oakville, a banking post-village, capital of Live Oak co., Tex., 1 mile from the Rio Nueces and about 90 miles S. by E. of San Antonio. It has sulphur springs. Pop. about 300.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., about 16 miles ENE. of Lynchburg.

Oakville, a post-village of Chehalis co., Wash. The banking point is Centralia or Montesano. Pop. 150.

Oakville, a banking post-town and outport of Halton co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, at the outlet of Sixteen Mile Creek, on the Grand Trunk R., 22 miles SSW. of Toronto. It is a summer-resort and has wagon- and basket-works, tannery, ship-building yards, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1643.

Oakville, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 14 miles from Portage La Prairie, its banking point.

Oakway, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C., 8 miles S. by W. of Seneca. Pop. 90.

Oakwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Oakwood, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles W. of Danville. Pop. about 500.

Oakwood, a post-station of Laporte co., Ind., 6½ miles ESE. of Michigan City.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kan., about 30 miles NW. of Fort Scott.

Oakwood, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. 100.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., 40 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Oakwood, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., about 44 miles N. by W. of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Oakwood, a post-station of Beltrami co., Minn.

Oakwood, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. The banking point is Hannibal. Pop. 200.

Oakwood, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Union Springs or Auburn. Pop. 175.

Oakwood, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, near the Auglaize River, 17 miles S. of Defiance, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Oakwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Corbandale station.

Oakwood, a banking post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 17 miles SW. of Palestine. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 650.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 7 miles from Cowans.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles S. of Milwaukee. Pop. 55.

Oakwood, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 8 miles WNW. of Lindsay, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 300.

Oakworth, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles from Keighley. Pop. in 1901, 4261.

Oaky Streak, a post-station of Butler co., Ala., about 30 miles S. of Montgomery.

Oamaru, o-ăm'ä-roo', a town of New Zealand, on the E. coast of South Island, 50 miles S. by W. of Timaru, with which it is connected by rail. It is handsomely built, has a fine court-house, a concrete breakwater for shipping, a hospital, and quarries of excellent stone, and is a sea-bathing resort and a place of active trade. It is surrounded by a productive grain region. Pop. of the borough in 1896, 5225.

Oaracta, the ancient name of Kishm.

Oás, o-ä's, a city of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quinali River, 22 miles from Albay. Pop. in 1903, 11,393.

Oasis, ō-ā'sis, a post-station of Mono co., Cal.

Oasis, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 24 miles SSE. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 150.

Oasis, a post-village of Millard co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line, 67 miles NNE. of Milford. Pop. about 250.

Oatafu, South Pacific Ocean. See Duke of York.

Oates Island, a post-station of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Oathill, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., with quicksilver-mines. The banking point is Calistoga.

Oatlands, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 34 miles WNW. of Washington, D.C.

Oats, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Oaxaca, wä-hä'kä, or **Oajaca,** a state of Mexico, comprising the S. portion of the isthmus of Tehuantepec and the table-land of Mixtecapán, bounded on the NW. by Puebla, NE. by Vera Cruz, E. by Chiapas, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by Guerrero. Area, 35,380 sq. m. It is of uneven surface, being traversed by the Cordilleras (Zempoaltepetl and other summits rising to 10,000–11,000 feet), but is one of the most beautiful and best cultivated sections of Mexico. Its principal rivers are the Rio Verde, Tehuantepec, San Juan, and Papaloabán. The climate is agreeable and salubrious and the soil remarkably fertile. Its productions are wheat, indigo, cochineal, cotton, sugar, honey, cacao, dye-woods, timber, and fruits. Its mineral resources are very great and include gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, sulphur, etc. The ruins of Mitla are in this state. Capital, Oaxaca. The port of Salina Cruz is the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec railway. Pop. in 1900, 948,643.

Oaxaca, or **Oajaca,** a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Oaxaca, near the Rio Verde, 220 miles SE. of Mexico, on the Mexican Southern R. Elevation, 5080 feet above the sea. Lat. 17° 3′ N. It is well built, about 2 miles in length, including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal-cactus, for which this city is celebrated. Principal edifices and institutions are the government building, bishop's palace, cathedral, priests' seminary, institute of science and art, museum of antiquities, numerous convents, city-hall, theatre, etc. There are manufactures of textiles, chocolate, soap, and perfumery, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal. Oaxaca is the birthplace of Porfirio Diaz. Pop. in 1900, 35,049.

Ob, or **Obi,** one of the great rivers of Siberia, governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk. It rises by two principal sources, the Biya and Katunya, in the Little Altai, near lat. 50° N., lon. 89° E., flows tortuously NW. to the confluence with the Irtish below Samarova, and thence generally N., in a double channel, to the Gulf of Ob, which it enters in lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 70° E., after a total course of 2000 miles. Tributaries are the Irtish, with the Tobol and Ishim, the Tchulim, and the Tom. Its basin is situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural mountains. The river is navigable for steamers to Biisk, at the confluence of the head-waters, a distance of 1600 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Barnaul, Kolyvan, Narym, Surgut, and Obdorsk.

Ob, Gulf of, the wide estuary of the Ob River, in Siberia, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 66° 30′ and 72° 30′ N. and lon. 70° and 77° E. It receives the Ob at its SW. extremity and on its E. it has an arm called Tazovsk Bay.

Obabika, o-bä'be-kah, or **Ombabika,** a river of Ontario, Canada, having its source in Lake Lurline, on the Arctic divide, in about lat. 51° N., lon. 87° 30′ W. It flows in a general SW. direction, forming in its course a series of lakes, known as Kabimitchiga, Wetmore, Wenonah, and Dagmar, and enters Lake Nipigon from the N.

Oban, a seaport and fashionable watering-place of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on the beautiful Oban Bay, 20 miles NW. of Inverary. It is a great tourist-resort. Pop. in 1901, 5374.

Oban, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Mandamin.

Obando, o-bän'do, a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a marshy plain which drains into Manila Bay, 7 miles from Bulacán. Pop. in 1903, 8051.

O'Bannon, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 14 miles E. of Louisville. Pop. about 300.

Obanos, o-bä'noce, a commune of Spain, in Navarre, SSW. of Pamplona.

Obbia, a coast-town of Italian Somaliland, in about lat. 5° 20′ N.

Obdorsk, ob-dorsk', a trading-station of Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Ob, near its mouth, and on the Arctic Circle.

Obdorsk Mountains, in Tobolsk, Siberia, are a part of the Ural system.

Obe, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. 200.

Ó-Becse, ō bĕch'ĕ (*i.e.*, "Old Becse"), a town of Hungary, in the co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the right bank of the Theiss, 45 miles S. of Szegedin. It has flour-mills, fisheries, and a large trade in grain. Pop. in 1900, 18,865. Near by on the opposite bank of the river is Török-Becse (Turkish Becse) or Uj-Becse (New Becse).

Obeid, Africa. See El-Obeid.

Obelisk, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Schwenkville. Pop. 100.

Oberaar Glacier, Bernese Oberland. See Aar.

Oberaarhorn, a summit of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, near the Grimsel. Elevation, 11,950 feet. The Oberaar-Joch (pass or saddle) near by has an altitude of 10,625 ft.

Ober-Ägeri, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zug, on Ägeri Lake.

Oberalp, o'bẹr-ălp', a pass and small lake (elevation, 6654 feet) of Switzerland, at the SW. extremity of the canton of Uri. The pass (6720 ft.) forms the boundary between the cantons of Grisons and Uri.

O'beralp'stock, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cantons of Uri and Grisons and in the Maderaner-Thal. Elevation, 10,925 feet.

Oberammergau, o'bẹr-ăm'mẹr-gŏw', a village in Upper Bavaria, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Ammer, 43 miles SW. of Munich; it is adjacent to Unter-Ammergau. It is noted for the celebrated "Passion Play," performed every ten years by the peasants in fulfilment of a vow made by the inhabitants in 1634. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of carved articles in ivory and wood. Pop. about 1500.

Oberbalmberg, a health-resort of Switzerland, on the slope of the Weissenstein, 7 miles NE. of Soleure. Elevation, 3280 feet.

O'berbü'ren, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles NW. of St. Gall, on the Thur, at the mouth of the Glatt.

Oberdiesbach, o'bẹr-dees'bȧk, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles SE. of Bern.

Oberdorf, o'bẹr-dorf', a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near the Wertach. Pop. about 2000.

Ober-Dürnten, Switzerland. See Dürnten.

Oberehnheim, o'bẹr-ăne'hīme (Fr. *Obernai*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. in 1901, 3931.

Ober-Gabelhorn, a summit of the Alps of Valais, Switzerland, in the Zinal region. Height, 13,365 feet.

Obergestelen, o'bẹr-ghẽs'tå-lẹn, a village in the valley of the Rhone, upper Valais, Switzerland. Elevation, 4450 ft.

Oberglogau, o'bẹr-glo'gŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, 25 miles NW. of Ratibor. It has remains of its old walls, a castle, and a mediæval town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 5625.

Obergünzburg, o'bẹr-günts'boorg, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 42 miles SW. of Augsburg. Pop. 1500.

O'berhalb'stein, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, communicates by the Julier Pass with the Upper Engadine. Length, about 6 miles.

Oberhasli, Switzerland. See Hasli.

Oberhausen, o'bẹr-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Ettenheim. Pop. 3000.

Oberhausen, a town of Prussia, 6 miles NW. of Essen. It has railway-shops, iron-, steel-, zinc- and brass-works, and a great variety of manufacturing establishments. Near by are coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 42,148. The place is of recent origin.

Oberhausen, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Wertach, near its junction with the Lech. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery. Pop. in 1900, 7620.

Oberheiduk, o'bẹr-hī'dook, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Beuthen, near Niederheiduk and Neuheiduk. Pop. in 1900, 8328.

O'berhof', a village and resort of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, in the Thuringian Forest, 22 miles from Friedrichroda. Elevation, 2625 feet.

Oberhofen, a resort with a picturesque chateau, on the N. shore of Lake Thun, Switzerland, 3 miles N. by W. of Spiez.

Oberhollabrunn, o'bẹr-hŏl'lå-brŏŏn, a town of Lower Austria, 28 miles NW. of Vienna. Pop. 4000.

Oberingelheim, o'bẹr-ing'ẹl-hīme, a town of Hesse, adjoining Niederingelheim. It has remains of old fortifications and a thirteenth-century church. Pop. in 1900, 3402.

Oberkassel, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine province, on the Rhine, 4 miles from Bonn.

Oberkaufungen, o'bẹr-kŏw'fŏŏng'ẹn, a village of Prussia, 7 miles ESE. of Cassel.

Oberkirch, o'bẹr-kĕĕrk', a town of Baden, 7 miles NE. of Offenburg. Pop. in 1900, 3231.

Oberkotzau, o'bẹr-kots'ŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia. Pop. 2000.

Oberlaa, o'bẹr-lå, a commune of Lower Austria, a few miles E. of Vienna.

Oberlahnstein, o'bẹr-lån'stīne, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Wiesbaden, at the junction of the Rhine and Lahn, a few miles above Coblenz. It has an old and a new town-hall and a castle. There are machine-shops, manufactures of colors, etc. Near by is the castle of Lahneck. Pop. in 1900, 7969. On the opposite bank of the Lahn is the town of Niederlahnstein.

Oberland, o'bẹr-lånt' (the "Upper Country"), in Switzerland, comprises all the canton of Bern S. of the Lake of Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. See Bern.

Oberleutensdorf, o'bẹr-loi'tẹnz-dorf' (Bohem. *Litvínov Horní*), a town of Bohemia, 24 miles WNW. of Leitmeritz. It has establishments connected with the textile industry and manufactures of toys, furniture, hats, steel goods, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 12,928.

Oberlin, a banking city of Kansas, capital of Decatur co., is situated on Sappa Creek and on the Burlington Route, 160 miles SW. of Hastings, Neb. It has creameries, flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Oberlin, a post-town of Calcasieu parish, La., on the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf R., 46 miles NNE. of Lake Charles. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Oberlin, a banking post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 34 miles WSW. of Cleveland. It is the seat of Oberlin College (Congregational), which was organized in 1833, is open to both sexes, and had an attendance in 1903 of 1443 students. Connected with this institution are a theological seminary, a conservatory of music, and a library of 70,000 volumes and upward of 100,000 pamphlets. Oberlin has manufactures of irrigating machinery, salt, brick and tile, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4082.

Oberlin, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg.

Oberlungwitz, o'bẹr-loong'vits, a manufacturing rural commune of Saxony, 10 miles W. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, about 8000. Near by is Niederlungwitz.

Obernai, the French name of Oberehnheim.

Obernburg, o'bẹrn-bŏŏrg', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 miles WNW. of Würzburg. Pop. 1700.

Oberndorf, o'bẹrn-dorf', a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 43 miles SW. of Stuttgart, picturesquely situated in a deep valley. Pop. in 1900, 3325.

Obernkirchen, o'bẹrn-kĕĕrk'ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles E. of Minden. Pop. in 1900, 3742.

Obernzell, o'bĕrn-tsĕl', or **Hafnerzell,** a town of Lower Bavaria, 8 miles E. of Passau. Pop. about 1500.

O'bero'derwitz, a village of Saxony, 6 miles NW. of Zittau. Pop. in 1900, 3429. Near by are the villages of Niederoberwitz and Mitteloberwitz.

Oberon, a post-village of Benson co., N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 12 miles S. of Minnewaukon. Pop. 200.

Oberpfalz. See Palatinate, Upper.

O'berpla'nitz, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 9826.

Oberrad, o'bẹr-råt', a former village, now part of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Oberrieden, o'bẹr-ree'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zürich.

Obersitzko, o'bẹr-zits'ko, a town of Prussia, 28 miles NW. of Posen. Pop. 1500.

Oberstdorf, o'bẹrst-dorf', a town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 29 miles ESE. of Lindau. Pop. about 2500.

Oberstein, o'bẹr-stīne', a town of Germany, in the principality of Birkenfeld, belonging to Oldenburg, 6 miles ENE. of Birkenfeld, on the Nahe. It has a church excavated in the rock. It is noted for its agate-grinding and polishing-industry. Pop. in 1900, 7833.

Oberstenfeld, o'bẹr-stẽn'fẽlt, a town of Württemberg, circle of Neckar, SE. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1150.

Obersulz, o'bẹr-zŏŏlts', or **Sulz,** a town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 1½ miles from Gebweiler. It has silk-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4514.

Obertyn, o-bẹr-tin', a commune of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 14 miles NNE. of Kolomea. Pop. about 5000.

Oberursel, o'bẹr-ŏŏr'zẹl, a town of Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles NW. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. in 1900, 5452.

Obervaz, o'bẹr-våts', a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, near the Rhine, 11 miles S. of Chur.

O'berwald', a village and valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, near the Furka. Elevation, 4495 feet.

O'berwal'denburg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, adjoining Waldenburg. Pop. in 1900, 4809.

Oberweissbach, o'bẹr-vīs'båk, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, near Rudolstadt. Pop. 2000.

Oberwesel, o'bẹr-vå'zẹl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles SSE. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Near by are the ruins of Schönburg. Pop. in 1900, 2601.

Oberwiesenthal, o'bẹr-vee'zẹn-tål', a town of Saxony, 31 miles SE. of Zwickau. Pop. about 1800.

Oberwinterthur, o'bẹr-vin'tẹr-toor', a village and commune of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles NE. of Zürich. Pop. 2650.

Ó-Bessenyö, o bĕsh'ẽn-yö', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 9 miles SW. of Nagy-Szent-Miklós. Pop. about 6000.

Obi, river and gulf of Siberia. See Ob.

Obidos, o-bee'dush, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 45 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. about 3000.

Obidos, a town and steamboat station of Brazil, state of Pará, on the Amazon, about 75 miles above Santarem. Lon. 55° 18′ W. Here the river is narrowed in the Strait of Pauxis to about 1¼ miles across. It has some trade in cotton and cacao.

Obie's (o'beez) **River,** sometimes written **O'bed's** or **O'bey's,** of the N. part of Tennessee, rises among the Cumberland Mountains and, flowing northwestward, enters the Cumberland River at Celina. It is navigable by steamboats for about 60 miles.

Obion, o-bī'ọn, a county of West Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 505 sq. m. It is intersected by the Obion River and is bounded on the W. by Reelfoot Lake. Capital, Union City. Pop. in 1890, 27,273; in 1900, 28,286.

Obion, a banking post-town of Obion co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 74 miles SSW. of Paducah, Ky. Pop. in 1900, 1034. It has saw- and lumber-mills, tile-works, etc.

Obion River, Tenn., is formed by the North, South, and Rutherford forks, which unite in Obion co., and enters the Mississippi River about 15 miles W. of Dyersburg. The main stream, below the junction of the forks, is about 70 miles long.

Öbisfelde, ö'bis-fẽl'dẹh, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Aller, 34 miles NW. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 2000.

Obispo, o-bees'po, a small river of the Isthmus of Panama, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

Obispo, a station on the Panama R., about 18 miles from Panama.

Oblong, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 9 miles W. of Robinson, on the Illinois Central R. It has farming interests. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Obok, a port of French Somaliland, on the N. shore of Tajura Bay, in lat. 11° 57′ N., lon. 43° 7′ E. It has a good harbor.

Obold, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. It has wagon-works. Pop. about 350.

Obornik, o′bor-nik′, a town of Prussia, 18 miles NNW. of Posen, on the Warthe. Pop. in 1900, 3602.

Oboyan, o-bo-yän′, a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S. of Kursk, at the confluence of the Oboyanka and Psyol. It was founded in 1650 as a bulwark against the Crim Tartars. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 11,872.

Obra, ob′rȧ, a river of Prussia, in Posen, rises near Kosmin, flows W. and NW., and joins the Warthe a little W. of Schwerin. Length, 130 miles.

Obrajillo, o-brȧ-heel′yo, a village of Peru, department and 50 miles NE. of Lima.

Obree, Mount, a summit of the Owen Stanley Range, British New Guinea, in about lat. 9° 25′ S.; lon. 148° 5′ E. Elevation, 10,246 feet.

O'Brien, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Primghar. Pop. in 1890, 13,060; in 1900, 16,985.

O'Brien, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Liveoak. Pop. 150.

O'Brien, a post-village of King co., Wash., about 14 miles by rail S. of Seattle.

O'Brien Islands are in the South Shetland group, South Atlantic Ocean.

O'Brien's Bridge, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Shannon, 4 miles SSW. of Killaloe.

Obstalden, a resort of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, commanding a fine view of the Walensee. Elevation, 2237 feet.

Obwalden, a half-canton of Switzerland. See UNTERWALDEN.

Oby, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of Pitt's Passage, Malay Archipelago.

Ocala, o-kȧ′lȧ, a banking city, the capital of Marion co., Fla., 100 miles S. by W. of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. It has phosphate-mines, a foundry and machine-shop, turpentine distillery, and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3380.

Ocampo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas and on the Santa Clara River, 54 miles S. by W. of Ciudad Victoria.

Ocampo, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Santa Fé, 72 miles SSW. of Corrientes.

Ocaña, o-kȧn′yȧ, a town of Spain, 30 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6016.

Ocaña, a town of Colombia, department of Santander, 60 miles NW. of Pamplona. Pop. about 8000.

Ocate, o-kȧ′tȧ, a post-village of Mora co., N.Mex., 100 miles S. of Elmoro, Colo. Pop. about 300.

Occhiobello, ok′ke-o-bĕl′lo, a town of Italy, 13 miles SW. of Rovigo, on the Po. Pop. about 1750 (commune, in 1901, 4588).

Occidental, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Shore R. The banking point is Santa Rosa. Pop. about 500.

Occimiano, ot-che-me-å′no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles NNW. of Alessandria, near the Grana. Pop. 2000.

Occoquan, ok′ko-kwȧn, a post-town of Prince William co., Va., on the Occoquan River, 6 miles from its mouth, about 95 miles N. of Richmond. Small vessels ascend to this place. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Occoquan River, Va., is formed by Broad Run and Cedar Run, which unite in Prince William co., near Brentsville. It enters the Potomac River on the S. border of Fairfax co.

Occum, a village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is Norwich. It manufactures sheetings.

Occupacia, ok′kū-pā′she-ȧ, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 27 miles from Milford station.

Ocean, a county in the ESE. part of New Jersey, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 583 sq. m. It is drained by the Toms River and Cedar Creek. A long lagoon, called Barnegat Bay, extends along the eastern border and is separated from the ocean by a narrow sand-bank. Capital, Toms River. Pop. in 1890, 15,974; in 1900, 19,747.

Ocean, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R., 12 miles NE. of Piedmont. Coal is mined near here. Pop. about 600.

Ocean, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 4251.

Ocean, or **Curé,** koo-rȧ′, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 28° 37′ N.; lon. 178° 23′ E.

Ocean, an island of the Gilbert group, in lat. 0° 52′ S., lon. 169° 25′ E. It is also known as Paanopa.

Oceana, o′she-an′nȧ, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 565 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and partly drained by the White River. Capital, Hart. Pop. in 1890, 15,698; in 1900, 16,644.

Oceana, a banking post-town, capital of Wyoming co., W.Va., 56 miles S. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Ocean Cape, at the E. point of Yakutat Bay, in the SE. part of Alaska. Lat. 59° 31′ N.; lon. 139° 50′ W. Here is Yakutat post-office, with a mission. In the vicinity are deposits of gold and petroleum.

Ocean City, a post-town and summer-resort of Worcester co., Md., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R., 7 miles E. of Berlin, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Ocean City, a banking city and sea-side resort of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City Rs., 10 miles SW. of Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

Ocean Grove, a banking post-village and sea-side resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 6 miles S. of Long Branch. It is separated from Asbury Park by a small body of water known as Wesley Lake. The place is frequented chiefly by the Methodist denomination, who hold large camp-meetings here, the annual attendance being frequently 20,000–25,000. The Auditorium building has a seating capacity of about 10,000. Pop. about 2700.

Oceania, o-she-an′ne-ȧ, or **Oceanica,** o-she-an′e-kȧ, a name given by some modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising West Oceania (or Malasia), Central Oceania (or Australasia), and East Oceania (or Polynesia).

Oceanic, o-she-an′ĭk, a post-village and resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on an inlet of the sea called the Shrewsbury River, about 25 miles S. of New York. Pop. about 300.

Oceano, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop. 150.

Oceanpark, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. about 700.

Oceanport, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the South Shrewsbury River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, about 27 miles S. of New York and 3 miles WNW. of Long Branch. Pop. about 500.

Oceanside, a banking city of San Diego co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines, 42 miles NNW. of San Diego. It is a summer- and winter-resort. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Oceanside, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. about 300.

Ocean Springs, a banking post-town and resort of Jackson co., Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico (or Bay of Biloxi) and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles E. of Biloxi. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Oceanus, o-ce′ȧn-ŭs, a post-village and watering-place of Queens co., N.Y., on Jamaica Bay, about 10 miles (direct) from Brooklyn.

Ocean View, St. Francis co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., is a post-substation of San Francisco. Pop. about 300.

Ocean View, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., near the Atlantic Ocean and 10 miles E. of Frankford station. Pop. 160.

Ocean View, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 7 miles (direct) N. of Cape May Court-House. Pop. about 200.

Oceanville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. shore of Deer Isle, 25 miles ENE. of Rockland. Pop. about 250.

Oceanville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 3½ miles NE. of Absecon, on the Philadelphia and Brigantine R. Pop. about 400. It has oyster interests.

Ocee, a post-village of Milton co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Oceola, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on Broken Sword Creek, 8 miles W. by N. of Bucyrus. Pop. 170.

Ochagavía, o-chȧ-gȧ-vee′ȧ, a commune of Spain, in Navarre, 32 miles ENE. of Pamplona.

Ochakov, a town of Russia. See OTCHAKOV.

Ochandiano, o-chȧn-de-å′no, a commune of Spain, in Biscay, SW. of Bilbao.

Oche, Dent d', dôNˢ dôsh, a peak of the Chablais Alps, Savoy, near Lake Geneva. Altitude, 7300 feet.

Ocheesee, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Ocheltree, o′kĕl-tree, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Frisco System, 7 miles S. of Olathe. Pop. 75.

Ocheyedan, o-chee′dȧn, a banking post-town of Osceola co., Iowa, 12 miles from Sibley, on the Ocheyedan River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Ochil (o'kil) **Hills,** a range of mountains of Scotland, commencing about 2 miles from the river Forth, near Stirling, and extending NNE. to the Firth of Tay, a distance of over 20 miles. The highest summit (Benclench, 2363 feet in height) is at the SW. end.

Ochiltree, ŏk'il-tree, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the North Fork of the Canadian River. Area, 864 sq. m. Capital, Ochiltree. Pop. in 1890, 198; in 1900, 267.

Ochiltree, a post-hamlet, capital of Ochiltree co., Tex., about 35 miles NW. by N. of Canadian. Pop. about 25.

Ochlochnee, ok-lŏk'nee, or **Ochlockonee,** a post-town of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 47 miles S. of Albany. It has manufactures of lumber and naval stores. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Ochoa, a post on the San Juan River, Nicaragua, a short distance below the confluence of the San Carlos, where it was contemplated to erect a huge dam in connection with the construction of the proposed Nicaragua Canal.

Ochre River, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 13 miles from Dauphin, its banking point. It has grain-elevators, etc.

Ochrida, or **Okhrida,** ok're-dȧ (anc. *Lychnidus*), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the N. bank of Lake Ochrida, 100 miles N. of Janina. It is a Greek bishop's see. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

Ochrida, Lake of (L. *Lychni'tis Lacus*), the principal lake of Albania, Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45′ E. Length, from N. to S., 18 miles; extreme breadth, 8 miles. It has a depth of 938 feet. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and is highly picturesque.

Ochsenfurt, ok'sẹn-fo͝ort', a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 11 miles SE. of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 3002.

Ochsenhausen, ok'sẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Württemberg, on the Rottum, 8 miles ESE. of Biberach. Pop. about 2500.

Ochtrup, ok'trŏo̍p, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles NW. of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 6785.

Ochwalkee, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Ocilla, a banking post-town of Irwin co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 9 miles SE. of Fitzgerald. It has manufactures of naval stores, fertilizers, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 805.

Ockbrook, a parish of England, co. and 5 miles S. by E. of Derby.

Ockenden, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal. The banking point is Fresno. It has lumbering interests.

Ocker, a river of Germany. See Oker.

Ocker, a post-hamlet of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 55.

Ock'lawa'ha, a river of Florida, rises in Lake co., passes through lakes Harris and Griffin, runs northward through Marion co., and enters the St. John's River at Welaka, 25 miles above Palatka. It is navigable for small steamboats for about 170 miles from its mouth; it is noted for its forest scenery and is much frequented by tourists.

Ockley, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Delphi. Pop. 150.

Ock'lock'onee, or **Ock'lock'ony,** a river of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin co. of the former state and, passing through Florida, flows into Apalachee Bay between Leon and Gadsden cos.

Ocklockonee, a post-station of Leon co., Fla.

Oclau (ok'law) **Creek,** Ga., enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski co.

Ocmulgee (ok-mŭl'ghee) **River,** Ga., is formed by three small branches, the Ulcofauhatchee, South, and Yellow rivers, runs in a SSE. direction, and passes by the city of Macon. It unites with the Oconee to form the Altamaha River. Its length is estimated at 280 miles. Small vessels can ascend it to Macon.

Ocna, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, on the Trotus, an affluent of the Sereth, 75 miles SW. of Jassy. Here are rich salt-mines. Pop. in 1899, 8033.

Ocna, or **Ocnele Mari,** a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, circle of Valcea. Here are rich salt-mines. Pop. in 1899, 4323.

Ocobla, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 100.

Ocoee, a post-station of Polk co., Tenn.

Ocoee (or **Tocoa**) **River** rises in Fannin co., Ga., runs northwestward through Polk co., Tenn., and enters the Hiawassee River about 3 miles N. of Benton.

Ocoña, o-kon'yȧ, a town of Peru, department and 90 miles W. of Arequipa, on the Pacific.

Oconalufty, a post-station of Swain co., N.C.

Oco'nee, a county in the N. part of Georgia, is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River and on the W. by the Apalachee. Area, 184 sq. m. Capital, Watkinsville. Pop. in 1890, 7713; in 1900, 8602.

Oconee, the northwesternmost county of South Carolina, borders on Georgia. Area, 641 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Kiowee River, on the NW. by the Chattooga, and on the SW. by the Tugaloo. The N. part of this county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. Gold, magnetic iron-ore, copper, mica, and asbestos are found. Capital, Walhalla. Pop. in 1890, 18,687; in 1900, 23,634.

Oconee, a post-town of Washington co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 46 miles E. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 27.

Oconee, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 40 miles S. by W. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Oconee, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Lehigh. Pop. about 200.

Oconee, a post-village of Platte co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 9 miles NW. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Oconee River, Ga., a branch of the Altamaha, rises in the NE. part of the state and runs nearly southward, and unites with the Ocmulgee River on the S. border of Montgomery co. It is about 270 miles long.

Oconom'owoc, a small river of Wisconsin, is the outlet of several lakes which lie in Waukesha co. It enters the Rock River about 7 miles SE. of Watertown.

Oconomowoc, a banking city and summer-resort of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Oconomowoc River (which here issues from Lake Labelle) and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 31 miles NW. of Milwaukee. It has a foundry, brewery, etc. It is surrounded by numerous lakes and has a sanatorium. Pop. in 1900, 2880.

Oconomowoc, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1330.

Oconto, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin, borders on the upper peninsula of Michigan. Area, 1080 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Green Bay (of Lake Michigan) and is drained by the Oconto River. Capital, Oconto. Pop. in 1890, 15,009; in 1900, 20,874.

Oconto, a post-station of Custer co., Neb., 20 miles S. of Broken Bow.

Oconto, a city, capital of Oconto co., Wis., is on the W. shore of Green Bay at the mouth of the Oconto River, 28 miles N. by E. of the city of Green Bay, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It has flour-mills, a brewery, cannery, and an important fish-trade. Pop. in 1890, 5219; in 1900, 5646.

Oconto, a township (town) of Oconto co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1042.

Oconto Falls, a banking post-village of Oconto co., Wis., on the Oconto River, 16 miles W. of Oconto, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 500.

Oconto River, Wis., enters Green Bay at Oconto. It is about 130 miles long.

Ocopilco Creek, Ga., enters the Withlacoochee River about 10 miles SE. of Quitman.

Ocós, a Pacific port of Guatemala, near the extreme W. of the republic.

Ocosingo, o-ko-sing'go, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 85 miles E. by N. of Tuxtla Gutierrez. Pop. in 1895, 5660.

Ocosta, a post-village of Chehalis co., Wash., on the S. side of Gray's Harbor, 27 miles W. by S. of Montesano. Pop. in 1900, 166.

Ocotal', a town of Nicaragua, capital of the department of Segovia, 65 miles SE. of Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Pop. in 1902, 1630.

Ocoya, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 5½ miles SW. of Pontiac.

Ocracoke, a post-station of Hyde co., N.C., on a narrow island between Pamlico Sound and the ocean, about 65 miles E. of Newbern.

Ocracoke Inlet, in Hyde and Carteret cos., N.C., is a passage used by small vessels in entering Pamlico Sound from the Atlantic. It is 25 miles SW. of Cape Hatteras.

Octa, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ohio.

Octagon, a post-station of Marengo co., Ala.

Octagon, a post-station of Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 10 miles NNW. of Lafayette.

Octave, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 400.

Octavia, a post-village of Butler co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is David City. Pop. 200.

Octeville, ok'tẹh-veel', a town of France, in Manche, 1 mile SW. of Cherbourg. Pop. 3000 (commune, 3750).

Octeville, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N. of Havre.

Octoraro, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on Octoraro Creek, about 50 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Octoraro Creek, Pa., forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Chester and Lancaster, runs southwestward into Maryland, and enters the Susquehanna River in Cecil co.

Ocumare, o-koo-mä′rä, a port and small bay of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, off which is the islet called Ocumare, 30 miles E. of Puerto Cabello.

Ocumare, or **Ocumare del Tuy,** o-koo-mä′rä del too′ee, a town of Venezuela, state of Miranda, 30 miles S. by E. of Carácas.

Oczakow, a town of Russia. See OTCHAKOV.

Odanah, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis., near Lake Superior, 12 miles NE. of Ashland, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has lumbering interests.

Odawara, o-dä-wä′rä, **Odowara,** o-do-wä′rä, or **Wodawara,** wo-dä-wä′rä, a bay of Japan, island of Hondo, forming the entrance by which the city of Tokyo is reached. It lies in lat. 35° 16′ N. and lon. 139° 6′ E.

Odawara, or **Odowara,** a town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island of Hondo, 40 miles SW. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 15,000.

Oddville, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., 6 miles NE. of Cynthiana. Pop. 75.

Odebolt, a banking post-town of Sac co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles E. of Idagrove. Pop. in 1900, 1432.

O'dell', a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 82 miles SSW. of Chicago. It is in a grain and live-stock region. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Odell, a village of Tippecanoe co., Ind. The banking point is Lafayette and the post-office Attica. Pop. 100.

Odell, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 21 miles S. by W. of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Odell, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio, 6 miles E. of Kimbolton station, which is 11 miles N. of Cambridge.

Odell, a post-station of Washington co., Pa.

Odemira, o-dä-mee′rä, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 58 miles SW. of Beja, on the Odemira, thence navigable to the sea. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Oden, a post-hamlet and resort of Emmet co., Mich. The banking point is Petoskey.

Ödenburg, ö′dẹn-bo͝o̊RG‘ (Hun. *Sopron,* sho′pron‘), a town of Hungary, with the title of royal free city, capital of the co. of Ödenburg, near the Neusiedler See, 37 miles SE. of Vienna. It is an important industrial and commercial place. It has a monument to Liszt, who was born in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 33,478.

Ödenburg, a county of Hungary, bordering on Lower Austria. Area, 1250 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 279,796. Capital, Ödenburg.

Odenheim, o′dẹn-hīme‘, a small town of Baden, 21 miles NE. of Carlsruhe.

Odenkirchen, o′dẹn-kĕ̈RK‘ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles WSW. of Düsseldorf, on the Niers. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry and other manufactories. Pop. in 1900, 14,775.

Odense, o′dẹn-zẹh (from *Odins-ö,* — *i.e.,* "Odin's island;" L. *Otthonia*), a seaport of Denmark, capital of the island of Fünen and of the stift of Fünen, on the Odense-Aa, near the fjord of the same name. It is the seat of a bishop. It has a small royal palace, an interesting mediæval cathedral, and a large modern town-hall. There are important manufactures of cloth, glass, sugar, beer, and iron-castings. The town has a considerable trade. Pop. in 1901, 40,138. Odense is the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen.

Odense, a post-station of Neosho co., Kan.

Odense-Fjord, o′dẹn-zẹh fe-ORD′, on the N. coast of the island of Fünen, has a length of about 9 miles, with a breadth varying from 1½ to nearly 5 miles.

Odenton, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., 19 miles SSW. of Baltimore, with which it is connected by rail.

Odenville, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., about 33 miles NE. of Birmingham.

Odenwald, o′dẹn-wȧ̂lt‘, a mountain-region of southern Germany, E. of the Rhine and between the Neckar and Main rivers, the Neckar separating it from the Black Forest. In it are many remains of Roman forts. The romantic Bergstrasse (*i.e.,* "mountain-road") borders it on the W. The culminating point (in Baden) is the Katzenbuckel, 2053 feet.

Odeondo, a trading-station of Nigeria, western equatorial Africa.

Oder, o′dẹr (anc. *Via′drus*), one of the chief rivers of Germany, rises in the Odergebirge, near Olmütz, in Moravia, flows N., and afterwards NW., through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner-Haff, and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dievenow on the E., the Swine (the navigable arm), in the middle, and the Peene on the W. Length, about 550 miles. It is of great commercial importance and is now navigable over most of its course. The river is connected by canals with other streams of Germany. Principal tributaries are the Warthe, with the Netze, the Bober, Glatzer Neisse, and Ihna. The principal cities on the Oder, proceeding downward, are Oppeln, Breslau, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and Stettin (the last near its mouth).

Öderan, a town of Saxony. See OEDERAN.

Oderberg, o′dẹr-bĕRG‘ (Bohem. *Bohumín;* Pol. *Bogumin*), a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles NW. of Teschen, on the Oder. Pop. about 1500.

Oderberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 54 miles NE. of Potsdam, on the Oder. It is a great depot for lumber from Russia and Galicia. Pop. in 1900, 4041.

Odergebirge, o′dẹR-gẹh-beeR‘gẹh, a mountain mass of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, forming part of the Sudetes, near Olmütz. The Oder River rises here.

Oderin, o‘dẹh-rĂN°′, a small island off the W. coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. It is settled by fishermen.

Odernheim, o′dẹRN-hīme‘, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 22 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1500.

Oderwitz, Saxony. See OBERODERWITZ.

Oderzo, o-dĕRT′so (anc. *Opiter′gium*), a town of Italy, 15 miles ENE. of Treviso. Pop. 2000 (commune, 7000).

Odes′sa, the most important city and seaport of southern Russia and the fourth city of the empire in population, in the government of Kherson and a short distance E. of the mouth of the Dnieper, 90 miles WSW. of Kherson and about 400 miles NNE. of Constantinople. Lat. of observatory, 46° 28′ 36″ N.; lon. 30° 45′ 32″ E. It is situated on an eminence which slopes down to an inlet of the Black Sea. Of recent growth and well laid out with broad handsome streets and modern edifices, it wears a West-European rather than a Russian aspect. The chief attraction of the city is the Nikolayevsky Boulevard, a magnificent avenue, lined with rows of overarching trees and commanding superb views of the bay, to which a fine flight of steps descends. The principal buildings are the cathedral, exchange, theatre, archiepiscopal residence, city-hall, governor's palace, municipal library, containing about 150,000 volumes, and university. The Imperial New Russian University, founded in 1865, had in 1903–04 about 1900 students. It possesses a library of 50,000 volumes and a fine museum. Odessa is the seat of the Imperial Society of History and Antiquities and has an interesting museum of antiquities. The finest monuments of the city are those to Alexander II., Catharine II., and the Duc de Richelieu (the able administrator of the district in the reign of Alexander I.), the last-named on the Nikolayevsky Boulevard. The water supply of Odessa is drawn from a point in the Dniester by means of an aqueduct 25 miles long. The harbor, which is extensive and thoroughly equipped, is divided by moles into several ports. Odessa is the largest shipping point of Russia, immense quantities of grain produced in southern Russia passing through it. Its situation near the great waterways of the Dnieper and the Dniester makes it the natural outlet for the exports of the SW. provinces of the empire. It is an important industrial city and has mills, iron-works, and manufactures of matches, sugar, leather, textiles, soap, chemicals, starch, etc. Odessa was founded by Catharine II. in 1792, soon after the extension of Russian dominion to the shores of the Black Sea. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1802, 9000; in 1852, 97,000; in 1892, 345,000; in 1901, 450,218. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are Jews and there are several thousand Germans.

Odessa, a banking post-town of Newcastle co., Del., on the Appoquinimink Creek, 22 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Odessa, a banking post-village of Bigstone co., Minn., 8 miles SE. of Ortonville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Odessa, a banking city of Lafayette co., Mo., in a farming district, 40 miles E. by S. of Kansas City, on the Chicago and Alton R. Pop. in 1900, 1445.

Odessa, a post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., 10 miles by rail W. of Kearney. Pop. 60.

Odessa, a banking post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 3 miles from Havana, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 225.

Odessa, a post-village, capital of Ector co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 21 miles SW. by W. of Midland. Pop. about 250.

Odessa, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 400.

Odessa, formerly **Mill Creek,** a post-village of Ontario, co. of Lennox, 12 miles W. of Kingston. It has woollen-mills, a foundry, chair-factories, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Odessadale, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Odeypoor, or **Odeypore,** India. See UDAIPUR.

Odia, one of the Marshall Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Ralick group.

Odiak, or **Eyak,** a trading-post and village on the S. shore of Alaska, on Prince Williams Sound, 3 miles S. of Orca. It has canneries. Pop. about 275.

Odiham, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 22 miles ENE. of Winchester.

Odin, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Illinois Central Rs., 64 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of brick and tile, fruit-evaporators, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1180.

Odin, a post-station of Barton co., Kan.

Odin, a banking post-village of Watonwan co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Odon, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Ind., on the Southern Indiana R., 20 miles NE. of Washington. It has brick- and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 923.

Odowara, a town and bay of Japan. See ODAWARA.

Odoyev, o-do'yĕv, a town of Russia, 40 miles SW. of Tula, on the Upa. Pop. about 4500.

Odrau, o'drŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oder, 19 miles SSW. of Troppau. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 4191, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Ödt, or **Oedt,** ött, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles NW. of Düsseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. in 1900, 3712.

Odum, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Oedelem, ö'dẹh-lĕm', a commune and village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5½ miles ESE. of Bruges. Pop. (commune) 5500.

Oedenburg, Hungary. See ÖDENBURG.

Oederan, ö'dẹh-rån', a town of Saxony, 32 miles NE. of Zwickau. It has active and diversified manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 5579.

Oehringen, a town of Württemberg. See ÖHRINGEN.

Oeiras, o-å'e-råsh, almost way'råsh, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 9 miles WSW. of Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus and of the small river Oeiras. It has a fine château and warm mineral baths. Pop. in 1900, 4263.

Oeiras, a town of Brazil, former capital of the state of Piauhy, on an affluent of the Parnahiba, near lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop. about 6000.

Oeiras, a village of Brazil, state and about 140 miles WSW. of Pará.

Oeland, an island of Sweden. See ÖLAND.

Oelde, öl'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles ESE. of Münster. Pop. about 3500.

Oelrichs, a post-village of Fall River co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Hot Springs or Chadron, Neb. Pop. 100.

Oels, a town of Prussia. See ÖLS.

Oelsnitz, öls'nits, a town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Elster, 6 miles SE. of Plauen. It has a great variety of manufacturing establishments, the largest being an immense carpet-factory. Pop. in 1900, 13,607.

Oelsnitz, a village of Saxony, about 15 miles SW. of Chemnitz. The industries include coal-mining and the manufacture of hosiery and textiles. Pop. in 1900, 13,281.

Oelwein, öl'wine, a banking city of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 14 miles N. of Independence. It has railroad machine-shops, farming and dairying interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5142.

Oe'naville, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 190. The banking point is Temple.

Oeno (o-å'no) **Island,** Pacific Ocean, 90 miles NW. of Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1′ S., lon. 130° 41′ W.

Oensingen, ön'zing-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Soleure, 10 miles from Olten.

Œnus, the ancient name of the INN.

Oerebro, Sweden. See ÖREBRO.

Oeresund. See SOUND, THE.

Oerlikon, ör'le-kon, a village of Switzerland, in the outskirts of Zürich. Pop. 4000.

Oeschinen, ösh'e-nẹn, a picturesque valley of Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland, near the Kanderthal. Elevation, 5000–6500 feet. The Oeschinen-See has an altitude of 5223 feet; the Oeschinen-Joch, 10,430 ft.; and the Oeschinen-Horn, 11,450 ft.

Oesel, an island of Russia. See ÖSEL.

Oestergötland, a län of Sweden. See ÖSTERGÖTLAND.

Oesterreich, or **Oestreich,** the German name for AUSTRIA.

Œta, ee'ta, a mountain-mass of Greece, on the borders of Phocis and Phthiotis, SW. of Lamia. It consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katabothra and Aninos, 7061 feet in highest elevation above the sea. It commands magnificent views over Hellas, Thessaly, and Eubœa.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria. See ALTÖTTING.

Oettingen, a town of Bavaria. See ÖTTINGEN.

Oetzthal, Tyrol. See ÖTZTHAL.

Oeynhausen, or **Öynhausen,** ön'hŏw'zẹn, formerly called **Rehme,** a town and watering-place of Westphalia, Prussia, 6 miles SW. of Minden, on the Weser. It has warm saline springs, which are considered efficacious in a great variety of diseases. The wells have been bored to a depth of over 2000 feet. Pop. in 1900, 3356.

O'faho'ma, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., 22 miles E. of Canton. Pop. 60.

O'Fallon, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville and Nashville Rs. It has manufactures of ranges, flour, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1267.

O'Fallon, a banking post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 34 miles WNW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 650.

Ofanto, o-fån'to (anc. *Au'fidus*), a river of Campania, southern Italy, rises 6 miles E. of Monte Marano, flows ENE., and enters the Adriatic 4 miles NW. of Barletta. Length, 100 miles.

O'Farrell, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Ofen, Hungary. See BUDAPEST.

Ofen Pass, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, ascends from the Lower Engadine to Ofenberg and in its summit (Sü Som, 7070 feet) forms the water-shed between the Inn and the Adige.

Offagna, of-fån'yå, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 7 miles SW. of Ancona, near the Musone.

Offanengo, of-få-nẽn'go, a village of Italy, province of Cremona, on the Serio. Pop. about 2500.

Offa's Dyke, an intrenchment traceable through several English and Welsh counties from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, in the eighth century, to separate England from the Welsh principalities.

Offenbach, of'fẽn-båk', a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the left bank of the Main, 3 miles E. of Frankfort. It has a palace, the residence of the princes Isenburg-Birstein, and a ruined castle belonging to the same family. It is the chief manufacturing town of the grand-duchy. It is celebrated for its manufactures of fine leather articles. There are machine-shops, foundries, tanneries, and manufactures of saddlery wares, celluloid articles, carriages, tobacco, chemicals, knitted goods, passementerie, varnish, candles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 50,468.

Offenburg, of'fẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 17 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe. It has preserved remnants of its old fortifications and is adorned with some fine sculptural works. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, machine-shops, manufactures of agricultural machinery, etc., and a considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 13,664.

Offerle, a post-village of Edwards co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Offerman, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Blackshear. Pop. about 500.

Offida, of'fe-då, a town of central Italy, in the Marches, 8 miles NE. of Ascoli. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 6000).

Offranville, of'frôn'veel', a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles S. of Dieppe.

Offutt, a post-village of Anderson co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Ogallah, a post-village of Trego co., Kan., 33 miles N. by W. of Hays.

Ogallala, a banking post-village, capital of Keith co., Neb., on the South Fork of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 342 miles W. of Omaha. It has large flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Ogassawarajima. See BONIN ISLANDS.

Ogbomosho, a town of the Yoruba country, western Africa, about 130 miles NE. of Lagos. Its population is said to number 60,000.

Ogden, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana.

Ogden, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles W. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Ogden, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. 300.

Ogden, a banking post-town of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 11 miles E. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Ogden, a post-city of Riley co., Kan., on the Kansas River, 9 miles NE. of Junction City. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Ogden, a banking post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles S. by E. of Adrian.

Ogden, a post-township (town) of Monroe co., N.Y., 13 miles W. of Rochester. The town contains Spencerport. Pop. in 1900, 2616.

Ogden, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 50 miles NE. of Cincinnati.

Ogden, a city, capital of Weber co., Utah, is near Ogden Peak, on the Weber River where it passes through the Wasatch Range, 37 miles N. of Salt Lake City, on the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads. Lat. of geodetic station, 41° 13′ 8″ N.; lon. 111° 59′ 54″ W. Elevation, 4340 feet. The city is the seat of the state industrial school (reformatory), state institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, Sacred Heart Academy (Roman Catholic), and Weber Stake Academy (Mormon). It has canneries, woollen- and knitting-mills, sugar-factory, tile- and pipe-works, etc. Iron, coal, lime, and salt are obtained in the vicinity. Ogden has a large shipping and supply trade. Pop. in 1890, 14,889; in 1900, 16,313.

Ogden, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va. The banking point is Roanoke. It has coal, coke, and iron interests.

Ogden Center, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 4 miles from Ogden. Pop. 125.

Ogden Mine, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 3 miles SE. of Ogdensburg. Iron has been mined here.

Ogden Peak, Utah, is a peak of the Wasatch Mountains, near Ogden. Elevation, 9592 feet.

Ogdensburg, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Wallkill River and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 36 miles WNW. of Paterson. Zinc has been mined here. Pop. about 600.

Ogdensburg, a city and port of entry of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and opposite Prescott, Ontario, 142 miles N. of Rome, on the Rutland and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. The St. Lawrence is here more than a mile in width and is crossed by steam ferry-boats plying between this city and Prescott. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, city-hall, state armory, and government building. The prosperity of this place, now also a popular summer-resort, is chiefly derived from trade (largely in grain) and extensive manufactures of flour, lumber, silks, brass goods, boilers, leather, etc. Steamboats ply regularly between the city and various ports on the river and lakes. Pop. in 1890, 11,662; in 1900, 12,633.

Ogdensburg, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Canton or Blossburg. Pop. 150.

Ogdensburg, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R., 55 miles W. by S. of Green Bay city. Pop. about 200.

Ogeechee, o-ghee′chee, a river of Georgia, enters the Atlantic Ocean through Ossabaw Sound, about 18 miles S. of Savannah. Length about 250 miles.

Ogeechee, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River and on the Central of Georgia R., 62 miles NW. of Savannah.

Ogema, o′ghe-mȧ, a post-village of Price co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Medford. Pop. about 250.

Ogemaw, o′ghe-maw, a county in the NE. part of Michigan, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is drained by the Rifle River. Capital, Westbranch. Pop. in 1890, 5583; in 1900, 7765.

Oggersheim, og′ghẹrs-hīme‘, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles NNW. of Speyer. It has textile establishments, manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6128.

Oggiono, od-jo′no, a town of northern Italy, 13 miles E. of Como. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Ogilvie, a post-village of Kanabec co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Mora. Pop. about 110.

Oginohama, a port of call of Japan, in the NE. of the main island.

Ogle, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 773 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rock River and is also drained by the Leaf River and Pine Creek. Capital, Oregon. Pop. in 1890, 28,710; in 1900, 29,129.

Ogle, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 20 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg.

Oglesby, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 2 miles S. of Lasalle and about 1 mile S. of the Illinois River. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1500.

Oglesby, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 18 miles E. of Gatesville. Pop. 275.

Oglethorpe, o′gẹl-thorp, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Broad River and on the SW. by the Oconee River, and is drained by the South Fork of the Broad River and by Long Creek. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 16,951; in 1900, 17,881.

Oglethorpe, a banking post-town, capital of Macon co., Ga., on the Flint River and on the Central of Georgia R., 50 miles SSW. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Oglio, ōl′yo (anc. *Ol′lius*), a river of Italy, rises in the Rhætian Alps, flows through Lake Iseo and, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 miles SW. of Mantua.

Ogmore, a river of South Wales, rising in the co. of Glamorgan, flows SSW. into the Bristol Channel.

Ogmore and Garw, a coal-mining town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near Bridgend. Near by are the ruins of Ogmore Castle and of the fortified priory of Ewenny. Pop. in 1901, 19,912.

Ognon, on‘yôn[ng]′, a river of France, which rises in the Vosges and, after a SW. course of over 100 miles, joins the Saône from the left.

Ogoño, o-gȯn′yo, a cape of Spain, Bay of Biscay, 17 miles NW. of Bilbao.

Ogontz, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba.

Ogontz, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. (Elkins Park station), a few miles N. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Jenkintown. It has a female seminary (Ogontz School) and boys' academy (Cheltenham Academy). Pop. about 600.

Ogowai, or **Ogoué,** ŏg′o-wā, a large river of French Congo, reaches the Atlantic Ocean by several mouths (the Nazareth, Mexias, and Yumbe), forming a large delta, not far S. of the Gabun estuary. The upper course is only imperfectly known, although ascended as far as Franceville. The stream, which is entered by the Nazareth arm, is navigable for small vessels as far as Njole, 210 miles. Total length estimated at 700 miles.

Ogulin, o-goo-leen′, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, capital of the co. of Modrus-Fiume, 23 miles SSW. of Karlstadt, on the Dobra. Pop. in 1900, 8699. The Dobra here disappears in a deep chasm and pursues a subterranean course for about 21 miles.

Ogunquit, a post-village of York co., Me., 35 miles SSW. of Portland. Pop. about 400.

Oguta, a trading-station of Nigeria, western equatorial Africa.

Ó-Gyala, ō dyŏl′lŏh‘, a locality near Neuhäusel, Hungary. Here are a fine royal astro-physical observatory and a well-equipped royal meteorological and magnetic observatory. Lat. 47° 52′ 27″ N.; lon. 18° 11′ 24″ E.

Ohain, o‘ȧ[ng]′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 11 miles SSE. of Brussels.

Ohanez, o-ȧ-nĕth′, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles NW. of Almería, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Oheteroa, o-hȧ-tȧ-ro′ȧ, or **Ruruton,** roo-roo-ton′, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 22° 34′ S., lon. 150° 13′ W.

O'Higgins, o-ee′gheens, an inland province of Chile, S. of Santiago province. Area, 2524 sq. m. The S. boundary is formed by the Rapel River and the N. partially by the Maipo. The E. portion is in the Andes, whence the surface slopes to the valley of Chile, a very fertile tract, producing wheat, fruits and wine, etc. Capital, Rancagua. Pop. in 1895, 85,277.

Ohio, o-hī′o, one of the chief affluents of the Mississippi, is formed by the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which unite at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, forming a navigable stream about 600 yards wide. This point is about 730 feet above sea-level. The Ohio flows first northwestward to Beaver, and then generally southwestward to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, on the borders of West Virginia and Kentucky, forming throughout the greater portion of this course the boundary-line between West Virginia and Ohio. It next forms the boundary between Kentucky and Ohio and pursues a west-northwestward course to Cincinnati. After reaching the E. border of Indiana it runs nearly southwestward with a very sinuous course, and forms the boundary between Indiana and Illinois on the right and Kentucky on the left, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, at an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level, in lat. 37° N. The Ohio is nearly 1000 miles long, and the area drained by it is computed to be 210,000 sq. m. This river is remarkable for the gentleness and uniformity of its current. Large steamboats can navigate it from Pittsburg to its mouth, except in the low stages of water—*i.e.*, in summer—and when it is closed by ice in winter. The Ohio receives on the right the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash rivers, and on the left the Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. The last two are the largest affluents. The chief towns on its banks (in descending order) are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Marietta, Portsmouth, Newport, Cincinnati, Covington (directly opposite Cincinnati), Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, and Paducah. In the

upper part of its course the river flows among verdant hills and beautiful scenery. Near Louisville the navigation was formerly obstructed by rocky rapids, where the river descends 24 feet in a distance of 2 miles. To obviate this difficulty a canal wide and deep enough for steamboats has been opened. The water of this river is subject to great variations of level and the difference between high- and low-water is 50 ft. or more. The width of the river varies from 500 yards or less to 1400 yards. It encloses a large number of islands. Between Pittsburg and Portsmouth it flows for about 350 miles through the great coal-fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Ohio, a north-central state of the American Union, bounded N. by the state of Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, S. by West Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. The boundary on the side of Michigan is the parallel of 41° 42″ N. lat. A number of small islands in the SW. part of Lake Erie belong to Ohio. Along Lake Erie the state has a water-front of 230 miles, while the navigable Ohio River, which separates it from West Virginia and Kentucky, washes the SE. and S. borders of the state for 436 miles. Area of the land-surface, 40,760 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 300 sq. m.

The *face of the country* may be described as a low-lying table-land whose water-shed has an average altitude of about 1160 feet. The highest point (Bellefontaine, 1540 ft.) is in Logan co. in the west-central part of the state. The northern slope reaches Lake Erie (elevation, 573 ft.) by easy grades of descent, the surface being generally level or gently rolling, while the southern and southeastern aspects have a somewhat greater pitch, the Ohio at the SW. angle of the state being only 433 ft. and at its highest point on the eastern border about 665 ft. above the sea. The Ohio thus falls some 230 ft. in 436 miles; and this river and many of its tributaries have cut for themselves deep trough-like valleys. The banks of the Ohio have, therefore, a remarkably bold aspect, and portions of its immediate valleys are occupied by steep bluffs. A part of the southeastern or coal region is cut deeply into a labyrinth of narrow ravines. In the NW. is a fairly well-timbered area, naturally swampy, but a large part of the state falls within the area formerly designated prairie. A striking physiographic feature of the state is the divide, or line of elevation, taking a NE.–SW. course, which defines the drainage areas or slopes of the N. and the S.

Rivers, etc.—The Little Beaver, Mahoning, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, and Little and Great Miami are tributaries of the Ohio, and the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cuyahoga, Chagrin, Grand, and Ashtabula rivers flow into Lake Erie. The latter have in several instances been so improved that their mouths afford harbor facilities. The state has several hundreds of miles of canal navigation and the streams afford much water-power.

Mineral Resources.—The keystone of the geological system of Ohio is the Cincinnati limestone, the geologically oldest rock exposed in the state. It is of Lower Silurian age and underlies the blue-grass country of Kentucky. The Silurian and Devonian deposits in the W., and the Carboniferous in the centre and E., occupy nearly the whole of the state, the surface of which is extensively covered with glacial gravels and other forms of glacial drift. The mineral resources of Ohio are mainly represented by her vast deposits of coal (most largely produced in the cos. of Jackson, Hocking, Athens, Perry, Guernsey, Belmont, and Stark), the beds of iron-ore (spathic and other forms) associated with the coal deposits, and the abundant supply of petroleum. They comprise also salt (obtained from springs), building sandstones (Masillon, Dayton), grindstones (Berea, Amherst, etc.), marble, gypsum (Sandusky), brick- and pottery-clays (Mineral Point), etc. The production of coal in 1903 was 24,838,103 short tons, valued at $31,932,327; of iron-ore, 29,688 tons (all carbonates); of petroleum, 20,480,286 barrels, valued at $26,234,521. The output of clay products was valued at $25,208,128, giving the state first position in this production. The state is rich in natural gas and in 1903 stood fourth in rank as a producer.

Agriculture.—In nearly every branch of agricultural industry Ohio occupies a leading position. Excepting the steep bluff sides, there is very little inarable land; and the only unproductive soils are certain shaly argillaceous outcrops of the upper and middle coal measures. The "Western Reserve," in the NE., is a famous dairy and stock-growing region. The dairy products, including the butter and cheese made on the farms, as well as the output obtained from milk sent to the factories, is very large. Ohio's wool-clip is one of the largest in the United States, the SE. section being especially adapted to this product. The washed and unwashed wool obtained in 1900 was 15,838,369 pounds. The Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum river-bottoms, largely underlaid by the self-fertilizing soil derived from the highly fossiliferous Cincinnati limestone, are splendidly adapted to the production of Indian corn. The Muskingum and Maumee valleys are famous wheat-growing sections. The steep river-fronts on the southern border and the shores and islands of Lake Erie produce much wine, which ranks with the best American vintages. The Western Reserve and the Miami Valley are noted for their apples, while the entire Lake region is particularly adapted to the growth of fruit. Ohio is one of the leading states in the cultivation of potatoes. Tobacco is an important crop. Many of the best lands in the state were called "barrens" by the early settlers and were supposed to be too dry to have much value. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 8,523,876 bushels; corn, 106,890,188 bushels; oats, 40,340,534 bushels; barley, 622,566 bushels; rye, 513,023 bushels; buckwheat, 147,632 bushels; potatoes, 12,561,584 bushels; and hay, 1,652,797 tons.

Manufactures.—Having abundant water-power, coal, iron-ore, wool, timber, and other raw materials, it was inevitable that Ohio should become a great manufacturing state. In the iron- and steel-industry Ohio holds the second place in the Union. For the iron product she has employed not only her own excellent spathic ores, but has drawn largely upon the vast deposits about Lake Superior, her own block and coking coals having special fitness for the iron-industry. Cleveland, Youngstown, Massillon, Lorain, and the Ohio River towns are principal seats of the iron and steel manufacture, which embraces castings, rolled and forged work, Bessemer steel, sheet-iron work, wire and wire goods, nails, pigs, bridge-work, rails, general machinery and foundry products, etc. Other important industries are pork-packing, oil-refining, the extraction of linseed and lard oil, the production of flour- and grist-mill products, factory-cheese, beer, malt, whiskey, wine and brandy, the sawing of lumber, and the manufacture of boxes, cars, carriages, farming-implements, clothing, furniture, leather, boots, shoes, harness, cement, lime, fire-brick, pottery, paints, salt, porcelain, brick, glass (including plate- and stained-glass), chemicals, food preparations, soap, candles, and paper. The quantity of pig-iron manufactured in 1900 was 2,470,911 long tons; of wire-nails (in 1899), 2,083,646 kegs; of Bessemer steel (ingots), 1,679,237 long tons. Cleveland ranks among the leading ship-building places of the world. The number of tobacco-manufactories in 1899 was 2324, whose product was 604,097,171 cigars, 9,730,400 pounds of plug tobacco, and 8,627,672 pounds of other forms of tobacco. The Rookwood pottery, made at Cincinnati, is famous. The values of the products of the leading industries in 1900 were: iron and steel, $138,935,256; foundry- and machine-shop products, $72,399,632; flouring- and grist-mill products, $37,390,367; liquors, $31,771,591; slaughtering, $20,660,780; lumber and timber products, $20,790,854; boots and shoes, $17,920,854; men's clothing, $16,593,824; tobacco, $20,832,629; agricultural implements, $13,975,268.

The *fisheries* of Lake Erie are important. Many million pounds of fresh lake fish are annually sold in the Lake markets at first hand. The river Maumee is one of the most prolific fish-producing streams in the United States. The manufacture of caviare and smoked sturgeon has become an important industry.

Commerce is greatly facilitated by the extent of the lake- and river-fronts of Ohio. With the variety of natural and manufactured products Ohio has an extensive commerce, but from her geographical position it is mainly inter-state and domestic in character. Many sailing vessels and steamers owned in the state are engaged in lake and river traffic. Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, on Lake Erie, are ports of entry, Conneaut is a subport of entry, and Fairport and Columbus are ports of delivery. The principal canals of the state are the Ohio Canal, uniting Cleveland and Portsmouth; the Miami and Erie, uniting Cincinnati and Toledo; the Hocking, uniting Carroll with Nelsonville; and the Walhonding, uniting Rochester with Roscoe.

Railroads.—The first railroad (the Mad River R.) was begun in 1835. In 1841 there were 36 miles in operation; in 1846, 129 miles; in 1850, 575 miles; in 1860, 2946 miles; in 1870, 3538 miles; in 1880, 5792 miles; in 1890, 7988 miles, without counting sidings and extra tracks; and in 1900, 8920 miles.

The *counties* are 88 in number,—viz., Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding,

Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, Wyandot.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities and towns are Cleveland (pop. in 1900, 381,768), Cincinnati (325,902), Toledo (131,822), Columbus, the capital (125,560), Dayton (85,333), Youngstown (44,885), Akron (42,728), Springfield (38,253), Canton (30,667), Zanesville (23,538), Sandusky (19,664), etc.

Government, etc.—The governor and most of the state officers are chosen for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both houses being elected for 2 years. The state sends 21 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

Education.—A liberal and effective system of public instruction prevails in Ohio. The seats of the principal colleges and academic institutions are Akron (Buchtel College), Athens (Ohio University), Berea, Cincinnati (University of Cincinnati, Hebrew Union College, etc.), Cleveland (Adelbert College, Cleveland Medical College, and College for Women of Western Reserve University, the Case School of Applied Science, etc.), Columbus, Delaware (Ohio Wesleyan University), Gambier (Kenyon College), Glendale, Granville (Denison University, etc.), Hiram (Hiram College), Marietta (Marietta College), New Athens, New Concord, Oberlin (Oberlin College), Oxford (Miami University), Richmond, Rio Grande, Scio, Springfield, Tiffin, Toledo, Urbana, Westerville, Wilmington, Wooster (University of Wooster), and Yellow Springs (Antioch College). The state university is located at Columbus. There are numerous normal schools and colleges and independent schools of medicine, theology, science, etc.

Population.—Northern Ohio was principally settled by immigrants from New England and New York, and the central and southern parts by natives of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Pop. in 1800, 45,635; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 581,245; in 1830, 937,903; in 1840, 1,519,467; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1860, 2,339,511; in 1870, 2,665,260; in 1880, 3,198,062; in 1890, 3,672,316; and in 1900, 4,157,545, including 458,734 foreign-born and 96,901 negroes.

History.—The possession of the region to the N. and W. of the Ohio River was a subject of dispute between the British and French until at the close of the French and Indian War, in 1763, France relinquished it to England. By the treaty of Paris, in 1783, it passed into the possession of the United States. Virginia and Connecticut claimed portions of what is now Ohio, but they were induced to relinquish their claims to jurisdiction. In 1787 the region became a part of the Northwest Territory. In 1788 a party of New Englanders, under the auspices of the Ohio Company, settled at Marietta, the oldest town in the state. The beginnings of the settlement of Cincinnati reach back to the same year. The Indian wars were signalized by the defeat of Harmar (1790) and St. Clair (1791), and the great victory of Wayne, at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee (1794), which established tranquillity. The extensive tract known as the Western Reserve, in the NE. corner of the present state, the proprietorship in whose soil was vested in the state of Connecticut, attracted many settlers from New England. In 1803 the state entered the Union. Lake Erie was the scene of important naval operations in the war of 1812, witnessing Perry's victory in Sept., 1813. The completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, first established easy communication between Ohio and the Atlantic seaboard. Ohio has given three presidents to the United States,—Hayes, Garfield, and McKinley.

Ohio, a southeastern county of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 87 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River and on the NW. by Laughery Creek. Capital, Rising Sun. Pop. in 1890, 4955; in 1900, 4724.

Ohio, a county of Kentucky, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Green River and is intersected by Rough Creek. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Hartford. Pop. in 1890, 22,946; in 1900, 27,287.

Ohio, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania, has an area of 111 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River and is drained by Wheeling Creek. Natural gas is found. Capital, Wheeling. Pop. in 1890, 41,557; in 1900, 48,024.

Ohio, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 19 miles W. of Mendota. Pop. in 1900, 461.

Ohio, a post-station of Smith co., Kan.

Ohio, a post-station of St. Clair co., Mo., 10 miles E. of Appleton.

Ohio, a post-hamlet in Ohio township (town), Herkimer co., N.Y., about 22 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 660.

Ohio, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Ohio, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Ohio, a village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish. Pop. about 200.

Ohio, a village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Shelburne, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Ohio, a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R., 7 miles from Yarmouth, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Ohio City, a banking city of Vanwert co., Ohio, about 7 miles S. by W. of Vanwert, on the Erie and other railroads. It has flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Ohiofalls, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Jeffersonville.

Ohiopyle, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Connellsville. Pop. in 1900, 423.

Ohioville, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 125.

Ohioville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., 35 miles WNW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 150.

Ohiowa, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles N. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Ohlau, o'lŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 17 miles SE. of Breslau. It has an old castle, now devoted to school purposes. There are manufactures of tobacco and cigars, white-lead, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9235.

Oh'ligs, until recently called **Mersheid,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles W. of Solingen. It has manufactures of cutlery and other steel articles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,689.

Ohlman, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles NE. of Hillsboro. Pop. 150.

Ohlsen, Cape, in NW. Greenland, in about lat. 78° 30′ N., near Littleton Island.

Ohlstown, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., Ohio.

Ohomura, o-ho-moo'rȧ, a town of Japan, island of Kiushiu, on the E. side of the bay of the same name. The bay is about 20 miles long and 14 miles broad, but so shallow as to be navigable only for small craft.

Ohoo'pee, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 200.

Ohoopee (or **Great Ohoopee**) **River,** Ga., enters the Altamaha River in Tatnall co. Length, 130 miles.

Ohra, o'rȧ, a village forming a S. suburb of Danzig, Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 9458.

Ohrdruff, ōr'drŏff, a town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 miles S. of Gotha. It has copper-forges and manufactures of porcelain, white-lead, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6295.

Ohre, o'rę, a river of Germany, joins the Elbe NNE. of Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 miles. It is not navigable.

Öhringen, ōr'ing-ęn, a town of Württemberg, 14 miles ENE. of Heilbronn. It has an old church, with interesting monuments, a castle, a town-hall, and a lyceum, dating from the sixteenth century. Pop. about 3500.

Oichi, a port of call on the SW. coast of the main island of Japan.

Oich, Loch, lok oik, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming the summit-level of the Caledonian Canal, 105 feet above sea-level. Length, from NE. to SW., 5 miles. It receives the Glengarry River and discharges into Loch Ness by the river Oich.

Oignies, wȧn'yee', a commune of Belgium, province and 32 miles SSW. of Namur. Pop. 1500.

Oignon, a river of France. See OGNON.

Oil City, a city of Venango co., Pa., is situated on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Oil Creek, 132 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania, the Erie and other railroads. Oil City is the principal oil market in the Pennsylvania oil regions, immense quantities of this commodity being bought and sold here, and there are numerous oil-wells in the surrounding region. The city contains extensive oil-refineries, oil-well supply factories, engine-, machine- and boiler-shops, manufactories of spokes and handles, explosives, tubes, tanks, etc. The river divides the city into two parts, which are connected by several bridges. Oil City was incorporated as a borough in 1862 and as a city in 1870. Pop. in 1890, 10,932; in 1900, 13,264.

Oil City, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, 18 miles SE. of Sparta.

Oilcity, a post-village of Natrona co., Wyo., on the northeastern slope of the Rattlesnake Hills, about 75 miles N. of Rawlins.

Oil City, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 5 miles from Petrolia. Pop. about 250.

Oil Creek, Colo., rises near Pike's Peak and enters the Arkansas River at Cañon City, in Fremont co. In the valley of Oil Creek, in the foot-hills of the mountains, are oil-springs.

Oil Creek, Perry co., Ind., flows into the Ohio 10 miles above Rome.

Oil Creek, Pa., drains parts of Crawford and Venango cos. and enters the Alleghany River at Oil City. It is about 50 miles long and traverses one of the most productive oil regions of the United States.

Oil Creek, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

Oilcreek, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Oil Springs, a post-station of Johnson co., Ky.

Oil Springs, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 9 miles S. of Petrolia, on the Michigan Central R. Numerous oil-wells are operated here. Pop. in 1901, 1018.

Oil Trough, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark., on the White River, about 15 miles below Batesville.

Oilville, a post-station of Goochland co., Va.

Oirschot, oir'sкŏt, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 13 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Oise, wâz, a river of France, rises by two streams, one near Chimay, in Belgium, and the other near Rocroi, in France. It flows SW. and joins the Seine on the right above Conflans. Length, 180 miles. It is navigable to Chauny, 80 miles. Its principal affluent is the Aisne.

Oise, a northern department of France, formed of the old provinces of Île-de-France and Picardy. Area, 2270 sq. m. It lies in the basin of the Seine and is watered by the Oise and its affluent the Aisne. The Ourcq traverses it in the SE. Surface generally level. Chief products are cereals, potatoes, sugar-beets, flax, hemp, apples (for cider), and other fruits. The live-stock industry is varied and extensive. The department contains the forest of Compiègne. The principal manufactures include iron and steel products, textiles, beet-sugar, paper, leather, crockery, and lace. Capital, Beauvais. Pop. in 1891, 401,835; in 1901, 407,808.

Oissel, wâs'sĕl', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. 4000.

Oisterwijk, ois'tẹr-wĭk', a market-town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles SW. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Oisy, wâ'zee', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles ESE. of Arras.

Oita, a town and seaport of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, 100 miles E. by N. of Nagasaki. Pop. about 15,000.

Oits Mitsu, or **Biwako,** a lake of Japan. See Biwa.

Ojalava, o-yâ-lâ'vâ, or **Oyolava,** o-yo-lâ'vâ, one of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Ojén, o-нĕn', a village of Spain, province and 28 miles WSW. of Malaga.

Ojibwa (or **Chippewa**) **Indians,** the most important tribe of the Algonquins, formerly inhabiting a vast territory about the upper part of the region of the Great Lakes and westward. They are now found on reservations in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Dakota, and Ontario, Canada. They number about 30,000, of whom about one-third are in Canada.

Ojinaga, or **Villa de Ojinaga,** veel'yå då o-нee-nå'gå, formerly **Presidio del Norte,** prå-see'ᴅe-o del nor'tå, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, on the Rio Grande, a few miles below Presidio, Tex., and at the mouth of the Rio Conchas. It is the seat of an active export and import trade.

Ojitlán, a town of Mexico, in the state and 70 miles N. by E. of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1895, 5583.

Ojo Caliente, o'нo kå-le-ĕn'tå, a post-village of Taos co., New Mexico, about 50 miles N. by W. of Santa Fé. It has hot springs which are reputed to have medicinal virtue. Pop. 50.

Ojocaliente, a town of Mexico, in the state and 28 miles SE. of the city of Zacatecas.

Ojo del Toro, o'нo dĕl to'ro, a peak of the Sierra Maestra, Cuba, near the S. coast and about 15 miles E. of Cape Cruz. Altitude, 5190 feet.

Ojus, a post-village of Dade co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Miami. Pop. 150.

O. K., a post-village of Tunica co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles from Helena, Ark., and 70 miles below Memphis. Cotton is shipped here.

Oka, o'kå, a river of central Russia, rises about 40 miles SW. of Orel, flows through the governments of Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Ryazan, Vladimir, and Nizhni-Novgorod, and joins the Volga at Nizhni-Novgorod, after a course of nearly 1000 miles. It receives the Upa, Moskva, and Klyazma rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course. It is connected with the Don by a canal.

Oka, a river of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, rises in the Sayan Mountains and joins the Angara at Bratskoi. Course, about 600 miles.

Oka, formerly **Lake of Two Mountains,** an Indian village in the co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, situated on Lake of Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa River, 36 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 450.

O'kabe'na, a post-village of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Okabena Lake, Minn., is in Nobles co., about 5 miles from the S. boundary of the state. It is 8 miles long.

Okahay Creek, Miss., enters the Leaf River in Covington co.

Okahumpka, a post village of Lake co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 250.

Okan'ogan, a county in the N. part of Washington, bordering on British Columbia, is bounded on the W. by the Cascade Mountains and on the S. and SE. by the Columbia River. It is intersected from N. to S. by the Okanogan River. Its surface, which in the central and western parts is hilly, is well watered. Area, 5318 sq. m. Capital, Conconully. Pop. in 1890, 1467; in 1900, 4689.

Okanogan (or **Okanagan**) **River** rises in British Columbia, in a lake of its own name, runs southward into Washington, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 48° 7′ N. It is about 300 miles long. The lake, at the head of which is Okanagan village, is about 60 miles long and 3 miles wide. This river is remarkable for its fluviatile lakes.

Okanoxubee River, Miss. See Noxubee River.

Okapilco, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Okarche, a banking post-village of Canadian co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles N. by W. of El Reno. It has gypsum-industries. Pop. about 600.

Okasaki, o-kå-så'kee, a town of Japan, on a river near the Gulf of Ovari, 132 miles SW. of Tokyo.

Okauchee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Oconomowoc.

Okavango, or **Okovango,** a river of southern Africa, forms part of the boundary-line between German Southwest Africa (in the NE.) and Angola. Its full course is not absolutely known.

Okawville, a banking post-village and resort of Washington co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 40 miles ESE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Okayama, o-kå-yâ'mâ, a town of Japan, capital of Okayama prefecture, about 80 miles by rail W. of Kobe. It has an important mission. Pop. in 1899, 58,025.

O'Kean, o-keen', a post-station of Randolph co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 22½ miles SSW. of Corning.

Okeana, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 13 miles WSW. of Hamilton. Pop. 200.

Okecho'bee, or **Okeechobee,** a lake in the S. part of Florida, the largest lake of the southern United States, is chiefly in De Soto and Dade cos. It is about 40 miles long and 25 miles wide. Its greatest depth is about 20 feet. It is partly bordered by "cypress swamps" (in the N.) and the Everglades and contains a number of islets in the S. Its chief tributary is the Kissimmee River. It connects by canal and other water-ways with the Caloosahatchie and drains to the sea through the Everglades.

Okee, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., is 2 miles from the Wisconsin River and is on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles NNW. of Madison. Pop. 200.

Okeeche Creek, Ala., flows eastward through Sumter co. into the Tombigbee River.

O'Keeffe, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va. The banking point is Williamson. It has lumbering-industries.

Okeene, a banking post-village of Blaine co., Okla., 25 miles W. of Hennessey, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. It has lumbering and flouring interests. Pop. about 1000.

Okefino'kee (or **Okefonoko**) **Swamp,** Ga, an extensive swampy tract, mostly included in the cos. of Charlton and Ware. It touches the N. border of Florida. It is partly overgrown with vines, weeds, and bushes, but is in other parts a cypress forest, with islands of hard ground and many lakes. The upper waters of the Suwanee and St. Mary's rivers flow through the region.

Okehampton, a municipal borough and market-town of Devonshire, England, on the N. margin of Dartmoor, 22 miles W. of Exeter. It has the remains of a Norman castle. Pop. in 1901, 2569.

Okemah, a banking town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Fort Smith and Western R., 48 miles (direct) NW. of South McAlester. It has cotton interests. Pop. about 700.

Okemos, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Red Cedar River and on the Pere Marquette R., 6 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Oker, o'kẹr, or **Ocker,** a river of Germany, rises in the Harz, flows N. past Brunswick, and joins the Aller 10 miles W. of Gifhorn. Length, 60 miles. On it is the village of Ocker, in the circle of Wolfenbüttel, Brunswick, 4 miles NW. of Harzburg.

Okete, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. It manufactures cigars. Pop. 200.

Oketo, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Big Blue River, 10 miles N. of Marysville, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Okewalkee Creek, Ga., enters the Oconee River from the right in Montgomery co.

Okhota, o-ĸo'tȧ, a river of Siberia, in the district of Okhotsk, after a S. course of about 200 miles from the Stanovoi mountains, enters the Sea of Okhotsk at Okhotsk.

Okhotsk, ō-ĸotsk', a maritime town of Siberia, in Primorskaya, on the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 59° 20′ N.; lon. 143° 14′ E. It was at one time of some importance, but has declined. Pop. in 1897, 304.

Okhotsk, Sea of, or **More Okhotskoye,** mo'rȧ` o-ĸot'sko-yĕ', an arm of the Pacific Ocean, mainly between lat. 51° and 60° N. and lon. 136° and 155° E., having E. Kamtchatka and W. the island of Saghalin and eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amur and many smaller rivers and at its NE. end are the gulfs of Gizhiga and Penzhina. Near its centre it has a depth of 2100 feet.

Okhrida, a town of Albania. See OCHRIDA.

Okhta, oĸ'tȧ, an eastern suburb of St. Petersburg.

Oki, o'kee, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of Hondo. Lat. 36° 10′ N. Length, 10 miles.

Okinawa, a ken (or prefecture) of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu.

Okkak, or **Okak,** a maritime Moravian mission-station of Labrador, 120 miles NW. of Nain.

Okladnikovo, ok-lȧd-ne-ko'vo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 40 miles E. of Mezen. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 9 miles.

Oklahoma, ōk-lą-hō'mąh, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Kansas and Colorado, E. by Indian Territory, S. by Indian Territory and Texas, and W. by Texas and New Mexico. The territory comprises what once formed the western part of Indian Territory together with the narrow strip N. of the Texas Panhandle. This latter section, formerly known as the Public Land Strip (or "No Man's Land"), was ceded to the United States by Texas in 1850, but in fixing the boundaries during the territorial legislation which followed this strip was left out, and for forty years was without a name and without law, though it was often erroneously represented on the maps as forming a part of Indian Territory. The northern boundary of the territory is the parallel of 37° N. lat. The area of the land surface of Oklahoma is 38,830 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 200 sq. m.

Surface.—Oklahoma is generally a rolling plain of 900–2500 feet elevation, rising to the W., where it forms part of the Great Plains. The narrow strip lying N. of Texas is in greater part an arid plateau region, which in the dry summer season is often covered with saline efflorescence. The river valleys are fertile and the land is generally well adapted to stock-raising. The highest land is in the extreme NW. where an elevation of nearly 5000 feet seems to be reached. On the rolling plains there are few trees and the streams have in many cases cut deep cañons below the general level. In the S. between the Canadian and Red rivers (the latter forming the southern boundary-line with Texas) are the Wichita Mountains, of considerable elevation. They are continuous with the hills in Indian Territory and constitute a sort of connecting link between the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas and Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. The central part of the territory is occupied by the Chautauqua Mountains.

Rivers.—The important streams are the Arkansas, with the Cimarron, Canadian, and other branches, in the northern and central portions, and the Red River with its affluents, which drain the southern section. Many of these streams are nearly or wholly waterless in summer.

Climate, Minerals.—The climate is mild and generally healthful, though in the SW. there are tracts of marshy land where fevers are not uncommon. The summers are hot, sometimes exceptionally so, with the mercury rising to 110°–115°, and the winters, although usually not rigorous, also show extremes of cold (—20° or even —25°). The rainfall is moderate, averaging annually about 31 inches, but rising in some places to nearly 50 inches. There is a liability to droughts and the country is subject to dust, high winds, and "northers" (or cold wind-storms from the north), which develop rapidly and often prevail for a day or two at a time. Much of the water is alkaline or salty and unfit for drinking. In the W. and NW. there are extensive deposits of gypsum and salt and there is much good building stone. Good coal is found in Pawnee co. and in the Osage Reservation and there are indications of a fair amount of mineral wealth in the tract included in the Comanche Reservation. Gold, silver, copper, petroleum, and natural gas have been obtained in minor quantities.

Agriculture.—Much of the land is well suited for agriculture, and favorable results have been obtained from the cultivation of the cereals. The leading crops in 1900 were: wheat, 18,657,373 bushels; corn, 14,144,052 bushels. Considerable fruit, especially the peach, is grown. Stock-raising, particularly in the western sections, has developed into an important industry. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 218,916 pounds.

Education.—School laws were enacted at the first meeting of the legislature. A territorial university has been established at Norman, normal schools at Alva and Edmund, and an agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater. There are also the Epworth University at Oklahoma (city), Langston University for colored, at Langston, and Chilocco Industrial School for Indians, in Kay co.

Political Divisions and Population.—At the time of organization the territory contained seven counties. This number was later increased, and the new counties were designated by letters, but they now all bear names. There were, in 1900, 23 counties,—viz., Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Custer, Day, Dewey, Garfield, Grant, Greer (formerly claimed by Texas), Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, Oklahoma, Pawnee, Payne, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Washita, Woods, and Woodward, with several Indian reservations. Comanche and Kiowa counties have been organized since the official census. Pop. in 1890, 61,834; in 1900, 398,331. The number of Indians on the reservations (Kaws, Kiowas, Comanches, Osages, and Wichitas) in 1900 was 13,873. The chief towns are Oklahoma (pop. 10,037), Guthrie (10,006), Shawnee (3462), El Reno, Perry, Stillwater, Kingfisher, Blackwell, and Norman. The population of most of the towns has very greatly increased since the official census. The length of operating lines of railway in 1900 was 899. The capital is Guthrie.

History.—Oklahoma, an Indian word for "beautiful land," was the name given to the western part of Indian Territory ceded by the Indians to the United States in 1866. The treaties under which these lands were released stipulated that they were to be used by the government for the settlement of other Indian tribes or freedmen, but were not to be open to whites. From time to time after this cession, various tribes were located in different parts of this region, but much of the land remained unoccupied, and before very long speculators and adventurers in the surrounding states were stimulated with a desire to possess it. Under the guidance of energetic leaders parties of so-called "boomers" entered the territory with the intention of securing homes, and the military force of the United States had finally to be employed against them. In 1885 Congress authorized the president to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening the unassigned lands to settlement by the whites. Early in 1889 arrangements were concluded with the Creeks and Seminoles, by which, in consideration of the payment by the government of several million dollars, the clause forbidding settlement by white citizens on the lands ceded by them in 1866 was cancelled. The area which thus became the absolute property of the government amounted to 5,440,000 acres. The lands were thrown open for settlement on April 22, 1889, when a mad rush was made to take possession of them. The creation of a new district with a population of 50,000 persons, in a single day, was a novelty even in the history of the rapid development of the West. Oklahoma Territory was organized in 1890. While Oklahoma was subject to the invasions of the boomers, settlers had gradually taken up their abode in No Man's Land. When Oklahoma was formed this section was made one of the counties of the new territory. In 1891 the land acquired from the Sacs and Foxes, the Iowas, and Pottawatomies was thrown open for settlement. The Cherokees did not accept the terms offered by the government until 1893, when the United States acquired the ownership of 6,000,000 acres, constituting the famous "Cherokee Outlet." The scenes which were characteristic of the first rush for the new land were re-enacted when this long-coveted Cherokee Strip was thrown open to the throngs waiting along its borders.

Oklahoma, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma. Area, 713 sq. m. It is intersected by a fork of the Canadian River. Capital, Oklahoma. Pop. in 1900, 25,915.

Oklahoma, a city, capital of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the North Fork of the Canadian River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 31 miles S. of Guthrie. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil-industries, and there are flouring-mills, packing-houses, and manufactures of threshers, engines, scales, hay-presses, etc. Epworth University is located here. Pop. in 1900, 10,037 (very largely increased since the census).

Okmulgee, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., 44 miles W. of Muskogee, on the Frisco System. It has roller-mills, cotton- and cotton-seed oil-industries, etc. Pop. about 3100.

Okna, two towns of Rumania. See OCNA.

Okoboji, a post-village of Dickinson co., Iowa. The banking point is Spirit Lake. Pop. 150.

Okoboji (o-ko-bo'je) **Lake,** EAST and WEST, two lakes in the north-central part of Dickinson co., Iowa.

Okobojo, a post-village of Sully co., S.Dak., 20 miles N. of Pierre. Pop. 50.

Okolona, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ark., on the Arkansas Southwestern R., 22 miles SW. of Arkadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Okolona, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 68 miles S. by W. of Corinth. It is in a cotton, corn, and lumber region, and has the Okolona High School and College. Pop. in 1900, 2177.

Okolona, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Wabash R., 41 miles WSW. of Toledo. Pop. 80.

Okolona, a post-station of Carter co., Tenn.

Okonagan River. See OKANOGAN RIVER.

Okonoko, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 21 miles SE. of Cumberland, Md.

Okosir, o'ko-seer', a small island of Japan, W. of Yezo. Lat. 42° 4′ N.

Okotoks, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 13 miles from High River, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Oktaha, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., 12 miles SSW. of Muskogee.

Oktibbeha, ok-tib'be-haw, a small river of Mississippi, enters the Tombigbee River about 6 miles above Columbus.

Oktibbeha, a county in the northeast-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is drained by the Oktibbeha and Noxubee rivers. Capital, Starkville. Pop. in 1890, 17,694; in 1900, 20,183.

Oktoc, a post-hamlet of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 11 miles W. of Crawfordsville.

Ola, a banking post-village of Yell co., Ark., on the Choctaw and Memphis R., 16 miles S. of Dardanelle. It has lumbering-industries.

Ola, a post-village of Henry co., Ga. The banking point is McDonough. Pop. 160.

Ola, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, about 32 miles SW. of Oskaloosa.

Ola, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Olalla, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, in a mining region, about 9 miles from Dillard.

Olalla, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., 12 miles NNW. of Tacoma.

Olamon, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 27 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. about 200.

Olancha, a post-station of Inyo co., Cal., on Owen Lake, 42 miles S. of Independence.

Olancho, o-lăn'cho, an eastern department of Honduras, bordering on Nicaragua, from which it is largely separated by the Segovia (or Wanks) River. Area, 10,422 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, but there are fertile plains. It is intersected by the Patuca River and its affluents. Deposits of gold, silver, and copper are found. Stock-raising is largely carried on. Capital, Jutigalpa. Pop. in 1901, 44,496.

Öland, ö'lănt, an island of Sweden, near its SE. extremity, in the Baltic, separated from the main-land by Kalmar Sound. Length, 85 miles; average breadth, 7 miles. Pop. in 1900, 30,408. Fishing and navigation form the chief occupations of its inhabitants. Principal town, Borgholm, the capital, on its W. side.

Öland, or **Little Öland,** an island of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, between the main-land and the island of Föhr.

Olanta, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 250.

Olar, a post-town of Bamberg co., S.C. The banking point is Denmark. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Olargues, o'lărg', a small town of France, in Hérault, 11 miles NE. of Saint-Pons, on the Jaur.

Olathe, a post-village of Montrose co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Montrose. Pop. about 500.

Olathe, o-lā'thē, a banking city, capital of Johnson co., Kan., 21 miles SW. of Kansas City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It contains the Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Pop. in 1900, 3451.

Olavarria, a village of the Argentine Republic, 195 miles SW. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail.

Olbernhau, ol'bẹrn-hŏw', a town of Saxony, 22 miles SE. of Chemnitz. It has iron- and copper-works and extensive miscellaneous manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 7825.

Olbersdorf, ol'bẹrs-dorf', a town of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles NW. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. about 2000.

Olbersdorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen. Pop. in 1900, 4929.

Olcenengo, ol-chà-nĕn'go, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 3 miles from San Germano.

Olcott, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 12 miles N. of Lockport. Pop. 200.

Old Albuquerque, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., 1 mile from Albuquerque.

Old Baldy, a mountain of Montana, near Virginia City, the highest point of a high wall of limestone at the head of Alder Gulch. Altitude, 7572 feet.

Old Boonton, Morris co., N.J., 1 mile S. of Boonton.

Oldbridge, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the South River and on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles SSW. of South Amboy. Pop. about 130.

Old Bridgeport, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Glace Bay.

Old Brighton, a town of England. See BRIGHTON.

Oldbury, ōld'bẹr-e, a town of England, co. of Worcester, at a railway junction, 5 miles WNW. of Birmingham. It has iron-, steel- and aluminum-works and manufactures of chemicals, railway-material and cars, etc. Pop. in 1901, 25,191.

Old Calabar, a river of Africa. See CALABAR RIVER.

Old Calabar, a station of Nigeria, near the mouth of the Old Calabar River, in about lat. 4° 56′ N., lon. 8° 17′ E. See DUKETOWN.

Old Castile. See CASTILE.

Oldcastle, a small town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 12 miles WNW. of Kells.

Old Chatham, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Rutland R. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. 140.

Oldchurch, a post-village of Hanover co., Va., about 16 miles NE. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Old Concord, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 8 miles SSW. of Washington.

Old Don'gola, a ruined town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, 75 miles SSE. of New Dongola.

Oldeboorn, ol'dẹh-bōrn', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 12 miles SE. of Leeuwarden.

Oldebroek, ol'dẹh-brōōk', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles SE. of Elburg.

Oldehove, ol'dẹh-ho'vẹh, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles NW. of Groningen.

Oldemark, ol'dẹh-mark', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 14 miles NW. of Meppel.

Oldenburg, ol'dẹn-bōōrg', a state of the German Empire, in the NW., with the title of grand-duchy. It is composed of three separate portions: 1, the duchy of Oldenburg, which forms seven-eighths of the territory and is bounded by Hanover on the E., S., and W., and on the N. by the North Sea; 2, the principality of Lübeck (capital, Eutin), enclosed by Holstein, Prussia; and 3, the principality of Birkenfeld, enclosed by Rhenish Prussia. Area, 2479 sq. m. Pop. in 1867, 315,995; in 1890, 354,968; in 1900, 399,183.

The duchy of Oldenburg belongs to the basin of the North Sea and is level. The northern portion, known as the Marsh (Ger. *Marsch*), is largely protected against inundation by dikes. Almost the whole of the Marsh is utilized for agriculture and pasture. The bulk of the duchy, known as the Geest, consists of infertile land, much of it being moorland and heath. The chief rivers are the Weser, the left bank of which belongs to Oldenburg from Bremen to the sea, the Hunte, an affluent of the Weser, and the Haase, an affluent of the Ems. The climate of Oldenburg resembles that of the Netherlands, being temperate and humid. The agricultural holdings are in the main very small. The leading crops include cereals, hay, potatoes, and beans. Cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry are extensively reared. Bee-keeping is a considerable industry. In the manufacturing industry Oldenburg holds a very inferior position. The constitution of Oldenburg provides for a single representative chamber, the Landtag, whose members are chosen by indirect

election. The principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have their own provincial councils. The grand-duchy has 1 vote in the German Bundesrat and sends 3 members to the Reichstag. The capital is Oldenburg. The bulk of the inhabitants are Protestants. There are numerous descendants of the old Frisians. The history of Oldenburg as a state under that name reaches back to about the beginning of the twelfth century, when it first appears as a petty countship. In 1448 Christian, count of Oldenburg, ascended the throne of Denmark. The country was under Danish rule from 1667 to 1773, when it passed under the rule of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1777 the state was erected from a county into a duchy. In 1815 it was raised to the rank of a grand-duchy.

Oldenburg, a town of Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 24 miles WNW. of Bremen, on the Hunte. The principal buildings are the church of St. Lambert, founded in the thirteenth century and restored in the nineteenth; the grand-ducal château, with beautiful gardens, a fine picture-gallery, collection of engravings and coins, and a library of 120,000 volumes; the museum containing antiquarian and natural history collections; the grand-ducal residence palace; the town-hall; and the Augusteum, with the grand-ducal collection of old masters. There are manufactures of glass, cigars, leather, machinery, and musical instruments. Pop. in 1900, 26,635.

Oldenburg, ōl'dẹn-bo͝oRG', a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 30 miles NNE. of Lübeck. Pop. 2500.

Oldenburg, ōl'dẹn-bûRg, a post-town of Franklin co., Ind., about 28 miles NW. of Lawrenceburg. It has flour- and other mills, manufactures of building material, etc. Pop. in 1900, 957. The banking point is Batesville.

Oldenburg, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. 100.

Oldendorf, ol'dẹn-dorF', a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel, near the Weser, 26 miles SW. of Hanover. Pop. about 2000.

Oldenhorn, a mountain of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, is ascended from Gsteig or Ormont. Height, 10,250 feet.

Oldenswort, ol'dẹnz-wȯRt', a village of Prussia, in Schleswig, 6 miles SW. of Husum.

Oldenzaal, ol'dẹnt-zāl', a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 10 miles ENE. of Delden. Pop. about 4000.

Oldesloe, ol'dẹs-lo', a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Trave, 24 miles NE. of Hamburg. Near it are saline, sulphur, and other baths. Pop. in 1900, 4935.

Oldfield Point Light-House, Long Island, opposite Stratford, Conn. Lat. 40° 58′ N.; lon. 73° 7′ W.

Oldforge, a post-village and resort of Herkimer co., N.Y. The banking point is Boonville.

Oldforge, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles SW. of Scranton. Coal is mined here and there are silk-mills. Pop. in 1900, 5630.

Oldforge, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 45.

Oldfort, a post-town of McDowell co., N.C., 1 mile from the E. base of the Blue Ridge and on the Southern R., 34 miles W. by S. of Morgantown. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Oldfort, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio. The banking point is Tiffin. Pop. 125.

Oldframe, a post-station of Fayette co., Pa.

Old Furnace, a post-hamlet of Gaston co., N.C.

Oldglory, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Ariz. Pop. 75.

Oldham, ōld'ạm, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on the Medlock, 7 miles NE. of Manchester. The principal buildings are the town-hall and the parish church. The rapid development of Oldham has been due to the extensive coal-fields in its vicinity and to the growth of its cotton-industries. It is now one of the leading centres of cotton-spinning in England. It has great machine-shops and there are manufactures of hats and textiles. It returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 12,000; in 1851, 52,800; in 1901, 137,246.

Oldham, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 181 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River. Capital, Lagrange. Pop. in 1890, 6754; in 1900, 7078.

Oldham, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico. Area, 1470 sq. m. It is traversed by the Canadian River. Capital, Tascosa. Pop. in 1890, 270; in 1900, 349.

Oldham, a post-station of Guernsey co., Ohio, 3 miles N. of Cambridge.

Oldham, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles SE. of Desmet. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Oldham, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Enfield. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Halifax.

Oldhams, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va. Pop. 100.

Old Harbor, a town near the S. coast of Jamaica, in Middlesex co., 10 miles SW. of Spanish Town, with which, and with Kingston, it is connected by rail.

Old Hickory, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., about 60 miles NW. of Little Rock.

Old Hundred, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., N.C. The banking point is Laurinburg.

Oldisleben, ol'dis-lā'bẹn, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles NNW. of Weimar. It stands in a small exclave surrounded by Prussia and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 2000.

Old Lake Road, a village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 6 miles from Fraserville, its banking point.

Oldland, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles E. of Bristol.

Old Line, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 11 miles N. of Columbia. Pop. 100.

Old Lycoming, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Old Lyme, a township (town) of New London co., Conn. Pop. in 1900, 1180.

Old Man's Creek, Iowa, flows into the Iowa River in Johnson co., about 12 miles below the capital.

Oldman's Creek, N.J., forms the boundary between Gloucester and Salem cos. and enters the Delaware River.

Old Marissa, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., in Marissa township. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Old Meldrum, a parish of Scotland, co. and 16 miles NNW. of Aberdeen. It has manufactures of cotton.

Old Mines, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., about 59 miles SSW. of St. Louis. Lead and zinc have been mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.

Old Mission, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., is at the N. end of a long peninsula in Grand Traverse Bay, about 20 miles N. by E. of Traverse City. Pop. 75.

Old Monroe, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., on the Cuivre River and on the Burlington Route, 38 miles NW. of St. Louis. Pop. 125.

Old Mystic, formerly **Mystic,** a post-village of New London co., Conn., at the head of the Mystic River (a tidal affluent of Fisher's Island Sound), 4 miles from its mouth and 9 miles ENE. of New London. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 500.

Old Orchard, or **Old Orchard Beach,** a post-village and summer-resort of York co., Me., on the seacoast and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles from Saco. The beach is one of the best on the Atlantic coast and affords a good road for driving. An ocean-pier, nearly 2000 feet in length, was constructed here in 1898. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 964.

Old Orchard, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 9 miles SSE. of St. Louis, on the Frisco System.

Old Perlican, a post-village of Newfoundland, district of Trinity, 28 miles NE. of Heart's Content.

Old Point Comfort, a watering place of Elizabeth City co., Va., is near the S. end of Chesapeake Bay, adjacent to Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the James River, and about 14 miles N. of Norfolk, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Rs. It is frequented as a summer- and winter-resort, the summer temperature rarely exceeding 80°.

Old Providence, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Columbia, 120 miles E. of the Mosquito Coast. Lat. 13° 21′ N.; lon. 81° 22′ W. Length, 4½ miles. On its N. side is the village of Isabel, with the chief anchorage.

Old Ripley, a post-station of Bond co., Ill.

Olds, a banking post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R.

Olds, a post-station of Wayne co., Tenn.

Olds, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 37 miles from Red Deer, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Old Sarum (the *Sorbiodunum* of the Romans), an extinct city and borough of England, in Wiltshire, the site of which is on a hill about a mile N. of Salisbury. Under the Saxons it was a place of importance. In the latter part of the eleventh century it was made the seat of a bishopric, which two centuries later was removed to New Sarum (or Salisbury). A few traces of ramparts and of the cathedral remain.

Old Saybrook, a township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn. It contains Fenwick borough. Pop. in 1900, 1431.

Old Sparta, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N.C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. 125.

Old Springhill, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. about 200.

Old Store, a post-township of Chesterfield co., S.C., 20 miles SE. of Monroe, N.C. Pop. in 1900, 2577.

Old Tappan, a borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Oldtown, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Fla., 30 miles WNW. of Bronson station.

Oldtown, a banking post-village of Penobscot co., Me., near the W. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central and the Bangor and Aroostook Rs., 12 miles NNE. of Bangor. It has extensive water-power and is chiefly supported by its lumber-mills and manufactures of boots and shoes, woollens, boats and canoes. A railroad bridge across the Penobscot connects Oldtown with Milford. Pop. in 1900, 5763.

Oldtown, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Potomac River, half a mile from Greenspring station, W.Va. Pop. 150.

Oldtown, a post-township of Forsyth co., N.C., 5 miles N. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 1872.

Oldtown, a post-station of Greene co., Ohio.

Oldtown, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Newberry. Pop. 100.

Oldtown, a post-station of Claiborne co., Tenn., about 40 miles N. of Knoxville.

Oldtown, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., 30 miles S. of Wytheville. It is near the New River. Pop. 50.

Oldtown Creek, Miss., enters the Tombigbee River about 12 miles N. of Aberdeen. It is about 70 miles long.

Oldtown Island, in the Penobscot River, about a mile N. of the village of Oldtown, Penobscot co., Me. On it is an Indian village, known as "Indian Oldtown."

Old Westbury, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., near the Long Island R., about 18 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. 220.

Old Zionsville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is East Greenville. Pop. about 350.

Olean, o'le-an', a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 22 miles NNE. of Madison. Pop. 75.

Olean, a banking post-village of Miller co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 15 miles NW. of Tuscumbia. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Olean, a city of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Olean Creek, and on the Erie and other railroads, 70 miles SE. of Buffalo. It has oil and lumbering interests, glass-works, tanneries, and manufactures of machinery, boilers and engines, etc., and is the seat of a state armory and the Foreman Library. Pop. in 1900, 9462.

Olean, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. It includes North Olean village. Pop. in 1900, 4854.

Oleander, a post-village of Marshall co., Ala., 25 miles S. of Huntsville. Pop. 150.

Oleary Station, a village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Alberton.

Oleggio, o-lĕd'jo, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N. of Novara. Pop. 3000 (commune, 9000).

Oleiros, o-lă'e-rush, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near Castello Branco. Pop. about 2500.

Olekma, o-lĕk'mȧ, a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, after a N. course of nearly 600 miles joins the Lena below the village of Olekminsk.

Olekminsk, o-lĕk-minsk', a town of Siberia, government and 310 miles WSW. of Yakutsk, on the Lena. Pop. in 1897, 1178. It has an annual fair.

Oleleh, a town on the N. coast of the island of Sumatra, is the port of Kota-raja.

Ole'ma, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., is about 1 mile from the head of Tomales Bay and 35 miles NW. of San Francisco. Pop. about 300.

Ole'na, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., about 10 miles E. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. 100.

Olena, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 6½ miles SSE. of Norwalk. Pop. 150.

Olenek, o-lęn-ĕk', a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, enters the Arctic Ocean 90 miles W. of the W. mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 miles. At its mouth is the village of Ust-Olensk.

Olentangy, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio.

Olentangy (or **Whetstone**) **River,** Ohio, enters the Scioto River at Columbus. Length, 100 miles.

Oleona, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. 100.

Olequa, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 28 miles N. of Kalama. Pop. 100.

Oléron, o'lȧ'rôNᵍ', incorrectly written **Oloron,** o'lo'rôNᵍ' (anc. *Uliarus* or *Olario*), an island off the W. coast of France, belonging to the department of Charente-Inférieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 46° N. Length, 20 miles. Pop. in 1901, 17,033. Chief town and harbor, on the SE., Château d'Oléron. There are extensive salt- and fish-salting industries; the vine is extensively cultivated.

Olesa, o-lȧ'sȧ, or **Olesa de Montserrat,** o-lȧ'sȧ dȧ mont-sĕR-rȧt', a town of Spain, 18 miles NW. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Olesko, o-lĕs'ko, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 27 miles ENE. of Lemberg.

Oleta, o-lȧ'tȧ, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., 20 miles SE. of Latrobe. Pop. 150.

Oleta, a banking post-village of Woodward co., Okla. Pop. 100.

Oletha, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, about 12 miles NW. of Thornton. Pop. 75.

Olette, o'lĕt', a village of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 9 miles WSW. of Prades. It is picturesquely situated at an elevation of about 2000 feet on the river Tet, and has hot sulphur springs.

Oletzko, a town of Prussia. See MARGGRABOWA.

Olevano, o-lȧ-vȧ'no, a town of Italy, 29 miles E. of Rome. It is situated on a rocky hill, amidst fine scenery, and commands a magnificent view. It has ruins of an old castle. Pop. of the commune (officially styled Olevano Romano) in 1901, 4665.

Olex, a post-station of Gilliam co., Oregon.

Oley, a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2115; of the village, about 400.

Olfen, ol'fęn, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 20 miles SW. of Münster. Pop. about 1500.

Olga, a post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak., 15 miles (direct) E. of Langdon. Pop. 250.

Olgiate Comasco, ol-jȧ'tȧ ko-mȧs'ko, a commune of Italy, 6 miles WSW. of Como. Pop. 3000.

Olgiate Olona, ol-jȧ'tȧ o-lo'nȧ, a commune of Italy, 18 miles NNW. of Milan. Pop. 2000.

Olginate, ol-je-nȧ'tȧ, a town of northern Italy, province and 15 miles E. of Como, near the Adda. Pop. 1500.

Olgopol, ol-go'pol, a town of Russia, in Podolia, about 140 miles NNW. of Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 8098.

Olhão, ol-yŏwNᵍ', a seaport of Portugal, 4 miles E. of Faro. It is actively engaged in the fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 9993.

Oliena, o-le-ȧ'nȧ, a town of the island of Sardinia, 5 miles SE. of Nuoro. Pop. 4000.

Oliete, o-le-ȧ'tȧ, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles NE. of Teruel. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Olifant's River, in the Transvaal Colony, rises in spurs of the Drakenberg, SE. of Pretoria. It flows NE. and then E., receiving many tributaries, into and through Portuguese territory, joining the Limpopo River from the W., just S. of lat. 24° S., about 80 miles from the sea. It drains a large area and is the chief affluent of the Limpopo.

Olifant's River, or **Elephant's River,** also known as **Olifant's River West,** a river of Cape Colony, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 31° 38′ S., lon. 18° 12′ E. Length, probably 150 miles. Chief affluents, the Great Doorn and Hantam.

Olifant's River, or **Olifant's River East,** a river of Cape Colony, joins the Gouritz after a W. course of 157 miles.

Olin, a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the Wapsipinicon River, 25 miles E. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Olin, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C., 14 miles N. by E. of Statesville. Pop. 80.

Olinda, o-leen'dȧ, a city of Brazil, state of Pernambuco and formerly its capital, 4 miles N. of Recife (or Pernambuco). Pop. about 8100. It is beautifully situated and has many massive buildings, including a cathedral and several other fine churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, botanical garden, school of law, with a public library, and Jesuit college. See RECIFE.

Olinda, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 6 miles NW. of Leamington.

Olio, a post-station of Scott co., Ark.

Oliphant Furnace, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 9 miles by rail S. of Uniontown. It has powder- and coke-industries.

Olisipo, the ancient name of LISBON.

Olite, o-lee'tȧ, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 27 miles S. of Pamplona. It has an old ruined castle. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Oliutorsk, ol'yoo-tŏrsk', a village of Siberia, in Primorskaya, at the mouth of the Oliutara, in Oliutorsk Bay, which is bounded E. by Cape Oliutorsk, in lat. 59° 57′ N., lon. 170° 19′ E.

Oliva, o-lee'vȧ, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles NE. of Alicante, 6 miles from the Mediterranean. It is

beautifully situated in a district producing olives, wine, silk, and oranges. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7956.

Oliva, a village of West Prussia, 5 miles NW. of Danzig. It represents the oldest German settlement in the eastern Baltic region. The town is noted for the treaty concluded here in 1660 between Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg, and the emperor of Germany; Sweden was secured in the possession of Livonia and Esthonia. Pop. in 1900, 5682.

Oliva de Jerez, o-lee'vå dà нå-rêth', a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8348.

Oliva, La, a town in the island of Fuerteventura, one of the Canaries, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. (commune) 2300.

Olivar' Alto, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. about 1500.

Olivares, o-le-vå'rês, a town of Spain, 10 miles W. of Seville. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Olive, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Olive, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., about 32 miles SE. of Paducah. Pop. 60.

Olive, a post-village in Olive township (town), Ulster co., N.Y., 9 miles WNW. of Kingston. Pop. about 150; of the town in 1900, 2465.

Olive, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 450.

Olivebranch, a post-station of Alexander co., Ill.

Olivebranch, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the Frisco System, 18 miles SE. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Olivebranch, a post-village of Union co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Beaver Dam station.

Olivebranch, a post-village of Clermont co, Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R., about 20 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 250.

Olivebridge, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek, 17 miles WNW. of Rondout.

Oliveburg, a post-station of Jefferson co., Pa.

Olive Center, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 8 miles N. of Holland.

Olive Furnace, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ohio, 6 miles SE. of Bloom station.

Olivegreen, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 6 miles SW. of Caldwell.

Olivehill, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., 6 miles NW. of Richmond.

Olivehill, a banking post-town of Carter co., Ky., 44 miles SE. of Maysville, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Olivehill, a post-township of Person co., N.C., about 60 miles NNW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 1755.

Olivehill, a post-station of Hardin co., Tenn.

Oliveira, o-le-vå'e-rå, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on a stream of the same name, 180 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail.

Oliveira d'Azemeis, o-le-vå'e-rå då-zà-mâsh', a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 24 miles S. of Oporto. Pop. 2500.

Oliveira do Bairro, o-le-vå'e-rå do bĪR'RO, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 10 miles SE. of Aveiro. Pop. 2000.

Oliveira do Conde, o-le-vå'e-rå do kon'dà, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles SW. of Vizeu. Pop. 3000.

Olivença, o-le-vên'så, a town of Brazil, state and 130 miles SSW. of Bahia, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Olivenza, o-le-vên'thå, a fortified town of Spain, province and 16 miles SSW. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. It stands in a fertile plain, producing wine, oil, silk, and fruits, and has a considerable trade. Down to 1801 it belonged to Portugal. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9066.

Oliver, a county in the central part of North Dakota. Area, 727 sq. m. It is bounded E. and partly N. by the Missouri River, by the tributaries of which it is intersected. Capital, Sanger. Pop. in 1890, 464, in 1900, 990.

Oliver, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. and near the Ogeechee River, 45 miles NW. of Savannah. Pop. 350.

Oliver, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill.

Oliver, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. It has coaling- and steel-industries.

Oliver, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1455.

Oliver, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1119.

Oliver, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 955.

Oliverian River, a small stream of Grafton co., N.H., falls into the Connecticut River.

Olivers Mills, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. It has powder-works. Pop. about 650.

Oliver Springs, a post-village of Roane co., Tenn., 35 miles W. by N. of Knoxville, on the Southern R. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 850.

Olivesburg, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 10 miles N. by E. of Mansfield. Pop. 125.

Olives, Mount of, a celebrated hill of Palestine, about half a mile E. of Jerusalem. Its summit (highest point 2723 feet above sea-level) commands one of the finest views that can be obtained of the city. On its slopes are groves of olive-, fig- and carob-trees. See JERUSALEM.

Olivet, o'lee'vå', a town of France, in Loiret, 3 miles S. of Orleans, on the Loiret. Pop. 1500 (commune, 3500).

Olivet, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles W. of Oskaloosa. Pop. 100.

Olivet, a post-village of Osage co., Kan., on the Osage River, 12 miles SE. of Osage City. Pop. 100.

Olivet, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 27 miles SW. of Lansing. Here is the Olivet College (Congregational), which was organized in 1859. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Olivet, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 30 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

Olivet, a post-town, capital of Hutchinson co., S.Dak., on the Dakota (or James) River, 30 miles NNW. of Yankton. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Olivet, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., 22 miles NE. of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. 100.

Oliveto Citra, o-le-vå'to chit'rå, a commune of Italy, province of Salerno, circle of Campagna. Pop. 3500.

Olivia, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 16 miles from Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1900, 970.

Olivia, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Tyrone. Pop. 300.

Olivia, a post-village of Calhoun co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Olivone, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 14½ miles by rail from Biasca. Elevation, 2925 feet.

Olkhon, ol'KON, the principal island in Lake Baikal, Siberia. Length, 45 miles.

Olkusz, ol'koosh, a small town of Russian Poland, 23 miles WNW. of Cracow.

Olla, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Natchez, Miss. Pop. 150.

Ollant, the Dutch name of HOLLAND.

Olleria, ol-yå-ree'å, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles SSW. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Ollerton, a small town of England, co. and 19 miles NNE. of Nottingham.

Ollie, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Olliergues, ol'le-airg', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles NW. of Ambert.

Ollignies, ol'leen'yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 miles NNW. of Mons.

Ollioules, ol'le-ool', a town of France, in Var, 4 miles W. of Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the Vaux d'Ollioules. Pop. about 2800 (commune, 4000).

Ollius, the ancient name of the OGLIO.

Ollon, ol'lôN', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 2 miles SE. of Aigle. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Olmedo, ol-må'DO, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valladolid. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Olmen, ol'mẹn, a village of Belgium, 33 miles E. by S. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe.

Olmeto, ol-må'to, a town of the island of Corsica, 16 miles SSE. of Ajaccio. Pop. 1500.

Olmos, ol'mōce, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles N. by E. of Lambayeque.

Olmstead, ŏm'stẹd, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 40 miles WSW. of Bowling Green. Pop. 100.

Olmsted, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 644 sq. m. It is drained by the South Branch of the Zumbro River and by the Root River. Capital, Rochester. Pop. in 1890, 19,806; in 1900, 23,119.

Olmsted, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Mound City or Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Olmsted Falls, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Rocky River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 15 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Olmsted Station, a post-station of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 10 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

Olmstedville, ŏm'stẹd-vĭl, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., about 34 miles WNW. of Whitehall. Pop. 200.

Olmué, ol-moo-ā′, a town of Chile, province of Valparaiso. Pop. 1500.

Olmütz, oll′müts (Slavic, *Holomauc*, ho′lo-mŏwts‘; L. *Olomu′tium*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, situated on an island in the river March, 40 miles NE. of Brünn. Lat. of observatory, 49° 35′ 43″ N.; lon. 17° 17′ 0″ E. On the site of its former fortifications now extend promenades and parks. The chief square, the Oberring, contains a lofty Trinity column and two fountains. The most interesting edifices of Olmütz are the mediæval cathedral; the church of St. Maurice, with a fine organ; the church of St. Michael; the old Jesuit monastery, now used as barracks; the town-hall, with an astronomical clock and a chapel now used as a historical museum; the cloth-hall; and the archiepiscopal residence. The educational institutions comprise a theological faculty, all that remains of the former university; historical and industrial museums, and a library of about 75,000 volumes. The industries include brewing, distilling, milling, and the manufacture of chemicals, etc. Lafayette was for years imprisoned in the citadel of Olmütz. The town was until 1640 the capital of Moravia. Pop. in 1900, 21,933.

Olne, a commune of Belgium, province and 8 miles ESE. of Liège, on the Vesdre. Pop. 3000.

Olney, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 10 miles WNW. of Bedford. Cowper resided here for many years. Pop. about 2500.

Olney, a post-village of Otero co., Colo. The banking point is Rockyford. Pop. 100.

Olney, a banking city, the capital of Richland co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 53 miles S. of Mattoon. It has foundries and machine-shops, flour-mills, brick- and tile-works, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4260.

Olney, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 20 miles N. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 75.

Olney, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. The banking point is Silex. Pop. 100.

Olney, a post-station of Clatsop co., Oregon, 50 miles W. of Kalama.

Olney, a post-station and northern suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Rs.

Olney, a post-village of Young co., Tex. The banking point is Graham. Pop. 150.

Olneyville (local pron. o′ne-vĭl), Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., is a post-substation of Providence.

Olny, a post-station of Pickens co., Ala.

Olona, o-lo′nȧ, a river of Lombardy, whose waters in part empty into the canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan, in part flow to the Po, and in part join the Lombro.

Olonets, or **Olonetz,** o-lon′yĕts, a government of northern Russia, between lat. 60° and 64° 30′ N., having Archangel on the N., Vologda on the SE., Novgorod on the S., and Finland and Lake Ladoga on the W. Area, about 57,500 sq. m. The northern section is in part hilly. The surface in the E. is an elevated plain; the S. part is low. Among the principal rivers are the Onega, Suna, and Svir. The government contains a vast number of lakes, the largest being Onega. There are extensive forests which form the principal source of wealth derived from the land, the soil being but little cultivated. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Capital, Petrozavodsk. Pop. in 1897, 366,175.

Olonets, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonets, situated at the confluence of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Ladoga, 110 miles NE. of St. Petersburg. Pop. in 1897, 1303.

Olonne, o‘lonn′, a small seaport of France, in Vendée, near the Atlantic Ocean, 3 miles N. of Les Sables d'Olonne, with a small port.

Olonzac, o‘lôⁿ‘zȧk′, a town of France, in Hérault, on the Canal du Midi, 15 miles NW. of Narbonne. Pop. 2000.

Oloron, an island of France. See Oléron.

Oloron, Gave d', gȧv do‘lo‘rôⁿ′, a river of France, formed by the junction of the gaves of Ossau and Aspe, flowing NW., joins the Pau on the frontiers of the department of Landes.

Oloron-Sainte-Marie, o‘lo‘rôⁿ′ sȧNt mȧ‘ree′ (anc. *Iluro*), a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles SW. of Pau, at the confluence of the Aspe and Ossau. It has tanneries and manufactures of woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1901, 7482 (commune, 9078). The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Olot, o-lot′, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 21 miles NW. of Gerona. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills. The town has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 8017.

Olpe, ol′pĕh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 28 miles SSW. of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 3769.

Olpe, a post-village of Lyon co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 11 miles S. of Emporia. Pop. 175.

Öls, or **Oels,** a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Öls, 16 miles ENE. of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of the principality of Öls. There are still some remnants of the old fortifications. The town has interesting churches, fine sculptural monuments, a splendid castle, and notable charitable institutions. Pop. in 1900, 10,583.

Olsburg, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan., in a grain- and stock-raising region, on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R., 55 miles W. of Holton. Pop. about 180.

Ölsnitz, Saxony. See Oelsnitz.

Olst, olst, a commune of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 6 miles N. of Deventer. Pop. about 5000.

Olten, ol′tẹn, a town and railway junction of the canton of Soleure, Switzerland, on the Aar, 7 miles SW. of Aarau. It has large railway workshops, shoe-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7001.

Oltenitza, ol-tẹh-nit′sȧ, a town of Rumania, on the Danube, 35 miles SE. of Bucharest. Pop. in 1899, 5801.

Olti, ol′tee, a small border town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, 55 miles W. of Kars, on the Olti. It is a very ancient and decayed place.

Oltis, the ancient name of the Lot.

O'lus'tee, a post-village of Baker co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 47 miles W. of Jacksonville. The Union general Seymour was defeated here, Feb. 20, 1864. Olustee has lumber interests. Pop. 250.

Olustee, a banking post-village of Greer co., Okla., on the Frisco System, 48 miles (direct) SW. of Hobart.

Olustee Creek, a post-station of Pike co., Ala.

Olvenstedt, ol′vẹn-stĕtt‘, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles WNW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4182.

Olvera, ol-vā′rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 67 miles NE. of Cadiz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9284.

Olviopol, ol-ve-o′pol, a town of Russia, government and 137 miles NW. of Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. in 1897, 6838.

Olympia, o-lim′pe-ȧ, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Valdosta Southern R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. 150.

Olympia, a post-village of Bath co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Owingsville. Pop. about 300.

Olympia, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., 14 miles NNE. of Marion.

Olympia, a banking city, the capital of Washington and of Thurston co., is on a peninsula, situated at the S. extremity of Puget Sound, about 105 miles (direct) N. by W. of Portland, Oregon, and 45 miles SW. of Seattle. It is on the Northern Pacific and the Port Townsend Southern Rs. Lat. 47° 6′ N. and lon. 123° W. The Des Chutes River, which enters the sound here, affords abundant water-power, and there are extensive lumber-, shingle, sash- and door-mills, a brewery, cannery, etc. The city has also important oyster-industries. Steamboats depart regularly for the other ports on Puget Sound. In the immediate vicinity are magnificent forests of fir. Pop. in 1880, 1262; in 1890, 4698; in 1900, 4082.

Olympic Mountains, in the state of Washington, W. of Puget Sound, and chiefly in Clallam and Jefferson cos. They are densely forested and harbor much game. The culminating point is Mount Olympus, 8150 feet. Fitz Henry Peak is 8088 ft.; Mount Constance, 7777 ft.

Olympus, o-lim′pŭs (Gr. Ὄλυμπος, *Olumpŏs*), a mountain-range on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia. Its summit, famed in Greek mythology as the throne of the gods, and which has seemingly not yet been attained, is 30 miles N. of Larissa, in Turkish territory, in lat. 40° 4′ N., lon. 22° 25′ E. Altitude, 9800 feet.

Olympus, a post-hamlet of Pickett co., Tenn., on Obie's River, 110 miles ENE. of Nashville.

Olympus, Mount, Wash., is in the N. part of Jefferson co., about lat. 47° 50′ N. Altitude, 8150 feet above the level of the sea. It is the culminating point of the Olympic Mountains.

Olyn'thus, an ancient Greek city of Chalcidice. It was taken and destroyed by Philip of Macedon in 348 B.C.

Olyphant, ŏl′e-fant, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., 8 miles SW. of Newport.

Olyphant, a banking post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 6 miles NNE. of Scranton. It has large collieries. Pop. in 1880, 2094; in 1890, 4083; in 1900, 6180.

Om, om, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Tomsk, after a SW. course of 450 miles, joins the Irtish at Omsk.

Omagh, o'mȧ', a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Tyrone, 27 miles S. of Londonderry. Pop. in 1901, 4789.

Omaha, o'mą-haw, a post-village of Boone co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Omaha, a post-town of Stewart co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Lumpkin. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Omaha, a banking post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 569.

Omaha, a city, the capital of Douglas co., Neb., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Missouri River (opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa), 18 miles above its junction with the Platte and 492 miles W. by S. of Chicago, on the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 41° 16′ N.; lon. 95° 56′ W. The site of the city is on a plateau 80 feet above the Missouri River, which is here crossed by several bridges. Omaha is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the state and owes its position to being one of the chief gate-ways of the West. Its more important industries comprise cattle-, hog- and sheep-packing (it being the third "packing" city of the United States), silver-smelting, brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of white-lead, linseed-oil, machinery, steam-engines, bricks, etc. Here are also located extensive car-shops. Among the more important buildings and institutions of Omaha are the court-house, city-hall, public library (with 60,000 volumes), Federal building, Coliseum (convention hall, seating 12,000), exposition building, Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals, hospitals, state institute for deaf and dumb, etc. Among the educational institutions are the University of Omaha, the Creighton University, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Brownell Hall, St. Catharine's Academy, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Omaha Medical College, and the Creighton Medical College. Omaha is the head-quarters of the military department of the Missouri. Pop. in 1870, 16,083; in 1880, 30,518; in 1890, 140,452; in 1900, 102,555.

Omaha, a banking post-village of Morris co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 215.

Omaha Agency, a station of Thurston co., Neb.

Oman, o'mȧn', an independent state (sultanate or kingdom) of Arabia, occupying the SE. coastal strip of the peninsula and extending inland to the desert of Dena. A mountain-chain runs nearly parallel to the NE. coast, embracing rich valleys and the fertile coast-plain of Batna and reaching, in the Jebel-Akhdar, about 10,000 feet in greatest altitude. Oman produces dates (the chief article of export) and other fruits, cereals, indigo, wine, coffee, etc. Pearls, mother-of-pearl, and fish are exported. Area, about 77,000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,000,000. Capital, Muscat. Although the government is commonly known as the imamat of Muscat, it should be observed that the sultan (or *Sayid*, "sovereign") never assumed the religious title of imam, which is often erroneously bestowed on him. The jurisdiction of the state extends over Gwadar, in Beluchistan. There is a British political agent at the capital. The sway of Muscat formerly extended over a long strip of the African coast, including Zanzibar, as well as over part of Persia.

Omar, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, about 22 miles N. of Watertown. Pop. 150.

Omar, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 18 miles E. of Tiffin. Pop. 80.

Omard, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich. The banking point is Brown City. Pop. 100.

Ombay, om'bī', an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor.

Ombö, om'bö', an island of Norway, in Bukkefjord, 18 miles NE. of Stavanger.

Ombrone, om-bro'nȧ (anc. *Umbro*), a river of Italy, in Tuscany, enters the Mediterranean 10 miles below Grosseto, after a course of 100 miles.

Omdurman, om-door-mȧn', a town of the Egyptian Sudan, Africa, on the left bank of the White Nile, nearly opposite Khartum. Lat. 15° 38′ 15″ N.; lon. 32° 29′ 42″ E. A village up to 1885, it was taken by the Mahdi, who made it his capital, the centre of the Mohammedan Nile country. It had walls, the tomb of the Mahdi and the residence of the Khalifa, his successor, a grand mosque, treasury, arsenal, prison, and slave-market. The Anglo-Egyptian forces here overwhelmed the Khalifa on Sept. 2, 1898, thus reconquering the Egyptian Sudan. They destroyed a large part of Omdurman, leaving a market for nomadic tribes, and removed the capital to Khartum. Pop. about 50,000.

Omega, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ark.

Omega, a post-village of North co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. 100.

Omega, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Iuka.

Omega, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., about 34 miles NNE. of Indianapolis.

Omega, a post-station of Scott co., Ky.

Omega, a post-village of Madison parish, La. Pop. 75.

Omega, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, 16 miles SSE. of Chillicothe. Pop. 100.

Omega, a post-village of Kingfisher co., Okla. The banking point is Kingfisher. Pop. 100.

Omega, a post-station of Gregg co., Tex.

Omega, a post-station of Halifax co., Va.

Omegna, o-mȧn'yȧ, a town of Italy, in the province of Novara, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Orta. Pop. 4000.

Omekon, o-mȧ-kon', a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, joins the Indigirka.

Ome'mee, a banking post-village of Bottineau co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 9 miles SE. of Bottineau. Pop. about 250.

Omemee, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Victoria, on the Grand Trunk R., 33 miles NNW. of Port Hope. Pop. in 1901, 574.

Omen, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., about 6 miles from Troupe station. Pop. about 350.

Ome'na, a post-village and resort of Leelanau co., Mich., on the W. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, 22 miles N. of Traverse City. Pop. 80.

O'menak-Fjord, or **Jacob's Bight,** a noted seat of iceberg growth and distribution, on the W. coast of Greenland, N. of the Nugsuak Peninsula, in lat 70° 40′ N.

Omer, a banking post-village of Arenac co., Mich., 7 miles NE. of Standish, on the Detroit and Mackinac R. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 650.

Ometepé, o-mȧ-tȧ-pȧ', **Ometepec,** o-mȧ-tȧ-pĕc', or **Omotepé,** o-mo-tȧ-pȧ', a volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua, towards its SW. side. It consists of the twin volcanoes, Alta Gracia and Madera, both about 5000 feet high.

Ometepec, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero and on the right bank of the Ometepec River, 102 miles E. by S. of Acapulco.

Omman'ey, Cape, Alaska, is the S. point of Baranof Island, at the entrance to Christian Sound.

Ommen, om'mĕn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Vechte, 14 miles E. of Zwolle. Pop. about 1500.

Omö, o'mö', an islet of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt. Length, 5 miles.

Omo, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Omo, a river of Kaffa (a dependency of Abyssinia) and British East Africa, flows into the N. extremity of Lake Rudolf.

Omoa, o-mo'ȧ, a maritime village of Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles E. of the mouth of the river Motagua. Lat. 15° 47′ N.; lon. 88° 3′ W. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salvador are received at this port.

Omolon, o'mo-lon', a river of Siberia, joins the Kolyma 80 miles SW. of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

Omro, a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., on the right bank of the Fox River, 10 miles W. by N. of Oshkosh, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has various manufactures, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1358.

Omro, a township of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1163.

Omsk, omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, capital of Akmolinsk province and of the general government of the Steppes, is situated on the Irtish, at the confluence of the Om, and on the Transsiberian railway. Lat. 55° N. It has a military school, a Kirghiz school, hospitals, theatre, library, geographical society, several academic institutions, etc. Pop. in 1897, 37,470.

Ona, a post-village of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 100.

Ona, o'nȧ, a river of Siberia, rises on the SW. frontiers of Irkutsk, flows NNW. and joins the Tchuna to form the Tasieva, an affluent of the Yenisei.

Onaga, a banking city of Pottawatomie co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R., 28 miles W. of Holton. It is in a farming section. Pop. in 1900, 598.

On'alas'ka, a city of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Black River, 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 4 miles N. of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900, 1368.

Onalaska, a township (town) of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1041.

Onamia, a village of Mille Lacs co., Minn. Pop. 50.

Onancock, a banking post-town of Accomac co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay, about 70 miles NNE. of Norfolk. It

has a cannery, saw-mills, manufactures of barrels, etc. Pop. about 900.

Onarga, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 85 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It has tile-works, a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1270.

Oñate, on-yå'tå, a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 30 miles ESE. of Bilbao. It was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5975.

Onawa, ŏn'a-wą, a banking post-town, capital of Monona co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line and the Illinois Central R., 37 miles SSE. of Sioux City and 4 miles E. of the Missouri River. It is in a farming and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 1933.

Onawa, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. 50.

Onaway, a banking post-village of Presque Isle co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R., 24 miles W. of Rogers. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Onberg, a post-station of Indiana co., Pa., about 40 miles WNW. of Altoona.

Onchiota, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. Pop. 80.

Onda, on'då, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles WSW. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6595.

Ondara, on-då'rå, a town of Spain, province and about 60 miles from Alicante. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3508.

Onea Halgan, o-nå'å hål'gån', or simply **Halgan,** an island in the South Pacific, forming the most northern of the large islands of the Loyalty group.

Oneal, a post-township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2488.

O'Neal, a post-village of Floyd co., Va. The banking point is Hillsville. Pop. 175.

O'Neals, a post-village of Madera co., Cal. The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 150.

O'Neals Mills, a post-station of Troup co., Ga., 9 miles SE. of Lagrange.

One and a Half Degree Channel, a passage through the Maldive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, about 50 miles wide.

Oneata, o-nå-å'tå, one of the smaller Fiji Islands. Lat. 18° 24′ S.; lon. 178° 31′ W.

One'co, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Moosup River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles E. of Willimantic. Pop. 350.

Oneco, a post-village of Manatee co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Oneco, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., about 14 miles N. of Freeport. Pop. 90.

Onega, o-nå'gå, a river of northern Russia, rises in Lake Latcha and, after a generally N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Onega at its SE. extremity. It is in greater part navigable and steamers ascend it for 80 miles.

Onega, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles SW. of Archangel, at the mouth of the Onega River in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. in 1897, 2694.

Onega, Gulf of, the southernmost portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 50′ and 65° N. Length, about 80 miles. At its mouth is the island of Solovetskoi. It receives the rivers Onega, Vyg, and Kem.

Onega, Lake, a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 miles NE., in the centre of the government of Olonets, mostly between lat. 60° 52′ and 62° 53′ N. Length, 140 miles; breadth, from 30 to 45 miles. Area, estimated at 3670 sq. m. Greatest depth, 740 feet. It is of a very irregular shape, particularly towards the N., where it is much indented and forms numerous creeks and bays. Its shores are generally rocky, and its waters beautifully clear and well supplied with fish. Navigation is much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. In it are numerous islands near its N. extremity. It receives several streams, the principal of which are the Migra, Shuya, Vodla, and Vytegra. Its outlet is the Svir, by which it discharges its waters into Lake Ladoga. The Murinskoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytegra with the Kayla, an affluent of the Bielo-Ozero, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

Oneglia, o-nēl'yå, a seaport of Italy, 41 miles ENE. of Nice, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 7357 (commune, 8527).

One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, a settlement of British Columbia, 139 miles from Ashcroft, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Onehunga, a seaport and port of entry of New Zealand, on Manukau Harbor, 7 miles by rail SW. of Auckland. Pop. about 3000.

Oneida, o-nī'dą, a county in the SE. part of Idaho. Area, 2695 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bear River, is bounded on the NW. by the Snake River, and is also drained by the Port Neuf, Blackfoot, and John Gray's rivers. The surface is mountainous and presents beautiful scenery. The highlands are covered with extensive forests of pine and other evergreen trees. Gold and silver are found in the county. Capital, Malad City. Pop. in 1890, 6819; in 1900, 8933.

Oneida, a county of New York, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1180 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by Oneida Creek and Oneida Lake and is drained by the Mohawk and Black rivers and Oriskany, Fish, and West Canada creeks. The Chenango and Unadilla rivers rise in the county. Capital, Utica. Pop. in 1890, 122,922; in 1900, 132,800.

Oneida, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. Area, 900 sq. m. It contains numerous lakes and is drained by the Wisconsin, Flambeau, Tomahawk, and other rivers. Capital, Rhinelander. Pop. in 1890, 5010; in 1900, 8875.

Oneida, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. 100.

Oneida, a banking city of Knox co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles NE. of Galesburg. It is in an agricultural section. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Oneida, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 100.

Oneida, a banking city of Nemaha co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 8½ miles E. of Seneca. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Oneida, a post-station of Lenawee co., Mich.

Oneida, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the W. bank of Oneida Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 26 miles E. of Syracuse. It has flouring-, knitting- and planing-mills, and manufactures of steam-engines, boilers, steel-pulleys, carriages, chucks, cigars, and caskets. Large quantities of hops and dairy-products are produced in the vicinity and exported from this place. Oneida was formerly noted as the seat of a communistic association, called the Oneida Community (located about 2 miles from the village). This society was converted in 1881 into a joint-stock industrial company. Pop. in 1900, 6364.

Oneida, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on Sandy Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs., 75 miles SSE. of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

Oneida, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Oneida, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill R. The banking point is Shenandoah.

Oneida, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Tennessee R. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. about 400.

Oneida, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., 10 miles W. of Green Bay.

Oneida, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, near Cayuga. Pop. 75.

Oneida Castle, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs., 2 miles S. of the village of Oneida. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Oneida Creek, N.Y., rises in Madison co., runs nearly northward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Madison and Oneida, and enters the E. end of Oneida Lake.

Oneida Lake, N.Y., is near the middle of the state and 12 miles NE. of Syracuse. It is surrounded by Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, and Oneida cos. It is about 22 miles long and its greatest width is 6 miles. Its outlet is the Oneida River.

Oneida Lake, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the lake of the same name, about 20 miles ENE. of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Oneida River, N.Y., issues from the W. extremity of Oneida Lake and forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Onondaga and Oswego. It is about 16 miles long and unites with the Seneca River about 12 miles NNW. of Syracuse to form the Oswego River.

Oneida Valley, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., 15 miles SW. of Rome. Pop. 350.

O'Neill, a post-station of St. Louis co., Mo.

O'Neill, a banking city, capital of Holt co., Neb., on the Great Northern R. and the Northwestern Line and other railroads, 129 miles W. of Sioux City. It has railroad repair-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1107.

Onekama, o-nek'a-mą, a post-village and resort of Manistee co., Mich., on Lake Michigan and Portage Lake, 10 miles N. by E. of Manistee, on the Manistee and Northeastern R. It has several lumber-mills, mineral springs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Onekotan, o-ną-ko-tån', or **Onakutan,** o-nå-kootån', one of the Kuril Islands, off the S. extremity of Kamtchatka, between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Onemen, o-ną-mĕn', a river of Siberia, flows NE. and falls into the gulf of the same name, which forms the estuary of the Anadyr, in Bering Sea.

Oneonta, a post-village in Oneonta township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Ulster and Delaware Rs., 60 miles ENE. of Binghamton. It contains a state normal school and has railroad repair-shops, a foundry, silk-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7147.

Oneonto, a banking post-town, capital of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 36 miles NE. by N. of Birmingham. Iron is mined in the district. Pop. in 1900, 583.

Ong, a banking post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 21 miles SE. of Clay Center. Pop. 175.

Onghin, on-gheen′, a river of Mongolia, rises about lon. 104° E., flows SE., and discharges itself into the lake Kuragan-Ulan-Nor, in the N. of the Desert of Gobi.

Ongole, ong'gōl′, a town of India, 170 miles N. of Madras. It is a seat of missionary activity. Pop. about 10,000.

Onida, a banking post-village, capital of Sully co., S.Dak., 16 miles N. of Blunt. Pop. about 100.

Onig'amis, Lake, Canada, is one of the chain of lakes forming the head-waters of the river St. Maurice.

Onil, o-neel′, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles NW. of Alicante. Pop. (commune), 3000.

Onion River, Vt. See Winooski.

Onion River, Wis., enters the Sheboygan River at Sheboygan Falls.

Onitsha, a town and trading station of Southern Nigeria, western equatorial Africa, a short distance from the lower Niger.

Onley, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Onancock.

Onnaing, on'nâng′, a town of France, in Nord, 4 miles NE. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1901, 4580 (commune, 4954).

Onnalinda, a village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Southfork. Pop. about 300.

Ono, one of the largest of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Ono, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 22 miles ENE. of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

Ono, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 60.

Onod, o'nod', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Sajó, an affluent of the Theiss, 46 miles NW. of Debreczin. Pop. 2000.

Onomichi, a town of the main island of Japan, on the Inland Sea, 120 miles WSW. of Kobe. Pop. in 1899, 22,312.

O'non′, a river of Mongolia and Transbaikalia, after a NE. course of 380 miles joins the Ingoda, 40 miles SW. of Nertchinsk, to form the Shilka.

Onondaga, on-on-daw′gą, a county in central New York, has an area of 794 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake and the Oneida River, on the SW. by Skaneateles Lake, and is intersected by the Seneca River and drained by Chittenango and Onondaga creeks. The western portion of the Great Level is in this county. Among its mineral resources are salt (from salt springs) and gypsum. Capital, Syracuse. Pop. in 1890, 146,247; in 1900, 168,735.

Onondaga, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Michigan Central R., 17 miles NNW. of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Onondaga, or **Onondaga Hill,** a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in a township (town) of the same name, 4 miles SW. of Syracuse. The town is drained by Onondaga Creek and contains a part of the Onondaga Indian Reservation. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5580; of the village, about 200.

Onondaga, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 7¾ miles E. of Brantford. Pop. 150.

Onondaga Castle, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 7 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. 125.

Onondaga Creek, N.Y., rises in the S. part of Onondaga co., runs N., and enters Onondaga Lake.

Onondaga Lake, N.Y., is in Onondaga co., about 2 miles NW. of Syracuse. The water is impure or saline. It is 6 miles in length and about a mile in breadth; its greatest depth 65 feet. In this vicinity are some of the most productive salt springs in the United States. Elevation, 361 feet. Its waters pass by a short outlet to the Seneca River.

Onondaga Valley, a locality in Onondaga co., N.Y., on a creek of the same name, in a beautiful valley, about 4 miles S. of Syracuse, of which it is a post-station. Pop. about 600.

Onota, a post-village of Alger co., Mich., on the S. shore of Lake Superior, 40 miles E. by S. of Marquette, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. Pop. 150.

Onoville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., near the Alleghany River and 18 miles S. by W. of Little Valley, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 350.

Onrust, on′rŭst, a small island off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia.

Onset, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 4 miles from Wareham. Pop. about 500.

Onset, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Jonestown. Pop. 120.

Önsingen, a village of Switzerland. See Oensingen.

Onslow, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 645 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and is drained by the New River. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1890, 10,303; in 1900, 11,940.

Onslow, a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles E. of Anamosa. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Onslow, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the estuary of Salmon River, opposite Truro, 66 miles N. of Halifax.

Onslow Bay, on the coast of North Carolina, extends for 80 miles between capes Fear and Lookout.

Onsted, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R., 12 miles W. of Tecumseh. Pop. 150.

Onstwedde, ônst'wĕd'dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, 25 miles SE. of Groningen.

Ontario, on-tâ′re-o, the smallest and most easterly of the five great lakes of the United States and Canada, forms part of the boundary between New York and Ontario. It is 195 miles long on a line drawn nearly east and west, and about 55 miles wide at the broadest part. Area, 7250 sq. m. The greatest depth is 738 feet, with the surface 247 ft. above sea-level. It is connected with Lake Erie, which lies 326 ft. higher, by the Niagara River, which enters Lake Ontario about 40 miles from its W. extremity. Vessels pass from one of these lakes to the other by the Welland Canal (leaving Lake Ontario at Port Dalhousie), which is in Canada and is 27 miles long. Lake Ontario is never closed by ice, and the water freezes only near the shore where it is shallow. Its outlet is the St. Lawrence River, which issues from the NE. end of the lake. The shores are generally low, and there are few peninsulas or promontories. Ancient beaches mark former higher levels of the water. The chief towns on the shores of the lake are Oswego, Hamilton, Toronto, Whitby, Port Hope, and Kingston. The largest rivers that enter it, besides the Niagara, are the Genesee, Oswego, and Black rivers. It contains an abundance of fish. Lake Ontario was named Lake St. Louis by Champlain, and for a time it was known as Lake Frontenac.

Ontario, formerly **Upper Canada,** or **Canada West,** a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the NE. and E. by the province of Quebec, SE. by New York, on the W. and NW. by Manitoba and Keewatin, and on the S. by the Great Lakes (and their connecting waters) and Minnesota. Its most northerly part extends to James Bay (Hudson Bay). Area of the land-surface, 219,650 sq. m.

The surface of the country is diversified by rivers and lakes, a main water-shed separating the waters of the Ottawa from those of the St. Lawrence and a minor one dividing the streams flowing into Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron from those flowing into lakes Erie and Ontario. There are few marked prominences, and seemingly no portion of the province rises above 2000 feet. In general the surface lies below 1200 feet and continues the Laurentian Highland, with its partially bared and glaciated rocks and extensive deposits of till (or drift). In the Ontario peninsula between Lake Huron on the NW. and lakes Ontario and Erie on the SE., is the most fertile and thickly populated portion of the province and of the entire dominion.

The principal rivers of Ontario are: the St. Lawrence; the tributaries of the Ottawa; the French, Maganetawan, Severn, and Nottawasaga, falling into Georgian Bay; the Saugeen, Maitland, and Aux Sables, falling into the main body of Lake Huron; the Thames, running SW. into Lake St. Clair; the Grand, flowing SE. into Lake Erie; the Trent, in part of its course called the Otonabee, and the Moira, flowing SE. into the Bay of Quinte; and the Niagara, falling into Lake Ontario. The Ottawa forms part of its NE. boundary. In the NW. Algoma district the rivers include the Abbitibbi and Albany (both tributary to Hudson Bay) and the English. The lakes of Ontario are numerous, the aggregate area of the waters belonging to the province, not counting the larger lakes which receive its waters (Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario), is estimated at 2350 sq. m. Among the minor lakes are Nipigon, Simcoe, and Nipissing. The Lake of the Woods is in the extreme northwest. The principal bays are the Georgian, Nottawasaga, Owen Sound, Long Point, Burlington, and Quinte.

The climate of Ontario is not one of very great extremes in its more southerly parts, and the influence of the Great Lakes is by no means insignificant. At Toronto the lowest temperature is about —8°; the maximum, 89°. The annual rainfall over the province ranges from about 30 to 40 inches. The flora is in the northern parts largely of a sub-Arctic type, but in the peninsular region of the S. the vegetation is that of the belt of deciduous trees of Ohio and New York. Less than one-half of the great forests of spruce, pine, and hemlock which at one time covered the province now remains. Northern Ontario is still important as a fur-yielding country, and supplies quantities of the pelts of the otter, mink, and skunk. The moose, caribou, wolf, fox, and bear are a part of the mammalian fauna.

The agricultural resources of the country are very great. Immense crops of wheat are raised, also oats, barley, Indian corn, rye, potatoes, turnips, etc. The apple-orchards of the southwestern counties are very productive, and pears, plums, grapes, cherries, and various kinds of berries thrive. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 31,316,070 bushels; oats, 89,693,327 bushels; and barley, 16,909,751 bushels.

The mineral wealth of the country is very rich and varied, and comprises iron, copper, silver, lead, gold, nickel, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, petroleum, and rock-salt. The production of gold in 1900 was $421,000; of silver in 1899, 105,467 ounces; nickel (from the Sudbury region, one of the most productive in the world) in 1901, 9,189,000 pounds, valued at $4,594,000; and of pig-iron in 1899, 64,749 net tons, valued at $808,157. The production of copper, which is very abundant in the shore-region of lakes Superior and Huron, reached in 1898 upward of 8,000,000 pounds. Ontario furnishes the greater part of the petroleum produced in the Dominion, and the product has been in some years as high as 30,000,000 gallons.

The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, iron and hardware, paper, soap, starch, hats, caps, boots, shoes, leather, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, sewing-machines, woodenware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, etc. The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario. In 1852 there was not a single mile in operation in the province; in 1900 the mileage was 6812. The principal canals are the Welland, between lakes Erie and Ontario, to avoid the Niagara Falls; the Rideau, between Kingston and Ottawa; and the St. Lawrence canals, rendered necessary by the rapids of that river.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, and a legislative assembly of 98 members.

Ontario is divided into numerous counties and a number of sections which are specifically designated districts. The names of the districts are: Algoma, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, and Rainy River. Pop. in 1901, 2,182,947. Ontario is the most populous province in the Dominion. The principal cities are Toronto (the capital, with a population in 1901 of 208,040), Ottawa (the capital of the Dominion, with a population of 59,928), Hamilton, London, and Kingston. The leading educational institutions are the University of Toronto, Victoria University (federated with the preceding), Wycliffe and St. Michael's Colleges (affiliated with the University of Toronto), and the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

The province contains many objects of interest to the tourist, among which are the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Falls of Niagara, and the Falls of Kakabikka, on the river Kaministiquia, 30 miles from its outlet into Lake Superior.

In 1867, under the Act of Confederation, Upper Canada was constituted the province of Ontario. See CANADA.

Ontario, a county in the west-central part of New York, has an area of 652 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake and is drained by Flint, Honeoye, and Mud creeks and Canandaigua Outlet. The surface is finely diversified with verdant hills, valleys, and ridges. Among its beautiful features is Canandaigua Lake. Capital, Canandaigua. Pop. in 1890, 48,453; in 1900, 49,605.

Ontario, a county in the province of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Ontario. It is watered by small streams flowing into Lake Ontario and into Lake Simcoe, which latter forms its northwestern boundary. Capital, Whitby.

Ontario, a banking city of San Bernardino co., Cal., about 18 miles W. of San Bernardino, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Ontario, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ill., about 10 miles NNE. of Galesburg.

Ontario, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, 32 miles E. of Elkhart. Pop. 200.

Ontario, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles E. of Boone. Pop. 100.

Ontario, a post-station of Jackson co., Kan., about 42 miles NNW. of Topeka.

Ontario, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Ontario township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 20 miles E. by N. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2550; of the village, about 500.

Ontario, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 7 miles W. of Mansfield. Pop. 175.

Ontario, a banking post-town of Malheur co., Oregon, in a grain and fruit region, on the Oregon Short Line, 15 miles E. of Vale. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Ontario, a post-station of Charlotte co., Va.

Ontario, a post-village of Monroe and Vernon cos., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, 9 miles S. of Norwalk. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Ontario Beach, a resort of the state of New York, near Rochester.

Ontario Center, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., 18 miles E. of Charlotte. Pop. 175.

Ontarioville, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. 250.

Ontelaunee, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1142.

Onteniente, on-tā-ne-ĕn'tā, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 11 miles SW. of San Felipe de Játiva. It has manufactures of textiles, paper, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 11,441.

Onteora Park, a resort in the Catskill Mountains, N.Y., 1½ miles N. of Tannersville and adjacent to Onteora Mountain (2830 feet).

Ontonagon, a small river in the upper peninsula of Michigan, is formed by the South, Middle, East, and West Branches, which unite near Rockland. The river enters Lake Superior at Ontonagon.

Ontonag'on, a county of Michigan, is the most western part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1355 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Lake Superior, on the SW. by the Montreal River. It is drained by the Ontonagon River and its branches and the Presque Isle River. The Porcupine Mountains, in its N. part, are about 1200 feet higher than the lake. Copper and iron are found. Capital, Ontonagon. Pop. in 1890, 3756; in 1900, 6179.

Ontonagon, a banking post-village, capital of Ontonagon co., Mich., on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Ontonagon River, about 135 miles E. of Duluth, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has extensive lumbering and mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 1267.

Onward, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Logansport. Pop. 225.

Onyx, a post-station of Yell co., Ark.

Onzaga, on-sä'gä, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Santander. Pop. about 11,000 (?).

Oo, ō, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 4 miles W. of Bagnères-de-Luchon, at the foot of a pass of the Pyrenees. Near it is a cascade 850 feet high.

Ookiep, o-keep', a town, the principal mining-station of Namaqualand, Cape Colony, 90 miles by rail E. by S. of Port Nolloth, on the W. coast. It is in an exceedingly arid region, but has valuable copper-mines to which it owes its development. Pop. about 1900. Elevation, 3025 feet.

Oolitic, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Southern Indiana Rs., 3 miles NW. of Bedford. It has extensive stone-quarries. Pop. about 800.

Oologah, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Claremore. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Ooltewah', a post-village, capital of James co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 15 miles E. of Chattanooga. It has powder-works. Pop. about 225.

Ooltgensplaat, ōlt'Ħĕns-plät', a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in Overflakkee, 18 miles SSW. of Rotterdam. Pop. about 2500.

Oorfa, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See URFA.

Oos, ōce, a manufacturing village of Baden, in the circle of Baden. Roman antiquities have been found here. Pop. about 2800.

Oosima. See OSHIMA.

Oostacker, ōs'täk'kẹr, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles N. by E. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, 4406.

Oostburg, ōst'bŭRG, a commune of the Netherlands, island of Cadsand, 5 miles ENE. of Sluis.

Oostburg, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 42 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 300.

Oostcamp, ōst'kămp', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Bruges. It has manufactures of lace. Pop. in 1900, 6690.

Oostdunkerke, ōst'doon'kĕrk'ẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on a canal, 24 miles WSW. of Bruges.

Oosteecloo, ōst'ā-klō', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles N. of Ghent.

Oostenaula, a river in the N. part of Georgia, unites with the Etowah at Rome to form the Coosa.

Oosterbeek, ōs'tẹr-bāk', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles W. of Arnhem.

Oosterhout, ōs'tẹr-hōwt', a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles NE. of Breda. It has tanneries, potteries, and manufactures of tobacco, beet-sugar, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1899, 11,545.

Oosterland, ōs'tẹr-lânt', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, island of Duiveland.

Oosterzeele, ōs'tẹr-zā'lẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 7 miles SSE. of Ghent.

Oostmalle, ōst'mȧl'lẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles ENE. of Antwerp.

Oostnieuwkerke, ōst'neev'kĕrk-ẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 20 miles SE. of Bruges.

Oostroosebeke, ōst'rō'zẹh-bā'kẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, arrondissement of Thielt. Pop. in 1900, 4461.

Oostvleteren, ōst'vlā'tẹh-rẹn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yser, 28 miles SW. of Bruges.

Ootacamund. See UTAKAMUND.

Ooteghem, ō'tẹh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 7 miles E. of Courtrai.

Ootmarsum, ōt'mȧr'sŭm, a commune of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 10 miles NE. of Almelo.

Opal, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Opal, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va. The banking point is Warrenton.

Opalenitza, o'pā-lā-nit'sā, a town of Prussia, 23 miles WSW. of Posen. Pop. 3000.

Oparo, o-pā'ro, or **Rapa,** rā'pā, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 27° 38′ S.; lon. 144° 3′ W.

Opatow, o-pā'tuv, a town of Poland, government of Radom, 20 miles NW. of Sandomierz, on an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. in 1897, 6942.

Opbrakel, op'brā'kẹl, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles ESE. of Oudenarde.

Opdyke, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7½ miles SE. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 200.

Opechee, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., near Osceola station. Copper is mined here. Pop. about 1600.

Opelika, op-e-lī'kạ, a banking city, capital of Lee co., Ala., on the Western of Alabama and other railroads, 29 miles NW. of Columbus. It is in a grain and cotton region and has cotton-gins and compresses, cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, fertilizer-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4245.

Opelousas, op-e-loo'sąs, a banking post-town, capital of St. Landry parish, La., about 60 miles W. of Baton Rouge, on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, an ice-plant, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton. Here are the Academy and Convent of the Immaculate Conception. Pop. in 1900, 2951.

Open Meadows, a post-station of Chautauqua co., N.Y.

Openshaw, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, forming an eastern suburb of Manchester.

Opequon, o-pĕk'ọn, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 8½ miles NE. of Winchester.

Opequon Creek rises in Frederick co., Va., runs in a NNE. direction, passes into West Virginia, and enters the Potomac 7 miles NE. of Martinsburg. On its banks, near Winchester, Sheridan defeated Early, Sept. 19, 1864.

Ophiem, a post-village of Henry co., Ill. The banking point is Alpha or Orion. Pop. 125.

Ophir, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ark.

Ophir, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., 32 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop. 150.

Ophir, a post-town of San Miguel co., Colo., on the Rio Grande Southern R., 14 miles from Telluride. It has gold- and silver-mining. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Ophir, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga., 30 miles NE. of Acworth. Pop. 55.

Ophir, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon.

Ophir, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, is in a cañon of the Oquirrh Mountains. Silver has been mined here. Pop. about 200.

Ophir Creek, a gold-bearing stream of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, tributary of the Niukluk River.

Ophir, Mount (Gunung Ledang), an isolated mountain of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 2° 30′ N., lon. 102° 28′ E., 45 miles ENE. of Malacca, 4150 feet above the sea. Much of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.

Ophir, Mount, a mountain of Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 miles NW. of Padang. Lat. 0°; lon. 100° E. Height, 9600 feet.

Op'ho'ven, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 24 miles NE. of Hasselt.

Opladen, op'lā'dẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles SE. of Düsseldorf, on the Wupper. Pop. in 1900, 4207.

Opobo, a town of Nigeria, western equatorial Africa, near the mouth of the Opobo River. It is sometimes designated New Opobo to distinguish it from the native town a few miles above.

Opočno, o-potch'no, a village of Bohemia, NE. of Königgrätz.

Opoczno, o-potch'no, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 68 miles SSW. of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Drzewica. Pop. in 1897, 6022.

Opolis, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 20 miles NW. of Joplin, Mo. Pop. about 175.

Opon, o-pōn', a pueblo of the island of Cebú, Philippine Islands. It has a monument to Magellan, killed here in 1521. Pop. in 1903, 12,225.

Oporto, o-POR'to (*i.e.*, "the port;" L. *Portus Cale*), the second city of Portugal in population and importance, capital of a district of its own name, situated on the right bank of the river Douro, 3 miles from its mouth and 175 miles NNE. of Lisbon. Lat. 41° 9′ N.; lon. 8° 45′ W. It extends two miles along the N. bank of the river, the streets rising picturesquely in terraces one above the other, while on the opposite side of the Douro is the suburb of Villa Nova de Gaia, with villas, convents, grain-elevators, and immense warehouses for storing wine. The city contains numerous squares (*campos, praças*), of which the Praça de Dom Pedro, with the town-hall (or Casa de Camara), forms the business centre of the town. Numerous gardens, chief of which are the Jardim da Cordoaría and the Jardim de São Lázaro, afford beautiful displays of the luxuriant vegetation of the region. The most conspicuous public buildings include the general hospital, town-hall, the cathedral, or Sé (occupying an eminence formerly the site of an ancient castle of the Suevi), the episcopal palace, the English Factory House (a club-building of white granite), exchange, Crystal Palace (the building of the industrial exposition of 1865), mint, and opera-house. Many of the dwellings have gardens attached. The sculptured fountains are an attractive feature of the city. One of the most striking architectural objects in Oporto is the Torre dos Clerigos ("Tower of the Clergy," 246 feet in height), attached to the Igreja (church) dos Clerigos.

Oporto is the seat of a medical college, schools of commerce and navigation, and other superior schools, and has numerous hospitals, a public library, containing 150,000 volumes, a municipal museum, polytechnic institute, gallery of paintings, commercial association, etc. The most interesting structure of Oporto is the Ponte de Dom Luiz Primeiro, an iron-girder bridge, one of the most graceful structures of its kind in the world, which crosses the Douro in a single arch of 560 feet span. Oporto is the chief industrial centre of Portugal. Silk-factories are established in and around the city, which has also ship-building yards, breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenware, steel and iron goods, paper, wax, tobacco, and soap.

The harbor is accessible from the sea for vessels of small draft only, owing to a bar at the mouth of the Douro. The fine new Atlantic harbor of Leixões is about 4 miles N. of the mouth of the river. The Douro is subject to dangerous freshets by the rains or melting of the mountain-snows. The principal trade of Oporto is in port wine, to which it gives the name. The lesser articles of export include oil, olives, sumach, lemons, oranges, refined sugar, salt, and cork. The climate of Oporto suffers from chilling fogs. Pop. in 1900, 172,421.

Opossum Creek, an affluent of Conewago Creek, in Adams co., Pa.

Opotchka, o-potch'kā, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikaya. Pop. in 1897, 5658.

Oppa, op'pā, a river forming part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 8 miles SW. of Oderberg, after an ESE. course of 60 miles.

Op'peln, a town of Prussia, capital of a district in the province of Silesia, on the river Oder, 51 miles SE. of Breslau. The principal buildings are the church of St. Adalbert, reputed to have been founded in 995, and the castle of the dukes of the house of Piast, dating from the fourteenth century, situated on an island in the river and used as a government building. The industries comprise brewing and distilling and the manufacture of cement, cigars, and leather. Pop. in 1890, 20,300; in 1900, 30,115.

Op'pelo, a post-village of Conway co., Ark. The banking point is Morrillton. Pop. about 225.

Oppenau, op'pęh-nŏw', a town of Baden, 11 miles ENE. of Offenburg. Pop. 2000.

Oppenheim, op'pęn-hīme', a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse, on the Rhine, 11 miles SSE. of Mainz. In the Middle Ages it was a free imperial city. Near by are the ruins of the imperial castle of Landskron, destroyed by the French in 1689. Pop. in 1900, 3701.

Oppenheim, a post-village in Oppenheim township (town), Fulton co., N.Y., about 30 miles E. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1258.

Oppido, op'pe-do, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles ESE. of Palmi. It has a cathedral. Pop. 4000 (commune of Oppido Mamertina, 7500).

Oppido, the former name of PALMIRA.

Opposition, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 16 miles NW. of Powhatan.

Opslo, op'slo, or **Oslo,** an old town of Norway, now forming an eastern suburb of Christiania.

Option, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa.

Opwijk, op'wīk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 10 miles NW. of Brussels.

Oquaga Lake, a post-station of Broome co., N.Y.

Oquawka, o-kwaw'kạ, a banking post-village, capital of Henderson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 32 miles W. of Galesburg, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Oquirrh (o'kwęr) **Mountains,** Utah, a range which extends southward from the S. end of Great Salt Lake. The terraces of ancient Lake Bonneville are clearly marked out on their slopes.

Oquossoc, a post-village and resort of the Rangeley region, Maine. The banking point is Phillips.

Or, OR, a river of Asiatic Russia, flows N. and, after a course of 160 miles, joins the Ural near Orsk.

Ora, a post-village of Starke co., Ind., on the Erie R. The banking point is Knox. Pop. about 300.

Ora, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. 100.

Ora, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. 90.

Oracle, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 100.

O'radel', a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River and on the New Jersey and New York R., 19 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 250.

Oradour-Saint-Genest, o'rå'dooR' sĂNⁿ zhęh'nà', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 8 miles N. of Bellac.

Oradour-sur-Glane, o'rå'dooR' sür glån, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 15 miles NE. of Rochechouart. Pop. 1874.

Oradour-sur-Vayres, o'rå'dooR' sür vaiR, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 6 miles S. of Rochechouart.

Öräfajökull (**Öräfa Jökull**), ö-rå'få-yö'kool, the loftiest summit of Iceland, in the SE. of the island, being the culminating point of the Vatnajökull. Height, 6425 feet.

Orageuse, o'rå'zhuz' (*i.e.*, "stormy"), an island of the Pacific Ocean, near New Ireland.

Oraibi, a post- and mission-station of Navajo co., Ariz.

Oraison, o'rà'zŎNⁿ' a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 20 miles SW. of Digne. Pop. 1500 (commune, 2000).

Oraison, or **Anthony Kaan** (kån), an island of the South Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of New Ireland.

Oral, a post-station of Geauga co., Ohio.

Oral Oaks, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., about 50 miles SW. of Petersburg.

Or'amel', a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, about 54 miles SE. of Buffalo, and on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 275.

Oran, o'rån' (Fr. pron. ō'rŎNⁿ'), a fortified town of Algeria, capital of the department of Oran, 266 miles by rail WSW. of Algiers, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 35° 44′ N.; lon. 0° 39′ W. It is situated at the foot of a hill called Sainte Croix, at the mouth of a small stream. Its climate is extremely hot but healthy. The new town is well laid out and substantially built, with the aspect of cities in France. It has a museum and library, Catholic cathedral, and a notable mosque. The harbor is but indifferently good, but the port of Mers-el-Kebir, 3 miles distant, is one of the best in Algeria and admits large vessels. The city has some manufactures, an important wine-industry, and exports grain, flour, wine, brandy, esparto grass, cattle, sheep, goats, wool, and hides. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509 and abandoned in 1792, soon after the destruction of the place by earthquakes. Under the Spaniards it was greatly embellished and surrounded by strong fortifications. It was occupied by the French in 1831. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 89,253, of whom 42,257 were French.

Oran, the westernmost department of Algeria. Area, 23,450 sq. m., inclusive of the military territory. It is a productive region, with great mineral wealth. The civil district is divided into the arrondissements of Oran, Mostaganem, Sidi-bel-Abbès, and Tlemcen. Capital, Oran. Total pop. in 1901, 1,050,734.

Oran, a banking post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Oran, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. 70.

Orange, or **Gariep,** går-eep', the largest river of southern Africa, forming in part the boundary between Cape Colony on one side and the Orange River Colony, Griqualand West, British Bechuanaland, and German Southwest Africa on the other, rises in the Drakenberg, in Basutoland, at an elevation of upward of 10,000 feet, flows W., and enters the Atlantic near lat. 28° 38′ S. Its banks abound in ebony, mimosa, and willow-trees, but much of the country near it is an irreclaimable desert. Its shallow waters, bars, and rapids render it practically unfit for navigation. Chief affluents, the Vaal and Caledon on the right and the Hartebeest on the left. Length, about 1100 miles.

Orange (Fr. pron. o'rŎNzh'; anc. *Arau'sio*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vaucluse, on the Aigue, 12 miles N. of Avignon. Its chief interest is derived from its fine Roman remains, including a magnificent triumphal arch, decorated with beautiful bas-reliefs; a vast theatre, now partially restored, with its ancient stage in an excellent state of perservation; and the ruins of the circus. The principal modern structure is the church of Notre Dame, dating from the eleventh century. The industries of the town comprise the manufacture of textiles, dyeing, and tanning. Orange was the capital of a principality of the same name which passed about the middle of the sixteenth century into the possession of the house of Nassau. William the Silent, the great leader of the Dutch in their rising against Spain, and his son and successor, Maurice of Nassau, made the house of Orange illustrious. William III., of this dynasty, ruled both England and Holland. On his death, in 1702, the rule of the house of Nassau in the principality terminated and in 1713 it was awarded to France by the treaty of Utrecht. The royal family of the Netherlands is still known as the house of Orange. Pop. in 1901, 6470 (commune, 10,096).

Orange, a county of California, in a famous fruit-growing region, near the SW. extremity of the state, is bounded W. and SW. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 750 sq. m. Capital, Santa Ana. Pop. in 1890, 13,589; in 1900, 19,696.

Orange, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, 1315 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the St. John River and has numerous lakes and extensive forests of pine. The orange, lemon, and sugar-cane flourish here. Capital, Orlando. Pop. in 1890, 12,584; in 1900, 11,374.

Orange, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is drained by Patoka and Lost creeks. Capital, Paoli. Pop. in 1890, 14,628; in 1900, 16,854.

Orange, a county in the SE. part of New York, borders on New Jersey. Area, 849 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River and on the SW. by the Delaware River. It is intersected by the Wallkill River and also drained by the Shawangunk and Ramapo rivers. This county comprises a large part of the Highlands of the Hudson. It annually sends to market millions of gallons of milk. Among its mineral resources are various building stones and iron-ore. Capitals, Newburgh and Goshen. Pop. in 1890, 97,859; in 1900, 103,859.

Orange, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, 386 sq. m. It is drained by the Neuse and Flat rivers and New Hope Creek. The Haw River touches the SW. extremity of the county. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 14,948; in 1900, 13,690.

Orange, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 392 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River, on the S. by Sabine Lake, and on the W. and SW. by the Neches River. Capital, Orange. Pop. in 1890, 4770; in 1900, 5905.

Orange, a county in the E. part of Vermont, has an area of 686 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River and is drained by several branches of the White River and by Wait's River. Capital, Chelsea. Pop. in 1890, 19,575; in 1900, 19,313.

Orange, a county in the north-central part of Virginia, has an area of 349 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan River and also drained by the North Anna. It contains gold and iron. Capital, Orange. Pop. in 1890, 12,814; in 1900, 12,571.

Orange, a banking city of Orange co., Cal., near the Santa Ana River and on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines, 30 miles SE. of Los Angeles. It is in a fertile and productive fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 1216.

Orange, a post-township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., borders on Long Island Sound and is bounded on the W. by the Housatonic River. Orange village is about 6 miles WSW. of New Haven, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town contains the borough of West Haven. Total pop. in 1900, 6995.

Orange, a post-station of Liberty co., Fla.

Orange, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., about 40 miles N. of Atlanta.

Orange, a post-township of Clark co., Ill., about 30 miles S. by W. of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 1210.

Orange, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 30 miles SW. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Orange, a post-village of Vernon parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Leesville. Pop. about 500.

Orange, a banking post-village in Orange township (town), Franklin co., Mass., on the Miller's River and on the Boston and Maine R., 37 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of sewing-machines, machinery, automobiles, cereals, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5520.

Orange, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., about 6 miles S. of Ionia, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Orange, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss. The banking point is Enterprise. Pop. 250.

Orange, a township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., 15 miles SW. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Orange, a city of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., 12 miles W. of New York city and adjoining East Orange and South Orange. It is prettily situated near the base of Orange Mountain and contains numerous elegant residences of citizens of New York. Llewellyn Park, a charming residential tract of about 750 acres, in the outskirts, is held in common, under certain restrictions, by those dwelling in it. Electric cars connect this city with Newark, 3 miles distant, and with other stations. Orange has manufactures of hats, electrical supplies, phonographs, etc. Pop. in 1890, 18,844; in 1900, 24,141.

Orange, a township (town) of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1391.

Orange, a post-township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 801.

Orange, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 446.

Orange, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 200.

Orange, a banking city, capital of Orange co., Tex., on the Sabine River, about 10 miles from its mouth, and on the Southern Pacific R., 90 miles NE. of Galveston. It has large lumber- and shingle-mills and produces sugar, rice, and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 3835.

Orange, a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 598.

Orange, a banking post-town, capital of Orange co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads, 85 miles SW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Orange, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Orange, a post-town and township of New South Wales, 192 miles by rail W. of Sydney. Pop. of the town, about 4000.

Orange Bay, in Tierra del Fuego, E. side of Hardy Peninsula, lat. 55° 31′ S., is one of the few excellent harbors on this coast.

Orangeburg, a county in the south-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 1345 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Congaree River, on the E. by the Santee River, and on the SW. by the South Edisto. It is also intersected by the North Edisto River. Capital, Orangeburg. Pop. in 1890, 49,393; in 1900, 59,663.

Orangeburg, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., about 6 miles SE. of Maysville. Pop. 120.

Orangeburg, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs., 25 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. 175.

Orangeburg, a banking city, capital of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the North Edisto River and on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R., 51 miles S. of Columbia. It has rice-, cotton- and lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 4455. Orangeburg is the seat of the Claflin University and of the Normal Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College, both for colored students.

Orange, Cape, on the coast of Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 52° 30′ S.

Orange City, a post-town of Volusia co., Fla., about 60 miles S. by E. of Palatka, on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Orange City, a banking post-town, capital of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., about 45 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 1457.

Orangedale, a post-station of St. John co., Fla.

Orangedale, a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Port Hawkesbury.

Orangegrove, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss., 33 miles SW. of Mobile. Pop. 200.

Orange Heights, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 400.

Orangehill, a post-station of Washington co., Fla.

Orange Lake, Fla., is partly in Marion co. and touches the S. part of Alachua co. Length, about 14 miles.

Orange Lake, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on Orange Lake, 20 miles SE. of Gainesville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. 100.

Orange Mills, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, about 52 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Orangepark, a post-town of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 15 miles above Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Orangeport, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 5 miles ENE. of Lockport. Pop. 75.

Orange River. See ORANGE.

Orange River Colony, formerly the **Orange Free State,** a colonial possession of Great Britain in southern Africa, has for its chief boundaries Griqualand West, the Transvaal Colony, Natal, Basutoland, and Cape Colony. Area, according to latest estimates, 48,326 sq. m. The surface is a plateau, mountainous in the E. and S. and sloping W. from the Drakenberg range, which separates the region from Natal on the E. Mean altitude, about 4400 feet. The important rivers are the Vaal and Orange, on the N. and S. boundaries respectively, to which the Modder, Sand, Caledon, and other rivers are tributary. The climate is on the whole pleasant and healthful, with the temperature ranging from 40° (or less) to 95° (January). Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries; large tracts have excellent grazing-lands; only a small portion is suitable for agriculture, but considerable grain is raised. The diamond product in 1898 was valued at £1,508,661; the Kimberley mines are just across the W. boundary. The imports (clothing, groceries, and iron and steel goods) amounted to £1,190,932 in 1898; the exports (diamonds, agricultural products, hides, and skins), to £1,923,425. The colony had in 1904 about 460 miles of railway. Capital, Bloemfontein. Pop. in 1890, 207,503, of whom 77,716 were whites. The Boers established a republic here in 1854. The country as a result of the Anglo-Boer war was officially transformed by proclamation from the Orange Free State into a possession of the British Crown in May, 1900.

Orange Springs, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., near Orange Lake, about 25 miles W. by S. of Palatka. Pop. 100.

Orangetown, a township (town) of Rockland co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 10,456. It contains Nyack, Piermont, and South Nyack.

Orangetown, the chief settlement on the island of St. Eustatius, Lesser Antilles.

Orange Valley, a former post-village of Essex co., N.J., now a post-station of the city of Orange.

Orangeville, a banking post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., 14 miles N. of Freeport, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Orangeville, a post-village of Orange co., Ind., on Lost Creek, about 52 miles NW. of New Albany. Pop. 60.

Orangeville, Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., is a post-station of the city of Baltimore.

Orangeville, a post-village of Barry co., Mich. The banking point is Plainwell. Pop. 150.

Orangeville, a post-township (town) of Wyoming co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1005. Orangeville post-office is about 4 miles W. of Warsaw.

Orangeville, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on Pymatuning Creek and on the Erie R., 21 miles ENE. of Warren. Pop. about 400.

Orangeville, a post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, at the base of Knob Mountain, 14 miles NE. of Danville, on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. Pop. in 1900, 439.

Orangeville, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 12 miles SW. of Bonham. Pop. 125.

Orangeville, a post-village of Emery co., Utah. The banking point is Provo City. It has a roller-mill. Pop. about 650.

Orangeville, a banking post-town and outport of Dufferin co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Credit and on the Canadian Pacific R., 49 miles NW. of Toronto. It contains several flour- and woollen-mills, foundries, casket-works, etc. A large quantity of grain is shipped from this place. Pop. in 1901, 2511.

Orango, o-rän'go, the largest and southernmost of the Bissagos Islands, off western Africa. Lat. 11° 10′ N.; lon. 16° W. Length, 25 miles.

Orani, o-rä'nee, a town of the island of Sardinia, 40 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 3000.

Oranienbaum, o-rä'ne-ẹn-bŏwm', a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 8 miles ESE. of Dessau. It has a handsome ducal palace, with a park and orangery. Pop. about 2200.

Oranienbaum, o-rä'ne-ẹn-bŏwm', a town of Russia, government and 19 miles W. of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, opposite the town of Cronstadt. It has a palace and many villas. It is a sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1897, 5333.

Oranienburg, o-rä'ne-ẹn-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles NNE. of Potsdam, on the Havel. It has chemical-works, glue-factories, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7854.

Oranmore, o'rạn-mōr', a small town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles E. of Galway, on Oranmore Bay.

Oravicza-Bánya, o'rŏh'vit'sŏh' bản'yŏh' ("Oravicza Mines"), or **Német-Oravicza** ("German Oravicza"; Ger. *Deutsh-Oravitza*), a town of Hungary, co. of Krassó-Szörény, 53 miles SSE. of Temesvár. Pop. about 4000. Near by is the village of Román- ("Ruman") Oravicza.

Oraville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Murphysboro. Pop. 125.

Orb, ORB, or **Orbe,** a river of France, rises on the boundary of the department of Aveyron, flows S. past Béziers, and 7 miles below enters the Mediterranean Sea, after a course of 90 miles.

Orb, orb or ORP, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel, on the Orb, 42 miles NW. of Würzburg. It has saline and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 3592.

Or'bansay Island, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, is E. of the N. peninsula of Barra.

Orbassano, OR-bås-så'no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles SW. of Turin. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3000).

Orbe, ORB, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Orbe, 5 miles SW. of Yverdon. Pop. in 1900, 2098.

Orbe, a river of Switzerland, chiefly in the canton of Vaud, rises in the department of Jura, France, and enters Lake Neuchatel below Yverdon.

Orbec, OR'bĕk', a town of France, in Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 miles SE. of Lisieux. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Orbetello, OR-bä-tĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Grosseto (Tuscany), 49 miles SE. of Piombino, on the Lake of Orbetello, a lagoon about 5 miles in length by 3 miles in width, communicating with the Mediterranean. It is situated near the foot of Monte Argentario. Portions of the ancient walls have been preserved. The lagoon abounds in fish. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901, 7374).

Orbey, the French name of URBEIS.

Orbigo, OR-bee'go, a river of Spain, rises in the N. part of Leon, flows S., and joins the Esla.

Orbisonia, a banking post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top R., 40 miles W. of Carlisle. It is in an iron-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Orbiston, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. The banking point is Nelsonville. Pop. 110.

Orbitello, a town of Italy. See ORBETELLO.

Orca, OR'kå, a river of Italy, in Piedmont, flows ESE. from the Alps to the Po, which it joins 13 miles NE. of Turin.

Orca, a post-village of Alaska, on Prince William Sound, in lon. 145° 50′ W., west of the mouth of the Copper River. It has a salmon-cannery.

Orcades, the Latin name of the ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Orcas, a post-station of San Juan co., Wash., on Orcas Island, just NE. of San Juan.

Orce, OR'thå, a town of Spain, province and 80 miles ENE. of Granada, near the source of the Orce, an affluent of the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Orchard, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, 12½ miles NW. of Charles City, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 125.

Orchard, a post-station of Linn co., Kan.

Orchard, a banking post-village of Antelope co., Neb., 28 miles by rail E. of O'Neill. Pop. 110.

Orchard, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 100.

Orchard, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Mount Forest, 8 miles distant. Pop. 100.

Orchard Grove, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., about 10 miles S. of Crown Point. Pop. 100.

Orchard Hill, a post-village of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 49 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. about 115.

Orchard Lake, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Pontiac. Pop. 100.

Orchard Park, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. about 500.

Orchard Place, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. 100.

Orchards, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash. The banking point is Vancouver.

Orchies, OR'shee', a town of France, in Nord, 16 miles SE. of Lille. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, edge-tools, leather, tiles, sugar, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4305.

Orchilla, OR-cheel'yå, **Urchilla,** OOR-cheel'yå, or **Orchila,** OR-chee'lå, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 miles NW. of Tortuga. Length, 8 miles.

Orchomenus, or-kom'e-nŭs, an ancient city of Greece, in Bœotia. Its remains are 7 miles NE. of Livadia.

Orco, a river of Italy. See ORCA.

Ord, a banking city, capital of Valley co., Neb., on the North Loup River, 68 miles N. of Kearney, on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 1372.

Orderville, a post-village of Kane co., Utah, about 40 miles E. of Toquerville. Pop. about 275.

Ord-of-Caithness, a headland on the E. coast of Scotland, on the borders of Caithness and Sutherland.

Ordu, or'doo', a town and port of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 35 miles W. of Kerasun. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Ordubat, or-doo-båt', a town of Transcaucasia, government of Erivan, 40 miles SE. of Nakhitchevan. Pop. in 1897, 4929.

Orduña, OR-doon'yå, a town of Spain, province of Álava, 22 miles NW. of Vitoria, in a fine mountain-valley, on the Nervión. Pop. (commune) about 3300.

Ordway, a post-town of Otero co., Colo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 85 miles W. by S. of Sheridan Lake. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Ordway, a post-village of Brown co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Aberdeen. Pop. about 200.

O'rean'a, a post-village of Owyhee co., Idaho. The banking point is Mountain Home. Pop. 100.

Oreana, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles NE. of Decatur. Pop. 200.

Orearville, o-reer'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 20 miles from Miami.

Orebank, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va., about 30 miles N. of Farmville. Here are quarries of roofing-slate. Pop. 100.

Örebro, ö'rå-broo', a län or province of central Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 60° N. Area, 3500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 194,924. Capital, Örebro.

Örebro, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of the same name, near the W. extremity of Lake Hjelmar, 104 miles W. of Stockholm. Pop. in 1900, 22,013. It has an ancient castle, a fine town-hall, an interesting old church, a museum, and a theatre. There are machine-shops, chemical-works, and manufactures of matches, snuff, etc. Among the articles of trade are the products of the neighboring mines. Örebro long played a prominent rôle in the history of Sweden as a place of assembly of the diet. Here, in 1529, the diet decreed the establishment of Lutheranism in the kingdom.

Ore Creek, Mich., enters the Shiawassee River in Genesee co.

Orefield, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 9 miles W. by N. of Allentown. Pop. about 275.

Oregon, or'e-gŏn, one of the Pacific states of the American Union, bounded N. by Washington, E. by Idaho, S. by Nevada and California, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The northern border is washed by the Columbia River, except to the eastward of the point where that stream first reaches lat. 46° N., which parallel completes the northern limit of the state; on the E. the Snake River forms a portion of the boundary, while the southern limit is lat. 42° N. Area of the land-surface, 94,560 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 1470 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The coastal strip of Oregon is mountainous and broken, terminating in bold sea-cliffs and passing interiorly into a partial plateau which is densely timbered, except in the S., where the "bald hills" rise in an open

prairie-like region with groves of timber. This tract is bounded eastward by the Coast and Umpqua ranges. Between these ranges on the W. and the great Cascade Range on the E. lie the fertile Willamette Valley and the upper basins of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers,—the three river-basins being separated by the transverse Calapooya and Rogue River mountains. The W. flank of the Cascade Range is a densely timbered and greatly broken region, of which only the valleys are arable. These mountains present many cones of but recently extinct volcanoes. Mount Hood, the loftiest of these, situated about 45 miles SE. of Portland, attains an elevation of 11,225 feet. Other lofty summits are Pitt, 9760 ft.; Diamond Peak, 8807 ft.; and Scott, 7123 ft. E. of the Cascade Range the country, embracing two-thirds of the state, is open, dry, and admirably adapted to pastoral pursuits. It is a rolling country, in some parts traversed by deep cañons and elsewhere by mountain-ranges and ridges of volcanic rock. In the NE. is the beautiful Grande Ronde, a valley with 275,000 acres of fertile land, surrounded by well-timbered mountains. This is the northernmost of a series of similar valleys enclosed by the Blue Mountains and their eastern spurs. There are also great sage-plains and large marshes occur in the Klamath Valley and elsewhere.

The *coast-line* extends more than 300 miles N. and S. On it are Tillamook, False Tillamook, Yaquina, and Coos bays, besides which the mouths of the Columbia, Umpqua, Coquille, and Rogue rivers afford harbor facilities.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Columbia, which borders the state for 300 miles and affords extensive steam navigation, and its tributaries, direct and indirect,—the Willamette, Calapooya, Santiam, Clackamas, Yamhill, Tualatin, etc., all west of the Cascade Range, affording some steam navigation; and E. of the Cascade Range the Des Chutes, John Day, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Snake, the last receiving the Grande Ronde, Powder, Burnt, Malheur, and Owyhee. A considerable area in this state sends no water to the sea, since it lies in the Great Basin. Here are Malheur, Harney, Christmas, Abert, Goose, and Summer lakes, and westward are several lakes (the Klamath Lakes) which lie in the Upper Klamath Valley.

Geology, Minerals.—The Cascade Range, geographically continuous with the Sierra Nevada of California, is almost everywhere overlaid with volcanic rocks. In the valleys of the Snake and Owyhee the formation is also largely volcanic, and, indeed, nearly the whole eastern section of the state may be said to be a vast volcanic plateau. The western valleys are chiefly of Tertiary and Quaternary age; but there are well-characterized Cretaceous areas, mainly in the Des Chutes, John Day, and Rogue River valleys. The ridge between Coos Bay and the Coquille River contains valuable lignitic coal of Cretaceous or Tertiary age and outcrops of the same mineral occur at many other points. The amount of coal mined in the state in 1903 was 91,144 short tons, valued at $221,031. Gold is found both E. and W. of the Cascade Range, occurring in quartz and placer deposits; argentiferous galena and native silver occur at various points. Ores of copper and iron are very abundant and have a wide range. The output of gold for the year 1903 was 62,411 fine ounces, valued at $1,412,208; of silver, 118,000 fine ounces, valued at $63,720. Potter's clay, glass-sand, granite, marble, sandstone, slate, steatite, and other mineral substances of economic value are plentiful.

Climate.—The climate of western Oregon is much like that of England, but milder in winter, except in elevated places. The rainfall is abundant and in many places excessive, ranging as high as 100 and even 140 inches per year. E. of the Cascade Mountains the rainfall is markedly deficient, falling to 12 or even 6 inches, and the climate is generally pleasant, although with extremes of summer (100°–110°) and winter (—25°) temperatures. Live-stock seldom needs winter foddering or careful shelter, although the last is desirable in the rainy season.

Fauna and Flora.—The animals differ widely from those of the Atlantic states; but the grizzly and the black bear, the deer, prong-horn, big-horn, Rocky Mountain goat, coyote, panther, etc., as representatives of the more familiar forms of the mammalian fauna, represent species found widely dispersed on the continent. Salmon and trout are common in the streams, and the annual catch of the former is very large and lucrative, especially on the Columbia River. Other fishes of economic importance are several herrings and smelts, the halibut, and the cod (incorrectly so called). There is much and widely varied furred and feathered game.

The principal mountain-ranges and nearly all the western valleys and plateaus are densely wooded with giant trees. Here grow several species of pine, cedar, and fir, the cypress, redwood, larch, spruce, juniper, yew, chestnut, maple, oak, ash, and alder; and eastward there are willows, poplars, birches, and some coniferous trees. Coniferous trees predominate and give tone to the landscape. The cutting and sawing of lumber and the export of timber and spars afford employment to much capital, and the Douglas spruce furnishes the best masts and spars in the world. The quantity of lumber cut in 1899 was 669,650,000 feet, valued at $6,228,250. Among native fruits are the currant, gooseberry, blackberry, raspberry, strawberry, and grape. The various bunch grasses and the white sage of the E. afford excellent pasturage.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The scenery on the lower Columbia is everywhere of a grand, though gloomy, character. The Dalles and the Cascades, the Falls of the Willamette and of Silver Creek, the great cone of Mount Hood, the mountain cliffs and gorges, the cañons and the snow-clad peaks, the numerous limpid lakes and thermal salt and mineral springs, broken lava-deserts and beautiful pastoral valleys, are among the infinite variety of interesting objects to be found in this state.

Agriculture.—Western Oregon is specially adapted to wool-growing, cattle-breeding, and the growth of the best grades of winter wheat, barley, and oats. Hay is produced abundantly. Indian corn does not thrive, the summers being too cool. The state ranks second in the production of hops, chiefly grown in the Willamette Valley, and in the quality of its temperate fruits holds a leading position. The main fruit-growing region is the area between the Coast and Cascade ranges. The number of apple-trees in the state in 1900 was 2,825,898; plum- and prune-trees, 2,517,523. Peaches and figs grow in the southwest. The eastern valleys and plains are better adapted to grazing than to agriculture; but many tracts of excellent wheat-land are found there. In the Willamette Valley live-stock of every kind attains great perfection. Flax is cultivated for fibre and seed, and does admirably. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 16,198,012 bushels; oats, 3,282,770 bushels; barley, 905,928 bushels; corn, 317,147 bushels; rye, 94,040 bushels; potatoes, 1,692,020 bushels; and hay, 1,677,085 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 18,810,192 pounds.

Manufactures.—The principal industries entering under this head are lumber-sawing, the tanning of leather, the making of boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery, the milling and reduction of ores, and the making of flour, furniture, liquors, wagons, cotton-seed and linseed oils, etc. The packing of beef and pork is an industry of some importance, far surpassed, however, by that of the fishing and canning of salmon, the product of which has an annual value of about $2,000,000. There is also some ship-building.

Railroads.—In 1862 there were 4 miles of railroad in operation; in 1870, 159 miles; in 1880, 508 miles; in 1890, 1455 miles; and in 1900, 1695 miles.

The *counties* are 33 in number,—viz., Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, and Yamhill. The principal towns are Portland, on the Willamette (pop. in 1900, 90,426); Astoria (8381); Baker City, a mining supply-centre (6663); Pendleton (4406); Salem, the capital (4258); The Dalles (3542); Oregon City (3494), etc.

Education.—Eugene is the seat of the University of Oregon. Among other colleges are the Pacific University, at Forest Grove (Congregational); McMinnville College (Baptist); Philomath College (United Brethren in Christ), at Philomath; Willamette University (Methodist), at Salem; Portland University, at University Park; Portland Academy, and St. Michael's College (Roman Catholic), at Portland. The state agricultural college is at Corvallis and there are state normal schools at Ashland, Drain, Monmouth, Gold Beach, and Weston.

Government, etc.—The governor and state officers are elected for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for a term of 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 2 representatives in the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—Pop. in 1850, 13,294; in 1860, 52,465; in 1870, 90,923; in 1880, 174,768; in 1890, 313,767; and in 1900, 413,536. About one-sixth of the inhabitants in 1900 were foreign-born, including over 10,000 Chinese. There are several thousand Indians belonging to small tribes.

History.—The possession of the country to the N. of the Columbia River was disputed previous to 1846 by the United States and Great Britain. The claim of the United States to Oregon (and also Washington) was based upon the discoveries of Captain Gray, who had visited these regions towards the close of the eighteenth century (having been despatched by Boston merchants in quest of furs) and upon

the Louisiana purchase (the Spaniards, the possessors of Louisiana from 1783 to 1800, having made explorations along these coasts). In 1846 the United States and Great Britain agreed upon the parallel of 49° N. as the boundary between their dominions in this quarter. In 1811 Astoria was founded by the Pacific Fur Company. Most of the early settlers were Canadian-French *voyageurs, coureurs du bois*, and trappers, and the Scottish traders of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Fur companies. The permanent settlement by Americans began soon after 1830. A large proportion of the early immigrants were from Missouri. Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848 and in 1859 it became a state.

Oregon, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 787 sq. m. It is drained by the Eleven Points River and by an affluent of the Spring River. Capital, Alton. Pop. in 1890, 10,467; in 1900, 13,906.

Oregon, a banking city, capital of Ogle co., Ill., on the Rock River and on the Burlington Route, 101 miles W. of Chicago. It has manufactures of iron-castings, steel tanks, pianos, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1577.

Oregon, a post-township of Clark co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 1068.

Oregon, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Oregon, a post-township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1067.

Oregon, a banking city, capital of Holt co., Mo., 25 miles NW. of St. Joseph and 5 miles E. of the Missouri River. It is in a stock and fruit region and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1032.

Oregon, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.C.

Oregon, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 7 miles NNE. of Lancaster. Pop. about 300.

Oregon, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Oregon, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 3 miles from Flintville.

Oregon, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles S. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Oregon, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 881.

Oregon City, a banking city, capital of Clackamas co., Oregon, is on the right or E. bank of the Willamette River, near the mouth of the Tualatin and on the Southern Pacific R., 16 miles S. of Portland. It is situated in a cañon between high rocky walls where a fall of the river affords abundant water-power. It has woollen-, flour-, pulp- and paper-mills, and is in a fruit and farming region. Pop. in 1900, 3494.

Oregon Hill, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 27 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. 100.

Oregon House, a post-hamlet of Yuba co., Cal., 25 miles NE. of Marysville.

Or'ego'nia, a post-station of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., about 44 miles W. of Birmingham.

Oregonia, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 120.

Öregrund, o'rā-groond', a small seaport of Sweden, län and 70 miles NE. of Stockholm, on the Gulf of Bothnia.

Orehill, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R., 3 miles E. of Millerton, N.Y. Pop. 250.

Orehill, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C.

Orehill, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 3 miles from Roaring Spring, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 250.

Ore Knob, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C., 45 miles S. of Marion, Va. Copper has been extensively smelted here.

Orel, o-rĕl' (Russ. pron. ar-yol'), a south-central government of Russia, watered by the Don, Sosna (an affluent of the Don), Oka (an affluent of the Volga), and Desna (an affluent of the Dnieper). Area, 18,060 sq. m. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile, except in the western portion, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The principal products include grain, hemp, and sugar-beets. Live-stock is extensively raised. The forest products are important. Capital, Orel. Pop. in 1897, 2,054,749.

Orel, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Orel, is situated on the Oka, 168 miles NW. of Voronezh. It is in great part built of wood. Orel has communication by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian seas and is a great entrepôt of the Russian grain trade. There are many manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1897, 69,858.

Oreland, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 12 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

O'rell', a post-station of Jefferson co., Ky., 13 miles SW. of Louisville.

Orellana la Vieja, o-rĕl-yä'nä lä ve-ä'HÄ, a town of Spain, province and 63 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Oremont, a post-village of Polk co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Cedartown. Pop. 175.

Orenburg, o'rĕn-boorg', a government of Russia, partly in Europe and partly in Asia, mostly comprised in the former. Area, about 73,800 sq. m. It is traversed by the Ural mountains and there are large areas of steppe. Among the rivers are the Ural, Bielaya (an affluent of the Kama), and Miyas (belonging to the Tobol system). There are numerous small lakes. The government is a great stock-raising region. The mineral products include gold, copper, iron, and salt. Among the inhabitants are many Cossacks and Bashkirs. Capital, Orenburg. Pop. in 1897, 1,609,388.

Orenburg, a town of European Russia, capital of the government of Orenburg, on the right bank of the Ural, in lat. 51° 48′ N., lon. 55° 12′ E. It is spaciously laid out. On the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar, the seat of an extensive barter trade with central Asia. Orenburg has manufactures of soap, great tallow-rendering houses, an extensive municipal abattoir, etc. Large quantities of meat and various other animal products are shipped from here. Pop. in 1897, 72,740.

Orense, o-rĕn'sä, a town of Spain, in Galicia, capital of the province of Orense, on the Miño, here crossed by a stately mediæval bridge, 46 miles SSW. of Lugo. It is a gloomy looking place, with a venerable cathedral rising amid its narrow streets. It has manufactures of chocolate and is noted for its hams. Here are hot springs, which were known to the ancient Romans. Orense early became the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 15,258.

Orense, a province of Spain, in Galicia, bounded S. by Portugal. Area, 2700 sq. m. Capital, Orense. Pop. in 1900, 404,311.

Orestes, a post-town of Madison co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 7 miles E. of Elwood. It has manufactures of window-glass. Pop. in 1900, 778.

Oreton, a post-village of Wise co., Va., on the Virginia and Southwestern R. The banking point is Bigstone Gap.

Oretown, a post-station of Tillamook co., Oregon.

Orfani, or'fä-ne, a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Saloniki, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Orfani (or of Rendina), an arm of the Ægean, on the S. side of which is the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, the one bearing Mount Athos. Pop. about 7000.

Orford, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of the Alde and Ore, near the North Sea, 18 miles ENE. of Ipswich. It has fine remains of a Norman castle. The place was formerly of importance and sent 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. about 1000.

Orford, a banking post-village and summer resort of Grafton co., N.H., in Orford township (town), on the Connecticut River, 14 miles S. by W. of Haverhill. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. A bridge across the river connects Orford with Fairlee, in Vermont. Pop. of the town in 1900, 890; of the village, about 650.

Orfordville, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Orford township (town), 24 miles WNW. of Plymouth. Pop. 200.

Orfordville, a banking post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles WSW. of Janesville. Pop. about 375.

Orfui, or'fwee', called also **Ras Hafun,** räs hä'foon', a cape of eastern Africa, the most easterly point of the continent, in lat. 10° 26′ N., lon. 51° 28′ E.

Organ, a post-village of Donna Ana co., N.Mex. The banking point is Lascruces. Pop. about 250.

Organ Mountains, in Donna Ana co., N.Mex., extending southward towards the Mexican frontier.

Orgaños, Sierra de los, sē-ĕr'RÄ dä lōce OR-gän'-yōce, a mountain-range of western Cuba, extending through Pinar del Rio province to the neighborhood of Havana. Height of the Pan de Guajaibón, 2530 feet.

Organspring, a post-station of Washington co., Ind., about 25 miles NW. of New Albany.

Orgãos, Serra dos, sĕR'RÄ dosh OR-gowNSH' ("Organ Mountains"), a mountain cordillera of Brazil, extends from NE. to SW. in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, a continuation of the Serra do Mar. One portion of this chain, more particularly called the Organ Mountains, is situated 40 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro. Highest point, 6500 (7500?) feet.

Orgaz, OR-gäth' (anc. *Althæ'a*), a small town of Spain, province and 15 miles SSE. of Toledo.

Orgeyev, or-gā'yĕv, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 25 miles N. of Kishinev. Pop. in 1897, 13,356.

Orghesan, or'gheh-sän', or **Urghesan,** ŭr'gheh-sän', a river of Afghanistan which rises in the mountains of

Ghuzni and joins the Tarnak, an affluent of the Arghandab.

Orgiano, ôr-jä'no, a commune of Italy, province and 12 miles SSW. of Vicenza.

Órgiva, a town of Spain. See Órjiva.

Orgon, ôr'gôn', a small town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the Durance, 21 miles NE. of Arles.

Orgoso'lo, a village of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles SSE. of Nuoro.

Oria, o're-ä, or **Uritana,** oo-re-tä'nä (anc. *Uria* and *Hyria*), a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 22 miles WSW. of Brindisi, picturesquely situated on a hill between two small lakes. It has a cathedral and a number of old palaces. Pop. in 1901, 8731.

Oria, o're-ä, a small town of Spain, province and 40 miles N. of Almería. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Orie, a post-station of Baker co., Ga.

Oriekhov, or-yä'kov, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, 73 miles SSE. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. about 3000.

Orient, a post-hamlet of Saguache co., Colo. Pop. 55.

Orient, a banking post-town of Adair co., Iowa, 14 miles N. of Creston, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Orient, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 208. Orient post-office is 24 miles S. of Houlton.

Orient, a post-township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Orient, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Orient Harbor and on a narrow peninsula which is the northeastern extremity of Long Island, 5 miles NE. of Greenport. Pop. about 800.

Orient, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Orient, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, about 7 miles S. of Troutdale. It has lumbering-industries.

Orient, a post-village of Faulk co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Faulkton. Pop. 100.

Orient, a village of Ferry co., Wash. The banking point is Colville.

Orienta, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis. Pop. 65.

Oriental, a post-town of Pamlico co., N.C. The banking point is Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Oriental, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 20 miles S. by W. of Sunbury. Pop. about 250.

Oriente, o-re-ĕn'tä, a province of Ecuador, on the E. side of the Andes, embracing a vast extent of country in the Amazon valley and traversed by many rivers. Capital, Archidona. Much of this territory has been claimed by both Colombia and Peru. Pop. estimated at about 80,000.

Orient, L', a town of France. See Lorient.

Origny-en-Thiérache, o'reen'yee' ôn^ te'ä'räsh', a village of France, in Aisne, on the Thon, 7 miles NE. of Vervins.

Origny-Sainte-Bénoîte, o'reen'yee' sänt bä'nwät', a town of France, department of Aisne, 8 miles E. of Saint-Quentin. Pop. about 2500.

Orihuela, o-re-wä'lä, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles SW. of Alicante, on the Segura. It stands at the foot of a ridge of rocks, in a plain termed "the garden of Spain." The principal buildings are a cathedral, episcopal palace, college, and theatre. It has tanneries, corn- and oil-mills, and manufactures of linens, silks, and hats. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 28,335.

Orihula, a post-station of Winnebago co., Wis., on the Wolf River, about 20 miles NW. of Oshkosh.

Orikhova, o-re-ko'vä, or **Trayano'bol,** a town of Turkey, in the vilayet of Adrianople, on the Maritsa, 18 miles NW. of Ipsala. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop.

Orillia, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 90.

Orillia, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 250.

Orillia, o-ril'le-ą, a banking post-town, outport, and summer-resort of Simcoe co., Ontario, situated on Lake Couchiching (at the N. extremity of Lake Simcoe) and on the Grand Trunk R., 86 miles N. of Toronto. It contains the provincial lunatic asylum, several grist-, saw-, shingle- and planing-mills, foundries, manufactures of paper and pulp, carriages, iron wheels, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4907.

Orin, a post-village of Converse co., Wyo. Pop. 80.

Oring-Nor, a lake of Tibet, on one of the streams of the Hoang-Ho.

Orinoco, o-re-no'ko, one of the principal rivers of South America, rises in several branches on the W. slope of the Sierra Parima, on the Brazilian frontier, winds successively W., N., and E. through the centre of Venezuela, and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. 8° 20'–10° N. Total course estimated at 1600 miles, of which about 900 miles below the cataract of Atures and 500 miles above the Maypures rapids are continuously navigable. Area of basin, about 350,000 sq. m. The principal affluents in descending order are from the left the united stream of the Atabapo and Guaviare, the Meta, the Arauca, and the Apure. Some of these tributaries are larger than the Danube. Those from the right are the Ventuari, which joins the Orinoco about 40 miles E. of the junction of the Atabapo, the Caura, and the Caroní. By the Cassiquiare, which leaves the upper course of this stream a short distance below Esmeralda, the Orinoco has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro and the Amazon. At 200 leagues from the ocean its breadth is about 3 miles and near Ciudad Bolívar (formerly Angostura), to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 miles across.

The cataracts of Atures and Maypures (or Apures), the one in lat. 5° 8′ N., the other about 36 miles lower down, consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding one another like steps, where numerous islands and rocks so restrict the bed of the river that out of a breadth of 8000 feet there often remains an open channel only 20 feet in width. The waters of the Orinoco rise from April to October, attaining their greatest height in July and August. The vast plains through which the river flows are at this season to a great extent overflowed. Both banks of the stream are densely wooded and, like the river itself, full of animal life. The numerous channels by which the Orinoco finds its way to the sea begin to branch off from the main stream upward of 100 miles from the coast. The southernmost and widest of these branches runs almost directly E. and reaches the ocean by the mouth called Boca de Navíos (or Caño Navíos), between Point Barima on the S. and Crab Island on the N., which are more than 20 miles apart. In front of this mouth is a bar, on which is 17 ft. of water. In the month of April, when the water is lowest, the tides are perceptible in the river at Ciudad Bolívar, a distance of 225 miles from the sea. The other branches, which run N. and divide the delta of the Orinoco into numerous low islands, are imperfectly known. Despite its magnificent water-way the Orinoco is but little used in steamboat navigation. Large ocean steamers ascend to Ciudad Bolívar and minor steam-craft during the rainy season to the Apure.

Orio, o're-o, a commune of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 6 miles WSW. of San Sebastián, at the mouth of the river Orio in the Bay of Biscay.

Oriole, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Jersey Shore. Pop. 90.

Oriolo, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 11 miles NW. of Roseto. Pop. about 4000.

Oriolo Romano, a village of Italy, 26 miles NW. of Rome.

Orion, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., about 40 miles SSE. of Montgomery. Pop. 90.

Orion, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 15 miles S. of Mabelvale.

Orion, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 19 miles SE. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Orion, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on Paint Creek and on the Michigan Central R., 44 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It is a summer-resort and near by is Orion Lake. Pop. in 1900, 756.

Orion, a village in Orion township (town), Richland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 2 miles from Muscoda. Pop. of the town in 1900, 962.

Orión, a pueblo of Bataán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, is on the W. shore of Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 7187.

Oriska, a post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Valley City. Pop. 100.

Oris'kany, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Oriskany Creek near its mouth, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 7 miles NW. of Utica. It has malleable-iron works. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Rome or Utica. In the vicinity a bloody battle was fought on Aug. 6, 1777, between an American force under Herkimer and a body of British and Indians, in which the Americans were victorious. Herkimer was mortally wounded.

Oriskany, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. 120.

Oriskany Creek, N.Y., rises in Madison co. and enters the Mohawk River in Oneida co., about 7 miles above Utica.

Oriskany Falls, a banking post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Oriskany Creek and on the New York, Ontario

and Western R., 18 miles SW. of Utica. It has lumber-, knitting- and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Orissa, o-ris'sȧ, the southwesternmost division of Bengal, British India, having a sea-board extending from the vicinity of the Hugli estuary to the borders of Madras. Area, about 25,000 sq. m.; of the British districts, 9800 sq. m. The southern portion is drained by the Mahanuddy River, whose delta, with its many arms, covers a large area. The chief cities are Cuttack (the capital), Balasore, and Puri. There are 17 native states. Pop. in 1901, 4,343,450. The ancient kingdom of Orissa, whose dominions were absorbed in the Mogul Empire in the sixteenth century, embraced a much larger area than the present division. Orissa passed into the possession of the English East India Company in 1765.

Oristano, o-ris-tȧ'no, a seaport of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, on the Oristano, 3 miles from its mouth, where there is a secure harbor, and 59 miles NNW. of Cagliari. It is situated in a marshy plain and is partially enclosed by old walls. It has a handsome cathedral and an archbishop's palace. The exports comprise grain, salt, salt fish, and the much-esteemed wine of Vernaccia. Pop. in 1901, 7199.

Oristano, Gulf of, on the W. coast of the island of Sardinia, between capes Frasca and San Marco. It is 10 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and receives the river Oristano, which enters it after a course of 80 miles.

Orival, o'ree'vȧl', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles SSE. of Rouen.

Orizaba, o-re-zah'bą, a post-village of Tippah co., Miss., 7 miles S. of Ripley.

Orizaba, o-re-sȧ'bȧ, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles by rail WSW. of Vera Cruz and 18 miles SE. of the volcanic peak of Orizaba, is situated in a fertile and richly-wooded valley, at an elevation of 4090 feet above the sea. It is in an important sugar region and has manufactures of cloths, cottons, flour, and tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 32,894.

Orizaba, Peak of, or **Citlaltepetl** (the "Star Mountain"), an extinct or dormant volcanic mountain of Mexico, on the border of the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz and on the edge of the great table-land (18 miles NW. of the town of Orizaba), is the loftiest summit of the republic and one of the most imposing mountains of the globe. Elevation, 18,250 feet. The timber-line reaches to about 13,500 ft. It is covered with a feeble deposit of snow and ice, has minor glaciers (El Corte), and a summit crater several hundred feet in diameter. It was ascended for the first time in 1848 by Reynolds and Maynard. The last eruptive period was in the middle of the sixteenth century (1545–1566). The volcano is most readily ascended from San Andrés Chalchicomula, lying near its SW. foot.

Órjiva, or'he-vȧ, a town of Spain, 32 miles SE. of Granada. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Orkhon, or'kon', a river of Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few miles SW. of Kiakhta, in about lat. 50° N., after a NE. course of about 450 miles.

Orkney Islands (L. *Orcades,* or'ka-dēz), an archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland, between lat. 58° 47′ and 59° 20′ N. and lon. 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ W., separated from the co. of Caithness by Pentland Firth. Area of the islands, which constitute a Scottish county, 375 sq. m. There are about 70 islands and islets, of which about 30 are inhabited: the principal are Pomona, or Mainland (207 sq. m.), South Ronaldshay, Hoy, Flotta, Graemsay, Eday, Rousay, Sanday, Shapinshay, Stronsay, and Westray. The islands are distinguished for their bold, rocky scenery, especially Hoy, where the Ward of Hoy rises to upward of 1500 feet and the "Old Man" to 450 feet. The climate is mild. Little snow falls in winter, but the summers are chilly and moist. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops. A small breed of cattle is reared, and many sheep pasture on the hills and common moors. Hunting for wild birds and eggs and fishing partly employ the population. The islands contain numerous prehistoric remains, especially round towers (or brochs). In the Middle Ages they were for a time ruled by Scandinavian jarls (earls), then belonged to Norway, and afterwards, for over two centuries, were ruled by Scottish lords who were vassals of the kings of Norway. In 1468 they passed to the Scottish crown and formed an earldom. Capital, Kirkwall. Pop. in 1901, 28,698. The Orkneys unite with the Shetlands to send 1 member to parliament.

Orkney Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Shenandoah co., Va., 13 miles W. of Mount Jackson station.

Orlamünde, or'lȧ-mün'deh, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 miles SW. of Kahla. Pop. about 1500.

Orland, a banking post-village of Glenn co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 166 miles N. of San Francisco. It is a trade-centre. Pop. about 400.

Orland, or **Orland Park,** a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 22 miles SSW. of Chicago, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Orland, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., on the Fawn River, 48 miles N. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 500.

Orland, a post-village in Orland township (town), Hancock co., Me., near the E. bank of the Penobscot River, about 20 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1251.

Orland, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 8 miles from Brighton, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Orlando, a banking city and railroad-centre, the capital of Orange co., Fla., about 90 miles S. of Palatka, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. It is a tourist-resort, and has extensive plantations of tropical fruits. Pop. in 1900, 2481.

Orlando, a post-village of Deuel co., Neb., on Oak Creek, 10 miles NW. of Lincoln.

Orlando, a banking post-town of Logan co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles N. of Guthrie. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Orlando, a post-village of Prince William co., Va.

Or'lean', a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., 56 miles W. by S. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 100.

Orléannais, or'lȧ'ȧn'nȧ', an old province of France, on both sides of the Loire, which had for its capital Orleans; it is now included mainly in the departments of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher.

Orleans, or'le-ąnz (Fr. *Orléans,* or'lȧ'ŏn'), a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and formerly capital of Orléannais, on the right bank of the Loire, here spanned by a handsome bridge, 75 miles SSW. of Paris. The old portion of the city still retains its narrow streets and many of its quaint and beautiful timbered houses, but the newer sections are well laid out, with broad avenues and handsome boulevards on the site of the former fortifications. Preëminent among the buildings of the town is the splendid late-Gothic cathedral of Ste. Croix (485 feet in length), with its imposing façade. Other notable edifices are the old Hôtel de Ville, containing the municipal museums of painting and sculpture and of natural history; the new Hôtel de Ville, dating from the sixteenth century; the Hôtel de Cabut, with a valuable historical museum; the prefecture; the Palais de Justice; and the Hôtel Dieu (municipal hospital). The house in which Joan of Arc is said to have resided contains an interesting museum devoted to her relics. The town possesses a municipal library of 70,000 volumes and a botanical garden. The equestrian statue of the Maid of Orleans and the monument to the Republic are fine sculptural works. Orleans was built on the ruins of the ancient Gallic town of Genabum, which was destroyed by Cæsar. It was named Aurelianum in honor of the Emperor Aurelian. Its episcopal see dates from a very early period. The town was of importance under the Merovingians. In 1428 the English laid siege to Orleans, which was relieved by Joan of Arc, an event which turned the tide in the great struggle between England and France. The town was taken by the Germans in Oct., 1870, was recovered by the French in November, and reoccupied by the enemy in December. Pop. in 1901, 57,320 (commune, 67,311).

Orleans, or'le-ąnz, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 197 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by Lake Pontchartrain, on the E. by Lake Borgne, and on the S. by the Mississippi River. Capital, New Orleans, which is now coextensive with the parish. Pop. in 1890, 242,039; in 1900, 287,104.

Orleans, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of 396 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario and drained by Oak Orchard and other creeks. Capital, Albion. Pop. in 1890, 30,803; in 1900, 30,164.

Orleans, a county in the N. part of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, 729 sq. m. It is drained by the Barton, Black, Clyde, and Missisquoi rivers, which afford much water-power. The surface is diversified with several lakes, the largest of which is Lake Memphremagog. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 22,101; in 1900, 22,024.

Orleans, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 55 miles NE. of Eureka. Pop. about 250.

Orleans, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 8 miles E. of Jacksonville.

Orleans, a banking post-town of Orange co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 5 miles S. of Mitchell. It is an important shipping point. Pop. in 1900 1236.

Orleans, a post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa. Its banking point is Spirit Lake. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Orleans, a post-village in Orleans township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the

New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 94 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1123; of the village, about 450.

Orleans, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 44 miles NW. of Lansing. Pop. 110.

Orleans, a banking city of Harlan co., Neb., on the Republican River, 43 miles SSW. of Kearney, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 656. The Orleans Free Methodist College is located here.

Orleans, a township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River. Pop. in 1900, 2367.

Orleans, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on Flint Creek and on the Northern Central R., 9 miles NW. of Geneva. Pop. 175.

Orleans, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 8 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Orleans Crossroads, a post-village of Morgan co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 138 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Orleans Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 10 miles ESE. of Clayton.

Orleans, Isle of, Quebec, situated in the St. Lawence River, 4 miles NE. of the city of Quebec, is 20 miles in length and 6 miles in greatest breadth.

Orléansville, or'là'ôn"'veel', a town of Algeria, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Algiers, about 100 miles WSW. of the city of Algiers, on the river Shelif. It is about 20 miles from the coast. It was founded by the French in 1843. Pop. in 1901, 3282; of the commune, 12,500.

Orlinda, a banking post-village of Robertson co., Tenn. Pop. 150.

Orlov', a town of Russia, 28 miles WSW. of Vyatka, on the Vyatka. Pop. about 3000.

Ormanville, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 10 miles SSW. of Ottumwa.

Orme, a village of Marion co., Tenn. The banking point is South Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

Ormea, or-mā'â, a town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 18 miles S. of Mondovì, on the Tanaro. It is a quaint little place. Near by is a fine stalactite cave recently discovered. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 6000).

Ormesby, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles SE. of Middlesbrough. Pop. in 1901, 9477.

Orme's Head, Great, a peninsular headland of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 miles NNW. of Conway. About 4 miles to the SE. is the promontory called Little Ormes Head. Between the two is the watering-place of Llandudno.

Ormiston, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Tyne, 25 miles S. of Tranent.

Ormoc, a pueblo on the W. coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 16,126.

Ormond, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Ormond, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J. The banking point is Millville. Pop. 100.

Ormondsville, a post-station of Greene co., N.C.

Ormont-Dessous and **Ormont-Dessus,** two contiguous communes of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, about 12 miles ESE. of Montreux.

Ormrod, a village of Lehigh co., Pa., is a rural free delivery of Allentown, on the Ironton R. Pop. 120.

Ormsa Island, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. of Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow sound.

Ormsby, ormz'bę, a county in the W. part of Nevada, bordering on California, has an area of 120 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Tahoe and intersected by the Carson River. Gold and silver are found. Capital, Carson City, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 4883; in 1900, 2893.

Ormsby, a banking post-village of Watonwan co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Ormsby, Allegheny co., Pa. See Redman Mills.

Ormsby, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford and Kane and the Mount Jewett, Kinzua and Riterville Rs. The banking point is Smethport.

Ormskirk, a town of England, in Lancashire, 13 miles NNE. of Liverpool. It has manufactures of cordage, silk, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6857.

Ormstown, or **Durham,** a banking post-village of Chateauguay co., Quebec, on the Chateauguay River, 28 miles from Caughnawaga, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1901, 841.

Ormund, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 4 miles from Winchester, its banking point. Pop. 125.

Ormuz (Pers. *Hormuz,* hor'mooz'), an island in the Persian Gulf, on its N. side, near its entrance, 45 miles N. of Cape Mussendum, Arabia, in lat. 27° 5′ N. It is a mere barren rock, about 12 miles in circumference. It has a picturesque appearance from the sea, its mountains, rising to about 700 feet, being of variegated colors from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper. On its N. side is the site of the famous city of Ormuz, which sprang up in the latter part of the Middle Ages and became a great emporium of the trade between Persia and India. Early in the sixteenth century the place was taken by the Portuguese, under whom it retained its commercial importance, serving as a great depôt for the products of India, China, etc. It is said to have had at that time a population of 40,000. The Portuguese were dispossessed at the end of little more than a century and Shah Abbas transferred the trade of Ormuz to the new town of Bender Abbas (or Gombrun). The island has about 400 inhabitants. The Gulf of Ormuz is a term sometimes applied to the SE. portion of the Persian Gulf.

Ormuz, Strait of, the channel connecting the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea. In its narrowest part it is about 40 miles wide.

Ornain, or'nân"', a river of France which joins the Marne on the right near Vitry-le-Français, after a course of about 90 miles. Its principal affluent is the Saulx.

Ornans, or'nôn"', a town of France, in Doubs, 10 miles SE. of Besançon, on the Loue. Pop. about 3000.

Ornavasso, or-nâ-vâs'so, a town of Italy, province of Novara, 12 miles SE. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. about 1700.

Orne, orn, a department of France, in the NW., formed of part of Normandy. Area, 2350 sq. m. The river Orne has its upper course in this department and the rivers Mayenne and Sarthe rise in it. The principal minerals are iron, copper, black lead, and granite. Cereals are extensively grown and immense quantities of apples and pears are raised for cider and perry. Normandy horses, among the best in France, are reared in the department and cattle are fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls, fowl feathers, and eggs are important objects of commerce. The manufactures comprise iron-wares, pins, needles, linens, cotton, and lace. Capital, Alençon. Pop. in 1891, 354,387; in 1901, 325,441.

Orne, a river of Normandy, France, rises in Orne, flows past Argentan and Caen, and enters the English Channel. Length, 95 miles.

Orneville, orn'vĭl, a post-station in Orneville township (town), Piscataquis co., Me., 17 miles E. of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900, 325.

Oro, or **El Oro,** a southwestern province of Ecuador, adjoining Loja. The surface is low and is intersected by tributaries of the Pacific Ocean. Cacao is the chief product; considerable gold is found in this province. Capital, Machala. Pop. in 1892, 32,600.

Oro Blanco, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 100.

Orofino (*i.e.,* "fine gold"), a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., about 25 miles SW. of Yreka. Pop. about 200.

Orofino, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 40 miles from Kendrick.

Orofino River, Idaho, runs westward in Shoshone co. and enters the South Fork of the Clearwater River about 25 miles W. of Pierce.

Oromocto, a post-village, capital of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the right bank of the St. John, at the entrance of the Oromocto River, 11 miles SE. of Fredericton, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Orono, a post-village in Orono township (town), Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 8 miles NE. of Bangor. It contains the University of Maine and the State Experiment Station, and has manufactures of lumber, paper, etc. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3257.

Orono, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich. The banking point is Reed City. Pop. 110.

Orono, a banking post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on Orono Creek, 4½ miles from Newcastle. It has a foundry, flour-mill, etc. Pop. about 800.

O'rono'co, a post-village and resort of Olmsted co., Minn., on the Zumbro (or Middle Fork of the Zumbro) River, 11 miles N. by W. of Rochester, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 250.

Oronoco, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.

Oronogo, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 10 miles W. of Carthage. It has mining and other interests. Pop. in 1900, 2073.

Oronsay, a small island of the Hebrides, immediately S. of the island of Colonsay.

Orontes, o-ron'teez (called by the Arabs **Nahr el-Asi,** når ĕl â'see, "the rebellious river"), a river of northern Syria, vilayets of Damascus and Aleppo, rises near Baalbek, not far from the source of the Litany, flows northward, draining the northern part of Cœle-Syria (the valley be-

tween the Lebanon and the Anti-Libanus), emerges into the plain near Homs, forming here the lake of Homs, continues northward to near Antakia (Antioch), then turns suddenly WSW., and soon enters the Mediterranean 40 miles N. of Latakieh, after an unnavigable course of 240 miles.

Oropesa, Bolivia. See COCHABAMBA.

Oro'pus, an ancient town of Greece, in Bœotia, on the Asopus, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 miles E. of Thebes. Near its site is a village bearing the ancient name.

Oroquieta, o-ro-ke-à'tå, a pueblo of Misamis district, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on the NW. coast of Iligan Bay. Pop. in 1903, 15,156.

Oro, Rio de, Spanish possession in Africa. See RIO DE ORO.

Orosei, o-ro-zå'e, a village of Sardinia, 18 miles ENE. of Nuoro, near the mouth of the river Orosei.

Orosenga, o-ro-sĕng'gå, or **Olusinga,** o-loo-sing'gå, one of the Friendly Islands, South Pacific Ocean, about 3 miles long.

Orosháza, o'rosh'hå'zŏh', a large village of Hungary, co. and 27 miles SW. of Békés. It is in a cattle-raising and wine-growing district. Pop. in 1900, 21,385, mostly Protestant Magyars.

Orosí, a quiescent volcanic mountain in the extreme NW. of Costa Rica, about 13 miles from the borders of Lake Nicaragua. Altitude, about 6000 feet.

Orosi, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal. The banking point is Visalia. Pop. 100.

Oro Station, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles from Barrie. Pop. 100.

Orotava, or **San Juan Orotava,** sån HOO-ån' o-rotå'vå, a town of the Canaries, in Teneriffe, and near the NE. foot of the peak of Teneriffe, 3 miles SE. of Puerto de Orotava. Orotava stands in a beautiful valley of the same name and is a favorite resort for invalids afflicted with pulmonary diseases. It exports wine and cochineal. The huge "dragon-tree of Orotava," described by Humboldt, has disappeared. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9002.

Orotelli, o-ro-tĕl'lee, a village of the island of Sardinia, circle of Nuoro, on the Tirsi.

Oroville, a banking post-village, capital of Butte co., Cal., is on the Feather River, 3 miles from Table Mountain and 28 miles N. of Marysville, on the Southern Pacific R. It is in a mining and productive fruit region. Pop. about 2500.

Oroya, o-ro'yå, a town of Peru, department of Junín, 136 miles by rail E. by N. of Lima. It is 12,178 feet above sea-level. The Oroya railway tunnels the Andes at the height of 15,645 feet.

Orphano, Macedonia. See ORFANI.

Orphans Home, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Orphan's Island, at the entrance to the Penobscot River, opposite the town of Bucksport, Penobscot co., Me. It is 4 miles long.

Orpington, a village of Kent, England, about 10 miles SE. of London.

Orr, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Orr, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky. The banking point is Lawrenceburg. Pop. 150.

Orrell, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2½ miles W. of Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 5436.

Orrery and Kilmore, a barony of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, in its N. part.

Orrick, a banking post-town of Ray co., Mo., on the Wabash R., about 4 miles from the Missouri River and 30 miles ENE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Orrington, a post-village in Orrington township (town), Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 6 miles below Bangor, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1266.

Orrix, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. 150.

Orrock, a post-village of Sherburne co., Minn. Pop. 100.

Orroli, OR'RO-le, a village of the island of Sardinia, NNE. of Cagliari.

Orr's Island, a post-settlement of Cumberland co., Me., on a small isle in Casco Bay, about 18 miles NE. of Portland. Pop. about 400.

Orrstown, a post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., on Conedogwinit Creek, 10 miles NNE. of Chambersburg. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Orrsville, Armstrong co., Pa. See MAHONING.

Orrville, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 320.

Orrville, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 54 miles S. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of organs, well-drilling machinery, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Orsa, OR'så, a village of Sweden, 52 miles NW. of Falun, on Lake Orsa.

Orsara, OR-så'rå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 5 miles NW. of Bovino. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6363.

Orsha, or'shå, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles N. of Mohilev, on the Dnieper, here joined by the Orzhitsa. Pop. in 1897, 13,161.

Orsières, OR'se-air', a town and commune of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 6 miles SE. of Martigny. Pop. about 3000. Elevation, 2910 feet.

Orsk, a town of Russia, government and 155 miles ESE. of Orenburg, on the river Ural. Pop. in 1897, 14,036. It is a station for caravans entering European Russia.

Orsland, a post-station of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Or'sova (Hun. pron. or'sho'vŏh), or **Old Orsova** (Hun. *Ó-Orsova*), a town of Hungary, on the Danube, on the border of Servia and close to the Rumanian frontier, a few miles above the Iron Gates of the Danube. It is one of the principal stations on the lower Danube and has considerable commercial importance. Pop. in 1900, 4610. Adjacent to it on an island in the Danube is NEW ORSOVA, formerly a Turkish fortress, with 3000 inhabitants, mostly Turks.

Orsoy, OR'soi, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles NNW. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. about 2500.

Orta, a town of Italy, province of Foggia. See ORTA NOVA.

Orta, Lake of, Italy, is 7 miles W. of Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. It is highly picturesque. Elevation, 950 feet.

Orta Nova, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles SE. of Foggia. Pop. in 1901, 6586 (commune, 9278).

Orta Novarese, OR'tå no-vå-rå'zå, a town of Italy, 25 miles NNW. of Novara, on the W. shore of the Lake of Orta. Pop. (commune) 1000.

Orte, OR'tå, a town of Italy, 15 miles E. of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Ortega, OR-tå'gå, a village and commune of the department of Tolima, Colombia, 90 miles WSW. of Bogotá. Pop. about 10,000.

Ortegal (OR-tå-gål'), **Cape,** a headland of Spain, in the N. part of Galicia. Lat. 43° 45′ N.; lon. 7° 56′ W.

Ortegal, Cape, on the SE. coast of South Island, New Zealand. Lat. 43° 45′ S. The inhabitants are nearly the antipodes of those of Cape Ortegal in Spain.

Ortelsburg, OR'tęls-bŏŏRG', a town of East Prussia, 82 miles SSE. of Königsberg. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 3542.

Ortenberg, OR'tęn-bĕRG', a town of Hesse, on the Nidder, 24 miles NE. of Frankfort. Pop. about 1000.

Ortenberg, a village of Baden, circle of Offenburg, on the Kinzig. It has a strong castle.

Ortenburg, OR'tęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Bavaria, 10 miles W. of Passau. It has a castle. Pop. about 1100.

Orth, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., about 30 miles S. by E. of Lafayette.

Orthez, OR'tàz', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, picturesquely situated on the Gave de Pau, 24 miles NW. of Pau. It has two notable architectural objects,—a mediæval bridge and the tower of a mediæval castle. It has varied manufactures and a brisk trade in hams and other products of the district. Orthez figures in history as a Calvinist stronghold. In the vicinity Wellington defeated Soult in 1814. Pop. in 1901, 4142 (commune, 6365). The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Ortigueira, OR-te-gå'e-rå, a seaport in the NW. corner of Spain, province of Corunna, near Cape Ortegal. Pop. in 1900, 18,426.

Orting, a banking post-town of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 18 miles S. of Tacoma. Pop. in 1900, 728. It is in a lumbering, hop, and fruit district.

Ortiz, a post-village of Conejos co., Colo. The banking point is Alamosa. Pop. 200.

Ortiz, or-tees', a town of Venezuela, 50 miles N. by E. of Calabozo.

Ortler, ORT'lęr, or **Ortler Spitze,** ORT'lęr spit'sęh, the loftiest mountain of Tyrol and of Austria-Hungary, is situated in the Eastern Alps, about 10 miles S. of Glurns. Elevation, 12,800 feet. It is frequently ascended from Sulden. The earliest ascent was made by Josele, Klausner, and Leitner in 1804.

Orton, a small town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 8¼ miles SSW. of Appleby.

Orton, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Fergus, 13 miles distant. Pop. 175.

Ortona, OR-to'nȧ, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 8 miles N. of Lanciano, on the Adriatic. It has a cathedral. There is a considerable trade in wine. Pop. in 1901, 7022 (commune, 14,974).

Ortonovo, OR-to-no'vo, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 14 miles from Levante.

Ortonville, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 20 miles NW. of Pontiac. Pop. about 450.

Ortonville, a banking city, capital of Bigstone co. (and partly in Lac Qui Parle co.), Minn., is at the SE. end of Bigstone Lake, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 45 miles NW. of Montevideo. Pop. in 1900, 1247. It has extensive granite-quarries.

Ortrand, ORT'rȧnt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 76 miles E. of Merseburg. Pop. about 1600.

Oruba, an island of the West Indies. See ARUBA.

Orune, o-roo'nȧ, a village of the island of Sardinia, NNE. of Nuoro.

Oruro, o-roo'ro, a department in the W. part of Bolivia. Area, about 19,000 sq. m. It is in the S. part of the "Titicaca Basin" and contains a part of the Desaguadero River. The surface is mainly elevated above 12,000 feet and much of the soil is arid and marshy. The minerals are rich. Mining is the sole industry. Capital, Oruro. Pop. in 1900, 86,081.

Oruro, a town of Bolivia, capital of the department of Oruro, 180 miles NW. of Sucre. In the vicinity are valuable mines, and considerable tin, copper, and silver are exported. The silver-mines were once very important. Oruro is connected by rail with the port of Antofagasta, Chile. Pop. in 1900, 16,070. Altitude, 12,250 feet above sea-level.

Orust, o'roost, an island of Sweden, 28 miles NW. of Gothenburg, in the Cattegat. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Orvieto, OR-ve-ȧ'to (L. *Urbs Vetus* and *Herbanum*), a city of Italy, in the province of Perugia (Umbria), near the Paglia, where it is joined by the Chiana and a few miles above its junction with the Tiber, 60 miles NNW. of Rome. It stands on a scarped rock and is reached by a cable road. It has a splendid cathedral, built of black and white marble, whose mediæval façade presents an extraordinary wealth of sculptures and mosaics and which is rich in works of art. There are other venerable and interesting churches and a number of notable old palaces, one of which, the so-called Palace of the Popes, contains a museum of Etruscan antiquities and other objects. The mediæval fortress has been converted into a pleasure-ground and amphitheatre. The district is noted for its wine. The town has an active trade in this and other products. Orvieto early became the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 8430 (commune, 18,543).

Orvisburg, a post-village of Pearl River co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Poplarville. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Orwell, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Stowmarket, flows generally southeastward, and joins the Stour at Harwich. Above Ipswich it is generally called the Gipping.

Orwell, a post-village in Orwell township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., about 38 miles N. by E. of Syracuse. The town has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1149; of the village, about 500.

Orwell, a banking post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 46 miles E. of Cleveland. Oil is developed in the vicinity. Pop. about 600.

Orwell, a post-village in Orwell township, Bradford co., Pa., about 12 miles NE. of Towanda. Pop. about 100; of the township in 1900, 1092.

Orwell, a banking post-village in Orwell township (town), Addison co., Vt., on the Rutland R., about 24 miles NW. of Rutland and 4 miles E. of Lake Champlain. Butter and cheese are the staple products of Orwell. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1150; of the village, about 500.

Orwell, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Aylmer, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Orwigsburg, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 8 miles E. by S. of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley R. It has shoe- and cigar-factories and knitting-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1518.

Orwin, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 34 miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Orysa, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Orzegow, ORT'seh-gov, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. It has zinc-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 5051.

Orzinuovi, ORD'ze-noo-o'vee, a town of northern Italy, province and 18 miles SW. of Brescia, near the Oglio. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 7500).

Orzivecchi, ORD'zee-vĕk'kee, a village of Italy, in the province of Brescia, about 3 miles NE. of Orzinuovi.

Osa, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles SW. of Perm, on the Kama. Pop. in 1897, 5176.

Osage, o'sāj' or ō'saj, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage (or Marais des Cygnes) River and also drained by Dragoon and Salt creeks. Extensive mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Lyndon. Pop. in 1890, 25,062; in 1900, 23,659.

Osage, a county in the east-central part of Missouri, has an area of 605 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, on the NW. by the Osage River, and is intersected by the Gasconade. Capital, Linn. Pop. in 1890, 13,080; in 1900, 14,096.

Osage, a post-village of Carroll co., Ark. The banking point is Berryville. Pop. 100.

Osage, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill., 10 miles SSE. of Duquoin.

Osage, a banking city, capital of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western and the Illinois Central Rs., 17 miles NNW. of Charles City and 1 mile E. of the Red Cedar River. It is in an agricultural region and is the seat of Cedar Valley Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 2734.

Osage, a post-city of Pawnee co., Okla. The banking point is Pawnee. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Osage, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. The banking point is McGregor. Pop. 140.

Osage Bluff, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., on the Osage River, 8 miles SSW. of Jefferson City.

Osage City, a banking city of Osage co., Kan., on Salt Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 35 miles S. by W. of Topeka. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2792.

Osage City, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Osage, and on the Missouri Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Jefferson City. Pop. 125.

Osage Creek, Ark., runs northwestward in Carroll co. and enters the King's River.

Osage Fork of the Gasconade River, Mo., rises in Texas co. and unites with the main stream in the NE. part of Laclede co.

Osage Iron-Works, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., 35 miles WNW. of Lebanon.

Osage Mills, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., 20 miles N. of Fayetteville. Pop. 75.

Osage River rises in Lyon co., Kan., passes into Missouri, and enters the Missouri River about 9 miles below Jefferson City. Its length is estimated at 500 miles, the greater part of which is in Missouri. The portion which traverses Kansas and western Missouri is sometimes called Marais des Cygnes. Small vessels ascend it in high water about 200 miles.

Osaka, or **Ozaka,** ō-zȧ'kȧ, also called **Naniwa,** nȧ-ne'wȧ, a city of Japan, on the island of Hondo and on the Inland Sea and the Yodogawa (Yodo River), 37 miles SW. of Kyoto, to which, as well as to Hiogo and Kobe, railways extend. It has a large foreign trade and commands much of the commerce of the interior. It has arsenals, machine-shops, steel- and glass-works, cotton- and woollen-mills, and manufactures of matches, boots and shoes, etc. The city, sometimes called the "Venice of Japan," is largely traversed by canals, over which there are said to be upward of 1200 bridges, and the population lives chiefly on the water. It abounds in theatres and places of amusement, and has over 1900 places of worship and numerous pagodas. In social affairs and in fashion, as well as in commerce and industry, Osaka takes a first rank. Pop. in 1899, 821,235.

Osa'kis, a banking post-village of Douglas and Todd cos., Minn., on a beautiful lake of the same name, 12 miles E. of Alexandria, on the Great Northern R. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 917.

Osakis Lake, Minn., is mostly in Todd co. and touches the E. border of Douglas co. It is 7 miles long and is the source of the Sauk River.

Os'awat'omie, a banking city of Miami co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 7 miles SW. of Paola. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has railroad-shops and the state insane asylum. Pop. in 1900, 4191.

Osborn, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock River, 16 miles E. of the city of Rock Island.

Osborn, a banking post-village of Clinton and Dekalb cos., Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R., 29 miles E. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 386.

Osborn, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Mad River and on the Erie and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles NE. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 948.

Osborn, a post-station of Mercer co., Pa.

Osborn, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Osborn Bridge, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y. The banking point is Amsterdam or Gloversville. Pop. about 200.

Osborne, a royal English residence in the Isle of Wight, 1 mile from Cowes.

Osborne, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 895 sq. m. It is intersected by the North and South Forks of the Solomon River and also drained by Salt and Wolf creeks. Capital, Osborne. Pop. in 1890, 12,083; in 1900, 11,844.

Osborne, a banking city, capital of Osborne co., Kan., on the South Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 34 miles W. of Beloit. Pop. in 1900, 1075.

Osborne Islands, a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the NW. coast of Australia.

Osbornes Mills, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va., 29 miles NE. of Charleston.

Osborns Gap, a post-station of Dickenson co., Va.

Osbornsville, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J. The banking point is Toms River. Pop. 200.

Osbornville, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Bluemound or Mount Auburn. Pop. 150.

Osbornville, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Osburn, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, 4 miles W. of Wallace, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 75.

Osburn, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Osca, the ancient name of Huesca.

Oscar, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Oscar Lake, a lake of Douglas co., Minn., 20 miles NE. of Morris.

Oscarshamn, a town of Sweden. See Oskarshamn.

Oscarville, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Os'cawan'a, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 36 miles N. of New York. Pop. 100.

Oscawana, Lake, a summer-resort of Putnam co., N.Y., 6 miles from Garrisons station, which is on the Hudson River. Here is a lake 2 miles long.

Oscela, Oscelum, ancient names of Domodossola.

Os'ceo'la, a county in the S. part of Florida. Area, 1827 sq. m. It is partially bounded W. by Lake Kissimmee and the Kissimmee River, and has Tohopekaliga Lake in the N. Capital, Kissimmee. Pop. in 1900, 3444.

Osceola, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Sioux River and Otter Creek. Capital, Sibley. Pop. in 1890, 5574; in 1900, 8725.

Osceola, a county in the northwest-central part of Michigan, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Muskegon River and is also drained by the Pine River. Capital, Hersey. Pop. in 1890, 14,630; in 1900, 17,859.

Osceola, a banking post-town, capital of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles N. by E. of Memphis, Tenn., on the Deckerville, Osceola and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 953. It has cotton-gins, a compress, etc.

Osceola, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is High Springs. It has phosphate-mines.

Osceola, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., about 38 miles ENE. of Galesburg. Pop. 70.

Osceola, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles E. of South Bend, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. 120.

Osceola, a banking city, capital of Clarke co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 44 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. It has railroad machine-shops, brick- and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2505.

Osceola, a banking city, capital of St. Clair co., Mo., on the Osage River and on the Frisco System and the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R., about 60 miles SSW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Osceola, a banking post-village, capital of Polk co., Neb., near the North Fork of the Big Blue River, 25 miles SSW. of Columbus, on the Union Pacific R. It is in a stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 882.

Osceola, a post-hamlet and mining-camp of White Pine co., Nev.

Osceola, a post-village in Osceola township (town), Lewis co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Salmon River, about 36 miles NW. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 629; of the village, about 200.

Osceola, a banking post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on Cowanesque Creek, 24 miles SW. of Corning, N.Y., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. Pop. in 1900, 693.

Osceola, a post-village of Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Osceola, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., 22 miles by rail NE. of Huron. Pop. 60.

Osceola, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 8 miles SE. of Abingdon. Pop. 70.

Osceola, a post-station of King co., Wash., 6 miles from Wilkeson station.

Osceola, a post-township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 12 miles SE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 1077.

Osceola, a banking post-village, capital of Polk co., Wis., on the St. Croix River, 24 miles above Stillwater, Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Osceola, a township (town) of Polk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Osceola, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Snake River, 17 miles SSE. of Pembroke. Pop. 175.

Osceola Mills, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on Mushannon Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 33 miles N. by E. of Altoona. It has coal- and coke-industries, a foundry, manufactures of fire-brick and fertilizers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2030.

Osceola Mine, a mining-village of Houghton co., Mich. Osceola station is on the Mineral Range R., 2 miles from Calumet.

Osceola, Mount, a peak of Grafton co., N.H. Height, 4352 feet. It commands an extensive view.

Oschatz, o'shåts, a town of Saxony, 31 miles ESE. of Leipsic. It has manufactures of sugar, felt articles, crocheted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,652.

Oschersleben, osh'ers-lā'ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 19 miles WSW. of Magdeburg. It has manufactures of sugar, agricultural machines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,405.

Oschiri, os'ke-ree, a village of Sardinia, 29 miles ENE. of Sassari.

Osco, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., 23 miles SE. of Rock Island. Pop. 80.

Osco, a post-station of Kearney co., Neb., 18 miles S. of Lowell.

Osco'da, a northern county of Michigan, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ausable River. Capital, Mio. Pop. in 1890, 1904; in 1900, 1468.

Oscoda, a banking post-village of Iosco co., Mich., 70 miles N. of Bay City, on Lake Huron and on the Detroit and Mackinac and the Ausable and Northwestern Rs. It has lumber- and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 1109.

Ösel, ö'zęl (Esthonian, *Kurre-Saari,* kŏŏr'ręh sā'ri), an island of the Baltic Sea, forming part of the Russian government of Livonia. It lies across the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. Area, 1010 sq. m. The coast is very irregular and the surface generally level. There are a number of lakes. Agriculture, the rearing of horses, and fishing form the principal occupations of the inhabitants, the bulk of whom are Esthonians. Principal town, Arensburg, on the SE. coast. The island has a population of about 42,000.

Os'eu'ma, a post-station in the Indian Territory, 16 miles NE. of Vinita.

Osgood, oz'good, a banking post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 52 miles W. of Cincinnati, Ohio. It has a foundry, stone-quarries, etc., and is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1035.

Osgood, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 125.

Osgood, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 39 miles SW. of Raleigh.

Osgood, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Versailles. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Osgoode Station, a post-village of Carlton co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 15 miles from Kemptville, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Osh, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Ferghana, 54 miles E. by N. of Margelan. Pop. in 1897, 36,474.

Osha, o'shå, a river of Siberia, issues from Lake Teniz, government of Tobolsk, and joins the Irtish 30 miles below Tara. Total course, 140 miles.

Oshawa, osh'ą-wą, a post-township of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 557. Oshawa station is 10 miles W. of St. Peter.

Oshawa, osh'ą-wą, a banking post-town and port of entry of the province and county of Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R., 33½ miles NE. of Toronto. It has canning- and evaporating-industries and manufactories of machinery, agricultural implements, musical instruments, woollens, malleable iron, metal shingles, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4394.

Oshima, o-shee-må', a small island of Japan, 60 miles SW. of Tokyo. It has an active volcanic cone.—Also one of the northern Liu-kiu Islands, the largest of the group. It is sometimes known as Okinawa-Shima.

Oshkosh, a city, the capital of Winnebago co., Wis., is situated on the W. shore of Lake Winnebago and on both

banks of the Fox River (which here enters the lake), 49 miles SSW. of Green Bay, on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads. Steamboats ascend from Green Bay to this city, and can pass in the other direction to the Mississippi River by means of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Oshkosh contains a number of stately public buildings (government building, city-hall, etc.). It has vast lumber- and flouring-industries, numerous saw-mills, sash-, door-, blind-, coffin-, furniture-, carriage- and wagon-factories, shingle-mills, breweries, vinegar-works, match-factory, machine-shops, foundries, a boat-yard, etc. Oshkosh is a favorite summer- and fishing-resort and contains a state normal school and (in the immediate suburbs) a state insane asylum. Pop. in 1870, 12,663; in 1880, 15,748; in 1890, 22,836; in 1900, 28,284.

Oshkosh, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1812.

Oshmiany, osh-m'yä'nee, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles SE. of Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 6375.

Osh'temo, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 50 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 100.

Osilo, oz'e-lo, a town of Italy, in Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 4500 (commune, 5500).

Osima, o-see'mä, a small island of Japan, 40 miles W. of Matsmai.

Osima, a bay of Japan. See ODAWARA.

Osimo, oz'e-mo (anc. *Auximum*), a town of central Italy, near the Musone, 9 miles S. of Ancona. It stands on a high hill, commanding a fine view. Portions of the ancient walls have been preserved. The town has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 6450 (commune, 18,529).

Osio Sopra, o'ze-o so'prä, and **Osio Sotto,** o'ze-o sot'to (Upper and Lower Osio), two adjacent villages of northern Italy, 7 miles SSW. of Bergamo.

Os'kaloo'sa, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., about 28 miles SE. of Vandalia. Pop. 100.

Oskaloosa, a city, the capital of Mahaska co., Iowa, is on the "divide," or water-shed between the Des Moines and South Skunk rivers, on the Iowa Central and other railroads, 62 miles SE. of Des Moines. Its site is about 140 feet above the level of the river. It contains the Oskaloosa and Penn Colleges, and has bridge-works and foundries, and manufactories of steam-heaters, wagons, barrows, brick and tile, clothing, etc. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1880, 4598; in 1890, 6558; in 1900, 9212.

Oskaloosa, a banking city, capital of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Leavenworth and Topeka and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 25 miles NE. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 978. It is in a grain, fruit, and live-stock region.

Oskarshamn, os'karz-hämn', a seaport of Sweden, län of Kalmar, on Kalmar Sound, 125 miles by rail E. by S. of Jönköping. Pop. in 1900, 7077.

Oskelanaio (os-ke-lä-nī'o), **Lake,** a lake of Quebec, near the head-waters of the river St. Maurice. It is 27 miles long.

Oskol, os-kol', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kursk, flows generally S., and in the government of Kharkov joins the Donets on the left. Length, about 200 miles.

Oskol, a town of Russia. See STARY-OSKOL.

Oslawan, os'lä-wän, a commune of Moravia, 12 miles WSW. of Brünn.

Osler, a post-village of Saskatchewan district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 18 miles from Saskatoon, its banking point.

Oslo, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., 10 miles S. of Kasson. Pop. 70.

Oslo, a post-station of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Osma, os'mä (anc. *Osmus*; Bulg. *Osem*), a river of Bulgaria, joins the Danube at Nikopoli. Length, about 100 miles.

Osman, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 21 miles NW. of Champaign. Pop. 100.

Osman, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio, 25 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Osman, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., 7 miles W. of Centerville.

Osmanjik, os-män-jeek', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 54 miles WNW. of Amasia, on the Kizil-Irmak. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Osmanpazar, os-män-pä-zar', a town of Bulgaria, 32 miles W. of Shumla. Pop. about 4000.

Osmond, a banking post-village of Pierce co., Neb., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles N. of Pierce. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Osnabrock, a banking post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak., about 13 miles SE. of Langdon, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 200.

Osnabrück, os'nä-brük' (often called **Osnaburg** by English writers), a town of Prussia, in Hanover, capital of the district of Osnabrück, on the Haase, an affluent of the Ems, 74 miles WSW. of Hanover. It consists of the old town, which is irregularly built and surrounded by promenades on the site of the former fortifications, and the new town, with many handsome buildings. The principal edifices are the large cathedral, partly Romanesque and partly Transitional in style; the graceful church of St. Mary, dating from the fifteenth century; the museum, with valuable collections; the royal palace; and the town-hall, in which negotiations preliminary to the Peace of Westphalia (1648) were in part conducted. The industries of Osnabrück comprise iron-founding, tanning, and the manufacture of machinery, boilers, pipes, nails, musical instruments, tobacco, textiles, etc. The town is the seat of a bishopric, founded about the close of the eighth century, abolished in 1803, and re-established in 1857. Pop. in 1890, 39,900; in 1900, 51,574.

Osnabruck Center, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 6 miles NW. of Wales. Pop. 150.

Osnaburg, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 4 miles E. of Canton, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Osnaburgh Island, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21° 54' S., lon. 138° 59' W.

Oso, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. The banking point is Snohomish. It has shingle-mills.

Oso, Mount, Colo., a mountain in the SW. part of the state, has an altitude of 13,640 feet.

Osorno, o-sor'no, a volcano of Chile, W. coast, opposite the island of Chiloe. Altitude, 7500 feet.

Osorno, a river of Chile, rises in the large lake of Osorno, flows NW., and enters the Pacific Ocean 34 miles SW. of Valdivia.

Osorno, a town of Chile, province of Llanquihue, 50 miles S. by E. of Valdivia. Pop. in 1902, 5888.

Ospedaletti, a health-resort of the Italian Riviera, in the province of Porto-Maurizio, 3½ miles from Bordighera.

Ospino, os-pee'no, a town of Venezuela, state of Zamora, 40 miles NNE. of Guanare.

Osrhoĕ'ne, in ancient geography, a district in the NW. part of Mesopotamia. In about 137 B.C. it became an independent principality, which existed for about three and a half centuries, and had Edessa for its capital.

Oss, a commune of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 13 miles NE. of Bois-le-Duc.

Ossa (mod. Gr. *Kissa'vos*), a mountain of Thessaly, on the E. side of the river Peneus, bounding, with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the famous Vale of Tempe. Elevation, 6398 feet.

Ossa, a river of West Prussia, is a tributary of the Vistula.

Ossa, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. side of Gilolo, with the village of Ossa on its S. coast.

Os'sabaw' Island, one of the sea-islands of Bryan co., Ga., at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, is about 10 miles long. Ossabaw Sound is immediately N. of the island.

Ossago, os-sä'go, a village of northern Italy, 5 miles S. of Lodi.

Ossau, Gave d', Pyrenees. See GAVE D'ASPE.

Ossawatomie, Kan. See OSAWATOMIE.

Osseg (Bohem. *Osek*), officially **Neuosseg,** a town of Bohemia, at the base of the Erzgebirge, 6 miles WSW. of Teplitz. It is the seat of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1191. The old abbey church is a splendid edifice, and there is a fine seventeenth-century church belonging to the establishment. The abbey library contains over 50,000 volumes. Osseg is a health-resort. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 8817, of whom less than one-half dwelt in the town.

Os'seo, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 6 miles ESE. of Hillsdale. Pop. about 300.

Osseo, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 22 miles NW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Osseo, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Buffalo River, 24 miles SE. of Eau Claire, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 472.

Ossero, os-sä'ro, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, on the W. shore of the island of Cherso. It has a cathedral.

Ossett, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles W. of Wakefield. It has coal-mines and woollen-mills. Pop. in 1901, 12,903.

Ossi, os'see, a town of Sardinia, 4 miles SSE. of Sassari. Pop. about 3000.

Ossian, osh'yan, a banking post-town of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 15 miles S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Ossian, a banking post-town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 14 miles S. of Decorah. Pop. in 1900, 670.

Ossian, a post-village in Ossian township (town), Livingston co., N.Y., 5 miles SW. of Dansville. Pop. 75; of the town in 1900, 780.

Ossin, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into the Rock River in Dodge co., near the S. end of Horicon Lake.

Ossineke, os-se-neek′, a post-hamlet of Alpena co., Mich., on Thunder Bay, about 100 miles NNE. of Bay City.

Os′sining, a township (town) of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles N. of New York. It includes the village of Ossining, formerly Sing Sing. Pop. in 1900, 10,895.

Ossining, until recently called **Sing Sing,** a village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Ossining township (town), situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River where it expands into Tappan Bay, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles N. of New York city. It is picturesquely located on rising ground and has many handsome residences of New York business men. There are several private academies. The industries include the manufacture of machinery, iron-founding, the preparation of medicinal articles, etc. The state prison of Sing Sing, a vast institution, is located here. Pop. in 1900, 7939.

Os′sipee, a small lake in Carroll co., N.H., is about 6 miles N. of the village of Ossipee.

Ossipee, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., N.H., in Ossipee township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 55 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth. The town is bounded NE. by the beautiful Ossipee Lake, about 8 miles long, which is visited by many tourists in summer. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1479.

Ossipee Mountain, Grafton co., N.H., a range lying immediately W. of Ossipee Lake. Elevation, 2774 feet.

Ossipee River is the outlet of Ossipee Lake, in Carroll co., N.H. It runs eastward into Maine and enters the Saco River.

Ossipee Valley, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H.

Osso, a post-village of King George co., Va. The banking point is Fredericksburg. Pop. 150.

Ossun, os′sŭn′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 10 miles SW. of Tarbes. Pop. about 2000.

Ostashkov, os-tåsh′kov, a town of Russia, government and 104 miles WNW. of Tver, on Lake Seliger. It has many tanneries, boat-building docks, and manufactories of boots, etc. Pop. in 1897, 10,457.

Oste, os′tẹh, a river of Prussia, in Hanover, enters the estuary of the Elbe 4 miles NE. of Otterndorf. Length, 80 miles.

Osteen, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. 100.

Ostend, os-tẽnd′ (Fr. *Ostende,* os′tôNd′), a seaport of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the North Sea, 60 miles E. of the North Foreland (in Kent). Lat. 51° 14′ N.; lon. 2° 55′ E. It is one of the chief gate-ways of passenger traffic between London and the continent and one of the most fashionable and cosmopolitan of European sea-side resorts, attracting during the season about 40,000–50,000 resident visitors. The city is regularly built and has a royal villa, a large town-hall, casino, *Kursaal,* with a seating capacity of 5000, and several parks and promenades. The chief promenade is the sea-wall (or *digue*), a bulwark 25 feet in height. An equestrian statue of Leopold I. was erected here in 1901. Ostend has large inner and outer harbors, with vast quays, piers, and basins, and associated oyster parks. The fisheries employ about 300 fishing-boats and trawlers, giving occupation to about 1500 men. Ostend sustained a memorable siege by the Spaniards from 1601 to 1604, finally surrendering. Its walls and forts have been demolished. Pop. in 1900, 39,484.

Ostenfeld, os′tẹn-fẽlt′, a village of Prussia, 16 miles WSW. of Schleswig.

Oster, os-tyor′, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles SSW. of Tchernigov, on the Desna, here joined by the Oster. Pop. in 1897, 5384.

Österbotten, a region of Finland, comprises the län of Vasa and a part of the län of Uleåborg.

Osterburg, os′tẹr-bo͝orG′, a town of Prussian Saxony, 47 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4798.

Osterburg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 5 miles from Cessna. Pop. about 200.

Osterburken, a small town of Baden, circle of Mosbach.

Osterby, os′tẹr-bü′, a small town of Sweden, län and 29 miles NNE. of Upsal. It has forges and smelting-houses for the iron from the mines of Dannemora.

Osterdock, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 36 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. 250.

Osterfeld, os′tẹr-fẽlt′, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles SSW. of Merseburg. Pop. about 1700.

Osterfeld, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Dortmund, circle of Recklinghausen. Pop. in 1900, 12,177.

Östergötland, or **Linköping,** a län or province in the SE. of Sweden, bordering on the Baltic and on Lake Vetter. Area, 4267 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Motala, whose valley is a fertile plain. It contains several lakes, the largest being Sommen. Capital, Linköping. Pop. in 1900, 279,449.

Österhofen, os′tẹr-ho′fẹn, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles ENE. of Landau. Pop. about 1500.

Osterhout, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Tunkhannock. Pop. 150.

Osternburg, os′tẹrn-bo͝orG, a commune and village of Oldenburg, on the Hunte River, adjoining the town of Oldenburg. Pop. in 1900, 9978.

Österö, os′tẹr-ö′, one of the Faroe Islands.

Osterode, os′tẹh-ro′dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 51 miles SSE. of Hanover, in the former principality of Grubenhagen. It has manufactories of textiles, saw-mills, copper-works, etc. It is a health-resort. Pop. in 1900, 7096.

Osterode, a town of East Prussia, 75 miles SSW. of Königsberg, on Lake Drewenz. It has railway- and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,171.

Österreich, the German name of AUSTRIA.

Österrisör, ös′tẹr-ree′zör, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Nedenäs, 60 miles NE. of Christiansand, on the Cattegat. Pop. in 1900, 3495.

Östersund, ös′tẹr-soond′, a town of northern Sweden, in Jemtland, 112 miles WSW. of Hernösand. Pop. in 1900, 6866.

Osterville, a post-village and seaside-resort of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 30 miles E. of New Bedford. It has boat-yards. Pop. about 400.

Osterwick, os′tẹr-wik′, a town of Prussian Saxony, 42 miles WSW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 5915.

Osthammer, ost′hå′mẹr, a small seaport of Sweden, län and 65 miles N. of Stockholm.

Ostheim-vor-der-Rhön, ost′hīme vor dẽr rön, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 87 miles SSW. of Eisenach, in an exclave surrounded by Bavarian territory. It is noted for its cherries. Pop. about 2300.

Osthofen, ost′ho′fẹn, a town of Hesse, near the Rhine, 6 miles NNW. of Worms. Pop. in 1900, 3701.

Os′tia, an ancient city of Italy, at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 15 miles WSW. of Rome, of which it was the principal port. There are extensive ruins. Near its site is a village bearing the same name.

Ostiano, os-te-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Cremona, 8 miles NW. of Canneto. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Ostiglia, os-teel′yå (anc. *Hostilia*), a town of Italy, 17 miles ESE. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901, 7183).

Ostrander, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. 130.

Ostrander, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on Mill Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles WSW. of Delaware. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Ostrander, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Kelso.

Ostrau, Mährisch-, mair′ish os′trŏw ("Moravian Ostrau"), a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, on the borders of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, on the Ostrawitza, an affluent of the Oder. It has blast-furnaces, boiler-works, and various other manufacturing establishments, as well as coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 30,125.

Ostra, Ungarisch-, ŏŏn′gå′rish os′trå, a small town of Moravia, 6 miles SSW. of Ungarisch-Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Here is a castle, the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

Ostrau, Polnisch- ("Polish Ostrau"), a town of Austrian Silesia, adjacent to Mährisch-Ostrau. It has coal-mines, being situated in one of the richest coal-fields of Austria-Hungary. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 18,761.

Ostrawitza, a river of Austrian Silesia, is a tributary of the Oder.

Östrich, ös′triK, a town of Prussia, in the district of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Mainz. Pop. about 2750.

Östrich, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Iserlohn. Pop. in 1900, 5280.

Ös'tringen, a town of Baden, 8 miles NE. of Bruck-saal. Pop. about 3000.

Ostritz, os'trits, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 10 miles NE. of Zittau. Pop. about 3000.

Ostrog, os-trog' (*i.e.*, a "palisaded fort"), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Gorin, 90 miles W. of Zhito-mir. It has ruins of an ancient castle. It is noted for the Ostrog Bible, which was issued here in 1581. Pop. in 1897, 14,530, about one-half Jews.

Os'trog, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, opposite Ratibor. Pop. in 1900, 3992.

Ostrogozhsk', a town of Russia, government and 59 miles S. of Voronezh. Pop. in 1897, 21,897.

Ostrolenka, os-tro-lĕn'kå, a town of Poland, govern-ment of Lomza, 86 miles NE. of Plock, on the Narew. It is noted for the battle fought here on May 26, 1831, in which the Polish insurgents were defeated. Pop. in 1897, 8679.

Ostrov, os-trov' (*i.e.*, "island"), a town of Russia, government and 35 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikaya. Pop. in 1897, 6252.

Ostrow, os'truv, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles S. by W. of Lomza. Pop. in 1897, 11,264.

Ostrowiec, os-tro've-ĕts, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 15 miles N. of Opatow. Pop. in 1897, 9253.

Ostrowo, os-tro'v̂o, a town of Prussia, 67 miles SE. of Posen. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. in 1900, 11,800.

Ostsee, the German for Baltic Sea.

Ostuni, os-too'nee, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 24 miles WNW. of Brindisi. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 5440 (commune, 22,997).

Os'tyaks, a Finnic people of Siberia, closely allied to the Voguls.

Osuna, o-soo'nå, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E. by S. of Seville. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned by a castle, and has a collegiate church and a col-lege. It had formerly a university. Trade chiefly in corn, esparto grass, oil, wine, fruit, rush-wares, and capers. Pop. in 1900, 17,826.

Os'waldtwis'tle, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles ESE. of Blackburn, with cotton-mills. Pop. in 1901, 14,192.

Oswayo, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., in Oswayo township, on a creek of the same name, about 32 miles NNE. of Emporium, on the New York and Pennsylvania R. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1584.

Oswayo Creek rises in Potter co., Pa., runs NW., and enters the Alleghany River at Olean, N.Y.

Oswegatchie, a post-village and township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 47 miles E. by N. of Watertown. Pop. about 500; of the town in 1900, 2368.

Oswegatchie River, N.Y., rises near the N. border of Herkimer co., expands into Cranberry Lake, in St. Law-rence co., and enters the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg. It is about 130 miles long.

Oswego, a county of New York, situated at the E. end of Lake Ontario, has an area of 974 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Oneida Lake and the Oneida River and on the NW. by Lake Ontario, and is intersected by the Oswego and Salmon rivers. Capital, Oswego. Pop. in 1890, 71,883; in 1900, 70,881.

Oswego, a banking post-village of Kendall co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 45 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Oswego, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, 8 miles NE. of Warsaw. Pop. 100.

Oswego, a banking city, capital of Labette co., Kan., on the W. bank of the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 15 miles SSE. of Parsons. It has flouring- and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 2209.

Oswego, a city and port of entry, capital of Oswego co., N.Y., is situated on the SE. shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, 35 miles NNW. of Syracuse, on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It has a good harbor, which is formed by the mouth of the river, but the commerce is comparatively unimportant, although the city has large shipments of grain, lumber, and coal. The site of this city is elevated and moderately uneven, and is bounded on the S. by a bluff (or escarpment) which is 160 feet higher than the lake and affords good situations for resi-dences. Several bridges cross the river and connect the eastern and western portions of the city. The principal public buildings are the city-hall, court-house, government building, state arsenal, and post-office. Oswego is the seat of the Oswego State Normal and Training School. Within the city limits the river has a fall of 34 feet, affording im-mense hydraulic power. The numerous large lakes of which it is the outlet operate as reservoirs, which prevent extreme variations in the height of the river, so that destructive freshets never occur here. Oswego has several iron-foun-dries, machine-shops, a match-factory, oil-works and manu-factories of oil-well supplies, flour, textiles, knitted goods, and starch. Pop. in 1880, 21,116; in 1890, 21,842; in 1900, 22,199. Oswego figures prominently in military annals. In 1756 Fort Oswego was taken by Montcalm. In 1814 the British took it. The place was chartered as a city in 1848.

Oswego, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Willamette River, 8 miles S. of Port-land, on the Southern Pacific R. It has iron- and steel-works. Pop. about 400.

Oswego, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Oswego Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. about 450.

Oswego Falls, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Oswego River, opposite Fulton (with which it is connected by bridges), and on the Lackawanna R., 24 miles NW. of Syracuse. It has lumber-, paper-, woollen- and other mills, etc. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. in 1900, 2925.

Oswego River, N.Y., is formed by the Seneca and Oneida rivers, which unite near Phœnix, about 12 miles NNW. of Syracuse, and enters Lake Ontario at the city of Oswego. It is 24 miles long, and descends about 120 feet in that distance. It carries a large volume of water and is the general outlet of many lakes, among which are Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, Owasco, and Keuka.

Oswestry, oz'ęs-tre, a town of England, in Shropshire, 20 miles NW. of Shrewsbury. It has an ancient grammar-school and a fine parish church. There are railway-shops, manufactories of machinery, etc. Its name is derived from that of Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642. Pop. in 1901, 9579.

Os'wich'ee, a post-station of Russell co., Ala.

Osy'ka, a banking post-town of Pike co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 88 miles N. by W. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Otabalo, a town of Ecuador. See Otavalo.

Otago (o-tå'go) **Bay** (or **Harbor**), on the SE. side of South Island, New Zealand, is important on account of the towns of Dunedin and Port Chalmers, which are situated on its shores. It gives name to the provincial district of Otago (pop. in 1901, 173,111), which occupies the greater part of South Island and of which Dunedin is the capital.

Otaha, o'tå-hå', one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, N. of Raiatea.

Otaheite, Society Islands. See Tahiti.

Otahuhu, a post-town of North Island, New Zealand, 9 miles SSE. of Auckland. Pop. about 1600.

Otaru, o-tå'roo, a town of the island of Yezo, Japan, on Ishikari Bay (W. coast). It has the best protected port on the coast and the most important fisheries of the island and is connected by rail with Sapporo and with the Poronai coal-mines, in the interior. Pop. in 1899, 56,961.

Otavalo, o-tå-vå'lo, **Otabalo,** o-tå-bå'lo, or **Oto-valo,** o-to-vå'lo, a town of Ecuador, in the province of Imbabura, 35 miles N. by E. of Quito. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1868, but has been reconstructed and has a population of about 6000. Altitude, about 8400 feet.

Otay, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 12 miles SE. of San Diego, on the National City and Otay R. Quantities of lemons and oranges are grown here. Pop. 200.

Otchakov, otch-å'kov (Pol. *Oczakow*), a fortified sea-port of Russia, government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, at its mouth in the Black Sea, 40 miles ENE. of Odessa. It was formerly an important Turkish fortress. It was taken by the Russians in 1737 and again in 1788. Pop. in 1897, 10,784.

Otea (o-tå'å) or **Great Barrier Island,** in the South Pacific Ocean, off the NE. coast of New Zealand, at the E. entrance of Hauraki Gulf. It is about 20 miles long.

Otego, a post-township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1239.

Otego, a post-village of Jewell co., Kan., on the Chi-cago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Mankato. Pop. 125.

Otego, a post-village in Otego township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 52 miles ENE. of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 658; of the town, 1817.

Otego Creek, N.Y., enters the Susquehanna River near Oneonta.

Otero, a county in the SE. part of Colorado. Area, 2042 sq. m. The Arkansas River intersects it from E. to W. and furnishes water for an extensive irrigation system, under which the soil, of alluvial origin, produces abundant crops. Capital, Lajunta. Pop. in 1900, 11,522.

Otero, a southern county of New Mexico. Area, 6874 sq. m. The surface is level prairie, suited for stock-raising in the W., and very heavily timbered in the E., where the rainfall is sufficient for agriculture without irrigation. Capital, Alamogordo. Pop. in 1900, 4791. It includes the Fort Stanton Indian Reservation.

Othello, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., about 12 miles NW. of Rochester.

Othello, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J. The banking point is Bridgeton. Pop. 200.

Otho, a post-station of Henry co., Ala.

Otho, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, 9 miles SSE. of Fort Dodge, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. 175.

Othrys, Mount, a mountain-chain of Greece, extending along the southern borders of Thessaly in an E. and W. direction. The highest peak, now called Gerakovuni, has an altitude of 5670 feet.

Otis, a post-village of Washington co., Colo., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Akron. Pop. 100.

Otis, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 49 miles ESE. of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Otis, a post-village of Rush co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Lacrosse. Pop. 100.

Otis, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., 18 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Otis, a post-village in Otis township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., about 22 miles SSE. of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 476.

Otisco, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 20 miles N. by E. of Jeffersonville. Pop. 200.

Otisco, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Flat River, about 22 miles ENE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 75.

Otisco, a post-village of Waseca co., Minn., on the Lesueur River, about 30 miles SE. of Mankato.

Otisco, a post-village in Otisco township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., on a high ridge, about 14 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1202.

Otisco Lake, N.Y., is in Onondaga co., about 15 miles SSW. of Syracuse. It is 3 miles long.

Otisco Valley, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 18 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. Pop. 75.

Otisfield, a post-village in Otisfield township (town), Cumberland co., Me., about 36 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 728.

Otisville, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 70 miles NNW. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Otisville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 12 miles NE. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 500.

Otjimbingue, a trading-station of German Southwest Africa.

Otley, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 9½ miles NW. of Leeds. The town is beautifully situated in Wharfedale, at the foot of a mountain. It has a Perpendicular church and a small grammar-school. There are machine-shops, manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9230.

Otley, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles NW. of Pella. Pop. 200.

Oto, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 32 miles SE. of Sioux City, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Oto, a post-station of Stone co., Mo.

Otočac, o'to-chåts, a village of Croatia, Austria-Hungary, about 20 miles SE. of Zengg.

Otoe, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and drained by the Little Nemaha River and several affluents of that stream. Capital, Nebraska City. Pop. in 1890, 25,403; in 1900, 22,288.

Otoe, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Ellisville. Pop. 100.

Otón, o-tōn', or **Otong,** o-tong', a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the SE. coast, 7 miles from Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 14,464.

Otoque, o-to'kå, a small island in the Bay of Panama, Pacific Ocean.

Otranto, o-trån'to (anc. *Hydrun'tum*), a seaport of Italy, on the Strait of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta (in Albania), province and 22 miles SE. of Lecce. It has an ancient cathedral and an old castle. In 1480 it was sacked by the Turks. Pop. in 1901, 2401.

Otranto, a post-station of Barnwell co., S.C.

Otranto, Cape, on the Italian side of the Strait of Otranto. Lat. 40° 8′ N.; lon. 18° 29′ E.

Otranto Station, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.

Otranto, Strait of, connects the Adriatic Sea with the arm of the Mediterranean Sea called the Ionian Sea. Breadth, 40 miles.

Otricoli, o-tree'ko-le, a village of Italy, in Umbria, 25 miles SSW. of Spoleto, on a hill beside the Tiber. Near it are the remains of the ancient Ocriculum.

Ots'da'wa, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 20 miles SW. of Cooperstown. Pop. 150.

Otsego, a beautiful lake of Otsego co., N.Y., is partly surrounded by high hills and picturesque scenery. It is about 9 miles long, with an average width of 1 mile, and is 1193 feet above the level of the sea. Cooperstown is situated at the S. end of this lake. Its outlet is the Susquehanna River, which rises in this vicinity.

Otsego, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 529 sq. m. It is drained by the Ausable and Cheboygan rivers. Capital, Gaylord. Pop. in 1890, 4272; in 1900, 6175.

Otsego, a county in the southeast-central part of New York, has an area of 978 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River and is drained by the Susquehanna River, which issues from Otsego Lake in this county, also by the Charlotte River and Butternut and Schenevus creeks. Capital, Cooperstown. Pop. in 1890, 50,861; in 1900, 48,939.

Otsego, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 43 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 2073. Here are healing springs.

Otsego, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 26 miles NW. of Minneapolis.

Otsego, a township (town) of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4497. It contains a part of Cooperstown.

Otsego, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, about 20 miles NE. of Zanesville. Pop. 200.

Otsego, a post-hamlet in Otsego township (town), Columbia co., Wis., about 18 miles SE. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1226.

Otsego Lake, a post-village of Otsego co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 107 miles N. by W. of Bay City. It is on the beautiful Otsego Lake. Pop. 125.

Otselic, a small river of New York, rises in Madison co. and enters the Tioghnioga River about 16 miles N. of Binghamton.

Otselic, a post-village in Otselic township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on a river of the same name, 18 miles NW. of Norwich. Pop. 150; of the town in 1900, 1234.

Otselic Center, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 34 miles SE. of Syracuse.

Otsu, ot'soo, a town of Japan, capital of Shiga prefecture, at the foot of Biwa Lake and 9 miles by rail E. by S. of Kyoto. It was anciently a capital of the mikados and has a citadel, palaces, and wide streets. It manufactures especially the abacus (or calculating-frame). Pop. in 1899, 34,225.

Ottajano, ot-tå-yå'no, a town of Italy, at the NE. foot of Vesuvius, 12 miles E. of Naples. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901, 12,588).

Ottakring, ot'tå-kring', a western suburban section of Vienna.

Ottawa, a small river of Ohio, enters Lake Erie 6 miles NE. of Toledo.

Ottawa, ot'ta-wa, a river of Canada, the most important tributary of the St. Lawrence, rises near lat. 48° 30′ N., about 200 miles N. of the city of Ottawa. It flows at first westward, traverses Lake Temiscamingue, and then generally southeastward, and forms the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. Below the city of Ottawa it flows eastward and enters the St. Lawrence River opposite the Isle of Montreal. Its length is estimated at 625 miles, of which about 250 miles are navigable. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids and cataracts, but those below the city of Ottawa (St. Anne, Long Sault at Carillon) are overcome by canals. At the city of Ottawa the river presents the impassable Chaudière Falls. The Ottawa is the channel of a very large trade in lumber and is connected with Lake Ontario (at Kingston) by the Rideau Canal. The chief tributaries are the Madawasca, Rideau, Gatineau, and Rivière du Lièvre.

Ottawa, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 712 sq. m. It is intersected by the Solomon and Saline rivers. Capital, Minneapolis. Pop. in 1890, 12,581; in 1900, 11,182.

Ottawa, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and intersected by the Grand River. Capital, Grand Haven. Pop. in 1890, 35,358; in 1900, 39,667.

Ottawa, a county in the N. part of Ohio, borders on Lake Erie. Area, 292 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the S. by Sandusky Bay and is intersected by the Portage River. Capital, Port Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 21,974; in 1900, 22,213.

Ottawa, a county in the NW. part of Quebec. The Ottawa River forms its S. and SW. boundary. This county, which has extensive beds of phosphate of lime, mica, and iron, is watered by the rivers Petit Nation, Lièvre, Gatineau, and many small streams. Capital, Hull.

Ottawa, a city, the capital of Lasalle co., Ill., is situated on both banks of the Illinois River, just below the mouth of the Fox River, 83 miles WSW. of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It is the seat of St. Francis Xavier's and Pleasant View Luther Colleges. It has an active trade in grain and other products and extensive manufactures of glass, building-tile, terra-cotta, crockery, pottery, drain-tile, bricks, cigars, agricultural implements, wagons, pianos and organs, fire-proofing, silver-plated ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,588.

Ottawa, a city, the capital of Franklin co., Kan., on the Osage River, 27 miles S. of Lawrence, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. It has the Ottawa University (Baptist), large railroad machine-shops, nurseries, and manufactures of flour, carriages, furniture, soap, etc. The river is here crossed by several bridges. Pop. in 1900, 6934.

Ottawa, a post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 6 miles N. of St. Peter. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Ottawa, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 20 miles N. of Lima. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2322.

Ottawa, a post-hamlet in Ottawa township (town), Waukesha co., Wis., about 33 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 883.

Ottawa, an episcopal city and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the Dominion of Canada and of Carleton co., is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at its confluence with the Rideau, 101 miles (direct) W. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific, the Canada Atlantic and other railroads. It is one of the most flourishing cities of Ontario, being the entrepôt of the great lumber-trade of the Ottawa River, which here forms the splendid Chaudière Falls (200 feet wide and 50 ft. high), and, with its tributary, the Gatineau, supplies the motive-power for the numerous lumber- and flour-mills, factories, etc. The Rideau Canal, which was made in 1827, passes through the city, extending hence through the Rideau Lakes to Kingston, on Lake Ontario. Lumbering is the principal industry of Ottawa and its vicinity, thousands of men, in the winter season, being engaged in cutting timber and drawing it to the streams in readiness for the spring freshets to carry to the Ottawa mills. The cut of timber of the Ottawa sawmills is about 275,000,000 ft. annually. Other industries comprise the manufacture of flour, iron-ware, agricultural implements, machinery, bricks, etc. Ottawa is one of the handsomest cities of the dominion, of which it is also the social and scientific centre. Among its more notable public edifices are the magnificent government buildings, erected in 1859–65 at a cost of over $5,000,000, and crowning Parliament Hill; the cathedral of Notre Dame; Christ Church Cathedral; Rideau Hall, the residence of the governor-general; city-hall, court-house, national art-gallery, fisheries exhibit, and the bureau and museums of the geological survey of the dominion. Ottawa is the seat of Ottawa University (with a library of 30,000 volumes), a normal school, the Collegiate Institute, Lady Stanley Institute, and of various academic institutions. The library of parliament contains upward of 200,000 volumes. A statue to Queen Victoria was erected here in 1901. Lansdowne Park is the site of the Central Canada Annual Exhibition. Pop. in 1881, 31,307; in 1891, 44,154; in 1901, 59,928.

Ottawa Beach, a resort of Ottawa co., Mich., near Holland and 90 miles NE. of Chicago, Ill.

Ottawa Creek, Ohio, discharges into the Auglaize.

Ottawa East, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, ½ mile from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1500.

Ottawa Lake, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 17 miles SE. of Adrian. Here is a lake 2½ miles long. Pop. 200.

Ottawa Station, a post-station of Ottawa co., Mich., about 25 miles S. of Muskegon.

Ottenbach, ot'ten-bȧĸ', a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles SW. of Zürich, on the Reuss. Pop. about 1200.

Ottenheim, ot'ten-hīme', a village of Baden, 6 miles NW. of Lahr, on the Rhine.

Ottenheim, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. 150.

Ottensen, ot'ten-zen, a former town of Holstein, recently incorporated in Altona.

Otter, a river of England, co. of Devon, enters the English Channel W. of Sidmouth. Total length, 24 miles.

Otter, a post-station of Lasalle co., Ill., 7 miles NE. of Streator.

Otterbein, ot'ter-bīne, a banking post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 18 miles WNW. of Lafayette. It has various mills, tile-works, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Otterberg, ot'ter-bĕRG', a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 33 miles NW. of Speyer. Pop. about 3000.

Otterburn, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, 20 miles NNW. of Hexham. About half a mile from it is the site of the battle of Chevy Chase, fought between the English and Scotch in 1388.

Otterburn, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Flint. Pop. 100.

Otterburn, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 31 miles from Winnipeg. Pop. 100.

Otter Creek, Ill., enters Macoupin Creek.

Otter Creek, Ind., enters the Wabash River from the E. about 8 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Otter Creek, Kan., enters the Fall River in the S. part of Greenwood co.

Otter Creek, Tex., flows into the Trinity River from the N. in Anderson co.

Otter Creek, Vt., rises near the N. border of Bennington co. and enters Lake Champlain 7 miles below Vergennes. It is about 110 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Rutland, Middlebury, and Vergennes.

Ottercreek, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 34 miles SW. of Gainesville. It has lumbering-industries.

Ottercreek, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 18 miles S. of Dubuque. Pop. 175.

Ottercreek, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 150.

Ottercreek, a post-village of Rutherford co., N.C., 16 miles S. of Marion.

Ottercreek, a post-township of Mercer co., Pa., about 28 miles N. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Ottercreek, a post-hamlet of Eau Claire co., Wis., in Ottercreek township (town), 16 miles SE. of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town in 1900, 729.

Otterhill, a post-station of Bedford co., Va., 6 miles S. of Lowry station.

Otter Island. Alaska, is one of the Pribilof group.

Otterlake, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs., 36 miles SSE. of Bay City. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Otterlake, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y.

Otterndorf. ot'tern-dorf', a town of Hanover, Prussia, 28 miles NW. of Stade. Pop. about 2000.

Otter, Peaks of, mountain-summits of the Blue Ridge of southern Virginia, in Botetourt and Bedford cos. Elevations, 3875 (SW. peak) and 4001 (Flat Top) feet.

Otter River. Va., rises at the base of the Peaks of Otter, runs southeastward through Bedford co., and enters the Staunton River in Campbell co.

Otter River. a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 16 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of woollens, stoves, bricks, etc. Pop. about 500.

Otter River. a post-station of Campbell co., Va., 21 miles S. by W. of Lynchburg.

Ottertail, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 2127 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River of the North and also drained by the Leaf and Pelican rivers. Near the middle of the county is Ottertail Lake, about 12 miles long. Capital, Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1890, 34,232; in 1900, 45,375.

Ottertail, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the E. shore of the lake of the same name, about 70 miles ESE. of Moorhead, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Ottertail Lake, Minn., near the middle of Ottertail co., is about 12 miles long. Its outlet is the Red River of the North, which enters the NE. end and issues from the SW. extremity of the lake.

Ottertail Range (or **Mountains**), a group of the Rocky Mountains of Canada, in British Columbia, immediately W. of Alberta and crossed by the Wapta River. They rise to about 11,600 feet. Highest summits, Goodsir, Chancellor, and Vaux.

Ottervale, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

Otterview, a post-station of Bedford co., Va.

Otterville, a post-town of Jersey co., Ill., 18 miles NW. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Otterville, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, 4 miles NW. of Independence.

Otterville, a banking post-town of Cooper co., Mo., 1 mile from the Lamine River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 13 miles E. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Otterville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 8 miles N. of Liberty.

Otterville, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, situated on Otter Creek, 22 miles SSE. of Woodstock, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 750.

Ottery Saint Mary, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 12 miles ENE. of Exeter. It has a splendid collegiate church modelled after the cathedral of Exeter. It is the birthplace of Coleridge. Pop. in 1901, 3495.

Ottiglio, ot-teel'yo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 9 miles SW. of Casale.

Ottignies, ot'teen'yee', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 19 miles SE. of Brussels.

Öt'tingen, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Wörnitz, 25 miles S. of Ansbach. It has a fine château. The district constituted the co. of Öttingen, mediatized in 1806. Pop. 3000.

Ottmachau, ott'mȧĸ-ŏw', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 37 miles WSW. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. in 1900, 3575.

Otto, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 7 miles W. of Havana.

Otto, a post-station of Clark co., Ind.

Otto, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan.

Otto, a post-station of Sanilac co., Mich.

Otto, or **Waverly,** a post-village in Otto township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 30 miles NE. of Jamestown. It has grist- and saw-mills, cheese-factory, etc. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1105.

Otto, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1643.

Otto, a post-village of Bighorn co., Wyo., 10 miles W. of Basin. Pop. 100.

Ottobeuren, ot'to-boi'ren, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 40 miles SW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 2000.

Ottobiano, ot-to-be-ä'no, a village of Italy, 6 miles S. of Mortara.

Ottobine, a post-station of Rockingham co., Va.

Ottojano, a town of Italy. See Ottajano.

Ottokee, a post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, 32 miles W. of Toledo, on the Detroit Southern R. Pop. 100.

Ottoman Empire. See Turkish Empire.

Ottosen, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Ottoville, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of Delphos. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Otts Mill, a post-station of Livingston parish, La.

Ottsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 40 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Ottum'wa, a city and railroad-centre, the capital of Wapello co., Iowa, is situated on the Des Moines River, 75 miles W. by N. of Burlington, on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It is in the heart of the great bituminous coal-fields of Iowa and in one of the best agricultural regions of the state. It has a large pork-packing house, extensive iron-, boiler- and stove-works, and manufactories of agricultural implements, cutlery, drills, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,197.

Ottumwa, a post-village of Coffee co., Kan., on the Neosho River, about 7 miles NNW. of Burlington. Pop. about 140.

Ottweiler, ott'vī'ler, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles SE. of Treves. Pop. in 1900, 6146.

Otumba, o-toom'bȧ, a village of Mexico, state and 30 miles NE. of the city of Mexico. Pop. about 3000.

Otura, o-too'rȧ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and S. of Granada.

Otuzco, o-toos'ko, a town of Peru, in the department of Libertad, 35 miles NE. of Trujillo. Pop. about 4000.

Otway, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Otway, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn. The banking point is Greeneville. Pop. 100.

Otway, Cape, a headland on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia. Lat. 38° 51′ S.; lon. 143° 45′ E.

Otwell, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ind., about 32 miles ESE. of Vincennes. Pop. about 600.

Ötz, öts, a village of Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, in the Ötzthal, about 3½ miles from the river Inn.

Ötzthal, öts'tȧl, a valley of the Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, watered by the Ötzthaler Ache and tributary to the Inn, 5 miles SW. of Silz. It is noted for the varied and charming character of its scenery, with towering mountain-summits (Wildspitze, 12,380 feet; Weisskugel, 12,290 ft.) and great expanses of glacial ice-fields.

Ouachita, or **Washita,** wosh'ę-tȧ, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, has an area of 742 sq. m. It is intersected by the Washita River, is partly bounded on the N. by the Little Missouri River, and also drained by Cypress and Tulip bayous. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 17,033; in 1900, 20,892.

Ouachita, or **Washita,** a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of 646 sq. m. It is intersected by the Washita (Ouachita) River, which is here navigable by steamboats, and the D'Arbonne Bayou enters the Washita on the N. border of this parish. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1890, 17,985; in 1900, 20,947.

Ouachita, a post-village of Union parish, La., on the Washita River, 20 miles above Monroe. Pop. 100.

Ouachita River, Arkansas and Louisiana. See Washita.

Ouanne, oo'ȧnn', a commune of France, in Yonne, at the source of the river of the same name, an affluent of the Loing, 12 miles SSW. of Auxerre.

Ouaquaga, oo-ą-kwȧ'gą, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, about 14 miles E. of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

Ouargla, waR'glȧ, or **Wargla,** a town and French military post of the Algerian Sahara, in the oasis of the same name, 200 miles S. by W. of Biskra, with which it is connected by one of the great caravan routes and whence a railway to Ouargla is contemplated. Lat. 32° N.; lon. 5° 20′ E. The town is composed chiefly of one-storied adobe houses, with narrow lane-like streets, and has frequently been visited by fevers. The oasis contains upward of one million palm-trees and is well supplied with water. Elevation above sea-level, 520 feet.

Ouche, oosh, a river of France, department of Côte-d'Or, flows past Dijon and joins the Saône near Saint-Jean-de-Losne. Length, 60 miles. The Canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

Ouche, an ancient district of Upper Normandy, France, now included in the departments of Eure and Orne.

Ouchy, oo'shee', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. of (and below) Lausanne, of which it is the port and with which it is continuous and connected by cable-tramway.

Oucques, ook, a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 16 miles N. of Blois.

Oudenarde, or **Oudenaarde,** ow'dęn-är'dęh (Fr. *Audenarde,* ōd'nard'), a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 14 miles SSW. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. It has a splendid town-hall, dating from the early part of the sixteenth century. There are manufactures of textiles and tanneries. Here in 1708 the allies under Prince Eugene and Marlborough defeated the French under Vendome. Pop. in 1900, 6204.

Oudenbosch, ŏw'dęn-bosĸ', a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles W. of Breda. Pop. in 1899, 4973.

Oudenbourg, oo'dȯNⁿ'booR', a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles WSW. of Bruges.

Ouderamstel, ŏw'dęr-ȧm'stęl, a commune of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Amstel, 5 miles S. of Amsterdam.

Oude Rijn. See Rhine.

Ouderkerk, ŏw'dęr-kĕrk', a commune of the Netherlands, South Holland, 6 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Oudewater, ŏw'dęh-wô'ter, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Yssel, 18 miles ENE. of Rotterdam. Pop. about 3000.

Oudh, or **Oude,** ŏwd (native, *Ayodhya,* ä-yod'h'yȧ), a region of British India, representing a former kingdom and constituting administratively part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It extends from the Himalaya (on the frontier of Nepal) to the Ganges, whose tributaries, the Gogra and Gumti, drain a great part of the region. Area, about 25,000 sq. m. The surface is mostly level and the soil highly fertile, much of the land, however, requiring irrigation, which is effected on a large scale. Rice, wheat, and other cereals are extensively grown. Other products are sugar, opium, oil-seeds, cotton, indigo, and tobacco. Capital, Lucknow. Pop. in 1901, 12,833,077. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus, the Mohammedans constituting about one-eighth of the population. Oudh was the seat of a flourishing kingdom in antiquity. It was engulfed at the close of the twelfth century in the tide of Mohammedan conquest and became part of the realm of Delhi. In the sixteenth century it passed under the sway of the Mogul emperors. In the eighteenth century it broke away from the Mogul empire and became an independent state under a Mohammedan dynasty. In 1856 the country was annexed by the British. Oudh played an important rôle in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857–58.

Oudh, or **Ayodhya,** anciently the capital of Oudh, now a suburb of Faizabad. It extends for some distance along the S. bank of the Gogra and is 77 miles E. of Lucknow.

Oudon, oo'dôn^{g}', a river of France, which joins the Mayenne 10 miles below Segré. Length, 40 miles.

Oudshoorn, ŏwds'hōrn, a commune of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 miles E. of Leyden.

Oudtshoorn, ŏwts'hōrn, a division in the S. part of Cape Colony, on the S. slope of the Great Zwartberg range. It is mountainous, well watered, and fertile, producing the best tobacco in the Colony. Capital, Oudtshoorn, on the Grobelaars River, a tributary of the Olifant's, and about 65 miles (direct) from Mossel Bay. It is an important agricultural centre. Pop. in 1891, 4386 (white, 2189). Elevation, 1063 feet.

Ouessant, wĕs'sôn^{g}' (English, *Ushant,* ŭsh'ant; anc. *Uxan'tis*), the westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France, department of Finistère, 26 miles W. by N. of Brest. Length, 4½ miles. Lat. of light-house, 48° 28′ N.; lon. 5° 3′ W. The port of Ouessant is on the SW. side. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2717.

Oughterard, ôh'ter-ard', a small town of Ireland, co. and 16 miles NNW. of Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib.

Oughter, Lough, lôh ôh'ter, a lake of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

Ougrée, oo'grā', a suburb of Seraing, Belgium.

Ouiatchuan, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R., 5 miles from Roberval. Pop. 150.

Ouistreham, wis'trôn^{g}', a small seaport of France, in Calvados, 9 miles NNE. of Caen.

Ouitaville, a post-station of Pope co., Ark., 2 miles from Russellville.

Ouleout, ŏwl'e-ŏwt, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on Ouleout Creek, 22 miles S. of Cooperstown.

Oullins, ool'lăn^{g}', a town of France, in Rhône, 31 miles S. of Lyons, on the Rhône. The industries include textile-printing, silk-weaving, and the manufacture of machinery. It is a residential suburb of Lyons. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9343.

Oulton Broad, in Suffolk, England, 2½ miles from Lowestoft, is a favorite place of recreation.

Oulx, oo, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 12 miles SW. of Susa, on the Dora Riparia, near the Alps.

Oundle, awn'dĕl or ŭn'dĕl, a town of England, co. of Northampton, on the Nen, 13 miles WSW. of Peterborough. It has an interesting church and an old grammar-school. Pop. in 1901, 2404.

Ouray, oo-rā', a county in the SW. part of Colorado. Area, 557 sq. m. It is drained by the Rio Dolores and Rio San Miguel. The surface is mountainous. Mount Wilson, in this county, is 14,280 feet high. Gold, silver, copper, and galena are found. Capital, Ouray. Pop. in 1890, 6510; in 1900, 4731.

Ouray, a banking city, capital of Ouray co., Colo., near the base of Mount Hayden, about 15 miles N. of Silverton, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. It is beautifully situated in an amphitheatre of mountains and has hot springs. Gold and silver are largely mined. Pop. in 1900, 2196.

Ouray, Mount, Colo., the most southern peak of the Saguache Range, near the N. boundary of Saguache co., is about 24 miles N. of Saguache village. Height, 13,956 feet.

Ource, oorss, a river of France, departments of Haute-Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a NW. course of 60 miles joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

Ourcq, oork, a river of France, rises in the department of Aisne and, after a SW. course of 50 miles, joins the Marne near Lizy. From this stream flows the Canal of Ourcq to Paris, 67 miles, affording a part of its water-supply.

Ourem, o'oo-rĕn^{g}', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 miles SE. of Leiria. Pop. in 1900, 4517.

Ourique, o'oo-ree'kå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 30 miles SW. of Beja. Here the Moors were signally defeated in 1139. Pop. in 1900, 3771.

Ouro Preto, o'oo-ro prå'to, formerly **Villa Rica,** a city of Brazil, formerly capital of the state of Minas Geraes, 200 miles N. by W. of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 13,000; of the commune in 1890, 59,249. It has various public buildings, a national mining academy, a lyceum (or Latin school), botanical garden, and the oldest theatre in Brazil. It has cotton- and other industries. The city was founded in 1699 and called Villa Rica, from the rich gold-mines in its vicinity, most of which have been abandoned or exhausted.

Ourthe, oort, a river of Belgium, provinces of Luxembourg and Liège, joins the Meuse after a N. course of about 100 miles.

Ouse, ooz, a small river of England, co. of Sussex, enters the English Channel near Seaford.

Ouse, a river of England, co. of York, is formed by the Swale and Ure, flows SE. and joins the Trent to form the Humber. Length, 60 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to York. Principal affluents, the Wharfe, Aire, and Don from the W. and the Derwent from the N.

Ouse, or **Great Ouse,** a river of England, rises near Brackley, flows tortuously through the cos. of Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and after a generally NE. course enters the Wash at King's Lynn. Length, about 160 miles, for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, the Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoke, and Nar, all from the E. or S.

Ouse, a river of Ontario. See Grand River.

Ousley, ŏwz'lee, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 166 miles WSW. of Savannah. It has mineral springs. Pop. 150.

Oust, oost, a river of France, joins the Vilaine near Redon, after a SE. course of 90 miles.

Outagamie, oo'tą-gam-ee' or oo'tą-gam'e, a county in the northeast-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 634 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox (or Neenah) and Wolf rivers and also drained by the Embarras River and Duck Creek. Capital, Appleton. Pop. in 1890, 38,690; in 1900, 46,247.

Outeniqua, ŏw-tęn-ee'kwå, a mountain-range of Cape Colony, trending E. and W. from 10 to 20 miles behind the S. coast.

Outer Island, one of the Apostles Islands, Wis.

Outlaws Bridge, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., about 66 miles N. of Wilmington.

Outremont (Fr. pron. oot'r'môn^{g}'), a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, 2 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1148.

Outten, a post-village of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 70.

Outville, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio. The banking point is Newark. Pop. 200.

Ouya, or **Oyak,** o'yåk', a river of French Guiana, flows NNE. and, separating the island of Cayenne from the main-land, enters the Atlantic Ocean. Length, 70 miles.

Ova Cotschna, Piz dell', a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, near St. Moritz, commands a beautiful panorama. Altitude, 8890 feet.

Ovada, o-vå'då, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles S. of Alessandria, on the Orbe. Pop. in 1901, 5222 (commune, 9946).

Oval, a post-station of Paulding co., Ga.

Oval, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 13 miles SW. of Williamsport. The banking point is Jersey Shore.

Ovalau, a small island of the Fiji group, E. of Viti Levu. On it is Levuka, the former capital of the archipelago.

Oval City, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 125.

Ovalle, o-vål'yå, a town of Chile, province of Coquimbo, 63 miles SSE. of Coquimbo, to which port and to Tongoy railways extend. Pop. in 1902, 5772.

Ovando, a post-village of Deerlodge co., Mont. Pop. 90.

Ovar, o-var', a town of Portugal, in Beira, at the N. end of the lagoon of Aveiro, 15 miles N. of Aveiro. It has a trade in timber. Pop. in 1900, 10,582.

Ovari, Japan. See Owari.

Ovenfork, a post-station of Letcher co., Ky.

Ovens, a locality in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance to Lunenburg Harbor, 4½ miles from Lunenburg. It was once noted for its gold-mines.

Ovens River, southeastern Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray, in lon. 146° 15′ E.

Over, a town of England, co. and 15 miles E. of Chester. Pop. (parish) about 7000.

Overall, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va.

Overbrook, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 75.

Overbrook, a banking post-village of Osage co., Kan., in an agricultural and stock-raising district and on the Missouri Pacific R., 26 miles SSE. of Topeka. Pop. about 400.

Overbrook, a residential post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles NW. of Philadelphia. Here is the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, with an important library.

Overbrook, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Overby, a post-station of Stewart co., Ga.

Overda, a village of Lawrence co., Ky. The banking point is Louisa. Pop. 100.

Over Darwen, a town of England. See Darwen.

Overfield, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W.Va., 10 miles NW. of Philippi.

Overflakkee, o'vęr-flåk'kå, a former island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, between two estuarine mouths of the Rhine-Meuse delta, the Haringvliet and the

Krammer. It forms, with the former island of Goeree, the island of Goeree-en-Overflakkee.

Overhill, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W.Va., 30 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Overijssel, Netherlands. See OVERYSSEL.

Overisel, o-vẹr-ī'sẹl, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., about 24 miles SW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 130.

Overlook, a post-station of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Overlook Mountain, at the SE. edge of the Catskills, N.Y., 7 miles W. by N. of Saugerties. Height, 3150 feet. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Overmeire, o'vẹr-mī'rẹh or o'vêr'maiʀ', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 10 miles E. of Ghent.

Overpeck, a post-station of Butler co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 4 miles N. of Hamilton.

Overschie, o'ver-sĸee', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles NW. of Rotterdam.

Overton, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee, 15 miles S. of Chester. Pop. about 1000.

Overton, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 459 sq. m. It is drained by the Obie's (or Obed's) River and the West Fork. Capital, Livingston. Pop. in 1890, 12,039; in 1900, 13,353.

Overton, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Overton, a post-village of Kent co., Md. The banking point is Chestertown. Pop. 100.

Overton, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 10 miles below Boonville.

Overton, a banking post-village of Dawson co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 220 miles W. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Overton, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev. Pop. 75.

Overton, a post-village in Overton township, Bradford co., Pa., about 40 miles NNE. of Williamsport. Pop. about 150; of the township in 1900, 655.

Overton, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 59 miles NE. of Palestine. It has a cotton-gin and compress. Pop. about 400.

Overton, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va.

Overysscheˌ o'vẹh-reesh', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Yssche, 9 miles SE. of Brussels.

Overyssel, or **Overijssel,** o'vẹr-īs'sẹl, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W. by the Zuider Zee and bordering on Prussia. It is drained by the Yssel and Vechte. Area, 1291 sq. m. It has a level surface, with a large extent of marshy or heath lands. Capital, Zwolle. Pop. in 1899, 333,338.

Oviatt, o'vẹ-at', a post-station of Benzie co., Mich.

Ov'id, a post-station of Bear Lake co., Idaho, near Bear Lake and about 40 miles SE. of Soda Springs.

Ovid, a post-station of Madison co., Ind.

Ovid, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Maple River and on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles E. of St. John. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, and carriages. Pop. in 1900, 1293.

Ovid, a banking post-village, semi-capital of Seneca co., N.Y., in Ovid township (town), on a high and fertile ridge, 3 miles E. of Seneca Lake, about 4 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, and 40 miles N. of Elmira, on the Lehigh Valley R. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 624; of the town, 3734.

Ovid, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. The banking point is Corry. Pop. 100.

Ovid Center, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., 20 miles SSE. of Geneva. Pop. about 250.

Ovidiopol, o-ve-de-o'pol (L. *Ovidiop'olis*), a seaport of Russia, government of Kherson, near the estuary of the Dniester, 20 miles SW. of Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 5296.

Oviedo, o-ve-ā'dō (anc. *Lu'cus As'turum,* afterwards *Ove'tum*), an episcopal city of northwestern Spain, in Asturias, capital of a province, near the confluence of the Nalón and Nora rivers, 61 miles N. by W. of León. The chief edifices are the cathedral (one of the finest in Spain, begun in its present form in 1388), the building of the former college of San Vicente, convent of San Pelayo, Casa Consistorial, university buildings, castle, and hospitals. The educational establishments comprise the university, various higher institutions, archæological museum, botanical garden, etc. Oviedo has manufactures of arms, powder, hats, cloth, chocolate, and leather. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths (Caldas de Priorio). Pop. in 1900, 48,374. Oviedo rose into prominence at the time of the early struggles between the Christians and Arabs and was long the residence of the Asturian kings.

Oviedo, a province of Spain, in Asturias, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay. Area, 4215 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 626,069.

Oviedo, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. about 200.

Ovifak, a locality on the S. shore of the island of Disco, Greenland, whence numerous fragments and large boulders of telluric or meteoric iron have been obtained.

Oviglio, o-veel'yo, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles WSW. of Alessandria. Pop. about 2000.

Ovilla, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 20 miles S. by W. of Dallas. Pop. 175.

Ovrutch, o-vrootch', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Marinna, 82 miles N. of Zhitomir. Pop. in 1897, 6057.

Owan'eco, a banking post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 34 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Owari, Bay of, called also **Iseno Umi,** an inlet on the S. side of the island of Hondo, Japan. Length, 25 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Nagoya, a town on its shores, was the capital of the old province of Owari, which is now included in the prefecture of Aichi.

Owasa, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Eldora. Pop. 175.

Owasco, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Owasco, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., 28 miles W. by S. of Kirksville.

Owasco, a post-village in Owasco township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., 8 miles SE. of Auburn. Pop. about 250. The town is bounded W. by Owasco Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1331; of the village, about 250.

Owasco Lake, N.Y., is in Cayuga co., about 3 miles SE. of Auburn and 8 miles E. of Cayuga Lake. It is 11 miles long and 1 mile wide. Its outlet, called Owasco Creek, issues from the N. end of the lake, flows through the city of Auburn, and enters the Seneca River about 3 miles N. of Port Byron. Owasco Inlet enters the S. end of the lake.

Owasco Lake, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Owasco Lake, 7 miles SSE. of Auburn.

Owasso, a banking post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Owasso, Mich. See Owosso.

Owatonna, o-wạ-ton'nạ, a city, capital of Steele co., Minn., on the Straight River, 37 miles E. by S. of Mankato, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. It has nurseries, flouring-mills, and manufactures of carriages, gasoline-engines, fanning-mills, churns, and farming-implements, and is an important agricultural trade-centre. The city is the seat of Pillsbury Academy and of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Pop. in 1890, 3849; in 1900, 5561. Here is a valuable mineral spring.

Owego, a post-village and summer-resort, capital of Tioga co., N.Y., is beautifully situated on the N. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Owego Creek, in a township (town) of the same name. It is 37 miles E. of Elmira, on the Erie and other railroads. It has lumbering interests and manufactures of flour, leather, iron bridges, wagons, harness, etc. Near the village is Evergreen Cemetery. Pop. in 1900, 5039; of the town, 8378.

Owego, a post-hamlet of Ransom co., N.Dak., 17 miles ENE. of Lisbon.

Owego Creek, Tioga co., N.Y., is formed by its East and West Branches and enters the Susquehanna River at Owego.

Owen, o'ẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Lauter, 18 miles SE. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1500. Near by rises a mountain about 2500 feet high, called the Teck, with ruins of the mediæval castle of the dukes of Teck.

Owen, o'ẹn, a county in the southwest-central part of Indiana, has an area of 380 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and also drained by Mill Creek. This county has beds of good coal and iron. Capital, Spencer. Pop. in 1890, 15,040; in 1900, 15,149.

Owen, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Kentucky River. Capital, Owenton. Pop. in 1890, 17,676; in 1900, 17,553.

Owen, a post-township of Clark co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Owen, a post-township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Owen, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me.

Owen, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ohio.

Owendale, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern and the Michigan Central Rs.

Owens, a post-village of Mohave co., Ariz., 54 miles SSE. of Kingman.

Owens, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla. The banking point is Arcadia. Pop. 150.

Owensboro, o'ẹnz-bŭr-rŭh, a city, capital of Daviess co., Ky., is situated on the Ohio River and on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads, 40 miles SE. of Evansville, Ind. It has numerous distilleries of whiskey,

flouring- and other mills, machinery- and cellulose-works, an electrical-supplies plant, etc. The tobacco interest is very large, the annual shipments being upward of 20,000,000 pounds. Coal and iron are mined. The Owensboro Female College and the St. Francis Academy are located here. Pop. in 1890, 9837; in 1900, 13,189.

Owensburg, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 15 miles SE. of Bloomfield. Pop. about 500.

Owensbyville, a post-village of Heard co., Ga. The banking point is Hogansville. Pop. 100.

Owens Crossroads, a post-station of Madison co., Ala.

Owens Ferry, a post-village of Camden co., Ga., on the Great Satilla River, 18 miles S. of Waynesville. Pop. 100.

Owen's Lake, Cal., is in Inyo co., at the E. base of the Sierra Nevada and about 12 miles E. of Mount Whitney. It is about 18 miles long and 10 miles wide. It receives Owen's River at its northern end and has no visible outlet.

Owens Mills, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., 4 miles NE. of Chemung station.

Owen Sound, formerly **Sydenham,** a town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Grey, on Georgian Bay, at the outlet of the river Sydenham, and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 91 miles (direct) NW. of Toronto. It has foundries, tanneries, fruit-packing and canning-industries, flour- and saw-mills, a boat-yard, and manufactories of leather, woollens, brick and tile, and cement. Here are a number of fine public buildings, including a court-house, high-school, and town-hall. Owen Sound is a popular summer-resort and is surrounded by fine scenery. Pop. in 1901, 8776. The harbor of Owen Sound is one of the best on Lake Huron. It has good anchorage and is navigable for vessels of the largest capacity. Many vessels are engaged in the grain- and lumber-trade.

Owen's River, Cal., rises in Mono co., on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada. It runs nearly southward in Inyo co., through a sterile region, and enters Owen's Lake about 15 miles E. of Mount Whitney.

Owen Stanley, an important mountain-range in the extreme E. portion of British New Guinea. It has several peaks of over 10,000 feet altitude, Owen Stanley mountain (or Victoria Peak) being 13,126 ft. high. Lat. 8° 47′ S.; lon. 147° 30′ E. Other summits are Mounts Albert Edward (12,500 ft.), Suckling, Scratchley, Yule, and Obree. Several streams rise in this range, emptying on the S. coast into the Coral Sea.

Owensville, a post-station of Saline co., Ark.

Owensville, a banking post-town of Gibson co., Ind., 26 miles N. by W. of Evansville, on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. Pop. in 1900, 1019.

Owensville, a banking post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., 75 miles WSW. of St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R.

Owensville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 24 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 650.

Owenton, a banking post-town, capital of Owen co., Ky., 24 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Owenville, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C., 26 miles WNW. of Warsaw station.

Owings Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 14 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. 200.

Owingsville, a banking city, capital of Bath co., Ky., on a small tributary of the Licking River, 48 miles ENE. of Lexington. It is in a wheat, tobacco, and live-stock region. Pop. in 1900, 958.

Owl, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Stonewall. Pop. 100.

Owl Creek, Sweetwater co., Wyo., runs eastward and enters the Big Horn River about lat. 43° 34′ N.

Owlcreek, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre R. The banking point is Irondale Desloge.

Owlcreek, a post-station of Fulton co., Pa.

Owlet Green, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Owl's Head, a mountain in Quebec, on Lake Memphremagog, about 6 miles from Georgeville. Altitude, 3270 feet.

Owl's Head, a headland on the W. side of the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Me. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 44° N.; lon. 69° 3′ W.

Owlshead, a post-village of Knox co., Me., on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay. Pop. about 200.

Owosso, or **Owasso,** a city of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River and on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 28 miles NE. of Lansing. It is the trade-centre of a large agricultural region and has numerous mills and manufactures of furniture, caskets, carriages, boilers, sash, blinds, cereal-foods and beet-sugar, etc. The river affords a never-failing water-power at this place. Pop. in 1900, 8696.

Owsley, ŏwz'lę, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 206 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Kentucky River. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Booneville. Pop. in 1890, 5975; in 1900, 6874.

Owsley, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., about 15 miles SE. of Warrensburg.

Owyhee, an island of the Pacific. See HAWAII.

Owyhee, the southwesternmost county of Idaho, bordering on Nevada and Oregon, has an area of 7907 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Snake (or Lewis) River and is partly drained by the Bruneau and Owyhee rivers and their affluents, the West Fork of the Salmon River and Jordan Creek. Gold and silver are found. Capital, Silver City. Pop. in 1890, 2021; in 1900, 3804.

Owyhee River rises by several branches in the N. part of Nevada and intersects the SW. part of Owyhee co., Idaho. It runs northwestward into Oregon and enters the Snake River. Length, 350 miles.

Oxanna, a post-town of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Southern R., 2 miles from Anniston. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Oxbow, a post-plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Oxbow, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 34 miles NW. of Detroit.

Oxbow, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, about 28 miles NNE. of Watertown. Pop. 200.

Oxbow, a post-station of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Oxbow, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 230.

Oxenhill, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. Pop. 75.

Oxenhope, a town of England, co. of York, 8 miles W. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 2727.

Oxford, or **Oxfordshire,** ox'ford-shir, a central county of England, bounded on the S. by the Thames, which separates it from Berkshire. Area, 750 sq. m. Surface mostly level or undulating, except in the SE., where the Chiltern Hills rise to an elevation of 800 feet. The county is drained by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thame, affluents of the Thames. Principal towns, Oxford (the capital), Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The county as such sends 3 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 185,669; in 1901, 182,800.

Oxford (L. *Oxo'nia*), an episcopal city, and county and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Oxford, at the junction of the Isis (the upper course of the Thames) and Cherwell, here crossed by a number of bridges, 55 miles WNW. of London. Lat. of Radcliffe Observatory, 51° 45′ 36″ N.; lon. 1° 15′ 39″ W. It stands on a level site, partly encompassed by low hills, and presents a striking appearance with its numerous stately and architecturally interesting edifices. Oxford, as the seat of Oxford University, is one of the leading educational centres of the world. The town existed as early as the time of the Heptarchy, but the university as a place of distinct collegiate teaching seems not to have come into existence until about the twelfth century. The principal street of the city is High Street (or "The High"), on which are located several of the university colleges. The meeting-place of High Street and three other thoroughfares in the centre of the city is known as Carfax (corrupted from mediæval Latin *quadrifurcus,—i.e.,* "four-forked").

The cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christchurch College, is an edifice of different styles, representing the period between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. Other churches are St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's in the East, the oldest existing church in Oxford, St. Mary Magdalen, a handsome edifice in the Decorated style, All Saints', and St. Giles'. The new Municipal Buildings, erected in 1893–97, are a handsome pile and contain the municipal library.

Oxford has large diocesan and national schools, numerous charitable endowments, the Radcliffe Infirmary, Pusey House (an Anglican clergy-house, founded in 1884), Ruskin Hall (workingman's college), etc.

The University of Oxford consists of 21 colleges and 1 hall (St. Edmund Hall), besides 5 private halls. Their names and dates of foundation are as follows: University College (1249), Baliol (about 1263). Merton (founded at Malden, in Surrey, in 1264, and transferred to Oxford 10 years later), Exeter (1314), Oriel (1326), Queen's (1340), New College (1379), Lincoln (1429), All Souls' (1437), Magdalen (1458), Brasenose (1509), Corpus Christi (1516), Christchurch (1524), Trinity (1554), St. John's (1555), Jesus (1571), Wadham (1613), Pembroke (1624), Worcester (1714), Hertford (1740; resuscitated, 1874), Keble College (1870), and St. Edmund Hall (1226).

Besides the buildings of each individual college and hall, there are others of a splendid description, belonging to all in common, or to the university properly so called. Of these the most remarkable are the Sheldonian Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren (1664–69) and so arranged as to accommodate nearly 4000 persons; the buildings called the Schools, used for the examination of candidates for degrees; the Bodleian Library, originally established in 1445 and containing upward of 500,000 printed volumes and 30,000 manuscripts; Ashmolean Museum, Radcliffe Library, University Museum, Indian Museum, Radcliffe Observatory, the Clarendon (University press), and the Taylor Institution and University Galleries, a magnificent range of buildings, partly for the custody of works of art and partly devoted to the purposes of a foundation for the teaching of modern languages. In connection with the university may be mentioned the botanical garden. There are in Oxford, in partial affiliation with the university, four halls for women, —Lady Margaret Hall (founded in 1879), St. Hugh's Hall (1886), Somerville College (1879), and St. Hilda's Hall (1898). Oxford Divinity School dates from the fifteenth century, although theological lectures were delivered as early as 1130, which may be recognized as being approximately the foundation of the university. The University of Oxford, which in 1903 was attended by 3570 students, sends 2 members to parliament, and the borough, as such, 1 member. Pop. in 1901, 49,336. Oxford plays a prominent rôle in the political annals of the Middle Ages. As an intellectual centre it had risen by the year 1300 to the foremost place alongside of Paris. The city was the headquarters of Charles I. in his struggle with parliament.

Oxford, a county in the W. part of Maine, borders on New Hampshire. Area, 1981 sq. m. It is intersected by the Androscoggin River and also drained by the Saco River and other minor streams. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 30,586; in 1900, 32,238.

Oxford, a banking post-town of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Southern R., 20 miles NE. of Talladega. It is in a cotton region. Pop. in 1900, 1372.

Oxford, a post-village of Izard co., Ark. The banking point is Calicorock. Pop. 100.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township (town), New Haven co., Conn., about 15 miles NW. of New Haven. The town is bounded on the E. by the Naugatuck and on the SW. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 952.

Oxford, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 100.

Oxford, a post-town of Newton co., Ga., about 38 miles ESE. of Atlanta. Here is Emory College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1838. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Oxford, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. about 250.

Oxford, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 23 miles WNW. of Lafayette. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 949.

Oxford, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles WNW. of Iowa City and 3 miles S. of the Iowa River. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Oxford, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., on the Arkansas River, 12 miles E. of Wellington, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 567.

Oxford, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 22 miles E. by N. of Frankfort.

Oxford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Oxford township (town), on a small lake and on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles W. by N. of Lewiston. It has packing-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1331.

Oxford, a banking post-town of Talbot co., Md., on a navigable arm of Chesapeake Bay, called the Third Haven River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 10 miles SW. of Easton. It is a summer-resort and has an oyster-packing industry and boat-building. Pop. in 1900, 1243.

Oxford, a banking post-village in Oxford township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the French River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles S. by W. of Worcester. It contains a fine town-hall, public library, etc., and has extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, satinets and woollens, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2677.

Oxford, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Rs., 16 miles S. of Lapeer. It is a shipping point for agricultural produce and has manufactures of cereal foods. Pop. in 1900, 1172.

Oxford, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn., 33 miles N. of St. Paul.

Oxford, a banking city, capital of Lafayette co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 29 miles S. of Holly Springs. Here is the University of Mississippi, which was founded by the state in 1848. Connected with this university is a college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The Woman's College is also located here. Pop. in 1900, 1825.

Oxford, a post-village of Worth co., Mo., near a branch of the Grand River, about 55 miles NNE. of St. Joseph.

Oxford, a banking post-village of Furnas and Harlan cos., Neb., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 13 miles NW. of Orleans, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Oxford, or **Oxford Furnace,** a post-village in Oxford township, Warren co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 30 miles W. of Morristown. It contains steel- and iron-works, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900, 3095. The banking point is Belvidere or Washington.

Oxford, a banking post-village in Oxford township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., in a deep valley, on the Chenango River, 8 miles SSW. of Norwich, on the Lackawanna and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs. It has novelty-works, a basket-factory, and witch-hazel and condensed-milk plants. Pop. in 1900, 1931; of the town, 3545.

Oxford, a banking post-town, capital of Granville co., N.C., on the Southern R., 42 miles N. of Raleigh. The chief industries are tobacco and cotton. The town contains a masonic orphan asylum. Pop. in 1900, 2059.

Oxford, a banking post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 39 miles NNW. of Cincinnati. It is the seat of Miami University (nonsectarian), which was founded by the state in 1824, and also contains the Oxford College and the Western College and Seminary for Women. Pop. in 1900, 2009.

Oxford, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 918.

Oxford, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Rs., 50 miles SW. of Philadelphia. It has machine- and carriage-works, etc. About 3 miles distant is Lincoln University (Presbyterian). Pop. in 1900, 2032.

Oxford, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W.Va., 6 miles S. of Tollgate.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township (town), Marquette co., Wis., about 20 miles NNW. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 659.

Oxford, a county in the S. part of Ontario. Capital, Woodstock.

Oxford, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 15 miles E. of Spring Hill. It has a foundry, woollen- and saw-mills, woodenware factories, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Oxford Church, a post-station of Philadelphia, Pa.

Oxford Depot, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 15 miles ESE. of Middletown.

Oxford Furnace, N.J. See OXFORD.

Oxford Junction, a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 40 miles E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a trade in agricultural products. Pop. in 1900, 780.

Oxford Mills, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. about 300.

Oxford Mills, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles SW. of Kemptville, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Oxfords Ford, a post-station of Catawba co., N.C., on the Catawba River.

Oxfordshire, England. See OXFORD.

Oxford Valley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 24 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 350.

Oxia, ox-ee'ä, one of the Curzolari Islands, Greece. Length, 4 miles.

Oxiæ, an ancient name of the CURZOLARI ISLANDS.

Oxley, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 20 miles SE. of Amhertsburg.

Oxley's Peak, in the Liverpool Range, New South Wales. Altitude, about 4500 feet.

Oxley's Table-Land, central Australia, an elevated and verdant region. Lat. about 30° S.; lon. 145° 43′ E.

Oxmoor, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 6 miles S. of Birmingham. Pop. about 500.

Oxna, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4 miles SW. of Scalloway.

Oxnard, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles from Ventura. Pop. about 1500. It has wine and beet-sugar interests.

Oxonia, the Latin name of OXFORD.
Oxus, a river of Asia. See AMU-DARYA.
Oxville, a post-village of Scott co., Ill. Pop. 70.
Oxyrynchus, Egypt. See BEHNESEH.
Oyak, a river of Guiana. See OUYA.
Oyapok, or **Oyapock,** o'yå-pok', a river of South America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 miles across, 70 miles SE. of Cayenne, in lat. 4° N., after a NE. course of 280 miles. Its course is much impeded by rapids, but it is navigable for a considerable distance. On it, 25 miles from the sea, is the village of Oyapok.
Oyarzun, o-yar-thoon' (anc. *Œa'so*), a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 7 miles SE. of San Sebastián, near the river Oyarzun. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.
Oyens, oi'ęnz, a post-station of Plymouth co., Iowa.
Öynhausen, a town of Germany. See OEYNHAUSEN.
Oyo, a native town of the Yoruba country, in Nigeria, 120 miles NNE. of Lagos. Pop. estimated at about 40,000.
Oyonnax, o'yon'nå', a town of France, in Ain, 8 miles NE. of Nantua. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6140.
Oypas, a post-village of Clay co., Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville.
Oyster, an island in the Bay of Bengal, off the Arakan coast. Lat. 20° 12′ N.; lon. 92° 32′ E.
Oyster, an island in the China Sea, about 30 miles E. of Amoy.
Oyster Bay, Tasmania, is on the W. coast, in lat. 42° 40′ S.
Oyster Bay, N.Y., extends from Long Island Sound into Nassau co., Long Island.
Oyster Bay, a banking post-village and sea-side resort in Oyster Bay township (town), Nassau co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, about 30 miles E. by N. of New York, on the Long Island R. Steamboats ply between this place and New York. The town includes Seacliff village. Pop. of the town in 1900, 16,334.
Oyster Creek, Tex., flows nearly parallel with the Brazos River and enters the Gulf of Mexico.
Oyster Harbor, southwestern Australia, is an inlet of King George Sound, 3 miles NE. of Albany.
Oyster Island, Ireland, 4 miles WNW. of Sligo, in Sligo Bay.
Oystermouth, a town and sea-bathing place of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles SSW. of Swansea, on Swansea Bay. It has an oyster-fishery. It is popularly known as The Mumbles, from the name of two great detached rocks in the sea not far distant. Pop. in 1901, 4461.
Oysterville, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., on the W. shore of Shoalwater Bay, about 1 mile from the Pacific Ocean and 65 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Olympia. It has an oyster-fishery. Pop. 115.
Ozaka, a city of Japan. See OSAKA.
Ozama, o-så'må, a river of the island of Haiti, rises in the central range of the island and enters the sea at Santo Domingo.
O'zan', a banking post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., 30 miles WNW. of Prescott, on the Arkansas and Louisiana R. Pop. about 300.
O'zark', a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 747 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the White River and also drained by Bryant's Fork of the same and Beaver Creek. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. in 1890, 9795; in 1900, 12,145.
Ozark, a banking post-village, capital of Dale co., Ala., about 45 miles WSW. of Eufaula, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Central of Georgia R. It has cotton-seed oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1570.
Ozark, a banking post-town, capital of Franklin co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, 39 miles E. by N. of Fort Smith, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 848.
Ozark, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Metropolis. Pop. 100.
Ozark, a banking city, capital of Christian co., Mo., on Finley Creek, about 15 miles S. of Springfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. It has a canning-industry and zinc and lead are mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 830.
Ozark, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati R. The banking point is Beallsville. Pop. 100.
Ozark Mountains, an irregular group of hills and an eroded plateau of the United States, W. of the Mississippi, in Arkansas and Missouri, extending NE. and SW. between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers, and partly in the Indian Territory. They are by some geologists thought to be a disjointed part of the Appalachian system of the East. Elevation, 1500–2500 feet. The Ozark Mountains are continued S. of the Arkansas River by the Ouachita Mountains.
Ozaukee, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 226 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Milwaukee River, and also drained by the Mequon River. Capital, Port Washington. Pop. in 1890, 14,943; in 1900, 16,363.
Ozawkie, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Delaware River, about 20 miles NE. of Topeka. Pop. about 200.
O'zean'a, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., near the Rappahannock River, about 8 miles S. of Tappahannock.
Ozieri, od-ze-å'ree, a town of the island of Sardinia, province and 29 miles ESE. of Sassari. It has a cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9581.
Ozona, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa. Pop. 100.
Ozona, a post-village, capital of Crockett co., Tex., 85 miles from San Angelo, its banking point. It has farming interests. Pop. about 450.
Ozone, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark. Pop. 75.
Ozone Park, Queens co., N.Y., is a post-office substation of Jamaica, on the Long Island R.
Ozora, o'zo'rōh', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 30 miles S. of Stuhlweissenburg.
Ozorkow, o-zor'kuv, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, 76 miles WSW. of Warsaw. It has spinning-mills. Pop. in 1897, 11,532.
Ozro, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 60.
Ozuluama, a town of Mexico, in the N. part of the state of Vera Cruz, 60 miles NW. of Túxpan.
Ozumba, o-soom'bå, a village of Mexico, in the SE. part of the state of Mexico and on the Interoceanic R.
Ozurgeti, o-zoor-gå'tee, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 48 miles SW. of Kutais. It has a botanical garden. Pop. in 1897, 4694.

P

Paaba, på'bå, a small island off the NW. extremity of New Caledonia.
Paaema, på'ę-må, a small volcanic island, one of the New Hebrides group.
Paanopa. See OCEAN ISLAND.
Paar, pår, a river of Bavaria, which joins the Danube on the right, 5 miles below Ingolstadt. Total course, 70 miles.
Paardeberg, pår'dęh-bĕrg, a mountain in the western part of the Orange River Colony, on the Modder River. Here Cronje, the Boer commander, was surrounded and taken prisoner by the British in Feb., 1900.
Paarl, pårl, or **The Paarl,** a division in the SW. part of Cape Colony, E. of Cape Town. It is traversed N. and S. by a low mountain-range, in which rise numerous coastal rivers. The soil is fertile and its vineyards are the most productive in the colony. Capital, Paarl, on the Berg River and 36 miles ENE. of Cape Town. It is well built and is the centre of the wine district. Pop. of the town in 1891, 7668 (white, 3064). Elevation, 405 feet.
Pabba, or **Pabbay,** three islets of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, one at the NW. end of the Sound of Harris, 3½ miles N. of Bernera, another 6½ miles S. of Barra, divided from Sandra by Pabba Sound, and the third in Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye. They are almost uninhabited.
Pabellón, på-bĕl-yōn', a town of Chile, province of Atacama, 26 miles by rail N. of Chañarcillo.
Pabellón de Pica, på-bĕl-yōn' dà pee'kå, a seaport of Chile, 50 miles S. of Iquique.
Pabianice, på-be-å-nit'sĕ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow, 10 miles SW. of Lodz. It is prominent in the textile industry. Pop. in 1897, 26,892.
Pabillonis, på-bil-lo'nis, a village of the island of Sardinia, 20 miles S. of Oristano.

Pablo Beach, a post-village of Duval co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Pabna, or **Pubna,** a town of Bengal, British India, capital of Pabna district, near the Ganges, 75 miles WNW. of Dacca. Pop. about 15,000.

Pacaca, a village of Costa Rica, about 14 miles W. by S. of San José.

Pacaja, på-kå-zhå′, or **Pacajaz,** på-kå-zhåz′, a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Amazon estuary S. of the island of Marajó and W. of Oeiras.

Pacajes, or **Pacaxes,** på-kå′hēs, a town of Bolivia, department and 100 miles SSE. of La Paz, on an affluent of the Desaguadero. The Sierra de Pacajes, not far from the above, is connected with the Cordilleras of the Andes.

Pacaraima, Sierra, se-ĕr′rå på-kå-rī′må, a mountain-chain of South America, extending for about 280 miles from W. to E., in lat. 4° N. and between lon. 60° and 65° W., separating the basins of the Orinoco and the Rio Branco. They constitute a portion of the boundary between Venezuela and Brazil. They terminate eastward in Roraima, about 8000 feet.

Pacasmayo, på-kås-mī′o, a seaport of Peru, in the province of Lambayeque, 60 miles NW. of Trujillo. It is the principal port of a fertile region. It exports much corn, rice, coffee, tobacco, Peruvian bark, sugar, silver-ore, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Pac′awa Lake, Wis., is in the W. part of Greenlake co. and is an expansion of the Fox River, which enters its western end. It is 8 miles long.

Pace, a post-station of Newton co., Miss.

Paceco, på-chå′ko, a town of Sicily, 4 miles SE. of Trapani. Pop. in 1901, 5131 (commune, 7126).

Pacentro, på-chĕn′tro, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 4 miles E. of Sulmona. Pop. about 4000.

Pachacamá, på-chå-kå-må′, or **Pachacamac,** på-chå-kå-måk′, a village of Peru, department and 18 miles SE. of Lima. It has the remains of a temple from which treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the islands of Pachacamá.

Pacheco, på-chā′ko, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on San Ramon Creek, 4 miles from its entrance into Suisun Bay, 30 miles ENE. of San Francisco, on the California Northwestern and the North Shore Rs. Pop. about 250.

Pacheco Peak, Cal., a peak of the Coast Range, about lat. 37° N. Elevation, 2845 feet.

Pachino, på-kee′no, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 12 miles S. of Noto and 4 miles NW. of Cape Passaro (anc. *Pachynum Promontorium*). It has a tunny-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 10,941 (commune, 12,376).

Pachitea, på-che-tå′å, a river of Peru, rises in the E. slope of the Andes, about lat. 11° S., and joins the Ucayali on the left, after a course of 200 miles.

Pachitla Creek, Ga., drains part of Calhoun co. and enters Ichawaynochaway Creek in Baker co.

Pachuca, på-choo′kå, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Hidalgo, 55 miles NNE. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by rail. In its vicinity are rich silver-mines. Pop. in 1900, 37,487. Pachuca is one of the oldest mining towns of Mexico. Altitude, about 8500 feet.

Pachucaca, på-choo-kå′kå, or **Pachacaca,** på-chå-kå′kå, a river of Peru, rises in Lake Pachucaca, in the Andes, and joins the Apurimac after a N. course estimated at 130 miles.

Pachuta, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Pacific, a county in the SW. part of Washington, has an area of 925 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is intersected in the northern part by the Willapa River. An inlet of the ocean, called Willapa Bay, penetrates far into the interior of this county. Capital, Southbend. Pop. in 1890, 4358; in 1900, 5983.

Pacific, a banking city of Franklin co., Mo., on the Maramec River and on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 37 miles SW. of St. Louis. It has beds of fire-clay, glass-sand, and iron-ore, which are worked. Pop. in 1900, 1213.

Pacific, a post-hamlet in Pacific township (town), Columbia co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 5 miles S. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 289.

Pacific Beach, a post-village and resort of San Diego co., Cal., on the San Diego, Pacific Beach and La Jolla R. Pop. about 300.

Pacific City, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 14 miles S. of Council Bluffs. Pop. 100.

Pacific Grove, a banking city of Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 1½ miles S. of Monterey. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Pacific Junction, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, 4 miles from the Missouri River, and on the Burlington Route, 17 miles S. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Pacific Ocean (formerly known as the *Great South Sea;* often called in Fr. *Mer du Sud,* mair dü süd; Ger. *Südsee,* züd′zā\, or *Stilles Meer,* stil′lęs mair), the largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, over 133 degrees of latitude, and from the W. coast of America to Australia and the E. coast of Asia, or through approximately 190 degrees of longitude. Area, estimated at 60,000,000–70,000,000 sq. m. In its widest part, at the equator (which divides it into a North and South Pacific), it is 11,000 miles across. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands (mainly of coral and volcanic formation) which are spread over its surface, more especially over the equatorial region, and the immense chain of mountains, with numerous active, dormant, and extinct volcanoes, which stretches almost continuously along either shore. In the S. it is separated from the Antarctic Ocean only by an arbitrary line; and many geographers prefer to designate that portion which lies S. of lat. 40° S. (as also in the case of the Atlantic basin) as belonging to a distinctly classed Southern Ocean. On the N. it communicates with the Arctic Ocean through Bering Sea and the shallow Bering Strait, whose narrowest point, separating the continents of North America and Asia, is about 54 miles wide. Its coast-line on the American side, which is generally bold, is very little broken by inlets, the largest of these being the Gulf of California, Puget Sound and its associated waters, and Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay in Alaska. On the Asiatic side it is very irregular; the chief inlets are the China, Yellow, Japan, and Okhotsk seas. Among the more noted island-groups are the Philippines, Japan, the Kurils, Aleutians, Ladrones, Carolines, Solomon, Marshall, New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti (Society), Low (or Tuamotu), Marquesas, Hawaii, Galåpagos, and New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary islands. The islands of the East Indian Archipelago (Borneo, Java, Sumatra, etc.) and the connecting comparatively shallow seas, together with Papua and Australia, separate the Pacific basin from that of the Indian Ocean.

The average depth of the Pacific Ocean is thought to be 12,000–13,000 feet, perhaps not very different from that of the Atlantic. The greatest and most abrupt depths lie on the Asiatic side and in close proximity to island-groups or chains; such are the abysses of Guam (Nero Deep), in lat. 12° 40′ N. and lon. 145°.40′ E., with a depth of 31,614 ft., the greatest known depth of all oceans; of Tonga and Kermadec (in lat. 30° 28′ S., lon. 176° 39′ W., with a depth of 30,920 ft.); of the NE. of New Zealand; and of the Tuscarora Deep, SE. of the Kurils and E. of the main island of Japan, with a depth of 27,925 ft. Zones of great depth also approach closely to the coasts of Peru, Chile, and Mexico. A belt of unusually deep water likewise borders the Aleutian Islands on the S. (24,225 ft. off the island of Attu). The greatest depth of the mid-Pacific is somewhat more than 20,000 ft.

Owing to the vast extent of the Pacific Ocean, the general laws by which tides, winds, and currents are regulated suffer fewer modifications than in narrow seas. The tidal fluctuation is scarcely perceptible among the central islands. In the Low Archipelago, for example, and at Tahiti, the rise is only 1 foot, and at the Hawaiian Islands 2 feet. It is only when by the proximity of a main-land, or by other similar causes, the natural course of the wave is changed or obstacles to its progress are interposed, that high tides are formed. In the Pacific, however, these never attain the maximum heights for which some parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans are remarkable. Over nearly the whole of the W. coast of America the rise is below 10 ft.

The prevailing winds of the Pacific, like those of other great seas, are divided into regular or trade winds and variables, the former blowing from the SE. on the S. and from the NE. on the N. side of the equator, generally within the tropics, though sometimes extending as far as 30 degrees on either side of the equator. In the W. and NW. parts of the Pacific the influence of the monsoons of the Indian Ocean is strongly felt, and violent typhoons, for which the China Sea is noted, are not unfrequent. In the E., along the whole of the W. coast of America, the winds differ greatly both in direction and character. Between Bering Sea and lat. 30° N. the winds blow, in all seasons, in every direction, and no kind of regularity can be traced. From lat. 30° to 5° N. the prevailing winds strongly resemble monsoons, blowing generally from November to April from the NW. and NE. and from May to October from the S. or SW. and SE. The regions within the sphere of these winds are subject to violent storms and tornadoes. From

lat. 5° N. to 30° S. the prevailing winds have the character of trade winds; and from lat. 30° S. to Cape Horn the north and south monsoons recommence, often blowing with great violence, particularly from the S. As the Cape is approached, the prevailing winds become SW. and NW. and convert the whole tract within their sphere into a region of storms.

The currents of the Pacific correspond closely to those of the Atlantic Ocean. A strong Antarctic "drift," which is frequently largely charged with icebergs, sets northward between Australia (or New Zealand) and Patagonia and is deflected on the South American side to form the northwardly trending Humboldt (or Peruvian) Current, which in its turn is deflected westward (between the equator and lat. 20° S.) to form the South Equatorial Current. This moves westward across the entire width of the Pacific basin. A corresponding current in the northern basin is the North Equatorial Current, which forms a somewhat circuitous sweep between lat. 20° and 53° N., giving origin to the warm-water Kuro-siwo (or Japanese) Current, the counterpart of the Atlantic Gulf Stream. An arm of this latter stream forces its way through Bering Strait into the Arctic basin. A cold Bering Sea current carries with it a lowering temperature to more southerly regions. Occupying a narrow zone between the North and South Equatorial currents is the eastwardly trending equatorial counter-current. The average salinity of the Pacific Ocean is seemingly somewhat less than that of the Atlantic. For some of the general features of this ocean (as well as of other oceans) see Atlantic Ocean.

The Pacific was seen by Europeans for the first time from its E. shores in 1513, when Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien, crossed the isthmus of Panama and saw the boundless ocean spread out before him. It received its present name from the celebrated navigator Magellan, who sailed across it in 1520–21.

Pacio, a post-village of Delta co., Tex.

Packer, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa.

Packerton, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind. The banking point is Warsaw. Pop. about 250.

Packerton, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, 2 miles below Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh Valley R.

Packerville, or **Packersville,** a post-village of Windham co., Conn., near the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles E. of Willimantic.

Packs Ferry, a post-station of Summers co., W.Va.

Packsville, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., 40 miles ESE. of Columbia.

Packwaukee, a post-village in Packwaukee township (town), Marquette co., Wis., on the NW. shore of Buffalo Lake (which is an expansion of the Fox River) and on the Wisconsin Central R., 16 miles N. of Portage. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 852.

Packwood, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Iowa, in a grain and stock region, 71½ miles WNW. of Burlington, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Pacolet, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Paco'lett, a river which rises in Polk co., N.C., passes into South Carolina, and enters the Broad River about 15 miles NE. of Union.

Pacora, på-ko-rå', a river of the isthmus of Panama, unites with the Indio to form a considerable river, which enters the Bay of Panama E. of Panama.

Pactola, a post-station of Pennington co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, 35 miles S. of Deadwood.

Pacto'lus, the ancient name of a brook in Lydia, an affluent of the Hermus. It was famed for the gold washed down in its sands. Its productiveness terminated long before the beginning of the Christian era. The modern name is Sarabat.

Pactolus, a post-station of Carter co., Ky., 2 miles N. of Grayson.

Pactolus, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C., on the Tar River, 10 miles above Washington, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 52.

Pacy-sur-Eure, på'see' sür.ur, a town of France, in Eure, on the Eure, 10 miles E. of Évreux. Pop. 2000.

Padanaram, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Padang, på'dång', a town on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 1° S.; lon. 100° 20′ E. It has a large export trade in coffee, spices, rubber, tobacco, hides, and copra. It is the seat of government of the Dutch possessions on the W. coast of Sumatra. Pop. about 12,000.

Padang Island, E. of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca.

Padaong, på'då-ong', or **Padoung,** på-dŏwng', a small town of Burma, on the W. bank of the Irawadi, 10 miles SW. of Prome.

Paddington, a western quarter of London, N. of Hyde Park. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901, 143,976.

Paddington, a municipal borough and eastern suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. of the borough about 22,000.

Paddock, a post-station of Holt co., Neb.

Padelfords, a post-station of Ontario co., N.Y., 24 miles SE. of Rochester.

Padella, Piz, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, W. of Samaden. Altitude, 9380 feet.

Paden City, a banking post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has glass- and steel-works.

Padenvalley, a post-station of Wetzel co., W.Va.

Paderborn, på'der-born', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 41 miles S. of Minden. It is the seat of a bishopric and has an ecclesiastical seminary. The cathedral is an interesting edifice, dating in part from the eleventh century. The bishopric of Paderborn, one of the oldest in Germany, was founded by Charles the Great before 800. The bishops figure prominently among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German empire. Their temporal dominion came to an end in 1802. The town enjoyed some importance in the flourishing times of the Hanseatic League, of which it was a member. It is, unlike other cities of Westphalia, insignificant industrially. Pop. in 1900, 23,538.

Paderno, på-dĕr'no, a town of Italy, in the province of Milan, 6 miles E. of Monza. Pop. about 3000 (commune of Paderno Dugnano, 6000).

Paderno, a village of Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E. of Pizzighettone.

Padgett, a village of Putnam co., Fla. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 100.

Padiham, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles WNW. of Burnley. It has textile-mills, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,205.

Padilla, på-deel'yå, a village of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 32 miles ENE. of Ciudad Victoria. Iturbide, ex-Emperor of Mexico, was shot here in 1824.

Padilla, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Chuquisaca, 65 miles E. by S. of Sucre. Pop. in 1900, 2507.

Padonia, pa-do'ne-a, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Kan., 65 miles N. of Topeka.

Padova, a town of Italy. See Padua.

Padre Island, a long reef off the coast of Texas, extending northward from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Padria, på'dre-å, a village of Sardinia, 20 miles SE. of Alghero.

Padrón, på-drōn' (anc. *Iria Flavia*), a town of Spain, in Corunna, 19 miles SSW. of Santiago de Compostela, on the Sar. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7415.

Padstow (corrupted from *Patuck-Stowe*), a seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St. George's Channel, 29 miles NNE. of Falmouth. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1901, 1566.

Padua, pad'u-a (It. *Padova*, på'do-vå; anc. *Patavium*), a fortified and episcopal city of Italy, capital of the province of Padua, 22 miles W. by S. of Venice, on the Bacchiglione and on the railway between Vicenza and Venice. Lat. of observatory, 45° 24′ 2″ N.; lon. 11° 52′ 18″ E. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 82,281. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has seven gates. Among the chief objects of interest are the extensive Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, formerly known as the Prato della Valle, a promenade adorned with numerous statues; the cathedral, dating from about 1500; episcopal palace; church of San Antonio, richly decorated; Palazzo del Bo (or building of the university) and many private palaces; civic museum; municipal picture-gallery; the Eremitani, containing frescoes by Mantegna, who was born here; and botanical garden, one of the oldest in Europe. The celebrated university of Padua, to which are attached numerous museums and institutes and a library containing 140,000 volumes, was founded in 1222 and had in former times students from every part of Europe, their number at times exceeding 15,000. The attendance in 1900–01 was 1471. Padua has various manufactures and its manufacture of cloth was formerly extensive. It was anciently the most important town of Venetia. Here Livy was born in 59 B.C. The city was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. After having figured for a considerable time as an independent state it came under the power of the Venetians in 1405.

Padua, a province of Italy, in Venetia. Capital, Padua. Area, about 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 443,227.

Padua, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., 13 miles E. by S. of Bloomington.

Padu'cah, a city, capital of McCracken co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Tennessee River, about 48 miles above Cairo, on the Illinois Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs. It has railroad repair-shops, foundries and machine-shops, a canning-factory, pottery, carriage- and cordage-works, breweries, distilleries, etc. Large quantities of tobacco, corn, pork, and other products are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 19,446.

Paducah, a banking post-village, capital of Cottle co., Tex., 30 miles (direct) S. of Childress. Pop. 150.

Padul, på-dool', a town of Spain, 10 miles SSW. of Granada, S. of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Padula, på-doo'lå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 54 miles SE. of Salerno. In the vicinity is a magnificent Carthusian convent, now in a ruinous condition. Pop. in 1901, 5050.

Paduli, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 11 miles W. of Ariano. Pop. about 2300 (commune, 4000).

Padus, the ancient name of the Po.

Padus, a village of Forest co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 100.

Pael, pål, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 11 miles NW. of Hasselt.

Paesana, på-ā-zā'nå, a commune of Italy, 13 miles WNW. of Saluzzo, on the Po. Pop. in 1901, 7088.

Pæstum, pēs'tŭm (originally *Posidonia,—i.e.,* "city of Neptune"), an ancient city of Italy, near the SE. corner of the Sinus Pæstanus (Gulf of Salerno). Its site, which bears the name of Pesto, is 19 miles SSW. of the town of Campagna, in the province of Salerno. Pæstum was a Greek colony. It became subject to Rome about 275 B.C. The city existed until the ninth century, when it fell a prey to the Saracens. One of its temples, known as the temple of Neptune (Poseidon), one of the best-preserved monuments of Greek architecture, is an imposing specimen of the Doric style. There are fine remains of two other temples.

Pagan, på-gän', or **Paygan,** pī-gän', a mountainous island of the Marianna Group. Lat. 18° 4′ N.; lon. 145° 52′ E. The soil is fertile and the island has hot springs and active volcanoes. Pop. in 1901, 81.

Pagan, på'gän', a town of Upper Burma, on the Irawadi, 92 miles SW. of Mandalay. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was long the seat of the Burmese kings. Pop. about 7500.

Pagani, på-gå'nee, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 22 miles SE. of Naples. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,607.

Paganica, på-gå'ne-kå, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6000).

Page, a county in the SW. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 528 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nodaway, Tarkio, and East Nishnabatona rivers. Capital, Clarinda. Pop. in 1890, 21,341; in 1900, 24,187.

Page, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 317 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. The greater part of the surface is a fertile valley, bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. Capital, Luray. Pop. in 1890, 13,092; in 1900, 13,794.

Page, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa, 6 miles WSW. of Clarinda.

Page, a banking post-village of Holt co., Neb., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles ESE. of O'Neill. Pop. 200.

Page, a banking post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 26 miles NW. of Casselton. Pop. about 200.

Pagebrook, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 5 miles NE. of Chenango Forks.

Page City, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., 8 miles SE. of Lexington.

Pagetown, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, about 15 miles ENE. of Delaware. Pop. 75.

Pageville, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., about 12 miles SW. of Glasgow.

Paglia, pål'yå (anc. *Pal'lia*), a river of central Italy, after a SE. course of 30 miles, joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

Paglieta, pål-yā'tå, a town of Italy, 20 miles SE. of Chieti. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Paglione, pål-yo'nå, or **Paillon,** på'yōn', a river of southeastern France, flows SSW., traverses the city of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Pago, på'go, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, separated from the main-land by the Morlacca Channel. Length, 37 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. in 1890, 6203. The town of Pago (pop. about 3500) is on an inlet known as the Vallone di Pago.

Pago-Pago, Samoa. See PANGO-PANGO.

Pagosa Junction, a post-village of Archuleta co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Pagosa Springs. Pop. about 250.

Pagosa Peak, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains (or Saguache Range), in the S. part of the state. Height, 12,674 feet.

Pagosa Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Archuleta co., Colo., on the Rio de San Juan, 115 miles W. of Alamosa, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Elevation, 7110 feet. Here are hot springs with a temperature of 145° Fahr. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Paguenema, på-gā-nā'mā, a group of 5 small, low, coral islands in the Pacific Ocean. Tagaik, the largest, is in lat. 7° 4′ N., lon. 167° 56′ E.

Paha, a post-village of Adams co., Wash. Pop. 60.

Pahang, a river of the Malay Peninsula, formed by the confluence of several head-streams about the middle of the peninsula, after which it takes an easterly course and enters the China Sea below Pekan.

Pahang, på-hăng' (Port. *Pam,* påm; native, *Paäng*), a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 2° and 4° N. and lon. 103° and 104° E. Estimated pop. about 60,000, mostly Malays, negrillo hillmen, and Chinese. The products comprise gold, lead, rattans, gutta-percha, dammar, and tin; the latter is mostly exported to Singapore. Principal town, Pekan. Pahang is one of the so-called Federated Malay States, under British protection.

Pahaquarry, a township forming the N. extremity of Warren co., N.J., is bounded on the NW. by the Delaware River. It comprises part of the Kittatinny Mountains. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Pahiatua, a town of North Island, New Zealand, 95 miles NE. of Wellington, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1200.

Pahreah, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, 40 miles from the Colorado River.

Paias, pī'ăs', or **Baias** (anc. *Baiæ*), a small town of northern Syria, 65 miles NW. of Aleppo, on the Gulf of Iskanderun. It is not far from the site of Issus, where Alexander defeated Darius in 333 B.C.

Paicines, pī-se'nēs, a post-hamlet of San Benito co., Cal.

Paige, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 43 miles E. of Austin. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 400.

Paignton, a town and watering-place of Devonshire, England, 2 miles W. by S. of Torquay, is situated on Tor Bay. Pop. in 1901, 8385.

Paik-u-San, a mountain-group in the N. of Korea. Height, about 8000 feet.

Paillon, a river of France. See PAGLIONE.

Pailolo (på-ee-lo'lo) **Channel,** between Molokai and Lanai, Hawaiian Islands, is 6¼ miles wide.

Pailón, a harbor and port of the department of Esmeraldas, Ecuador, in the extreme N.

Paimbœuf, pĕm'bŭf', a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, 30 miles W. of Nantes, on the Loire, near its mouth. It has some trade and building-yards for vessels. It was formerly a seaport of some importance. Pop. about 2000.

Paimpol, pĕm'pol', a seaport of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles NW. of Saint-Brieuc, on the English Channel. It has fisheries and is a watering-place. Pop. about 2500.

Paincourtville, pĕn°'koor'veel', a post-village of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, about 66 miles W. of New Orleans. Pop. about 350.

Pain-du-Sucre, pĕn° dü sü'k'r, a summit along the St. Bernard route, near the Italian frontier. Elevation, 9515 feet.

Painesdale, a village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Copper Range R. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. 100.

Paines Hollow, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 22 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. 100.

Paines Point, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., about 20 miles SSW. of Rockford.

Painesville, a banking post-village, capital of Lake co., Ohio, is finely situated on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 3 miles from Lake Erie and 29 miles ENE. of Cleveland. The Grand River here flows in a deep and picturesque valley. Painesville contains the Lake Erie College and has machine-shops, sash- and blind-factories, foundries, flouring-mills, large nurseries, and manufactures of brick-making and veneering machinery, hardware specialties, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5024.

Paineville, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., 40 miles WSW. of Richmond.

Painswick, pānz'wik, a town of England, co. and 6 miles SSE. of Gloucester. Pop. about 4000.

Paint, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio, 8 miles S. of Greenfield.

Paint, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Paint, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 6835.

Paintbank, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va., 17 miles N. of Alleghany station.

Paint Creek, Oakland co., Mich., flows into the Clinton River at Rochester.

Paint Creek, Ohio, enters the Scioto River from the W., 2 miles below Chillicothe.

Paint Creek, W.Va., enters the Great Kanawha in Kanawha co.

Paintcreek, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, 22 miles above Charleston, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Painted Desert, a name sometimes given to the plateau region of Arizona, bordering upon the Colorado and Marble cañons, and derived from the brilliant coloring of the rock-surfaces.

Painted Post, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., at the confluence of the Conhocton and Tioga rivers, 2 miles NW. of Corning. It has bridge- and dye-works, foundry, manufactures of engines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Painted Woods, a post-village of Burleigh co., N.Dak. Pop. 50.

Painter Creek, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 100.

Paintersville, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, about 24 miles ESE. of Dayton. Pop. 150.

Paintersville, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., 7 miles by rail NE. of Lewistown. Pop. 150.

Paintfork, a post-station of Madison co., N.C.

Paintlick, a banking post-village of Garrard co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 19 miles NE. of Stanford. Pop. 250.

Paintlick, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 100.

Paintrock, a post-town of Jackson co., Ala., on the Southern R., 21 miles E. by S. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 394 (largely increased since census).

Paintrock, a post-station of Madison co., N.C.

Paintrock, a post-station of Roane co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Paintrock, a post-village, capital of Concho co., Tex., on the Concho River, 20 miles (direct) SE. of Ballinger. Pop. about 300.

Paintrock River, Ala., rises near the N. boundary of the state and enters the Tennessee River at the S. extremity of Madison co. It is about 80 miles long.

Paintsville, a banking post-village, capital of Johnson co., Ky., is near the West Fork of the Big Sandy River and about 100 miles (direct) E. by S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Paint Valley, a post-station of Holmes co., Ohio.

Paipa, pī′pä, a town and commune of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, 25 miles N. of Tunja. Pop. 12,500.

Paisandú, Uruguay. See PAYSANDÚ.

Paisley, pāz′lee, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the White Cart, 3 miles above its junction with the Clyde and 7 miles WSW. of Glasgow. The older portion of the town on the W. bank of the river is the industrial section, containing a large number of warehouses and factories, and on the E. bank are the newer quarters. The most interesting objects of Paisley are the fine remains of the old Abbey church, dating in their present form from the close of the Middle Ages; the Coats Memorial Baptist Church, reputed to be the finest modern building in Scotland with the exception of the cathedral in Edinburgh; and the handsome town-hall. Paisley is the great seat of the manufacture of thread both for Great Britain and the United States, the industry giving employment to a vast number of hands. The textile industry is prominently represented, the chief products being tartans, muslins, and carpets. There are also manufactures of soap, starch, looms and other machinery, and dyeing, bleaching, and tanning are carried on. The famous Paisley shawls are no longer manufactured to any extent. Pop. in 1891, 66,400; in 1901, 79,350.

Paisley, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill. The banking point is Nokomis or Irving. Pop. 200.

Paisley, a post-village of Lake co., Oregon. The banking point is Lakeview. Pop. 150.

Paisley, a banking post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Teeswater and Saugeen rivers and on the Grand Trunk R., 86 miles NW. of Guelph. It has woollen-, grist- and saw-mills. Pop. in 1901, 1086.

Pajarito, pä-hä-ree′to, a post-hamlet of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande.

Pajaro, pä′hä-ro, a river of California, rises on the slope of the Coast Range and, flowing westerly, falls into Monterey Bay.

Paka, pä′kä, or **Neupaka,** a town of Bohemia, 57 miles NE. of Prague. It has textile and various other industries. Pop. in 1900, 5616.

Pakenham, a banking post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 61 miles from Brockville. It has woollen-, saw- and grist-mills. Pop. about 600.

Pakhoi, päk-hoi′, a maritime town and treaty-port of China, province of Kwang-tung, on the Gulf of Tongking. Pop. in 1901, about 20,000.

Paknam, päk`näm′, a town of Siam, on the Menam, 4 miles from the Gulf of Siam and 20 miles by rail S. by E. of Bangkok.

Pakosch, pä′kosh, a town of Prussia, in Posen, circle of Mogilno. Pop. about 3000.

Pakrac, päk`räts′, a small town of Slavonia, 23 miles WNW. of Poszega, on an affluent of the Save. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Paks, pŏksh, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 62 miles S. of Budapest, on the Danube. It has fisheries and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 12,034.

Pakwaukee, Wis. See PACKWAUKEE.

Pala, pä′lä, a post-station of San Diego co., Cal.

Palachwe, Bechuanaland. See PALAPYE.

Palacios, Cuba. See LOS PALACIOS.

Pa`lack′y, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kan.

Palæ`ocas′tro, Gulf of, an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.

Palæopolis, pā-lē-op′o-lis (*i.e.*, "ancient city"), a small town of Greece, in the Morea, near where the Peneus issues from the hills, 8 miles ESE. of Gastuni. It is near the site of the ancient Elis.

Palæovouno, a mountain of Greece. See HELICON.

Palafrugell, pä-lä-froo-HEl′, a town of Spain, 20 miles ESE. of Gerona, near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7087.

Palagiano, pä-lä-jä′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 13 miles WNW. of Taranto. Pop. about 4000 (commune, about 6500).

Palagonia, pä-lä-go′ne-ä, a town of Sicily, 20 miles SW. of Catania. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6000).

Palaiseau, pä`lā′zō′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles SSW. of Paris. Pop. about 2750.

Palais, Le, a town of France. See LE PALAIS.

Palaja, pä-lä′yä, a town and commune of Italy, province and 18 miles SE. of Pisa. Pop. of the town, about 1000; of the commune, about 11,000.

Palakonda, a town of British India, in Madras, district of Vizagapatam. Pop. about 10,000.

Palalawang, pä-lä-lä-wäng′, a town of Sumatra, province of Padang.

Palamkotta, or **Palamcottah,** a town of British India, in Madras, 45 miles NNE. of Cape Comorin and about 3 miles from Tinnevelli. Pop. about 20,000.

Palamós, pä`lä-moce′, a fortified seaport of Spain, 17 miles SE. of Gerona. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Palancia, pä-län′the-ä (anc. *Pallan′tia*), a river of Spain, in Valencia, after a SE. course of 45 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea 4 miles E. of Sagunto.

Palander, Cape, a headland on the N. coast of Siberia, forming the extremity of the Taimyr Peninsula.

Palánka, pŏh′län`kŏh`, NÉMET, nä′met` ("German"), Ó ("Old") and UJ, ooy ("New"), three contiguous villages of southern Hungary, SW. of Bács, on the Danube. United pop. in 1900, 13,189.

**Pal`anpur′,** pä`lun-poor′, a town of Bombay, British India, near the frontier of Rajputana, 80 miles N. by W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 20,000.

Palaos, Pacific Ocean. See PELEW ISLANDS.

Palap′ye, or **Palach′we,** a group of villages, capital of the Bamangwato, in a semi-mountainous district of the NE. part of British Bechuanaland, near the railway from the Cape and about 250 miles (direct) NNE. of Mafeking. The region is fertile, but unhealthful; the natives traffic in hides and corn. Pop. about 20,000 (70 whites). The people are honest and kind and are governed in a patriarchal fashion. Elevation, 3110 feet.

Pa`lar′, a river of India, which rises in Mysore, flows E. through Madras, breaking through the Eastern Ghats, and enters the Bay of Bengal, about 50 miles S. of the city of Madras.

Pa`larm′, a post-hamlet of Faulkner co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 17 miles NW. of Little Rock.

Palat′inate (Ger. *Pfalz*, pfälts), the name of two small countries in the old German Empire,—the Lower (Rhenish) Palatinate (Unterpfalz, Rheinpfalz) and the Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz),—which were politically connected down to 1620. The territories which constituted the Lower Pa-

latinate (the Palatinate proper) are now included in Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia. Only about half of the present government district of the Palatinate (Rhenish Palatinate) in Bavaria belonged to the old Electors Palatine. Their principal domain, the Electoral Palatinate, extended on both banks of the Rhine far beyond the limits of the present Palatinate, and included the towns of Heidelberg (the seat of the Electors Palatine) and Mannheim. The next most important territory of the Lower Palatinate was the duchy of Zweibrücken (Deux-Ponts). The Upper Palatinate forms part of the present government district of the same name in Bavaria. The capital was Amberg. The name *Pfalz*, from the Latin *Palatium* (palace), was the designation in early mediæval times of the imperial castles which existed in various parts of Germany. The Counts Palatine (*i.e.*, Counts of the Palace) of the Rhine, whose original seat was at Aix-la-Chapelle, figure as hereditary princes as far back as the eleventh century. They gradually rose to be among the foremost of the German princes. From 1214 the Palatinate was under the rule of the House of Wittelsbach. The Golden Bull of 1356 designated the Count Palatine as one of the seven imperial electors who had the right to choose the head of the Holy Roman Empire. Shortly before this a new domain, which came to be known as the Upper Palatinate, had been added to the hereditary dominions of the Palatinate. In 1386 the Elector Palatine founded the university of Heidelberg. As a result of the events of the first period of the Thirty Years' War the Upper Palatinate passed into the possession of Bavaria (1628). The extinction of the Wittelsbach dynasty in the electorate of Bavaria in 1777 placed the Elector Palatine upon the throne of that country. The Rhenish Palatinate was dismembered in the course of the wars which followed the French Revolution. The two principal cities, Heidelberg and Mannheim, passed to Baden.

Palatinate, or **Rhenish Palatinate,** formerly also known as **Rhenish Bavaria,** a region of Germany, constituting a government district in the kingdom of Bavaria, lying between Baden on the E. and Rhenish Prussia on the W. and between Hesse and Rhenish Prussia on the N. and Alsace-Lorraine on the S. Area, 2288 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 831,678. The Rhine forms the E. boundary. Parallel with the river, about 20 miles to the W., extends the range of the Hardt, a northern prolongation of the Vosges, with elevations slightly exceeding 2000 feet. The Palatinate is a charming region, with its fertile fields and orchards, its vine-clad hills, and its wooded mountains. Its wine is noted. Capital, Speyer; the largest town, Ludwigshafen. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. The boundaries of this district do not correspond to those of the old Palatinate.

Palatinate, Upper (Ger. *Oberpfalz*), a government district in the E. part of Bavaria, bordering on Bohemia. Area, 3728 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 553,841. It is a mountainous and hilly region. In the E. is the Bohemian forest. In the N. and S. respectively it is traversed by the offshoots of the Fichtelgebirge and the Bavarian Forest. On the W. border is the Franconian Jura. The principal rivers are the Danube, on the S. border, and its affluents, the Altmühl, Laber, Nab, and Regen. Capital, Regensburg (Ratisbon).

Palatine, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 26 miles NW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1020.

Palatine, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 9 miles N. of Bridgeton. Pop. 100.

Palatine, a township (town) of Montgomery co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2569. It contains Palatine Bridge and Nelliston.

Palatine, Marion co., W.Va., on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, is a post-station of Fairmont, 77 miles SE. of Wheeling.

Palatine Bridge, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 40 miles ESE. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 360. A bridge across the river connects this village with Canajoharie.

Palatka, a post-village of Clay co., Ark. The banking point is Corning. Pop. 100.

Palatka, a banking city, capital of Putnam co., Fla., on the W. bank of the St. John's River, about 30 miles SW. of St. Augustine, on the Florida East Coast and other railroads. It has machine- and iron-works. Cotton, sugar, oranges, small fruits, and vegetables are extensively cultivated and shipped north. Pop. in 1900, 3301.

Palatka Heights, a city of Putnam co., Fla. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Palau, Pacific Ocean. See PELEW ISLANDS.

Palaui, på-lŏw'ee, a small island off the N. coast of Luzon, Philippines. Its N. point is Cape Engaño, the northernmost point of Luzon.

Palaur, a river of India. See PALAR.

Palavas, a seaside resort and fishing-port of France, in the department of Hérault, 7 miles from Montpellier.

Palawan, på-lå'wån, or **Paragua,** på-rå'gwå, the most westerly of the larger islands of the Philippine group, bounding the Sulu Sea on the W. The island is about 275 miles in length, with a maximum width of 25 miles. It has a central mountain-chain (rising in its highest point, Mantalifigajan, to about 6850 feet; Victoria Peak, 5680 ft.) and extensive and well-protected bays and harbors, and is well watered by short streams. The soil is very fertile, yielding coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, ebony, logwood, rattan, bamboo, etc.; cattle, hogs, and goats thrive. Capital, Puerta Princesa. Area, 4027 sq. m. The island forms part of the province of Paragua.

Palazzago, på-lät-så'go, a village of Italy, in Bergamo, 2 miles W. by S. of Almenno.

Palazzo Adriano, på-lät'so å-dre-å'no, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 12 miles SSE. of Corleone. Pop. in 1901, 5235.

Palazzo San Gervasio, på-lät'so sån jĕr-vå'ze-o, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 17 miles ESE. of Melfi. Pop. in 1901, 6941.

Palazzolo, på-lät-so'lo, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, 5 miles NW. of Chiari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7027.

Palazzolo, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 13 miles NW. of Noto. Pop. in 1901, 14,840.

Palco, a post-village of Rooks co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Plainville. Pop. 100.

Palembang, på'lĕm-bâng', a town in the SE. part of Sumatra, capital of a residency of its own name, extends for about 4 miles along both sides of the Palembang (or Musi) River, here 200 yards across, 45 miles from its mouth in the Strait of Banca. Lat. 2° 47′ S.; lon. 104° 45′ E. Pop. in 1895, 53,788, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts and partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a sultan's palace and dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants. Its port is one of the best in the Malay Archipelago. An active trade is carried on with Java, Malacca, Penang, etc.

Palembang, formerly a kingdom, now a Dutch residency, of the island of Sumatra, on the SE. coast, bounded E. by the Strait of Banca. Pop. in 1895, 616,317, of whom 373 were Europeans.

Palena, på-lā'nå, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 21 miles SSW. of Lanciano. Pop. about 3500.

Palencia, på-lĕn'the-å (anc. *Pallan'tia*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, 114 miles NW. of Madrid, on the Carrión, an affluent of the Pisuerga. It is the seat of a bishop and has an interesting Gothic cathedral. Another notable edifice is the mediæval fortified church of San Miguel. There are manufactures of woollen fabrics, etc. The town was the capital of the ancient Vaccæi, and was prominent in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 15,610.

Palencia, a province of Spain, in Old Castile, watered by the Carrión and Pisuerga rivers. Area, 3256 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 192,473.

Palenque, på-lĕn'kå, a village of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 78 miles NNE. of San Cristóbal. About 7 miles SW. of it are extensive and magnificent prehistoric ruins. The principal of these, called "the palace," is 220 feet in length by 180 feet in breadth, with numerous sculptures, etc.

Palenville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., 10 miles W. by S. of Catskill, on the Catskill Mountain R. It is at the outlet of a deep valley called the Kaaterskill Clove, and is a favorite resort of tourists and artists. Pop. about 560.

Palermo, på-lĕr'mo (Fr. *Palerme*, pa'lĕrm'; anc. *Panor'mus*), the capital of Sicily, the military, judicial, and ecclesiastical seat of the island, is situated on its N. side and on the Bay of Palermo. Lat. of observatory, 38° 6′ 44″ N.; lon. 13° 21′ 28″ E. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 309,694. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosed by the fertile plain of the Conca d'Oro and facing an amphitheatre of mountains, the most imposing feature of which is the Monte Pellegrino, in the N. Adjoining the water is the ruined fort of Castellamare. The city has many notable edifices, including a cathedral of the twelfth century, surmounted by a modern dome, and containing many fine sepulchral monuments in porphyry, among which are those of the Emperor Frederick II. and King Roger the Norman; the magnificent churches of San Salvatore, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, La Martorana, and San Domenico; a royal palace (in the Piazza della Vittoria), in the Norman and Saracenic style, possessing, among other objects of interest, the chapel of King Roger (Cappella Palatina), regarded as perhaps the most beautiful palace-chapel in the world; the archiepiscopal palace, public library, theatres, and national museum (Museo Nazionale), with extensive collections of

paintings, sculptures, pottery, etc. The main artery of the city is the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, which terminates at the shallow harbor called La Cala and opposite the Garibaldi garden. The main harbor (or Porto) is protected by long moles. Palermo has numerous educational and scientific institutions, chief of which is the university, founded in 1779 and containing important collections of natural history. The attendance in 1900–01 was about 1400. The city has a fine botanical garden, and among its attractions are numerous ornamental fountains. The trade of Palermo has the advantage of an excellent roadstead and harbor and has been steadily growing. The principal articles of export include sumach, wine and spirits, oranges and lemons, sulphur, skins, oil, liquorice, and manna. The fisheries on the coast are very productive and carried on with great activity, giving employment to several thousand hands. The city occupies a very inferior position industrially. There is some ship-building and there are large iron-foundries. Gloves are among the principal articles manufactured. Founded by the Phœnicians, Panormus became the chief place of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It was taken by the Romans in 254 B.C. When the island was in the hands of the Saracens the seat of government was established at Palermo. The Normans took it in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called "the Sicilian Vespers," when the inhabitants rose against their French oppressors. In 1860 it was captured by Garibaldi.

Palermo, a province in the N. of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Area, about 1950 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 785,357.

Palermo, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Oroville. Pop. about 250.

Palermo, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 22 miles S. of Danville.

Palermo, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River, 7 miles below St. Joseph.

Palermo, a post-village and township (town) of Waldo co., Me., 18 miles by rail ENE. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 757.

Palermo, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about 18 miles SW. of Atlantic City, on the Atlantic City R. Pop. 150.

Palermo, a post-village in Palermo township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., 15 miles SE. of Oswego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1407.

Palermo, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Bronte. Pop. 150.

Palermo Center, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 22 miles W. of Belfast.

Palestine, păl'es-tīne (L. *Palæsti'na*), or the **Holy Land,** a country of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the SW. part of Syria. It borders on the Mediterranean Sea for a distance of about 150 miles, extending eastward to the Syrian Desert. On the N. it has the region of the Lebanon, a line drawn from the mouth of the Litany (El-Kasimiyeh) through Mount Hermon (about lat. 33° 20′ N.) being approximately the boundary on this side. Southward it extends to Arabia Petræa, the boundary being a short distance to the S. of the southern end of the Dead Sea. The country consists of two parts: Palestine W. of the Jordan and Palestine E. of the Jordan. The former has an area of somewhat more than 6000 sq. m.; the latter has approximately half that extent. Palestine comprises four distinct regions, the Jordan valley, the mountain region to the W. of the Jordan, the plateau to the E. of the Jordan, and the coast-land. The most remarkable feature of the country is the great central depression of the Jordan valley (El-Ghor), apparently formed by a sudden collapse of the earth's crust, which extends like a deep fissure from N. to S. throughout the greater part of the length of the country, and which is continued southward to the Gulf of Akabah under the name of El-Arabah. Its southern part is occupied by the Dead Sea, whose surface is nearly 1300 feet below sea-level and whose bottom descends to about an equal depth. This lake, which is nearly 50 miles long, receives the waters of the Jordan and a few small streams, including the Arnon. Its waters hold in solution about six times as much salt as does sea-water. Where it enters Lake Huleh (the "Waters of Merom"), 85 miles (in a direct line) N. of the Dead Sea, the Jordan is still 7 ft. above sea-level. Only 10 miles farther (in a direct line), where its waters spread out into the Lake of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee, Lake of Gennesaret), it is 680 ft. below the level of the sea. Then in an extremely tortuous course it threads the bottom of the depression, descending another 600 ft. The principal affluents of the Jordan are the Yarmuk and Jabbok, both from the E.

The highlands of Palestine may be regarded as continuations of the Lebanon and Anti-Libanus. To the W. of the Dead Sea and the lower Jordan, forming the water-shed between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, is the mountain-range known in its main portion as the highlands of Judah, extending in a N. and S. direction. For a great part of its length it presents a continuous plateau supporting low mountains. The highest summit, near Hebron, is 3370 feet above the sea. In the N. portion, in Samaria, are Ebal and Gerizim, 3077 ft. and 2849 ft. respectively. Jerusalem is situated near the middle of this mountain-range, which has an abrupt descent towards the E. The slope towards the Dead Sea (which includes the Wilderness of Judah) is rocky, barren, and deeply cleft. The descent towards the W. is gradual. These highlands are continued southward by an elevated plateau. In the NW. they resolve themselves into a region of hills, which dip down into the fertile plain of Esdraelon, elevated only about 250 ft. above the sea, above which rises on the SE. Mount Gilboa and on the NW. Mount Carmel, the latter a promontory-like projection jutting into the Mediterranean. The coast-region to the W. of the hill-country of Samaria is the Plain of Sharon. To the W. of the upper Jordan, separated from the southern highlands by a lateral extension of the Jordan depression and by the plain of Esdraelon, is the mountain-region of Galilee, with peaks ranging from 1500 to 4000 ft. in elevation. Numerous deep river-valleys (wadis) from the E. and W. have been cut into these mountain-ranges. Most of them are generally dry except in their lower reaches. The whole of Palestine E. of the Jordan, including Jaulan (anc. *Gaulanitis*) and the ancient Gilead, Ammon, and Moab, is a plateau rising in terraces from the depression of the river-valley and the Dead Sea and melting away on the E. into the Syrian Desert. Its highest eminence, in the N., has an elevation of a little more than 4000 ft. Among the peaks on this side of the Jordan are Gilead and Pisgah.

The rock formation of the surface of Palestine is for the most part a chalky limestone. The northern part of the plateau E. of the Jordan exhibits great fields of lava, and here extinct craters are visible. Palestine has been visited by earthquakes in historic times. The coast is very little indented, the only real bay being that of Acre, formed by the projection of Mount Carmel. The only considerable stream emptying into the Mediterranean is the Litany, on the N. border of the country. The Bay of Acre receives the brook Kishon. Much of the soil of Palestine is naturally very fertile when sufficiently watered. The rainfall, however, has largely to be supplemented by artificial irrigation. Large tracts are adapted only to pasturage or remain altogether barren. Much of the country presents a naked appearance. The mean annual rainfall is a little over 20 inches or about half of that of the eastern United States. There are two seasons of rainfall,—a long one extending from October to February and a short one in the early spring. In nearly half a year there is no rainfall. The climate of the highlands, although the heat of summer is great, is on the whole healthful. The heat in the Jordan valley is rendered almost unendurable by the humidity of the atmosphere. Palestine produces a great variety of vegetable products, including wheat, barley, and other grains, beans, lentils, olives, apricots, almonds, figs, and other subtropical fruits, grapes (which yield fine wine), dates, melons, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, and other vegetables. With careful cultivation the country could support a vastly larger population than is found there. The flora is a rich combination of the floras of the Mediterranean region, of temperate Europe, of the Asiatic deserts and steppes, and of the tropics. The mountains are in places covered with forests, but the higher elevations are generally bare. But few large carnivorous animals are now left in Palestine. Wild goats are numerous. Large numbers of sheep and goats are reared on the pastures. Agriculture, on the whole, is in a very backward state. In recent times German and Jewish agricultural colonies have been established in Palestine with good results. Among the latter, founded mainly by people fleeing from persecution in Russia and Rumania, are Zikron, Ya'akob, Petah, Tikwah, Rishon le-Zion, and Rehoboth, all near the coast, and Metullah and Rosh Pinar, in the interior, in the extreme N. A railway connects Jerusalem with the port of Jaffa and another line connects the upper Jordan valley with the port of Haifa. The Damascus-Mecca railway, in course of construction, is in operation along the eastern borders of Palestine. The population of Palestine is probably not far from 750,000 and consists of Syro-Arabians, Christians, and Jews.

The name Palestine (first applied to the country by the Greeks) is derived from that of the Philistines (Hebrew, *Pelishti*), the inhabitants of the S. part of the coast-land. The name by which the country was known to its Hebrew possessors is Canaan. Neither Canaan nor Palestine was a

political designation. The Hebrews obtained the mastery over the Canaanites, who were closely akin to them in speech and who were ruled by a number of petty kings, about 1200 B.C. Much later, the subjugation of the Philistines was gradually effected. The division of Palestine according to the Hebrew tribes was as follows: Palestine W. of the Jordan comprised Simeon, Judah, Dan, and Benjamin in the S., Ephraim and half of Manasseh in the centre, and Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, and Issachar in the N. Palestine E. of the Jordan comprised Gad, Reuben, and half of Manasseh. The coast-land to the N. of Philistia was inhabited by the Phœnicians. To the S. of the Hebrews were Edom (Idumæa) and the country of the Amalachites. To the E. of the Dead Sea were the Moabites and Ammonites. On the E. border of northern Palestine was Bashan. Adjoining Palestine on the N. was the Aramæan kingdom of Damascus, which was destroyed by the Assyrians at about the same time as the kingdom of Israel. About the middle of the tenth century B.C. the Hebrew kingdom was rent in twain—Israel in the N., Judah in the S. The kingdom of Israel, whose capital was Samaria, was destroyed by the Assyrians about 722 B.C. The kingdom of Judah suffered the same fate at the hands of the Babylonians, who took and destroyed Jerusalem in 586 B.C. Half a century later Palestine became part of the Persian Empire and the Jews returned from the Babylonish Captivity. Palestine was subjected by Alexander of Macedon in 332 B.C. After the disruption of the empire of Alexander it constituted a possession of Egypt and at the beginning of the second century B.C. was annexed to the kingdom of Syria (kingdom of the Seleucidæ). Under the rule of the successors of Alexander Greek cities sprang up in Palestine. The Jews rose against the Syrian kings under the lead of the Maccabees (Asmoneans) in 167 B.C. and after a struggle of a quarter of a century a hereditary Jewish realm was established in southern Palestine. Its limits were extended by conquest until it embraced nearly all of Palestine, together with Idumæa. The Asmonean realm became the kingdom of Judea. From 63 B.C. Judea was a dependency of Rome. In 37 B.C. Herod the Great put an end to the rule of the Asmoneans and established the Idumæan dynasty, which ruled under the overlordship of Rome. At the beginning of the Christian era the main divisions of Palestine were Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, occupying respectively the southern, central, and northern portions of the region W. of the Jordan, and Peræa, E. of the Jordan. In A.D. 66 the Jews rose against the Roman rule, the war terminating with the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. In A.D. 132–135 occurred the great insurrection under Bar-Cochba, which was followed by the dispersion of the Jews. On the final division of the Roman Empire (A.D. 395) Syria and Palestine formed part of the Byzantine (or Greek) Empire, from which they were wrested by the Saracens in 634–636. In the second half of the eleventh century the Seljuks made themselves masters of these regions. In 1099 the Crusaders established the kingdom of Jerusalem, which was overthrown in 1187 by Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria. In 1291 the Christians lost Acre, their last stronghold in the Holy Land. In 1516 the Ottoman Turks established their dominion over Syria and Palestine. The southwestern part of Palestine constitutes the *mutessarriflik* of Jerusalem. The rest of the country is included in the vilayets of Beirut and Syria.

Palestine, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala.

Palestine, a post-town of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf (Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific) R., 53 miles WSW. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Palestine, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 2 miles W. of the Wabash River and 35 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute, Ind., on the Illinois Central R. It has car-shops and manufactures of canned goods, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 979.

Palestine, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., 7 miles SW. of Warsaw, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. 150.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Washington parish, La., 70 miles N. of New Orleans.

Palestine, a post-station of Platte co., Neb.

Palestine, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 40 miles NW. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Palestine, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Tenn., 60 miles SW. of Nashville.

Palestine, a city, capital of Anderson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 152 miles N. of Houston. It has a gin-factory, cotton-compress, etc. Iron and salt deposits are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 5838; in 1900, 8297.

Palestrina, på-lĕs-tree'nå (anc. *Prænes'te*), an episcopal city of central Italy, 22 miles ESE. of Rome. It is built on and near the site of the Temple of Fortune, for which the ancient city of Præneste was famed. It has an old palace of the Barberini family and a castle, once a stronghold of the Colonna family, to whom the town belonged for a considerable time in the Middle Ages. There are interesting remains of the walls erected in prehistoric times, as well as of those constructed in Roman times. Præneste was prominent among the Latin towns. The composer Palestrina was a native of the place. Pop. in 1901, 6027 (commune, 7074).

Palestro, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, and district of Mortara. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3498.

Palézieux, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, about 14 miles from Lausanne.

Palghat, pål-gåt', also called **Palghaut,** a town of Madras, British India, district of Malabar, 26 miles SW. of Coimbatore, on the southern slope of the Nilgiri Hills, at the famous Palghat Pass. It has a large trade and is the seat of Victoria Jubilee College. Pop. in 1901, 41,717.

Palgrave, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Tottenham, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Pali, på'lee, a town of India, in Rajputana, state and 40 miles SSE. of Jodhpur.

Paliano, på-le-å'no, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 7 miles NW. of Anagni. Pop. about 4500 (commune in 1901, 5831).

Palibothra, an ancient name of PATNA.

Palice, La. See LA ROCHELLE.

Palics, pŏl'ich, a watering-place of Hungary, in the outskirts of Theresiopel (Szabadka), on the little Lake of Palics.

Palika'o, or more properly **Pa-li-kia'o,** a locality in China, E. of Peking, noted for the victory gained there on Sept. 21, 1860, over the Chinese by the French and English under Cousin-Montauban, who received the title of Count of Palikao.

Palinuro (på-le-noo'ro), **Cape** or **Point** (anc. *Palinu'ri Promonto'rium*), a headland of Italy, NW. of the entrance to the Gulf of Policastro. Lat. 40° N.; lon. 15° 15′ E.

Palisade, a banking post-village of Hitchcock co., Neb., in a grain and stock region, 17½ miles by rail NW. by W. of Culbertson. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Palisade, a post-village of Eureka co., Nev., on the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific and the Eureka and Palisade Rs., 33 miles SW. of Elko. It is near the high cliffs or bluffs called Palisades.

Palisades, the name of a long and picturesque bluff or precipice which extends along the W. shore of the Hudson River, in Bergen and Hudson cos., N.J., and Rockland co., N.Y. It is formed of columnar basalt (or trap) rock, is nearly straight, of largely uniform height, and about 18 miles long. It rises to an extreme elevation of about 480 feet.

Palisades, formerly **Rockland,** a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the northern end of the Palisades, about 22 miles N. of New York. The site is elevated about 200 feet above the river and commands a beautiful view. Here are fine country-seats and villas. Pop. about 200.

Palisades, a series of bluffs on the S. shore of the Yukon River, Alaska, about 40 miles below Tanana.

Palisades Park, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Englewood. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Paliseul, på'lee'zul', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 35 miles WNW. of Arlon.

Palisse, La, lå på'leess', officially **Lapalisse,** a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Allier, 27 miles SE. of Moulins. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Palk (pawk) **Strait** is that portion of the Indian Ocean separating Ceylon from the main-land of India. Where narrowest it is 40 miles across.

Pallantia, the ancient name of PALENCIA.

Pallanza, pål-lån'zå, a town and resort of Italy, in Piedmont, on Lago Maggiore, 5 miles E. of Gravellona and opposite the Borromean Islands. It commands a superb view of the snow-clad Alps. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5237. Elevation above sea-level, 660 feet.

Pallas, a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Longford, 1½ miles SE. of Ballymahon. Oliver Goldsmith was born here.

Pallas, a post-station of Snyder co., Pa., about 34 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Pallas-Kenry, a small town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles ESE. of Limerick.

Pallene, the westernmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice. On the narrow isthmus connecting it with the main-land stood the town of Potidæa.

Pallia, the ancient name of the PAGLIA.

Palliser Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago.

Pallmall, a post-station of Fentress co., Tenn., about 75 miles WNW. of Knoxville.

Pallo (pål'lo') or **Rabbit Island,** a small island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of Sangir Island. Lat. 3° 5′ N.; lon. 125° 30′ E.

Palm, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Palm, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 17 miles S. of Allentown.

Palma, pål'må, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 4 miles S. of Nola. Pop. in 1901 (commune), 7804.

Palma, a town of Sicily, near its SW. coast, 13 miles SE. of Girgenti. It is noted for its almonds. Palma is a modern town. Pop. in 1901, 14,101.

Palma, pål'må, a fortified town of Spain, capital of the island of Majorca and of the province of the Balearic Isles, with a fine harbor in the Bay of Palma, on its SW. coast, 130 miles S. by E. of Barcelona. Lat. 39° 34′ N.; lon. 2° 45′ E. Pop. in 1900, 63,937. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre and surrounded by a wall pierced by 8 gates. The principal buildings are the cathedral (completed in 1610), exchange, palace of the governor (or captain-general), and town-hall. Among the educational institutions is a nautical school. Palma is the port for the whole island. It has important coastwise, foreign, and colonial trade, especially in fruit, and some manufactures and ship-building.

Palma, or **San Miguel de Palma,** sån mee-ghêl' då pål'må, one of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, its W. extremity being in lat. 28° 45′ N., lon. 17° 50′ W. Area, 275 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 41,994. The island is mountainous, with deep gorges, and is in greater part of volcanic character. The highest summit, the Pico de la Cruz, rises to 7740 feet. The valleys are highly fertile and well wooded. Principal products are wine, fruits, honey, wax, silk, and sugar. Chief town, Santa Cruz de la Palma, on the E. coast.

Palma, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., on Clark's River, 16 miles SE. of Paducah.

Palma del Rio, pål'må dêl ree'o, a town of Spain, 30 miles SW. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its confluence with the Genil. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7914.

Palma, La, lå pål'må, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles NE. of Huelva. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6669.

Palmanova, pål'må-no'vå, a town of Italy, 12 miles SSE. of Udine. Pop. 3000 (commune in 1901, 4234).

Palmares, pål-må'resh, a village of Brazil, state and 60 miles SSW. of the city of Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 5000.

Palmaria, pål-må-ree'å, an islet of northern Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto-Venere, celebrated for its fine black marbles. It bounds the Gulf of Spezia on the SW.

Palmas, a small island of the republic of Colombia, 15 miles NW. of Buenaventura, in the Bay of Chocó.

Palmas (pål'mås), **Cape,** a headland of Liberia. Lat. 4° 22′ N.; lon. 7° 44′ W. It gives name to a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is a mission-station.

Palmas, Gulf of, a gulf on the SW. coast of the island of Sardinia, between this island and Antioco.

Palmas, Las, Gran Canaria. See LAS PALMAS.

Palmas Point, Yucatan, on its W. coast, near Sisal.

Palmbeach, a post-village and fashionable resort of Dade co., Fla., is on a narrow strip of land between Lake Worth and the Atlantic Ocean, 65 miles N. of Miami, on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. about 300.

Palmeiras, pål-må'e-råsh, a small town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, near Curitiba.

Palmella, pål-mêl'lå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 18 miles SE. of Lisbon. Its mediæval walls still survive. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Palmer, a post-station of Monroe co., Ark., on the Arkansas Midland R., 30 miles W. of Helena.

Palmer, or **Palmer Lake,** a post-town of El Paso co., Colo., 23 miles N. by W. of Colorado Springs, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Denver and Rio Grande Rs. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 166.

Palmer, a post-town of Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 37 miles SW. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Palmer, a banking post-village of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Palmer, a banking post-village of Washington co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 25 miles W. of Waterville. Pop. 200.

Palmer, a banking post-village in Palmer township (town), Hampden co., Mass., on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany and the Central Vermont Rs., 15 miles E. by N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of carriages, straw goods, etc. Pop. of the town, which includes Bondsville, Thorndike, and Three Rivers, in 1901, 7801.

Palmer, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., 7 miles SSE. of L'Anse. It has an iron-mine. Pop. in 1900, 799. The banking point is Negaunee.

Palmer, a post-village of Washington co., Mo. The banking point is St. Louis. Lead is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Palmer, a banking post-village of Merrick co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 200.

Palmer, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. The banking point is Saratoga Springs. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 350.

Palmer, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Palmer, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2051.

Palmer, a banking post-town of Ellis co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 26 miles SSE. of Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 480. It has a cotton-gin.

Palmer, a post-village of Braxton co., W. Va., on the Holly River and Addison R. The banking point is Sutton. Pop. 100.

Palmer Goldfield, in the N. part of Queensland, Australia, about 120 miles by road SW. of Cooktown. Pop. about 750.

Palmer Lake, on the Colorado Divide, 50 miles S. of Denver. Elevation, 7238 feet. About 1½ miles to the S. is Glen Park.

Palmer Land (or **Archipelago**), in the Southern Ocean, SW. of the South Shetland Islands. Lat. 63°–65° S.; lon. about 62° 30′ W. It consists of Liège, Brabant, Gand, and Antwerp islands and has the Belgica Strait on the E.

Palmer Rapids, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Madawaska River, 55 miles W. of Renfrew.

Palmersburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Palmer Springs, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Palmerston, a banking post-town of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 43 miles NW. of Guelph. It has flour-, planing- and flax-mills. Pop. in 1901, 1850.

Palmerston, pål'mers-ton, a maritime village of Victoria, Australia, adjacent to Port Albert.

Palmerston, or **Saint Louis,** a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kouchibouguac River, 6 miles from Richibucto. Pop. about 600.

Palmerston, a maritime village, capital of the Northern Territory of South Australia, on an excellent harbor called Port Darwin, 24 miles N. of Southport. Pop. (district) about 600 Europeans, besides Chinese and other Asiatics.

Palmerston, a borough of New Zealand, on South Island, near the sea, about 30 miles N. by E. of Dunedin. Pop. about 775. Another Palmerston is on North Island, 25 miles NE. of Foxton.

Palmerston, Cape, a headland of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 21° 30′ S.

Palmerston Island, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 18° 4′ S., lon. 163° 10′ W.

Palmerston North, a town of North Island, New Zealand, 80 miles from Wellington, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 6200.

Palmerstown House, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 3 miles NE. of Naas.

Palmersville, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn. The banking point is Dresden. Pop. about 300.

Palmerton, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. The banking point is Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, or Slatington. It has mining interests and silk manufactures.

Palmerville, a post-village of Stanley co., N.C. The banking point is Albemarle. Pop. 100.

Palmetto, a post-station of Pickens co., Ala.

Palmetto, a banking post-town of Manatee co., Fla., on the Manatee River, 6 miles from its mouth and 37 miles S. of Tampa. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 569.

Palmetto, a post-town of Campbell co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point R., 25 miles SW. of Atlanta. It manufactures cotton-yarns. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Palmetto, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Bunkie. Pop. 100.

Palmetto, a post-hamlet of Darlington co., S.C., 4½ miles from Darlington.

Palmetto, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 12 miles W. of Shelbyville. Pop. 90.

Palmetto Creek, Laurens co., Ga., enters the Oconee River about 9 miles below Dublin.

Palmetto Home, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop. about 200.

Palmi, pål'mee, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 21 miles NNE. of Reggio. It is situated on the slope of Monte Elia amid orange groves and olive plantations. It has a port on the Gulf of Gioja. Pop. in 1901, 10,348 (commune, 13,297).

Palmilla, pål-mil'yå, a village of Chile, in the province of Colchagua, 25 miles by rail from San Fernando. Pop. about 2400.

Palmillas, pål'mil'yås, a mining town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 45 miles SW. of Cuidad Victoria.

Palmillas, a village of Matanzas province, Cuba, on a branch of the Palma River, 12 miles (direct) E. by N. of Colón. Pop. in 1899, 954.

Palmira, pål-mee'rå, formerly **Oppido** (anc. *Opi'num*), a town of Italy, 13 miles NE. of Potenza. Pop. 4000.

Palmira, pål-mee'rå, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 8 miles by rail NE. by N. of Cienfuegos, to which it has telephone-connection. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 4519.

Palmira, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Cauca and near the right bank of the Cauca River, 160 miles SW. of Bogotá. Pop. about 20,000.

Palm Key, Fla. See Ana Maria Island.

Palmoli, pål'mo-le, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 13 miles SSW. of Vasto. Pop. about 2500.

Palms, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles or Santa Monica. Pop. about 250.

Palms, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Minden City. Pop. 100.

Palm Springs, a post-hamlet of Riverside co., Cal. Pop. 50.

Palmyra, pål-mi'ra, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 49' N., about 850 miles S. by W. of the Hawaiian Islands.

Palmyra (a translation of the Semitic *Tadmor*, "city of palms"), an ancient city in an oasis of the Syrian Desert, 120 miles NE. of Damascus. It was an important centre of commerce when the Romans first extended their operations to this region in the first century B.C. After having occupied the position of a Roman municipium, it became prominent in the third century A.D. as the seat of a principality which, under Queen Zenobia, attained to great power and splendor. It was an ephemeral realm, overthrown by the Roman emperor Aurelian in A.D. 273. The Romans destroyed the city, which was afterwards rebuilt and in the eighth century suffered destruction at the hands of the Saracens. It reappears and is mentioned as having been pillaged by Timur. The ruins, which cover a large area, attest the magnificence of the ancient city. The principal remains are those of the temple of Baal, which had 390 columns. The Palmyrenes spoke an Aramean dialect. Greek culture distinguished the realm of Zenobia.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., 25 miles from Pine Bluff.

Palmyra, a banking post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., 33 miles SW. of Springfield, on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Palmyra, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., 18 miles WNW. of New Albany. Pop. 250.

Palmyra, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, about 14 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. about 150.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township (town), Somerset co., Me., 20 miles ENE. of Skowhegan, on the Sebasticook and Moosehead R. The town is drained by the Sebasticook River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 915.

Palmyra, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 6 miles SE. of Adrian. It has manufactures of paper, etc. Pop. about 250.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Miss., 25 miles from Vicksburg.

Palmyra, a banking city, capital of Marion co., Mo., 5 miles W. of the Mississippi River, on the Burlington Route, 15 miles NW. of Hannibal. The Centenary Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2323.

Palmyra, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 24 miles ESE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 301.

Palmyra, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NE. of Camden. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2300.

Palmyra, a banking post-village in Palmyra township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, on Mud Creek, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 22 miles ESE. of Rochester. It has manufactures of printing-presses, rubber-packing, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1937; of the town, 3758.

Palmyra, a post-town of Halifax co., N.C., ½ mile from the Roanoke River and 18 miles NNE. of Tarboro, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Palmyra, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling R., 14 miles N. of Alliance. Pop. about 175.

Palmyra, a banking post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 16 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of hosiery, shoes, soap, paper-boxes, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Palmyra, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 638.

Palmyra, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 757.

Palmyra, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 50 miles WNW. of Nashville. Pop. 200.

Palmyra, a post-village, capital of Fluvanna co., Va., on the Rivanna River, 20 miles SE. of Charlottesville. Pop. about 200.

Palmyra, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles WSW. of Milwaukee. It has flour- and sorghum-mills, etc., and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 716.

Palmyra, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 789.

Palmyras Point, a headland of British India, in Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Braminy, 57 miles SE. of Balasore.

Palo, på'lo (Palo del Colle), a town of Italy, province and 11 miles SW. of Bari. Pop. in 1901, 12,851.

Palo, a watering-place of Italy, on the Mediterranean, about 20 miles WNW. of Rome.

Palo, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, near the Cedar River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 400.

Palo, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on Prairie Creek, 36 miles NW. of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Palo Alto, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Des Moines River and contains several small lakes. Capital, Emmetsburg. Pop. in 1890, 9318; in 1900, 14,354.

Paloalto (Palo Alto), a banking post-town of Santa Clara co., Cal., in an agricultural and fruit-growing region, 16 miles NW. of San José, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1658. The Leland Stanford, Jr., University, founded in 1891, which had 1485 students in 1903–04, is located here. The place also has a Roman Catholic theological seminary.

Paloalto, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ill., 38 miles SE. of Centralia.

Paloalto, a post-station of Onslow co., N.C.

Palo Alto, a borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., near the Schuylkill River, about 30 miles NNW. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has iron and coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1707.

Palo Alto, på'lo ål'to, a battle-field, situated near the S. extremity of Texas, in Cameron co., between Point Isabel and Matamoros, about 9 miles NE. of the latter. Here, on May 8, 1846, the Americans, under General Taylor, defeated the Mexicans.

Paloán (på-lo-ån') **Bay,** a bay of the Philippine Islands, on the NW. coast of the island of Mindoro.

Paloma, a village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Jackson and the post-office Fostoria. Pop. about 400.

Paloma, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 14 miles ENE. of Quincy. Pop. 90.

Paloma, a minor port of Uruguay, on the La Plata River.

Palombara, på-lom-bå'rå, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 8 miles N. of Tivoli. Pop. about 4000.

Palompón, på-lom-pōn', a pueblo of Leyte, Philippine Islands, on the W. coast. It has a port in a narrow channel between a reef and the main-land. Pop. in 1903, 10,199.

Palo Pinto, a small river of Texas, traverses Palo Pinto co. and enters the Brazos River from the W.

Palo Pinto, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 971 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and also drained by the Palo Pinto River. Capital, Palopinto. Pop. in 1890, 8320; in 1900, 12,291.

Palopinto, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 10 miles SSE. of Windsor station.

Palopinto, a banking post-village, capital of Palo Pinto co., Tex., about 100 miles W. of Dallas and 5 miles W. of the Brazos River. Pop. about 450.

Palos, på'loce, a seaport of Spain, province of Huelva, on the Rio Tinto, near the sea, 5 miles below Moguer. Here Columbus set sail in 1492 for the discovery of America. Pop. (commune) about 1600.

Palos, på'loce, a town on the W. coast of the island of Celebes. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of

Macassar and to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.

Palos, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Palos, a post-township (and hamlet) of Cook co., Ill., about 20 miles SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1074.

Palos (pä'loce), **Cape** (Sp. *Cabo de Palos,* kä'bo dā pä'loce), a headland of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lat. 37° 34′ N.; lon. 0° 40′ W.

Palota, pŏh'lo'tŏh' (Csanád-Palota), a village of Hungary, co. of Csanád, 26 miles WNW. of Arad.

Palota (Vár-Palota), a town of Hungary, co. and 13 miles NE. of Veszprim. Pop. in 1900, 5344.

Palota, Rákos, a town of Hungary. See Rákos-Palota.

Palouse, pą-looz', a banking city of Whitman co., Wash., in a lumber and mining region, 15 miles NNE. of Pullman, on the Northern Pacific R. It has lumber-, flouring- and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 929.

Palouse (or **Pelouse**) **River** rises in Idaho, at the W. base of the Bitter Root Mountains, and runs nearly westward into Washington. It finally runs southward and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about lat. 46° 36′ N. and lon. 118° 13′ W. It is about 220 miles long.

Palpa, päl'pä, a village of Peru, department and 42 miles N. by W. of Lima.

Palte, or **Palteh,** päl'tä or päl'tĕh (written also **Tambro**), **Lake,** a lake of Tibet, 30 miles SW. of Lhasa. It is about 40 miles in diameter, and contains a large central island, on which are a temple and monasteries.

Palu, pä'loo', a town of Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 55 miles N. of Diarbekr, on the Murad-Tchai, the E. arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 7000.

Paluán, päl-wän', a bay and town of the W. coast of Mindoro, Philippine Islands.

Paludi, pä-loo'dee, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 4 miles SE. of Rossano. Pop. about 1600.

Palü, Piz, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, in the environs of Pontresina. Altitude, 12,835 feet.

Palus Mæotis, the ancient name of the Sea of Azov.

Paluxy, a post-village of Hood co., Tex., 50 miles SW. of Fort Worth. Pop. about 160.

Paluxy (or **Paloxy**) **Creek,** Tex., enters the Brazos River in Hood co.

Palwal, a town of India. See Pulwul.

Pamakassan, pä-mä-käs-sän', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the S. coast of the island of Madura.

Pamalang, pä'mä-läng', a town and river of Java, on the N. coast, 75 miles W. of Samarang. Cape Pamalang is 12 miles ENE. of the town.

Pamanukan, pä'mä-noo-kän', a town on the N. coast of Java, 70 miles E. of Batavia.

Pambu, päm-boo', a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the river São Francisco, 50 miles ESE. of Santa Maria.

Pamel, pä'męl, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dender, 12 miles W. of Brussels.

Pamelia, a township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1031.

Pamelia Four Corners, a post-village in Pamelia township (town), Jefferson co., N.Y., about 55 miles NNE. of Oswego. Pop. 150.

Pamiers, pä'me-ā', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Ariège, 12 miles N. of Foix, on the right bank of the Ariège. It is the seat of a bishop. A beautiful promenade has been laid out on the site of the old fortifications. There are iron-works and textile and other mills. Pop. in 1901, 7959 (commune, 10,886).

Paminuitán, pä-meen-we-tän', or **Paminguitán,** pä-meen-gwe-tän', a pueblo of Bohol Island, Philippines, near the SW. coast. It has fisheries and a market frequented by natives of Bohol and Cebú.

Pamir, pä-meer', an elevated region of west-central Asia, a continuation of the Tibetan highland, located at a more or less close convergence of the Hindu-Kush, Himalaya (Karakorum), Kuen-Lun, and Tian-Shan mountains. It in the main constitutes the SE. portions of Russian Turkestan and the khanate of Bokhara, and from its generally lofty surface has been designated the "roof of the world." The region, which except along water-courses (or basins) is practically destitute of vegetation, is structurally one of traversing mountain-ridges (with absolute elevations of 16,000–18,000 feet) and high-surface valleys (*pamirs*), whose levels are mainly constituted by the waste derived from the mountain walls. Most of it drains into the Amu-Darya (Oxus), one of whose main head-waters, the Murghab, rises here, while another, the Panj, issuing from Lake Victoria, forms part of the southern boundary. The Kizil-Su and Zerafshan also carry much of the off-flow into the Amu. The loftiest mountain-summits of the Pamir border are the Mustagh-Ata (Tagharma) on the E., about 24,400 (25,780?) ft.; and Mount Kauffmann, of the Transalai, on the N., 23,000–25,000 ft. The general surface elevation of the Pamir is about 13,000–15,000 ft. It is inhabited by Kirghiz tribes.

Pamlico, pam'lę-ko, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, is bounded on the E. by Pamlico Sound and on the SW. by the estuary of the Neuse River. Area, 358 sq. m. Capital, Bayboro. Pop. in 1890, 7146; in 1900, 8045.

Pamlico, a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., 28 miles SE. of Newbern. Pop. 90.

Pamlico River, N.C., a name given to the lower part of the Tar River, especially to the part which intersects Beaufort co. See Tar River.

Pamlico (or **Pamplico**) **Sound** is a shallow expanse of salt water in the E. part of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long, narrow, sandy islands. It is about 75 miles long, measured on a line drawn from the mouth of the Neuse River northeastward. The greatest width is about 25 miles. The NE. part of it communicates with Albemarle Sound through Croatan Sound. Vessels can enter Pamlico Sound through Ocracoke and Hatteras inlets.

Pampa, Argentine Republic. See La Pampa.

Pampa Aullagas, lake of Bolivia. See Aullagas.

Pampanga, pām-pän'gä, a province in the west-central part of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the N. coast of Manila Bay. It is a plain, watered by the Pampanga River, has extensive forests, and is very fertile. High Pampanga is more thickly populated than the Low, and produces sugar, rice, indigo, tobacco, lentils, etc. Capital, Bacolor. Pop. in 1903, 223,754.

Pampanga River, or **Rio Grande de la Pampanga,** a river of Luzon, Philippine Islands, rises in the Caraballos Sur mountains, flows southward through the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, and empties into the N. part of Manila Bay. Length, about 120 miles.

Pampas, pām'päz, a name given to some of the vast, almost treeless plains of South America, particularly the plains stretching through central and southern Argentina, northward from the Rio Negro to the Gran Chaco, and from the foot of the Andes E. to the Atlantic. Immense portions of this great plain, particularly N. of the Colorado, are nearly as level as the sea, and with scarcely a stone or any other irregularity, except solitary trees, which are seen at vast distances, rising like great land-marks. In the E. the pampas are largely covered with grass and support vast herds of cattle, horses, and sheep, besides harboring wild deer, the rhea (or American ostrich), and the vizcacha. The pampas are in a great measure the counterpart of the llanos of Venezuela.

Pampas del Sacramento, pām'päs dĕl sä-krä-mĕn'to, vast plains in the NE. portion of Peru, occupying in part the valley of the Ucayali. Though in parts almost without trees, they are in others covered with immense and magnificent forests.

Pampatar, pām-pä-tar', a maritime village of Venezuela, on the S. side of the island of Margarita.

Pampelonne, pôm'pęh-lonn', a small town of France, in Tarn, on the Viaur, 18 miles NNE. of Albi.

Pampeluna, a town of Spain. See Pamplona.

Pamphyl'ia, in ancient geography, a small country on the S. shore of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia. Among the towns were Perge, Aspendus, and (later) Attalia (the modern Adalia).

Pampilhosa, pām-peel-yo'zä, a town of Portugal, in Beira, N. of Thomar. Pop. about 3500.

Pamplemousses, pôm'plęh-mooss', a village of Mauritius, 7 miles NE. of Port-Louis. It has a botanical garden.

Pamplin City, a post-village of Appomattox co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 35 miles E. by S. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 350.

Pamplona, pām-plo'nä, by English writers called **Pampeluna,** pām-pe-loo'na (anc. *Pompeiop'olis*), a town and fortress of Spain, capital of the province of Navarre, situated among the foot-hills of the Pyrenees, on the Arga, an affluent of the Aragon, 195 miles NNE. of Madrid and 20 miles from the French frontier. It has fine squares and promenades and is supplied with water by a noble aqueduct. The cathedral, dating from the close of the Middle Ages, is a notable edifice. The manufactures comprise paper, leather, textiles, soap, foundry products, etc. Pamplona was the capital of the kingdom of Navarre in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 30,609.

Pamplona, pām-plo'nä, a town of Colombia, department of Santander, on an affluent of the Zulía River, 210 miles NE. of Bogotá. Pop. (commune) in 1902, about 20,000. It is the see of a bishop. Near it are abandoned mines of gold and silver.

Pamproux, pôm'proo', a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 14 miles NNE. of Melle.

Pam'rapo, a former village of New Jersey, now included in the city of Bayonne.

Pamunkey (or **Pamunky**) **River,** Va., is formed by the North Anna and South Anna rivers, which unite near the S. extremity of Caroline co. It runs southeastward and unites with the Mattapony River at West Point to form the York River. It is about 80 miles long.

Pana, a banking city of Christian co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 42 miles SE. of Springfield. It has coal-mining and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1900, 5530.

Panaca, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev. The banking point is Salt Lake City, Utah. Pop. about 400.

Panache (på-nåsh'), **Lake,** a lake of very irregular shape on the Whitefish River, Ontario, in lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 81° 20′ W. Length, about 18 miles.

Panagu'rishtye, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 38 miles NW. of Philippopolis. Pop. about 9000.

Panama, pån'a-må', a republic of America, constituted in Nov., 1903, and coextensive with the former department of the same name of the republic of Colombia, and virtually with the isthmus of Panama. It lies between lat. 7° 15′ and 9° N. and lon. 77° 15′ and 82° 30′ W. It has the Caribbean Sea on the N. and the Pacific Ocean on the S. On the W. it is bounded by Central America (republic of Costa Rica). Extreme length, about 350 miles; width, 120 miles, reduced in its narrowest part to somewhat over 40 miles. Area, about 31,600 sq. m. The region is of a mountainous character, with a line of heights, the Sierra de Panamá, thought at one time to be the true prolongation of the Andes, running axially through it and attaining a maximum elevation probably not exceeding 3000 feet. A low saddle of only about 300 ft. absolute elevation marks the passage of the transisthmian railway and the position of the contemplated traverse of the Panama Canal. In the western half of the isthmus two prominent mountain series (or chains) are recognized,—the Cordillera of Veragua and the Sierra de Chiriquí,—which carry a number of volcanic summits and rise to majestic elevations (volcano of Chiriquí, 11,970 ft.; dome of Santiago, 9275 ft.). The rock formation is largely of a sedimentary character, containing in places marine fossils of as late a period as the Miocene, and there are no recent or dormant volcanoes except in the extreme W. (Chiriquí). A very considerable portion of the region is densely grown with a rank and luxuriant forest, in which much valuable timber (mahogany, etc.) is found. There is a fair amount of good arable and grazing land and many of the more valuable tropical (or warm-temperate) products—such as bananas, cacao, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, vanilla, etc.—are under cultivation or grow in abundance. The rivers of Panama are of considerable length, but they are not ordinarily navigable beyond their estuaries, and in times of flood are raging torrents. The best known of these are the Chagres, discharging on the N. coast near Colón, and the Bayano, a tributary of the Pacific Ocean. Little is as yet known of the mineral resources of the country, nothing being done in the way of mining. The climate is markedly tropical, with a dry season covering the months January–April and a wet season for most of the balance of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 80°, with a maximum and a minimum of about 100° and 60°. The hottest months are generally December–March. Rains are much more copious on the Caribbean (Atlantic) than on the Pacific side, and the quantity also greatly exceeds that which falls over the interior. In the town of Panama the average annual precipitation is about 66 inches; at Colón, about 125–130 inches, and at Gamboa, about 92 inches. Fevers are prevalent in certain regions, but the climate generally is not so unhealthy as has been ordinarily assumed. There are practically no roads in the interior. The chief avenue of communication is the interoceanic railway, 49 miles long, which was opened in 1855, uniting Colón with Panama, and along which direct transit is afforded merchandise and passengers shipped on the route of two oceans.—The Panama Canal (a lock-canal), over which the United States is to exercise control, as projected, will have a length between the shore-lines of 44 miles, and between the 6-fathom curves, of 49 miles, 13 of which will be through the artificial Lake Bohio. It is to have a minimum depth of water of 35 ft. The chief engineering works in this construction will be the great dam of Bohio and the Culebra cut, through the high ground of the continental divide, measuring approximately 7 miles in length and having a depth of 250 ft. or more.—The population of Panama is about 230,000, the larger portion of which is constituted by people of Spanish descent. There are a large number of Jamaican and other negroes and a few Chinese. The capital of the republic is Panama. The chief of the administration is a governor. The first European to cross the isthmus was Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, governor of Darien, who in 1513, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition and from the top of a hill obtained the first view of the Pacific Ocean.

Panama, the capital of the republic of Panama, is situated on the bay of the same name, on the S. coast of the isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 57′ 13″ N.; lon. 79° 31′ 58″ W. Its more important part stands on a peninsular tongue of land, across which its streets extend from shore to shore. Pop. about 30,000. It is a bishop's see and has a handsome cathedral, charity and other hospitals, and a normal and several primary schools sustained by government. The city is a free port, with the anchorage for large vessels about 11 miles distant. The harbor is protected by numerous islets and affords secure anchorage. The city has but little trade and, having no system of serviceable drainage, suffers from malarial and yellow fevers. The mean annual temperature is about 82°, with maximum and minimum temperatures of 100° and 60°. The annual rainfall varies from about 45 to 85 inches. Panama is the Pacific terminus of the Panama railway, which connects this place with Colón, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. See PANAMA (republic).

Panama, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles NW. of Harlan. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Panama, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Richhill. Pop. 200.

Panama, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Hickman. Pop. 250.

Panama, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 13 miles W. by S. of Jamestown. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Panama, Bay of, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in the republic of Panama, on the S. side of the isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° and 9° N. and lon. 78° and 80° 25′ W. Its W. part is called the Bay of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of San Miguel. The Bay of Panama contains the Pearl Islands. The height of tide is about 20 feet.

Panama, Isthmus of, a strip of land connecting the two halves of the American continent. It extends in an E. and W. direction, presenting a curve with the concave side towards the S. In its narrowest part it is barely more than 40 miles across. It has the arm of the Atlantic Ocean called the Caribbean Sea (with the Gulf of Darien) on the N. and the Pacific Ocean (with the Bay of Panama) on the S. See PANAMA (republic).

Panaón, på-nå-ōn', a small island of the Philippines, just SSE. of Leyte. It is mountainous.

Panaria, på-nå're-å (anc. *Hicesia*), one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 7½ miles NE. of Lipari. It is partially cultivated and contains many volcanic products. Highest point, 1380 feet.

Panaro, på-nå'ro (anc. *Sculte'na*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows northward, and enters the Po on the right, 12 miles NW. of Ferrara. Length, 70 miles.

Panasoffkee, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 100.

Panay, på-nī', an island of the Visayas group, Philippines, NW. of Negros. It is rugged, with mountain-chains in both the E. and W. portions, and has many streams (Jalaur, Jaro). The loftiest summits are Madiaás, 7264 feet; Nangtud, 6834 ft.; and Maymagui, 5667 ft. It is exceedingly fertile, producing and exporting to Manila rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, wax, pitch, resins, pepper, dye-wood, balate, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, fabrics of cotton and abacá, etc., and has vast pastures. The minerals include gold, copper, hard coal, and marble. Area, 4611 sq. m. Pop. in 1903, 743,646. The chief towns are Iloilo, Capiz, and San José de Buenavista.

Panay, a pueblo of Panay Island, Philippines, province and near Capiz, at a short distance from the N. coast. Pop. in 1903, 14,361. The region is flat and is traversed by the important Panay River, which rises in the Tapas mountains and discharges near Capiz.

Pancalieri, pån-kå-le-å'ree, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles S. of Turin. Pop. about 2500.

Panch Mahals, India. See PUNCH MEHALS.

Pancoastburg, a post-station of Fayette co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of New Holland station.

Pancsova, pon'cho'vŏh', a town of Hungary, in the Banat, on the river Temes, 3 miles above its confluence with the Danube, on which latter there is a steamboat station, 62 miles SSW. of Temesvár. Pop. in 1900, 19,044, engaged in the grain trade, the silk-industry, distilling, etc.

Pandán, pån-dån', a pueblo of Antique province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on a safe and deep though exposed bay in the N. part of the W. coast, at the foot of the Bosoc mountains. Pop. in 1903, 12,162. There is also a Pandán in Albay province, Luzon.

Pan de Azúcar, pân dâ â-thoo'kar' ("sugar loaf"), the largest of a group of five islands in the Philippines, in Iloilo Strait. It is about 4 miles in extent and is mountainous, with 2 notable peaks. Maximum altitude, 2037 feet. Also, a summit of NW. Luzon. Altitude, 2500 feet.

Pan de Azúcar, three mountains of Cuba: 1, in the Sierra de los Orgaños, Pinar del Rio province, NNW. of Pinar del Rio, also called Pico de Garrida; 2, in the Sierra de Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara province; 3, in the E. portion of the Sierra Maestra, Santiago de Cuba province, near the S. coast, and about 5 miles E. of Baitiquirí port, for which it is a landmark.

Pan de Azúcar, a summit of the Sierra Nevada de Mérida, in Venezuela, NE. of the town of Mérida. Altitude, estimated at from 13,500 to nearly 15,000 feet. Also the name of a mountain-summit of Colombia, bordering the lacustrine plain of Bogotá. Altitude, about 12,200 (14,500?) feet.

Pan de Guajaibón, pân dâ gwâ-hī-bōn', a mountain-peak of Cuba, in the Sierra de los Orgaños, NW. by W. of San Cristóbal, Pinar del Rio province. Altitude, 2530 feet.

Pan de Matanzas, pân dâ mâ-tân'sâs, a bold conical peak near the N. coast of Cuba, about 8 miles W. of Matanzas, for which it is a landmark much used by mariners. Altitude, about 1300 feet. In the vicinity are the Camarioca Paps, three distinct summits of a small range of considerable elevation, though lower than the Pan de Matanzas.

Panderma (anc. *Panormus*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 60 miles SW. of Constantinople and near the peninsula of Cyzicus.

Pan de Sama, pân dâ sâ'mâ, a rounded hill, the culmination of a lofty ridge rising NW. of the port of Nipe, on the N. coast of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba. Altitude, 918 feet.

Pandharpur, India. See Punderpur.

Pando, a commercial town of Uruguay, in the department of Canelones, 24 miles by rail NE. of Montevideo.

Pandora, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio R., 8 miles from Ottawa. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Pandora, a post-station of Johnson co., Tenn., about 25 miles SE. of Bristol.

Pan'eas, afterwards named **Cæsare'a Philip'pi,** an ancient town of Palestine, 45 miles WSW. of Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. At the time of the Crusades it was prominent under its original name (slightly altered), which is preserved in the little village of Banias, on the site of its ruins.

Pangani, pân-gâ'nee, a seaport of German East Africa, at the mouth of the Pangani River, in lat. 5° 25′ S. Pop. about 9000; of the district, of which it is the capital, about 53,000, nearly all Africans.

Pangansane, or **Pangansene.** See Moena.

Pangasinán, pân-gâ-se-nân', a west-central province of Luzon, Philippine Islands; it borders on Lingayén Gulf. Area, 1193 sq. m. It is an extensive plain, watered by the Rio Agno Grande and other streams and is very fertile, yielding rice, corn, sugar-cane, and a low-grade cotton. Fish are abundant in the Lingayén Gulf and the rivers. Iron, gold, and pure sulphur are worked. Capital, Lingayén. Pop. in 1903, 397,902.

Panglao, pân-glâ'o, an island of Bohol province, Philippines, separated from Bohol by Tagbilaran Strait. It is low and flat. It bears cocoanut palms and yields cotton, a little rice, etc. The pueblo of Panglao is on the W. coast, 10 miles (direct) WSW. of Tagbilaran. Pop. in 1903, 7050.

Pangong, pâng'gong', a salt lake in the extreme W. of Tibet, E. by S. of Leh, at the northern foot of the Karakorum. Elevation, 14,000 feet above sea-level. Length, about 100 miles.

Pango-Pango, pâng'go pâng'go, or **Pago-Pago,** a seaport on the SE. coast of Tutuila Island, Samoa. Lat. 14° 16′ S.; lon. 170° 40′ W. It became an American coaling-station in 1887; the island was annexed by the United States in 1899. The harbor is land-locked and safe from hurricanes and storms, and is large enough to accommodate large fleets. It is of strategic value.

Panguitch, pan'gwich, a city, capital of Garfield co., Utah, on the W. Fork of the Sevier River, 45 miles (direct) S. by W. of Marysvale. Pop. in 1900, 883.

Pangutarang, pân-goo-tâ-râng', a group of islands in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippines. Pangutarang Island is the most important, in lat. 6° 20′ N., lon. 120° 31′ E. Length, 10 miles. It is of coral formation.

Panhandle, a name given to the northern part of West Virginia, which is a long, narrow tract between Ohio and Pennsylvania, bounded on the W. by the Ohio River. Also the popular name of the northern extension of Texas.

Panhandle, a banking post-village, capital of Carson co., Tex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 71 miles SW. of Canadian. Pop. about 460.

Paniput, pân'e-pŭt', or **Panipat** (Hindu, *Panipata*, pâ-ne-pâ'tâ), a town of British India, in the Punjab, about 50 miles NNW. of Delhi. Here, in 1526, Baber vanquished Ibrahim Lodi, ruler of Delhi, and here, in 1761, the united forces of the Mahrattas were overwhelmed by Ahmed Shah of Afghanistan.

Paniqui, pâ-nee'kee, or **Panique,** pâ-nee'kâ, a pueblo of Tarlac province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 12,982.

Panissière, pâ'nis'se-air', a town of France, in Loire, 22 miles NE. of Montbrison. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4500).

Panitán, pâ-ne-tân', a pueblo of Capiz province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the Panay River. Pop. in 1903, 7578.

Panj, a river of Central Asia, is the southern headstream of the Amu-Darya, rising (as the Pamir River) in Lake Victoria. It forms the southern boundary of the Pamir region and unites with the Murghab at Wamar.

Panjab, or **Penjab,** British India. See Punjab.

Panjang, pân'jâng', an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° N.; lon. 98° 20′ E. It is 20 miles in length by 4 miles in average breadth, and similar in most respects to the island of Junkseylon, from which it is 12 miles E. Some islets S. of Madura, N. of Papua, and E. of Borneo have the same name.

Panjasang, a Malay island. See Moena.

Panjim, pân'zheen', or **New Goa** (go'â), a town, capital of the Portuguese colony of Goa, 5 miles W. of the city of Goa, mostly inhabited by native Christians. It is the residence of the archbishop of Goa and of many of the principal Europeans in the settlement. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Panjnad, a stream in India. See Punjnud.

Panjshir', a valley of Afghanistan, on the S. side of the Hindu-Kush, about 70 miles long from SW. to NE. It is watered by a stream of the same name, which joins the Kabul about 22 miles from the city of Kabul.

Pankota, pon'ko'tŏh', a commune of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Arad. Pop. about 5000.

Pankow, a village constituting a northern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 21,524.

Pankur, pân-koor', a small island in the Strait of Malacca.

Panna, a state and town of India. See Punna.

Pannanich, pan'nạ-nik', a village and mineral spa of Scotland, co. and 39 miles W. of Aberdeen, on the Dee.

Pannesheide, pân'nes-hī'dẹh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 7769.

Panno'nia, a province of the ancient Roman Empire, comprising the present Hungary S. and W. of the Danube, together with part of Cisleithan Austria and part of Bosnia.

Panoche, a post-village of San Benito co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Panola, a county in the NW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 699 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River. Capitals, Sardis and Batesville. Pop. in 1890, 26,977; in 1900, 29,027.

Panola, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 814 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sabine River. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890, 14,328; in 1900, 21,404.

Panola, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ga., about 12 miles SE. of Decatur.

Panola, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 3 miles N. of El Paso. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Panola, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C., 17 miles from Sumter station. Pop. 75.

Panompeng, Cambodia. See Pnom-penh.

Panora, a banking post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Middle Coon River, about 44 miles W. by N. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 958.

Panormos, pâ-nor'mos, or **Port Panormos,** a small seaport on the Greek island of Myconus.

Panormus, the ancient name of Palermo.

Pansipit, pân-se-peet', a river of Luzon, Philippine Islands, runs from Lake Bombón to the Gulf of Balayán, on the S. coast.

Pansy, a post-village of Harlan co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Pan'tanaw', a small town of Burma, in Pegu, on the main stream of the Irawadi, 80 miles below Henzada.

Pantano, a post-village of Pima co., Ariz. Pop. 60.

Pantar, pân'tar', an island of the Eastern Archipelago, separated on the E. from Ombay by the Strait of Pantar, and on the W. from Lomblem by the Strait of Allu. It lies NW. of Timor.

Panteg, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 2 miles from Pontypool. Pop. in 1901, 7484.

Pantego, a post-town of Beaufort co., N.C., about 50 miles NNE. of Newbern, on the Norfolk and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Pantelleria, or **Pantellaria,** pän-tĕl-lā-ree'ä (anc. *Cossy'ra*), an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean Sea, province of Trapani, 60 miles from the SW. coast of Sicily. Area, 32 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 8619. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs, etc. It rises in the Monte Grande to 2740 feet elevation. The island produces fine fruit, especially figs and raisins, and a good breed of asses. At its NW. point, at the head of a cove, is the town of Pantelleria (or Appidola), which has a convenient port. The island has a large convict-depot.

Panther, a post-station of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Panther, a post-station of Daviess co., Ky.

Panther, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Welch. Pop. about 400. It has lumber manufactures.

Panther Creek, Ky., enters the Green River about 14 miles SW. of Owensboro.

Panther Creek, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 15 miles W. of Winston.

Panthersville, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ga., 8 miles SE. of Atlanta.

Panticapæum, the ancient name of KERTCH.

Pantin, pŏNⁿ'tăNⁿ', a northeastern suburb of Paris, France, about a mile from the city. Pop. in 1901, 29,646.

Panton, a post-hamlet in Panton township (town), Addison co., Vt., 5 miles WSW. of Vergennes. The town is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek and on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 409.

Pánuco, pä'noo-ko, a river of Mexico, which rises on the great interior plateau, in the state of Hidalgo, flows NE. and empties into the Gulf of Mexico (receiving the Tamesí) at Tampico.

Pánuco, a village of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, about 25 miles SW. of Tampico.

Panulcillo, pä-nool-seel'yo, a village of Chile, province of Coquimbo. Pop. 1400.

Pan'wel', or **Panvel,** a town of British India, Tanna district, 21 miles E. of Bombay, on a river which flows into Bombay Harbor. Pop. about 10,000.

Panzós, pän-sōce', a river-port and railway station of Guatemala, 40 miles E. by S. of Cobán.

Pao, pä'o, a river of Venezuela, flows 120 miles SSE., and joins the Cojedes.

Pao, a town of Venezuela, state of Zamora, 100 miles SW. of Carácas.

Paoay, pä-o-ī', a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 15 miles from Laoag. Pop. in 1903, 12,743.

Pão d'Assucar, pŏwNⁿ dăs-soo'kar ("sugar-loaf"), Brazil, a granitic rock devoid of vegetation, rising abruptly from the sea to the height of 600 feet on the W. side of the entrance into the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. On this rock stands the fort of São João.

Paola, pä'o-lä, a town of Italy, near the sea, 13 miles WNW. of Cosenza. It is the birthplace of St. Francis of Paola (Paula), founder of the order of Mendicant Friars. Pop. in 1901, 5590 (commune, 8819).

Pao'la, a post-village of Orange co., Fla. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. 90.

Paola, a banking city, capital of Miami co., Kan., on Peoria (or Bull) Creek, 43 miles SW. of Kansas City, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads. It is in a coal and natural-gas region and has beef- and pork-packing industries, tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3144.

Pao'li, a post-village of Madison co., Ga., about 28 miles NE. of Athens. Pop. about 215.

Paoli, a banking post-town, capital of Orange co., Ind., 40 miles NW. of New Albany, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. It has manufactures of flour, furniture, spokes, etc., and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 1186.

Paoli, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., in a partially developed mining region, 48 miles S. by E. of Oklahoma, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Paoli, a residential post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 19 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Near this place General Wayne was surprised and defeated by the British on Sept. 20, 1777. Pop. about 400.

Paoli, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Sugar River, about 16 miles SSW. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Paombón, pä-ōm-bōn', or **Paombóng,** a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a flat region watered by the Pampanga delta and near Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 8554.

Paonia, a banking post-village of Delta co., Colo. Pop. about 200.

Pao-ning, pä'o-ning', a town of China, province of Sze-chuen. Lat. 31° 32' N.; lon. 106° E.

Pao-ting, pä'o-ting', a town of China, province of Chi-li, 70 miles SW. of Peking, with which it is connected by rail. It figured in the Boxer insurrection of 1900.

Pápa, pä'pŏh', a town of Hungary, co. and 26 miles NW. of Veszprim. It has a castle of Count Eszternázy and several convents. Pop. in 1900, 17,426, partly engaged in weaving, commerce, and the manufacture of pottery and tobacco.

Papagaio, pä-pä-ghī'u, or **Papagayos,** pä-pä-ghī'ush, a group of islets of Brazil, off the SE. coast of Rio de Janeiro, between capes Frio and Busios.

Papagayo, pä-pä-ghī'o, a gulf and volcano of Nicaragua, SW. of Lake Nicaragua,—the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean and the volcano on its NE. shore.

Papagayo, the southernmost point of Lanzarote, Canary Islands.

Papaka'ting, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 4 miles SW. of Deckertown.

Papal States, Pontifical States, or **States of the Church,** the state which existed in Italy until the second half of the nineteenth century under the rule of the popes. It embraced the central part of the peninsula extending from sea to sea and had Rome for its capital. At the time of the war waged by Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel against Austria (which was followed by the foundation of the kingdom of Italy) the papal dominions comprised Rome and a large territory to the NW. and SE. of it (including the towns of Civitavecchia, Viterbo, Velletri, Frosinone, Terracina, etc.), Umbria (with Perugia, Spoleto), the Marches (Ancona, Camerino), the Romagna (Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna), Urbino, Benevento, and Pontecorvo. All these lands, with the exception of Rome and its territory, were annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel in 1860 to form in the following year part of the kingdom of Italy. Rome was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1870 and Pope Pius IX. ceased to be a temporal prince. The history of the papal realm covers a period of eleven centuries.

Papandayang, pä-pän-dä-yäng', a volcano of Java, 87 miles SE. of Batavia. Altitude, about 8600 feet. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it Aug. 11 and 12, 1772.

Papantla, pä-pänt'lä, a town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 125 miles SSE. of Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, red pepper, and vanilla, and near it are some ancient remains. Pop. about 10,000.

Papasquiaro, pä-päs-ke-ä'ro, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles WNW. of Durango, on the Rio de las Palomas. Pop. (commune) about 12,000.

Papa-Stour, one of the Shetland Islands, on the S. side of the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. Length, 2½ miles. Pop. 250, mostly fishermen.

Papa-Westray, an island of the Orkney group, 1½ miles NE. of Westray. Length, 3½ miles. Pop. 350.

Papeéte or **Papéiti,** pä'pät' or pä-pä-ee'tee, a town of the Society Islands, on the NW. coast of Tahiti, of which it is the capital. It has a fine harbor, palace, cathedral, court-house, residence of the French governor, etc. It has primary, mission, and normal schools, and is the great emporium of the trade of southeastern Polynesia, exporting mother-of-pearl, cotton, cocoanuts, and copra. Pop. in 1897, 4282, of whom 2490 were French.

Papenburg, pä'pen-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 21 miles SSE. of Emden. It is connected with the river Ems by canals. It has ship-building yards, iron-works, various mills, manufactures of chemicals, chairs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7611.

Papendrecht, pä'pen-drĕKT', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Merwede, 1 mile NE. of Dordrecht.

Paperville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., 3 miles from Bristol. Pop. 100.

Paphlagonia, in ancient geography, a region in Asia Minor, bordering on the Euxine (Black) Sea and bounded on the SE. by the river Halys (Kizil-Irmak). On its coast was the city of Sinope.

Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus, on the SW. coast, famed as a seat of the worship of Aphrodite. The town of New Paphos sprang up a few miles distant. The name Paphos is preserved in that of the little town of Baffa.

Papia, the ancient name of PAVIA.

Papillion, a banking post-village, capital of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Papillion River and on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 15 miles SW. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 594.

Papillion (or **Big Papillion**) **River,** Neb., rises in Washington co. and enters the Missouri River 3 miles above the town of Plattsmouth. It is about 70 miles long. The Little Papillion enters the Papillion in Sarpy co.

Papineau, pap'e-no, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 72 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 188.

Papineau (på-pee-no'), **Lake,** a large lake in Ottawa co., Quebec, gives rise to the main branch of the North Petite Nation River.

Papineauville, på'pe'nō'veel', a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 41 miles E. of Ottawa, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 772.

Papinsville, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 32 miles ENE. of Fort Scott, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Paposo, an inferior port of Chile, province of Antofagasta, in lat. 25° S.

Pappenheim, påp'pen-hīme', a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 37 miles SW. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1700.

Paps of Jura, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura, in the Hebrides. Benanoir, the most lofty, rises to 2570 feet above the sea.

Paps of Matane (må-tån'), two mountains of Quebec, co. of Rimouski, on the S. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence River.

Papua, på'pōō-a, or more properly på-poo'å, or **New Guinea,** an extensive island of the Eastern Archipelago, lying N. of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait, and comprised roundly between the equator and lat. 11° S. and lon. 131° and 151° E. Its area, inclusive of numerous adjacent or neighboring islands, is approximately 300,000 sq. m., thus considerably exceeding that of Borneo. The length, from NW. to SE., is about 1500 miles, but the breadth is very unequal. The major indentations of the coast are occupied by Papua Gulf in the SE., the Arafura Sea in the SW., and Geelvink Bay in the NW. The interior is still very imperfectly known, but it is largely mountainous, with possibly a nearly continuous lofty mountain-axis occupying the greater part of the island. Parts of this range or series of ranges are known as the Owen Stanley Range (with Mount Victoria, 13,121 feet), the Albert Mountains, Albert Victor Mountains, and the Sir Arthur Gordon (or Musgrave) Range, all in BRITISH NEW GUINEA (which see). More or less parallel with these are the more northerly Bismarck Mountains of German New Guinea, or KAISER-WILHELMS LAND (which see), with a central summit, perhaps exceeding Mount Victoria in height. Much of the NE. coast is bounded by mountains which rise from 4000 to 10,000 ft. (Gladstone or Kant Mountains). The largest and most important river is the Fly, which empties into Papua Gulf and is navigable for small steamboats for 500 miles. The Kaiserin-Augusta River, in the NE., has been ascended by ocean steamers for 180 miles. The climate is hot and unhealthy in the lowlands, but quite salubrious and agreeable at elevations of 3000–4000 ft. At Port Moresby the extreme range at 9 A.M. has been found to be between 74° and 94°. Ice frequently forms on the loftier elevations, but the mountains are not distinctly snow-capped. The rainfall varies (in different parts) between about 30 and 150 inches. Most of the interior is densely and magnificently forested with banian- and rubber-trees, tree-ferns, evergreen-oaks, and cypresses, and there is a wealth of orchidaceous plants. The fauna is of the Australian type, with the marsupials (tree-kangaroo, wallaby, etc.) and rodents representing the dominant mammalian forms. Among the birds the cassowary, various pigeons and members of the parrot tribe, and particularly the varied species of bird-of-paradise, require special mention. The ophidians are largely of venomous types. The mineral wealth of the land is still but little known, but the indications are that gold and some other precious metals and minerals (osmiridium) are abundantly distributed. Most of the commoner tropical fruits could find here a congenial home. The sugar-cane (said to be indigenous), coffee, vanilla, tobacco, sago, etc., are cultivated. There are practically no roads in the interior, although numerous trails have been cut, more particularly in the English section of the island. The natives, who seem to have been very ancient settlers in the island, are generally classed as Papuan negroes, partially of Malayan blood, whose affinities are with the Polynesians or with the inhabitants of the islands to the E. The mountain Papuans, frequently designated Alfurus, are measurably distinct from the coast-dwellers, many of whom are of a pronouncedly savage disposition. The inhabitants about the river-waters construct pile-dwellings. Politically, Papua is divided into British New Guinea, Kaiser-Wilhelms Land, and Dutch New Guinea (see NEW GUINEA, DUTCH), the last having an area of about one-half of that of the entire island. The total population is estimated at about 750,000.

Papua Gulf, a deep indentation in the S. coast of the island of Papua. It receives the Fly and other rivers.

Papudo (på-poo'do) **Bay,** an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chile, 45 miles NE. of Valparaiso.

Paqueta, på-kå'tå, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, about 4 miles long and two-thirds of a mile broad.

Paquette, på'kĕt', or **Paquetville,** a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 22 miles E. of Coaticook, on the Maine Central R. Pop. 200.

Par, an ecclesiastical parish of Cornwall, England, 4 miles from Lostwithiel. It has a pilchard fishery, silver-smelting works, etc.

Pará, på-rå', the name originally applied to the river Amazon, but now employed to designate the south arm (or estuary) which receives the Tocantins River. It has a length of about 200 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 40 miles. It cuts off the large island of Marajó or Joannes. On its E. side is the city of Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the bore is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high water in a few minutes before the new and full moons, by a vast wave, 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

Pará, or **Grão Pará,** grŏwn på-rå', a state of Brazil, in the NE., bounded N. by the Guianas and NE. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 443,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 328,455 (estimated for 1900, 652,000). The greater part of this region is covered with dense primeval forests. The state is intersected in every direction by the Amazon, Pará, Tocantins, Xingú, and Tapajos rivers and their tributaries, by which interior communication is maintained. Settlement is mainly along the rivers. Grazing is conducted on the open lands. The chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, rubber, cacao, vanilla, sarsaparilla, cloves, balsams, gums, medicinal plants, Brazil-nuts, and hides. Capital, Pará (or Belem).

Pará, or **Belem,** bå-lĕn', a seaport city of Brazil, capital of the state of Pará, 80 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of Fort São Pedro, 1° 28′ S.; lon. 48° 30′ W. Pop. in 1890, 50,064; in 1900, estimated at about 75,000. It stands on elevated ground on the S. shore of the Bay of Guajara, on the right bank of the Pará. It is picturesque and well laid out, and has a botanical garden, museum, library, bishop's palace, seminary, college, theatre, cathedral, etc. It has a fairly good and deep harbor, which has rapidly developed the commercial activities of the city. The cacao, rubber, isinglass, rice, and drugs exported from Brazil are chiefly from Pará, which is the largest rubber port in the world. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye-woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable, as well as animal, products. The city is connected by rail with Bragança, on the Atlantic coast.

Parabiago, på-rå-be-å'go, a market-town of Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles WNW. of Milan. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 7000).

Parabuty, pŏh'rŏh'boo'tee, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 29 miles W. of Peterwardein.

Paraçatú, på-rå-så-too' (written also **Paracatú**), a river and city of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes. The river joins the São Francisco near lat. 16° 20′ S., after an E. course of 260 miles. On it, near its head, is the city of Paraçatu, having a Latin school, and abandoned mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

Paracels, på-rå-sĕlz', a group of islets and reefs of the China Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 17° N., 150 miles E. of Annam. They yield edible birds'-nests and turtles.

Paraclet, på'rå'klå', a farm 3½ miles ESE. of Nogent-sur-Seine, in the French department of Aube. Here stood the convent of Paraclet, founded by Abélard in the twelfth century, of which Héloïse was abbess. The tomb of both has been removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris.

Paraclifta, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Ark., about 150 miles SW. of Little Rock.

Parád, pŏh'råd', a commune of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the slopes of the Mátra. It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Paradas, på-rå'dås, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles ESE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6639.

Paradise, a post-station of Butte co., Cal.

Paradise, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 6 miles SSW. of Mattoon. Pop. 75.

Paradise, a post-village of Russell co., Kan.

Paradise, a post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Green River, about 42 miles NW. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 107.

Paradise, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., about 26 miles N. by E. of Kansas City.

Paradise, a post-village in Paradise township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 60 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has cigar-factories. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2320; of the village, about 500.

Paradise, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 727.

Paradise, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Paradise, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point is Decatur. Pop. about 375.

Paradise, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, in the fertile Cache Valley, about 70 miles N. by E. of Salt Lake City. Pop. about 500.

Paradise, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 19 miles ENE. of Annapolis, on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. 350.

Paradise Hill, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Ohio, 4½ miles W. of Ashland.

Paradise Valley, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev., 42 miles N. of Winnemucca. Pop. 150.

Paradise Valley, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., about 38 miles SE. of Scranton. Pop. 200.

Paradiso, a suburb of Lugano, Switzerland.

Paradox, a post-village and resort of Essex co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region, about 22 miles SW. of Port Henry. Pop. 100.

Paradox Lake, N.Y., is in the S. part of Essex co., among the Adirondack Mountains. It is about 4 miles long and 3 miles NE. of Schroon Lake.

Paragau, på-rå-gŏw′, a river of Bolivia, runs N. and joins the Guaporé in lat. 13° 30′ S.

Paragon, a post-town of Morgan co., Ind., near the White River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 37 miles SW. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Paragonah, a post-village of Iron co., Utah, about 6 miles NE. of Parowan. Pop. about 300.

Par'agould, a banking city, capital of Greene co., Ark., on the Paragould Southeastern, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 21 miles NE. of Jonesboro. It has cotton-gins, roller-mills, and manufactures of staves and heading, hubs, ice, foundry-products, etc. It is a shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900, 3324.

Paragua, Philippine Islands. See PALAWAN.

Paragua, på-rå′gwå, a river of Venezuela, tributary to the Caroní, has a N. course of 400 miles. On it is the town of Barceloneta.

Paraguaçu, or **Paraguassu,** på-rå-gwå-soo′, a river of Brazil, state of Bahia, after a tortuous course of 300 miles, enters Bahia Bay, 35 miles WNW. of São Salvador.

Paraguaná, på-rå-gwå-nå′, a peninsula of Venezuela, state of Falcón, 22 miles NW. of Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea, in about lat. 12° N., lon. 70° W.

Paraguary, or **Paraguari,** på-rå-gwå′ree, a town of Paraguay, 35 miles SE. of Asunción, on the Villa Rica railway. It is in a tobacco region.

Paraguay, pår′ą-gwå or på-rå-gwī′, a large river of South America, and one of the principal streams uniting to form the Plata, rises by numerous head-streams in the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso, near the sources of the Guaporé, Tapajos, and Xingú, tributaries of the Amazon, in lat. 14° S., lon. 56° to 58° W. It thence flows S. (partly along the Bolivian frontier), mostly through Paraguay, between which country and the Argentine Republic it forms a portion of the boundary; near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20′ S., it unites with the Paraná, the combined stream being generally known as the Paraná. In the lower part of its course it receives the waters of the Pilcomayo and Vermejo from the W. The chief eastern tributaries are the São Lourenço, Taquary, Mondego, and Tebicuary. Length, about 1500 miles; throughout nearly all of which, to the influx of the Jaurú (lat. 16° 30′ S.), it is navigable. River steamers ascend to the influx of the São Lourenço. Between lat. 17° and 19° S. it traverses a wide region of swamps, which during the rains form a great inland sea (Laguna de los Charayes). Steamboats of the finest class make regular communication between Asunción and Buenos Aires.

Paraguay, a name at one time applied to the whole of the immense region of South America between lat. 16° S. and the Strait of Magellan, and between Chile and Peru on the W. and Brazil on the E., but now confined to one of the smallest of the Spanish-American republics.

Paraguay, an inland republic of South America, the major portion of which, or that known as Paraguay proper (Paraguay Oriental), is included between lat. 22° 4′ and 27° 35′ S. and lon. 54° 32′ and 58° 40′ W. To this is now added that portion of the Gran Chaco, extending N. to lat. 21° 30′ S., which lies E. of the Pilcomayo and was formerly a part of the Argentine Republic. With this broader extent of the republic, the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers separate it on the W. from the Argentine Republic, and the Paraná forms part of the boundary on the E. between Paraguay and Brazil and the whole of the boundary on the SE. and S. between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. On the N. it has Bolivia and the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso. The space thus enclosed forms a compact territory, having an area of about 98,000 sq. m.

A low range of elevations, the Sierra Amambahi, extends N. and S. along the northern part of the Brazilian frontier, dividing southwestward into the sierras of Caa Guazú and Villa Rica and eastward, at about lat. 24° S., into the Sierra de Mbaracayú; the latter takes an easterly course, and its passage across the Paraná forms the famous fall of Guayra (or Sete Quedas). None of these ranges exceeds 1400 feet in elevation. The S. part of the country is low and swampy, eminently fit for rice-culture. (For the characteristics of the Gran Chaco region, see GRAN CHACO.) The streams by which the drainage is effected, though exceedingly numerous, have comparatively short courses. By far the largest is the Tebicuary. The Paraguay River, which forms the western boundary of the republic for about 150 miles below the mouth of the Pilcomayo, rises in Brazil and traverses the rich state of Matto Grosso. From the influx of the Jaurú, in lat. 16°, to the mouth of the Plata, a distance of 19 degrees of latitude, there is not a rapid to impede navigation.

The climate, though for the most part tropical, has its excessive heat greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface. In July and August frosts occasionally occur. The rainfall is moderate, averaging for the region at large 40–50 inches. The whole country is remarkable for its salubrity. The soil is of great fertility and the vegetation almost unrivalled in its luxuriance. In the forests are many kinds of trees furnishing timber, dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, oils, fruits, etc. A principal product is the yerba maté (*Ilex Paraguaiensis*), or Paraguay tea, an evergreen, the leaf of which is nearly as much used for infusion in South America as the Chinese tea is in the United States. The quantity of the leaf exported in 1903 was 6058 tons, valued at $789,845. The objects of agriculture include the greater part of the most valuable products both of the tropical and temperate zones. On all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of superior quality, rice, maize, and culinary vegetables yield a rich return. The large plains feed immense herds of cattle, which are slaughtered chiefly for their tallow, hides, bones, and horns. The fauna of the country is very varied and includes numerous monkeys, the jaguar, puma, tapir, peccary, deer, etc., and a vast assortment of birds of brilliant plumage, the wild turkey, and rhea (or American ostrich).

The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, fruits, tobacco, sugar, *quebracho* extract (used in tanning), cotton, rubber, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, etc. In 1903 upward of 105,000,000 oranges were exported; the hides exported during the same year were 271,750 in number. The number of horned cattle in the republic in 1900 was 2,743,665. Its commerce was long greatly retarded by the policy of the government of Buenos Aires (Argentine Republic), which, taking undue advantage of its command of the mouth of the Plata, the outlet to the Paraguay and Paraná, rigorously excluded all intercourse between the countries tributary to these streams and other nations. In 1903 the entries in the port of Asunción were 2671 steamers and 781 sailing vessels. There is a line of railway connecting Asunción with Pirapó, over a length of 156 miles.

Government, Population, History.—The executive power is vested in a president, who is elected for a term of 4 years and exercises his functions with the assistance of a cabinet of 5 ministers. The legislative authority is vested in a congress of two houses, a senate and a house of deputies, chosen by universal suffrage, the election being direct in the case of both. The Roman Catholic Church is the established church, but all religions are tolerated. The capital is Asunción. There are a national college and an agricultural school at the capital. The bulk of the inhabitants are of mixed Spanish and Indian blood (Mestizos). Of the aboriginal tribes the Guaranís, who inhabit the Gran Chaco and many of whom are civilized, are the most numerous. The region of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers was first explored by Sebastian Cabot (in the service of Charles V.) in 1527–28. Spanish colonization soon followed. Asunción was founded about 1536. Early in the seventeenth century begins the remarkable period of Jesuit domination. By exercising gentleness and policy, the Jesuits succeeded in bringing the Indians under the restraints of civilized life. They established a flourishing theocratic commonwealth, whose bounds extended far beyond the limits of the present Paraguay. In 1768 the Jesuits were expelled from Spanish America. In 1776 Paraguay was attached to the vice-

royalty of La Plata. The authority of Spain was thrown off in 1811. A war waged against Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay in 1865–70 brought ruin upon the republic, which has been slowly recovering from its effects. Pop. in 1900, 635,571, including 100,000 Indians.

Parahyba, or **Parahiba,** pä-rä-ee'bä (sometimes known as **Parahyba do Norte**), a river of Brazil, state of Parahyba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 7° 8′ S., after an eastward course of 270 miles. On its S. bank, not far from the estuary, is the city of Parahyba.

Parahyba, or **Parahiba,** a maritime state of Brazil, intersected by the 7th parallel of S. latitude, having E. the Atlantic Ocean, and inland the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, and Pernambuco. Area, 28,850 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 457,232 (estimated for 1900, 596,000). The surface is mostly elevated. The principal rivers are the Parahyba and Mamanguape. The chief products are cotton, coffee, cacao, and sugar, with Brazil-wood, rubber, drugs, and timber, much of which is exported. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. Capital, Parahyba.

Parahyba, or **Parahiba,** a city of Brazil, capital of the state of Parahyba, on the right bank of the Parahyba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 65 miles N. by W. of Pernambuco. Pop. about 19,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter. In the upper town the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal, and treasury. The trade of Parahiba through its port, Cabadello, is chiefly in sugar, cotton, and Brazil-wood. Near the city are some cotton-plantations.

Parahyba (Parahiba) do Sul, pä-rä-ee'bä do sool, or the **Southern Parahyba,** a river of Brazil, states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic, below Campos, in lat. 21° 40′ S., after an ENE. course of 400 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pombal and Muriahé.

Parahyba (Parahiba) do Sul, a town of Brazil, state and 40 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro.

Parahybuna, pä-rä-ee-boo'nä, a town of Brazil. See JUIZ DE FORA.

Paraiso, pä-rä-ee'so, a village of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Rio Seco, 33 miles N. by W. of San Juan Bautista.

Paraiso, a village of Costa Rica, about 18 miles E. of San José. Pop. 2000.

Paraiso, a station on the Panama railway, republic of Panama, SE. of Emperador.

Paraiso Springs, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal. The banking point is Salinas.

Paraje, pä-rä'hä, a post-village of Socorro co., New Mexico, 11 miles SSW. of San Marcial, its banking point. Pop. about 280.

Paralta, pa-ral'ta, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, 4 miles E. of Marion.

Paramaribo, par'a-mar'e-bo, the capital of Dutch Guiana, on the W. bank of the Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, in lat. 5° 49′ N. Pop. in 1900, 31,817, mostly blacks. It is regularly built and the streets are ornamented with rows of tamarind- and orange-trees. It has Lutheran, Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and English churches, and Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N. of the town, is the residence of the governor. It has a hospital for lepers, on the right bank of the Coppename, where patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. It has an extensive trade by sea, exporting sugar, rum, molasses, cacao, and rubber.

Paramé, pä'rä'mä', a town and commune of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, about 2 miles from Saint-Malo. It is formed of Paramé-les-Bains, Rocheboune, and the village of Paramé, and is a much-frequented sea-bathing resort, with a fine beach, casino, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4911.

Paramithia, a town of Turkey. See PARAMYTHIA.

Páramo de Assuay, pä'rä-mo däs-swī', a pass across the Andes, in Ecuador, between lat. 0° and 2° S. Elevation, 15,500 feet.

Paramushir, pä-rä-moo-sheer', written also **Poramushir,** one of the Kuril Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles S. of Kamtchatka. Lat. 50° 30′ N.; lon. 155° 26′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles. It abounds in wild animals and exports fox-, otter- and wolf-skins.

Paramythia, or **Paramithia,** pä-rä-me-tee'ä, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus (Albania), 30 miles SW. of Janina. Pop. about 5000 (?). It is a Greek bishop's see.

Paraná, pä-rä-nä', a large river of South America and one of the principal streams contributing to form the Rio de la Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian state of Minas Geraes, near the sources of the São Francisco and in some of the head-waters coming from the Serra da Mantiqueira less than 60 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a general SW. direction, bounding the republic of Paraguay on the E. and S. and separating it from Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Just before leaving Brazilian territory the river is precipitated over the celebrated fall of Guayra (or Sete Quedas), below which it passes over a long series of rapids. Near Corrientes, in lat. 27° 25′ S., it joins the Paraguay and confers its own name on the united stream. Thence its course is southward to within 50 miles of Buenos Aires, where it unites with the Uruguay River to form the estuary of the Plata. Its total course is variously estimated at from 2100 to 2800 miles. In its upper part it receives numerous large affluents, as the Pardo, Paranahyba, Tiete, Paranapanema, Ivahy, and Iguassú; but, owing to falls, the river is continuously navigable from the Plata only to the island of Apipe, 150 miles above its junction with the Paraguay. Below this point, where the width of the stream expands in some places to 2–3 miles, it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons. Below the junction with the Paraguay it receives one large affluent, the Rio Salado, from the W. In the Argentine Republic, Rosario, Paraná, Santa Fé (on a side arm), Corrientes, Candelaria, and other important towns are on its banks. Vessels drawing 16 feet ascend in high-water to Rosario.

Paraná, a state in the S. of Brazil, extending from the Atlantic Ocean on the E. to the river Paraná, which separates it from Paraguay. Area, 85,450 sq. m. The Brazilian coast-range (Serra do Curitiba) rises about 20 miles inland, separating a strip of low coast-land from an open table-land W. of the mountains, which falls to the Paraná River on the W. boundary. The W. part is covered with forests and is almost unknown, and forest covers the mountains and the coast-strip. The region is bounded S. by the Iguassú (or Rio Grande de Curitiba). Paraná has much fertile land, and cotton, coffee, manioc, and various grains and fruits are cultivated. It collects and exports yerba maté. Capital, Curitiba. Pop. in 1890, 249,491; estimated for 1900, 380,000.

Paraná, formerly **Bajada de Santa Fé,** bä-hä'-dä dä sän'tä fä, the capital of Entre Rios province, Argentine Republic. It has railway connection with Concepción, on the Uruguay River, and is a stopping-place for all steamers on the Paraná River. Here are colonies of Germans, Swiss, and Italians; it is the centre of a fertile grazing district. Pop. in 1895, 24,261.

Paranaguá, pä-rä-nä-gwä', a maritime town of Brazil, state of Paraná, on a bay of the same name in the Atlantic Ocean, 55 miles E. of Curitiba, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 6000. It has a good port for vessels of light draft. Paraguay tea is largely exported.

Paranahyba, or **Paranahiba,** pä-rä-nä-ee'bä, a river of Brazil, forms part of the boundary between the states of Goyaz and Minas Geraes, and unites with the Paraná on the borders of Matto Grosso. See PARNAHYBA.

Paranapaneme, pä-rä-nä-pä-nä'mä, a river of Brazil, on the borders of the states of São Paulo and Paraná, joins the Paraná in lat. 22° 30′ S.

Parañaque, pä-rän-yä'kä, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province of Rizal and on the bay of Manila. It has manufactures of salt, cotton fabrics, and lace. Pop. in 1903, 6507.

Paranas, pä-rä-näs', a pueblo of Samar Island, Philippines, on a gulf of the W. coast, protected by the Parasán and Buat islands. Pop. in 1903, 4381.

Parangla, pä-räng'glä, or **Parang,** pä'räng', a mountain-pass of the western Himalayas, in British India, which at its summit is 18,500 feet above sea-level. Lat. 32° 30′ N.; lon. 78° E.

Parasán, pä-rä-sän', a small low island near the W. coast of Samar, Philippines, protects (with Buat) the Gulf of Catbalogán.

Paratchin, pä-rä-chin', a town of Servia, 12 miles SE. of Yagodina. Pop in 1896, 5965.

Parati, pä-rä-tee', or **Paraty,** a seaport town of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, 100 miles WSW. of Rio de Janeiro, on the W. coast of the Bay of Angra dos Reis. It has a fairly extensive commerce.

Paray-le-Monial, pä'rä' leh mo'nee'äl', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, in a rich valley, 7 miles W. of Charolles. It is noted as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. about 3500 (commune in 1901, 4362).

Parchim, PARK'im, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 21 miles SE. of Schwerin. It has establishments connected with the textile industry, various kinds of mills, breweries, and manufactures of glue, chiccory, etc. It is the birthplace of Moltke, to whom there is a fine monument. Pop. in 1900, 10,242.

Parchment Valley, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va.

Parchwitz, pärk'wits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 10 miles NE. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. about 1250.

Parcippany, Morris co., N.J. See PARSIPPANY.

Parcoy', a gold-mining town of Peru, in the department of Libertad, 105 miles E. by N. of Trujillo.

Pardee, a post-village of Atchison co., Kan., 12 miles SW. of Atchison.

Pardeeville, a banking post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles E. of Portage. It is a hog and cattle market. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Pardo, pär'do, the name of several rivers of Brazil, in the states of Minas Geraes (a tributary of the Atlantic), Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Matto Grosso (tributary of the Paraná).

Pardo, or **El Pardo,** ĕl pär'do, a pueblo of Cebú, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 6461.

Pardoe, pär-do', a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R., 5 miles E. of Mercer. Coal has been mined here. Pop. about 250.

Pardubitz, pär'doo-bits', a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 61 miles E. of Prague. It has an interesting old castle. Among the industries are distilling, brewing, sugar-refining, iron-founding, the making of machinery, and the manufacture of musical instruments. Large horse fairs are held here. Pop. in 1900, 17,029.

Parecis, pä-rä-sees', a cordillera of Brazil, in the NW. part of the state of Matto Grosso.

Paredes de Nava, pä-rä'dĕs dä nä'vä, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles NW. of Palencia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4676.

Paredon', or **Great Paredon Kay,** an island of the West Indies, in the old Bahama Channel, N. of Cuba. Length, 10 miles; breadth about 2 miles.

Parenzo, pä-rĕn'zo, a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, on its W. coast, 10 miles N. of Rovigno. It is the seat of the provincial assembly of Istria and of a bishop. Its cathedral, a basilica, is one of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices. Parenzo is a trading-place and has active fisheries. It is on the site of the ancient Parentium. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9962.

Parga, pär'gä, a seaport of Turkey, in Epirus (Albania, vilayet of Janina), on a rocky height, opposite the island of Paxos, 33 miles WNW. of Arta. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Parham, a village of Suffolk, England, 2½ miles from Framlingham.

Parham, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Kingston and Pembroke R., 37 miles from Kingston. Pop. 100.

Parham, par'am, a town of the island of Antigua, on the E. coast. It has a good harbor.

Parhams, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish, La., on the Black River, 15 miles below Trinity.

Paria (pä're-ä), **Gulf of,** in Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Trinidad and the main-land. Length, 100 miles. It receives several arms of the Orinoco. It is separated on the N. from the Caribbean by the peninsula of Paria (with Cape Paria at its E. extremity), and has the Dragon's Mouth entrance on the N. and the Serpent's Mouth on the S.

Parigné l'Evêque, pä'reen'yā' lā'vĕk', a small town of France, in Sarthe, 9 miles SE. of Le Mans.

Parikia, or **Paroikia,** pä-re-kee'ä, the chief town of the island of Paros, on the W. coast. Pop. about 2500.

Parima, a river of Brazil, known in part of its course as the Rio Branco. See BRANCO.

Parima, Sierra, se-ĕr'rä pä-ree'mä, an irregular cluster of mountains in Venezuela, forming part of the S. boundary (with Brazil) and connected on the NE. with the Sierra Pacaraima (by some geographers included in this system), and giving rise to the Orinoco and other large rivers. Maraguaca, the highest point, is above 8000 feet high.

Parinacochas (pä-re-nä-ko'chäs), LAKE OF, in southern Peru, department of Ayacucho, W. of Pausa, surrounded by high mountains. It is 20 miles in length and is traversed by the river Pausa.

Parinaco'ta, a volcanic peak of Chile, in the province of Tacna, near the Bolivian frontier. Altitude, about 20,950 feet.

Pariña Point, the extreme western point of Peru, in lat. 4° 40′ S. and lon. 81° 20′ W.

Paris (Fr. pron. pä'ree'; anc. *Lute'tia,* or *Lutetia Parisiorum,* afterwards *Paris'ii*), the capital of France and of the department of Seine, the centre of the artistic, scientific, and commercial life of the French nation, and, after London and New York, the most populous city of the world, is situated on both banks of the Seine, just below the confluence of the Marne, about 210 miles in a direct line SSE. of London. Lat. of the Observatoire de Paris, 48° 50′ 11″ N.; lon. 2° 20′ 15″ E. The city, which occupies an area of about 20,000 acres (of which 12,000 are built over), lies generally at an altitude of 120–200 feet above the sea, rising in the heights of Montmartre to 420 feet. The river Seine, which traverses it in a semicircular curve, with its concavity towards the S., has within the city a length of 7 miles and is crossed by 31 substantial bridges, some of them with beautiful structural effects. It forms two islands in the centre of the city, so close to each other as almost to constitute a single island,—the Île de la Cité and the Ile St. Louis, the former representing the most ancient part of Paris. This was the site of the ancient Lutetia, the chief place of the tribe of the Parisii.

In a general way Paris may be divided into three sections: the old city (or central Paris), lying within the line of the main boulevards (*Grands Boulevards*—Madeleine, Capucines, Italiens, Montmartre, Poissonnière, St. Denis, St. Martin, etc.); the older suburbs (or faubourgs), lying immediately outside of the great boulevards; and the outlying districts, still within the line of fortifications, which have been incorporated with the city since 1860. The principal among these are Auteuil, Bercy, Belleville, Charonne, Ménilmontant, La Chapelle, La Villette, Grenelle, Vaugirard, Les Batignolles, Montmartre, and Passy. The fortifications of Paris, which render the city well-nigh impregnable, consist of an *enceinte* (no longer encircling the whole city) and of an inner and outer line of forts and fortresses. The forts of the inner line (Ivry, Issy, Montrouge, Valérien, etc.) were in a great measure destroyed in the war of 1870–71, but have since been rebuilt. Paris is divided into 20 arrondissements, each of which is governed by a *maire* and 2 councillors, the administration of the entire city being under the prefect of the Seine, appointed by the government, and a town council, elected by the citizens.

Paris presents a generally uniform appearance, its buildings, especially those of the new quarters, being constructed in harmonious relation with one another. The avenues or boulevards that circumferentially and radially traverse the city are of great width, superbly maintained, and admirably adapted to relieve the congestion that would be imposed upon minor streets by the great traffic of the city. Those of the inner town contain the finest retail shops and hotels, are lined with restaurants and cafés, and constitute the centre of the fashionable and bohemian life of "out-door Paris." The most famous line of streets is the Rue de Rivoli, with its somewhat irregular continuation in the magnificent Champs Élysées and the Avenue de la Grande Armée on one side, and the Rue St. Antoine on the other, which traverse a great part of the city from SE. to NW. The Champs Élysées, a driveway about 1¼ miles in length, and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne constitute the most fashionable promenades of the city. Among other prominent streets may be mentioned the Rue de la Paix, Boulevard St. Germain, Avenue de l'Opéra, Rue St. Honoré, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Boulevard Haussmann, Boulevard Sébastopol, Boulevard St. Michel, Rue St. Denis, and the Rue Lafayette. Among the distinctive quarters of the capital are the Quartier St. Germain and Quartier Latin, on the S. side of the Seine, adjoining each other, the former noted as the seat of aristocracy and the abode of ambassadors, and the latter as the home of students and artists. Paris is distinguished for the number of its open squares (*places*) and gardens, nearly all of which are embellished with monumental sculptures or palaces. Among these are the Palace de la Concorde, one of the finest city squares in the world, measuring nearly 1200 feet in length and 600 ft. in width, with an Egyptian obelisk, brought from Luxor, in its centre; the Place de la Bastille, on the site of the famous prison of the Bastille, torn down by the people in 1789, and containing the Column of July, erected to the memory of those who fell in the revolution of July, 1830; the Place Vendôme, containing the Colonne Vendôme, erected in imitation of Trajan's column at Rome by Napoleon I. to commemorate his victories over the Austrians and Russians in 1805; the Place de l'Étoile, containing the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile, the largest triumphal arch in existence, 162 ft. in height and 147 ft. in width, with a passage-way 96 ft. high (begun by Napoleon I. in 1806 and completed by Louis Philippe in 1836); the Place du Carrousel, between the Gardens of the Tuileries and the Louvre, with a beautiful triumphal arch erected by Napoleon I.; the Place de la République, embellished with a statue of the Republic; and the Place de la Nation, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Place de l'Opéra, and Place du Trocadéro. In the western part of the city, on the S. bank of the Seine, is the large open space called the Champ de Mars, long famous as a place for military manœuvres and in recent times utilized for international expositions. Here stands the Eiffel Tower, 984 ft. in height, by far the loftiest structure ever erected. The famous gardens in the centre

of the city are those lining the Champs Élysées and the Gardens of the Tuileries, on the N. side of the Seine, and the Luxembourg Gardens and the Jardin des Plantes (containing a botanical garden, menagerie, and museum of natural history), on the S. side of the Seine. More removed are the Parc Monceaux in the NW., and the Parc des Buttes Chaumonts in the NE. The two famous parks, the Bois de Boulogne (covering 2250 acres) and the Bois de Vincennes (covering 2275 acres), lie outside of the city limits, respectively in the W. and SE. A section of the Bois de Boulogne has been set off as the Jardin d'Acclimatation, a world-famous establishment for the acclimatization of plants and animals. The quays along the Seine constitute one of the most attractive features of Paris. Among the most famous bridges are the Pont Neuf, Pont de Notre Dame, Pont de la Concorde, Pont d'Austerlitz, Pont d'Iéna, and the new and magnificent Pont Alexandre III.

Paris surpasses all cities of the Continent in its scientific, literary, educational, and benevolent institutions, and in the number of buildings of world renown. Among the latter are the Louvre, the most important public building in the city, a palace of vast extent, dating back to the middle of the sixteenth century and completed in the middle of the nineteenth, which contains the most valuable collections of art N. of the Alps, besides a most important collection of Egyptian and Oriental antiquities; the Palais Royal, N. of the Louvre; the Hôtel de Ville (or city-hall), erected in 1876–84 and replacing its historic predecessor, which was burned in 1871; the Panthéon, a temple dedicated to the memory of illustrious Frenchmen, occupying the site of the tomb of the patron saint of Paris, Ste. Geneviève, and presenting in its lofty dome one of the most striking architectural objects in the city; the Hôtel des Invalides, a vast home for veteran soldiers, under the great dome of whose church is the tomb of Napoleon I.; the Palais de Justice, with the Sainte Chapelle, occupying the site of the ancient palace of the kings of France; the cathedral of Notre Dame, founded in 1163, a noble specimen of early Gothic architecture, whose twin towers soar aloft on the Île de la Cité; the churches of St. Sulpice, La Trinité, and St. Germain l'Auxerrois; the Madeleine (or church of St. Mary Magdalen), in the form of a Greek temple, erected between 1764 and 1842; the national library, whose collection ranks with the library of the British Museum, containing upward of 3,000,000 volumes; the Grand Opéra, a sumptuous edifice covering nearly three acres and erected at a cost of about $7,500,000, but having accommodation for only 2200 persons; the Bourse; the palace of the chamber of deputies; the palace of the Institute of France, comprising the five famous academies known as the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Academy of Sciences, Academy of Fine Arts, and Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; the palace of the Élysée, the residence of the president of the republic; the palace of the Trocadéro, a huge building in Oriental style, built in connection with the World's Exhibition of 1878 and now containing an ethnological museum and collections of sculpture; and the palace and museum of the Luxembourg, the former the seat of the French senate and the latter containing a collection of the works of contemporary artists. The royal (finally imperial) palace of the Tuileries, burnt by the Communists in 1871, is represented only by the wings which formerly connected it with the Louvre. Prominent among the public monuments of old Paris are the Port St. Martin and the Port St. Denis, beautiful triumphal arches erected by Louis XIV.

Among the higher educational institutions of Paris are the University of Paris (including the Sorbonne, for the faculties of literature and science), with about 12,000 students, including nearly 400 women; the Collège de France; Musée d'Histoire Naturelle; Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (applied sciences); École Normale Supérieure; École des Ponts et Chaussées (for civil engineers); École des Beaux-Arts, founded in 1648, one of the most famous schools of painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture in the world; the École de Médecine; École Polytechnique; and the Conservatory of Music and Declamation. Among the numerous charitable and benevolent institutions are the hospital of the Salpêtrière, an asylum for aged and insane women, containing 3800 beds, and the Hôtel-Dieu, erected at a cost of $9,000,000, one of the twenty hospitals of the *Assistance Publique*, which discharges annually about 50,000 men, 40,000 women, and 20,000 children. Among other edifices and institutions, mention should be made of the new palaces of the fine arts, erected in 1897–1900; the Cluny Museum, with a vast collection of mediæval objects of art and industrial products; the observatory; the Gobelins, the state manufactory of the Gobelin tapestry; and the Halles Centrales (or central market), the buildings of which cover 22 acres. The famous theatres besides the Opéra are the Théâtre Français (or Comédie Française), the Opéra Comique, Odéon, and Gymnase.

Paris is supplied with an elaborate system of surface railroads and omnibuses and with an underground electric railway, begun in 1898 and opened for traffic in 1900. Numerous little steamboats ply on the Seine. The city is undermined by a vast network of sewers (*cloaques*), noted for their great dimensions. The most famous cemeteries are those of Père Lachaise, Montmartre, and Montparnasse. The celebrated Catacombs of Paris, of vast extent, were originally quarries. Some of the railway stations are on a grand scale.

The industrial establishments of Paris embrace all kinds of manufactures, but their products belong especially to the class distinguished as objects of taste and fashion, such as furniture, jewelry, trinkets, bronzes, porcelain, mirrors, clocks and watches, perfumery, bonnets, gloves, dresses, and carriages. The city is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments, and it is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with the fine arts. The book-publishing business of France is carried on almost exclusively in Paris. The yearly industrial production of the city is valued at about 3½ milliards of francs, being about one-quarter of that of the whole of France.

Among the most noted of the near suburbs of Paris may be mentioned Neuilly, Boulogne, Saint-Cloud, and Saint-Germain-en-Laye in the W.; Sèvres, Meudon, and Versailles in the SW.; Saint-Denis in the N.; Vincennes in the E.; Charenton in the SE.; and Montrouge in the S. Nearly 40 miles to the SE. is Fontainebleau, with its magnificent forest.

Paris was a place of some importance in the time of Cæsar; it was then confined to the island in the Seine now called the Île de la Cité and was the chief town of the Gallic tribe of the Parisii. It rose into prominence under the Roman emperors. Clovis fixed his capital here in 508. From about the close of the tenth century Paris was the permanent capital of France. Philip Augustus (1180–1223) constructed a great wall, the circuit of the fortifications at that time being nearly 4 miles. The establishment of the university, which as an organized institution appears as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, and which drew thousands of students from all parts of Europe, added greatly to its importance. At the beginning of the fourteenth century the inhabitants appear to have numbered between 150,000 and 200,000. Paris was delivered up to the English in 1420 and held by them for 16 years. The erection of the Louvre and the Tuileries was begun in the sixteenth century. Under Louis XIV. (1643–1715) the city underwent a great transformation, being beautified in many ways, and it now began to assume the position of the social metropolis of Europe. Just before the revolution of 1789 an octroi (customs) wall was built, having a circuit of about 15 miles, which existed down to the time of Napoleon III. The first revolution began July 14, 1789; the second took place in July, 1830; and the third in Feb., 1848. Louis Philippe (1830–48) surrounded Paris with a vast wall and a great ring of forts. Under Napoleon III. the city was greatly modernized and embellished. Since the establishment of the republic a system of improvements has been inaugurated scarcely inferior to those of the second empire. Among the chief military events in the history of Paris in modern times are the siege by Henry IV., who took the city in 1594, the entry of the Allies in 1814 and 1815, the siege and capture of the city by the Germans in 1870–71, and the war of the Commune in 1871, when the city was besieged by the forces of the national government and taken after the destruction by the Communists of the Tuileries and other edifices. Memorable treaties of peace were concluded at Paris in 1763 (closing the Seven Years' War), 1783 (War of the American Revolution), 1814 and 1815 (Napoleonic wars), 1856 (Crimean War), and 1898 (Spanish-American War). The population of Paris in 1718 was 509,000; in 1851 it was 1,053,000; in 1881, 2,269,023; in 1891, 2,447,957; in 1901, 2,714,068. The population is more dense than that of any other large city of Europe. The closely appressed and built-up suburbs, if added to the city proper, would raise the population to above 3,000,000. The mean annual temperature is 51.3°; mean temperature of winter, 37.8°; of summer, 64.5°. Mean annual rainfall, 25 inches.

Paris, a banking post-town, capital of Logan co., Ark., about 18 miles S. by E. of Ozark, on the Arkansas Central R. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Paris, a post-city, capital of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 10 miles from Montpelier, its nearest railroad and banking town. Copper is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 906.

Paris, a city, capital of Edgar co., Ill., 36 miles S. of Danville, on the Vandalia Line and the Cleveland, Cincin-

nati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. It has manufactures of brooms and flour. Pop. in 1900, 6105.

Paris, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on Graham's Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 16 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. 200.

Paris, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, 15 miles N. of Marion, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Paris, a banking city, the capital of Bourbon co., Ky., is situated on Stoner Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Frankfort and Cincinnati Rs., 19 miles NE. of Lexington. Its chief interests are in whiskey, tobacco, live-stock and poultry, and blue-grass seed. It has several academic institutions. Pop. in 1900, 4603.

Paris, or **Paris Hill,** a post-village, capital of Oxford co., Me., in Paris township (town), about 50 miles N. by E. of Portland. It is on a hill about 800 feet high and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. The banking point is Norway. Pop. in 1900, 251. The town contains also South Paris (which see). Mount Mica, in Paris town, is remarkable for the abundance and variety of rare minerals, especially beryls and tourmalines, which it contains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3225.

Paris, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Muskegon River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 60 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 175.

Paris, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., 13 miles E. of Watervalley. Pop. in 1900, 105.

Paris, a banking city, capital of Monroe co., Mo., on the Middle Fork of the Salt River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 44 miles WSW. of Hannibal. It has flouring- and woollen-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1397.

Paris, a post-village and township (town) of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 17 miles SW. of Utica. Pop. 100; of the town in 1900, 2626 (including Clayville).

Paris, a post-station of Anson co., N.C.

Paris, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 11 miles E. of Canton, on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling R. Pop. about 250.

Paris, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., about 31 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 125.

Paris, a post-station of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Paris, a banking city, capital of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs., 131 miles NE. of Memphis. It has various mills, railroad machine-shops, and cotton and tobacco manufactures. It is a shipping point for cotton, tobacco, and grain. Pop. in 1900, 2018.

Paris, a city, capital of Lamar co., Tex., is on the Texas and Pacific and other railroads, 64 miles E. of Sherman. It has cotton-gins and compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9358.

Paris, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., is at the SE. base of the Blue Ridge and about 20 miles SE. of Winchester. Pop. 150.

Paris, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 792.

Paris, a post-station in Paris township (town), Kenosha co., Wis., about 15 miles SW. of Racine. Pop. of the town in 1900, 818.

Paris, a town and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Brant, on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 29 miles W. of Hamilton. It has manufactories of refrigerators, iron castings, needles, and flour-, knitting- and plaster-mills. Extensive beds of gypsum occur in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 3229.

Paris Crossing, a banking post-village of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 150.

Parish, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Parish, a banking post-village in Parish township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 27 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 548; of the town, 1530.

Paris Hill, Oxford co., Me. See Paris.

Parishville, a post-village in Parishville township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the West Branch of the St. Regis River, 34 miles E. by S. of Ogdensburg. The river here descends 125 feet in the course of a mile and furnishes abundant motive-power. Pop. about 700; of the town in 1900, 2086.

Parishville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 14 miles W. of Winchester.

Parishville Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 12 miles E. by N. of Canton.

Parisii, an ancient name of Paris.

Paris (or **Parry**) **Island,** an island of Beaufort co., S.C., 4 miles S. of Beaufort. It is bounded on the W. by the Broad River and on the S. by Port Royal Bay. The soil produces fine sea-island cotton.

Paris Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Lawrence co., Mo., about 25 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

Parisville, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., 60 miles N. of Port Huron. Pop. 150.

Parisville, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the Lotbinière and Megantic R. The banking point is Quebec or Levis. Pop. 150.

Parita, på-ree'tå, a gulf of the republic of Panama, on the W. side of the Bay of Panama, and extending 20 miles inland.

Parita, a town of the republic of Panama, W. of the Gulf of Parita, 100 miles SW. of Panama.

Pariwara (på-re-wä'rå) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, SE. of Papua.

Park, a county in the central part of Colorado, has an area of 2084 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Platte River. The surface is diversified with grand mountain-scenery and forests of pine, fir, and other trees. The Park Range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the N. and W. border of this county, which comprises the vast and fertile plain or valley called the South Park. Among its mineral resources are silver, gold, copper, zinc, and lead. Capital, Fairplay. Pop. in 1890, 3548; in 1900, 2998.

Park, a county in the S. part of Montana. Area, 2788 sq. m. It is watered by the Yellowstone and Shields rivers. Gold, silver, lead, and coal are found. Capital, Livingston. Pop. in 1900, 7341.

Park, a post-station of Greene co., Ind., about 46 miles SE. of Terre Haute.

Park, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 9 miles SE. of Horsecave station.

Park, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Searsport. Pop. 150.

Park, a post-station of Kittson co., Minn.

Park, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 17 miles NNE. of Elmira.

Park, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex. The banking point is Texarkana.

Párkány, pår'kåñ, a small town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Gran.

Park City, a post-village of Yellowstone co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Billings. Pop. about 300.

Park City, a banking city and mining town of Summit co., Utah, on the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western Rs., 31 miles E. of Salt Lake City. It is in a silver and lead region and has quartz-mills, samplers, and concentrators. Pop. in 1900, 3759.

Park Cone, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, lat. 38° 48′ N., lon. 106° 36′ W.; height, 12,021 feet.

Park Corner, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Princetown.

Parkdale, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Portland. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 450.

Parke, a county in the W. part of Indiana, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Wabash River and is intersected by Sugar and Raccoon creeks. The soil is fertile. Mines of good bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital, Rockville. Pop. in 1890, 20,296; in 1900, 23,000.

Parke, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Parker, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 888 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Capital, Weatherford. Pop. in 1890, 21,682; in 1900, 25,823.

Parker, a post-station of Yuma co., Ariz., on the Colorado River, 180 miles SW. of Prescott.

Parker, a post-village of Douglas co., Colo. The banking point is Denver. Pop. 100.

Parker, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Parker, a banking city of Randolph co., Ind., 12 miles W. of Winchester, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Parker, a banking city of Linn co., Kan., 18 miles SSW. of Paola, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Parker, a post-station of Andrew co., Mo., 30 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph.

Parker, a banking post-village of Custer co., Okla. Pop. about 100.

Parker, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1317.

Parker, a banking city, capital of Turner co., S.Dak., on the Vermilion River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 29 miles W. by N. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Parker, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Parker City, Pa. See Parkers Landing.

Parkerford, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Spring City. Pop. about 600.

Parkers, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y. The banking point is Lowville. Pop. 100.

Parkersburg, a post-town of Richland co., Ill., 11 miles S. of Olney, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Parkersburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., 12 miles S. of Crawfordsville. Pop. 150.

Parkersburg, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 118 miles W. of Dubuque. It has dairying and live-stock interests. Pop. in 1900, 1164.

Parkersburg, a post-town of Sampson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 57. The banking point is Wilmington.

Parkersburg, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon. Pop. 75.

Parkersburg, a city, the capital of Wood co., W.Va., is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, about 95 miles below Wheeling and 12 miles from Marietta, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. The railroad trains cross the Ohio River here on a noble bridge, which was erected in 1869–71, and is 1¼ miles long. A system of dams gives slack-water navigation on the Little Kanawha River. Parkersburg contains a court-house, a government building, the Academy of the Visitation, Washington High School, etc., and has large lumber-mills, oil-refineries, iron- and steel-works, machine-shops, and manufactures of furniture, brick and tile, etc. The city has an extensive trade in petroleum, which is obtained in this and adjoining counties. Pop. in 1880, 6582; in 1890, 8408; in 1900, 11,703. Elevation above sea-level, 615 feet.

Parkersglen, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Parkershead, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., on the Kennebec River, 10 miles S. of Bath and about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Parkers Lake, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Parkers Landing, former name **Lawrenceburg,** a banking city of Armstrong co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 82 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg. It is mainly supported by operations in oil, which abounds in the vicinity; it has also glass- and boiler-works, lumber-mills, etc. The name of its railroad station is Parker. The river here flows through picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1070.

Parkers Prairie, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., about 20 miles N. of Alexandria. Pop. 150.

Parkerstore, a post-village of Hart co., Ga., 12 miles N. of Hartwell. Pop. 60.

Parkersville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 17 miles N. by W. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 100.

Parkertown, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J. The banking point is Tuckerton. Pop. about 300. It has oyster-industries.

Parkerville, a city of Morris co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 24 miles SSE. of Junction City. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Parkes, a municipality and mining township of New South Wales, 85 miles W. by N. of Bathurst.

Parkesburg, parks'burg, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley and on the Pennsylvania R., 44 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 1788.

Parkeston Quay, a port of Essex, England, on the Stour, 2 miles from Harwich.

Parkfalls, a banking post-village of Price co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 18 miles N. of Phillips. It has lumber- and paper-mills. Pop. about 750.

Parkfield, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal. The banking point is Paso Robles. Pop. 200.

Parkgate, England. See NESTON AND PARKGATE.

Parkhall, a post-station of St. Mary co., Md., 56 miles S. of Annapolis.

Park Head, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles W. of Owen Sound. Pop. 200.

Parkhill, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H. The banking point is Keene. Pop. 110.

Park Hill, a station on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Putnam Division), in Westchester co., N.Y., within the limits of the city of Yonkers.

Parkhill, a banking post-town of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 128 miles W. of Toronto. It has manufactures of iron-castings, woollens, and lumber, and salt-works. Pop. in 1901, 1430.

Parkhurst, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 31 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 200.

Parkington, a post-village of Schoolcraft co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 200.

Parkins Mill, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., 5 miles from Winchester.

Parklake, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 70.

Parkland, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla. The banking point is Kendrick. Pop. about 150.

Parkland, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 300.

Parkman, a post-village in Parkman township (town), Piscataquis co., Me., about 44 miles WNW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 718.

Parkman, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Grand River, 40 miles ESE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

Parkman, a post-village of Sheridan co., Wyo., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Sheridan. Pop. 110.

Park Mills, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 48 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. 70.

Parkplace, a post-station of Lee co., Ark.

Parkplace, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, near Oregon City, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Parkplace, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Mahanoy City. Pop. about 100.

Park Range, Colo., a portion of the Rocky Mountain system, which trends nearly N. and S. It is near lon. 106° W. and near the W. border of the South Park. Its highest peaks are Mount Lincoln (14,297 feet), Quandary Peak (14,269 ft.), and Buckskin Mountain (14,300 ft.). Gold occurs in many parts of the range.

Park Rapids, a banking post-village, capital of Hubbard co., Minn., 90 miles N. of Sauk Center, on the Great Northern R. It is in an extensive pine-belt and has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1313.

Parkridge, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles NW. of Chicago, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1340.

Parkridge, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 25 miles N. of Jersey City. It has manufactures of carbon paper and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 870. The banking point is Hackensack.

Park River, a banking city of Walsh co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 50 miles NW. of Grand Forks. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 1088.

Parks, a post-station of Scott co., Ark.

Parkside, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Parkside, a southeastern suburb of Adelaide, South Australia. Pop. about 4000.

Parksley, a banking post-town of Accomac co., Va., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. about 500.

Parks of Colorado. See MIDDLE PARK, NORTH PARK, etc.

Park Springs, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point is Decatur or Chico. Pop. 125.

Parks Station, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 10 miles SE. of Columbia.

Parks Store, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala.

Parkston, a banking post-town of Hutchinson co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles S. of Mitchell. Pop. in 1900, 596.

Parkstone, a northeastern suburb of Poole, Dorsetshire, England.

Parksville, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 89 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. 160.

Parksville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 113 miles NW. of New York. Pop. 175.

Parksville, a post-town of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 143.

Parksville, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tenn., about 50 miles E. of Chattanooga.

Parkton, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 29 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Parkur, par-kŭr′, or **Parkar,** a peninsula of India, on the N. side of the Runn of Cutch. Lat. 24° 20′ N.; lon. 70° 52′ E.

Parkview, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex. The banking point is Alamosa, Colo. Pop. about 200.

Park View Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 40° 19′ N. and lon. 106° 7′ W. It is on the N. border of the Middle Park and has an altitude of 12,433 feet above sea-level.

Parkville, Hartford co., Conn., 2 miles SW. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The post-office is Hartford.

Parkville, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 14 miles SSW. of Champaign. Pop. about 300.

Parkville, or **Parkeville,** a post-village of Parke co., Ind., 2 miles E. of Judson station and 9 miles ENE. of Rockville.

Parkville, Baltimore co., Md., is a post-station of the city of Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Parkville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Portage River, 22 miles S. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 125.

Parkville, a banking post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 10 miles NW. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 931.

Parkville, Kings co., N.Y., is a part of the borough of Brooklyn.

Parkwood, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 8 miles WSW. of Indiana.

Parlier, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley R. (Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines). The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 100.

Parlin Pond, a post-station of Somerset co., Me.

Parlow, a town on the W. coast of the island of Celebes, on a river which flows into Parlow Bay.

Parma (It. pron. pär'mȧ), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Parma, situated on the Parma, an affluent of the Po, 72 miles SE. of Milan. Lat. of observatory, 44° 48′ N.; lon. 10° 19′ E. It is of a circular form and surrounded by an almost continuous rampart promenade, the Rampari. The chief edifices are the cathedral (begun in the middle of the eleventh century) and the Palazzo della Pilotta, an extensive pile of buildings containing a library (Biblioteca Palatina) of 300,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities, and a picture-gallery, rich in paintings by Correggio. Parma has a university (founded in 1549 and having a natural history museum), numerous scientific institutions, civil and military hospitals, a military academy, academy of the fine arts, a school for deaf-mutes, a botanical garden, musical school, etc. The convent of San Paolo contains the famous "Putti" of Correggio. The manufactures comprise silk goods, woollens and other textiles, lace, metallic wares, tobacco, glass, and musical instruments. Book-printing is carried on. The trade is chiefly in grain, cattle, silk, cheese, and wine. Parma is the seat of a bishop. It is said to be of Etruscan origin, but is first spoken of as a Roman colony. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 49,340.

Parma, a province of Italy, in Emilia, bounded S. by the Apennines and N. by the Po. Area, about 1250 sq. m. Chief products are silk, cheese, oil, wine, grain, and fruits. Capital, Parma. Pop. in 1901, 294,159.

Parma, DUCHY OF, one of the states into which Italy was divided previous to 1860. It dated from 1545. Associated with the duchy of Parma from the beginning was the duchy of Piacenza, the two forming one state, later known simply as Parma. The House of Farnese ruled down to 1731. Then Parma and Piacenza passed to Don Carlos, son of Philip V. of Spain (House of Bourbon), by whom they were ceded to Austria in 1735. In 1748 Austria made them over, together with the duchy of Guastalla, to Don Philip, brother of Don Carlos. In 1802 Bonaparte took possession of them. The Congress of Vienna (1814–15) created the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, duchess of Parma. On her death, in 1847, the duchy reverted to the former Spanish (Bourbon) dynasty. In 1860 Parma was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. The state had an area of about 2750 sq. m. and the population in 1860 slightly exceeded 500,000. Its territories constitute the present provinces of Parma and Piacenza.

Parma, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 10 miles W. of Jackson, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Parma, a post-village in Parma township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., 10 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. of the town (including Hilton, or North Parma), 2814; of the village, about 250.

Parma, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 8 miles S. by W. of Cleveland, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. Pop. 200.

Parma Center, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 11 miles NW. of Rochester. Pop. 190.

Parmachenee Lake, in the northern part of Oxford co., Me., near the New Hampshire boundary.

Parmagudi, par-mȧ-goo'dee, or **Parambakudi,** par-ȧm-bȧ-koo'dee, a town of India, 21 miles WNW. of Madura, with important native manufactures of silk carpets and other textiles. Pop. about 10,000.

Parmele, a post-town of Martin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 15 miles E. of Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Parmelee, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 18 miles SSE. of Grand Rapids.

Parmer, an unorganized county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 873 sq. m. It is intersected by Castro Creek. Pop. in 1900, 34.

Parmitchie, par-mitch'ee, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co., Miss., 8 miles SW. of Corinth.

Parmleysville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., 100 miles S. of Lexington.

Parnahyba, pär-nȧ-ee'bȧ, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 9° S., lon. 47° W., flows NNE., separating the states of Piauhy and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic Ocean by several mouths about lat. 2° 50′ S., lon. 42° 10′ W. Total course estimated at 750 miles. It drains the whole state of Piauhy. Parnahyba, near its mouth, is the chief town on its banks. It is navigable for upward of 400 miles.

Parnahyba, a town of Brazil, state of Piauhy, on the E. bank of the Parnahyba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton, hides, and cattle-products. Pop. about 12,000.

Parnassus, a mountain-mass of Greece, in ancient Phocis, on the borders of the present nomarchies of Phocis and Bœotia. Its culminating point, the peak of Likeri (or Liakura), in lat. 38° 35′ N., lon. 22° 27′ E., is 8070 feet above the sea. On the S. declivity of Parnassus are the ruins of Delphi, near which are the Castalian Fountain, whose waters were supposed to impart poetic inspiration, and the Corycian Cave, a stalactitic grotto, 330 feet in length by nearly 200 in width. The summit of Parnassus commands a magnificent view, comprising nearly all Hellas, the Corinthian Gulf, and the N. part of the Morea. Parnassus was held sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parnassus, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 17 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 1791.

Parnassus, a post-station of Marlboro co., S.C., 17 miles E. of Society Hill.

Parnassus, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 12 miles NNW. of Staunton.

Par'nell', a municipal borough and suburb of Auckland, in New Zealand. Pop. of the borough about 4500.

Parnell, a banking post-town of Iowa co., Iowa, 22 miles NE. by N. of Sigourney, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Parnell, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kan., 6 miles SW. of Atchison.

Parnell, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 22 miles NE. of Maryville. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Parnell, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla. Pop. 60.

Parnes, par'nēz, or **Ozea,** a mountain-mass of Greece, about 15 miles N. of Athens. Its highest point is 4635 feet above the sea.

Parola, pȧ-ro'lȧ, a town of Bombay, British India, in Khandesh. Pop. about 15,000.

Paropamisan Mountains, a name of indefinite application, but in general the equivalent of the ancient Paropamisus, which is assumed to have reference to the western portion of the Hindu-Kush and to its continuation, the Koh-i-Baba and Sefid-Koh ranges of Afghanistan.

Pa'ros, an inland of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, 5 miles W. of Naxos. Area, 96 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 7740. It rises in Mount St. Elias (Hagios Ilias), the ancient Marpessus, to a height of about 2500 feet. It produces corn, wine, and oil. Paros is famed for its marble. The quarries are about 4 miles E. of the chief town, Parikia. One and a half miles W. of Paros is the islet of Antiparos.

Pa'rowan, a city, capital of Iron co., Utah, is about 200 miles (in a direct line) S. by W. of Salt Lake City. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. in 1900, 1039.

Parpan, an Alpine village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 8 miles from Chur. Elevation, 4035 feet.

Parral, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Fayetteville.

Parral, pär'räl', a town of Mexico, in the state and 120 miles SSE. of the city of Chihuahua, on the Parral River. It contains some of the richest gold- and silver-mines of the continent. Pop. in 1900, 14,748.

Parral, pär-räl', a town of Chile, province and 26 miles SSW. of Linares. Pop. in 1895, 8586.

Parramatta, a river of New South Wales, enters Port Jackson after an E. course of 12 miles.

Parramatta, par'ȧ-mat'tȧ, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on the Parramatta River, at a railway junction, 13 miles WNW. of Sydney, with which it is connected by steamer and railway. Pop. in 1901, 12,568. It has a summer residence of the governor of the colony, is the seat of several orphan asylums, schools, barracks, and hospitals, and has manufactures of flour, malted liquors, drain-tile, and woollen goods (Parramatta cloth").

Parras, pär'räs, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, 98 miles W. by N. of Saltillo, noted for its wines and brandies. It lies at an elevation of 4900 feet. Pop. in 1900, 6476.

The official name is Parras de la Fuente. To the NW. lies the Laguna de Parras, in the depression of Mapimi.

Parret, a river of England, rises near Beaminster, Dorset, flows N. and NW. through Somerset and enters Bridgewater Bay. Length, 40 miles.

Parrish, a post-station of Franklin co., Ill., about 25 miles E. by S. of Duquoin.

Parrish, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Kenosha. Pop. about 400.

Parrot, a post-village of Madison co., Mont. Pop. 80.

Parrot-Spitze, one of the culminating points of the Monte Rosa group of mountains, on the frontiers of Italy and Switzerland. Altitude, 14,643 feet.

Parrott, a post-town of Terrell co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Parrottsville, a post-village of Cocke co., Tenn., on the French Broad River, 45 miles E. of Knoxville. Pop. about 250.

Parrsboro, parz'bŭr-rŭh, a banking seaport town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on a strait connecting Minas Basin with the Bay of Fundy, 23 miles SW. of Athol, on the Cumberland R. It has saw- and grist-mills and a considerable trade in lumber and coal. Pop. in 1901, 2705.

Parry, or **Mauki,** mŏw'kee, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° 7′ S.; lon. 157° 11′ W.

Parry, Cape, Canada, is on the Arctic Ocean, near lat. 69° N., lon. 123° 35′ W. It terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.

Parry, Cape, on the W. coast of Greenland, on the S. extremity of Whale Sound, near the N. extremity of Baffin Bay. Lat. 77° 6′ N.

Parry, Cape, on the E. coast of Greenland. Lat. 72° 22′ N.

Parry Islands, Arctic Ocean, is a name often applied to the small islands N. of Melville and Bathurst, or, with a broader extension, these minor islands together with Melville, Bathurst, Prince Patrick, Grinnell, Cornwallis, and North Devon.

Parry Islands, a number of small islands forming the N. cluster of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Parry Mountains, a name applied to mountain-masses or ranges in Antarctica, SW. of Victoria Land, in about lat. 77° 40′ S.

Parry Sound, a district of Ontario, on the E. shore of Georgian Bay, is largely covered with forest. Capital, Parry Sound.

Parry Sound, a port of entry of Ontario, capital of the Parry Sound district, on Parry Sound, an inlet of Georgian Bay, 70 miles NE. of Collingwood, on the Parry Sound, Collingwood and Ottawa R. It has large lumber-mills. Pop. in 1901, 2884.

Parryville, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R., 6 miles below Mauch Chunk. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Parshallville, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., about 42 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. 150.

Parsip'pany, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 7 miles NE. of Morristown, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Parsonfield, a post-village in Parsonfield township (town), York co., Me., 38 miles W. by N. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1131.

Parsons, a city of Labette co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. and the Frisco System, 48 miles SSW. of Fort Scott. It has car-shops and manufactures of poultry-food, flour, and lumber. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 7682.

Parsons, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 2 miles NE. of Wilkesbarre. It has several collieries. Pop. in 1900, 2529. The banking point is Wilkesbarre.

Parsons, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 17 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. about 250.

Parsons, a post-station of Parker co., Tex.

Parsons, a banking post-town, capital of Tucker co., W.Va., on the Shavers Fork of the Cheat River and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R., 29 miles NE. by N. of Beverly. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Parsonsburg, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R., 8 miles E. of Salisbury. Pop. 150.

Parsonstown, or **Birr,** a town of Ireland, in King's co., 62 miles WSW. of Dublin. It is well built and has a castle belonging to the Rosse family. It is chiefly noted as possessing the great reflecting telescope of the earl of Rosse. The Birr castle observatory has made important contributions to astronomical science. Pop. in 1901, 4438.

Partabgarh, India. See PURTABGHUR.

Partanna, par-tän'nä, a town of Sicily, province and 19 miles SE. of Trapani. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,059.

Partello, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., about 32 miles SW. of Lansing. Pop. 100.

Partenkirchen, pär'tĕn-kĕĕrĸ'ĕn', a village and summer-resort of Upper Bavaria, Germany, at the base of the Eckenberg, 48 miles SSW. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 2257.

Parthenay, par'tĕh-nä', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thouet, 24 miles NNE. of Niort. It has preserved its mediæval ramparts and has interesting churches and the ruins of an old castle. Among the industries are weaving, tanning, and the manufacture of porcelain. Pop. in 1901, 5636 (commune, 7509).

Parthenope, an ancient name of NAPLES.

Par'thia, in ancient geography, a region of Asia to the SE. of the Caspian Sea and E. of Media. The Parthian kingdom, a fragment of the realm of the Seleucidæ, existed from about 250 B.C. to about A.D. 226.

Partick, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde, constituting a W. suburb of Glasgow. It has extensive ship-building yards, flour-mills, cotton-factories, etc. Many Glasgow business men have their residences here. Pop. in 1851, 3132; in 1901, 54,274.

Partinico, par-te-ne'ko, a town of Sicily, 14 miles WSW. of Palermo. It has manufactures of textiles and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 23,729.

Partlows, a post-station of Spottsylvania co., Va., 44 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Parton, a small seaport of Cumberland, England, 1½ miles from Whitehaven.

Partridge, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ala.

Partridge, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. about 200.

Partridge, a post-station of Letcher co., Ky.

Partridge Island, New Brunswick, is in St. John harbor, S. of St. John. It has a light-house.

Partridge Island, a village and headland of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland.

Partschendorf, par't'shĕn-dorf' (Slavic, *Bartoševice*), a commune of Moravia, 38 miles E. of Olmütz.

Pará, pä-roo', a river of Brazil, joins the Amazon 280 miles W. of Pará, after a SE. course of 350 miles.

Parvin, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is Lockhaven. Pop. 150.

Parys, par'is, a mountain of Wales, on the N. side of Anglesey, 2 miles from Amlwich, which owes its prosperity to the copper-mines of the mountain.

Pas'ade'na, a city and winter-resort of Los Angeles co., Cal., in San Gabriel Valley, 10 miles NE. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific, the Southern California (Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines) and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs. It is situated near the base of the Sierra Madre and is embowered in a wealth of southern vegetation of cork-oak, rubber, eucalyptus, pepper, orange, and palm. The city has important fruit-industries and contains a natural history museum, polytechnic school, opera-house, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9117. Elevation, 830 feet.

Pasajes, Los, lōs pä-sä'hĕs, a seaport of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 3 miles E. of San Sebastián, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Pasar'gadæ, the original capital of the ancient kingdom of Persia. Its site is placed by some to the NE. of Persepolis and by others to the SE.

Pascagoula, pas-kȧ-goo'lȧ, a navigable river of Mississippi, is formed by the Chickasaw and Leaf rivers, which unite in the S. part of Greene co. It runs southward through Jackson co. and enters the Gulf of Mexico (Pascagoula Bay) after a course of about 85 miles.

Pascagoula, a post-town, port of delivery, and summer-resort of Jackson co., Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, 40 miles SW. of Mobile, Ala. Pop. in 1900, 708. The banking point is Scranton.

Pascagoula Bay, of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated at the SE. extremity of Mississippi and at the mouth of the Pascagoula River.

Pasco, a town of Peru. See CERRO DE PASCO.

Pasco, a county in the central part of Florida. Area, 750 sq. m. It borders W. on the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by numerous streams; the E. part is marshy. Capital, Dade City. Pop. in 1900, 6054.

Pasco, a post-town, capital of Franklin co., Wash., near the Columbia River and 146 miles SW. of Spokane, on the

Northern Pacific and the Washington and Columbia River Rs. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Pascoag, pås-kōg′, a banking post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 23 miles WNW. of Providence. It has woollen-mills, manufactures of cutlery, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Pascola, a post-village of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Hayti. Pop. 150.

Pascuaro, Mexico. See PATZCUARO.

Pas-de-Calais, på dẹh kȧ'lȧ′, a department in the N. of France, formed of parts of the old provinces of Artois, Picardy, and Flanders, on the English channel and Strait of Dover (Pas-de-Calais). Area, 2606 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 874,364; in 1901, 955,391. The surface is traversed from SE. to NW. by a chain of hills forming the water-shed between the basins of the North Sea and the Channel. The rivers include the Scarpe, Aa, Authie, Liane, and Canche. The chief ports are those of Calais and Boulogne. The soil is marshy in some parts, but is generally fertile, producing grain, beets, flax, and tobacco. The department is one of the chief sources of the coal supply of France. Iron and peat are also abundantly obtained. The manufactures are varied and extensive. Capital, Arras. See DOVER, STRAIT OF.

Pasewalk, på′zẹh-wȧlk', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles WNW. of Stettin, on the Ücker. It has manufactures of tobacco and starch, iron-foundries, various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,299.

Pasi, på′se, or **Passi,** pås′se, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the Pasi River, an affluent of the Taland. It is celebrated for tobacco. Pop. in 1903, 7578.

Pásig, på′sig, a river of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, issues by several branches from Laguna de Bay, flows W., and falls into the Bay of Manila immediately below the town of Manila. It is navigable for a few miles.

Pásig, the capital of Rizal province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 7 miles E. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 11,278.

Pasiján, på-se-hȧn′, or **Pasigán,** an island of the Camotes group, Philippines, between Leyte and Cebú. It is 8½ miles long by about 5 miles wide.

Pasing, på′zing, a village of Bavaria, in the western outskirts of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 7090.

Pasir, a town of Borneo, on the NE. coast.

Pasken'ta, a post-village of Tehama co., Cal., 25 miles SW. of Tehama.

Paskin, a post-village of Barron co., Wis. The banking point is Barron. Pop. 100.

Pasman, pȧsh'mȧn, an island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, 6 miles S. of Zara. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 3½ miles.

Paso del Norte, Mexico. See CIUDAD JUÁREZ.

Paso de Ovejas, på′so dȧ o-vȧ′hȧs, a locality (pass) on the road leading from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, about 35 miles NW. of the former.

Paso Real de San Diego, på′so rȧ-ȧl′ dȧ sȧn de-ȧ′go, a village of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 32 miles by rail E. by N. of Pinar del Rio. Pop. in 1899, 890 (with Catalina).

Paso Robles, på′so ro′blẹs, a banking city and resort of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 29 miles N. of San Luis Obispo, on the Southern Pacific R. It has hot sulphur springs and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1900, 1224.

Paspaya, pȧs-pī′ȧ, a river of Bolivia, rises W. of Potosí, flows SE., and joins the Pilcomayo. Length, 200 miles.

Pas'pebiac', a banking post-village and port of entry of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur, 68 miles SW. of Percé. It has fisheries. Pop. about 500.

Pasquaro, a town of Mexico. See PATZCUARO.

Pas'quotank, a river of North Carolina, rises in the Dismal Swamp and enters Albemarle Sound. Boats can pass from this river through the Dismal Swamp Canal into Chesapeake Bay.

Pasquotank, a county in the NE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 231 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Pasquotank River and on the S. by Albemarle Sound. Capital, Elizabeth City. Pop. in 1890, 10,748; in 1900, 13,660.

Pas'sacon'away, a mountain of New Hampshire, in the Sandwich Group, near the boundary between Carroll and Grafton cos. Altitude, 4116 feet.

Passadum'keag, a post-village and township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 30 miles N. of Bangor. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Passage, a small town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles ESE. of Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir.

Passage Island, West Indies. See CULEBRA.

Passage (or **Karakita**) **Islands,** two groups of the Malay Archipelago, one off the W. coast of Sumatra, the other between Celebes and Sangir.

Passage, Le, a village of France. See LE PASSAGE.

Passage West, a seaport of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles SE. of Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. about 2000.

Passa'ic, a river of New Jersey, rises in the southern part of Morris co. and flows northeastward and northward, forming the boundary between Union and Essex cos. on the right and Morris co. on the left, then turns eastward, intersecting Passaic co., and at Paterson makes an abrupt turn to the S., and enters Newark Bay 3 miles below Newark. At Paterson it falls 70 feet and forms a cataract the vertical height of which is 50 feet or more. It is nearly 100 miles long. The distance in a straight line from its source to its mouth is only about 15 miles. The largest towns on its banks are Newark, Paterson, and Passaic. It affords abundant water-power.

Passaic, a county in the N. part of New Jersey, bordering on New York. Area, 198 sq. m. It is intersected by the Passaic and Ramapo rivers and also drained by the Pequannock River. The Passaic forms part of its E. boundary. The surface is partly mountainous. Among its minerals are iron-ore and limestone. Capital, Paterson. Pop. in 1890, 105,046; in 1900, 155,202.

Passaic, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2141.

Passaic, a city of Passaic co., N.J., pleasantly situated on a river of the same name and on the Erie, the Lackawanna, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs., 5 miles SSE. of Paterson. It has extensive print- and chemical-works, silk- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of soap, rubber, pantasote-leather, and matches. Pop. in 1890, 13,028; in 1900, 27,777.

Pas'samaquod'dy Bay is part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick and is at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It affords good harbors. The tide here rises about 25 feet.

Passamari Creek, or **Stinking Water,** Mont., rises in Madison co. and about 20 miles NW. of Virginia City it unites with the Beaver Head River.

Passaro (pȧs′sȧ-ro), **Cape** (anc. *Pachy'num Promonto'rium*), at the SE. extremity of Sicily, 26 miles SSW. of Syracuse. Lat. 36° 41′ N.; lon. 15° 7′ E. It is a low rocky point, forming the E. side of the cove of Porto Palo.

Passarowitz, pȧs-sȧ'ro-wits', or **Požarevac,** pò-zhȧ′rẹ̆-vȧts, a town of Servia, 13 miles ESE. of Semendria. It has an active trade. A famous treaty of peace was concluded here between the Austrians and the Turks in 1718. Pop. in 1901, 12,957.

Passau, pȧs′sŏw (anc. *Bata'va Cas'tra*), a fortified town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube, the Inn, and the Ilz, 92 miles ENE. of Munich. The main portion occupies a rocky tongue of land between the Danube and Inn, the streets rising in terraces one above another. The chief edifice is the cathedral, a very interesting building, representing various styles and epochs of architecture. There are other noteworthy ecclesiastical buildings. Passau has manufactures of parquetry floors, metal varnish, paper, mirrors, matches, leather, porcelain, etc. The trade is very considerable. Among the educational institutions are a royal lyceum and a royal library. The town has been the seat of a bishop since the eighth century. The bishops were princes of the old German Empire. In 1803 the see was secularized. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, secured the liberties of the Lutheran states of Germany. Pop. in 1900, 18,003.

Passchendaele, pȧsĸ'ẹn-dȧ'lẹh, or pȧsh'ȧn-dȧl', a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles NE. of Ypres. Pop. about 3500.

Pass Christian, a post-town and sea-side resort of Harrison co., Miss., is on Mississippi Sound (a part of the Gulf of Mexico) and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 58 miles ENE. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 2028.

Passekeag, pass-keeg′, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 26 miles from St. John, on the Intercolonial R. Pop. 150.

Passenheim, pȧs′sẹn-hīme', a town of East Prussia, 21 miles ENE. of Hohenstein. Pop. about 2000.

Passignano, pȧs-seen-yȧ′no, a village of Italy, province and 14 miles NW. of Perugia, on the NE. shore of the Lake of Perugia. Near it was fought the famous battle of Lake Thrasymenus, B.C. 217.

Pass Island, an island at the entrance to Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, 16 miles from Harbor Briton.

Pass Manchac (man'shăk), Tangipahoa parish, La., near Lake Pontchartrain, 37 miles NNW. of New Orleans.

Passmore, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Boyertown or East Greenville. Pop. about 350.

Pass Mountain, Colo., a peak in lat. 39° 3′ N., lon. 105° 31′ W. Altitude, 11,200 feet.

Passo Caballo, pås'so kå-bål'yo, in Texas, is the entrance to Matagorda Bay.

Passoeroean. See PASURUAN.

Passonia, a post-station of Madison co., Miss.

Passugg, or **Bad Passugg,** a health-resort of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3 miles from Coire. It has mineral springs.

Passumpsic, a river of Caledonia co., Vt., falls into the Connecticut.

Passumpsic, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 3 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. 240.

Passuruan. See PASURUAN.

Passwang, a mountain (and pass) of the Swiss Jura, in the canton of Soleure, near the border of the canton of Basel. Height, 3960 feet.

Passy, pås'see', a former town of France, one of the western suburbs of Paris, now a part of the city.

Passy, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 3 miles NW. of Saint-Gervais.

Pastaza, pås-tä'så, a river of Ecuador, rises in the Andes and, after a SE. course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon 30 miles W. of the influx of the Huallaga. It is ascended by small vessels to Sarayacú.

Pastena, pås-tä'nå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, N. of Gaeta. Pop. about 1500.

Pasterze, pås-tert'seh, the largest glacier of the Eastern Alps, and one of the most beautiful of all the Alpine glaciers, is fed by the snows of the Grossglockner group of mountains, on the borders of Salzburg, Carinthia, and Tyrol. It is somewhat over 6 miles in length, with a width in places exceeding 3500 feet, and descends to a level of about 6500 ft. The glacier has been for many years in a state of recession.

Pasto, pås'to, a town of Colombia, in the table-land of the Andes, department of Cauca, 140 miles NE. of Quito. It is built at the foot of the volcano of Pasto (nearly 14,000 feet high), at an elevation of 8400 ft., and is in the line of the great pass from Popayán to Quito. It is the seat of a bishop and has manufactures of blankets, hats, pottery, etc. Pop. of the district, estimated for 1902, 30,000.

Pasto Grande, a snow-capped volcanic mountain in the NW. part of the Argentine Republic, near the Bolivian and Chilean frontiers.

Pastoliak, an Eskimo village of northwestern Alaska, on the Pastoliak River, near Norton Sound.

Pastolik, an Eskimo village of northwestern Alaska, on the Pastolik River, near the Yukon delta.

Pastoria, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ark.

Pastrana, pås-trä'nå, a small town of Spain, 14 miles SE. of Guadalajara.

Pas'uruan', or **Passoeroean,** a province or residency of the island of Java, in its eastern part, has a population estimated at about 1,000,000. The chief town, Pasuruan, is about 30 miles SSE. of Surubaya, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895, 24,821.

Pásztó, pås'tō', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Zagyva, 41 miles NE. of Budapest. Pop. about 5000.

Pata, pŏh'tŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, 6 miles WNW. of Gyöngyös.

Patagones, Argentine Republic. See CARMEN.

Patagonia, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Ariz., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Nogales. Pop. 100.

Patagonia, Sp. pron. på-tä-go'ne-å, an extensive region comprising the S. extremity of South America, from about lat. 39° S. to the Strait of Magellan. Its possession was long in dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile, but by treaty of 1881 the latter recognized the right of the former to the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes (or the water-parting between the Atlantic and Pacific systems), comprising most of old Patagonia and including the eastern coast of Tierra del Fuego. The W. coast is greatly indented and bordered by the Andes, which here rise generally to between 3000 and 6000 feet, presenting in part forested slopes and a much glaciated region. The surface E. of the Andes is largely in the form of an elevated plateau, capped in great part by sheets of basalt, and falling in terraces to the sea. It extends over several hundred miles, and is composed mainly of Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Post-Tertiary sandstones, with marine shells, clay, earth, and gravel, grass- and bush-grown in part, but elsewhere arid and sterile. There are numerous lakes, many of which appear to be of glacial origin. The chief streams are the Colorado, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Chico, and Gallegos, most of which are interrupted by rapids. The climate is mostly exceedingly raw, and violent winds prevail. Guanacos, vizcachas (found in great numbers), pumas, foxes, and skunks are the principal quadrupeds. The condor, hawk, vulture, and American ostrich are among the more distinctive birds. The region has yielded an exceedingly rich Tertiary and Post-Tertiary mammalian fauna, with marked Australian and African affinities. The Indians who are thinly scattered over this region are remarkable for their lofty stature; they lead a wandering life, and subsist principally on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, and fish. Patagonia was discovered by Magellan in 1520. He is said to have given the name *Patagones* to the inhabitants from the circumstance that their feet, encased in the skins of animals, appeared like paws (Port. *patas*).

Pataha (pat'ą-haw) **City,** a post-city of Garfield co., Wash., on Pataha Creek, 48 miles NE. of Walla Walla. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Patak, Sáros. See SÁROSPATAK.

Patan. See PATUN and PUTTUN.

Patani, på-tä'nee, a small state, tributary to Siam, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. Capital, Patani, with a population of about 10,000.

Patani, a town of the island of Gilolo, on the SE. peninsula, having Dutch residents or "post-holders."

Patani, Cape, on the E. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the entrance to the Gulf of Siam.

Patapsco, a river of Maryland, rises in the N. part of the state in Carroll co., and flows generally southeastward, entering Chesapeake Bay about 13 miles below the city of Baltimore. It is about 80 miles long. The part of it below Baltimore is an estuary 3 miles wide, and navigable for large ships.

Patapsco, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 26 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. 75.

Pat'ara, an ancient city on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lycia, near the mouth of the Xanthus, celebrated as a seat of the worship of Apollo. Its interesting ruins are 27 miles SSE. of Makri.

Pataskala, pą-tas'ka-lą, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 18 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 675.

Pataula, a post-station of Clay co., Ga.

Pataula Creek, Ga., enters the Chattahoochee River about 9 miles above Fort Gaines.

Patavium, the ancient name of PADUA.

Patay, på'tä', a small town of France, in Loiret, 14 miles NW. of Orleans. Here, in 1429, Joan of Arc defeated the English under Talbot.

Pataz, på-tås', a town of Peru, in the department of Libertad, 20 miles NW. of Parcoy.

Patchgrove, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Patchgrove township (town), about 36 miles NNW. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. 300; of the town in 1900, 660.

Patchin, a post-station of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Santa Cruz Mountain, 17 miles S. of Santa Clara.

Patchin, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y.

Patchinsville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 30 miles NW. of Altoona. Pop. 100.

Patchogue, pat-chōg', a banking post-village and place of resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R., 53 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has boat-building yards and manufactures of lace, paper, surveyors' instruments, etc. Large quantities of fish and oysters are exported. Pop. in 1900, 2926.

Pateley Bridge, a small town of England, co. of York, on the Nidd, 10 miles WSW. of Ripon.

Pater, Wales. See PEMBROKE DOCK.

Paterna, på-tĕr'nå, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 20 miles NW. of Almería.

Paterna, a small town of Spain, province and 3 miles WNW. of Valencia, on the Guadalaviar.

Paterna de la Ribiera, på-tĕr'nå då lå re-Be-ä'rå, a small town of Spain, province and 23 miles E. of Cadiz.

Paterna del Campo, på-tĕr'nå dĕl kåm'po, a small town of Spain, province and NE. of Huelva.

Paternò, på-tĕr-nò' (anc. *Hyb'la Major*), a town of Sicily, 10 miles NW. of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. It has hot chalybeate springs and a trade in wine, oil, flax, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 23,453.

Paternosters, GREAT and LITTLE, two dangerous rocks in the English Channel, between Cape Carteret, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey. See BALA-BALAGAN.

Paterson, capital of Passaic co., N.J., and the third city of the state in population and manufactures, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic River, 12 miles N. of Newark and 17 miles NW. of New York, on the Erie, the New York, Susquehanna and Western and the Lackawanna Rs. It is connected with several towns by numerous electric lines and with the Delaware River by the Morris Canal. The Passaic River here descends 50 feet in one perpendicular fall and affords extensive water-power, which is utilized

in a large number of factories. Numerous bridges here cross the river, which, below the picturesque cataract, flows between vertical palisades of basalt. The manufactures of Paterson are very extensive and various. The silk-industry is the most important in the United States, the silk-mills and silk-dyeing establishments giving employment to many thousand hands. There are large locomotive- and bridge-works, cotton- and woollen-factories, manufactories of linens, carpets, velvets, iron goods, etc. The city has several academic institutions. Paterson was founded in 1791 and was incorporated as a city in 1851. Pop. in 1850, 11,334; in 1880, 51,031; in 1890, 78,347; in 1900, 105,171.

Paterson, or **Yim'mang',** a river of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Durham, joins the Hunter River about 20 miles from the sea.

Paterson, or **Margaretta,** a group of islands in Mulgrave Archipelago.

Paterson, an outport of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of Rossland.

Pates, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., 79 miles WNW. of Wilmington.

Patesville, a post-town of Hancock co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Hawesville. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Pathfinder, a post-station of the District of Columbia.

Patia, på'te-å, a river of Colombia, rises near Popayán, flows SW. and NW., and falls into the Pacific Ocean by several mouths. Length, about 200 miles.

Patiala, India. See PUTTIALA.

Patillas, på-teel'yås, a city and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, 4 miles (direct) NE. of Arroyo, with which it is connected by road. Pop. of the city in 1899, 1590.

Patilo, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Patjitan, pât-ye-tân' or pât-je-tân', a port on the S. coast of Java, at the mouth of the river and on the bay of the same name.

Pat'mos, Patmo, or **Patino,** på-tee'no, an island of the Sporades, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 20 miles S. of Samos, belonging to Turkey. It is about 28 miles in circumference and has on its E. side a secure harbor. It is the reputed place of banishment of the apostle John. It contains a mediæval convent resembling a fortress, named after the apostle, which possesses a valuable collection of old manuscripts. Pop. about 4000.

Patmos, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of Salem.

Pat'na, a division of Behar, Bengal. Area, 23,686 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 15,464,400, the great bulk of them Hindus. Capital, Patna.

Patna, a district of Behar, Bengal. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ganges. It is very fertile. Capital, Patna.

Patna (called by the natives *Az'imabad'*), a city of British India, in Behar, Bengal, capital of the Patna district and division, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 285 miles NW. of Calcutta. With its various quarters and suburbs it stretches for many miles along the river. It was formerly reputed to possess many beautiful edifices of all kinds, but it now presents a rather sorry appearance with its narrow, crooked streets. The city proper is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. The suburb of Bankipur, in the west, is the European quarter and contains the government buildings. The most remarkable building of Patna is the *Gola*, a great circular structure, originally used for the purposes of a public granary. Patna is a great seat of the opium manufacture and has a large trade in indigo. Adjoining Patna on the W. is Dinapur, with large cantonments. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Hajipur. Patna is near the site of the ancient Pataliputra (called by the Greeks Palibothra), the proud capital of the kingdom of Magadha, described by Megasthenes. Pop. in 1891, 167,510; in 1901, 135,172.

Patna, a native state of the Central Provinces, British India, included in the Chuttisgurh division.

Patna, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles SE. of Ayr.

Patodi, på-to'dee, a tiny native state of British India, in the Punjab, on the Sirhind Plain. Area, 50 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000.

Patoka, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 15 miles S. of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Patoka, a post-town of Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 30½ miles N. of Evansville. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Patoka Creek, Ind., rises in Orange co. and enters the Wabash River nearly opposite Mount Carmel, below the mouth of the White River.

Paton, a banking post-town of Greene co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 9 miles N. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Patones, på-to'nes, a village of Spain, province of Soria, 78 miles NNE. of Madrid.

Patonville, a post-village of Iberia parish, La. The banking point is Jeanerette. Pop. 125.

Patook River. See PATUCA.

Patos, Lagoa dos, lå-go'å dush på'tush (*i.e.*, "duck lake"), in Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length, about 150 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It receives several small rivers and the surplus waters of Lake Mirim. Its shores are generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre and at its S. end the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

Patras, på-trâss', or **Patræ,** a fortified seaport of Greece and one of its chief commercial centres, capital of the nomarchy of Achaia, in the Morea, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 miles SW. of Lepanto. It is regularly built, with wide streets and many arcades. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St. Andrew. There is an old citadel. The town exports immense quantities of currants. Other leading exports are wine, oil, and skins. The ancient Patræ rose to considerable importance in the time of Augustus. There are remains of a Roman aqueduct. In the Middle Ages the town was the principal seat of Greek commerce. Pop. in 1896, 37,958.

Patras, Gulf of, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, having the Morea on the S. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, 13 miles. It leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

Patria, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. The banking point is Cobleskill. Pop. 100.

Patrick, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is drained by the Dan and Mayo rivers and is bounded on the NW. by the Blue Ridge. The surface presents picturesque scenery. Iron-ore abounds. Capital, Stuart. Pop. in 1890, 14,147; in 1900, 15,403.

Patrick, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark., about 22 miles SW. of Huntsville.

Patrick, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss. The banking point is Brandon. Pop. 100.

Patrick, a post-village of Chesterfield co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Patrick, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Patrick, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 400.

Patricksburg, a post-village of Owen co., Ind. The banking point is Spencer. Pop. about 400.

Patrick Springs, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., about 60 miles NW. of Danville.

Patricroft, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles W. of Manchester. It contains one of the largest iron-foundries in the kingdom. Pop. about 13,000.

Patrington, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, 14 miles ESE. of Hull. Pop. about 1000.

Patriot, a banking post-town of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Aurora and about 26 miles SW. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Patriot, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, 10 miles WSW. of Gallipolis. Pop. 200.

Patrocinio, på-tro-see'ne-o, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 70 miles NE. of Araxa.

Patrocinio (or **Byer's) Island** is in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 28° 9′ N.; lon. 176° 48′ E.

Patronville, a post-station of Spencer co., Ind., 6 miles from Rockport.

Pa'troon', a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., 30 miles SSW. of Mansfield, La. Pop. 250.

Patsal'iga, a small river of Alabama, enters the Conecuh River in Covington co.

Patsaliga, also called **Parchelaga,** a creek of Georgia, flows into the Flint River, 12 miles N. of Lanier.

Patsburg, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala. The banking point is Montgomery. Pop. 80.

Patschkau, pâtch'kŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles WSW. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. in 1901, 5902.

Patta, pât'tå, or **Pata,** på'tå, a village of British East Africa, on an island at the mouth of the Patta. Lat. 2° 9′ S. It was held by the Portuguese during the greater part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Pattada, pât-tå'då, a commune on the island of Sardinia, 21 miles SE. of Sassari. Pop. about 5000.

Pat'tagum'pus, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, about 60 miles N. by E. of Bangor.

Patten, a post-village in Patten township (town), Penobscot co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 90 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1172.

Pattenburg, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R., 13 miles ESE. of Phillipsburg. Pop. about 500.

Pattensen, pât'ten-sĕn', a town of Germany, 7 miles S. of Hanover. Pop. about 1700.

Pattens Mills, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., about 50 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. 250.

Pattenville, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H. The banking point is Littleton. Pop. about 275.

Patterdale, a village in Westmoreland, England, at the S. end of Ullswater, 10 miles N. of Ambleside. It is a resort of tourists.

Patterson, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 78 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Patterson, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Whitehall or Roodhouse. Pop. 100.

Patterson, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Middle River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 34 miles SW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Patterson, a banking post-village of St. Mary parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 14 miles SE. of Franklin. It has lumber and sugar interests. Pop. about 1400.

Patterson, a post-village of Wayne co., Mo., about 115 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

Patterson, N.J. See PATERSON.

Patterson, a post-village in Patterson township (town), Putnam co., N.Y., on the Croton River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 62 miles NNE. of New York. Pop. about 150; of the town in 1900, 1644.

Patterson, a village of Caldwell co., N.C., 20 miles N. of Icard station.

Patterson, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles N. by E. of Kenton. Pop. in 1900, 219.

Patterson, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Patterson, a post-borough of Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River, opposite Mifflintown. Pop. in 1900, 817.

Patterson, Schuylkill co., Pa., about 35 miles NNW. of Reading.

Patterson, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pulaski. Pop. 300.

Patterson, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 1¾ miles from Richmond Hill.

Patterson Creek, a post-station of Whitley co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Williamsburg.

Patterson Heights, a borough of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Pattersons Bridge, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C.

Pattersons Creek, W.Va., rises in Grant co. and enters the North Branch of the Potomac River about 8 miles SE. of the city of Cumberland.

Pattersons Depot, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va., on the Potomac River, 8 miles S. by E. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 100.

Patterson Settlement, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, 36 miles from St. John, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Pattersons Mills, a village of Washington co., Pa., about 30 miles WSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 70. The post-office is Burgettstown.

Pattersonville, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., on the West Shore R. Pop. 100.

Patti, pät'tee, a town of Sicily, on the N. coast of the island, 17 miles SW. of Milazzo. Pop. in 1901, 5500 (commune, 11,082). It has a cathedral.

Patti, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. Pop. 60.

Pattiala, India. See PUTTIALA.

Patties Gap, a post-station of Roane co., Tenn.

Patti, Gulf of, a bay of Sicily, 20 miles across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava. On its S. side are remains of the ancient Tyndaris.

Patton, a post-village of Walker co., Ala., in a coal-mining section, on the Southern R., 52 miles WNW. of Birmingham, its banking point. Pop. about 800.

Patton, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., 19 miles from Vincennes, Ind.

Patton, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Delphi. Pop. 150.

Patton, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., about 90 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. Pop. 175.

Patton, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2370.

Patton, a banking post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., in a coal and lumber region, 17 miles NNE. of Ebensburg, on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. It has coaling and coke interests and fire-clay and brick-works. Pop. in 1900, 2651.

Patton, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Pattonsburg, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Mo., is near the Grand River and on the Wabash and other railroads, 42 miles NW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 1065.

Pattonsville, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 48 miles WNW. of Bristol, Tenn. Pop. 90.

Pattonville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is St. Louis or St. Charles. Pop. 100.

Pattonville, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 100.

Patuca, a river of eastern Honduras, in the departments of Olancho and Colón, flows NE. and empties into the Caribbean Sea.

Pa'tun', a town of Nepal, about 2 miles SE. of Khatmandu.

Pâturages, pä'tü'räzh', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4 miles SW. of Mons. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,811. It has steam-engine factories and coal-mines in its vicinity.

Patuxent, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., 21 miles SSW. of Baltimore.

Patuxent River, Md., rises near the NW. extremity of Howard co., and flows generally southeastward, entering Chesapeake Bay between Calvert and St. Mary cos. Its length is about 100 miles. Sloops ascend it 40 miles.

Patzau, pät'sŏw, or **Paczov,** pätch'ov, a commune of Bohemia, 16 miles ENE. of Tabor. Pop. about 3000.

Patzcuaro, päts-kwä'ro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, on the SE. side of the lake of the same name, 22 miles SW. of Morelia, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1900, 7621. Elevation, 7550 feet.

Patzum, pät-soom', or **Patsún,** pät-soon', a village of Guatemala, 40 miles from the city of Guatemala.

Pau, pō, a town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, 56 miles ESE. of Bayonne, on the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge remarkable for its great elevation. Pop. in 1901, 34,268 (of the municipality proper, 30,811). The city is picturesquely situated and is much frequented by invalids and others on account of its delightful climate, the average winter temperature being 44°, and the temperature of the year 61°. The most interesting building is the recently restored castle of Henry IV. (with paintings and tapestries). There are a number of fine modern edifices, and the town is embellished with sculptural monuments. The Place Royale is noted for its superb panorama of the Pyrenees. There is a library of 50,000 volumes. The manufactures include linens, cutlery, and chocolate. Other products are hams and Jurançon wine. Pau was the capital of the old province of Béarn. Henry IV. was born in its ancient castle. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix and of General Bernadotte, afterwards king of Sweden. Elevation, 620 feet.

Paucartambo, pŏw-kar-tăm'bo, called also **Yambiri,** yăm-be-ree', a river of Peru, in the department of Cuzco, after a NNW. course joins the Ucayali on the right.

Paucartambo, a town of Peru, department of Cuzco, in a valley enclosed by the Andes, on the river Paucartambo, 60 miles ENE. of Cuzco.

Pauillac, pō'ee'yäk', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Gironde, 30 miles NNW. of Bordeaux. It has a good harbor and its wine-district includes the domain of Château Laffitte. Pop. in 1901, 5365.

Paul, a town of England, in Cornwall, 2 miles from Penzance. Pop. in 1901, 6332.

Paula, a town of Italy. See PAOLA.

Paulding, a northwestern county of Georgia. Area, 329 sq. m. It is drained by the sources of the Tallapoosa River and an affluent of the Etowah River. Gold and copper are found. Capital, Dallas. Pop. in 1890, 11,948; in 1900, 12,969.

Paulding, a county in the NW. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 415 sq. m. It is intersected by the Auglaize and Maumee rivers and partly drained by Crooked Creek. Capital, Paulding. Pop. in 1890, 25,932; in 1900, 27,528.

Paulding, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Miss., 33 miles SW. of Meridian. Pop. about 300.

Paulding, a banking post-village, capital of Paulding co., Ohio, on Crooked Creek and on the Cincinnati Northern R., 30 miles NW. of Lima. It has large flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2080.

Paulghautcherry, a town of India. See PALGHAT.

Paulhaguet, pōl'ä'gä', a town of France, in Haute Loire, 9 miles SE. of Brioude. Pop. about 1500.

Paulilatino, pŏw-lee-lä-tee'no, a commune of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, circle of Oristano.

Paulina, a post-village of St. James parish, La. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. 125.

Paulina, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Paulinskill River, about 11 miles SW. of Newton. Pop. 90.

Pauline, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 6½ miles S. of Topeka.

Pauline, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. Pop. 55.

Paulinskill, a small river of New Jersey, enters the Delaware River about 4 miles below the Delaware Water Gap.

Paulinzelle, pŏw'lin-tsel'lĕh, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, district of Rudolstadt. Here are remains of a splendid mediæval Cistercian monastery.

Paullina, pawl-lī'na, a banking post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, 60 miles NE. of Sioux City, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Paulpietersburg, a district of Natal, southern Africa, constituted from a portion of the Transvaal Colony in Jan., 1903.

Paulsboro, a banking post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on Mantua Creek and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 14 miles SW. of Camden and 1 mile from the Delaware River. It manufactures fertilizers and boats. Pop. about 1750.

Pauls Crossroads, a post-station of Essex co., Va.

Paul Smiths, a post-village and resort of Franklin co., N.Y., on Lower St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondack region.

Paulson, a post-station of Chippewa co., Wis.

Pauls Valley, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., in a farming and stock-raising district, 55 miles SSE. of Oklahoma, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1467.

Paulton, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 26 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 300.

Paum'ben', or **Pam'bam',** a small seaport of Madras, British India, district of Madura, on the W. end of the island of Ramisseram and on Paumben Pass.

Paumben Pass (or **Channel**), a strait, separating the island of Ramisseram from the main-land of India, 140 miles NE. of Cape Comorin.

Paumotu, a native name for the Low Archipelago.

Pauni, a town of British India, Central Provinces, 36 miles SE. of Nagpur. Pop. about 10,000.

Paupac, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Honesdale.

Paupack, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 522.

Pausa, pŏw'zå, a town of Saxony, 24 miles WSW. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 3676.

Pausa, pŏw'så, a town of Peru, in the department of Ayacucho, about 125 miles SW. of Cuzco.

Paute, pŏw'tå, a river of South America, rises in the SW. part of Ecuador and joins the Amazon after a course of about 170 miles.

Pavia, på-vee'å (anc. *Ticī'num;* in the early Middle Ages, *Papia*), a city of northern Italy, capital of the province of Pavia and a bishop's see, is situated 19 miles S. of Milan, on the left bank of the Ticino, near its confluence with the Po. Lat. 45° 11′ N. Pop. in 1901, 27,424 (commune, 35,447). It is surrounded by walls and has numerous interesting edifices, among which are its unfinished cathedral (begun in 1486), the fourteenth-century castle of the Visconti (now used as barracks), the university, the Palazzo Malaspina, and the Collegio Borromeo. The University of Pavia rose to great fame in the Middle Ages. It possesses a library of 170,000 volumes and a botanical garden and had an attendance in 1903–04 of 1542 students. Pavia has a trade in silk, olives, wine, and Parmesan cheese, besides unimportant manufactures. It has long been in a state of decay. In 1525 Francis I., king of France, was defeated and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia: About 5 miles from Pavia is the magnificent Carthusian monastery known as the Certosa of Pavia. See Certosa.

Pavia, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, watered by the Po, the Ticino, and other streams. Area, 1290 sq. m. It is mostly level and fertile. Silk, cheese, and cattle are leading products. Capital, Pavia. Pop. in 1901, 504,382.

Pavia, pā'vī-a, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 22 miles S. by W. of Altoona. Pop. 100.

Pavia, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, 8 miles NNW. of Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 5700.

Pavilion, a post-station of Wabaunsee co., Kan., 7 miles S. of Wamego.

Pavilion, a post-hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich., about 12 miles SE. of the city of Kalamazoo.

Pavilion, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Pavilion township (town), on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 33 miles SSW. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1542.

Pavilion Center, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., 31 miles SSW. of Rochester.

Pavilly, på'vee'yee', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles NW. of Rouen. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Pavlitza, påv-lit'så, a village of Greece, in Messenia, about 15 miles NE. of Kyparissia. Here are remains of the ancient Phigalia.

Pavlodar, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Semipalatinsk, on the Irtish River, 180 miles NW. of the town of Semipalatinsk. Pop. in 1897, 7730.

Pavlof, a harbor of Alaska, in Freshwater Bay, Chichagof Island.

Pavlof, an active volcano and bay of Alaska, on the peninsula of Alaska, W. of the Shumagins.

Pavlograd, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles ENE. of Yekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 17,188.

Pav'lovo, a village of Russia, in the government of Nizhni Novgorod, on the river Oka. Pop. in 1897, 8212.

Pavlovsk, påv'lovsk, a town of Russia, 20 miles SSE. of St. Petersburg, on an affluent of the Neva. It has an imperial palace, a magnetic and meteorological observatory, and a military hospital. Pop. in 1897, 4949.

Pavlovsk, a town of Russia, 90 miles SSE. of Voronezh, on the Don. Pop. in 1897, 7221.

Pavlov'ski Possad', a town of Russia, 28 miles E. of Moscow. Pop. in 1897, 10,020.

Pavo, a banking post-town of Thomas co., Ga., on the Georgia Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Pavonia, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Pavullo, på-vŏŏl'lo, a small town of Italy, capital of the circle of Pavullo and of the commune of Pavullo Nel Frignano, province and 27 miles S. by W. of Modena.

Paw'catuck, New London co., Conn., on the Pawcatuck River, opposite Westerly, R.I., 15 miles E. by N. of New London.

Pawcatuck River, R.I., is formed by the Charles and Wood rivers, which unite in Washington co. It forms part of the boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Island and enters the sea at the SW. extremity of the latter.

Paw'hus'ka, a banking post-village, capital of the Osage Nation, Okla., on Bird Creek, 43 miles (direct) ESE. of Newkirk. Pop. about 800.

Pawlet, a post-village in Pawlet township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on a river of the same name, about 24 miles SSW. of Rutland. It has manufactures of cheese, etc. Pop. about 800; of the town in 1900, 1731.

Pawlet River rises in Bennington co., Vt., runs northwestward through Rutland co. into the state of New York and enters Lake Champlain at Whitehall.

Pawling, a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Pawling township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem Division), 24 miles E. by S. of Newburgh. Pop. in 1900, 781; of the town, 1921. Marble is quarried in the town.

Pawling, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania R., 2½ miles SE. of Phœnixville. Pop. about 300.

Paw'nee', a county in the southwest-central part of Kansas, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and it is partly drained by the Pawnee Fork of that river. Capital, Larned. Pop. in 1890, 5204; in 1900, 5084.

Pawnee, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Nemaha River and the South Fork of the same and also drained by Turkey Creek. Capital, Pawnee City. Pop. in 1890, 10,340; in 1900, 11,770.

Pawnee, a county in the NE. part of Oklahoma. Area, 542 sq. m. It is partly watered by the Arkansas River. Capital, Pawnee. Pop. in 1900, 12,366.

Pawnee, a post-station of Decatur co., Ga.

Pawnee, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 19 miles S. of Springfield, on the Pawnee R. Pop. in 1900, 595. It has coaling- and other industries.

Pawnee, a post-village of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 50.

Pawnee, a banking city, capital of Pawnee co., Okla., on Bear Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 46 miles NE. of Guthrie. It is in a farming and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 1464 (largely increased since census).

Pawnee City, a banking post-village, capital of Pawnee co., Neb., on Turkey Creek, 72 miles SSE. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1969.

Pawnee Creek, Colo., enters the South Fork of the Platte River about lat. 40° 35′ N. Length, about 70 miles.

Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas River rises in the W. part of Kansas and enters the Arkansas in Pawnee co.

Pawnee Indians, a tribe of the Caddoan stock, who formerly lived in what is now Nebraska and Kansas and who are now to be found on a reservation in Oklahoma. Just before the middle of the nineteenth century they numbered nearly 10,000, but only a few hundred are now left.

Pawnee Rock, a banking city of Barton co., Kan., near the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 9 miles NE. of Larned. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Pawnee Station, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., 12 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott. Pop. 90.

Pawpaw, a banking post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 38 miles W. of Aurora. It has brick- and tile-works. Pop. in 1900, 765.

Pawpaw, a post-station of Pike co., Ky.

Pawpaw, a banking post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Mich., on a river of the same name, 20 miles WSW. of Kalamazoo, on the Pere Marquette R. It has flouring-mills, a foundry, fruit-evaporator and cannery. Pop. in 1900, 1465.

Pawpaw, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn., on the Clinch River, 8 miles E. of Kingston.

Pawpaw, a post-town of Morgan co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 25 miles ESE. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900, 693.

Pawpaw Grove, Ill. See PAWPAW.

Paw Paw River, Mich., rises in Van Buren co. and enters the St. Joseph River at Benton Harbor. Length, about 75 miles.

Pawtuck'et, a name given to the Blackstone River near its mouth. See BLACKSTONE RIVER.

Pawtucket, a city of Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtucket (Blackstone) River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4½ miles NNE. of Providence. The river here falls 50 feet, giving abundant water-power to the city's manufactures, which comprise cotton, woollen, and silk goods, prints, leather, machinery, thread, twine, rope, spools, gymnasium supplies, electrical goods, nuts and bolts, paper, etc. Calico-printing is here done on the largest scale, many million yards being turned out annually by one firm alone. The thread-works are the largest in the country. Pawtucket has several large bleaching- and dyeing-establishments. Cotton manufacturing was first introduced into the United States in Pawtucket, by Slater, in 1790. Pawtucket has a state armory, the Collyer and Soldiers' Memorial monuments, Sayles Memorial Library, etc. Pop. in 1880, 19,030; in 1890, 27,633; in 1900, 39,231.

Pawtuxet, a village of Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay, at the mouth of the Pawtuxet River, 6 miles S. of Providence, is a post-substation of that city.

Pawtuxet River, R.I., enters Narragansett Bay at Pawtuxet.

Pax Augusta, the ancient name of BADAJOZ.

Paxico, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Alma or Topeka. Pop. 175.

Paxi'nos, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 13 miles E. of Sunbury. Coal is mined near here. Pop 100.

Pax Julia, the ancient name of BEJA.

Pax'os, or **Paxo,** the smallest of the 7 principal Ionian Islands, 10 miles S. of Corfu and about the same distance SW. of the coast of Acarnania. 5 miles long from N. to S. and 2 miles broad. Pop. about 4000. Surface rocky. Principal products are oil of the finest quality and fruits. On the E. side of the island is the capital, Gaios (Gaio). S. of Paxos is the little island of Anti-Paxos.

Paxtang, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Paxton, a banking city, capital of Ford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 49 miles E. of Bloomington. It has brick- and tile-works, a canning-factory, etc., and ships large numbers of live-stock and much farm-produce. Pop. in 1890, 2187; in 1900, 3036.

Paxton, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., on Busseron Creek and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 32 miles S. of Terre Haute. Pop. 100.

Paxton, a post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., 7 miles NW. of Worcester. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Paxton, a post-village of Keith co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is North Platte. Pop. 150.

Paxton, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 34 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

Paxtonville, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles W. of Selinsgrove. Pop. 190.

Paxville, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C. The banking point is Sumter. Pop. about 300.

Payas, a town of Syria. See PAIAS.

Paydown, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 20 miles N. by W. of St. James station.

Payerne, pā'yairn' (Ger. *Peterlingen*, pā'tėr-ling'ėn), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 25 miles NNE. of Lausanne, on the Broye. It has a splendid church, which formerly belonged to a Benedictine abbey, founded in the tenth century. The mediæval kings of Burgundy at times resided here. Pop. in 1900, 5242.

Payer (pī'ėr) **Peak,** in eastern Greenland, in the NW. part of Scoresby Land, NE. of Petermann Peak. Elevation, about 7500 feet.

Payette, pa-ėt', a banking post-village of Canyon co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 68 miles NW. of Boisé. It has canning- and flouring-industries. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Payette River, Idaho, rises in Boisé co. and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about lat. 44° 6′ N. It is about 150 miles long.

Payne, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma. Area, 759 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and its tributaries. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. in 1890, 7215; in 1900, 20,909.

Payne, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. 55.

Payne, a banking post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on Crooked Creek, 10 miles SW. of Paulding, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 1336.

Paynes, a post-village of Tallahatchie co., Miss. Pop. 55.

Paynes Corners, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, 10 miles N. by E. of Youngstown.

Paynescreek, a post-station of Tehama co., Cal.

Paynes Depot, a post-village of Scott co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles NW. of Lexington. Pop. 100.

Paynespring, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Paynesville, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Ontonagon. Pop. 100.

Paynesville, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the North Fork of the Crow River and on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs., 30 miles WSW. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Paynesville, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., about 64 miles NW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 300.

Paynesville, a post-station of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Payneville, a post-village of Mead co., Ky., 48 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Paysandú, or **Paisandú,** pī-sän-doo', a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Paysandú, on the E. bank of the river Uruguay, 15 miles above Concepción, Argentine Republic. It has rail and steamboat connection with Montevideo and an active trade in cattle. The chief industry is the preservation of beef for foreign markets. Pop. estimated at about 25,000.

Paysandú, or **Paisandú,** a western department of Uruguay, along the Uruguay River. Area, 5100 sq. m. It has considerable mineral wealth,—gold, silver, copper, iron, etc. Capital, Paysandú. Pop. in 1900, 38,543.

Pays de Vaud, Switzerland. See VAUD.

Payson, a post-village of Gila co., Ariz. The banking point is Globe. Pop. 100.

Payson, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 15 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Payson, a banking village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 100.

Payson, a banking city of Utah co., Utah, on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake and the Rio Grande Western Rs., 66 miles S. of Salt Lake City and near the S. end of Utah Lake. It has mining- and farming-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2636.

Payta, or **Paita,** pī'tå, a maritime town of Peru, department of Piura, between Sechura Bay and Cape Blanco. Lat. 5° 5′ S. It is connected by rail with Piura and is the entrepôt of the province of that name. The port is one of the best on this coast and the town has a rising foreign commerce. Pop. 4000.

Payup, a post-station of Hart co., Ga.

Pazarjik. See BAZARJIK and TATAR-PAZARJIK.

Paznaunthal, påts'nŏwn-tål', a grandly picturesque valley of northern Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, measuring about 20 miles in length, in the judicial district of Landeck. The largest settlement is Kappl, with about 1700 inhabitants.

Peabody, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Columbia City. Pop. 150.

Peabody, a banking city of Marion co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 56 miles WSW. of Emporia. It has various manufactures and is an important shipping point for cattle and hogs. The Kansas Silk Station is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1369.

Peabody, a banking post-village in Peabody township (town), Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles W. of Salem. It contains the Peabody Institute,

with collections of paintings, etc., and an extensive library. This place was named in honor of George Peabody, who was born here. The town has manufactures of electric-supplies, oil, pumps, leather, glue, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1890, 10,158; in 1900, 11,523.

Peabody, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 22½ miles S. of Owen Sound.

Peabody Bay, an eastern portion of Kane Basin, W. of Washington Land, Greenland.

Peace, a post-station of York co., Pa.

Peacecreek, a post-station of Reno co., Kan.

Peacedale, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., about 30 miles S. of Providence, on the Narragansett Pier R. It has manufactories of woollens and worsteds. Pop. about 1000.

Peace River, a river of Canada, rises by two heads near lat. 55° N. and lon. 120°–125° W., flows at first N., and, after receiving Finlay's River, breaks through the Rocky Mountains. It has thenceforth a generally NE. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and, under the name of the Great Slave River, enters the Great Slave Lake. Total course estimated at 1050 miles, a considerable portion of which is navigable. The Vermilion Falls interrupt navigation 220 miles above the discharge into the Great Slave River. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabasca and gives name to a region, known as the Peace River District, between about lat. 56° 40′ and 60° N. See GREAT SLAVE RIVER.

Peace Valley, a post-hamlet of Howell co., Mo., 70 miles SSW. of Salem.

Peach, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Peacham, a post-village and township (town) of Caledonia co., Vt., about 20 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 794.

Peachbelt, a post-station of Allegan co., Mich., 3 miles W. of Fennville.

Peach Bottom, a post-village in Peach Bottom township, York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1888; of the village, about 150.

Peach Bottom, a post-station of Grayson co., Va.

Peach Creek, Gonzales co., Tex., enters the Guadalupe River.

Peach Creek, Tex., enters the San Jacinto River in Harris co.

Peachgrove, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 5 miles NE. of Butler station.

Peach Island, Ontario, is in the SW. part of Lake St. Clair.

Peachland, a post-town of Anson co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Wadesboro. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Peach Orchard, a post-village of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 142 miles NE. of Little Rock. Pop. 175.

Peach Orchard, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Louisa.

Peachstone, a post-station of Henry co., Ga.

Peachtree, a post-station of Monterey co., Cal.

Peachtree, a post-station of Cherokee co., N.C.

Peachtree Creek, Ga., enters the Chattahoochee River in Dekalb co., a few miles NW. of Atlanta. A battle was fought here between the forces of Sherman and Hood on July 20, 1864.

Peachtree Creek, N.C., flows into the Tar River near the SE. border of Nash co.

Peachville, a post-station of Butler co., Pa.

Peacock, a hamlet of Clarke co., Ala. The banking point is Thomasville.

Peacock, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Liveoak. Pop. 150.

Peacock Island, an island of the Low Archipelago.

Peacocks Store, a post-station of Columbus co., N.C.

Peacove, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., 17 miles N. of Bangor.

Péage, Le, lęh pȧ'ȧzh', a town of France in Isère, 10 miles SSW. of Vienne. Pop. about 1500.

Peak, THE, a wild and mountainous district of England, in the NW. angle of the co. of Derby. The highest elevation is a little over 2000 feet. It abounds in interesting limestone caverns.

Peak, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Peakes Turnout, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., 15 miles N. of Richmond.

Peakesville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo., 7 miles N. of Kahoka station. Pop. 100.

Peak Hill, a gold-mining township of New South Wales, on the Bogan River, 270 miles W. of Sydney.

Peak Island, a post-village and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Me., is in Casco Bay, 3 miles E. of Portland, its banking point. It is on an islet which has an area of some 800 acres and communicates with Portland by a steam-ferry.

Peak Mill, a post-station of Franklin co., Ky.

Peak of Derby. See PEAK.

Peaksville, a village of Clark co., Mo. The banking point is Kahoka. Pop. 100.

Peaksville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va. Pop. 60.

Peakville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. about 80.

Peale, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 500. It has coaling interests.

Peale, Mount, Colo., a peak in the W. part of the state, near lat. 38° 26′ N., has an altitude of 12,980 feet.

Peapack, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 11 miles WSW. of Morristown, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. about 250.

Pearce, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 400.

Pearces Mills, a post-station of Marion co., Ala.

Pearceville, a post-station of St. Landry parish, La.

Peard, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the Gambier group.

Pearidge, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ala.

Pearidge, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., several miles E. of Bentonville, near the Missouri boundary. It was the scene of a battle on March 7–8, 1862, between the Union forces under General S. R. Curtis and the Confederates under General Van Dorn. The former remained masters of the field.

Pearidge, a post-station of Kemper co., Miss.

Pearisburg, a banking post-town, capital of Giles co., Va., on the New River, 90 miles W. of Lynchburg, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Pea River, Ala., flows southwestward to the northern border of Florida and enters the Choctawhatchee River.

Pearl, a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho. The banking point is Boisé. Pop. about 200.

Pearl, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 13 miles from Pittsfield. It has lime- and cement-works. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Pearl, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. Pop. 60.

Pearl, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Pearl, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt. Pop. 75.

Pearl City, a banking post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 42 miles ESE. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Pearl City, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa. The banking point is Mendota, Mo. Pop. 100.

Pearl City, on Pearl River, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, 6 miles from Honolulu, with which it is connected by the Oahu railway. It has wide streets and some modern residences. The district is productive and has sugar-plantations irrigated by artesian wells.

Pearl Creek, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 35 miles SW. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Pearl Harbor, on the S. coast of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. See PEARL RIVER AND LOCHS and PEARL CITY.

Pearlington, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 10 miles from its mouth and 40 miles NE. of New Orleans. It has lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. about 1000.

Pearl Island, Newfoundland, is in the Bay of Islands, on its W. coast.

Pearl Islands. See LOW ARCHIPELAGO.

Pearl Islands, republic of Panama, are in the Bay of Panama, 60 miles SE. of the town of Panama. They consist of the islands Del Rey, San José, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets, and owe their name to their pearl-fisheries.

Pearl Lagoon, Nicaragua, 30 miles N. of Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 miles in length by 12 miles in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.

Pearl River, Miss., rises near the N. border of Winston co., runs southwestward, passing the city of Jackson, and then southeastward and southward, forming part of the eastern boundary of Louisiana, and enters the Gulf of Mexico. Its length is about 350 miles.

Pearl River, a county in the S. part of Mississippi. Area, 663 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Pearl River, by which and by the Abolo Chitto and Wolf rivers it is drained. Capital, Poplarville. Pop. in 1900, 6697.

Pearl River, a post-station of St. Tammany parish, La., on the West Pearl River, at Indian Village, 15 miles N. of Rigolet station.

Pearl River, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey and New York R., 27 miles N. of Jersey

City. It manufactures paper-machinery and printing-presses. Pop. about 1200.

Pearl River, China. See CANTON RIVER.

Pearl River and Lochs (Hawaiian, *Puuloa*, poo-oo-lo'ä), a large, irregularly-shaped lagoon or inlet on the S. side of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. It derives its name from the pearl-oyster. Pearl River, a narrow channel about 2 miles long, connects it with the sea, about 6 miles W. of Honolulu; a bar of coral obstructs the mouth of the channel. On the W. side of Pearl River is Pearl City, in the vicinity of which are large salt-works.

Pearl, The, Cape Colony. See PAARL.

Pearsall, a banking post-village, capital of Frio co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 100 miles N. by E. of Laredo. It has a cotton-gin and is in a farming and grazing region.

Pearsalls, Nassau co., N.Y. See LYNBROOK.

Pearson, a post-town of Coffee co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 89 miles W. of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Pearson, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Pearson, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ohio.

Peary Glacier, in Alexandra Land, Franz-Josef Land.

Peary Land, the northern portion of Greenland, included between (approx.) lon. 25° and 55° W.

Peary Strait separates the main body of Greenland (Peary Land) from island-masses lying to the N. and opening at Independence Bay.

Peaseleeville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, about 13 miles SW. of Plattsburg.

Peaster, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. 180.

Peavine, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Peavy, or **Peavey,** Alaska, a trading-post and mining camp on the Koyukuk River, Alaska, a little N. of the Arctic Circle.

Pebas, på'bäs, a town of Peru, in the department of Loreto and on the Marañon, 50 miles E. by N. of the mouth of the Napo.

Pebble, a post-village of Polk co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bartow. Pop. 150.

Pebble Creek, Neb., enters the Elkhorn River in Dodge co.

Pecan (or **Peccan**) **Bayou,** Tex., a stream which enters the Colorado from the NW. in Travis co.

Pecan Creek, Tex., enters the Trinity River in Freestone co.

Pecangap, a banking post-village of Delta co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 375. It has cotton-gins and oil-mills.

Pecangrove, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 40 miles WSW. of Waco. Pop. 75.

Pecan Point, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 36 miles above Memphis. Pop. 100.

Pec'aton'ica, or **Pekatonica,** local pron. pik-ą-ton'ik, a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on a river of the same name and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles W. of Rockford. Pop. in 1900, 1045.

Pecatonica River is formed by two branches which rise in Iowa co., Wis., and enters the Rock River at Rockton, Ill. It is about 150 miles long, including one branch.

Peccioli, pĕt'cho-le, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 20 miles SE. of Pisa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 8000).

Pe-chi-li, a province of China. See CHI-LI.

Pe-chi-li (or **Chi-li**), **Gulf of,** China, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N. and lon. 118° and 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of Liao-tung, and E., through the strait of Pe-chi-li, with the Yellow Sea. It receives the Pei-ho on the W., the Hoang-ho on the SW., and the Chan-tu on the N.

Pechlarn, pĕk'lärn, a small town of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, 19 miles W. of Sankt Pölten.

Peck, a banking post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. Pop. about 200.

Peck, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 14½ miles W. of Lexington. Pop. about 300.

Peckelsheim, pĕk'ęls-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 50 miles SSE. of Minden. Pop. about 1500.

Peckham, a district of London, in Surrey, about 3 miles SSE. of St. Paul's.

Peckham, a banking post-village of Kay co., Okla., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. 200.

Pecks, a town of Berkeley co., S.C., in St. James Goose Creek township. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Pecksburg, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 22 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 75.

Pecksrun, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W.Va., 21 miles S. by E. of Clarksburg.

Peckville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 8 miles NE. of Scranton. It has coaling- and iron-industries, and manufactures of powder, silk, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Pecon'ic, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., ⅔ of a mile from Long Island Sound and 14 miles E. of Riverhead. Pop. about 450.

Pecora (på'ko-rå), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 27′ N.; lon. 8° 27′ E.

Pecos, på'kōce, a county in the W. part of Texas, has an area of 8312 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and NE. by the Pecos River and on the S. by the Rio Grande. Capital, Fort Stockton. Pop. in 1890, 1326; in 1900, 2360.

Pecos, a banking post-town, capital of Reeves co., Tex., on the Pecos River and the Texas and Pacific and other railroads, 6 miles W. of Barstow. Pop. in 1900, 639.

Pecos River, or **Rio Pecos,** ree'o på'kōce, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in San Miguel co., N.Mex., and runs in a SSE. direction through extensive arid table-lands nearly destitute of forests, partly in cañon-like troughs, enters Texas, and finally discharges into the Rio Grande near lat. 29° 40′ N. and lon. 101° 20′ W. Length, about 800 miles. Some of its waters are used for irrigation.

Pecq, Le, lęh pĕk, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles NNE. of Versailles, on the Seine.

Pecquea Creek, Pa. See PEQUEA.

Pécs, a town of Hungary. See FÜNFKIRCHEN.

Pécska, pāch'kōh', a town of Hungary, co. of Arad, on the Maros, 50 miles ESE. of Szegedin. It consists of two places, Magyar-Pécska (Hungarian Pécska) and Ó-(Old) Pécska, called also Rácz- (Rascian) Pécska. Combined pop. about 16,000.

Peculiar, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Belton or Harrisonville. Pop. about 300.

Peczenizyn, pĕ-chĕ-nizh'in, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the SE. part of Galicia, between Kolomea and the Carpathians. Pop. in 1900, 6838.

Pedara, på-dä'rå, a town of Sicily, 7 miles NNW. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. about 4000.

Peddapur, ped'da-poor', a town of British India, in Madras, 26 miles ENE. of Rajahmundry. Pop. about 15,000.

Peddie, a town of Cape Colony, in the district of Peddie, about 25 miles (direct) SW. of King William's Town. Pop. in 1891, 579 (white, 235).

Pedee', Great, a river of North and South Carolina, called the Yadkin in the part of its course which is in North Carolina. (See YADKIN RIVER.) It enters South Carolina about 10 miles N. of Cheraw, runs SSE., receives the Little Pedee and the Waccamaw, and enters Winyaw Bay in Georgetown co. Small vessels ascend it about 120 miles. The LITTLE PEDEE RIVER rises in North Carolina, runs southward into South Carolina, and enters the Pedee at the S. extremity of Marion co.

Peden, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss. The banking point is Shugualak. Pop. 100.

Pedernales (på-dęr-nä'lĕs) or **Perdinales** (pĕr-de-nä'lĕs) **River,** Tex., rises in Gillespie co. and enters the Colorado River about 24 miles NW. of Austin. Its length is about 110 miles.

Pederneira, på-dĕr-nä'e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 5 miles WNW. of Alcobaça, on the Bay of Pederneira. Pop. about 3000.

Pedir, på-deer', a town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, 50 miles SE. of Achin.

Pedlar, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Pedlars Hill, a post-station of Chatham co., N.C.

Pedlars Mills, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. Pop. 75.

Pedra Assú, the highest summit of the Organ Mountains of Brazil. Altitude, 7300 feet.

Pedra-Branca, på'drå brän'kå, a village of Brazil, state and 90 miles WNW. of Bahia.

Pedrera, på-drä'rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 58 miles ESE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Pedricktown, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 25 miles SW. of Camden. Pop. about 800.

Pedro Affonso, på'dro ăf-fon'so, a town of Brazil, in the state of Goyaz.

Pedro Bernardo, på'dro bĕr-nar'do, a town of Spain, 30 miles SSW. of Ávila. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Pedroche, på-dro'chä, a town of Spain, 33 miles NNE. of Cordova. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Pedrogão Grande, på-dro-gŏwn' grän'dä, a commune of Portugal, in Estremadura, 27 miles NE. of Tho-

mar, on the Zezere. Pop. about 3500. The commune of Pedrogão Pequeno, på-dro-gŏwⁿ' på-kå'no (Little Pedrogão), is on the Zezere, almost opposite the former. Pop. about 1500.

Pedro Keys, small islets on the Pedro Bank, SW. of the island of Jamaica, of which they are a dependency.

Pedro Muñoz, på-dro moon'yoth, a town of Spain, 36 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Pedroso, El, ĕl på-dro'so, a town of Spain, 32 miles NE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Pedro-talagalla, or **Piduru Talagala,** the loftiest summit of Ceylon, in the south-central part of the island, SE. of Kandy. Height, 8296 feet.

Peebles, pee'bĕlz, **Peeblesshire,** pee'bĕl-shir, or **Tweeddale,** a SE. inland county of Scotland, having N. the co. of Edinburgh. Area, 356 sq. m. Much of the surface is mountainous. Broadlaw rises to an elevation of 2750 feet. Principal river, the Tweed. Large numbers of sheep are reared. Coal is mined. Capital, Peebles. The county unites with Selkirk to send 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 15,066.

Peebles, the capital of Peeblesshire, Scotland, on the Tweed, here joined by the Eddleston, 21 miles S. of Edinburgh. The principal objects of interest are the towers of two venerable churches and the Chambers Institute. The town has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 3095.

Peebles, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 71 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 763.

Peebles, a post-station of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 4 miles E. of Fond du Lac.

Peede, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Peedee, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Peedee, a post-station of Anson co., N.C.

Peedee, a post-village of Marion co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and on the Pedee River, 13 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 100.

Peekshill, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., 13 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Peekskill, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 17 miles below Newburgh and 42 miles N. of New York, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It is near the place where the river emerges from the picturesque Highlands, S. of Anthony's Nose. It contains the Peekskill Academy and other academic institutions, iron-foundries and machine-shops, and has manufactures of boilers, stoves, hollow-ware, bricks, hats, underwear, distilled liquors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,358.

Peeksville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ga., 20 miles NNE. of Griffin.

Peel, a seaport and popular watering-place of the Isle of Man, on an inlet on its W. coast, 10 miles NW. of Douglas. It has important fisheries, and ship-building and the manufacture of nets are carried on. On a rocky islet are the magnificent ruins of Peel Castle, celebrated by Scott in "Peveril of the Peak," enclosing the remains of a round tower and a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 3600.

Peel, pail, an extensive marsh in the E. part of the Netherlands, in North Brabant and Limburg, between the Meuse and the Aa.

Peel, a county of Ontario, borders upon the NW. shore of Lake Ontario. Capital, Brampton.

Peel, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is East Florenceville. Pop. 200.

Peeled Chestnut, a post-station of White co., Tenn.

Peel Island, the largest of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, with Fitton Bay, a considerable inlet, at its SE. extremity.

Pe Ell, a post-village of Lewis co., Wash., in a timber region, 23 miles WSW. of Chehalis, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 125.

Peel River, Canada, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 130° W., flows mostly NW. along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with the Rat River. Alum and lignitic coal are met with on its banks.

Peel River (called **Namoi** or **Nammoy** in its lower course), New South Wales, rises in the Liverpool Range, flows mostly NNW., and after a course of 600 miles reaches the Darling River.

Peel Tree, a post-village of Barbour co., W.Va., 16 miles S. by E. of Clarksburg. Pop. 100.

Peely, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Nanticoke. It has coaling interests.

Peene, på'nęh, a navigable river of northern Germany, which rises in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and flows E. through Pomerania, emptying into the estuarine arm of the Oder which bears the same name. Length, about 70 miles.

Peeples, a post-township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 6578.

Peer, pår, a commune of Belgium, in Limbourg, 14 miles NNE. of Hasselt.

Peerless, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Peers, a post-station of Goochland co., Va.

Peeryville, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Big Sandy River, 13 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Welch.

Peete, a post-village of Grenada co., Miss. Pop. 55.

Peetzburg, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. about 350.

Pefferlaw, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 10 miles WSW. of Cannington. Pop. 100.

Pegalajar, på-gå-lå-hår', a town of Spain, 9 miles SE. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Peg'asus, or **Port Pegasus,** a port on the S. side of Stewart Island, New Zealand.

Pegasus Bay, on the E. side of South Island, New Zealand, N. of Banks Peninsula, measures 40 miles from N. to S. and 15 miles from E. to W.

Pegau, på'gŏw, a town of Saxony, 14 miles SSW. of Leipsic, on the White Elster. It has manufactures of felt goods, shoes, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5445.

Peggy, a post-village of Carter co., Miss. The banking point is Poplarbluff. Pop. 100.

Pegli, pĕl'yee, a town and watering-place of Italy, 6 miles W. of Genoa. It has beautiful villas and the famous Pallavicini gardens. Pop. in 1901, 5253 (commune, 9291).

Pegnitz, pĕg'nits, a river of Bavaria, flows S. and W. and joins the Rednitz at Fürth to form the Regnitz. Total course, 60 miles.

Pegnitz, a town of Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 13 miles SSW. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 2000.

Pego, på'go, a town of Spain, 38 miles NE. of Alicante. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6983.

Pegram, a post-village of Greene co., Ill. The banking point is Roadhouse or Whitehall. Pop. 125.

Pegram, a post-station of Cheatham co., Tenn., 20 miles W. of Nashville.

Pegu, pe-goo' (Burmese, *Paigu*), a division of Lower Burma. Area, about 13,000 sq. m. It is watered by the Irawadi and Sittang rivers, embracing a large part of the delta of the former. Between the two rivers and parallel with them is the mountain-range of the Pegu Yoma. There are large forests, among whose products is teak. Rice is the staple product. Capital, Rangoon. Pop. in 1901, 1,819,000. The Peguans proper belong to the people called Mon. By the Burmese they are called Talaing.

Pegu, pe-goo' (called **Bagu,** bå-goo', by the natives), a town of Burma, in Pegu, on the Pegu River, a tributary of an eastern arm of the Irawadi, 58 miles NE. of Rangoon. Lat. 17° 40′ N.; lon. 96° 20′ E. It is said to have had in the sixteenth century about 150,000 inhabitants, but it has been reduced to comparative insignificance. The population at present is barely above 10,000. A relic of its former grandeur is a splendid temple of Buddha consisting of an eight-sided pagoda. The city was formerly the capital of the powerful kingdom of Pegu, which for about two centuries down to the middle of the eighteenth century, embraced Burma. After having been subject to Burma for a hundred years, the city and country of Pegu passed to England in 1852.

Pei-ho, på'hō' ("white river"), called also the **North River,** in China, rises near the Great Wall, on the slopes of the Mongolian mountains, flows SE., passing E. of Pe-king, 70 miles S. of which it receives several large tributaries, and enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, after passing Tien-tsin, at Taku, in lat. 38° 33′ N. It is navigable for boats for about 100 miles out of a total course of 350 miles. The drainage basin is estimated at 56,000 sq. m. It is connected by the Grand or Imperial Canal with the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang.

Peilau, pī'lŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles SSW. of Breslau. It has manufactures of textiles, rubber goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6129.

Peine, pī'nęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 17 miles NE. of Hildesheim. Pop. in 1900, 15,421, engaged in the iron-industry and the manufacture of sugar, jute goods, etc.

Peipus (på'e-pooce), **Lake** (Russ. *Tchudskoye Ozero,* chood'sko-yęh o-zair'o, or "Lake of the Tchuds"), a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52′ and 50° N., surrounded by the governments of Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length, 75 miles; greatest breadth, 32 miles. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and on the N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. Depth, about 50 feet; elevation above the Baltic, 98 feet. In winter its fisheries supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Pskov.

Peiro, pā'ro, a post-station of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Peiskretscham, pīs'krẹt-shâm', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 38 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4293.

Peitz, pīts, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 35 miles S. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3044.

Pejeb'scot, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Brunswick. It has pulp- and paper-mills. Pop. about 500.

Pekalongan, på-kå-lon-gån', a town of Java, in a residency of its own name, on the N. side of the island, in lat. 6° 55′ S., lon. 109° 40′ E., on the Pekalongan River. It is one of the more important ports of the N. coast. Pop. of the residency in 1895, 567,727.

Pekay, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa. The banking point is Eddyville. Pop. about 600.

Pekela, på'kẹh-lå, Nieuwe, nee'vẹh (New), and Oude, ŏw'dẹh (Old), two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, 21 miles SE. of Groningen, on the Aa. Combined pop. about 10,000.

Pe-kiang, på'ke-ång', a river of China, which flows S. through the province of Kwang-tung and joins the Sikiang near Canton.

Pekin, a city, the capital of Tazewell co., Ill., is situated on the left bank of the Illinois River, 10 miles below Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has wagon- and plough-manufactories, foundries, reaper-factories, sugar-refineries, chemical- and malt-works, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. in 1890, 6347; in 1900, 8420.

Pekin, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., on a branch of the Blue River and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 23 miles NNW. of New Albany. Pop. 150.

Pekin, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa. The banking point is Packwood. Pop. 100.

Pekin, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ky.

Pekin, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., 7 miles NE. of Piedmont. Pop. about 400.

Pekin, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the "Mountain Ridge," 10 miles W. of Lockport. Its site commands a fine view of Lake Ontario. Pop. 275.

Pekin, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., 20 miles N. by W. of Rockingham.

Pekin, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 6 miles W. of Corwin station.

Pe'king', or **Pe'kin'** (*i.e.*, "the northern capital"), the capital of China, in the province of Chi-li, situated in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and its affluent the Hun-ho, 100 miles NW. of the mouth of the former river in the Yellow Sea, at the head of the Grand Canal, and 50 miles S. of the Great Wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory, 39° 54′ 13″ N.; lon. 116° 28′ 54″ E. The city is connected by railway with Tien-tsin (80 miles) and with Mukden, and thus has rail communication with Europe through the Transsiberian line. The population has been estimated at 1,500,000–2,000,000, but seemingly it does not much exceed 500,000. Peking consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, which together are entered by 16 gates. The entire circuit is reckoned at 25 miles. The walls of the Manchu city, which contains the imperial and forbidden sacred quarters, are 42 feet high; those of the Chinese city are 30 ft. high and 25 ft. thick at the base, diminishing to 12 ft. at the top. There are square towers at intervals of about 60 yards, and the whole is surrounded by a ditch. The streets run mainly at right angles to one another, N. and S., E. and W., and at their intersections there are frequently large arches. The southern or Chinese city is the seat of commerce and the residence of probably the majority of the population, abounding in shops of all descriptions and continually filled with a motley crowd. There are few edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and undrained. The northern, Tartar, Manchu, or imperial city consists of three separate enclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders. The second enclosure (Hwang-ching, "the august city" or "imperial city" proper) is entered by 4 large and several smaller gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal and seminary, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory (from which the instruments were in greater part removed to Germany in 1900), the great temples of Ancestors and of Peace, the imperial university of China, the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire, the vast examination halls, the halls of the classicists, imperial bridge, bell-tower, the temple of the white pagoda, and a large lake. The inner enclosure (or "forbidden city"), surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor and empress, and has pavilions, gardens, and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs, bustling with mercantile activity. Peking has edifices appropriated to many forms of religion. Among these are a Greek church and convent, Roman Catholic chapel, Mohammedan mosques, Buddhist temples, and temples dedicated to Confucius and other deified mortals. The imperial university (formerly the national college, Han-lin-yuen) is the great seat of Chinese learning and literature. Among the other learned and scientific institutions of note are the medical college and the astronomical board. Peking has a mint since 1896. Electrical works were introduced in 1900. Among the more recent structures is the Ketteler memorial arch, dedicated in Jan., 1903. About 10 miles WNW. of the city are the remains of a vast imperial park, containing numerous palaces of the emperor and great officers of the state, many of which were demolished by the allies in 1860. Peking has a large printing and bookselling trade and manufactories of colored glass, idols, and other articles. The Pei-ho is navigable for boats to within a short distance of Peking, and communicates with the Grand Canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed. Peking is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities, but it was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Mongols in the latter part of the thirteenth century. It was occupied by the British and French in 1860. Following upon the Boxer movement of 1900 and the siege of the foreign legations, the city was entered by the troops of the allied nations of Europe and America in August of the same year, and held by them until the treaty of Peking in Sept., 1901.

Pelagie, Isole, ee'zo-lå på-lå'jå, an island group of the Mediterranean Sea, between Malta and Tunis, comprising the islets Lampedusa, Lampion, Linosa, Rabbit, etc.

Pelago, pẽl'å-go, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 13 miles E. of Florence.

Pelagosa, pẽl'å-go'zå, an island in the Adriatic Sea, midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia.

Pel'ahat'chee, a post-town of Rankin co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Pelée (Mont or Montagne), a volcano in the island of Martinique, in its NW. part, made famous by its destructive eruption of May 8, 1902, which annihilated the town of Saint-Pierre and caused the death of about 30,000 people, and the eruption of Aug. 30 of the same year, when Morne Rouge and other settlements were in greater part destroyed, together with about 2000 inhabitants. The volcano had previously been in eruption in 1762 and 1851. Altitude of the culminating point (which was the Morne de la Croix) prior to the eruptions of 1902, 4300 (4400?) feet, increased to 5200 ft. in 1903 by the extrusion through the crateral dome on the SW. side of the mountain of an immense rock-core, somewhat over 1000 ft. in height and about 500 ft. in greatest diameter at the base. This giant obelisk of rock has since been destroyed.

Pelee Island, one of the Put-in-Bay Islands, Lake Erie, belonging to Essex co., Ontario. Pop. about 600.

Pelequén, a village of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1000.

Pelew' Islands, Palaos, på-lå'oce, or **Palau** (på-lå'oo) **Islands,** a group of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° to 9° N.; lon. about 135° E. They are also known as the West Carolines. Area, about 180 sq. m. There are 26 islands, Babelthuap being the largest, mountainous, wooded, and fertile, with a healthy climate. They yield the Polynesian products, with tortoise-shell, trepang, mother-of-pearl, etc. They were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899. Pop. in 1904, 3101.

Pelham, pẽl'ạm, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 140.

Pelham, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 34 miles S. of Albany. It manufactures cotton goods, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 945.

Pelham, a post-village and township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., 22 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 462.

Pelham, a post-village in Pelham township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Beaver River, 8 miles SE. of Nashua. The town has granite-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 875.

Pelham, or **Pelhamville,** a post-village and resort in Pelham township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles NE. of New York. The town borders on Long Island Sound and contains a number of elegant country-seats. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1571; of the village, 303.

Pelham, a post-village of Caswell co., N.C., on the Southern R., 9 miles SW. of Danville, Va.

Pelham, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 125.

Pelham, a post-village of Grundy co., Tenn. The banking point is Decherd. Pop. 160.

Pelham Manor, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles NE. of New York city. It contains many elegant villas. Pop. about 350.

Pelican, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 250.

Pelican Island, an island on the NE. coast of Australia, in Princess Charlotte Bay. Lat. 13° 50′ S.

Pelican Lake, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co., Minn., on Pelican Lake, about 44 miles ESE. of Moorhead.

Pelicanlake, a post-village of Oneida co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Pelican Rapids, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Pelican River and on the Great Northern R., 20 miles N. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

Pelican River, Minn., rises in Ottertail co. and enters the Red River of the North about 3 miles W. of Fergus Falls. It is the outlet of Pelican Lake and several other small lakes.

Peling, pā'ling′, an island off the E. coast of Celebes. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Peling, an island of the Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Korea.

Pe-ling Mountains, a range in the W. part of China, province of Kan-su, S. of the upper Hoang-ho valley.

Pe'lion, Mount, a mountain on the coast of Thessaly, rising to a height of 5308 feet. Its principal summit now bears the name of Plessidi. It figured with the not distant Ossa in Greek mythology.

Pélissanne, pā'lee'sånn′, a small town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles WNW. of Aix.

Pella, pĕl'lå, a village of northern Italy, in the province of Novara, on the W. bank of the Lake of Orta, beautifully situated among vines, chestnuts, and walnuts.

Pella, an ancient town of Macedonia, about 20 miles NW. of the mouth of the Axius (Vardar), in the Thermaic Gulf. It is noted as the birthplace of Alexander the Great and was the last capital of the Macedonian kings. Some remains of it exist.

Pella, a banking city of Marion co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 47 miles ESE. of Des Moines. Pella contains the Central University of Iowa (Baptist), which was organized in 1854, and has manufactures of tiles, tanks, wagons, and straw-stackers. Pop. in 1900, 2623.

Pella, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. The banking point is Alvord. Pop. 200.

Pella, a post-village in Pella township (town), Shawano co., Wis., about 40 miles NNW. of Appleton. The town is drained by the Embarras River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 930.

Pell City, a banking post-town of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Birmingham and Atlantic and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 98 (largely increased since the census).

Pellegrue, pĕl'leh-grü′, a small town of France, in Gironde, 32 miles E. of Bordeaux.

Pellerin, Le, a town of France. See LE PELLERIN.

Pellestrina, pĕl-lĕs-tree'nå (mediæval, *Palestrina*), a narrow lagoon island in the Adriatic Sea, S. of Venice. It contains a town of the same name.

Pellew, Cape, the N. point of North Island, Sir Edward Pellew group, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia.

Pellew Islands (Sir Edward), a group of Australia, near the SW. coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest are named West Island, Southwest Island, North Island, Center Island, and Vanderlin Island.

Pellonia, a post-station of Massac co., Ill.

Pellston, a post-village of Emmet co., Mich. Pop. 65.

Pellville, a post-town of Hancock co., Ky., 19 miles NE. of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Pelly Banks, Fort, a former station of Canada, in the Yukon district, near the source of the Pelly River, in about lat. 62° 20′ N.

Pelly River, Yukon district, Canada, rises in the Pelly Mountains (5000–7000 feet elevation?), in about lat. 61° 50′ N., lon. 131° W. It flows generally NW., in a valley cut into the upland-plateau region, joining the Yukon at Fort Selkirk, in lat. 62° 45′ N. By some geographers the confluence is said to be that of the Pelly and Lewes, to form the Yukon.

Peloponnesus, Greece. See MOREA.

Pelorum Promontorium. See CAPE FARO.

Pelorus Sound, an inlet of South Island, New Zealand, on the S. side of Cook Strait. Length, 25 miles.

Pelotas, pā-lo'tåsh, or **São Francisco de Paula,** sŏwn från-sees'ko då pŏw'lå, a town of Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul, 20 miles NW. of the town of Rio Grande do Sul. It has a trade in cattle, cattle-products, and soap, and is largely engaged in the preservation of beef. Pop. about 25,000 (?).

Pelplin, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, district of Danzig, circle of Dirschau. It is the seat of the bishop of Culm and has a mediæval cathedral, recently restored. Pop. in 1900, 3400.

Pelusium, a city of ancient Egypt, situated at the E. end of the delta, where the Pelusiac branch of the Nile emptied into the sea. Its scanty remains are E. of Lake Menzaleh, near the village of Tineh.

Pelvoux, pĕl'voo′, a mountain of southeastern France, in the Pelvoux group of the Cottian Alps, and between the departments of Hautes-Alpes and Isère. Lat. 44° 53′ N. Altitude, 12,970 feet. It is surpassed by four other summits of the same group, the loftiest, the Barre des Écrins, attaining 13,462 ft.

Pelzer, a post-station of Warwick co., Ind.

Pelzer, a banking post-village of Anderson co., S.C., on the Southern R., 20 miles NE. of Anderson. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil, and phosphate manufactures. Pop. about 4000.

Pemadumcook, a lake of very irregular shape in the E. part of Piscataquis co., Me. It is traversed by the Penobscot River, below Chesuncook Lake.

Pem'aquid, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., near the sea and about 18 miles E. of Bath. An English colony was planted on Pemaquid Point, near this village, about 1630. Pop. about 300.

Pemaquid Beach, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Damariscotta. Pop. about 200.

Pemba, pĕm'bą, an island off the E. coast of Africa, lying NE. of Zanzibar; it belongs to the British protectorate of Zanzibar, included in British East Africa. Area, 380 sq. m. It produces good timber. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

Pemberton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles SW. of Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 21,664, engaged in the cotton- and iron-industries, iron-mining, etc.

Pemberton, a post-borough of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Pemberton and Hightstown Rs., 6 miles E. of Mount Holly, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 771.

Pemberton, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1493.

Pemberton, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles E. of Sidney. Pop. about 300.

Pemberton, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., on the James River, 46 miles above Richmond.

Pemberville, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Portage River and on the Hocking Valley R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 18 miles S. of Toledo. It has grist-, tile- and planing-mills, etc., and is in an oil region. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Pembina, pem'bee-ną, a county in the NE. part of North Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 1134 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and also drained by the Pembina and Tongue rivers. Capital, Pembina. Pop. in 1890, 14,334; in 1900, 17,869.

Pembina, a post-station of Baxter co., Ark.

Pembina, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich. The banking point is Menominee. Pop. 150.

Pembina, a banking post-city, capital of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Red River of the North, at the mouth of the Pembina River, and on the Northern Pacific R., opposite St. Vincent, Minn. It ships grain. Pop. in 1900, 929.

Pembina Lake is in the N. part of North Dakota, about 3 miles from the S. boundary of Canada. Length, about 14 miles. Its outlet is the Pembina River.

Pembina River issues from Pembina Lake, touches at several points the northern boundary of North Dakota, and enters the Red River of the North at the NW. extremity of Minnesota.

Pembine, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. The banking point is Iron Mountain, Mich. Pop. 200.

Pembrey, a seaport of Carmarthenshire, Wales, near Llanelly. It has tin- and copper-smelting works. Pop. in 1901, 9798.

Pembridge, a small town of England, co. of Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 miles NNW. of Weobley.

Pembroke, pĕm'brŏŏk, or **Pembrokeshire,** pĕm'-brŏŏk-shir, a county of Wales, constituting the SW. extremity of the country, having W. and N. St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea and S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 628 sq. m. Surface in the NE. mountainous, the highest point being about 1750 feet above the sea; elsewhere undulating. The coast is bold and deeply indented. Chief bays are Newport, St. Bride's, and Milford Haven, the last

named being one of the finest in Europe. The soil in some parts is very fertile. The principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. Anthracite coal and lead are mined. The fisheries are valuable. Chief towns are Haverfordwest (the capital), Milford Haven, Pembroke, and Tenby. The county as such sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 88,749.

Pembroke, a seaport of Wales, in the co. of Pembroke, on a creek of Milford Haven, 42 miles W. of Swansea. It is principally notable for the remains of Pembroke castle, externally one of the finest ruins in Wales, with an imposing gateway, great hall, and Norman keep, and a remarkable subterranean cavern. Another object of great interest is the fine, though roofless, Monkton Priory. The industry of the town is practically confined to the large government dockyard at Pembroke Dock, formerly Pater, 2 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 15,853.

Pembroke, a southeastern suburb of Dublin.

Pembroke, pĕm′brōk, a banking post-village of Bryan co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 32 miles W. of Savannah. Pop. about 350.

Pembroke, a banking post-town of Christian co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 10 miles SE. of Hopkinsville. It has tobacco-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township (town), Washington co., Me., 20 miles S. by E. of Calais, on the Washington County R. It has sardine-packing industries. The town borders on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 1652.

Pembroke, a post-township (town) and village of Plymouth co., Mass., about 25 miles SSE. of Boston. Pop. in 1900, 1240; of the village, about 400.

Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, near the mouth of the Suncook, 5 miles SSE. of Concord. The town contains a larger village, named Suncook. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3183.

Pembroke, a post-village of Pembroke township (town), Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 45 miles WSW. of Rochester. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 2425.

Pembroke, a post-village of Giles co., Va., 112 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. Pop. 200.

Pembroke, a banking post-town and outport of Ontario, capital of the co. of Renfrew, on Allumette Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa River, and on the Canada Atlantic R., 15 miles NW. of Renfrew. It has manufactures of axes, carding-, woollen- and flour-mills, etc. The Muskrat River, which flows through the town, affords water-power. Pop. in 1901, 5156.

Pembroke, Cape, on the S. coast of Southampton Island, Hudson Bay.

Pembroke Dock, Wales. See PEMBROKE.

Pembrokeshire, Wales. See PEMBROKE.

Pemigewasset, pem‘e-je-wŏs′set, a river of New Hampshire, rises among the White Mountains in Grafton co., runs S. to Plymouth, and a few miles below this place unites with the Winnepesaukee to form the Merrimac River.

Pem′iscot, a lake near the SE. extremity of Missouri, scarcely 2 miles from the Mississippi River. It communicates with the Whitewater River by a short outlet. Length, about 18 miles.

Pemiscot, a southeastern county of Missouri, borders on Arkansas. Area, 507 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Caruthersville. Pop. in 1890, 5975; in 1900, 12,115.

Pemmaquid, Me. See PEMAQUID.

Pempelfort, pĕm′pĕl-fōrt‘, a former village of Prussia, now part of Düsseldorf.

Pemuco, pā-moo′ko, a village of Chile, province of Nuble, 35 miles S. by E. of Chillán. Pop. 1800.

Penablanca, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

Penacook, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles NW. of Concord, of which it is a post-substation. It has cotton- and woollen-mills, manufactures of axles, etc.

Penafiel, pā-nā-fe-ĕl′, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tamego, 19 miles ENE. of Oporto. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5085.

Peñafiel, pĕn-yā-fe-ĕl′, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles ESE. of Valladolid, near the confluence of the Douro and Duratón. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4406.

Peñaflor, pĕn-yā-flōr′, a town of Spain, 42 miles ENE. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. about 3000.

Peñaflor, a town of Chile, province and about 22 miles SW. of the city of Santiago. Pop. about 1600.

Penalosa, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Peñalsordo, pĕn-yāl-sor′do, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajoz. Pop. about 3000.

Penalva d'Alva, pā-nāl′vā dāl′vā, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 20 miles ENE. of Coimbra.

Penamacor, pā-nā-mā-kor′, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles NE. of Castello Branco. Pop. about 2500.

Pe‘nang′, a British possession, one of the Straits Settlements. It consists of the island of Penang or Pinang (native, *Pulo Pinang,* or Areca Island), off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, Province Wellesley, on the opposite shore of the main-land, and the district called the Dindings. The island is situated in about lat. 5° 30′ N. and lon. 100° 20′ E., and is separated from the Malay Peninsula by a channel from 2 to 10 miles across. Length, 15 miles. Area, 107 sq. m.; area of the settlement, 270 sq. m. The surface of the island is densely wooded and highly picturesque. It is mountainous in the N., elsewhere level or undulating. The climate is healthy in spite of the high temperature. Pepper, cocoanuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, and sugar are the principal vegetable products. Tin is found at the base of the mountains. The exports from the settlement of Penang in 1902 amounted to $76,449,000. The chief articles of export are tin, pepper, rice, and sugar. The capital is George Town (itself often called Penang), which has an excellent harbor, an arsenal, good barracks, and civil, leper, and convict hospitals. Pop. of the settlement in 1901, 248,207, mainly Malays and Chinese.

Peñaranda de Bracamonte, pĕn-yā-rän′dā dā brā-kā-mon′tā, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles SE. of Salamanca. Pop. (commune) about 4250.

Pen Argyl (ar′jil), a banking post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh and New England, the Bangor and Portland and other railroads, 27 miles N. of Bethlehem. It has large slate-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 2784.

Penarth′, a parish, seaport, and bathing-resort of Wales, in Glamorganshire, at the mouth of the Taff, 3 miles from Cardiff. It has extensive docks, a fine esplanade, and pleasure gardens. Pop. in 1901, 14,228.

Peñas, Cape (Sp. *Cabo de Peñas,* kā′bo dā pĕn′yās,—*i.e.,* "Cape of Rocks"), a headland of Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 41′ N.; lon. 5° 53′ W.

Peñas, Cape, on the NE. coast of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 53° 50′ S.

Penasco, a post-village of Taos co., N.Mex., 18 miles (direct) SSW. of Taos, on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R. Pop. 150.

Peñas de San Pedro, pĕn′yās dā sān pā′dro, a town of Spain, 12 miles SSW. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Peñas, Gulf of, on the W. coast of Chile, in lat. 47° 30′ S.

Penawawa, a post-station of Whitman co., Wash.

Penbrook, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg, 2 miles distant. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Pencader, a hundred of Newcastle co., Del. Pop. 1999.

Pence, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R.

Pence, a post-village of Iron co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Hurley. Pop. 450.

Penchant, pĕn‘shānt′, a bayou of Louisiana, flows NW. from Terrebonne parish into Bayou Chene.

Penco, a town of Chile, on the Bay of Concepción, a few miles NE. of the town of Concepción. Pop. about 2000. Here the town of Concepción once stood.

Pen‘coyd′, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. and on the Schuylkill River, opposite Wissahickon station, Philadelphia. Here are extensive iron- and bridge-works. Pop. about 300.

Pendarvis, a post-station of Wayne co., Ga., 30 miles NNW. of Brunswick.

Pend d'Oreille, Idaho. See PEND OREILLE.

Pendennis Castle, England, in Cornwall, on the S. side of the entrance of Falmouth Harbor, on a height 300 feet above the sea. It was built by Henry VIII.

Pender, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, is drained by the Northeast Cape Fear River. Area, 883 sq. m. Capital, Burgaw. Pop. in 1890, 12,514; in 1900, 13,381.

Pender, a banking post-town, capital of Thurston co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 82 miles NW. by N. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Pendergrass, a post-town of Jackson co., Ga., on the Gainesville Midland R. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Penderry, a hamlet of Wales, near Swansea.

Pendle Hill, England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Clitheroe. Height above the sea, 1800 feet.

Pendleton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles WNW. of Manchester. It is a suburb of Salford and has

collieries and manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. in 1901, about 75,000.

Pendleton, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 255 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ohio River and intersected by the Licking River. Capital, Falmouth. Pop. in 1890, 16,346; in 1900, 14,947.

Pendleton, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of 707 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Branch of the Potomac River and by the North and South Forks of the same Branch. The surface is mountainous, having the main chain of the Alleghany Mountains and also Jackson's Mountain. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 8711; in 1900, 9167.

Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Desha co., Ark.

Pendleton, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ind., on Fall Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 28 miles ENE. of Indianapolis. It has glass-works and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1512.

Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., 33 miles NE. of Louisville.

Pendleton, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 64 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Pendleton, a post-village in Pendleton township (town), Niagara co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek and on the Erie Canal, about 18 miles NNE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 225; of the town in 1900, 1364.

Pendleton, a post-town of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 86.

Pendleton, a banking post-town, capital of Umatilla co., Oregon, near the Blue Mountains and 231 miles E. of Portland, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s and the Washington and Columbia River Rs. It has woollen- and flour-mills, machine-shops, manufactures of harvesters, etc. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 4406.

Pendleton, a banking post-town of Anderson co., S.C., on the Blue Ridge R., 138 miles WNW. of Columbia. It has cotton-mills and phosphate-works. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Pendleton, or **Pendleton's,** a post-station of Louisa co., Va., 55 miles NW. of Richmond.

Pendleton Center, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., 8 miles SW. of Lockport.

Pendleton Hill, a post-village of New London co., Conn., about 14 miles E. by S. of Norwich. Pop. 70.

Pendleton's River, Ga., enters the Great Ohoopee River in Tatnall co., 7 miles W. of Reidsville.

Pendletonville, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Temple. Pop. about 200.

Pend Oreille, o'reel' (Fr. pron. pôNt o'rå'ʏ), or **Kul'luspelm,** a lake in the northern part of Idaho, is an expansion of Clark's River (or the Clark Fork of the Columbia), near lat. 48° N. It is about 35 miles long and 8 miles wide.

Penedo, på-nå'do, a town of Brazil, state and 60 miles SW. of Alagoas, on the São Francisco River, 30 miles from its mouth, at the head of ocean navigation. It has an export trade in hides, rice, cotton, etc. Pop. about 12,000.

Penella, på-nêl'lå, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Deuça, 15 miles SE. of Coimbra.

Penetanguishene, pen'e-tang'ghę-sheen', a post-town and outport of Ontario, co. of Simcoe, on an inlet of Lake Huron, 32 miles NNW. of Barrie, on the Grand Trunk R. It contains the Ontario Reformatory Prison and has saw- and lumber-mills, manufactures of leather, etc. It is a port of entry. Pop. in 1901, 2422.

Peneus, the ancient name of the Salamvria.

Penfield a post-town of Greene co., Ga., 80 miles E. by S. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Penfield, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 300.

Penfield, a post-township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1040.

Penfield, a post-village in Penfield township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., on Irondequoit Creek, about 8 miles E. by S. of Rochester, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It manufactures paper. Pop. about 425; of the town in 1900, 2857.

Penfield, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Black River, about 32 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. about 125.

Penfield, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 60 miles W. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 750. It has lumbering- and coaling-industries.

Penge, pênj, a municipality of Surrey, England, a southeastern suburb of London. It adjoins Sydenham. Pop. in 1901, 22,465.

Penguin, a seaport town of Tasmania, 60 miles NW. of Launceston. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Penha, pên'yå, a village of Brazil, on the E. shore of the island of Itaparica, opposite the town of Bahia.

Penhook, a post-station of Franklin co., Va.

Peniche, på-nee'shå, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, about 20 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Penick, a post-station of Marion co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Lebanon.

Penicuik, pên'e-kŏŏk', a small town of Scotland, co. and 10 miles S. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk. It has paper-mills.

Peniel, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va., 40 miles S. by E. of Parkersburg.

Penielheugh, an eminence in Roxburgshire, Scotland, 4½ miles from Jedburgh, and 774 feet in height. It is crowned by a Waterloo column.

Penig, på'nig, a town of Saxony, 33 miles SSE. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. in 1900, 7108, engaged in the textile and iron-industries and the manufacture of paper, agricultural machinery, etc.

Penikese, or **Penequeese,** pen-e-keess', an islet of Massachusetts, in Buzzard Bay, SE. of New Bedford, has an area of about 100 acres. Here was located the Agassiz school of natural history.

Peninsula, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio Canal, 24 miles S. of Cleveland, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Peñiscola, pên-yees'ko-lå, a town and old fortress of Spain, province and 38 miles NE. of Castellón de la Plana. It is perched on a rock rising 220 feet above the Mediterranean and connected with the main-land only by a narrow strip of sand. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Penistone, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles from Barnsley. It has coal- and steel-industries. Pop. in 1901, 3073.

Penjab. See Punjab.

Penjakent, or **Panjkand,** a town of Russian Turkestan, on the Zerafshan, about 35 miles E. of Samarkand. Pop. about 4000.

Pénjamo, pên'nå-mo, a town of Mexico, state and 48 miles SW. of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 8262.

Penjdeh, an oasis, with several villages, of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaspia, about 110 miles S. by E. of Merv, on the Murghab River.

Penkridge, a town of England, 6 miles S. of Stafford, on the Penk, an affluent of the Trent. Pop. about 2500.

Penkun, pên-kŏŏn', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles W. of Stettin. Pop. about 2000.

Penllyn, pen-lĭn', a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 17 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Penma'en, a village of England, in Monmouthshire, 12 miles NW. of Newport.

Penmaenmawr, pên-må'ęn-mŏwr, a mountain of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, 4 miles by rail W. of Conway. Height, 1550 feet. Its summit is crowned by ancient fortifications. At the foot of the mountain is the watering-place of Penmaenmawr. Pop. in 1901, 3503.

Pen'mar', a post-village and resort of Franklin co., Pa., on the Maryland frontier and on the Western Maryland R., 71 miles from Baltimore. Elevation, 1200 feet.

Penmarc'h, pôNⁿ'mark' (Breton pron. pên-mark'), a village of France, in Finistère, on a headland in the Atlantic Ocean, called Pointe de Penmarc'h, 16 miles SW. of Quimper. It is situated in the wildest part of the coast of Brittany. There was an important town here at the close of the Middle Ages, the ruins of whose churches remain.

Penn, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., about 20 miles ENE. of Niles, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 200.

Penn, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3407.

Penn, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1164.

Penn, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1712.

Penn, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 880.

Penn, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 608.

Penn, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Penn, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1446.

Penn, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 922.

Penn, a post-borough and township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of the city of Lancaster, on the Pennsylvania R. It has cigar-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 763; of the township, 2128.

Penn, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Penn, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1386.

Penn, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1263.

Penn, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 5321. See also Penn Station.

Penn, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Pennabilli, pên'nå-bil'lee, a town of Italy, 20 miles WNW. of Urbino, near the right bank of the Marecchia.

It is in the old district of Montefeltro. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3252.

Pen'nahatch'ee Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River near Drayton, in Dooly co.

Pennar, pĕn-nar', or **Penner,** a river of India, which rises in Mysore and flows through Madras in a generally E. direction, emptying into the Bay of Bengal a short distance below Nellore. Length, about 350 miles.

Pennar, Penner, or **Punnair,** a river of India, which rises in Mysore and traverses Madras in a SE. direction, emptying into the Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore. Length, about 250 miles.

Pennautier, pĕn'nō'te-ā', a town of France, in Aude, 3 miles NW. of Carcassonne. Pop. about 1000.

Penne, pĕnn, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 6 miles ESE. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot.

Penne, a village of France, in Tarn, on the left bank of the Aveyron, 15 miles NW. of Gaillac.

Penne, pĕn'nà (anc. *Pinna*), a town of Italy, province and 23 miles SE. of Teramo, at the foot of the Gran Sasso d'Italia. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 4337 (commune, 10,394).

Pennellville, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 20 miles SE. of Oswego. It has cheese- and canning-factories. Pop. 200.

Pennelton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is McRae. Pop. 100.

Pennfield, Clearfield co., Pa. See PENFIELD.

Pennfield, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Southern Line. The banking point is St. John. Pop. about 600.

Penn Forest, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Penngrove, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R. The banking point is Petaluma.

Penngrove, a banking post-borough of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River, opposite Wilmington, Del., and on the West Jersey and Seashore R. It has a cannery, etc., and is a shipping point and resort. Pop. in 1900, 1826.

Pennhall, a post-village of Center co., Pa., about 15 miles SE. of Bellefonte. Pop. about 200.

Pennick, a post-village of Glynn co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Pennine Alps, a division of the Alps on the borders of Switzerland and Italy, adjoining on the N. the valley of the Rhone, and lying between the Bernese Alps on the N., the Lepontine Alps on the E., and the Graian Alps on the SW. They are chiefly included in the canton of Valais and contain many of the most imposing summits of Europe (the Mischabelhörner, 14,942 feet; Matterhorn, 14,780 ft.; Weisshorn, 14,804 ft.; Breithorn, 13,685 ft.; and Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft.). They abut upon the Mont Blanc group on the SW. The famous Zermatt region is included in this division of the Alps.

Pennine Chain (or **Range**), a highland tract in England, extending N. and S. from the vicinity of the river Tyne, in Northumberland, to Derbyshire and Staffordshire. The highest summit in the N. is Cross-Fell, in Cumberland (2890 feet); in the middle portion, Whernside, in Yorkshire (2414 ft.); in the S., Kinder Scout, part of the so-called Peak, in Derbyshire (2088 ft.). The Pennine Chain is connected by a low ridge with the highlands of the Lake District.

Pennington, a county in the SW. part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. Area, 2596 sq. m. It is traversed by the South Fork of the Cheyenne River. Gold is found here. Capital, Rapid City. Pop. in 1890, 6540; in 1900, 5610.

Pennington, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. about 250.

Pennington, a post-borough of Mercer co., N.J., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 8 miles N. of Trenton. It contains the Pennington Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Pennington, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., 13 miles ENE. of Lovelady. Pop. about 250.

Pennington, a post-village of Price co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Pennington Gap, a banking post-town of Lee co., Va., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 miles NE. of Jonesville. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Pennington Point, a post-hamlet of McDonough co., Ill., about 11 miles S. of Bushnell.

Pennline, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., near the W. boundary of the state, about 22 miles W. by N. of Meadville. Pop. 180.

Pennock, a post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 80.

Pennrun, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. about 250.

Pennsboro, a banking post-town of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 42 miles E. of Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Pennsburg, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 25 miles NW. of Norristown. It has cigar- and other industries and the Perkiomen Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 1032.

Pennsbury, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 709.

Penn's Creek, Pa., rises in Center co. and enters the Susquehanna River 5 miles below Sunbury. It is about 75 miles long.

Penns Creek, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 13 miles SW. of Lewisburg. Pop. about 275.

Pennsdale, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Williamsport and North Branch R. The banking point is Muncy. Pop. 200.

Penn's Grove, Salem co., N.J. See PENNGROVE.

Penns Manor, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Bristol.

Penns Park, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 24 miles NNE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 150.

Penn Station, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 600. It has iron-pipe industries.

Pennsville, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River, opposite Newcastle, Del., and about 33 miles SW. of Camden. It has a cannery. Pop. about 400.

Pennsville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 28 miles WNW. of Marietta. Pop. 250.

Pennsville, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles N. of Connellsville. It has coke-works. Pop. 225.

Pennsville, Lycoming co., Pa. See PENNSDALE.

Pennsylvania, one of the North Atlantic States of the American Union, is bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York, E. by New York and New Jersey, S. by Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, and W. by West Virginia and Ohio. Its northern line follows the parallel of 42° N. lat., except in the extreme W. (where it borders on Lake Erie), while the southern boundary is constituted almost entirely by "Mason and Dixon's Line," lat. 39° 43′ N. The Delaware River forms the eastern boundary for its full length. Pennsylvania is called the Keystone State, because it was the seventh or central one in order of the original thirteen states. Area of the land-surface, 44,985 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 230 sq. m. Maximum length, E. and W., 305 miles; breadth, 158 miles.

The *face of the country* is exceedingly varied. A most conspicuous feature is presented by the parallel ranges of mountains belonging to the Appalachian system and having a quite uniform direction from NE. to SW. The principal ridges or chains of this system, beginning on the eastern side, are the Blue Ridge (or South Mountain), conforming tectonically to the Highlands of the Hudson, the Blue (North, or Kittatinny) Mountain, which extends from the Delaware Water Gap to the Maryland boundary a few miles S. of Mercersburg; and the various ridges lying westward, which constitute the main mass of the Alleghanies and represent the identical orographic feature of the states lying to the south. The inner ridges in the W., N., and NE. develop into a nearly flat-topped plateau-surface, the "Alleghany Plateau," which in places breaks off in a bold escarpment towards the east and continues northward into the plateau of south-central New York. The most prominent individualized feature of this plateau (which, with a general elevation of 1000–2000 feet, occupies the major part of the western section of the state) is the Pocono Mountain, in the NE. section of the state, which represents in part the eroded plateau of the Catskill Mountains. The Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountain, which in a number of marked depressions or gaps permits of the passage through it of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Swatara, and Susquehanna rivers, is the correspondent of the Shawangunk Mountains of New York, and attains elevations perhaps nowhere much exceeding 2400 ft. Prominent summits are mounts Minsi (about 1500 ft.) and Tammany, the latter in New Jersey, which guard the passage of the Delaware River through the picturesque Delaware Water Gap. The names of subordinate mountain-groups or sections are: Mauch Chunk, Sharp, Locust, Buck, Mahanoy, Shamokin, Catawissa, Bear, Beaver Meadow, Nescopeck, Tuscarora, and the more westerly Sideling, Broad Top, Bald Eagle, Brush, Dunning's, Main Alleghany, Laurel (the most westerly of the prominent ridges), and Savage mountains. The Shawnee, Shickshinny, and Wyoming mountains enclose the Lackawanna coal-field. Most of the ranges between the Sharp and the Wyoming mountains lie in or traverse the anthracite region NNW. of Philadelphia. In the Alleghany Mountains we encounter a complex succession of remarkably uniform, low, narrow, and level-topped, chiefly sandstone, mountains or ridges, separated by narrow valleys, floored with limestone and shales, and cross-

ing the whole state. While the loftiest summit has perhaps not yet been determined, it appears that no elevation much exceeds 3000 ft., and it is doubtful if even this altitude is anywhere attained. There is no marked dominating mountain-peak. A large portion of the state is still forest-land, but the exceedingly fertile valleys, such as the Cumberland Valley (between the South and North mountains), Lebanon Valley, Wyoming Valley, and the valleys of the Susquehanna and Monongahela, have placed Pennsylvania among the leading agricultural states of the Union. The southeastern triangle of the state, which is traversed by outliers of the Appalachian Mountains, forming the North and South Valley Hills, the heights of Chestnut Hill, Bryn Mawr, etc., is largely an agricultural region, and contains the fertile Chester, Montgomery, and Lancaster valleys.

Rivers, etc.—The principal rivers are the Delaware (navigable for large ships to Philadelphia and for smaller steamcraft to Trenton, N.J.; chief tributaries, the Lehigh and Schuylkill, both affording slack-water navigation); the Susquehanna (formed by the union of the East (or North) and West Branches), which is adapted to the floating of rafts and arks, and whose banks have been canalized; the Juniata, the main tributary of the Susquehanna; the Ohio, whose constituent streams are the Alleghany and Monongahela; and the Lackawanna, Conemaugh, and Youghiogheny, tributary streams of secondary importance. The Ohio and its main head-streams afford a great deal of navigation during good stages of water. There are no large lakes in the state, and nearly all the bodies of water entitled to this name are glacial tarns and occur in the region of past glaciation. In this section, in the NE. part of the state, are found a number of highly picturesque waterfalls (Bushkill, Dingman's, Raymondskill, Sawkill).

Geology and Minerals.—With the exception of restricted areas in the SE., where a belt of Triassic shales and sandstones extends from NE. to SW. and where in close proximity to the Delaware River there would also appear to be deposits of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, the entire state belongs basally to the Archæan and Paleozoic periods of geological time, the rocks of oldest age (apart from the very ancient South Mountain) lying almost at the extreme SE. (Delaware, Philadelphia, and Bucks cos.). The immediately succeeding valleys are chiefly Silurian. Beyond this all the formations to the Permian are met with. In mineral wealth Pennsylvania stands in the very first rank among the states, a rank which she occupies chiefly by reason of the abundance, accessibility, and practical usefulness of her stores of coal, iron, petroleum, and natural gas. The production of coal about equals that mined by all the other states of the Union collectively. The output of anthracite in 1903 was 74,607,068 short tons, valued at $152,036,448; of bituminous coal, 103,117,178 tons, valued at $121,752,759. The quantity of iron-ore mined in 1901 was 1,040,684 long tons (largely from the Cornwall-Lebanon magnetite region); but in 1903 the product was only 644,599 tons. In the yield of iron-ore Pennsylvania has been far outstripped by Minnesota, Michigan, and Alabama, and the iron-furnaces in the state now obtain most of their ore from the Lake Superior mines. The production of crude petroleum in 1903 was 11,355,156 barrels, valued at $18,170,881. There has been a marked decrease in production for many years. Other mined or quarried mineral products are serpentine, white marble, slate, chromic iron, nickel, zinc-ore, galena, and corundum. The anthracite is found in long, narrow basins, disposed mainly in three fields,—the Schuylkill and Mine Hill field; the Shamokin, Mahanoy, and Lehigh basins; and the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal-field. Beyond what is sometimes known as the Main Alleghany ridge are found the great bituminous coal-fields, which cover a very large part of the state. Coal does not occur in the southeastern counties. Most of the petroleum of the state has its source in, or is obtained from, strata of Devonian age, the counties of Venango, Butler, McKean, Washington, and Clarion furnishing the greater part of the obtained supply. An important associated product is natural gas, which is obtained chiefly in Greene, Washington, Armstrong, and Clarion cos. The value of the product in 1903 was $14,352,183—nearly half that of the entire product of the United States. Salt is produced extensively by evaporation from strong brines reached by artesian borings. The northern sections of the state are covered with glacial drift. Pennsylvania has a number of noted mineral springs, among which are those of Bedford, York, Doubling Gap, Ephrata, and Yellow Springs.

Climate.—Pennsylvania enjoys the general climate of the middle temperate regions, has a fairly abundant rainfall, and a temperature ordinarily exhibiting no particularly accentuated extremes of heat or cold. The mean temperature of January at Philadelphia is somewhat over 32°, and that of July 76°, with extremes in summer (rare) of 105° and in winter of —6° (or —10°). A much more rigorous cold prevails in the mountain sections where —20° (or even more) is not rare. The average annual rainfall is for the entire state about 44 inches.

Agriculture, Forest Products.—Pennsylvania occupies a very prominent position as an agricultural state, and there is comparatively little land which might not be utilized. The Cumberland, Wyoming, and Lebanon valleys, the beautiful grain-producing and wool-growing counties of the SW., the admirable pastoral soils of the NW., the skilfully managed farms of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton counties, and the limestone soils of most of the mountain-valleys, more than compensate for the acreage of waste lands. Pennsylvania excels in dairy and market-garden products, in wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, tobacco, fruit, potatoes, hay, live-stock, and indeed in all the agricultural staples of the northern states. In 1900 the production of corn was 32,707,900 bushels, valued at $14,718,555; wheat, 20,281,334 bushels, valued at $14,602,560; oats, 38,000,872 bushels, valued at $11,400,262; rye, 4,416,299 bushels; buckwheat, 3,188,402 bushels; potatoes, 10,921,748 bushels, valued at $5,788,526; and hay, 2,672,561 tons, valued at $37,148,598. The state is a large producer of orchard fruits, and tobacco is a leading crop in York and Lancaster valleys. Pennsylvania ranks as one of the leading states in the lumber-trade and furnishes large quantities of white pine, spruce, and hemlock. In the NE. there are extensive beech forests. Oak of many species, the sugar and other maples, ash, hickory, elm, tulip-tree, black and white walnut, and many other useful trees abound.

Manufactures, etc.—In this department of industry the state holds the second place in the Union, being surpassed by New York alone in the annual value of its products. The iron- and steel-industries, whose principal seats of activity are centred at Pittsburg, Allegheny, Homestead, McKeesport, Johnstown, Harrisburg, Reading, Scranton, etc., outrank those of any other state. In foundry and machine-shop products Pennsylvania takes first position, as it likewise does in textile manufactures and the manufacture of carpets. Pittsburg is also one of the principal glass-making towns in the United States and turns out immense quantities of machinery, castings, nails, hardware, etc. Philadelphia as one of the world's great manufacturing centres has a great variety of industries. Its vast ship-building yards and locomotive works give it a unique position among the industrial centres of the western world. Chester is also an important seat of the ship-building industry.

The values of some of the leading industries of the state in 1900 were: iron and steel, $434,445,200; products of rolling-mills and steel-works, $332,588,174; textiles, $158,782,087; foundry and machine-shop products, $127,292,440; blast-furnace products, $101,575,487; leather, $55,615,009; cars (with repairs, etc.), $62,326,081; flour- and other grist-mill products, $36,639,423; liquors, $34,520,358; petroleum refining, $34,977,706; sugar and molasses refining, $36,163,817; clothing, $35,083,623; tobacco, $33,355,932; glass, $22,011,130; lumber and timber products, $35,749,965; saw- and planing-mill products, $16,736,839; boots and shoes, $13,235,933; paper and pulp, $12,267,900.

The Delaware River affords a channel of commerce deep enough for ships of the largest class, and Philadelphia, on that river, is one of the principal seats in the United States of foreign and coastwise trade. Philadelphia, Erie, and Pittsburg are ports of entry.

Railroads.—The "Switchback" railway at Mauch Chunk, opened in 1826, was followed by a number of other coal roads; and in 1834 the Philadelphia and Columbia R. (82 miles) and the Portage R. (36 miles) were opened, having been built at the expense of the state. In 1835 there were 265 miles of railroad in the state; in 1846, 840 miles; in 1850, 1240 miles; in 1860, 2598 miles; in 1870, 4656 miles; in 1880, 6243 miles; in 1890, 8700 miles; and in 1900, 10,400 miles.

The canals of Pennsylvania, which formerly extended over more than 1000 miles, have been in greater part abandoned, in consequence of the introduction of railroads.

Education.—Although Penn's frame of government directed the establishment of public schools, and the free education of the children of the poor was subsequently provided for by statute, the public-school system of Philadelphia did not come into operation until 1818, and the first common-school law for the state was enacted in 1834. The leading educational institutions of the state are the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Western University of Pennsylvania, at Allegheny; Lafayette College, at Easton; Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem; Dickinson College, at Carlisle; Bucknell University, at Lewisburg; Haverford College, at Haverford; Swarthmore College, at

Swarthmore; Bryn Mawr College (for women), at Bryn Mawr; La Salle College, at Philadelphia; Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook; Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington; Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster; Lincoln University (for colored), at Lincoln University. There are in addition many professional and technical schools of high grade, and numerous normal and high schools and colleges.

Counties.—Pennsylvania has 67 counties: Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Center, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York.

The *principal cities and boroughs* are Philadelphia, the largest city in the state and the third in the Union (pop. in 1900, 1,293,697), Pittsburg (321,616), Allegheny, adjoining Pittsburg (129,896), Scranton (102,026), Reading (78,961), Erie (52,733), Wilkesbarre (51,721), Harrisburg, the capital (50,167), Lancaster (41,459), Altoona (38,973), Johnstown (35,936), Allentown (35,416), McKeesport (34,227), Chester (33,988), York (33,708), Williamsport (28,757), etc.

Government, etc.—The present constitution was adopted in 1873. The governor is chosen for a term of 4 years. The general assembly consists of a senate, limited to 50 members, chosen for 4 years, and a house of representatives, chosen for 2 years. The state sends 32 representatives to the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—In 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,365; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,047,507; in 1830, 1,348,233; in 1840, 1,724,033; in 1850, 2,311,786; in 1860, 2,906,215; in 1870, 3,521,951; in 1880, 4,282,891; in 1890, 5,258,014; in 1900, 6,302,115. The number of foreign-born in 1900 was 985,250; of negroes, 156,845. The southeastern and central sections were to a considerable extent peopled by Germans of the Palatinate, whose language, now much modified, is still heard and is known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

History.—Pennsylvania was colonized by the Quakers under William Penn, who obtained his patent as proprietor in 1681. His deputy arrived in that year with some settlers and found at Wicaco, within the present limits of Philadelphia, a prosperous Swedish settlement. The city of Philadelphia was laid out in 1682, and in the same year Penn himself came to the colony and concluded a treaty with the Indians. The growth of the colony was rapid from the start, the Quaker settlers being reinforced by Germans. Delaware (the "Lower Counties") formed part of Penn's colony and remained united with Pennsylvania down to the Revolution, having, however, its own legislature after 1703. The Maryland line ("Mason and Dixon's line") was established in 1763–67, and thus closed one intercolonial contest. Connecticut asserted a claim to a part of northern Pennsylvania, and it was only after the massacre in the Wyoming Valley (1778) that the contention regarding this region was brought to a close. In 1774 the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. The Proprietary government came to an end in 1776, immediately after the Declaration of Independence, and a state government was organized. Pennsylvania was the scene of many important events during the Revolution. It was in Philadelphia that the Declaration of Independence was signed. In 1794 occurred the "whiskey rebellion," which was suppressed without bloodshed. The battle of Gettysburg, the turning point in the Civil War, was fought in this state in 1863.

Pennsylvania Furnace, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. The banking point is Tyrone. Pop. about 120.

Pennvalley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3½ miles SSW. of Trenton. Pop. 100.

Pennville, a banking post-town of Jay co., Ind., 12 miles NW. of Portland, on the Cincinnati, Bluffton and Chicago R. Pop. in 1900, 773.

Pennville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., about 54 miles NNE. of Chillicothe.

Pennville, Lancaster co., Pa. See PENN.

Penn Yan', a post-village, capital of Yates co., N.Y., is situated at the outlet and northern end of Keuka Lake, on the Northern Central and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 45 miles N. by W. of Elmira. It has manufactures of iron, tacks, fruit-baskets, and wine, and is the seat of Penn Yan Academy. Pop. in 1900, 4650.

Pennypack (or **Pennepack**) **Creek,** in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, flows through the N. part of Philadelphia co. and enters the Delaware River near Holmesburg.

Penob'scot, a river of Maine, rises in Somerset co., near the frontier of Canada, and runs eastward to Piscataquis co., where it expands into a long lake named Chesuncook. From this lake it runs southeastward into Penobscot co., expanding at the border into Pamedumcook Lake, beyond which it receives the Seboois River (or East Branch of the Penobscot). The upper part of the Penobscot River beyond the junction with the Seboois, or even from Mattawamkeag, is known as the West Branch. Below the mouth of the Seboois its general direction is S. It intersects Penobscot co., forms the boundary between the cos. of Hancock and Waldo, and enters Penobscot Bay, a large inlet of the ocean. Its length is estimated at about 350 miles. The tide ascends to Bangor, which is the largest town on this river and is about 60 miles from the sea. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor and for small steamboats above that place. This river is the channel of a large trade in lumber, which is obtained on its banks.

Penobscot, a county of Maine, is near the middle of the state. Area, 3254 sq. m. It is intersected by the Penobscot River and also drained by the Piscataquis, Seboois, Mattawamkeag, and Kenduskeag rivers. The surface is uneven and is diversified with numerous lakes, among which are Seboois, Mattagamon, Millinocket, and Twin lakes, and extensive forests of pine, ash, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. Mount Katahdin is near the eastern border. Capital, Bangor. Pop. in 1890, 72,865; in 1900, 76,246.

Penobscot, a post-village in Penobscot township (town), Hancock co., Me., on an inlet which opens into Penobscot Bay, about 27 miles S. of Bangor. The town is at the mouth of the Penobscot River and presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1156.

Penobscot Bay, Me., is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends N. to Belfast and to the mouth of the Penobscot River. It is 35 miles long, including the N. part, called Belfast Bay, and 26 miles wide. It encloses numerous islands and affords good harbors.

Penobsquis, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R., 51 miles from St. John. Pop. about 400.

Penola, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., 35 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 75.

Penomping. See PNOM-PENH.

Peñón de Corón, pĕn-yōn' dā ko-rōn', or **Corón,** one of the Calamianes Islands, Philippines, S. of the E. part of Busuanga. It is not fertile, but it yields cocoa, rice, etc., honey from its forests, edible bird's-nests, and balate. Corón, the chief settlement, is on the E. side.

Peñón de la Gomera, pĕn-yōn' dā lā go-mā'rā, or **Vélez** (vā'lĕth) **de la Gomera,** a fortified Spanish islet in the Mediterranean, 80 miles SE. of Ceuta, near the coast of Morocco, one of the so-called Presidios used as convict stations.

Peñón del Rosario, a mountain of Mexico, in the state of Tlaxcala. Altitude, about 11,000 feet.

Penonomé, a town of the republic of Panama, 65 miles SW. of the town of Panama, in a coffee and cacao region. Pop. (district) 15,000.

Pen'pont, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles NNW. of Dumfries, on the Scaur. In the parish are numerous Roman antiquities.

Pen'rhyn (or **Tongarewa**) **Island,** an island, belonging to Great Britain, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° 8′ S.; lon. 157° 35′ W.

Penrhyn, Port, Wales. See PORT PENRHYN.

Pen'rith, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, situated in a beautiful valley, 15 miles SSE. of Carlisle. It has ruins of an old castle and a venerable monument known as the Giant's Grave. Pop. in 1901, 9180.

Penrith, a post-village of Hancock co., W.Va. The banking point is New Cumberland. Pop. 200.

Penrith, a municipal township of New South Wales, 34 miles from Sydney. Pop. about 4600.

Penrod, a post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 80.

Penrose, a village of Whiteside co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Penrose, a post-station of Augusta co., Va.

Pen'ryn', a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, at the head of Falmouth harbor and almost adjoining Falmouth on the NW. Pop. in 1901, 3190.

Penryn, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles from Alabaster Cave. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. 175.

Penryn, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Cornwall and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. The banking point is Manheim. Pop. 200.

Pensa, a town and government of Russia. See PENZA.

Pensacola, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Escambia co., Fla., on the N. shore of Pensacola Bay, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 50 miles (direct) SE. of Mobile, on the Louisville and Nashville (Pensacola division) and the Pensacola, Alabama and Tennessee Rs. It has a deep harbor, which is one of the safest in the Gulf of Mexico. The entrance to it is defended by Forts Pickens, McRae, and Barrancas. Pensacola has large grain-elevators and an extensive shipping trade in ship-lumber, fish, hides, wool, cotton, and naval-stores. Among its more notable public buildings are the federal building, state armory, and opera-house. Pop. in 1880, 6845; in 1890, 11,750; in 1900, 17,747. The Pensacola navy-yard is at Warrington, 7 miles to seaward of the town.

Pensacola, a post-village of Yancey co., N.C., 35 miles NNW. of Marion. Pop. 150.

Pensacola Bay, Fla., an inlet which extends from the Gulf of Mexico into Santa Rosa co. It is landlocked and forms a safe harbor. It is sheltered and partly separated from the gulf by Santa Rosa Island. The city of Pensacola is on its N. side.

Pensaukee, pen-saw'kee, a small river of Wisconsin, enters Green Bay about 4 miles S. of Oconto.

Pensaukee, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., in Pensaukee township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Pensaukee River, 5 miles SW. of Oconto. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1768.

Pensauken, pen-saw'kẹn, Camden co., N.J., ½ mile E. of Merchantville, its post-office.

Pensauken Creek, N.J., forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Burlington and Camden and enters the Delaware River, 5 miles above the city of Camden.

Penshurst, a village and parish of Kent, England, 4½ miles from Tunbridge. Penshurst Place is the birthplace of Sir Philip Sidney.

Pensnett, a village of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles WSW. of Dudley.

Pentap'olis (Gr. "five cities"), a name applied at the beginning of the Middle Ages to a district in Italy, on the Adriatic coast, comprising the five cities of Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Sinigaglia, and Ancona. It became a papal possession in the middle of the eighth century.

Pentecost Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Cumberland group, off eastern Australia. Lat. 20° 23′ S.; lon. 148° 59′ E.

Pentecost (or **Whitsunday**) **Island,** New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° 29′ S.; lon. 168° 19′ E.

Pentecost River, a post-village of Saguenay district, Quebec, 96 miles from Rimouski, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Pentelicus, pẽn-tẽl'e-kŭs, **Penteli,** pẽn-tā'lee, or **Mendeli,** mẽn-dā'lee, a mountain of Greece, in Attica, 10 miles NE. of Athens, rises to 3640 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned.

Pentenisia, pẽn-tā-nee'ze-ā, a group of islets in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 miles NW. of Ægina.

Pentima, pẽn'tee-mā, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 5 miles NW. of Sulmona. It is near the site of the ancient Corfinium and has a museum containing objects found there. Pop. about 3000.

Pentland Firth, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney Islands and connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Length, from E. to W., 17 miles; breadth, from 6 to 8 miles. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas, the currents at the change of tides causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools.

Pentland Hills, a range in Scotland, cos. of Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh, extending for about 14 miles NE. to within 4 miles SW. of Edinburgh. The highest summits are Scald Law (1898 feet) and Carnethy (1890 ft.).

Pentland Skerries, Scotland, comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks, the larger about 4½ miles N. of Duncansby Head. It has a light-house.

Pentoga, a post-village of Iron co., Mich. The banking point is Crystal Falls. Pop. 125.

Penton, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 100.

Pentress, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Pentwater, a banking post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and on the Pere Marquette R., 15 miles S. of Ludington. Fruit is extensively canned and shipped. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Pentz, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 12 miles N. of Oroville, its banking point. Pop. 275.

Peñuelas, pẽn-yoo-ā'lās, a town of Porto Rico, 8 miles (direct) WNW. of Ponce. Pop. in 1899, 1129.

Penvenan, pɔ̃ⁿᵉ'vẹh-nɔ̃ⁿᵉ', a village on the N. coast of Brittany, France, department of Côtes-du-Nord.

Penza, pẽn'zā, a government of Russia, mainly between lat. 53° and 55° N., bounded by the governments of Nizhni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Tambov. Area, 14,997 sq. m. Surface undulating. Principal rivers are the Moksha (an affluent of the Oka) and the Sura (an affluent of the Volga). The soil produces bountiful crops of grain and live-stock is extensively reared. There are large forests. Capital, Penza. Pop. in 1897, 1,491,215.

Penza, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Penza, 130 miles NNW. of Saratov, on the Sura, at its confluence with the Volga. It has paper-, lumber- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1897, 61,851.

Penza, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. The banking point is Youngstown. Pop. 200.

Pen'zance', a municipal borough, seaport, and watering-place of England, the westernmost town of the country, in Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 9 miles ENE. of Land's End and 65 miles WSW. of Launceston. It is picturesquely situated amidst rocky heights on the curving shore of the bay and is noted for its fertile environs and singularly mild though moist climate. The beautiful esplanade commands fine views. The principal edifices are the handsome public buildings and the chapels of St. Paul and St. Mary. There are schools of mining and science. Penzance is a seat of the mackerel- and pilchard-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 13,136.

Penzberg, pẽnts'bĕrG, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, 30 miles S. by W. of Munich. Pop. about 3000. Elevation, 1980 feet.

Penzhina, pẽn-zhee'nā, a river of eastern Siberia, rises on the SE. side of the Stanovoi escarpment and falls into the Bay of Penzhinsk, after a course of about 160 miles.

Penzhinsk', a town of eastern Siberia, on the Penzhina, near its mouth in the Bay of Penzhinsk, an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Penzhinsk, Bay of, a gulf of Siberia, on the NE. side of the Sea of Okhotsk, just beyond lat. 60° N. It is about 150 miles long by 30 miles broad.

Penzig, pẽnt'sik, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Görlitz. It has a number of glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 5922.

Penzing, pẽnt'sing, a western suburban section of Vienna.

Penzlin, pẽnts-leen', a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 43 miles ESE. of Güstrow. Pop. about 3000.

Peoa, a post-village of Summit co., Utah. The banking point is Park City.

Peola Mills, a post-village of Madison co., Va. Pop. 60.

Peoli, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 20 miles S. of New Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Peoples, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tremont. Pop. about 300.

Peoria, a county in the northwest-central part of Illinois, has an area of 615 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Illinois River and Peoria Lake, and is drained by the Spoon River and Kickapoo Creek. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. Capital, Peoria. Pop. in 1890, 70,378; in 1900, 88,608.

Peoria, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ariz. Pop. 60.

Peoria, a post-station of Sebastian co., Ark.

Peoria, a city, the capital of Peoria co., Ill., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Illinois River, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, 160 miles SW. of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and other railroads. It has several notable public buildings, a public library with upward of 80,000 volumes, a soldiers' monument, etc., and is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic and Spalding Institutes. Peoria is an important manufacturing centre, with distilling as the leading industry. It has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, beer, glucose and starch, carriages, furniture, automobiles, coffee-roasters, straw-board and paper, etc. It is an important shipping point for grain and is extensively engaged in meat-packing. Pop. in 1880, 29,259; in 1890, 41,024; in 1900, 56,100.

Peoria, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., 10 miles E. of Brookville.

Peoria, a post-town of the Peoria Reservation, I.T. The banking point is Seneca, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Peoria, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 15 miles NNW. of Oskaloosa. Pop. 150.

Peoria, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan., on the Osage River, 7 miles ESE. of Ottawa. Pop. about 1[illegible].

Peoria, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 3[illegible] miles SSW. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Peoria, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on the Erie and other railroads, 26 miles SW. of Marion. Po[illegible] 200.

Peoria, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 30 miles N. of Waco. Pop. 125.

Peoria Heights, a village of Peoria co., Ill., is a post-station of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Peoria Lake, Ill., is an expansion of the Illinois River and forms the E. boundary of Peoria co. It is about 20 miles long and 2½ miles wide at the broadest part.

Peosta, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 15 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. 75.

Peotone, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 41 miles S. by W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

Pe'pin, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, 238 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa River and is bounded on the SW. by Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi River. Capital, Durand. Pop. in 1890, 6932; in 1900, 7905.

Pepin, a post-village of Pepin co., Wis., on the N. shore of Lake Pepin, about 8 miles above Wabasha, Minn., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Pepin, a township (town) of Pepin co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1142.

Pepin Lake, an expansion of the Mississippi River, forms the southwestern boundary of Pierce and Pepin cos. of Wisconsin, which it separates from Minnesota. It extends from Red Wing, Minn., down to the mouth of the Chippewa River, and is about 28 miles long. The greatest width is nearly 3 miles. The shores of this lake, which is perhaps the most picturesque and beautiful part of the Mississippi, are vertical limestone bluffs about 400 feet high, and weathered into various fantastic forms, some of which resemble ruined castles.

Pepinster, pȧ'pin-stẹr or pẹh'pȧɴ'staiʀ', a village of Belgium, province of Liège, 3 miles from Verviers.

Pepper, a post-station of Sussex co., Del., 6 miles from Laurel.

Pepperell, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Pepperell township (town), 15 miles W. of Lowell, on the Boston and Maine R. The town is bounded on the E. by the Nashua River and has manufactures of paper, pocket-knives, and steel caskets. Pop. in 1900, 3701.

Pepperton, a town of Butts co., Ga., in Jackson precinct. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Peppertown, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 36 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. 200.

Pequabuck, pe-quaw'buk, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 22 miles WSW. of Hartford. It has manufactories of iron, thermometers, air-compressors, etc. Pop. about 200.

Pequaming, a post-village of Baraga co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. It has stone- and lumber-industries. Pop. about 600.

Pequan'ac, or **Pequannock,** a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Pequanac township, on the Erie R., 16 miles NNW. of Newark. The township is bounded on the E. by the Pompton River and on the S. by the Passaic. Pop. in 1900, 3250; of the village, about 150.

Pequannock Creek, N.J., rises in Sussex co. and unites with the Ramapo and Ringwood rivers at Pompton. The stream formed by the confluence is the Pompton River.

Pequea, pẽk-wā', a township (and village) of Lancaster co., Pa., about 65 miles W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by Pequea Creek. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1261. Pequea station is on the Pennsylvania (Columbia and Port Deposit) R., 14 miles SE. of Columbia. Pop. of the village, about 400.

Pequea Creek, Pa., rises near the W. border of Chester co. and enters the Susquehanna River about 11 miles S. of the city of Lancaster.

Pequení, pȧ-kȧ-nee', a river of the republic of Panama, is a tributary to the Chagres River.

Pequest Creek, N.J., rises in Sussex co. and enters the Delaware River at Belvidere.

Pequonnock River, a small stream of Fairfield co., Conn., falls into Bridgeport Harbor.

Pequot, a post-village of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Minnesota and International R. The banking point is Brainerd. Pop. 120.

Pera, pȧ'rȧ, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, on the summit of the hill above Galata and Tophane. It is the aristocratic foreign quarter and the seat of the chief embassies of Europe. It has a number of imposing modern edifices, a Mohammedan college, etc.

Pera (pȧ'rȧ), **Cape,** on the E. coast of the island of Majorca. Lat. 39° 42′ N.

Peradeniya, a locality in the outskirts of Kandy, Ceylon. Here are splendid royal botanical gardens.

Perak, pȧ-rȧk', a river of Malacca, rises in the S. part of the territory of its own name, flows WSW. and falls into the Strait of Malacca. Total course, 80 miles.

Perak, one of the Federated Malay States, under British protection, extending along the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, between about lat. 3° 40′ and 5° N., and having Selangor on the S. and the Strait of Malacca on the W. Area, 6580 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 329,665. Principal products are tin, rice, and rattans. Gold, silver, copper, mercury, and other minerals are also found. The town of Perak is on the river of the same name.

Peraleda de la Mata, pȧ-rȧ-lȧ'dȧ dȧ lȧ mȧ'tȧ, a commune of Spain, 58 miles ENE. of Cáceres. Pop. about 2000.

Peralta, pȧ-rȧl'tȧ, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Arga, 31 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Peralta, a post-station of Berkeley co., Cal.

Peralta, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex., 20 miles S. of Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

Perasto, pȧ-rȧs'to, a small seaport of Dalmatia, 6 miles NNW. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Perasto.

Percé, per'sȧ', a post-village and port of entry of Quebec, in the co. of Gaspé, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 36 miles S. by E. of Gaspé Basin. It has important fishing interests. Pop. about 300.

Percé Rock, properly **Le Rocher Percé,** lẹh ro'-shȧ' pẽʀ'sȧ', or the **Pierced Rock,** on the Gaspé coast, Quebec, opposite the village of Percé. It is 288 feet high, 1500 ft. in length, precipitous and bold. It is pierced by a central arch 50 ft. in height.

Perche, pẽrsh, an ancient division of France, in the old province of Maine, now divided among the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure. The district is noted for its breed of draught horses called percheron.

Perche, persh, a post-township of Boone co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 2444.

Perch River, a small stream of Jefferson co., N.Y., enters the Black River about 10 miles below Watertown.

Perch River, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., 10 miles NW. of Watertown. Pop. 60.

Percival, a banking post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 34 miles S. of Council Bluffs. Pop. about 300.

Percy, pẽʀ'see', a small town of France, in Manche, 15 miles SSW. of Saint-Lô.

Percy, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio and the Wabash, Chester and Western Rs., 65 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Percy, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 70.

Percy, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Percy, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Berlin. Pop. about 200.

Percy Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 21° 31′ S.

Perdido, per-dī'do, a small river which forms the W. boundary of Florida and the E. boundary of Baldwin co., Ala. It runs southward and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Perdido Bay.

Perdido Station, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 38 miles NE. of Mobile. Pop. 100.

Perduehill, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile or Monroeville. Pop. about 200.

Perdu, Mont. See Mont Perdu.

Pere'a, the name of one of the main divisions of Palestine at the beginning of the Christian era. It lay E. of the Jordan.

Pereaux, pẹ-rō', a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 10 miles from Port Williams.

Pere Cheney, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mich., 87 miles N. of Bay City.

Pereira, pȧ-rȧ'e-rȧ, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 6 miles W. of Coimbra.

Perekop, pȧ-rȧ-kop' (Tartar, *Or-Kapu,*—*i.e.,* "golden gate"), a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the isthmus of Perekop, 86 miles NNW. of Simferopol. Pop. in 1897, 5285.

Perekop, Gulf of, an inlet of the Black Sea, on the NW. side of the Crimea. The isthmus of Perekop separates it from the Sivash.

Perekop, Isthmus of, an isthmus connecting the peninsula of the Crimea with the main-land of Russia and separating the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, having the Sivash (Putrid Sea), in the former, on the E. and the Gulf of Perekop, in the latter, on the W. It is about 20 miles long and only about 4 miles across in its narrowest part.

Perelló, pȧ-rẽl-yo', a commune of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 30 miles SW. of Tarragona.

Peremyshl, pẽ-rẽ-mish'l', a town of Russia, 19 miles S. of Kaluga, on the Oka. Pop. about 3500.

Perené, pȧ-rȧ-nȧ', a river of Peru, in the department of Junín, unites with the Ene to form the Tambo.

Pereslavl, pẽr-ẽ-slȧvl', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles WNW. of Vladimir, on Lake Pleshtcheyevo. Pop. in 1897, 8862.

Pereyas'lav, a town of Russia, government and 150 miles WNW. of Poltava, near the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 14,609.

Pergamino, pĕR-gå-mee'no, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires, 65 miles S. by E. of Rosario, with which and with the city of Buenos Aires it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895, 9540.

Pergamum, or **Pergamus** (Gr. Πέργαμον, Πέργαμος), an ancient city of Asia Minor, in Mysia, on the Caicus. In the third century B.C. it became the capital of the principality, afterwards kingdom, of Pergamum, which rose to great splendor as a seat of arts and letters. Attalus III. bequeathed his realm to the Romans in 133 B.C. See BERGAMA.

Perge, pĕr'je, or **Perga,** an ancient city of Asia Minor, in Pamphylia, famed as a seat of the worship of Artemis (Diana). Its ruins are near the village of Murtana, about 10 miles NE. of Adalia.

Pergine, pĕR'ge-nå (Ger. *Fersen* or *Persen*), a town of Tyrol, 7 miles E. of Trent. It has an old castle of the prince-bishops of Trent. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Pergola, pĕr'go-lå, a town of Italy, 16 miles SE. of Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. about 2500 (commune in 1901, 9278).

Perham, a township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 64 miles NNW. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Perham, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Red River of the North and on the Northern Pacific R., 67 miles ESE. of Moorhead. It has manufactures of lumber, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1182.

Periana, på-re-å'nå, a commune of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 30 miles from Malaga. Pop. about 3000.

Peribouaca, pĕr're-boo'å-kå', or **Peribuca,** på-re-boo-kå', a river of Quebec, flows SSW., and falls into Lake St. John.

Peribouca, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 25 miles from Roberval. Pop. 150.

Périers, på're-å', a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. about 2000.

Périgord, på'ree'gOR' (anciently the country of the *Petrocorii*), an old division of France, in Guienne, of which Périgueux was the capital. It now forms the department of Dordogne and part of Gironde.

Périgueux, på'ree'gUh' (anc. *Vesuna;* later L. *Petrocorii*), a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, on the right bank of the Isle, 45 miles SE. of Angoulême. The mediæval town (or Cité) stretches along the river and the newer town, called Puy-Saint-Front, is on rising ground. On the site of the former ramparts fine boulevards have been laid out. The principal edifices are the eleventh-century cathedral of St. Front (recently in large part rebuilt), in Byzantine style, in the form of a Greek cross, and resembling St. Mark's at Venice; the former cathedral of St. Etienne, and the remains of a sixth-century basilica, with an interesting tower, the oldest in France. The town presents other interesting specimens of mediæval architecture. There are extensive Roman remains, including the ruins of a vast amphitheatre, baths, and the Tour de Vesone. The educational institutions of the town comprise a museum and a library of over 30,000 volumes. The truffle *pâtés de Périgueux* are famous. Périgueux was the capital of the old district of Périgord. Pop. in 1901, 28,214 (commune, 31,976).

Perija, på-ree'HÅ, a small town of Venezuela, 82 miles SW. of Maracaibo, on the Perija River, 25 miles from its mouth in the Lake of Maracaibo.

Perim, på-reem', or **Mekun,** må-kŭn', a fortified island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance to the Red Sea. Length, 4 miles. It is hardly more than a bare rock. It belongs to Great Britain and administratively to the government of Aden.

Perim, an island in the Gulf of Cambay, India.

Perinaldo, på-re-nål'do, a village of Italy, 26 miles ENE. of Nice.

Perineos, på-re-nå'ush, or **Pyrenneos,** a mountain-range of Brazil, in the state of Goyaz.

Perinthus, an ancient town of Thrace. See EREGLI.

Perjámos, pĕr'yå'mosh', a commune of Hungary, co. of Torontál, on the Maros. Pop. in 1900, 5612.

Per'kasie, a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 12 miles N. by W. of Doylestown. It has cigar-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1803.

Perkins, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska. Area, 895 sq. m. Capital, Grant. Pop. in 1890, 4364; in 1900, 1702.

Perkins, a post-station of Conecuh co., Ala.

Perkins, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Sacramento. Pop. about 500.

Perkins, a post-village of Burke co., Ga. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop. about 200.

Perkins, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Hull. Pop. 100.

Perkins, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 63.

Perkins, a township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me., consists of Swan's Island, in the Kennebec River, 12 miles N. of Bath. Pop. in 1900, 61.

Perkins, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Gladstone. Pop. 250.

Perkins, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio. The banking point is Youngstown. Pop. about 300.

Perkins, a banking post-town of Payne co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles SE. of Mulhall. Pop. in 1900, 719.

Perkins, a post-village of Wright co., Quebec, 13 miles from Hull. Pop. 150.

Perkinston, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. about 250.

Perkinstown, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis. The banking point is Medford. Pop. 300.

Perkinsville, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., on the White River, about 32 miles NNE. of Indianapolis.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 19 miles W. of Macon.

Perkinsville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 4 miles ESE. of Dansville, on the Lackawanna and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Rs. Pop. about 300.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., 14 miles NNW. of Morganton.

Perkinsville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Black River, about 30 miles SE. of Rutland.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., 32 miles WNW. of Richmond.

Perkiomen, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1082.

Perkio'men Creek, Pa., rises by several branches in Berks and Lehigh cos., runs southward through Montgomery co., and enters the Schuylkill River about 7 miles W. of Norristown. It is about 50 miles long.

Perkiomenville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek and on the Perkiomen R., 24 miles NNW. of Norristown. Pop. 300.

Perla, a post-village of Hot Springs co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Malvern.

Perlak, pĕR'lŏk' (Slavic, *Prelok*), a village of Hungary, co. of Zala, on the Drave, 13 miles ENE. of Warasdin.

Perlas, Islas de. See PEARL ISLANDS.

Perleberg, pĕR'leh-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 69 miles NW. of Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. Iron-founding, the making of machinery, and various other manufacturing industries are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 8457.

Perlee, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7 miles NE. of Fairfield. Pop. about 115.

Perley, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

Perley, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. 200.

Perm, pĕRm, a government of Russia, mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural mountains into two unequal portions, between lat. 55° 40′ and 62° N. Officially it is included in European Russia. Area, 128,300 sq. m. Its European portion is traversed by the Kama and several of its affluents; its Asiatic portion belongs to the basin of the Tobol. More than three-fourths of the surface is covered with forests. The climate is very severe. Perm is a great iron and copper district, and gold, platinum, and other metals are mined. Coal, salt, and precious stones are found. Capital, Perm.

Perm, a town of European Russia, capital of the government of Perm, on the Kama, 240 miles ESE. of Vyatka. It is chiefly built of wood. It carries on considerable trade. Near by is a large cannon-foundry. The town is the seat of a meteorological station. Pop. in 1897, 45,403.

Pernagoa, pĕR-nå'go-å, **Pernagua,** pĕR-nå'gwå, or **Parananha,** på-rå-nån'yå, a town of Brazil, state of Piauhy, 200 miles SW. of Oeiras.

Pernambuco, pĕR-nåm-boo'ko, a state of Brazil, consisting of a long strip of territory stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly between lat. 7° and 9° 30′ S., and included between the states of Piauhy, Ceará, Parahiba, Alagoas, and Bahia. The Rio de São Francisco forms part of the S. boundary. The state, which is largely mountainous, is watered by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and other streams. Area, 49,465 sq. m. Sugar, coffee, and tobacco are raised in the fertile and well-watered coast-strip, cotton farther in-

land, and cattle in parts of the interior. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. The state has some manufactures. Capital, Recife. Pop. in 1890, 1,030,224; estimated for 1900, 2,089,000.

Pernambuco, a city of Brazil. See RECIFE.

Pernau, pĕr'nŏw (Russ. *Pernov*), a seaport of Russia, in Livonia, at the entrance of the Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, 99 miles NNE. of Riga. It was formerly an important place and was fortified. Pop. in 1897, 12,856.

Pernell, a post-village of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Pernello, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va.

Pernes, pairn, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 4 miles S. of Carpentras. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Pernis, pĕr'nis, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Merwede, 13 miles WNW. of Dordrecht.

Péronne, pā'ronn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Somme, on the Somme, 21 miles SW. of Cambrai. It was strongly fortified in the Middle Ages and remained a fortress down to 1874, the last event in its military annals having been its stubborn defence against the Germans in the winter of 1870–71. It has a mediæval castle, an interesting sixteenth-century church, an old town-hall, and a museum with Egyptological collections. Pop. in 1901, 3713 (commune, 4661). Péronne was the capital of the old district of Santerre.

Peros Banhos, pā'roce bân'yoce, a group of islands in the Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean.

Pe'rot', a bayou in the NE. part of Louisiana, connected N. with Lake Washa and S. with Little Lake.

Perote, pā-ro'tā, a town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 22 miles W. by N. of Jalapa, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (commune) about 6000. Near it is a lofty mountain, the Cofre de Perote (13,416 feet).

Perote, pe-rōt', a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., 12 miles S. of Union Springs. Pop. about 250.

Pérouse Islands. See LA PÉROUSE.

Pérouse, Strait of. See LA PÉROUSE.

Perovsk, a town of Russian Turkestan, in the territory of Syr-Darya, on the Syr-Darya, in about lat. 44° 52′ N. Pop. about 5000.

Perpetua, Cape, in Benton co., Oregon. Lat. about 44° 15′ N.

Perpignan, pĕr'peen'yŏn' (L. *Perpinia'num*), a town of France, capital of the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the right bank of the Tet, 34 miles S. of Narbonne. The gateway from France to Spain, at the E. end of the Pyrenees, it is strongly fortified, ranking as a fortress of the first class, and having, in addition to the citadel and forts, strong bastioned walls. The town is divided into two unequal parts by the river Basse, a tributary of the Tet. The old town, with narrow winding streets, exhibits in its architecture many memorials of Spanish rule. The principal edifices are the Spanish cathedral of St. Jean, with gorgeous interior decorations; the belfry of St. Jacques, the Castiller, now a military prison; the prefecture, and the Palais de Justice. The building of the former university now houses the museum and the municipal library. There are manufactures of textiles, paper, chocolate, corks, and bells. Large quantities of olives and fruits are grown in the vicinity. Perpignan is the seat of a bishop. It was the capital of the former county of Roussillon, and passed from the possession of Spain to France in 1642. Pop. in 1901, 29,274 (commune, 36,157).

Perquim'ans, a county in the NE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 251 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Albemarle Sound and intersected by the Perquimans River. Capital, Hertford. Pop. in 1890, 9293; in 1900, 10,091.

Perquimans River, N.C., rises in Gates co., near the Dismal Swamp, and enters Albemarle Sound. Small steamboats ascend it about 40 miles.

Perrin, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles NNE. of Plattsburg. Pop. 100.

Perrine, pĕr-rīn', a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 15 miles SW. of Franklin.

Perrineville, pĕr-rīn'vĭl, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 20 miles E. of Trenton. Pop. 150.

Perrinton, a banking post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Perrinton, a township (town) of Monroe co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4703.

Perris, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern California R., 24 miles S. by E. of San Bernardino. It has fruit and mining interests. Pop. about 550.

Perronville, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 100.

Perros-Guirec, pĕr'ros' ghee'rĕk', a small seaport and watering-place on the N. coast of Brittany, France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 37 miles NW. of Saint-Brieuc.

Perrot, pĕr'rot', an island of Canada, Quebec, in the river St. Lawrence, SW. of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. It is 7 miles long. It is connected by bridge with Vaudreuil.

Perrowville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 5½ miles NW. of Forest Depot.

Perry, a county in the west-central part of Alabama, has an area of 758 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cahawba River and partly drained by Washington Creek. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 29,332; in 1900, 31,783.

Perry, a county in the west-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 608 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Arkansas River and is intersected by the Fourche La Fave. Capital, Perryville. Pop. in 1890, 5538; in 1900, 7294.

Perry, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is intersected by Beaucoup Creek and also drained by Columbo Creek. This county has mines of good bituminous coal and deposits of salt. Capital, Pinckneyville. Pop. in 1890, 17,529; in 1900, 19,830.

Perry, a county in the S. part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 383 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SE. by the Ohio River and on the W. by Anderson's Creek. Coal is found. Capital, Cannelton. Pop. in 1890, 18,240; in 1900, 18,778.

Perry, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 335 sq. m. Capital, Hazard. Pop. in 1890, 6331; in 1900, 8276.

Perry, a county in the SE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 1091 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leaf River and Black Creek and also drained by Bogue Homo and Tallahala Creek. Capitals, Augusta and Hattiesburg. Pop. in 1890, 6494; in 1900, 14,682.

Perry, a county in the ESE. part of Missouri, has an area of 468 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, and is drained by Apple and Saline creeks. Lead and iron are found in the county. Capital, Perryville. Pop. in 1890, 13,237; in 1900, 15,134.

Perry, a county in the southeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 413 sq. m. It is drained by Rush and Sunday creeks. The county has mines of bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, New Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 31,151; in 1900, 31,841.

Perry, a county in the south-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River, is intersected by the Juniata River, and also drained by Sherman's Creek. The Blue Mountain extends along its southern border. Among its minerals are iron-ore and limestone. Capital, New Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890, 26,276; in 1900, 26,263.

Perry, a county in the W. part of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Buffalo River. Capital, Linden. Pop. in 1890, 7785; in 1900, 8800.

Perry, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ark., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 50 miles NW. of Little Rock. Pop. about 350.

Perry, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Fla., 50 miles ESE. of Tallahassee. Pop. 100.

Perry, a banking city, capital of Houston co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 26 miles S. by W. of Macon. It contains a court-house, the Houston High-School, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Perry, a banking post-town of Pike co., Ill., 38 miles ESE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Perry, a post-township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Perry, a banking city of Dallas co., Iowa, near the Raccoon River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 34 miles WNW. of Des Moines. It has foundries and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3986.

Perry, a banking city of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 16 miles E. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Perry, a post-village of Vermilion parish, La. Pop. 75.

Perry, a post-village in Perry township (town), Washington co., Me., on Passamaquoddy Bay, 7 miles NW. of Eastport, on the Washington County R. It has grist- and saw-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1245.

Perry, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 20 miles ENE. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Perry, a banking city of Ralls co., Mo., about 27 miles SW. of Hannibal, on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. It has coaling- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Perry, a banking post-village partly in Perry township (town), Wyoming co., N.Y., at the outlet of Silver Lake and on the Silver Lake R., 8 miles E. of Warsaw. It has cutlery- and salt-works, a knitting-mill, etc. Silver Lake is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 2763; of the town, 3862.

Perry, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 34 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 250.

Perry, a banking city, capital of Noble co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 30 miles N. by E. of Guthrie. Settled in 1893, it has a heavy inland and Indian trade. There are cotton-gins, grist- and lumber-mills, a brewery, etc. A United States land-office is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3351.

Perry, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Perry, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1583.

Perry, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1886.

Perry, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4449.

Perry, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., about 9 miles E. by S. of Titusville. Pop. 150.

Perry, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1068.

Perry, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1545.

Perry, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Perry, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 976.

Perry, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

Perry, a post-town of Aiken co., S.C. The banking point is Aiken. Pop. in 1900, 76.

Perry, a post-station of Lawrence co., S.Dak.

Perry, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Marlin or Waco. Pop. 215.

Perry, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Perry township (town), about 28 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1050.

Perry-Bar, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3½ miles NW. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1901, 2348.

Perry Center, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 7 miles E. of Warsaw. Pop. 250.

Perry City, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 11 miles WNW. of Ithaca.

Perrydale, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, about 15 miles NW. of Salem. Pop. 75.

Perryhall, a post-station of Baltimore co., Md.

Perry Landing, a post-station of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 10 miles below Brazoria.

Perryman, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 27 miles ENE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 275.

Perryopolis, a banking post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Washington Run R., 40 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 300.

Perrypark, a post-village of Douglas co., Colo. The banking point is Denver. Pop. 100.

Perrysburg, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., 15 miles NE. of Logansport. Pop. about 700.

Perrysburg, a post-village in Perrysburg township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 19 miles E. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 1216.

Perrysburg, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the right or SE. bank of the Maumee River, at the head of navigation, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., about 9 miles SW. of Toledo. It has extensive water-power and manufactures of wooden-ware, boxes, tiles, etc. Large quantities of ship-timber and staves are exported. Pop. in 1900, 1766.

Perrys Mills, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. about 300.

Perrys Mills, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Chazy River, 7½ miles W. of Rouse Point. Pop. 150.

Perrysmith, a village of Saline co., Ariz. The banking point is Benton. It has bauxite interests and reduction-works.

Perrysprings, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 4½ miles NW. of Meredosia.

Perrysville, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., on the W. bank of the Wabash River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 44 miles N. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 650.

Perrysville, or **Perryville,** a banking post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Black Fork of the Mohican River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 14 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Perrysville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 7 miles NW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Perrysville, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., about 18 miles SW. of Newport. Pop. 100.

Perryton, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio. The banking point is Newark. Pop. 150.

Perrytown, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles N. of Port Hope. Pop. 100.

Perryville, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., about 20 miles NNW. of Selma. Pop. 100.

Perryville, a post-town, capital of Perry co., Ark., on the Fourche La Fave River, about 40 miles WNW. of Little Rock. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Perryville, a banking post-town of Boyle co., Ky., 40 miles SW. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 431. On Oct. 8, 1862, a battle was fought here between a part of General Buell's army (Union) and the forces of General Bragg.

Perryville, a post-town of Cecil co., Md., on the Susquehanna River, at its mouth, and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Rs., 37 miles NE. of Baltimore. A long railroad bridge connects Perryville with Havre de Grace. Pop. in 1900, 770. It has a stove-foundry and fertilizer-works.

Perryville, a banking city, capital of Perry co., Mo., on the Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve R., 14 miles S. of Chester, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Perryville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., 20 miles ESE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 175.

Perryville, a post-village of Decatur co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 100 miles WSW. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Perryville, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 95.

Persante, pĕr'sän-tä, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, rises near the village of Persanzig and after a NW. course of 100 miles enters the Baltic at Kolberg.

Persep'olis, the capital of the ancient Persian kingdom, the ruins of which exist about 30 miles NE. of Shiraz.

Per'shore, a small town of England, co. and 8½ miles SE. of Worcester, on the navigable Avon. It has a large cruciform church, originally part of an ancient abbey. Pop. about 3500.

Persia, pẹr'shạ, pẹr'zhạ, or pẹr'she-ạ (Arabic and Persian, *Iran,* ee'rân'; L. *Persia;* Gr. Περσίς *Persis*), a country of Asia, between lat. 25° and 39° 45′ N. and lon. 44° and 63° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. Transcaucasia (part of the Russian Empire), the Caspian Sea, and the Russian Transcaspian Territory, E. Afghanistan and Beluchistan, and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Area, about 640,000 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Persia may be described as consisting of a plateau from 2500 to 3500 feet in elevation, a series of mountain-chains encircling the plateau on all sides except the E., and, in some places, an outer border of more or less width, consisting for the most part of gentle slopes, low valleys, and level plains. The E. part of the plateau, which is in itself traversed by irregular mountain elevations, forms the great salt desert (Dasht-i-Kavir) of Khorassan—with its vast deposits of solid rock salt—and the sand desert (Dasht-i-Lut) of Kerman. It is comprised in that sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic Ocean through Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia to the N. frontier of the Chinese Empire. The plateau seems to overlie a series of mountain-ridges whose crests and troughs have become deeply covered with sediment and which appear at intervals rising above the general plateau surface. The mountains which enclose the plateau generally have their slopes clothed with a rich and varied vegetation, except those in the south, the southern exposure of which is so hot as to render them scarcely fit for human habitation. This excessive temperature is also found in parts of the plains of the W., where moisture is often in excess and forms extensive swamps. The provinces bordering on the Caspian, however, are strikingly beautiful, well watered and wooded, and offer a great contrast to other districts.

Of the mountains, the N. chain, branching from the Hindu-Kush, or its more westerly continuation, the Sefid-Koh (Paropamisan mountains), by which it is linked to the Himalayas, traverses Afghanistan and enters Persia on its NE. frontier, near lon. 61° E. (NW. of the town of Herat, in Afghanistan), where it forms a mountain-region, in some parts 200 miles wide. Under the name of the mountains of Khorassan, and on its outer or Russian border as the Daman-i-Koh, it proceeds in a WNW. direction across the N. part of the province of Khorassan, but it attains no very great elevation before the Caspian is approached. The chain here merges into the Elburz mountains, which on the borders of the provinces of Irak-Ajemi and Mazanderan attain, in the volcanic Mount Demavend, the height of nearly or over 18,000 feet. From this peak the Elburz stretches WNW. in a number of separate lofty ranges, still maintaining an elevation so great that several of its ridges continue covered with snow till the beginning of June. The Elburz chain, which many consider as terminating nearly opposite to the SW. corner of the Caspian Sea, is succeeded by the Massula mountains and then by Mount Sevellan (or Savalan), which is thought to attain an elevation of nearly

14,000 ft. In the extreme NW. is Mount Ararat (about 17,000 ft.). This celebrated volcanic mountain, situated on the borders of Russian, Persian, and Turkish Armenia, forms the link between the N. and W. ranges of Persia. The western ranges of Persia (collectively known for a part of their extent as the Zagros Mountains) are connected with the great highland of Armenia on the NW. They and their continuations, together with other parallel ranges, extend in direct NW.–SE. courses through the entire country, and eastward through Mekran into Beluchistan. They are also of great height, attaining in the Koh-i-Dena an absolute elevation of 17,000 ft. above the sea. The innermost chain (or Korud) rises to 12,000–13,000 ft.

Excepting the Aras, which forms the NW. frontier, the Kizil-Uzen (known in its lower course as the Sefid-Rud) and the Gurgan, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karun, Jerahi, etc., affluents of the Tigris and Shat-el-Arab, in Khuzistan, and the Bendemir, the rivers of Persia are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is arid and unproductive. The Karun is virtually the only stream that is navigable for (small) steamers. From the S. slopes of the mountain-ranges which rise from the northern edge of the country, much water, partly the product of perpetual snow, descends in streams which soon reach the borders of deserts and are absorbed. The N. slopes are so near the basin of the Caspian that the water which they supply has too short a course to allow it to accumulate into rivers. The principal exception is furnished by the Kizil-Uzen (Sefid-Rud), which breaks through the mountains of Massula and reaches the Caspian Sea by the Rudbar Pass in the Elburz, after a course of about 350 miles. In Persia there are more than 30 salt lakes which have no outlets. Lake Urumiah, not far from the Turkish frontier in the NW., about 80 miles long, receives upward of a dozen streams, yet its waters are so bitter and saline that fish cannot live in them. Lake Bakhtegan (or Niriz), in Farsistan, receives the waters of the Bendemir. On the Afghan border is the vast morass of Hamun, otherwise known as Lake Seistan, which, at periods of high water, receives the Helmund (from Afghanistan).

Climate, Productions, Fauna.—On the central plateau the climate is intensely cold in winter (especially in February) and excessively hot in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes the air generally pure. The shores of the Persian Gulf are scorched in summer by a burning heat. On the S. side of the northern mountain-ranges snow falls early in November. In such situations as that of Teheran ice is seen up to the middle of March; cold winds from the N. prevail in April, and even during summer great and sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon. At Teheran the most agreeable month is usually October. On the N. side of the mountains, in the plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan, a dry and a rainy season regularly alternate, and vegetation has a luxuriance not often met with in much lower latitudes. Except on the borders of the Caspian, in certain districts along the Persian Gulf, and in the far NW., there are few localities in which the annual rainfall exceeds 10 inches.

The long belt of sandy shores which lines the Persian Gulf is barren, except where it is interspersed with plantations of date-trees, which here grow to great perfection. Among the mountains of Khuzistan and Luristan forests of oak and other trees are not uncommon, though in general they are stunted in their growth. But on the N. side of the lofty ranges which overlook the Caspian Sea are magnificent forests of oak, ash, beech, elm, alder, birch, sycamore, walnut, box, cypress, and cedar. The ordinary European fruit-trees are largely grown in this region. Extensive open glades often occur, on which numerous herds of cattle are reared. In the level and low-lying plains the sugar-cane and orange come to perfection, the pomegranate grows, the cotton-plant and mulberry are extensively cultivated, large tracts are occupied by the vine, and orchards with exquisite fruit are seen. Among the cultivated flowers the Persian roses are famous. In the basal plains the only grain under extensive culture is rice; and the principal auxiliary crops are cotton, indigo, sugar, madder, and tobacco. In Azerbaijan, large rice-fields occupy the low flats which surround Lake Urumiah.

The wild animals comprise the lion, leopard (including the chetah, used for hunting), tiger (in the Caspian region), lynx, bear, wild boar, hyena, wolf, jackal, porcupine, wild ass, gazelle, deer, and mountain sheep and goat. Among domestic quadrupeds the horse, mule, camel, and ox occupy a prominent position. This country is the home of the much-prized "Persian cat." Among the birds are pheasants, pelicans, bustards, blackbirds, thrushes, and other well-known songsters, especially the bulbul. Locusts often commit fearful ravages. Fish abound in the Caspian and on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

The mineral wealth of Persia appears to be fairly great, but mining, owing to the general absence of good roads and lack of enterprise, is but indifferently prosecuted. The minerals include lead, copper, iron, silver, tin, antimony, arsenic, nickel, and cobalt. Good coal has been found at a number of places (near Teheran and elsewhere), and in thick seams. Sulphur exists in minor quantities and salt pits are abundant. Naphtha occurs in a broad zone extending from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf. Among the non-metallic minerals the turquoise, which is extensively mined near Nishapur, is famous.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Among the leading manufactures of Persia may be mentioned various kinds of silk goods, as taffetas, velvets, and brocades; carpets and rugs of great artistic excellence; shawls, made of the wool of the goats of Kerman; arms, copper-ware, gold brocades, and felt goods.

The commerce of the country is extensive, notwithstanding the general absence of roads except such as are traversed by caravans of mules. The principal articles imported are cotton and woollen fabrics, sugar, cloth, glass, hardware, carriages, petroleum, tea, coffee, and drugs. The exports are silk and other stuffs, articles of gold and silver, copper-ware, carpets, shawls, raw cotton, cocoons, rice, tobacco, pearls, turquoises, dates, lemons, dried fruit, opium, etc. The chief centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, and Ispahan. The more important ports are: Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf; and Enzeli (the port of Resht), Meshhed-i-Sar (the port of Balfrush), and Bender-i-Ghez, on the Caspian Sea. There is but a single line of railway in operation in Persia, that connecting Teheran with Shah Abdul-Azim, completed in 1888, and covering 6 miles. Almost the only roads or highways available for carriages are those connecting Teheran with Resht and Teheran with Kom, the former 220 miles in length, and the latter 91 miles. An improved mule or caravan track also connects Ahwaz with the Karun River. The telegraph lines extend over nearly 6000 miles. The traffic of the Caspian is almost entirely monopolized by Russia; that of the Persian Gulf employs a considerable number of vessels, owned for the most part by British, Armenian, Arab, and Indian traders.

Government.—The sovereign (or shah) of Persia is an absolute despot. His principal ministers were until recently the *vizir* (or *sadr*) *azem* (or grand vizier) and the *amir-a-dulah* (or lord high treasurer). Both ministers, though the mere slaves of their master, were, in regard to all other persons, as absolute as himself. At the present time there is a ministry of several departments, after the European fashion. The provinces are governed by governors-general and lieutenant-governors. The greatest corruption prevails in the administration. Justice is administered by two classes of courts, one deciding according to the Koran and the other according to customary law.

Population.—The population of Persia is estimated at about 9,000,000. In addition to the Persians, who constitute the great mass of the inhabitants, there are Kurds, Armenians, Arabs, Turkomans, Beluchis, Jews, Gypsies, etc. Perhaps one-fourth of the people are nomads. The Persians are the chief representatives of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European race. Their Aryan blood has been largely tinged with Turco-Tartar, Semitic, and other elements. The Tajiks constitute the bulk of the sedentary Persian population. In the SW. and W. are the Iranian Luris, a people of mountaineers. The Persians are an intellectually well-endowed race, of quick apprehension, imagination, and a lively temperament, and imbued with a strong love for their language and their exquisite national poetry. They are of agreeable address, but reputed to be very untrustworthy. The sedentary population belongs mainly to the Shia sect of the Mohammedans. The nomads are generally Sunnites. A remnant of the Ghebers (Parsees), or fire-worshippers, survives in Yezd and Kerman. There is a considerable body of native Christians along the W. border.

Persia consists of the following divisions: Azerbaijan, Irak-Ajemi, Ardelan, Luristan, Khuzistan, Fars, Laristan, Kerman, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Astrabad, and Khorassan.

The most important cities are Teheran (the capital), with a population of about 250,000; Tabriz, 180,000; Ispahan, 80,000; Meshed, 60,000; Kerman, 50,000–70,000; Yezd, 50,000 (?); Resht, 40,000; and Kasvin, 40,000.

History.—About 550 B.C. a Persian kingdom was established by Cyrus on the ruins of the Median monarchy. Its dominions were extended by him and his immediate successors so that they stretched from the Mediterranean to the Indus and embraced Egypt. In the year 480 B.C. King Xerxes, at the head of a gigantic army, sought to effect the conquest of Greece, but he met with disaster. A century and a half later, in 334–331 B.C., Alexander of

Macedon made himself master of the Persian empire, which, at his death, was divided among his successors. After Persia had for some centuries formed part of the Parthian realm, a new Persian kingdom arose about A.D. 226 under the dynasty of the Sassanidæ. About 642 the country became a conquest of the Saracens (Arabs), who established Mohammedanism. The rule of the caliphs lasted until the ninth century. In the first half of the eleventh century the Seljuk Turks made themselves masters of Persia. Towards the close of the twelfth century the Khowaresmians put an end to the Seljuk power. In the early part of the thirteenth century Persia became the prey of the Mongols under Genghis Khan. Towards the close of the fourteenth century Timur, with his Mongol horde, swept over the country. The Sofi dynasty, founded in 1502, reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of Abbas the Great, 1586–1628. The sceptre of Persia was held from 1736 to 1747 by Nadir Shah, a warrior ruler who invaded India in 1739 and entered Delhi. In 1795 Aga Mohammed, the founder of the present Kajar dynasty, ascended the throne. In 1827 Russia conquered the greater part of Persian Armenia. Persia was at war with the India government in 1856–57. In spite of the efforts of the English to secure the ascendency, Russian influence in trade and the economic development of the country has become paramount in the entire northern section of the kingdom.

Persia, a banking post-town of Harrison co., Iowa, in a farming and stock-raising region, 29 miles NE. by N. of Council Bluffs, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Persia, a post-township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 24 miles ESE. of Dunkirk. It contains part of Gowanda village. Pop. in 1900, 1940.

Persia, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Persian Gulf (anc. *Per'sicus Sinus*, or *Persicum Mare*), an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia. Lat. from 24° to 30° N. Length, 520 miles; greatest breadth, 220 miles. At its NW. extremity it receives the Shat-el-Arab (formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris). It communicates E. with the Arabian Sea by the Strait of Ormuz, about 50 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, off its N. (or Persian) coast, and the Bahrein Islands, on its Arabian side; around the latter an extensive pearl-fishery exists. The shores are almost everywhere sterile, flat on the Arabian side and with plateau-heights on the Persian. The depth is almost everywhere less than 50 fathoms.

Persimmon, a banking post-village of Woodward co., Okla.

Persis, in ancient geography, a region NE. of the Persian Gulf, the nucleus of the Persian monarchy established by Cyrus. It embraced the southwestern part of the present Persian kingdom. A portion of it is the modern Fars (or Farsistan).

Person, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, borders on Virginia. Area, 386 sq. m. It is drained by the Hycootee and Flat rivers. The Dan River touches its NW. corner. Capital, Roxboro. Pop. in 1890, 15,151; in 1900, 16,685.

Personville, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., about 47 miles WSW. of Palestine. Pop. 100.

Perth, or Perthshire, pẽrth'shir, an east-central county of Scotland. Area, 2528 sq. m. It comprises both a highland and a lowland region, the Grampians extending through it in a SW. and NE. direction. The highest peaks are Benlawers and Ben-More, each nearly 4000 feet in height. The principal lochs are Tay, Earn, Rannoch, Ericht, and Katrine. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay and its affluents (the largest of which are the Tummel and Earn), except its S. part, which is drained by the Forth and its affluents, the Teith, Allan, and Devon. There is little agriculture in the mountain districts, which are given over largely to sheep pastures and game preserves. Fine crops are raised in the lowlands. The county as such sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 123,260. Capital, Perth.

Perth, formerly **Saint Johnstown** (L. *Perthia* or *Bertha*), a royal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, here spanned by two fine bridges, 33 miles NNW. of Edinburgh. Its beautiful situation, with the river flowing on one side and the Grampians rising in the background, has won for it the title of the "Fair City." Along the Tay are two fine public parks, known as the South and North Inches. The most interesting edifices are the church of St. John, the Episcopal cathedral of St. Ninian's, and the town-hall. The industries comprise iron-founding, shipbuilding, and bleaching, and the manufacture of ink, glass, cotton, etc. The salmon-fishery is extensively carried on in the river. Perth is rich in historic memories. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 32,872.

Perth, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Brazil. Pop. about 400.

Perth, a banking post-town of Sumner co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. 200.

Perth, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Perth township (town), 6 miles N. of Amsterdam. Pop. about 150; of the town in 1900, 667.

Perth, a post-village of Towner co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 20 miles NW. of Cando.

Perth, a post-village of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 45 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. about 500.

Perth, a banking post-town and outport, capital of Lanark co., Ontario, on the river Tay, which has been rendered navigable to the Rideau Canal, and on the Canadian Pacific R., 40 miles NW. of Brockville. It contains railroad-shops, distilleries, a foundry, and manufactories of car-wheels, woollens, and knit goods. Near here are large mineral deposits. Pop. in 1901, 3588.

Perth, a city, capital of Western Australia, on the Swan River, 12 miles above Fremantle. Lat. 31° 57′ S.; lon. 115° 53′ E. It has a city-hall, barracks, governor's palace, mechanics' institute, observatory, etc., and the extensive Perth Park. It is the seat of Catholic and Anglican bishops. Pop. in 1901, 27,553; in 1903, inclusive of suburbs, 44,373 (estimated); of the magisterial district, 40,000.

Perth Am'boy', a city and port of entry of Middlesex co., N.J., is situated on Raritan Bay, at the mouth of Raritan River, and at the S. end of Staten Island Sound, opposite Tottenville, N.Y., 21 miles SW. of New York city, on the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, and other railroads. It has a good harbor, with dry-docks. The city has important manufacturing and other industries, which are represented by iron-foundries, smelting-, refining- and chemical-works, and manufactures of fire- and other bricks, white-ware, drain-pipes, terra-cotta, emery, cork, boats, and gasoline-launches. Here are large deposits of fire-clay and kaolin. During the greater part of the existence of New Jersey as a colony its seat of government was at Perth Amboy. Pop. in 1880, 4808; in 1890, 9512; in 1900, 17,699.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland. See PERTH.

Pertuis, pẽr'twee', a town of France, in Vaucluse, 44 miles ESE. of Avignon. Pop. in 1901, 4027.

Peru, pe-roo' (Sp. *Perú*, pā'roo'), a republic of South America, stretching along the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° 25′ and 18° S., and having N. Ecuador, E. Brazil and Bolivia, and S. Chile. Length, about 1100 miles. Area, about 690,000 sq. m. It is divided into 17 departments (subdivided into provinces) and 2 provinces (not included in departments): Piura, Cajamarca, Amazonas, Loreto, Libertad, Ancachs, Lima, Callao (province), Huancavelica, Huánuco, Junín, Ica, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Puno, Arequipa, Moquegua (province), Apurimac, Lambayeque. Tacna, a province of Chile since the war of 1879–83, is still officially included in Peru.

Relief of the Land, Rivers.—Peru is properly divisible into three physiographic sections, which run more or less parallel with each other and with the coast. 1. The coastal region, *La Cuesta*, which lies between the western base of the Andes and the shores of the Pacific, mostly an arid desert (except in the NW.), and having an average width of about 20 miles. It is intersected at intervals by fertilizing streams, which support a beautiful vegetation, and along which are wide expanses of vineyards, sugar-cane and cotton plantations, and fruit-gardens. 2. The *Sierra* region (or Andean division), which takes in the region of the high Andes, consisting of the Maritime, Central, and Eastern (or Oriental) Cordilleras. This region of broad extent is made up of lofty mountain-spurs, elevated valleys, and deep ravines. Much of it, between the western and middle chains of mountains, is the cold and inhospitable tract known as the *Puna* (or the Páramos), occupying elevations of 13,000 feet and more. The loftiest summits of the Cordilleras rise high above the snow-line, and several of them seem to attain an elevation of 20,000 ft. or more. Perhaps the loftiest of all these is the Huascán, twin-peaked, in about lat. 8° 30′ S., which is thought to exceed 20,000 (22,000?) ft. In the S. of Peru, associated with the Maritime Cordillera, are a number of giant volcanoes (Chachani, Mistí, or the volcano of Arequipa, Coropuna) whose elevations are variously stated at from 18,000 to 20,000 ft. Some of these have had violent eruptions as late as the close of the eighteenth century. There is a general convergence of the mountain systems of Peru in what is known as the knot of Cerro de Pasco, between lats. 10° and 11° S. In the SE. part of the country, and extending into Bolivia, is

the interesting basin of Lake Titicaca, the surface of which lies 12,500 ft. above the sea. 3. The third natural region of Peru is the *Montaña*, from the Spanish word *monte*, meaning a wood or thicket. A few miles beyond the eastern crest of the Cordilleras is the warm and steaming woodland, which stretches into the Brazilian territory and contains the head-waters of many streams flowing into the Amazon. The chief rivers of Peru are the Marañon, Huallaga, Ucayali, Apurimac, and Jabary, all having a N. course and being tributaries to or forming the Amazon. In the SE. is the Madre de Dios, one of the head-streams of the Beni (or Madeira). About half of Lake Titicaca is comprised in southern Peru.

Climate, Productions, Transportation, etc.—Rain rarely falls in the coast valleys of Peru W. of the Andes, but fogs, called the *garua*, are frequent. The amount of rain diminishes gradually from the southern tropics to the N. borders of Peru. The climate on the coast is sultry and unhealthy, but higher up it is mild and salubrious. The mean temperature at Lima in summer is 80° to 84°; minimum in winter, 60° to 64° Fahr. On the E. slopes of the Peruvian Andes rain falls copiously. The soil in the valleys of the upland region is highly fertile and the grains of Europe are successfully raised, even at altitudes of 13,000–14,000 feet. The vast plains E. of the mountains, as already noted, are in great part covered with dense forests. In the hotter portions of the country, sugar, wheat, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, cacao, and fine fruits, with cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, vanilla, and other drugs, and valuable timber, are the principal products. Many of the rich valleys here have an insalubrious climate. The chief productions of Peru are coffee (mainly in the central part), sugar (chiefly in the coast region), cotton, cacao, and coca. The quantity of sugar exported in 1901 was 114,637 tons, and of coca, 610 tons (besides 10.7 tons of cocaine). Rubber is shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos in large quantities. The domestic animals generally bred are the same as in the United States. The llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña are natives of the country, and the first especially is used as a beast of burden; mules are, however, mostly employed for travelling. The alpaca is bred for its wool. There are extensive pastures, where sheep introduced by Europeans have been acclimatized and multiply with great rapidity. The country is extremely rich in mineral resources. The mines of Peru were for a long time the principal source of its wealth; but the mining-industry still continues in great decadence, owing to the absence of capitalists and roads. The silver-mines of Cerro de Pasco are the richest in the republic. Gold is found in most of the departments, and there is considerable copper, with lead, bismuth, tin, etc. At Huancavelica is a celebrated mine of quicksilver. The quantity of silver produced and melted into bars at Cerro de Pasco, in 1901, was 1,000,000 ounces; the quantity of copper exported from the same place was 16,800 tons. Deposits of coal are worked at Huamacho. The manufacturing industries of Peru are but little developed, and in general manufactured goods outside of what can readily be produced on a small scale are imported from Europe and North America, in return for raw produce. There are some manufactures of cotton and coarse woollen fabrics, boots and shoes, saddlery, furniture, machinery, sugar, hats (made by the Indians), etc. The bulk of the foreign trade of the republic is with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. Great Britain takes about half of the exports. An important source of wealth was for some time the immense deposits of guano on the islands and coasts of the republic; but the main deposits of the Chincha Islands were exhausted in 1872, and now only minor quantities are obtainable on the islets that still belong to Peru (Lobos de Afuera). The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; but several railways are in operation, connecting the interior districts with the ports, which, in connection with steamers launched on Lake Titicaca, facilitate the trade of the interior. One of the most remarkable of all railways is that connecting Lima and Oroya (and Cerro de Pasco), which crosses the Andes at an elevation of 15,645 ft.; and hardly less noteworthy is the road uniting Mollendo with Puno, on Lake Titicaca. The mileage of operating roads, in 1902, was 1035.

Government, etc.—The present constitution of Peru was proclaimed in 1856 and revised in 1860. The affairs of the country are directed by a president, elected for a term of 4 years, and a cabinet of 6 ministers. The legislative body consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The individual departments are represented in the senate by from 1 to 4 members. The term of members in both houses is 6 years. The Roman Catholic is the state religion. Public instruction has made little progress, and in the interior not more than two per cent. of the youths receive education. There are four universities,—at Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, and Trujillo.

Population, Cities.—There has been no census of Peru since 1876. At that time the population within the present limits of the republic was about 3,000,000. It is not certain that there has been a great increase since, in spite of the estimate of 4,600,000 for the year 1896, made by the Geographical Society of Lima. More than one-half of the inhabitants are Indians, who belong to the Quichuan and Aymará stocks. The bulk of the remainder are mestizos, the pure whites, mainly descendants of the Spaniards, comprising about one-eighth (or even less) of the population. The chief ports are Callao (the port of Lima), Chimbote, Etén, Islay, Pisco, Ilo, Payta, Huacho, Mollendo, Salaverry, and Trujillo. Among the interior towns the more important are Lima (the capital), Huaraz (which had about 130,000 inhabitants in 1903), Arequipa, Chiclayo, Ayacucho, Cuzco, and Huancavelica.

History.—The empire of the Incas (whose subjects were mainly Quichua Indians), which embraced Peru and a vast region to the N., E., and S., was at the height of its power at the advent of the Spaniards. The remains of the stupendous public works executed by the dynasty of the Incas attest the relatively high degree of civilization attained by the Indians in this part of America. Pizarro achieved the conquest of Peru in 1531–33. The territories included within the present Ecuador, Bolivia, and Argentina originally formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru, from which they were detached in the course of the eighteenth century. In 1821 San Martin, the liberator of Chile from Spanish rule, made his entry into Lima and proclaimed the independence of Peru. The victory of General Sucre over the Spaniards at Ayacucho in Dec., 1824, virtually secured the liberation of the country. Callao, the last post of the Spaniards in South America, was evacuated in 1826. Peru, in alliance with Bolivia, waged a disastrous war with Chile in 1879–83, which cost her the district of Tarapacá and the territories of Tacna and Arica.

Peru, pē-roo′, a city of Lasalle co., Ill., on the N. bank of the Illinois River, at the head of natural navigation, 100 miles WSW. of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. Steamboats ascend the river to this place, which is the beginning of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, in all stages of water. Peru contains the St. Bede College (Roman Catholic). It has large zinc-works, manufactories of agricultural implements, scales, pumps, boilers, clocks, and tiles, and breweries. Coal is extensively mined. Pop. in 1890, 5550; in 1900, 6863.

Peru, a city and the capital of Miami co., Ind., on the right or N. bank of the Wabash River and on the Wabash and other railroads, 16 miles E. of Logansport. It has car-shops, cabinet-works, steel-plant, and manufactories of electric appliances, refrigerators, baskets, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1890, 7028; in 1900, 8463.

Peru, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, 34 miles SSW. of Des Moines.

Peru, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan., on Middle Caney Creek, 30 miles WSW. of Independence, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. 200.

Peru, a post-station of Oldham co., Ky., about 20 miles NE. of Louisville.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 40 miles WNW. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 773.

Peru, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Peru township (town), 12 miles E. of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 253.

Peru, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 8 miles above Brownville, and on the Burlington Route. It contains the state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township (town), Clinton co., N.Y., on the Little Sable River, 10 miles S. by W. of Plattsburg, on the Delaware and Hudson R. It has manufactures of butter, cheese, and flour. Pop. about 600. The town is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900, 2372.

Peru, a post-station of Haywood co., N.C.

Peru, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, near the Huron River, about 22 miles S. of Sandusky. Pop. 75.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township (town), Bennington co., Vt., 30 miles S. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 375.

Peru, a post-station of Hardy co., W.Va.

Peru, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Perugia, pā-roo′jā (anc. *Peru'sia*), a city of central Italy, in Umbria, capital of a province of the same name,

48 miles SE. of Arezzo and 10 miles E. of the Lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. in 1901, 20,580; of the commune, 61,385. It contains a number of notable public edifices, including the Gothic cathedral of San Lorenzo (fifteenth century), other interesting churches, with fine paintings, a vast municipal palace, and an exchange, gorgeously decorated with frescoes. Perugia possesses a university (founded about 1266, with museums of antiquities and minerals, a library, etc), an academy of fine arts, a public library of 60,000 volumes, and the Collegio della Sapienza. There are two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugai occupies a prominent place in the history of Italian painting; from it proceeded the Umbrian school. The manufactures of the town are not important. It has a trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, etc. Perugia (Perusia) was one of the 12 cities of the Etruscan League. It submitted to the Romans about the close of the fourth century B.C. The city was one of the early possessions of the popes, but in mediæval times it at different periods asserted its independence, its dominion finally extending over Umbria. The papal authority was permanently established in the sixteenth century. In 1860 Umbria was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel.

Perugia, a province of north-central Italy, forming the compartimento of Umbria. Area, 3700 sq. m. It is traversed by the Apennines. Capital, Perugia. Pop. in 1901, 675,352.

Perugia, Lake of. See TRASIMENO, LAGO.

Perulac, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on the Tuscarora Valley R. The banking point is Port Royal. Pop. 125.

Peru Mills, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., about 32 miles WNW. of Carlisle. Pop. 100.

Peruque, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is St. Charles. Pop. 100.

Peruville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 30 miles S. by E. of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Péruwelz, pā'rü'vĕlz', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 16 miles WNW. of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 8860.

Perwez, pair'vā', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 25 miles SE. of Brussels.

Pesaro, pĕz'ā-ro (anc. *Pisau'rum*), a town of Italy, the capital of the province of Pesaro e Urbino, 19 miles NE. of Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic Sea. Its old fortifications still survive in part, its mediæval castle being used as a prison. With its churches (including an old and a new cathedral), its ancient palaces, its public squares and sculptural monuments, it is one of the most interesting of the towns on the E. coast of Italy. The splendid palace of the dukes of Urbino is now the prefecture. There is a museum with notable collections, including one of majolica, for the manufacture of which Pesaro was formerly celebrated. The town possesses a school of music, founded by Rossini, who was born here. Pesaro has considerable manufactures and an active trade in the produce of the district, whose figs are in high repute. The town became a papal possession in the eighth century, but in the last two centuries of the Middle Ages and later for about a century and a half, it was under the sway of petty dynasties, including the houses of Malatesta, Sforza, and Rovere. In 1631 it passed again to the popes, who retained it until 1860. Pop. in 1901, 14,862 (commune, 25,103).

Pesaro e Urbino, pĕz'ā-ro ē oor-bee'no, a province of Italy, in the Marches, bordering on the Adriatic Sea. Area, about 1100 sq. m. It is mountainous, but fertile, producing wheat, maize, wine, silk, and fruits. Capital, Pesaro. Pop. in 1901, 235,982.

Pesca, a commune of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá. Pop. 12,000 (?).

Pescadero, pes-kā-dā'ro, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., is finely situated in a fertile valley, on the Pacific Ocean, about 44 miles S. of San Francisco. Large quantities of butter and cheese are exported from this place, and there are grist- and saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Pescadores, pĕs-kā-do'rĕs ("Fishers' Islands"), an island group close to the coast of Peru, N. of Callao. Lat. 11° 47′ S.

Pescadores, three groups of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, in the Marshall Islands. Lat. (middle group) 11° 19′ N.; lon. 167° 35′ E.

Pescadores, islands near Formosa. See PHENG-HU.

Pescara, pĕs-kā'rā (anc. *Aterni* or *Aternum*), a fortified seaport of Italy, province of Chieti, at the mouth of the Aterno in the Adriatic, 8 miles NE. of Chieti. Pop. about 2750 (commune, 7000).

Peschici, pĕs-kee'chee, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 11 miles W. of Vieste. Pop. about 3000.

Peschiera, pĕs-ke-ā'rā (L. *Ardelica* or *Piscaria*), a fortified town of Italy, province of Verona, 21 miles NNW. of Mantua, on the Mincio, at its exit from the Lago di Garda. Pop. about 2000. It was formerly noted as one of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral.

Pescia, pĕsh'ā, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Lucca. It has some interesting old structures, including a cathedral and a castle. Its paper-industry dates from an early period. The surrounding district produces oil, wine, and fruit, in which the town has a trade. Pop. in 1901, 5655 (commune, 17,517).

Pescina, pā-shee'nā, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 11 miles ESE. of Avezzano. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 5290 (commune, 9758).

Pescopagano, pĕs'ko-pā-gā'no, a town of Italy, in Bascilicata, 17 miles SW. of Melfi. Pop. about 4000.

Peshaw (or Clear) Creek, Mo., enters the Osage in St. Clair co.

Peshawur, or **Peshawar,** pĕsh'ŏw'ẹr or pĕsh'ā'wẹr, a town and military station of British India, capital of the newly constituted Northwest Frontier Province, 40 miles W. of Attock and on the Afghan frontier, 12 miles E. of the Khyber Pass. It is the northernmost station of the Indian railway system and an important strategic point. It is an unprepossessing-looking town, but is a busy trade-centre. Pop. in 1901, 95,147, of whom nearly three-fourths were Mohammedans, one-fourth Hindus, and the remainder Christians.

Pesh'tigo, a post-village in Peshtigo township (town), Marinette co., Wis., on a river of the same name and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin and Michigan Rs., 13 miles NNE. of Oconto. It has lumber- and other mills, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. about 2000; of the town in 1900, 4228.

Peshtigo River, Wis., rises in Oconto co. and enters Green Bay about 12 miles NE. of the town of Oconto. It is about 150 miles long.

Pesmes, paim, a town of Franco, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles S. of Gray. Pop. about 1000.

Pesotum, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles S. of Champaign. Pop. about 325.

Pesqueira. See SÃO JOÃO DE PESQUEIRA.

Pesqueira Grande, pĕs-kā'e-rā grān'dā, a village of Mexico, state of Nuevo León, 30 miles ENE. of Monterey. It was formerly celebrated for its silver-mines and salt-works.

Pessanha, pĕs-sān'yā, a minor port of Brazil, in the state of Espirito Santo.

Pestel, a minor port of Haiti, on the N. shore of the southwestern peninsula, E. by S. of Jérémie.

Pesth. See BUDAPEST.

Pesto. See PÆSTUM.

Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kún, pĕsht pil'ish shōlt kish koon, a county of Hungary, containing Budapest, the capital of the kingdom.

Petali, pĕt'ā-le, a small island in the Gulf of Petali, an arm of the Ægean Sea, between the S. bend of Eubœa and Attica.

Petaluma, pĕt-ạ-loo'mạ, a banking city of Sonoma co., Cal., is on Petaluma Creek, at the head of navigation, and on the California Northwestern R., 42 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It has carriage-shops, flouring- and silk-mills, shoe-factory, foundry and machine-shop, incubator-works, etc. Fruit, cereals, and leather are shipped here. Steamboats ply regularly between here and San Francisco. Pop. in 1890, 3692; in 1900, 3871.

Petaluma Creek, Cal., enters San Pablo Bay 10 miles below the town of Petaluma.

Petare, pā-tā'rā, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Miranda, 6 miles E. by S. of Caracas, with which it is connected by rail. It is in a rich coffee district. Pop. about 2200.

Petch, or **Ipek,** a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Kossovo, 73 miles ENE. of Scutari. Pop. about 10,000, mainly Mohammedan Slavs.

Petchora, pĕtch'o-rā, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows NW. through the governments of Perm, Vologda, and Archangel, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. between 53° and 54° E. Total course, probably 1000 miles, the greater portion of which is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Izhma from the S. and the Ussa from the E.

Peteghem, pā'tẹh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles SSW. of Ghent.

Petén, pā-tĕn', or **Itzal,** a lake of Central America, state and 180 miles N. by E. of Guatemala. It is about 65 miles in circumference, and contains several islands, the principal of which, called Petén, is steep and lofty. It was once the seat of the Itza Indians.

Petén, a department in the N. part of Guatemala. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Usumacinta, is inter-

sected by other rivers, and has numerous lakes, of which Lake Petén is the largest. Capital, Flores. Pop. in 1893, 6752.

Peterboro, pee'tẹr-bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-village in Peterboro township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Contoocook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 33 miles SW. of Concord. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, thermometers, trusses, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2527.

Peterboro, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., 25 miles ESE. of Syracuse. Pop. 300.

Peterborough, pee'tẹr-bŭr-rŭh, an episcopal city and parliamentary borough of England, situated on the Nen, 37 miles NE. of Northampton. The city and the surrounding district, embracing together an area of 83½ sq. m., constitute an administrative county, known as the Soke of Peterborough. The chief feature of Peterborough is the famous cathedral (recently restored), presenting every variety of architecture from Norman to Perpendicular and having a west front of remarkable beauty. Other edifices of interest are the fine parish church, the corn exchange, in Italian style, the episcopal palace, and the deanery. The town possesses schools of art, science, and technology. Peterborough has manufactures of agricultural implements and extensive locomotive-works. It sends 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 3400; in 1851, 8700; in 1901, 30,870. Pop. of the Soke of Peterborough in 1901, 41,122.

Peterborough, a county near the central part of Ontario. It contains numerous lakes which give rise to the Otonabee River and many smaller streams. A railway connects its capital, Peterborough, with Lake Ontario on the S. and Georgian Bay on the N.

Peterborough, a town and port of entry, capital of Peterborough co., Ontario, on the navigable Otonabee River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 94 miles NE. of Toronto and opposite Ashburnham. There is abundant water-power and the town has saw- and grist-mills, manufactories of iron-castings, mining machinery, furniture, agricultural implements, woollens, wooden-ware, etc. It has a large export trade in grain, pork, and lumber. The famous "Peterborough canoes" are manufactured here. Pop. in 1891, 9717; in 1901, 11,239.

Peter Botte (bott) **Mountain,** or **Pieter Both,** a precipitous rock in the island of Mauritius, in lat. 20° 12′ S., 2700 feet in height.

Peterhead, a seaport of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on a peninsula, the easternmost point of land in the country, in the district of Buchan, 44 miles NE. of Aberdeen. It consists of the town proper and Keith Inch, where are the large fish-curing establishments and which is separated from the rest of Peterhead by a canal. The town is well built, largely of the celebrated "Peterhead granite," and has a fine parish church. At one time the great seat of the British whale- and seal-fisheries, it is now important chiefly for its herring-fisheries. Ship-building and granite-cutting and polishing are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 11,750.

Peterhof, på'tẹr-hŏf`, a town and summer-resort of Russia, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Finland, 16 miles W. of St. Petersburg. It is noted for its splendid imperial palace and park. Pop. in 1897, 11,300.

Peter I. Island, in Antarctica, in about lat. 68° S., lon. 90° W.

Peterlingen, the German name of PAYERNE.

Petermann Land, reported to lie N. of Franz-Josef Land, in about lat. 83° N., seems not to exist.

Petermann, Mount, a summit of the Australian Alps of New Zealand, about 20 miles NE. of Mount Cook.

Petermann Peak, in eastern Greenland, in about lat. 73° 7′ N. Altitude, 7000–8000 feet.

Peters, a post-station of San Joaquin co., Cal., 15 miles E. of Stockton.

Peters, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2942.

Peters, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1596.

Peters, a post-village of Austin co., Tex. The banking point is Bellville. Pop. 100.

Petersburg, a post-station of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska. It is on Wrangel Strait and has a cannery.

Petersburg, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Denver. Pop. 100.

Petersburg, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., 11 miles SW. of Dover.

Petersburg, a banking city, capital of Menard co., Ill., on the Sangamon River and on the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Rs., 23 miles NW. of Springfield. It has manufactories of tiles, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2807.

Petersburg, a banking post-town, capital of Pike co., Ind., 20 miles SE. of Vincennes, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. It is situated on elevated ground, 1 mile S. of the White River, in a coal-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 1751.

Petersburg, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, 35 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. 75.

Petersburg, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 25 miles below Cincinnati. It has distilling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Petersburg, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 16 miles E. of Adrian. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Petersburg, a post-township of Jackson co., Minn., about 65 miles SW. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 773.

Petersburg, a post-station of Henry co., Mo.

Petersburg, a banking post-village of Boone co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 13 miles N. by W. of Albion. It is in a farming region. Pop. about 475.

Petersburg, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R., about 19 miles SE. of Millville. It has a saw-mill, etc. Pop. about 400.

Petersburg, a post-village in Petersburg township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 18 miles E. of Troy. It has manufactures of shirts. The town is drained by the Hoosic River. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1449.

Petersburg, a post-village of Nelson co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Petersburg, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 15 miles SSE. of Youngstown. Pop. about 500.

Petersburg, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles NW. of Huntingdon. It has lumber- and silk-industries. Pop. in 1900, 781.

Petersburg, Lancaster co., Pa. See EAST PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, a banking post-town of Lincoln co., Tenn., 12 miles N. of Fayetteville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Petersburg, a post-station of Hale co., Tex.

Petersburg, an independent city and port of entry of Virginia, formerly in Dinwiddie co., situated on the right or S. bank of the Appomattox River, 10 miles from its mouth and 22 miles S. of Richmond, on the Norfolk and Western and other railroads. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the Appomattox to Petersburg, which is at the head of navigation of that river. The falls of the river, immediately above the city, furnish abundant water-power. The chief manufactures are those of cotton, silk, tobacco, flour, machinery, trunks and bags, paper, and agricultural implements. The city has a large export trade and is the seat of the Southern Female College, the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, the University School, and the State Central Hospital for the Insane. Petersburg was prominent in the later operations in the Civil War. General Grant laid siege to it in June, 1864, and the town held out till the beginning of April, 1865. Pop. in 1900, 21,810.

Petersburg, a post-village, capital of Grant co., W.Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River and 32 miles (direct) S. by W. of Keyser. Pop. about 300.

Petersburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., 16 miles NW. of Boscobel. Pop. 60.

Petersburg, a municipality of South Australia, 70 miles SE. by E. of Port Augusta, with which and Adelaide it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3500.

Petersburg, Saint. See SAINT PETERSBURG.

Peters Creek, a post-station of Patrick co., Va.

Petersdorf, a village and resort of Prussia, in Silesia, and in the Giant mountains, 6½ miles SW. of Hirschberg. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 3268. Elevation, 1300 feet.

Petersfield, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 17 miles NNE. of Portsmouth. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 3265.

Petersgrat, på'tẹrs-grât`, a lofty snow-arête of the Bernese Oberland, in the Lauterbrunnen region. Altitude, 10,515 feet.

Petershagen, på'tẹrs-hâ`ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles NNE. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. about 2000.

Petersham, a parish of England, in Surrey, 1 mile from Richmond.

Petersham, a post-village in Petersham township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 28 miles NW. of Worcester. It has a manufactory of boxes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 853.

Petersham, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, from which it is 3 miles distant. Pop. about 17,000.

Peters Islands, two small islands on the S. coast of Australia, in lon. 133° 39′ E.

Peters Landing, a post-station of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Peter's Mountain, Va., is situated on the boundary between Monroe and Giles cos.

Peterson, a banking post-town of Clay co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, 74 miles WNW. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Peterson, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 40 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. about 225.

Peterson, a post-village of Morgan co., Utah, on the Union Pacific R., 16 miles SE. of Ogden. Pop. 100.

Petersthal, på'tęrs-tål', a village and watering-place of Baden, in the Black Forest, 13 miles E. of Offenburg. Pop. about 1700.

Peterstown, a post-town of Monroe co., W.Va., on Rich Creek, near the New River, 23 miles S. of Talcott station. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Petersville, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Columbus.

Petersville, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Johnson Junction. Pop. 100.

Petersville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 2 miles from the Potomac River and about 13 miles SW. of Frederick. Pop. about 130.

Petersville, Butler co., Pa. See CONOQUENESSING.

Petersville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 12 miles NNW. of Allentown. Pop. 170.

Petersville, a post-village and suburb of London, Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames.

Petersville, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, 10 miles from Welsford. Pop. 200.

Peterswald, på'tęrs-wålt', a frontier village of Bohemia, 20 miles NNW. of Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge.

Peterswaldau, på'tęrs-wål'dŏw, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 32 miles SW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 6904.

Peter the Great Bay, sometimes known in part as **Golden Horn Bay,** a wide inlet of the Sea of Japan, on the coast of Primorskaya, Russian Manchuria, in lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 132° E., formerly named Victoria Bay. It is divided into two nearly equal arms by the Muravieff-Amursky promontory and the Russian Island, which are separated from each other by a channel called the Eastern Bosphorus. This promontory and island, forming a spit of land 30 miles long and 5 miles broad, project from the main-land in a SW. direction and have the Amur Bay on the W. and Ussur Bay on the E. The chief settlement on the bay is Vladivostok, one of the termini of the Transsiberian railway.

Peter the Great Mountains, in Central Asia, occupy the eastern part of Bokhara and form a westerly extension of the northern Pamir. They are extensively glaciated (Borolmaz, Oshanin, Peter the Great glaciers), and rise in their loftiest crests to 17,000–18,000 feet.

Peterton, a post-village of Osage co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 5 miles S. of Burlingame. Pop. 225.

Peterwardein, på'tęr-wär'dīne (Hun. *Pétervárad,* på'tĕR-var'ŏd), a royal free town and fortress of Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, co. of Szerém (Sirmia), on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Neusatz. Here Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1716. Pop. in 1900, 5019.

Petherton, South, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 14 miles SSE. of Taunton. Pop. about 2000.

Petina, på-tee'nå, a small town of Italy, province of Salerno, SE. of Campagna, near Mount Alburno.

Pétionville, på'te-ôN'veel', a town of Haiti, 8 miles E. of Port-au-Prince.

Petit Caillou Bayou, pęh-tee' kå'yoo' bī'oo, a small stream of Terrebonne parish, La., flows S. into the Gulf of Mexico.

Petit-Canal, pęh-tee' kå'nål', a town of the island of Guadeloupe, 12 miles NW. of Moule, in a sugar region.

Petitcodiac, pęh-tee'ko'de-ăk', a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River and on the Intercolonial and the Elgin and Havelock Rs., 66 miles N. of St. John. It has saw-mills, manufactures of cheese, etc. Pop. about 700.

Petite Anse, pęh-teet' ånss, a small island of Iberia parish, La., in a marsh near Vermilion Bay, 10 miles S. of New Iberia.

Petite de Grat, pęh-teet' dęh grå, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the S. shore of Isle Madame, 3 miles from Arichat.

Petite Isle, pęh-teet' eel, in the river Yamaska, a little above the S. point of Isle St. Jean, Quebec.

Petite Mascouche, pęh-teet' mås'koosh', a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 11 miles from Laurentides. Pop. 150.

Petit-Enghien, pęh-teet' ôN'ghe-âN', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 17 miles NNE. of Mons.

Petite-Pierre, La, the French name of LÜTZELSTEIN.

Petite Rivière, pęh-teet' re've-air', a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Bridgewater, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Petit Goâve, pęh-tee' go'åv', a town of Haiti, near Petit Goâve Bay, on the N. shore of the southwestern peninsula, a few miles W. by S. of Grand Goâve.

Petitjean River, Ark., rises in Sebastian co. and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles above Lewisburg. It is about 125 miles long.

Petit Métis, Rimouski co., Quebec. See LITTLE METIS.

Petit Quevilly, Le, lęh pęh-tee' kĕv'ee'yee', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, a suburb of Rouen. Pop. in 1901, 13,948, engaged in the manufacture of sugar, chemicals, textiles, etc.

Petitrocher, pęh-tee'ro'shå', a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Bathurst.

Petit Trou, pęh-tee' troo, or **Petit Trou de Nippes,** a minor port of Haiti, on the N. shore of the southwestern peninsula, 75 miles W. of Port-au-Prince.

Peto, på'to, a town of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan, 70 miles SE. of Mérida. It is well built, has a monastery, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1895, 6739.

Petone, a borough of New Zealand, suburban to and 7 miles NE. of Wellington. Pop. about 4000.

Petorca, på-tor'kå, a town of Chile, province of Aconcagua, 85 miles NE. of Valparaiso. Pop. 1000.

Petoskey, a city and watering-place of Emmet co., Mich., on Little Traverse Bay and on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rs., 60 miles NNE. of Traverse City. It has manufactures of lime, lumber, flour, paper, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2872; in 1900, 5285. Bear River here affords much water-power.

Petra (the Biblical *Sela*), an ancient city of Arabia Petræa. Its ruins may be seen in the Wadi Musa, about 70 miles NE. of Akabah. Lat. about 30° 15′ N. They comprise a number of interesting and beautifully sculptured architectural remains (temples, arches, a magnificent amphitheatre, necropolis, etc.), some of which are hewn into the solid rock.

Petra, på'trå, a town of the island of Majorca, 23 miles E. of Palma. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Petra, a post-station of Caldwell co., N.C.

Petralia, på-trå'le-å, SOTANA, so-tå'nå ("Lower"), and SOPRANA, so-prå'nå ("Upper"), two contiguous towns of Sicily, province of Palermo, 18 miles S. of Cefalù. Pop. of Petralia Sotana in 1901, 6050 (commune, 10,183); of Petralia Soprana, 2441 (commune, 7691).

Petrel, på-trĕl', a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 24 miles NW. of Alicante. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Petriburgum, the Latin name of SAINT PETERSBURG.

Petries (pee'triz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Lowville.

Petrikau, Poland. See PIOTRKOW.

Petrinia, på-tree'ne-å, a town of Croatia-Slavonia, Hungary, on the Kulpa, 29 miles SSE. of Agram. Pop. in 1900, 5379.

Petro-Alexandrovsk, a town and port of Russian Central Asia, in the territory of Syr-Darya, near the Amu-Darya, 22 miles E. of Khiva. Pop. about 3000.

Petrolea, Ontario. See PETROLIA.

Petroleum, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 22 miles E. of Parkersburg. Pop. 100.

Petroleum Center, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on Oil Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles S. of Titusville. It is in an oil region. Pop. 200.

Petrolia, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Mattole River, about 40 miles S. of Eureka. Pop. 100.

Petrolia, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., in an oil district and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 40 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg. It has oil-refineries and manufactures of oil-well tools. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Petrolia, a banking post-town and outport of Lambton co., Ontario, situated on Bear Creek, in the heart of the oil regions, and on the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central Rs., 50 miles SW. of London. It has numerous petroleum-wells, oil-refineries, saw- and grist-mills, boiler- and engine-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4135.

Petropavlosk, på-tro-påv-lovsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Akmolinsk, on the Ishim, 200 miles S. of Tobolsk. Pop. in 1897, 20,014. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1879.

Petropavlosk, a seaport of Kamtchatka, on its E. coast, on the N. side of the Bay of Avatcha, in lat. 53° 0′ N., lon. 158° 40′ E. It has monuments to Bering and La Pérouse. Pop. about 400.

Petrop'olis (Port. pron. på-tro-po-leess'), a town and German colony of Brazil, capital of the state of Rio de

Janeiro, 22 miles N. by E. of the city of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. It is a resort of the capital of the republic and has breweries and manufactures of cotton goods and cigars. Pop. about 9000.

Petros, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn., on the Harriman and Northeastern R. The banking point is Harriman. Pop. about 300.

Petrosény, pĕ'tro-shåñ', a commune of Transylvania, Hungary, co. of Hunyad. It is in a rich coal-field. Pop. in 1900, 7765.

Petrovácz, pĕ'tro-våts', a village of Hungary, 17 miles ESE. of Bács. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Petrovoszeló, pĕ'tro'vo'sĕl'ō', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Ó-Becse. Pop. (commune) about 10,000.

Petrovsk', a town of Daghestan, Russian Empire, on the W. shore of the Caspian, 70 miles NNW. of Derbent. Pop. in 1897, 9806.

Petrovsk, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles NNW. of Saratov, on the Medvieditza. Pop. in 1897, 13,200.

Petrozavodsk, pĕ-tro-zå-vodsk', a town of Russia, capital of the government of Olonets, on the Lake of Onega, 185 miles NE. of St. Petersburg. It has a government cannon-foundry. Pop. in 1897, 12,965.

Pettau, pĕt'tŏw (anc. *Peto'vio*), a town of Styria, 14 miles SE. of Marburg, on the Drave. It has some interesting ecclesiastical buildings and a monument erected by the emperor Septimius Severus. On a neighboring height is the castle of Ober-Pettau. Pop. in 1900, 4223.

Petteway, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Pettigrew, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. about 300.

Pettis, a county in the west-central part of Missouri, has an area of 685 sq. m. It is drained by Flat and Muddy creeks, branches of the Lamine River. Extensive beds of coal are found. Capital, Sedalia. Pop. in 1890, 31,151; in 1900, 32,438.

Pettis, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa.

Pettisville, a post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 35 miles W. by S. of Toledo. Pop. about 300.

Pettit, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 10 miles E. of Lafayette. Pop. 100.

Pettit, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. Pop. 70.

Pettorano, pĕt-to-rå'no, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 5 miles SSE. of Sulmona. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4500).

Pettusville, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., about 27 miles NW. of Huntsville.

Petty, a banking post-village of Lamar co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 15 miles W. of Paris. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 450.

Petty Harbor, a fishing settlement of Newfoundland, on an inlet 8 miles S. of St. John's.

Petty's Island. See TREATY ISLAND.

Pettysville, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., 24 miles ENE. of Logansport.

Pettysville, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., about 48 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 75.

Petuna, på-too'nå, or **Potune,** a town of Manchuria, on the river Sungari, 130 miles NW. of Kirin. It has an active Mongol-Chinese trade.

Petworth, a small town of England, in Sussex, 13 miles NNE. of Chichester.

Peumo, a village of the province of O'Higgins, Chile, 75 miles SSW. of Santiago. Pop. 2800.

Pevely, peev'le, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 27 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.

Pev'ensey, a small village of England, on the coast of Sussex, 10 miles WSW. of Hastings. Here are well-preserved remains of a Roman fortress within whose enclosing walls is the keep of a Norman castle. Pevensey is the reputed landing-place of William the Conqueror.

Peveragno, pā-vā-rān'yo, a town of northern Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles SE. of Cuneo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7000).

Pewamo, pe-waw'mo, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Maple River and on the Grand Trunk R., 25 miles NW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 446.

Pewaukee, pe-waw'kee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., at the foot or E. end of Pewaukee Lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Pewaukee, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1728.

Pewaukee Lake, Wis., is in Waukesha co., about 5 miles NW. of Waukesha. A short outlet connects it with the Fox River.

Pewee Valley, a post-town of Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 16 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Pewsey, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, 7 miles SSW. of Marlborough.

Peyrehorade, pāR'o'rād', a town of France, in Landes, on the Gave de Pau, 38 miles SW. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Peytona, pā-to'nạ, a post-station of Shelby co., Ky.

Peytona, a post-village of Boone co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Peytonsburg, pā'tọnz-bŭrg, a post-station of Cumberland co., Ky.

Peytonsburg, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 145 miles SW. of Richmond.

Peytonsville, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 9 miles SE. of Franklin.

Pézenas, på'zẹh'nå', a town of France, in Hérault, 30 miles SW. of Montpellier, near the right bank of the Hérault. It was a place of some importance in former centuries and has some interesting architectural relics of its past. It is prominent in the wine and cognac trade. Pop. in 1901, 7073.

Pfäfers, pfĕf'fẹrs, a watering-place of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 1½ miles from Ragatz. The waters which rise in the Tamina gorge, near Bad Pfäfers, have a temperature of 98°–100° Fahr. and the place is much frequented. On an adjacent height is the ancient Benedictine monastery of Pfäfers, now used as an insane asylum. Elevation, 2696 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1507.

Pfaffenhofen, pfåf'fẹn-ho'fẹn, a small town of Alsace, Germany, on the Moder, 12 miles NE. of Zabern.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 28 miles N. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 3822.

Pfäffikon, pfĕf'fe-kon, or **Pfeffiken,** pfĕf'fe-kẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles E. of Zürich, on the N. shore of the small lake of Pfäffikon. Pop. in 1900, 3000.

Pfaffnau, pfåff'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles NW. of Lucerne. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Pfafftown, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C. The banking point is Winston. Pop. 100.

Pfalz. See PALATINATE and PALATINATE, LOWER.

Pfalzburg, pfålts'bŏŏRG (Fr. *Phalsbourg*, fåls'booR'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 8 miles NW. of Zabern. It was formerly a fortress and in 1870 it held out against the Germans for four months (Aug.–Dec.). Pop. about 4000.

Pfalzdorf, pfålts'doRf, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, 44 miles NW. of Düsseldorf.

Pfalzel, pfålt'sẹl, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles N. of Treves, on the Moselle.

Pfarrkirchen, pfaR'kĕĕRK'ẹn, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 26 miles WSW. of Passau. Pop. about 3000.

Pfeddersheim, pfĕd'dẹrs-hīme', a town of Hesse, 4 miles WNW. of Worms. Pop. about 2750.

Pfeffers, Switzerland. See PFÄFERS.

Pfeiffer, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Pfingston, a post-station of Nobles co., Minn.

Pforta, pfoR'tå, or **Schulpforta,** shool'pfoR'tå, a locality in Prussian Saxony, 18 miles SW. of Merseburg. It is famous for its royal school, a foundation of the old rulers of Saxony. The name Pforta is derived from the Latin *Monasterium Sanctæ Mariæ ad Portam*, a Cistercian abbey in whose buildings the school was established.

Pforzheim, pfoRts'hīme, a town of Baden, at the confluence of the Enz and Nagold, 16 miles SE. of Karlsruhe. It is an ancient place. Among its churches the Schlosskirche ("castle church") is notable. It has ruins of an old castle of the margraves of Baden-Durlach. Pforzheim is noted for its extensive manufactures of cheap jewelry. Pop. in 1895, 33,331; in 1900, 43,097.

Pfreimd, or **Pfreimt,** pfrīmt, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles ENE. of Amberg. Pop. about 1300.

Pfullendorf, pfŏŏl'lẹn-doRf', a town of Baden, 20 miles NE. of Constance. Pop. about 2500.

Pfullingen, pfŏŏl'ling-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, circle of Black Forest, picturesquely situated on the Echaz, 3 miles SE. of Reutlingen. Pop. in 1901, 6718.

Pfunds, a village of the Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, about 8 miles from Nauders.

Pfungstadt, pfŏŏng'stått, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 5 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 6302.

Pfyn, pfin, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 10 miles SW. of Constance.

Phalanx, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Rs., 13 miles NW. of Niles. Pop. 100.

Phalsbourg, Germany. See PFALZBURG.

Pharaoh, Mount, N.Y., is in the S. part of Essex co., about 5 miles E. of Schroon Lake. It is sometimes called Bluebeard Mountain. Elevation, 2557 feet.

Pharisburg, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 4¼ miles from Broadway station. Pop. about 300.

Pharos, fā'ros, a peninsula, anciently an island, part of the site of the modern city of Alexandria. On it the Ptolemies erected a great light-house.

Pharpar, a river of Syria. See BARADA.

Pharsalia and **Pharsalus.** See PHERSALA.

Pharsalia, far-sā'le-ą, a post-village in Pharsalia township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., 33 miles N. by E. of Binghamton. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 780.

Phasis, the ancient name of the river RION.

Phazania, the ancient name of FEZZAN.

Pheasantbranch, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on Lake Mendota, about 6 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. 60.

Pheasant Island, in the Bidassoa River, between France and Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Pheba, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Southern R. The banking point is Westpoint. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Phelps, a county in the southeast-central part of Missouri, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gasconade River and also drained by the Maramec River and Bourbeuse Creek. Among its minerals are iron-ore and lead. Capital, Rolla. Pop. in 1890, 12,636; in 1900, 14,194.

Phelps, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 564 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River. Capital, Holdrege. Pop. in 1890, 9869; in 1900, 10,772.

Phelps, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., about 36 miles W. of Springfield.

Phelps, a banking post-village in Phelps township (town), Ontario co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua Outlet, at the mouth of Flint Creek, 8 miles NW. of Geneva, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs. It is in a fruit and stock region and has manufactures of cream-separators, gasoline-engines, seed-drills, and ploughs. Pop. in 1900, 1306; of the town, 4788.

Phelps, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 66 miles N. of Houston. Pop. 150.

Phelps City, a post-town of Atchison co., Mo., near the Nishnabatona River, on the Burlington Route, 2 miles E. of the Missouri River and 65 miles NW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Phelpston, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 5 miles from Elmvale. Pop. 120.

Pheng-hu, fĕng'hoo', or **Pescadores,** pĕs-kā-do'-res ("Fishers' Islands"), a low island group of basaltic formation, between Formosa and China, to which latter it belonged until 1895, when it was ceded to Japan (officially known as the Hokoto Islands). Area, estimated at 89 sq. m. Pop. in 1899, 49,288.

Phenicia. See PHŒNICIA.

Phenix, a banking post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 13 miles SW. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods and book-cloths. Pop. about 2500.

Phe'ræ (Gr. *Φεραί*), an ancient city of Thessaly, about 10 miles from its port Pegasæ, on the Pegasæan Gulf. The little town of Velestino is on its site.

Phersala, fĕr'sā-lā, or **Phar'salos** (L. *Pharsa'lus*; Gr. *Φάρσαλος*), a town of Greece, in Thessaly, on the railway connecting Trikala and Karditsa with Volo. Pop. about 2500. There are interesting remains of the ancient Pharsalus. It was on the Pharsalian plain (whence the engagement is generally called by English writers the battle of Pharsalia) that Cæsar overwhelmed Pompey in 48 B.C.

Phiala, fe-ā'lā, a small lake of Palestine, 10 miles ENE. of Banias. It is about a mile in circumference. It probably represents an extinct crater.

Phigalia, an ancient city of Greece. See PAVLITZA.

Phil, a post-village of Casey co., Ky. The banking point is Liberty. Pop. 100.

Philadelphia, Asia Minor. See ALA-SHEHR.

Philadelphia, Syria. See AMMAN.

Philadelphia, a county of Pennsylvania, is coextensive with the city of PHILADELPHIA (which see). Area, 130 sq. m.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 27 miles W. by N. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles E. Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

Philadelphia, a post-village, capital of Neshoba co., Miss., 34 miles N. of Newton. Pop. about 250.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., about 26 miles WNW. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Philadelphia, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Philadelphia township (town), on the Indian River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 18 miles NNE. of Watertown. It has manufactures of cheese-boxes and cheese. Pop. in 1900, 873; of the town, 1750.

Philadelphia, a port of entry, the third city in population of the United States, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, coextensive with the co. of Philadelphia, is situated on the W. bank of the Delaware River, 96 miles (by the ship-channel) from the open sea, 90 miles by rail SW. of New York, and 136 miles NE. of Washington, D.C. Lat. 39° 57′ N.; lon. 75° 10′ W. The Schuylkill River, which is here crossed by a number of railway and passenger bridges, traverses the city, dividing the part known as West Philadelphia from the older portion. Along the Delaware the water-front measures 23 miles, extending from the mouth of Poquessing Creek (which enters the Delaware near Torresdale on the NE.), southwestward and southward, to the embouchure of Bow Creek, at Tinicum Island. The area of the municipality is 130 sq. m., of which a considerable part, especially in the N., is rural in character, while other portions are occupied by suburban districts, embracing several places which have almost the character of separate towns,—such as Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Frankford, Manayunk, Falls of Schuylkill, Wissahickon, Bridesburg, and Holmesburg,—with many minor villages, hamlets, and stations, the principal of which are Tacony, Torresdale, Byberry, Somerton, Bustleton, Olney, Oxford Church, Roxboro, Milestown, Logan, Tabor, Fox Chase, etc. A number of the former independent towns or districts, such as Tioga, Nicetown, Kensington, and Richmond, still retain their names to indicate sections of the city. The natural features of the site occupied by Philadelphia are varied. Much of the land near the rivers, especially southward, is flat and low, but in the N., W., and central districts the ground is high and easily drained, the deep subsoil being mostly a dry gravel, resting upon gneiss and schist, although it is in part composed of a tough clay. In the highest parts of Germantown and Chestnut Hill the elevation exceeds 400 feet above sea-level. The city is remarkable for the regularity of its plan, the streets mostly crossing one another at right angles and dividing the town into uniform squares,—those running N. and S. being named by the ordinal numbers from the Delaware westward. A great part of the city is built of the excellent bricks for which Philadelphia is noted. The older parts present many streets of very uniform and somewhat monotonous aspect, but latterly this uniformity has been much broken by the construction of buildings in every variety of style. Especially is this noticeable in the newer northern and western sections of the city and in the heart of the business quarter, where an imposing massive architecture has been introduced. Philadelphia, known as the "city of homes," perhaps surpasses every other large city of the world in the home comforts which it affords to the people of the middle class. The suburban sections, such as Germantown and Chestnut Hill, are unsurpassed for their charms. In 1905 there were 282,117 dwellings. The main business thoroughfares are Market Street, a broad avenue, and Chestnut Street, with elegant shops, the seat of the principal financial institutions of the city. Walnut Street, in its western part, is the most exclusive of the residence streets, but is not distinguished by any very notable architectural features. Somewhat more imposing in this respect is the capacious avenue known as Broad Street, which traverses the greater part of the built-up portion of the city in a N. and S. line and at whose intersection with Market Street is the new city-hall. This vast granitic and marble pile, commonly known as the Public Buildings, whose construction was begun in 1874, covers an area of 4½ acres and cost, inclusive of its furnishings, about $27,000,000. It measures 486½ ft. by 470 ft. and rises to a height of 547 ft., its huge tower being capped by a colossal statue of William Penn.

Philadelphia has numerous parks and public squares, one of which, Fairmount Park, contains about 2900 acres and takes rank, for extent, natural attractions, and artificial improvements, among the foremost in the world. It is traversed in part by the Schuylkill River and by Wissahickon Creek, the latter being noted for the romantic wildness of the deep glen through which it flows. Among the noted squares are Independence, Franklin, Washington, Logan, and Rittenhouse, the last-named representing perhaps the most fashionable quarter of the city. Several of the cemeteries are distinguished for excellent landscape effects and costly monumental decoration, notably that of Laurel Hill, on the E. bank of the Schuylkill. The streets of the city are provided with a vast system of electric surface railways, and an extensive "subway" approach from the more distant outlying quarters is now, 1905, nearing completion.

The educational institutions and those devoted to higher research are numerous. At the head of the public school system are the boys' high school and the girls' normal and high schools. The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, has spacious and elegant buildings, includes medical, scientific, legal, and art schools, and has under its management a commodious hospital, laboratories of hygiene and general biology, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, the Flower Astronomical Observatory (lat. 39° 58′ 2″ N.; lon. 75° 16′ 39″ W.), extensive museums of archæology and ethnology, and a library of upward of 200,000 volumes. The number of students registered in the year 1903–04 was 2692. The Jefferson Medical College, founded in 1825, is one of the leading medical institutions of the country. Other institutions of a related nature are the Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical College, also with extensive hospitals, the Woman's Medical College, Hahnemann College, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Dental Colleges, etc. Among the educational institutions of a more general character are the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry, developed upon a private foundation (1892), with well-equipped laboratories and work-shops, and attended by nearly 3000 students; Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, located outside of the city limits, but properly a city foundation; and the famous Girard College, founded through the munificence of Stephen Girard (opened in 1848), which affords instruction and support to thousands of orphan boys. Other institutions of general learning are the Friends' and the Roman Catholic high schools and the William Penn Charter School. The principal art institutions are the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, with schools and large collections, the School of Design for Women, School of Industrial Art, and the Spring Garden Institute. The chief scientific institutions are the Academy of Natural Sciences, founded in 1812, with extensive collections in natural history; the American Philosophical Society, the oldest scientific association in the country, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743; and the Franklin Institute, founded in 1824. Other learned bodies and foundations are the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Wagner Free Institute of Science, the Geographical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Zoological Society (under whose charge are the zoological gardens located in Fairmount Park), and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum was founded in 1895 to obtain and disseminate knowledge regarding the products and trade-requirements of foreign parts of the world, and contains important collections. The Philadelphia Library, with the Ridgway and other branches, has a large and choice collection of books, numbering upward of 250,000 volumes. There are many other large libraries in the city, those of the College of Physicians and of most of the learned societies already mentioned being particularly noteworthy.

Among the prominent buildings that have not yet been referred to are the historic Independence Hall (1732–35), where the Continental Congress met during the period of the American Revolution, and where the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776; Carpenters' Hall, where the first Continental Congress assembled in 1774; the post-office, United States custom-house, the masonic temple (a splendid building in the Norman style), the new United States mint, the bourse, the extensive depots of the two trunk lines of railroad entering the heart of the city, the naval asylum and hospital, the United States arsenals, the Philadelphia hospital and almshouse, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania insane asylum, Pennsylvania hospital, Eastern Penitentiary, Moyamensing prison, Memorial Hall (with valuable paintings) and Horticultural Hall, in West Fairmount Park, the last two stately structures, which were originally erected for use in the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The city contains few sculptural works of note, the most imposing being the Washington Monument, by Siemering, of Berlin, standing at one of the entrances to Fairmount Park.

Among the handsomest or most interesting of the ecclesiastical edifices are the old Swedes' Church, erected, on an earlier church site, in 1700; Christ Church, St. Mark's Church, Holy Trinity, the Baptist Temple, with accommodation for 6000 worshippers, the Jewish synagogues, and the cathedral church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Roman Catholic). Philadelphia is the seat of an Episcopalian bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. There are numerous buildings of historic interest from their association with persons and events prominent in the colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Accessible from the sea by the largest merchant steamers, connected by navigable waters and by lines of railway with the anthracite coal regions of the state, and being the centre of a system of important railways (the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Reading), Philadelphia takes a high rank as a seat of foreign, domestic, and coastwise trade. Leading articles of export are corn, flour, coal, petroleum, machinery, live-stock, and animal products. Lines of steamers connect the city with Liverpool and other European ports, the West Indies, and nearly all the important ports of the United States. At League Island, in the S. portion of the city, is one of the largest of the United States navy-yards and near it is Fort Mifflin, the principal defensive military work near the city. The value of exports from the port in 1901 was $79,000,000, and of imports, $48,000,000. The number of American and foreign vessels entering the port of Philadelphia during the year 1901 was 1108, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,807,623; the entering tonnage in 1904 was 1,712,052.

The manufactures of Philadelphia stand second in importance to those of New York. Some of the outer wards (formerly the suburban villages and districts of Manayunk, Kensington, etc.) are largely occupied by manufacturing establishments, many of them of immense extent. The value of the product in 1901 was $732,137,957, the chief manufactures being those of machinery, foundry and machine-shop products, iron-wares, drugs and chemicals, cotton and woollen goods, carpets, leather, clothing, worsteds and knitted goods, boots and shoes, glass-ware, cigars and tobacco. The two most important individual industrial establishments of the city, whose product may be said to be of a national character, are the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the largest of their kind in the world, which in 1905 employed upward of 12,000 hands and which turn out 600–700 locomotives a year; and the Cramp Ship-building Yards, one of the chief centres of the construction of iron and steel vessels of war. The publishing interests of Philadelphia have always been prominently linked with the educational development of the country.

An important feature in the social life of Philadelphia is the great number of benevolent, protective, temperance, and friendly associations, a class of organizations which here attain a development greater perhaps than in any other American city.

The city government is vested in a mayor and in a select and a common council. The mayor is elected for a term of 4 years. He has the right of veto of ordinances passed by the councils. The members of the select council are elected for a term of 3 years, and those of the common council for 2 years. The principal social element in colonial days was composed of the Friends, many of whose descendants are still found here. The original Swedish colonists were settled chiefly in the quarter now called Southwark. Germantown was settled by Francis Pastorius, with a colony of Germans holding opinions similar to those of the Quakers. About one-third of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are foreign-born—Germans, Irish, English, Italians, Russian Jews, etc. The population in 1900 included 28,940 negroes and 1277 Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

History.—In 1638 the Swedes made a settlement within the present limits of Philadelphia, then called by the native name of Wicaco. In 1682 Philadelphia was laid out by William Penn as the capital of his new colony of Pennsylvania. A stone monument marks the place where the treaty is said to have been made between Penn and the Indians. The name of Philadelphia ("brotherly love") was given by Penn both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor and from its symbolizing principles he had so much at heart. From 1723 to his death, in 1790, Benjamin Franklin lived in Philadelphia, and made a deep impress upon the public and social life of the city. The first Continental Congress assembled here on Sept. 5, 1774, and during most of the Revolutionary struggle Philadelphia was the meeting-place of Congress. From hence went forth the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The city was occupied by the British from Sept., 1777, to June, 1778. Philadelphia was the seat of government of the United States from 1790 to 1800. The convention which framed the constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia in 1787. In 1854 the districts of Moyamensing, Southwark, Kensington, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, and West Philadelphia, and the boroughs and townships of the entire county of Philadelphia, were consolidated with the city proper. In 1876 the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated by holding an international exposition in Fairmount Park.

The population of Philadelphia was 4500 in the year 1700; in 1750, 12,500; in 1790, 28,522; in 1800, 41,220; in 1840, 93,665 (county, 258,037); in 1860 (the city having become coextensive with the county), 565,529; in 1870, 674,022; in 1880, 847,170; in 1890, 1,046,964; in 1900, 1,293,697.

Philadelphia, a post-station of Darlington co., S.C., about 100 miles N. of Charleston.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 35 miles SW. of Knoxville. Pop. about 330.

Philadelphia, a town of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, about 250 miles NE. of Ouro Preto. It is connected by rail with the port of Caravellas. Pop. about 3000.

Phi'læ, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, 6 miles SSW. of Assuan, noted for some of the most interesting Egyptian remains that have yet been brought to light. Roman monuments are also found. Among the more famous structures are the temples of Isis and Hathor and Hadrian's Gateway. The island is now in greater part submerged as the result of the construction of the great dam at Assuan.

Philanthropy, a post-station of Butler co., Ohio.

Philbrook, a post-village of Todd co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Staples. Pop. 100.

Philbrook, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. Pop. 55.

Philiates, fe-lā'tēs, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, vilayet of Janina, 25 miles SE. of Delvino. Pop. about 3000.

Philip, a post-village of Tallahatchie co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Philip Island, a British island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Norfolk Island. Lat. 29° 5′ S.; lon. 167° 57′ E.

Philip Islands, two small islands of the Carolines.

Philippeville, fee'leep'veel', a small town of Belgium, 25 miles SW. of Namur, on a height in the forest of Ardennes.

Philippeville, fee'leep'veel', a fortified town of Algeria, department and 40 miles N. by E. of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail, on the Gulf of Stora. It has a capacious and well-protected harbor, a fairly extensive commerce, commercial college, museum, military library, etc. The city was founded by the French in 1838. Pop. in 1901, 14,843 (commune, 21,462).

Philip'pi, an ancient city of Macedonia, NE. of Amphipolis, about 10 miles from the Ægean Sea. In the plain W. of it, in 42 B.C., the battles took place in which Octavius and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians was addressed to the inhabitants of this town.

Philippi, fe-lip'pī or fil'ip-pē, a banking post-town, capital of Barbour co., W.Va., on the Tygart's Valley River, 23 miles S. of Grafton, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has milling- and mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 665. A battle occurred here, June, 1861, between the Federals and a body of Confederates.

Philippine, fee'lip-peen' a village of the Netherlands, in Zeeland, 6½ miles W. of Axel.

Philippine (fil'ip-pin) **Islands** (Sp. *Islas Filipinas,* ees'lās fe-le-pee'nās), a large and important group of the Eastern Archipelago, forming its N. division, and constituting, since Dec., 1898, a possession of the United States. They lie chiefly between lat. 5° 25′ and 19° 38′ N. (or, including the Sulu, or Joló, Islands on the S. and the Batanes on the N., which are included within the treaty-rights of the United States, between 4° 40′ and 21° 10′ N.) and lon. 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ E., having N. and E. the Pacific Ocean, W. the China Sea, and S. the Celebes and Sulu seas. There are upward of 1650 named islands and islets and about 1500 unnamed. The principal islands are Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan (Paragua), Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Cebú, Bohol, Leyte, Sámar, and Masbate. Total area of the land-surface, 115,026 sq. m. Pop. as determined by the census of March, 1903, 7,635,426, of which number the island of Luzon contained about one-half, or 3,798,507. The total population was distributed through about 13,400 pueblos or barrios (villages and communes). The islands are largely of volcanic formation and traversed by irregular chains of mountains whose trend is generally N. and S. The chief mountain system is that bearing the name of the Caraballos Mountains, in Luzon. It is divided into three branches,—viz., Cordillera Occidental, Caraballo or Cordillera Central (or del Norte in its more northerly part), and Caraballo de Baler (also known as the Cordillera Oriental and Sierra Madre), the last-named with a southerly extension or transverse arm known as the Caraballo del Sur. (See LUZON.) These mountains rise in numerous crests and summits to 4000–7000 feet (Pagsán, in the Cordillera del Norte, 7260 ft.; Datá, in the Cordillera Central, estimated at from 7400 to 8200 ft.). Their orographic relations have not yet been fully ascertained, and even their nomenclature is variously accepted by different geographers (as seen in the transposition of Caraballo Occidental for Caraballo Central). Southward of Lingayén Gulf and extending to Manila Bay are the Zambales Mountains (4000–5500 ft.), which define in this section the W. coast of the island. Eastward of this range lies the great valley or depression, about 150 miles in length and with an average width of scarcely less than 50 miles, which is traversed in great part by the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, and the lower portion of which is occupied by Manila Bay. In this fertile tract are located about 1,750,000 of the inhabitants, or about two-fifths of the population of the island. In Mindanao are several ranges, and every island has ridges and chains of greater or lesser magnitude. The loftiest or most prominent mountain summits are Apo (or Dávao), a solfataric volcano on Mindanao, 10,311 feet, and the culminating point of the archipelago; Mayón, or Albay (frequently active), in Luzon, 8300 (8900?) ft.; Halcón, on Mindoro, about 8850 ft.; Banájao (Luzon), and Isarog (Luzon). The rivers are numerous and large in the chief islands, which have also lakes or inland seas. Among the rivers are the following: in Luzon, Cagayán (Rio Grande de Cagayán, the largest stream in the island group), Agno Grande, Abra, (Rio Grande de la) Pampanga, Pásig, Bicol, etc.; in Mindanao, Agusán (or Baluán) and Pulangui (or Rio Grande de Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippine rivers); the other islands have numerous streams, many of which are navigable for some distance. Among the lakes are the Laguna de Bay, Taal, Candava, and Bato, in Luzon; Lanao, Maguindanao, and Bulúan, in Mindanao; and Nauján, in Mindoro.

The climate is tropical in general, but varies according to the locality. The mean annual temperature is 80°, with extremes of 100° and 60°. The mean annual rainfall at Manila is 75.43 inches. The group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are frequent. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coasts, which are at other seasons dry. The region is pre-eminently one of seismic disturbances, and earthquakes are registered in different parts of the archipelago at intervals of but very few weeks or even days. Some of these are of a markedly destructive character. Among the more recent seismic visitations were those of Dec., 1901, and of Aug., 1902. The high temperature and abundance of moisture produce a luxuriant vegetation, so that the Philippines are capable of yielding all kinds of colonial and a varied European produce. The general features of the indigenous flora ally it to the floras of the larger Sunda Islands,—Borneo and Celebes. Rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee, cacao, and cotton are raised; and sago, cocoanuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel, numerous fine fruits, timber for ship-building, and dye-woods are among the products. The area under cultivation is still limited. The forests remain of vast extent and cover 80,000 sq. m. of surface. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal (of Tertiary age) are mined in measurable quantities. Sulphur and petroleum are also found. The water-buffalo (or *carabao*) and most of the domestic animals common in Europe are reared; the horse, introduced by the Spaniards, runs wild among the mountains. The wild animals comprise the antelope, buffalo (or *timarau*), deer, boar, and monkey; the crocodile is found in the rivers and lakes, the tortoise abounds on the shores; fish are very abundant, and serpents numerous. Among the birds of the islands are the cockatoo, large *Gallinaceæ,* pigeons, and a mound-turkey (or megapod). The fauna, which most closely resembles that of the neighboring Malayan Islands, shows, in the differentiation of its forms, the effects of long-continued isolation. Pearls, pearl-oyster shell, the sea-slug, and edible birds'-nests are important articles of export to China. The leading industries of the islands are the production and manufacture of hemp (abacá), tobacco and cigars, sugar, and copra, or dried meat of the cocoanut (the export values of which in 1904 were: hemp, $21,794,960; tobacco, $2,003,622; sugar, $2,668,507; and copra, $2,527,019), the manufacture of liquors, ship-building, and the cutting of lumber. Minor industries are represented in printing and publishing and the manufacture of textiles and straw-goods. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the women. The value of the exports in 1901 was $24,503,353; in 1902, $28,671,904; in 1903, $39,674,328; and in 1904, $37,033,185. The imports for the corresponding years were valued at $30,162,471, $33,342,166, $35,099,835, and $34,327,481. Communication is had with the outside world and between the islands themselves by steamer and telegraph; the inter-island traffic is considerable. The roads are bad, except in the vicinity of Manila, and the railroad between Manila and Dagupan (on Lingayén Gulf), 120 miles in length, is the only one in the islands.

The Philippine Islands are peopled by a large number of tribes, almost wholly of the Malay type, the majority being Tagals and Visayas; the Negritos, or oriental negroes, are supposed to be aboriginal. The Filipinos represent every stage of civilization from savagery to a high state of culture. Eagerness to acquire knowledge and an artistic sense

are prominent traits. Some of the native tongues, such as the Tagalog and Visayan, are sufficiently developed to serve for the purposes of literary production. The educated Filipinos are masters of the Spanish language. Industrially the people have advanced only along a few lines. The Roman Catholic religion is largely diffused among the natives; the Moros are Mohammedan Malays. Of the foreign population the census of 1903 showed 8135 born in the United States, 5064 born in Europe (3888 in Spain), 41,635 in China, and 921 in Japan, with a few hundred others not specially classified.

The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521. The foundations of Spanish dominion were laid in 1565–72. Manila was founded in 1571. The rule was oppressive and insurrections were frequent. Towards the close of the Spanish tenure the islands progressed favorably, owing to the abolition of restrictions on trade. In 1898, as a result of the Spanish-American war (the opening episode of which was the battle in Manila Bay), by the treaty of Paris, signed Dec. 10, the Philippines were ceded to the United States, Spain receiving $20,000,000. In Feb., 1899, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose in arms against the American rule and a fierce struggle ensued. Aguinaldo was captured in March, 1901, and in 1902 civil government was established by the United States throughout the islands. Capital, Manila, on Manila Bay, W. coast of Luzon. In March, 1903, the island-group was divided into 40 civil provinces, 9 military districts, and the city of Manila, the civil provinces in turn being divided into municipalities and townships, and these again into pueblos or barrios (the barrio being a small settlement with outlying territory). The St. Thomas University, with several faculties, including one of medicine, is located in the capital city.

Philip'polis, a district in the S. part of the Orange River Colony, intersected by tributaries of the Orange River. Capital, Philippolis, 110 miles (direct) SW. of Bloemfontein. It has considerable trade.

Philippop'olis (Bulg. *Plovdiv;* Turk. *Filibeh,* fee'lebĕh'), a city of Bulgaria, the largest town of Eastern Rumelia, on both sides of the river Maritza, 86 miles WNW. of Adrianople, on the railway between that city and Sofia. It has been largely modernized in recent years and has attractive suburban quarters. It has manufactures of textiles and is a busy commercial centre. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1901, 42,849, including Bulgarians, Turks (who have many mosques), Greeks, etc. Philippopolis was founded by Philip of Macedon and under the Romans was the capital of the province of Thrace. In 1818 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The Turks were defeated here by the Russians in Jan., 1878.

Philippsburg, fil'ips-bŏŏrg', a town of Baden, on the Rhine, 16 miles N. of Karlsruhe. It was formerly a fortress and figured in the wars between France and Germany. Pop. about 2500.

Philipsburg, a banking city, capital of Granite co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 101 miles WSW. of Helena. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 995.

Philipsburg, a banking post-borough of Center co., Pa., on Mushannon Creek and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 18 miles SE. of Clearfield. It is in a bituminous coal region, has several collieries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3266.

Philipsburg, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 5 miles from Elgin, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Philipsburg, fil'ips-bŏŏrg', or **Philisburg,** a town of the West Indies, capital of the Dutch part of the island of St. Martin, on its S. coast. It has a good port.

Philipsburg, or **Philipsburg East** (originally **Missisquoi Bay**), a post-village and outport of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the E. side of Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, 2 miles from St. Armand station. Pop. in 1901, 214.

Philip's Islands, Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago.

Philips Mill, a post-station of Coffee co., Ga.

Philip's River, in the N. part of New Hampshire, Coos co., a small branch of the Upper Ammonoosuck River.

Philipstad, a town of Sweden. See Filipstad.

Philipston, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., is on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 66 miles NNE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Philipstown, a small town of Ireland, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 9 miles ENE. of Tullamore.

Philipstown, a village of Cape Colony, about 47 miles (direct) W. by N. of Colesberg. Pop. about 800.

Philipsville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., about 14 miles SE. of Erie.

Philisburg, West Indies. See Philipsburg.

Philistia (the country of the Philistines), in ancient geography the southern portion of the coast-land of Palestine. The 5 chief cities of the Philistines were Ashdod, Gaza, Ashkelon (Ascalon), Gath, and Ekron. From the Hebrew name of the region, *Pelesheth,* was derived the name Palestine. The Philistines waged fierce wars with the Hebrews for centuries and at the close of the eighth century B.C. became subject to Assyria. Their country was subsequently a battle-ground of the Babylonians and Egyptians. It was a part of the Persian Empire, was conquered by Alexander the Great, and formed part of the realm of the Seleucidæ.

Phillack, a town of England, in Cornwall, 8 miles WSW. of Redruth. Pop. in 1901, 3881.

Phillip Island, on the coast of Victoria, Australia, in the entrance to Western Port Bay, on the S. coast, is 14 miles long and 6 miles in extreme breadth.

Phillip Port, Australia. See Port Phillip.

Phillips, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of 710 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Mississippi River and the St. Francis River touches its NE. corner. Capital, Helena. Pop. in 1890, 25,341; in 1900, 26,561.

Phillips, a county in the NE. part of Colorado. Area, 677 sq. m. It is intersected by Frenchman's Creek and other streams. Capital, Holyoke. Pop. in 1890, 2642; in 1900, 1583.

Phillips, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Solomon River and by Prairie Dog Creek. Capital, Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1890, 13,661; in 1900, 14,442.

Phillips, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Lehigh. Coal is mined near here. Pop. about 500.

Phillips, a banking post-village in Phillips township (town), Franklin co., Me., on the Sandy River, 50 miles N. of Lewiston, on the Sandy River and other railroads. It has manufactures of spools, lumber, yarns, carriages, boxes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1399; of the village, 674.

Phillips, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Phillips, a banking city, capital of Price co., Wis., on the Big Elk River and 55 miles N. of Abbotsford, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. in 1900, 1820.

Phillipsburg, a banking city, capital of Phillips co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles E. of Norton. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Phillipsburg, a post-village of Laclede co., Mo., 44 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. 175.

Phillipsburg, a post-town of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, opposite Easton, Pa., and 50 miles NNW. of Trenton, on the Central R. of New Jersey and other railroads. Fine railroad-bridges cross the river here. Phillipsburg has extensive iron-industries, manufactures of boilers and bridges, cement- and horseshoe-works, silk- and pulp-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,052.

Phillipsburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. The banking point is Brookville. Pop. about 400.

Phillipsburg, Beaver co., Pa. See Monaca.

Phillipsburg, Clarion co., Pa. See Philipston.

Phillips Creek, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 8½ miles E. by N. of Belmont. Pop. 200.

Phillipsdale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Providence. Pop. 200.

Phillipsport, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 17 miles N. of Middletown. Pop. about 650.

Phillipston, a post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., about 18 miles W. by S. of Fitchburg. Pop. in 1900, 441.

Phillipstown, a post-village of White co., Ill., 18 miles S. of Albion. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Phillipstown, a township (town) of Putnam co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4642. It contains Cold Spring and Nelsonville villages.

Philmont, a banking post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles E. of Hudson. It has machine-shops and manufactures of paper, needles, and underwear. Pop. in 1900, 1964.

Philo, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 43 miles E. by N. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Philo, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Little Kanawha R. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. about 500.

Phil'omath, a post-town of Benton co., Oregon, on the Carvallis and Eastern R., 16 miles SW. of Albany. It has the Philomath College. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Phil'omont, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 12 miles SW. of Leesburg. Pop. 70.

Philop'olis, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 22 miles N. of Baltimore.

Philpot, a post-station of Daviess co., Ky.

Phing-y-shan, fing'ee'shân', a mountain of China, province of Kwang-si.

Phipps, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala.

Phipps, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Pottstown. Pop. 100.

Phippsburg, a post-township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me., about 8 miles S. of Bath. It has saw-mills, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean and the mouth of the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 1254.

Phlegræan (flee-gree'an) **Fields** (It. *Campi Flegrei*), a name given to the volcanic region of southern Italy lying W. of Naples, and sometimes extended so as to include Vesuvius. The special points of interest in this region are lakes Agnano, Fusaro, Averno, and Astroni, Pozzuoli, and Monte Nuovo.

Phlox, a post-village of Howard co., Ind.

Phlox, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis. The banking point is Antigo. Pop. 120.

Phocæa, fo-see'ą, an ancient Greek town on the W. coast of Asia Minor, about 25 miles NW. of Smyrna. On its site is a little town called Fokia (Phokia) by the Greeks and Eskije Fotcha (Old Phocæa) by the Turks.

Phœbus, fee'bŭs, a banking post-town of Elizabeth City co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 2 miles from Hampton. Pop. in 1900, 2094.

Phœnicia, fe-nish'e-ą (L. from Gr. Φοινίκη, *Phoinikē*), an ancient country, embracing a narrow strip of land between the Lebanon and the Mediterranean. It comprised a number of maritime city-states, some of which rose to power and opulence. The chief cities (from N. to S.) were Arvad or Aradus (the modern Ruad), Tripolis (Tarabulus), Byblus (Jebeil), Berytus (Beirut), Sidon, and Tyre. The Phœnicians, who belonged to the Semitic race, were a great colonizing people. Before the year 1000 B.C. they had extended their voyages beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. At this time Tyre had risen to be the foremost of the Phœnician cities, having surpassed Sidon. In the period from the ninth to the seventh century B.C. Assyria imposed her yoke upon Phœnicia, which later passed under the sway successively of Babylon and Persia.

Phœnicia, fe-nish'ą, a post-village and summor-resort of Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek and on the Ulster and Delaware R., 27 miles WNW. of Rondout. It is picturesquely situated amid the Catskill Mountains and has manufactures of acetyline-gas machines and excelsior. Pop. about 275.

Phœnix, fee'nix, a group of small British islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 3°–4° 30′ S.; lon. 170°–174° 40′ W. The better known are Phœnix, Enderbury, and Bernie.

Phœnix, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 4 miles W. by N. of Columbus, Ga., its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 4163.

Phœnix, a city, since 1890 the capital of Arizona and the seat of justice of Maricopa co., 226 miles NE. of Yuma, on the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix Rs. It is in a mining and agricultural region and is an important distributing point. It has flour-mills, iron-works, etc., and is a winter resort. Pop. in 1890, 3152; in 1900, 5544. Elevation, 1075 feet.

Phœnix, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Gunpowder River and on the Northern Central R., 18 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Phœnix, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., about 25 miles NE. of Houghton and 2 miles from Lake Superior. Copper is found here. Pop. 100.

Phœnix, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Phœnix, a banking post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River and Oswego Canal, 15 miles N. of Syracuse, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has manufactures of paper and electrical batteries. Pop. in 1900, 1532.

Phœnix, a post-station of Brunswick co., N.C.

Phœnix, a post-station of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

Phœnix, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, 10 miles ESE. of Jacksonville, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. 250.

Phœnix, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Phœnix, a post-station of Greenwood co., S.C.

Phœnix, a banking post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., about 165 miles E. of New Westminster. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1901, 866.

Phœnix Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Phœnix group. It has afforded guano.

Phœnix Mills, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 3 miles S. of Cooperstown. It has knitting-mills. Pop. 100.

Phœnixville, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 14 miles NNE. of Willimantic. Pop. 125.

Phœnixville, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of French Creek, 28 miles NW. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs. It contains extensive iron-works, among the largest in the United States, turning out iron bridges, rails, architectural and structural iron, boilers, etc. The borough also has silk-mills, stocking-factories, etc. Pop. in 1890, 8514; in 1900, 9196.

Pholegandros, or **Policandro,** an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 16 miles E. of Milo. Area, 16 sq. m. On its coast is a village of the same name. The surface rises to some 1350 feet. Pop. about 1000.

Phoneton, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio. The banking point is Tippecanoe City.

Phukok, foo-kok', **Fu Quok,** or **Fukwok,** an island in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. about 10° N.; lon. 104° E. Length, 34 miles; breadth, 16 miles.

Phu-yen, foo'yĕn', a town of Annam, on the Phu-yen River, about 50 miles S. of Binh-dinh.

Piacenza, pe-å-chen'zå (anc. *Placen'tia*), a fortified city of northern Italy, capital of the province of Piacenza, 36 miles WNW. of Parma, near the right bank of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Despite its fine streets, public squares, and many beautiful edifices the town presents a rather gloomy aspect. The Piazza de' Cavalli, the principal square, is ornamented with colossal equestrian statues of dukes Alessandro and Ranuccio Farnese. The chief ecclesiastical structures are the handsome Lombard-Romanesque cathedral, with fine frescoes; the church Sant' Antonino, originally the cathedral of Piacenza; the church of Santa Maria di Campagna, with fine mural paintings; and the church of San Sisto, for which Raphael's Sistine Madonna, now in the Dresden Gallery, was painted. Of the secular edifices the most noteworthy are the magnificent though incomplete ducal palace (Palazzo Farnese), built by Vignola, and now used as barracks; the thirteenth-century Palazzo Municipale; the Palazzo dei Tribunali; the Palazzo del Governo, with a famous sun-dial; and the handsome theatre, dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century. The public library contains over 125,000 volumes. A council was held here in 1095 preliminary to the council of Clermont, the assembly which raised Europe in arms for the recovery of the Holy Land. The history of Piacenza in modern times has been closely connected with that of Parma. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 34,987; in 1901, 36,064.

Piacenza, a province of Italy, in Emilia, bounded N. by the Po. Area, 954 sq. m. Capital, Piacenza. Pop. in 1901, 245,126.

Piaggine Soprane, pe-åd'je-nå so-prå'nå, a town of Italy, in Salerno, 10 miles NE. of Vallo. Pop. about 3000.

Piana, pe-å'nå, a river of Russia, government of Simbirsk, after a course of 150 miles joins the Sura.

Piana, a village of the island of Corsica, on the W. coast and on the Gulf of Porto, near the rocks known as the Calanche di Piana (1300 feet high) and 7 miles from the seaport of Porto.

Piana dei Greci, pe-å'nå dà'e grà'chee, a town of Sicily, 12 miles S. by W. of Palermo. The place was founded by Albanian emigrants in the latter part of the fifteenth century and the Albanian language is still spoken in part. Pop. in 1901, 8285.

Pian Castagnajo, pe-ån' kås-tån-yī'o, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Siena, 11 miles from Arcidosso. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4500).

Pianella, pe-å-nĕl'lå, a town of Italy, in Teramo, 6 miles WNW. of Chieti. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7000).

Piano di Sorrento, pe-å'no dee SOR-rĕn'to, a commune of Italy, consisting of a small but very beautiful plain, on the S. shore of the Bay of Naples, and adjacent to the town of Sorrento. It is noted for its fine climate and rich vegetation. Pop. in 1901, 7283.

Pianosa, pe-å-no'zå (anc. *Plana'sia*), an islet of the Mediterranean Sea, 9 miles S. of the W. extremity of Elba. Length, 3½ miles.

Pianosa, an islet of Italy, in the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles NE. of the Tremiti Islands.

Pianura, pe-å-noo'rå, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles W. of Naples. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Piasa, pi'ą-saw', a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., 16 miles N. by E. of Alton, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 200.

Piasina, pe-å-see'nå, a lake and river of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk. The lake, lat. 69° 31′ N., lon. 88° E., lying SE. of the Gulf of Yenisei, gives rise to a river of the same name which enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. 73° 45′ N., lon. 85° E., after a N. course of over 350 miles.

Piatigorsk, Ciscaucasia. See PYATIGORSK.

Piatra, pe-å'trå, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 45 miles W. of Roman, on the Bistritza. It is important in connection with the trade in lumber which is floated down the river. Pop. in 1899, 17,391.

Piatt, pī'at, a county in the east-central part of Illinois, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Sangamon River. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 17,062; in 1900, 17,706.

Piatt, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Piauhy, pe-ŏw-ee', a river of Brazil, rises in the E. part of the state of Minas Geraes, runs NE., and joins the Jequitinhonha below Salto Grande.

Piauhy, or **Piauhi,** a river of Brazil, state of Piauhy, after a NW. course of 300 miles, joins the Caninde (a tributary of the Parnahyba) 70 miles NW. of Oeiras.

Piauhy, or **Piauhi,** a state of Brazil, between lat. 2° 42′ and 10° 20′ S., having N. the Atlantic Ocean and NW. the state of Maranhão, from which it is separated by the river Parnahyba. Area, 116,490 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 267,609; estimated for 1900, 425,000. The surface is mostly a plain and consists chiefly of rich pastures on which large herds of cattle are reared. The state contains some silver, iron, and lead, besides nitrates and rock-salt. Cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar are extensively cultivated. Capital, Therezina.

Piauhy, Serra de, a minor range of mountains, in Brazil, forming the SE. boundary of the state of Piauhy.

Piave, pe-å'vå, a river of Italy, rises in the Carnic Alps, S. of Lientz, flows generally southward, and enters the Adriatic at Porto di Cortellazzo, 22 miles ENE. of Venice. Length, 125 miles.

Piazza Armerina, pe-åt'så år-må-ree'nå, a town of Sicily, province and 17 miles ESE. of Caltanissetta. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 24,379.

Pica, a town of Chile. See Pabellón de Pica. Also a fertile region in the province of Tarapacá, SE. of the Pabellon de Pica.

Picacho, pe-kå'cho, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. The banking point is Yuma, Ariz. Pop. 150.

Picacho, a post-village of Lincoln co., N. Mex. Pop. 75.

Pic'ardy (Fr. *Picardie,* pee`kar`dee'), an old province in the N. of France, having NW. and W. the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme and part of Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Aisne.

Pic de Nethou (Pico de Aneto). See Maladetta.

Pic du Midi. See Midi, Pic du.

Picerno, pe-chêr'no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. about 4000.

Pichilinque Bay, on the SE. coast of the peninsula of Baja California (Lower California), near La Paz. It is a coaling station.

Pichincha, pe-chin'chå, a volcano of Ecuador, in the Western Cordillera of the Andes, a few miles W. of Quito. Altitude, about 15,704 (15,900?) feet. It was in violent eruption in 1660. A battle was fought far up on its slopes in 1822, in which the Spaniards were defeated. The result was the liberation of the province of Quito.

Pichincha, a province in the NW. part of Ecuador, abounding in volcanoes and subject to earthquakes, but having many fertile valleys, with a delightful climate. Capital, Quito. Pop. about 205,000.

Pichucalco, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, about 40 miles S. by W. of San Juan Bautista. It has a chamber of commerce, etc. Pop. in 1895, 8549.

Pichú-Pichú, pe-choo' pe-choo', a lofty Andean summit of southern Peru, immediately N. of Arequipa.

Pickaway, a county in the south-central part of Ohio, has an area of 474 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and is also drained by Darby, Deer, and Walnut creeks. Capital, Circleville. Pop. in 1890, 26,959; in 1900, 27,016.

Pickaway, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 13 miles ESE. of Chatham.

Pickaway, a post-village of Monroe co., W. Va., about 6 miles NE. of Union. Pop. about 100.

Pickens, a county in the W. part of Alabama, borders on Mississippi. Area, 937 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Sipsey rivers. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1890, 22,470; in 1900, 24,402.

Pickens, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 219 sq. m. It is partly drained by small affluents of the Etowah River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 8132; in 1900, 8641.

Pickens, a county in the NW. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 531 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Saluda River and on the W. by the Kiowee River. The N. part of it is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified by picturesque mountain-scenery. Among its remarkable features is Table Rock Mountain, which is 3120 feet high. Capital, Pickens. Pop. in 1890, 16,389; in 1900, 19,375.

Pickens, a banking post-town of Holmes co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., about 17 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Pickens, a banking post-town, capital of Pickens co., S.C., on the Pickens R., 20 miles W. of Greenville. It is in a mineral region and is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Pickens, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Buckhannon. Pop. 200.

Pickensville, a post-town of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles W. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Pickensville, S.C. See Pickens.

Pickering, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 18 miles SSW. of Whitby. It has ruins of a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1901, 3491.

Pickering, a post-village of Vernon parish, La. The banking point is Leesville. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. about 1100.

Pickering, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 52 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. about 200.

Pickering, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Pickering, a banking post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Duffin's Creek, and on the Grand Trunk R., 23 miles E. of Toronto. Pop. about 700.

Pickering Creek, Pa., rises in the W. part of Chester co. and enters the Schuylkill River about 1 mile below Phœnixville.

Pickering's Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Pickerington, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 15 miles ESE. of Columbus, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Pickett, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky. Area, 165 sq. m. Capital, Byrdstown. Pop. in 1890, 4736; in 1900, 5366.

Pickett, a post-station of Winnebago co., Wis., 13 miles SW. of Oshkosh.

Pickford, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. about 250.

Pickrell, a post-village of Gage co., Neb. The banking point is Beatrice. Pop. 100.

Pickrelltown, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio. The banking point is West Liberty. Pop. 100.

Pickton, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Sulphur Springs. Pop. 100.

Pickwick, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., 15 miles SE. of Winona. Pop. 100.

Pic Nethou, Pyrenees. See Maladetta.

Pico, pee'ko, one of the Azores Islands, with a volcanic peak (Pico Alto) 7610 feet in height. Lat. 38° 28′ N.; lon. 28° 25′ W. Area, 250 sq. m. The surface is covered with lava. Chief towns, Lagos, Magdalena, and San Rocco.

Pico de Aneto, Pyrenees. See Maladetta.

Pico de la Peñalara, the culminating point of the Sierra de Guadarrama of Spain. Height, about 7900 (8700?) feet.

Pico de Teyde, Canaries. See Teneriffe, Peak of.

Picolata, pīk-o-lå'tå, a post-village of St. John co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 40 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. 75.

Pico Ruivo, a volcanic mountain, the culminating point of the Madeira Islands. Height, 6060 feet.

Picos (or **Peñas**) **de Europa,** a group of peaks constituting the culminating portion of the Cantabrian mountains of Spain (Peña Vieja, 8745 feet).

Pico Turquino, a mountain of Cuba. See Turquino.

Picquigny, peek`keen`yee', a village of France, in Somme, on the left bank of the Somme and on the Amiens railway, 8 miles NW. of Amiens.

Pictavi, an ancient name of Poitiers.

Picton, a seaport town of New Zealand, on South Island and on Queen Charlotte Sound, 18 miles N. of Blenheim, with which it is connected by rail. It exports wool, frozen mutton, grain, and flax. Pop. about 1000.

Picton, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 46 miles SW. of Sydney, on the Stonequarry Rivulet. Pop. about 1200.

Picton, a banking post-town, the capital of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte and on the Central Ontario R., 40 miles SSW. of Kingston. It is a port of entry, and has canning- and packing-industries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3698.

Pictou, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo. The banking point is Walsenburg. Pop. 100.

Pictou, pik-too', a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait. Most of the surface is nearly

level, and intersected by numerous streams flowing chiefly into Merigomish, Pictou, and Cariboo harbors, on its coast. The soil is remarkably fertile. The county contains rich mines of coal and iron-ore. It is settled largely by Scotch Highlanders. Capital, Pictou.

Pictou, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Pictou co., on a harbor of its own name, opening into Northumberland Strait, and on the Intercolonial R., 84 miles (direct) NE. of Halifax. It is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district, containing extensive coal-mines and quarries of building-stone. The exports of coal are very large. The harbor is one of the finest on the S. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The town is well built and has the Pictou Academy and other attractive buildings, large copper-smelters, lobster-cannery, ship-yards, and manufactories of tobacco, iron-castings, leather, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 3235.

Pictou Island, near Pictou harbor, Nova Scotia.

Pictured Rocks, in Alger co., Mich., a sandstone cliff on the S. shore of Lake Superior, extending NE. from Munising about 25 miles. It is in some places 300 feet high and is worn into singular forms by the action of wind and water.

Picture Rocks, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., on Muncy Creek and on the Williamsport and North Branch R., 16 miles E. by N. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Pidcoke, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Piddig, pid-deeg′, a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near Laoag, and on a steep hill overlooking an affluent of the Laoag River. Pop. in 1903, 9172.

Piedad, Michoacán, Mexico. See La Piedad.

Piedecuesta, a town of Colombia, in Santander, about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3500 feet. Pop. about 12,000.

Piedimonte d'Alife, pe-å-de-mŏn′tå då-lee′fā, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles NNE. of Caserta, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6040.

Piedimonte Etneo, pe-å-de-mŏn′tå ĕt-nā′o, a commune of Sicily, province of Catania, 10 miles SW. of Taormina. Pop. about 6000.

Piedimonte San Germano, pe-å-de-mon′tå sån jêr-mā′no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 16 miles SSE. of Sora. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2700).

Piedmont, peed′mont (It. *Piemonte,* pe-å-mon′tå,—*i.e., Piè di Monte,* or the "foot of the mountain"), a region of northern Italy, constituting a compartimento. It is bounded N. by Switzerland, E. by Lombardy, S. by Liguria (provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio), and W. by France. Area, about 11,300 sq. m. It is divided into 4 provinces,—Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, and Turin. The Lepontine and Pennine Alps encircle it on the N. and NW., the Graian and Cottian Alps on the W., and the Maritime Alps and the Apennines on the S. Lago Maggiore is on the E. border. This picturesque region is drained by the Po, which waters a fertile valley, and which receives on the left the Dora Riparia, Dora Baltea, and Sesia, and on the right the Tanaro, whose principal affluent is the Struma. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain which extends through most of Lombardy. Wheat, maize, rice, hemp, sugar-beets, and fruits are among the principal crops. Wine and olive oil are made, and a great quantity of fine silk is produced. The mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, etc. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, except about 25,000 Vaudois in the Alpine valleys. Pop. in 1901, 3,317,401. The dominion of the house of Savoy in Piedmont dates back to the eleventh century. The country became the principal possession of the house, and as such was the chief constituent of the kingdom of Sardinia.

Piedmont, a name frequently applied to the foot-hill region lying off the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge in northern and middle Virginia.

Piedmont, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., in a cotton-growing district and on the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line and the Southern R., 14 miles NE. of Jacksonville, its banking point. It has a yarn-factory, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1745.

Piedmont, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Severy. Pop. 150.

Piedmont, a banking city of Wayne co., Mo., near the Big Black River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 39 miles S. of Ironton. Iron is mined and granite quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 858.

Piedmont, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 275.

Piedmont, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., on the Southern R., 10½ miles S. of Greenville, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil, etc. Pop. about 3500.

Piedmont, a post-village of Meade co., S.Dak., on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Rapid City. Pop. 100.

Piedmont, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 150.

Piedmont, a banking post-town of Mineral co., W.Va., on the North Branch of the Potomac River, 28 miles SW. of Cumberland, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It lies at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, opposite Westernport, Md., with which it is connected by bridges. Coal is extensively mined and shipped here. Piedmont has large railroad-shops, pulp- and paper-mills, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2115.

Piedmont, a post-village of Uinta co., Wyo., is near the base of the Uinta Mountain and on the Union Pacific R., 27 miles NNE. of Evanston. Pop. 110.

Piedmont Springs, a post-station of Stokes co., N.C.

Piedra Blanca, pe-å′drå blån′kå, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 12 miles SW. of Catamarca, with which it is connected by rail.

Piedrabuena, pe-å′drå bwå′nå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Piedrahita, pe-å′drå-ee′tå, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles WNW. of Ávila. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Piedras, pe-å′drås (*i.e.,* "rocks"), a headland of the Gulf of Mexico, 65 miles NNW. of Vera Cruz.

Piedras, a headland in the Argentine Republic, on the La Plata estuary, 90 miles SE. of Buenos Aires.

Piedras, the chief town of a jurisdiction in eastern Porto Rico, on the road between Humacao and San Juan, about 4 miles NW. of the former. Iron is mined in this district. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899, 8602.

Piedras, a town of Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 65 miles WSW. of Ciudad Bolívar.

Piedras Negras, Mexico. See Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.

Piegan, a post-station of Teton co., Mont.

Piekar, or **Deutsch-Piekar,** doitch pee′kar, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, 3 miles N. of Beuthen. It is a place of Catholic pilgrimage. Pop. in 1900, 6648.

Pielis, pe-å′lis, a lake of Finland, 60 miles ENE. of Kuopio. Length, about 56 miles.

Pieman, a river of Tasmania, flows westward and empties into the sea in about lat. 41° 40′ S.

Pienza, pe-ĕn′zå, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Siena, 5 miles SW. of Montepulciano. It has a college and a diocesan seminary and is a bishop's see.

Pierce, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 518 sq. m. It is intersected by the Satilla River, bounded on the NE. by the Little Satilla, and also drained by Hurricane Creek. Capital, Blackshear. Pop. in 1890, 6379; in 1900, 8100.

Pierce, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Elkhorn River. Capital, Pierce. Pop. in 1890, 4864; in 1900, 8445.

Pierce, a county in the central part of North Dakota. Area, 1008 sq. m. It contains several lakes and is intersected by the Sheyenne River. Capital, Rugby. Pop. in 1900, 4765.

Pierce, a county in the west-central part of Washington, has an area of 1554 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, on the SW. by the Nesqually River, and on the W. by Puget Sound, and is partly drained by the Green and White rivers. Coal is largely mined and exported. In the SE. part of this county stands Mount Rainier, 14,526 feet high. Capital, Tacoma. Pop. in 1890, 50,940; in 1900, 55,515.

Pierce, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 543 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi River and Lake Pepin, which separate it from Minnesota, and on the W. by the St. Croix River, and is intersected by the Rush River. Capital, Ellsworth. Pop. in 1890, 20,385; in 1900, 23,943.

Pierce, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, on the Oro Fino River, at the mouth of Canal Gulch, about 200 miles (direct) N. of Boisé and 60 miles E. of Lewiston. Pop. about 275.

Pierce, a banking post-village, capital of Pierce co., Neb., on the North Branch of the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, about 15 miles N. by W. of Norfolk. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Pierce, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 4 miles W. of Magnolia, on the Ohio River and Western R. Pop. about 300.

Pierce, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. 200.

Pierce, a township (town) of Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 748.

Piercebridge, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H. The banking point is Littleton. Pop. 125.

Pierce City, a banking city of Lawrence co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 50 miles WSW. of Springfield. It has lumber-, lime- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2151.

Piercefield, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Malone or Carthage. It manufactures paper. Pop. about 850.

Pierces, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. 130.

Pierce Station, a post-station of Obion co., Tenn., 53 miles SSW. of Paducah.

Pierceton, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles ESE. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Piercetown, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 11½ miles S. of Anderson.

Pierceville, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga. The banking point is Blueridge. Pop. 100.

Pierceville, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 45 miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. 175.

Pierceville, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, 4½ miles N. of Bentonsport.

Pierceville, a post-station of Finney co., Kan.

Piermont, a post-village in Piermont township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 6 miles S. by W. of Haverhill. Pop. of the town in 1900, 637. Piermont station is on the opposite side of the river, in Vermont, on the Boston and Maine R.

Piermont, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the Erie R., 25 miles N. of Jersey City and 4 miles S. of Nyack. It is near the N. end of the Palisades. It is named from a pier 1 mile long extending into the river and has paper-mills. On the W. border of the village are high hills, which are occupied by numerous residences. Pop. in 1900, 1153.

Pierpoint, a banking post-village of Day co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles NW. of Webster. Pop. 200.

Pierpont, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Ashtabula River, about 10 miles E. of Jefferson. It has a cheese-factory and grist-mills. Pop. about 300.

Pierport, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich. The banking point is Manistee. Pop. 100.

Pierre, peer, a banking city, the capital of South Dakota and seat of justice of Hughes co., is situated on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Fort Pierre, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 119 miles W. of Huron. It is the seat of a government industrial school for Indians and is the largest live-stock centre of the state. Pop. in 1900, 2306.

Pierre Buffière, pe-air' büf`fe-air', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles SSE. of Limoges. Pop. about 1000.

Pierrefitte, pe-air`feet', a village of France, in Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles NW. of Commercy.

Pierrefonds, pe-air`fôⁿ', a town of France, in Oise, 8 miles SE. of Compiègne. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 1500.

Pierrefort, pe-air`foʀ', a town of France, in Cantal, 19 miles ESE. of Aurillac. Pop. about 700.

Pierrelatte, pe-air`lått', a village of France, in Drôme, 13 miles S. of Montélimar, on the Rhone. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Pierre Pertuis, pe-air' pêʀ`twee', a naturally excavated passage in the Jura Mountains, in Switzerland, 19 miles NW. of Bern, on the road between Bienne and Porrentruy, 40 feet in height and from 10 to 12 feet in breadth.

Pierrepont, peer'pont, a post-village in Pierrepont township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 9 miles ESE. of Canton. It has manufactures of wood. The Raquette River runs through the NE. part of the town. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1885.

Pierrepont Manor, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 19 miles SSW. of Watertown. Pop. 275.

Pierre's River, Idaho, rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters Henry's Fork of the Snake River. It flows in a deep cañon between vertical walls of basalt, which in some places are 700 feet high. It is about 100 miles long.

Pierreville, pe-air'vil, a banking post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, on the river St. Francis, 30 miles NE. of Sorel. It has various mills, cheese-factory, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1108.

Pierreville Mills, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, 3 miles from Pierreville.

Pierron, peer-ron', a post-village of Bond co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 37 miles ENE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 150.

Pierson, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is De Land. Pop. 150.

Pierson, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 35 miles NE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Pierson, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on White Fish Lake and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 28 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Pierson Station, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill. The banking point is Atwood. Pop. 150.

Pierz, a banking post-village of Morrison co., Minn., 11 miles E. of Little Falls. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Pietas Julia, the ancient name of Pola.

Pietermaritzburg, pee'tęr-mar'its-bŭʀg, also called **Maritzburg,** the capital of the British colony of Natal, in southern Africa, 70 miles by rail NW. of Durban. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and has a government house, council building, town-hall, museum, library, etc. It was named for Pieter Retief and Gerhardus Maritz, famous Boer leaders. Altitude, 2225 feet. It is well laid out on a sloping plain, with broad streets shaded by trees. The town is overlooked by Fort Napier. Pop. in 1900, about 28,500, about one-half of whom were whites.

Pietersburg, pee'tęrs-bŭʀg, the chief town of Zoutpansberg district, Transvaal Colony, 142 miles (direct) NNE. of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. Near by are important gold-fields.

Pietole, pe-å'to-lå, a village of Lombardy, 2 miles SE. of Mantua, on the Mincio. It occupies the site of the ancient Andes, the birthplace of Vergil.

Pietrabbondante, pe-å`trâb-bon-dân'tå, a small town of Italy, in Campobasso, 13 miles NE. of Isernia.

Pietracatella, pe-å`trå-kå-têl'lå, a town of Italy, 14 miles ENE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Pietragalla, pe-å`trå-gål'lå, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles NNE. of Potenza. Pop. about 6000.

Pietramellara, pe-å`trå-mêl-lå'rå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles N. of Capua. Pop. 3000.

Pietra Montecorvino, pe-å'trå mon`tå-koʀ-vee'no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia. Pop. 3500.

Pietra Pertosa, pe-å'trå pêʀ-to'zå, a town of Italy, 16 miles ESE. of Potenza. Pop. about 2000.

Pietraperzia, pe-å`trå-pêʀd'ze-å, a town of Sicily, 5 miles SE. of Caltanissetta. It has a trade in corn, almonds, and sulphur. Pop. in 1901, 12,826.

Pietrasanta, pe-å`trå-sån'tå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Lucca, near the Mediterranean. It has retained its old fortifications and it has an interesting church and a town-hall, both dating from the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 4339 (commune, 17,444).

Pietretief, peet'ręe-teef', a district in the SE. part of the Transvaal Colony, bounded S. by the Pongola River and N. and E. by Swaziland. It is in the High Veld and in the N. part is a spur of the Verzamel Berg. Capital, Pietretief, 160 miles (direct) SE. by E. of Pretoria.

Pieux, Les, lå pe-uh', a village of France, in Manche, 12 miles SW. of Cherbourg.

Pieve del Cairo, pe-å'vå dêl kīro, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 14 miles SSE. of Mortara. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Pieve di Cadore, pe-å'vå de kå-dò'rå, a small town of Italy, on the Piave, 22 miles NNE. of Belluno. It is the birthplace of Titian.

Pieve di Teco, pe-å'vå de tå'ko, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, 13 miles NW. of Oneglia. Pop. about 2000.

Pieve Porto Morone, pe-å'vå poʀ'to mo-ro'nå, a town of Italy, province and ESE. of Pavia, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. about 2700 (commune, 4000).

Pieve Santo Stefano, pe-å'vå sån'to stêf'å-no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles NE. of Arezzo, on the Tiber. Pop. about 1300 (commune, 5500).

Piffard, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, 2 miles from Geneseo, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 200.

Pigeon, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ill., 9 miles NE. of Mount Vernon.

Pigeon, a post-station of Spencer co., Ind.

Pigeon, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern and the Pere Marquette Rs., 14 miles W. of Badaxe. Pop. about 400.

Pigeon, a township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Pigeoncove, a post-village and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass., is on the sea-shore, about 33 miles NNE. of Boston and 2 miles N. of Rockport.

Pigeon Creek, Ind., rises in Gibson co. and enters the Ohio River at Evansville. It is about 50 miles long.

Pigeoncreek, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ala., 14 miles S. of Greenville.

Pigeonfalls, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Pigeon Creek, 7 miles NE. of Whitehall station.

Pigeonforge, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn., 26 miles ESE. of Knoxville.

Pigeon Hill, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, 5 miles E. of St. Armand. Pop. 150.

Pigeon Islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, are 4 miles SE. of Milo.

Pigeon Point, San Mateo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 52 miles S. of San Francisco.

Pigeon River, Ala., rises in Butler co. and enters the Sepulga River on the border of Conecuh co.

Pigeon River rises in Steuben co., Ind., passes into Michigan, and enters the St. Joseph River about 13 miles above Elkhart.

Pigeonrun, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 2 miles from Navarre. Pop. 75.

Piggott, a banking post-town, one of the capitals of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 25 miles NE. of Paragould. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Pig Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Louisiade Archipelago.

Pigna, peen'yå, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, 27 miles NE. of Nice. Pop. about 2500.

Pignan, peen'yôNº', a town of France, in Hérault, 6 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. about 2000.

Pignans, peen'yôNº', a town of France, in Var, 10 miles SE. of Brignolles. Pop. about 1700.

Pignerol, the French name of PINEROLO.

Pigniolo, a post-station of Plaquemines parish, La.

Pig River, Va., rises in the Blue Ridge and enters the Staunton River on the border of Pittsylvania co.

Pig River, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 12 miles W. of Rocky Mount.

Pike, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, has an area of 684 sq. m. It is drained by the Conecuh, Patsaliga, and Pea rivers. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890, 24,423; in 1900, 29,172.

Pike, a county in the SW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 611 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Missouri River and drained by many of its affluents and other small streams. Silver, lead, iron, and coal are found. Capital, Murfreesboro. Pop. in 1890, 8537; in 1900, 10,301.

Pike, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 294 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Flint River and is partly drained by Potato Creek. Capital, Zebulon. Pop. in 1890, 16,300; in 1900, 18,761.

Pike, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 815 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River and on the SW. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Missouri. Coal is found. Capital, Pittsfield. Pop. in 1890, 31,000; in 1900, 31,595.

Pike, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, has an area of 336 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the White River and the East Fork of that river, and is intersected by Patoka Creek. Coal and natural gas are found. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. in 1890, 18,544; in 1900, 20,486.

Pike, an eastern county of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, 760 sq. m. It is drained by three branches of the Big Sandy River, respectively named the Elkhorn, Louisa, and Russel's forks. It is bounded on the SE. by the Cumberland Mountain. Bituminous coal and iron are found. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. in 1890, 17,378; in 1900, 22,686.

Pike, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, 697 sq. m. It is intersected by Bogue Chitto and also drained by the Tangipahoa River. Capital, Magnolia. Pop. in 1890, 21,203; in 1900, 27,545.

Pike, a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Salt River and also drained by the Copper River and Spencer's Creek. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. in 1890, 26,321; in 1900, 25,744.

Pike, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 411 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and also drained by Beaver and Sunfish creeks. Capital, Waverly. Pop. in 1890, 17,482; in 1900, 18,172.

Pike, a northeastern county of Pennsylvania, borders on New Jersey and New York. Area, 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and SE. by the Delaware River, is drained by the Lackawaxen and Shohola creeks, and contains numerous gorges and fine water-falls. Capital, Milford. Pop. in 1890, 9412; in 1900, 8766.

Pike, or **Pike City,** a post-town of Pike co., Ark., on the Arkansas Southwestern R., 5 miles N. of Murfreesboro. It has lumber-mills and is a trade-centre. The banking point is Gurdon. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Pike, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal. The banking point is North San Juan. Pop. about 250.

Pike, a post-station of Pike co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Louisiana, Mo., with which it is connected by bridge.

Pike, a post-station of Boone co., Ind.

Pike, a banking post-village in Pike township (town), Wyoming co., N.Y., on Wiscoy Creek, 13 miles S. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900, 458; of the town, 1277.

Pike, a post-station of Cumberland co., N.C.

Pike, a post-station of Pike co., Ohio, 22 miles N. of Portsmouth.

Pike, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 806.

Pike, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1196.

Pike, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Pike, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Pike, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. The banking point is Leonard. Pop. 170.

Pike City, Ark. See PIKE.

Pike River, Oconto co., Wis., enters the Menomonee River. Length, 50 miles.

Pike River, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, 2 miles from Des Rivières. Pop. 160.

Pikeroad, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala., 16 miles by rail E. of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Pike's Peak, Colo., a peak of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, in El Paso co., about 6 miles W. of Colorado Springs. Lat. 38° 50′ 27″ N.; lon. 105° 2′ 26″ W. Its altitude is 14,107 (14,147?) feet above the sea-level. But its summit is only sparingly covered with snow during midsummer, while its sides (up to nearly 12,000 ft.) are partly covered with forests of pine and fir. On the summit, which is reached by cog-railroad from Manitou (8¾ miles; opened in 1891), carriage-road, and bridle-path, is a small inn, which commands a magnificent view. A meteorological station was for many years maintained on the summit of the mountain.

Pikespeak, a post-village of Brown co., Ind., 14 miles WSW. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Pikespeak, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 2 miles from Livonia station. Pop. 100.

Pike Station, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Woodsville. Pop. about 300.

Pikesville, Baltimore co., Md., 8 miles NW. of Baltimore, of which it is a post-substation. It is the seat of the Maryland Confederate Soldiers' Home, formerly a government arsenal.

Pikesville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 7 miles NW. of Boyerstown. Pop. 75.

Piketon, Pike co., Ky. See PIKEVILLE.

Piketon, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ohio, on the E. bank of the Scioto River, 20 miles S. of Chillicothe, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Pikeville, a post-village of Marion co., Ala., about 70 miles S. by W. of Florence.

Pikeville, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. The banking point is Evansville or Petersburg. Pop. 100.

Pikeville, a banking post-town, capital of Pike co., Ky., on the Big Sandy River, 60 miles S. of Ashland. It is in a coal, iron, and timber region. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Pikeville, a post-town of Wayne co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 8 miles N. of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Pikeville, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles W. of Piqua. Pop. 90.

Pikeville, a banking post-village, capital of Bledsoe co., Tenn., in the Sequatchie Valley, near the Cumberland Mountain, about 50 miles N. of Chattanooga, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. about 600.

Pila (pee'lå), **Cape,** a headland on the SE. coast of Cyprus.

Pilão Arcado, pe-lõwNº' aR-kå'do, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the river São Francisco. Lat 10° 30′ S. It has an extensive salt trade. Pop. about 2000.

Pilar, pe-laR', a town of Brazil, state of Parahyba, on the left bank of the Parahyba River and 50 miles W. of the city of Parahyba, with which it is connected by rail.

Pilar, a town of Brazil, state and 120 miles N. by E. of Goyaz.

Pilar, a village of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, on the Pilar.

Pilar, or **Villa del Pilar,** formerly **Ñeembucú,** a town of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 112 miles (direct) SSW. of Asunción. Pop. in 1899, 5742.

Pilas, pee'lås, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles WSW. of Seville. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Pilas, one of the Sulu Islands, in the Malay Archipelago.

Pilate, pee'lât', a mountain of France, in the Cévennes chain, on the borders of the departments of Rhone and Loire. Elevation, 4700 feet.

Pilatus, pee-lâ'toos, an offset of the Alps, on the borders of the Swiss cantons of Lucerne and Unterwalden, with the chief mass 5 miles SW. of Lucerne. Altitude (the Tomlishorn), 6995 feet. It is ascended by cog-railway and commands a superb panorama.

Pilaya, pe-lī'â, or **Tupiza,** too-pee'sâ, a river of southern Bolivia, formed by the San Juan and the Cotagaita, after a course of nearly 300 miles joins the Pilcomayo, about lat. 20° 40′ S.

Pilcher, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio. The banking point is Barnesville. Pop. 100.

Pilcherpoint, a post-village of East Carroll parish, La. The banking point is Lake Providence. Pop. 100.

Pilcomayo, pil-ko-mī'o, or **Araguai,** â-râ-gwī', a river of South America, rises about 60 miles NW. of Potosí, in Bolivia, flows SE. through the llanos, and joins the Paraguay nearly opposite Asunción. Total course estimated at upward of 1000 miles, a small portion of which is commercially navigable. The course is largely snagged. The chief affluents are the Pilaya and Paspaya. In its lower course it forms part of the boundary between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay.

Pilesgrove, a township of Salem co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1744.

Pilger, a banking post-village of Stanton co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Pilgram, pil'grâm, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles ENE. of Tabor. Pop. in 1900, 4718.

Pilgrim, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Pilgrims, four islands lying off the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River, below L'Islet.

Pilgrim's Rest, a mining town of the Transvaal Colony, district and 26 miles (direct) NE. by E. of Lydenburg.

Pilibhit, pĭl-lee-beet', a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 35 miles NE. of Bareilly. It is an active trade-centre. Pop. about 35,000.

Pilica, pe-leet'sâ, or **Pilit'za,** a town of Poland, government of Piotrkow, on the Pilica, an affluent of the Vistula, 33 miles NNW. of Cracow. Pop. about 4000.

Piliciao, a mining town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Catamarca.

Pillar, Cape, on the NW. coast of Desolation Island, Chile, forming the W. entrance into the Strait of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52° 40′ S.; lon. 74° 47′ W. It is a very elevated mass of rocks, which terminates in two cliffs, in the shape of towers.

Pillar, Cape, the southeasternmost headland of Tasmania. Lat. 43° 12′ S.; lon. 148° 7′ E.

Pillar Mountain, in Ennerdale, Cumberland, England. Height, 2927 feet.

Pillarpoint, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., at the mouth of the Black River, which here enters Lake Ontario, 12 miles W. of Watertown. Pop. 200.

Pillars of Hercules. See GIBRALTAR.

Pillau, pil'lŏw, a seaport and fortress of East Prussia, at the entrance of the Frisches Haff, 25 miles W. of Königsberg, of which it is the outer port. Pop. about 3000. Near by is Alt-Pillau.

Pillkallen, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, district of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 3860.

Pillnitz, a village and royal château of Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 miles from Dresden. The convention of Pillnitz between Prussia and Austria was signed here in 1791.

Pillow, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. about 500.

Pillsbury, a post-village of Todd co., Minn. The banking point is Long Prairie. Pop. 175.

Pilltown, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 4 miles E. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Pilot, a post-township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1549.

Pilot, a post-village of Franklin co., N.C. The banking point is Raleigh.

Pilot, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va., 9 miles SSE. of Christiansburg.

Pilot Bay, a village of British Columbia, 20 miles from Kaslo, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Pilotgrove, a post-township of Faribault co., Minn., about 10 miles SW. of Blue Earth City. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Pilotgrove, a banking city of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 14 miles WSW. of Boonville. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Pilotgrove, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., about 15 miles SE. of Sherman. Pop. 190.

Pilothill, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., 34 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Pilothill, a post-station of Washington co., Tenn.

Pilotknob, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., about 32 miles W. of New Albany. Pop. 75.

Pilotknob, a post-town of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 86 miles S. by W. of St. Louis and 5 miles S. of Iron Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 455.

Pilotknob, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn.

Pilotknob, a post-station of Adams co., Wis., 33 miles NNW. of Portage.

Pilotmound, a banking post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 13 miles NW. of Boone, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Pilotmound, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., about 24 miles SW. of Winona. Pop. 75.

Pilot Mound, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 125 miles SW. of Winnipeg. It is in a farming and grazing country. Pop. 500.

Pilot Mountain, N.C., is a prominent landmark in Surry co., about 5 miles N. of the Yadkin River.

Pilotmountain, a banking post-town of Surry co., N.C., 14½ miles SE. of Mount Airy, on the Southern R. It has manufactures of tobacco, lumber, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Pilotoak, a post-station of Graves co., Ky.

Pilot Peak, Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, about 15 miles S. of Quincy and near lat. 39° 55′ N. It has an altitude of 7500 feet.

Pilot Peak, a volcanic peak in the N. part of Wyoming, 1 mile S. of Index Peak.

Pilotpoint, a banking post-village of Denton co., Tex., about 45 miles N. by W. of Dallas, on the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil- and roller-mills, etc. Pop. about 1100.

Pilotrock, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, 50 miles S. of Walla Walla. Pop. 125.

Pilottown, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La., near the Gulf of Mexico, on one of the mouths of the Mississippi River.

Pilsen, pil'zen (Bohem. *Plzen*), a town of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Mies and Radbusa, 52 miles WSW. of Prague. It is well built and has numerous noteworthy edifices. Among the principal buildings are St. Bartholomew's church, dating from the end of the thirteenth century, with a spire 337 feet in height, and the Renaissance town-hall, with the banquet-hall in which Wallenstein received the oath of fidelity from his generals. Pilsen possesses a historical and an industrial museum. The municipal brewery, in which the famous Pilsner beer is brewed, occupies a whole quarter of the city, its cellars extending for miles. In addition to brewing, the industries comprise bell-founding, glass-blowing, copper-working, and the manufacture of wire, paper, pottery, leather, and vehicles. The first printing-press in Bohemia was set up in Pilsen. Pop. in 1900, 27,232.

Pilsen, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Pilzno, pilz'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 12 miles E. of Tarnow, on the Wisloka. Pop. about 2000.

Pima, pee'mą, a county in the S. part of Arizona, borders on Mexico. Area, 9424 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Santa Cruz and is also drained by the Rio San Pedro. The surface is diversified by table-lands and mountain-ridges. Gold, silver, and copper are found. Capital, Tucson. Pop. in 1890, 12,673; in 1900, 14,689.

Pima, a post-town of Graham co., Ariz., on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R. The banking point is Thatcher. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Pimentel, pe-mĕn-tĕl', a seaport of Peru, department of Lambayeque, 10 miles NW. of Etén. It is connected by rail with Chiclayo, is a sea-bathing place, and has considerable trade, with several warehouses and railroad-shops.

Pimento, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. 150.

Pimlico, a quarter of London, in Middlesex, 2½ miles WSW. of St. Paul's. It contains Buckingham Palace.

Pinal, pe-nâl', a county in the S. part of Arizona, has an area of 5324 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gila River. Gold and silver are found in the county. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1890, 4251; in 1900, 7779.

Pinaleno (pe-nâ-lâ'no) **Mountains,** a range in the SE. part of Arizona, a few miles S. of the Rio Gila. Graham Peak, of this range, is 10,500 feet high.

Pinal Mountains, a range in the south-central part of Arizona, between the Gila and Saledo rivers.

Pinang. See PENANG.

Pinar del Rio, pe-nar' dĕl re'o, the westernmost province of Cuba, bordering E. on Havana province. The N.

and W. portions are mountainous and the coasts are low and marshy. The mountains include the Cordilleras de los Organos, culminating in the Pan de Guajaibón (2500 feet). Rivers and lakes are numerous. Only a few of the former are navigable; some of them flow underground. The province contains the fertile Vuelta Abajo district and grows the finest tobacco in the world. Sugar-cane, coffee, rice, corn, vegetables, fruits, sea-island cotton, and fine woods are produced; stock-raising and fishing are important industries. Capital, Pinar del Rio. Pop. in 1899, 173,064.

Pinar del Rio, a city, capital of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is 95 miles (direct) WSW. of Havana, with which it is connected by railroad and highway. The city is in the centre of the rich Vuelta Abajo district and trades in tobacco. The streets are roughly paved; the houses are of stone and brick. It has a church, hospital, theatre, boards of education and health, and telegraph-office. Pop. in 1899, 8880. Its seaport is Coloma, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the Coloma River, about 14 miles by highway from the city. It has a good landing-place.

Pinchard's Island, near Newfoundland, in Bonavista Bay.

Pinhcer Creek, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 335.

Pinckard, a post-town of Dale co., Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ozark or Dothan. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Pinckard, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky. Pop. 65.

Pinckney, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on a branch of the Huron River, near Portage Lake, and on the Grand Trunk R., 19 miles NW. of Ann Arbor. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Pinckney, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 58 miles W. of St. Louis.

Pinckney, a post-township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y., about 12 miles SE. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 934.

Pinckneyville, a post-station of Clay co., Ala., about 64 miles NNE. of Montgomery.

Pinckneyville, a banking city, capital of Perry co., Ill., near Beaucoup Creek and on the Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester and Western Rs., 10 miles NW. of Duquoin. It has flour-mills and manufactures of grain-drills and ploughs. Mines of coal are worked near this place. Pop. in 1900, 2357.

Pinckneyville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 15 miles from its mouth.

Pinckneyville, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Miss. Pop. 65.

Pinconning, a banking post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Detroit and Mackinac Rs., 20 miles N. of Bay City. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 729.

Pinczow, pin'chuv, a town of Russian Poland, 24 miles SSW. of Kielce, on the Nida. Pop. in 1897, 8095.

Pindamonhangaba, pin-dâ-mon-yân-gâ'bâ, a town and railway station of Brazil, state and 90 miles NE. of São Paulo, on the Parahyba.

Pind-Dadun-Khan, pind dâ'dŭn' kân, a town of British India, in the Punjab, near the Jhelum, 110 miles NW. of Lahore. Pop. about 15,000.

Pindus (Gr. Πίνδος), a mountain-chain extending in a N. and S. direction through the western part of northern Greece. In ancient times it formed the boundary between Thessaly and Epirus. It attains in the peak of Veluchi, at its S. end, an elevation of nearly 7600 feet. This chain connects the range of Othrys, to the E., with the Albanian ranges. A wider signification is sometimes given to the name Pindus, it being made to cover the mountains to the north.

Pine, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, borders on Wisconsin. Area, 1425 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kettle River, bounded on the SE. by the St. Croix River, and also drained by the Snake and many minor streams. Copper is extensively mined. Capital, Pine City. Pop. in 1890, 4052; in 1900, 11,546.

Pine, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo. The banking point is Denver. Pop. about 200.

Pine, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Pine, a post-station of Union co., Oregon.

Pine, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 658.

Pine, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Pine, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 976.

Pine, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Pine, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 911.

Pine, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Pine, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2139.

Pineapple, a banking post-town of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 40 miles S. of Selma. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Pinebank, a post-station of Greene co., Pa.

Pine Barren, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 350.

Pinebend, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles S. of St. Paul.

Pinebloom, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. 135.

Pine Bluff, a city, capital of Jefferson co., Ark., is on a high bluff, on the right or S. bank of the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and other railroads, 42 miles SSE. of Little Rock and 71 miles from the mouth of the river. It contains the Pine Bluff Normal College (for colored), the Merrill Institute, large railroad-shops, etc., and has extensive iron-works and manufactures of carriages, flour, lumber, cotton, and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 11,496.

Pinebluff, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., 24 miles W. of West Point.

Pinebluff, a post-station of Warren co., Tenn.

Pinebluff, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., 16 miles W. by S. of Madison.

Pinebluff, a post-station of Laramie co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 43 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Pinebrook, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Passaic River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 10 miles ENE. of Morristown. Pop. about 200.

Pinebush, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Shawangunk River and on the Erie R., 13 miles N. of Middletown. Pop. about 600. It manufactures apple brandy.

Pine City, a banking city, capital of Pine co., Minn., on the Snake River and on the Northern Pacific R., 63½ miles N. of St. Paul. It has saw-mills and an active trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Pine City, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Elmira. Pop. about 375.

Pine Creek, a gold-stream of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, a tributary of the Niukluk.

Pine Creek, Crawford co., Ark., enters the Arkansas River from the N.

Pine Creek, Ind., rises in Benton co., and enters the Wabash River 2 miles above Williamsport.

Pine Creek, Berrien co., Mich., enters the St. Joseph's River 2 miles from its mouth.

Pine Creek, Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Jersey Shore. Length, 100 miles.

Pine Creek, a gold-stream of the Atlin region of the Yukon district of Canada.

Pinecreek, a post-township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1055.

Pinecreek, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., 15 miles SW. of Marshall. Pop. 100.

Pinecreek, a post-station of Laclede co., Mo.

Pinecreek, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 966.

Pinecreek, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1162.

Pineda, pe-nâ'dâ, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is a suburb of Manila.

Pinedale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 2½ miles from Auburn. Pop. 150.

Pineflat, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., about 40 miles N. of Petaluma.

Pineflats, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 15 miles NE. of Indiana. Pop. 100.

Pineforest, a post-station of St. Clair co., Ala.

Pineforest, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Pinefork, a post-station of Putnam co., Tenn.

Pinega, pe-nâ'gâ, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, flows NW. and joins the Dwina 50 miles SE. of Archangel. Length, about 350 miles.

Pinega, a town of Russia, government and 93 miles ESE. of Archangel, on the Pinega. Pop. in 1897, 992.

Pineglen, a post-village of Center co., Pa., about 32 miles W. by S. of Lockhaven. Pop. 100.

Pinegrove, a post-station of Dallas co., Ark.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., 50 miles ESE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Southern R., 4 miles W. of Baxley. Pop. 100.

Pinegrove, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ky., 13 miles E. of Lexington.

Pinegrove, a post-station of St. Helena parish, La., on the Tangipahoa River, about 50 miles N. of New Orleans.

Pinegrove, a post-station of Benton co., Miss.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nev., on the East Walker River, 60 miles SE. of Carson City.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. The banking point is Gallipolis. Pop. 200.

Pinegrove, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on Swatara Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 24 miles N. of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900, 1084.

Pinegrove, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2534.

Pinegrove, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Pinegrove, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1424.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va., 36 miles S. of Wheeling. Pop. 100.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. The banking point is Green Bay. Pop. 150.

Pinegrove, a township (town) of Portage co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Pine Grove, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 1½ miles from Woodbridge. Pop. 250.

Pinegrove Furnace, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Hunters Run and Slate Belt R. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. 100.

Pinegrove Mills, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 22 miles E. of South Haven. Pop. 150.

Pinegrove Mills, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on the Bellefonte Central R., 33 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop. 275.

Pinehall, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Madison. Pop. 150.

Pinehill, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Southern R., 19 miles W. of Camden. Pop. about 450.

Pinehill, a post-village of Rockcastle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 135 miles ESE. of Louisville. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Pinehill, a post-village and summer-resort of the Catskill Mountains, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R., 40 miles WNW. of Kingston. Pop. in 1900, 425. Elevation, 1660 feet.

Pinehill, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Berlin. Pop. 200.

Pinehill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., 24 miles SSW. of Providence.

Pinehill, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., 26 miles ESE. of Overton. Pop. about 150.

Pinehill, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 35 miles NE. of La Crosse.

Pinehurst, a post-town of Dooly co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Pinehurst, a post-village and resort of Moore co., N.C., 5 miles from Southern Pines, on the Aberdeen and Asheboro and the Pinehurst Rs.

Pine Ironworks, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 5 miles NW. of Pottstown. It has manufactures of iron and steel. Pop. about 300.

Pine Island, Caribbean Sea. See PINES, ISLE OF.

Pine Island, a banking post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., on a branch of the Zumbro River, 16 miles NNW. of Rochester, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is in a stock-raising and grazing region. Pop. in 1900, 832.

Pine Island, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 12 miles SW. of Goshen, on the Lehigh and New England R. Pop. 100.

Pine Island Creek, Tex., rises in Polk co., and enters the Neches River about 6 miles above Beaumont.

Pineknob, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., on Otter Creek, 48 miles W. of Madison.

Pineknot, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. 150.

Pine Lake, Wis., is in the N. part of Waukesha co. and is about 2½ miles long.

Pinelake, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., on a small lake about 56 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. 125.

Pinelawn, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. Pop. 80.

Pinelevel, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala., about 28 miles SE. of Montgomery.

Pinelevel, a post-halmet of De Soto co., Fla.

Pinelevel, a post-town of Johnston co., N.C., on the Southern R., 30½ miles SE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Pinellas, a post-station of Hillsboro co., Fla.

Pinelog, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., 52 miles NNW. of Atlanta.

Pine Meadow, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in a valley on the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England Rs., 28 miles WNW. of Hartford, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton-cloths, leaf-tobacco, planes, rules, etc. Pop. about 600.

Pine Mills, a post-station of Muscatine co., Iowa, 12 miles ENE. of Muscatine.

Pine Mills, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. The banking point is Mineola. Pop. 220.

Pine Mountain, a post-station of Rabun co., Ga.

Pine Nut Mountains, a range extending along the E. border of Douglas and Ormsby cos., Nev., nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada, from which it is separated by Carson Valley.

Pineorchard, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is New Haven. Pop. 100.

Pine Orchard Mountain, Catskills, N.Y. See SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Pinepark, a village of Thomas co., Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 100.

Pine Plains, a banking post-village in Pine Plains township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and other railroads, 26 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. about 500; of the town in 1900, 1263.

Pinepoint, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 300.

Pineridge, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal. The banking point is Fresno.

Pineridge, a post-station of Adams co., Miss.

Pineridge, a post-station of Lexington co., S.C.

Pineridge, a post-village of the Pineridge Indian Reservation, S.Dak., about 25 miles N. of Rushville. It has a government school for Indians. Pop. about 200 whites; of the reservation in 1900, 6827.

Pine (or **Piney**) **River,** Colo., rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs NW. in Summit co., and enters the Grand River.

Pine River, Mich., rises in Isabella co. and enters the Tittabawassee River at Midland. It is about 100 miles long.

Pine River, Mich., enters the Manistee River in the SE. part of Manistee co.

Pine River, a small stream of Cass co., Minn., is the outlet of several small lakes and enters the Mississippi River.

Pine River, a small stream of Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

Pine River, Oconto co., Wis., enters the Menomonee River. It is 90 miles long.

Pine River rises in Vernon co., Wis., and enters the Wisconsin River at Richland City.

Pine River, a post-hamlet of Arenac co., Mich., near Saginaw Bay, 2 miles S. of Arenac.

Pine River, a banking post-village of Cass co., Minn., on the Minnesota and International R.

Pine River, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., on a stream of the same name, 28 miles WNW. of Oshkosh, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Pinerolo, pe-nà-ro'lo (Fr. *Pignerol,* peen'yĕr-ol'; L. *Pinaro'lium*), a town of Piedmont, Italy, situated at the foot of the Alps, 21 miles SW. of Turin, on the Clusone. It has a mediæval cathedral. Pinerolo was prominent in the military annals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, figuring during the latter part of this period as a French fortress and a place of confinement for political offenders. There are manufactures of textiles, paper, and leather and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 12,830 (commune, 18,250).

Pinerun, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on Pine Creek, 11 miles N. of Flint. Pop. 200.

Pines, Isle of (Fr. *Île des Pins,* eel dà pănˢ), or **Kuni,** a French island in the Pacific Ocean, SE. of New Caledonia, of which colony it is a dependency. It is a convict settlement. Area, 58 sq. m. Pop. about 600.

Pines, Isle of (Sp. *Isla de Pinos,* ees'lå dà pee'nocc), an island of the West Indies, 35 miles S. of the coast of Cuba, to which it belongs. Area, about 900 sq. m. The coast has numerous bays. The island is picturesque, with mountains, extensive plains, and many streamlets. A marsh extends from E. to W., dividing it into unequal parts. The most prominent mountains are the Sierra de la Cañada, rising about 1500 feet above the level of the sea; the Daguilla, affording from its summit a beautiful panoramic view of the whole island; the Sierra de los Cabellos; and Mount Casas, composed of beautiful marble of most varied colors. Several of the streams are navigable 4 or 5 miles. The climate of the island is mild and salubrious. The soil is poor and sandy. The principal products are cattle, tobacco, pine, mahogany, cedar, and other woods, sulphur, spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, marble, rock-crystal, and tortoise-shell. The Isle of Pines was discovered by Columbus in 1494. For many years it was notorious as a resort of pirates. Pop. in 1899, 3199. Capital, Nueva Gerona. Santa Fé, a town S. by E. of Nueva Gerona, is a health-resort.

Pine Station, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 8 miles E. by N. of Lockhaven. Pop. 100.

Pine Summit, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 18 miles N. by E. of Danville. Pop. 150.

Pinetop, a village of Taney co., Mo. The banking point is Forsyth. Pop. 100.

Pinetop, a post-station of Hardeman co., Tenn.

Pinetop, a post-station of Orange co., Va.

Pinetree, a post-station of Chesterfield co., S.C., 27 miles W. of Cheraw.

Pinetta, a village of Madison co., Fla., on the Valdosta Southern R. The banking point is Madison.

Pinette, an outport of Prince Edward Island, under the jurisdiction of Charlottetown.

Pine Tuck'y, a post-station of Perry co., Ala., 18 miles NE. of Marion.

Pine Valley, a post-station of Yalabusha co., Miss.

Pine Valley, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 11 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. 175.

Pine Valley, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. 200.

Pine Valley, a post-village of Washington co., Utah, about 15 miles N. of St. George. Pop. about 250.

Pine Valley, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1130.

Pineview, a banking post-village of Wilcox co., Ga., on the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern R.

Pineview, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 10 miles S. of Bealeton station.

Pine Village, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ind., on Big Pine Creek and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 20 miles W. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Pineville, a post-station of Monroe co., Ala.

Pineville, a post-station of Izard co., Ark.

Pineville, a post-station of Marion co., Ga.

Pineville, a banking post-town, capital of Bell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 13 miles N. of Cumberland Gap, Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. It is in an iron- and coal-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 2072.

Pineville, a post-town of Rapides parish, La., on the Red River, opposite Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Pineville, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., about 50 miles ESE. of Jackson.

Pineville, a banking post-village, capital of McDonald co., Mo., on the Elk River, 22 miles S. of Neosho. It is in a lead and zinc district. Pop. about 190.

Pineville, a post-town of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Southern R., 11 miles S. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Pineville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles NW. of Newtown. Pop. about 350.

Pineville, a post-village of Wyoming co., W.Va. The banking point is Welch. Pop. 150.

Pinewood, a post-station of Larimer co., Colo., 12 miles from Loveland.

Pinewood, a village of Clarendon co., S.C. The banking point is Sumter.

Pinewood, a post-village of Hickman co., Tenn., about 44 miles WSW. of Nashville. Pop. 60.

Pinewoods, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Morrisville. Pop. 130.

Piney, pee'nā', a small town of France, in Aube, 11 miles NE. of Troyes.

Piney, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark. The banking point is Clarksville.

Piney, or **Piny,** a post-township of Clarion co., Pa., 25 miles SE. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 583.

Piney, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Martinsville. Pop. 100.

Piney (or **Big Piney**) **Creek,** Ark., enters the Arkansas River from the N. at the SE. extremity of Johnson co.

Piney Creek, Tenn., enters the Duck River in Hickman co.

Pineycreek, a post-station of Carroll co., Md., 27 miles NNE. of Frederick.

Pineycreek, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.C., 35 miles from Marion, Va. Pop. in 1900, 1289.

Pineycreek, a post-station of Bedford co., Pa.

Pineyflats, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Johnson City. Pop. 175.

Piney Fork, Mo. See GASCONADE RIVER.

Piney Fork, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Smithfield. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 600.

Pineygrove, a post-station of Allegany co., Md., 25 miles E. of Cumberland.

Pineypoint, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., on the E. side of the Potomac River, 14 miles from its mouth.

Piney River, Mo. See GASCONADE RIVER.

Piney River, a stream in the west-central part of Tennessee, flows into the Duck River in Hickman co.

Ping-liang, ping'le-ång', a city of China, province of Kan-su, in lat. 35° 34′ N., lon. 106° 30′ E.

Ping-lo, ping'lo', a city of China, in Kwang-si, on an affluent of the Si-kiang, 180 miles WNW. of Canton.

Pingree, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich.

Pingree Grove, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles WNW. of Elgin. Pop. 200.

Ping-yang, ping'yång', an ancient and holy city of China, province of Shan-si, on the Fuen-ho, 135 miles SW. of Tai-yuen.

Ping-yang, a town of Korea, on the Ta-tong River, 35 miles above its mouth in Korea Bay and about 110 miles NW. of Seul. It is surrounded by an imposing wall. The town is open to foreign commerce. It is on the line of the railway under construction which is to connect Seul with northwestern Korea. Ping-yang is venerated as an ancient city. Pop. about 75,000.

Ping-yueh, a town of China, in the province of Kwei-chow, 44 miles E. by N. of Kwei-yang.

Pinhel, peen-yĕl', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 miles NW. of Almeida. It has a cathedral. Pop. about 2000.

Pinhook Landing, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Pin Island Bayou, Tex., flows into the Neches River from the W., a few miles N. of Beaumont.

Pink, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Pinkafeld, pink'å-fĕlt' (Hun. *Pinkafö*), a small town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Pinka, 20 miles W. of Güns.

Pinkbed, a post-station of Henderson co., N.C.

Pinkerton, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Pinkerton, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles NW. of Walkerton. Pop. 150.

Pinkhill, a post-station of Jackson co., Mo., about 25 miles E. by S. of Kansas City.

Pinkhill, a post-township of Lenoir co., N.C., about 56 miles N. by E. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Pinkie, a locality near Musselburgh, co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, memorable for a victory achieved there by the English over the Scots in 1547.

Pinkney, a post-township of Union co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 4295.

Pinkney, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn. Pop. about 70.

Pinkstaff, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ill., 5 miles N. of Lawrenceville.

Pinnacle, a village of Pulaski co., Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. It has saw-mills.

Pinnacle, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y. The banking point is Gloversville. Pop. 150.

Pinnacle, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., on the Southern R. Pop. 200.

Pinne, pin'nęh, a town of Prussia, 29 miles WNW. of Posen. Pop. about 2500.

Pinneberg, pin'nęh-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 11 miles NW. of Hamburg, on a small affluent of the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 4147.

Pinnebog, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. The banking point is Kinde. Pop. 150.

Pinnellville, a post-station of Jones co., Miss.

Pinners, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., 6 miles SW. of Norfolk, its banking point.

Pinoak, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., about 20 miles S. of Flora.

Pinole, pe-no'lå, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 12 miles W. of Martinez, its banking point. It has powder-works. Pop. about 800.

Pinon, pee-nōn', a post-station of Montrose co., Colo.

Pinopolis, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. about 200.

Pinopolis, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Pinos, pee'noce, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien.

Pinos, a mining town of Mexico, state and 75 miles SE. of the city of Zacatecas. Pop. in 1900, 7667.

Pinos Altos, pee'noce ål'toce, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex., about 115 miles NW. of Mesilla. The banking point is Silver City. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. about 1100.

Pinos, Isla de. See PINES, ISLE OF.

Pinos-Puente, pee'noce pwĕn'tå, a town of Spain, province and 11 miles NW. of Granada. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Pinsk, a town of Russia, government and 143 miles SSW. of Minsk, on the Pripet, here joined by the Pina. Pop. in 1897, 28,028.

Pinson, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 11 miles SE. of Jackson. Pop. about 300.

Pintada (pin-tä'dä) **Peak,** Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state, about 16 miles S. by W. of Del Norte. Height, 13,176 feet.

Pinto, a commune of Spain, in New Castile, province and 14 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. about 2500.

Pinto, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. 100.

Pinto, a post-village of Washington co., Utah. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. 100.

Pinto, a village of Chile, in the province of Nuble. Pop. 1100.

Pintuaria, Canary Islands. See TENERIFFE.

Pioche, pe-o'chà, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Nev., 125 miles SSE. of Hamilton. It is in a mining region. Pop. about 300.

Piolenc, pe-o'lôNⁿ', a town of France, in Vaucluse, 4 miles NW. of Orange. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Piombino, pe-om-bee'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Pisa, on the Mediterranean, picturesquely situated opposite the island of Elba. Near it are traces of the ancient Populonia. Piombino was formerly the seat of a principality. The Channel of Piombino, between the town and Elba, is 6 miles across. Pop. in 1901, 3767 (commune, 8309).

Pioneer, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Pioneer, a post-township of Missaukee co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Pioneer, a post-village of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Pioneer, a post-village of Deerlodge co., Mont., 30 miles (direct) N. of Anaconda.

Pioneer, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, near the St. Joseph River (of the Maumee), 14 miles N. of Bryan. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Pioneer, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jellico. Pop. 200.

Pioneer, a post-village of Eastland co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Pioneer, a post-station of Clarke co., Wash.

Pioneer Mills, a post-station of Cabarrus co., N.C., on the Rocky River, about 20 miles E. by N. of Charlotte.

Pioneer Peak, in the Karakorum Mountains, N. of Kashmir, is in lat. 35° 39′ N., lon. 76° 42′ E. It was ascended by Conway in 1892. Elevation, 22,600 feet.

Pioneerville, a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho, in the Boisé Basin, on Grimes Creek, about 14 miles NNW. of Idaho City. Pop. about 150.

Piopolis, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 3½ miles from Delafield station.

Piopolis, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 7 miles from Lake Megantic. Pop. 160.

Piossasco, pe-os-sås'ko, a village of Italy, province and 13 miles SW. of Turin. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4000).

Piotrkow, pyo't'r-kuv (Ger. *Petrikau,* pĕt're-kŏw), a government of Russian Poland. Area, 4735 sq. m. Capital, Piotrkow. In this government is the great manufacturing town of Lodz. Pop. in 1897, 1,406,951.

Piotrkow, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Piotrkow, about 25 miles SE. of Lodz and 75 miles SW. of Warsaw. It is a very old town and about the close of the Middle Ages was a place of importance. There are remains of a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1897, 30,400.

Piove, or **Piove di Sacco,** pe-o'vå dee såk'ko, a town of Italy, province of Padua, on the Brenta Canal, 17 miles SW. of Venice. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 10,000).

Pipe Creek, Ind., enters the Wabash River 7 miles E. of Logansport.

Pipe Creek, Madison co., Ind., enters the West Fork of the White River.

Pipe Creek, Md., enters the Monocacy River on the boundary-line between Carroll and Frederick cos.

Pipe Creek, Erie co., Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay near Sandusky.

Pipecreek, a post-station of Cass co., Ind.

Pipecreek, a post-station of Bandera co., Tex.

Piper, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Piper City, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 76 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 577.

Piper Islets, off the NE. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 12° 12′ S.

Piperno, pe-pĕr'no, a town of southern Italy, on the Amaseno, 15 miles SW. of Frosinone. It is near the site of the ancient Privernum. Pop. in 1901, 5686 (commune, 6949).

Pipers Gap, a post-station of Carroll co., Va.

Pipersville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., about 35 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Pipersville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Rock River, 6 miles SE. of Watertown.

Pipestone, a SW. county of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Rock River. Capital, Pipestone. Pop. in 1890, 5132; in 1900, 9264.

Pipestone, a post-township of Berrien co., Mich., 9 miles SE. of Benton Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 1386.

Pipestone, a banking post-village, capital of Pipestone co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 50 miles W. by N. of Heron Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2536. Extensive deposits of pipe-stone are worked here.

Pipestone, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 32 miles from Souris, its banking point.

Pipesville, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio.

Pippin, a post-village of Jones co., Va. Pop. 60.

Piqua, a post-village of Woodson co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific Rs. The banking point is Iola. Pop. 150.

Piqua, pik'wą, a city of Miami co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the right or W. bank of the Miami River and on the Miami and Erie Canal, 28 miles N. by W. of Dayton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. The site is a level plateau, which is separated by the river, here crossed by several bridges, from higher ground on the opposite bank. The city has manufactures of flour, shafts, poles and handles, carriages, furniture, stoves and ranges, sheet-steel and tin-plate, corrugated iron, straw-board, etc. Pop. in 1880, 6031; in 1890, 9090; in 1900, 12,172.

Piquetberg, pe'ket-bĕRG', a district of Cape Colony, bounded W. by the Piquetberg range and S. by the Great Berg River. It is very fertile in the SW., producing grain, wine, and tobacco. Capital, Piquetberg, on the W. slope of the Piquetberg range and 70 miles (direct) N. by E. of Cape Town. Pop. about 560.

Piracicaba, a town of Brazil, state and 85 miles NW. of the city of São Paulo. Pop. about 8000.

Piræus, pī-ree'ŭs (Gr. Πειραιεύς, *Peiraieus*), the second largest city of Greece, in Attica, the port of Athens, 5 miles SW. of that city, with which it communicates by railway. It stands on a hilly peninsula. The modern town has been wholly built since 1834. It has a capacious and excellent harbor on its NW. side and there are two small harbors on the opposite side of the peninsula. A large part of the foreign trade of Greece passes through Piræus. There are manufactures of textiles, macaroni, etc., and tanning, distilling, and ship-building are carried on. Athens had a great port here in ancient times. The famous long walls connecting the two places were constructed by Themistocles. Pop. in 1896, 42,169.

Pirahy, pe-rå-ee', a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles WNW. of Rio de Janeiro, on the river Pirahy, an affluent of the Parahyba. Pop. 3000.

Piraino, pe-rī'no, a small town of Sicily, on the N. coast, 40 miles WSW. of Messina.

Piranga, pe-rån'gå, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, on the Piranga, 26 miles S. of Ouro Preto.

Piranhas, pe-rån'yåsh, a river of Brazil, state of Ceará, flows N. by E. and enters the Atlantic Ocean W. of Retiro Bay. Length, about 200 miles.

Piranhas, a river-port of Brazil, in the state of Alagoas and on the São Francisco River, about 105 miles above its mouth in a direct line.

Pirano, pe-rå'no, a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 13 miles SW. of Triest. It has a convenient harbor. Its old fortifications survive in part. Among its exports are great quantities of salt obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 13,339.

Pirara, pe-rå'rå, a village of British Guiana, on Lake Amicu. Lat. about 3° 40′ N.; lon. 59° 12′ W.

Pirary, a river of Bolivia. See PIRAY.

Pirate Islands, a group in the Gulf of Tongking.

Piratinim, pe-rå-tee-neeNⁿ', a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the river Piratiny, 75 miles WNW. of Rio Grande.

Piratiny, pe-rå-tee-nee', or **Piratinim,** a river of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, flows NW. and falls into the Uruguay about lat. 28° 10′ S. Length, about 140 miles.

Piray, pe-rī', or **Pirary,** pe-rå-ree', a river of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, flows NW. and joins the Guapai, in about lat. 15° S. In the lower course it sometimes takes the name of Flores.

Piretibbi, or **Piretibbe,** pee're-tib'bee, a small lake of Canada, near lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 69° W.

Pireway, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 130.

Piritú, pe-re-too′, a maritime town of Venezuela, in Bermudez, 22 miles W. of Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Piritú Islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

Pirmasens, pēēr′mȧ-zĕns‘, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 13 miles ESE. of Zweibrücken. It has extensive manufactures of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 30,194.

Pirna, pēēr′nȧ, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 11 miles SE. of Dresden. It has several mediæval ecclesiastical structures. The industries include tanning, the extraction of essential oils, and the manufacture of enamelled tin-ware, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,295.

Pirnitz, pēēr′nits, a town of Moravia, 7 miles SE. of Iglau. Pop. about 3000.

Piron, pe-rōn′, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago.

Pirot, pe-rot′, a town of Servia, near the Bulgarian frontier, 48 miles NW. of Sofia, with which and with Belgrade it is connected by rail. It has extensive manufactures of carpets. Pop. in 1900, 10,421.

Pir-Panjal′, a lofty range of mountains, forming part of the SW. boundary of Kashmir and separating it from the Punjab. Length, 40 miles. Highest point, about 15,000 feet. At the SW. extremity is the Pir-Panjal Pass, about 11,400 feet high, S. of and on the road to Serinagur.

Pirtle, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Piru City, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Paula or Los Angeles. Pop. 300.

Piryatin, pēēr-yȧ-teen′, a town of Russia, government of Poltava, 26 miles NW. of Lubny. Pop. in 1897, 8545.

Pisa, pee′zȧ (anc. *Pi′sæ*), a walled city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the province of Pisa, on the Arno, 6 miles from its mouth and 12 miles NNE. of Leghorn. Lat. 43° 43′ N.; lon. 10° 24′ E. Pop. in 1901, 28,046 (commune, 61,321). Pisa long ago ceased to be an important place and its population has dwindled, but its noble edifices are memorials of the time when it was one of the most prominent cities of Christendom. It has preserved its lofty walls, which measure about 5 miles in circuit. The Arno within the city is bordered by fine quays, the Lungarno, and crossed by 4 bridges. The pride of Pisa is the Piazza del Duomo, on the northern edge of the city, on which is the group of structures consisting of the marble cathedral, dating from the latter part of the eleventh century, with a magnificent façade and beautiful dome; the famous Campanile, or leaning tower (1174–1350), built of white marble, fronted with 207 columns, 179 feet in height, and 50 ft. in diameter (the topmost story overhanging the base about 13 ft.); the celebrated Campo Santo, or cemetery, containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy Land in the twelfth century and ornamented with frescoes by painters of the Tuscan school; and the baptistery (1153–1278), covered with a conical dome and 190 ft. high. Among the interior ornaments of the cathedral are some magnificent bronze doors and a remarkable pulpit, the work of Niccola Pisano, the founder of the Pisan school of sculpture. The other principal edifices include several notable churches, the Museo Civico (with works of the early Tuscan painters and sculptures), the extensive buildings of the university (La Sapienza), the communal palace, and the Loggia de' Banchi, now the corn exchange. The ancient university of Pisa, dating from the fourteenth century, is still a great centre of education, and it has faculties of law, medicine, philosophy, mathematics, engineering, etc., various university institutes, museum of natural history, botanical garden, and a library of 120,000 volumes. It was attended in 1900–01 by 1100 students. Three and a half miles N. of the city are the Bagni di Pisa, medicinal baths, frequented by many visitors. The city is an archbishop's see. From about the year 1000 Pisa figures as a powerful maritime republic, and at the height of its prosperity the city contained about 150,000 inhabitants. The Pisans waged fierce and interminable wars with their rivals the Genoese, finally sustaining a crushing defeat in 1284. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the republic passed under the dominion of Florence. Pisa is the birthplace of Galileo.

Pisa, a province of Italy, in Tuscany, bordering on the Gulf of Genoa and the Tyrrhenian Sea. Capital, Pisa. Area, 1180 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 320,829.

Pisagua, pee-sȧ′gwȧ, a seaport of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá, 45 miles N. of Iquique, with which it is connected by rail. It ships large quantities of nitrate of soda. Pop. in 1895, 3635.

Pisania, pe-zan′e-ȧ, a village and British station of western Africa, on the Gambia, in about lon. 14° 40′ W., 30 miles above McCarthy Island.

Pisaurum, the ancient name of Pesaro.

Piscassick River, a small stream of Rockingham and Strafford cos., in the SE. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Lamprey River.

Piscat′aqua River, N.H., is formed by the Cocheco and Salmon rivers, which unite about 3 miles SE. of Dover. It forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Portsmouth, for which its mouth forms a good harbor.

Piscat′aquis, a county in the north-central part of Maine, has an area of 3626 sq. m. It is intersected by the Penobscot River and also drained by the Piscataquis and other streams. The surface is mostly undulating and is diversified with numerous lakes, the largest of which are Moosehead and Chesuncook. In the E. part of this county stands Mount Katahdin, which has an altitude of 5385 (5200?) feet and is the highest point in the state. Capital, Dover. Pop. in 1890, 16,134; in 1900, 16,949.

Piscataquis River, Me., drains the S. part of Piscataquis co. and enters the Penobscot River in Penobscot co., about 30 miles N. of Bangor. It is about 75 miles long.

Piscat′aquog (or **Squog**) **River,** Hillsboro co., N.H., enters the Merrimac River 1 mile below Manchester.

Piscat′away, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., near the Potomac River, about 14 miles S. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 95.

Piscataway, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2628.

Pisciotta, pe-shot′tȧ, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 9 miles S. of Vallo della Lucania, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3500).

Pisco, a maritime town of Peru, department of Ica, 130 miles SSE. of Lima, lat. 13° 43′ S., near the mouth of the Pisco River in the Pacific (Pisco Bay). A railway connects it with Ica. The town has a trade in cotton, sugar, fruits, wine, brandy, salt, and silver. Pop. about 3500.

Piscopi, an island of the Sporades. See Tilos.

Pisco River, Wash., rises on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range and enters the Yakima River near lat. 46° 21′ N. Length, 100 miles.

Pise′co, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y. Pop. 80.

Piseco Lake, N.Y., is in the S. part of Hamilton co. and is the chief source of the Sacondaga River. It is 5 miles long.

Pisek, pis′sĕk, a town of Bohemia, on the Wotawa, which is crossed by an interesting bridge, 24 miles WSW. of Tabor. It has partially preserved its old fortifications and has a castle dating from the Middle Ages. It is the seat of an agricultural and forestry school. There are a number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 13,574.

Pisek, a banking post-village of Walsh co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Pisgah, piz′gȧ, in Biblical geography, a mountain of Palestine, situated E. of the N. extremity of the Dead Sea. In Deuteronomy XXXIV., 1, Mount Nebo is spoken of as part of Pisgah.

Pisgah, piz′gȧ, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala.

Pisgah, a post-station of Morgan co., Ill., 7 miles SE. of Jacksonville.

Pisgah, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, Pop. 75.

Pisgah, a post-village of Charles co., Md., about 28 miles S. by W. of Washington, D.C.

Pisgah, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., 30 miles WNW. of Jefferson City. Pop. 100.

Pisgah, a post-station of Randolph co., N.C.

Pisgah, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 20 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 250.

Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Giles co,, Tenn., 8 miles E. of Pulaski.

Pisgah, Mount, Colo., a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 45′ N. Altitude, 10,322 feet.

Pisgah, Mount, in western North Carolina, about 18 miles SW. of Asheville, commands a fine view of the valley of the French Broad. Elevation, 5730 feet.

Pisgah, Mount, Pa., near Mauch Chunk, ascended by gravity railroad ("Switchback") to a height of nearly 1400 feet.

Pishelville, a post-station of Knox co., Neb.

Pishin, pe-shin′, a district of British Beluchistan, N. of Quetta. Elevation, about 5000 feet.

Pishons Ferry, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R., 30 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 150.

Pishpek, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Semiryetchensk, about 150 miles S. of the SW. extremity of Lake Balkhash. Pop. in 1897, 6622.

Pishtaka (pish-tȧ′kȧ) **Lake,** Ill., is about 12 miles NE. of Woodstock and is an expansion of the Fox River, nearly 7 miles long.

Pishtaka River, Wis. See Fox River.

Pisid′ia, in ancient geography, a country in the S. part of Asia Minor, separated from the coast by Pamphylia.

Pisino, pe-zee'no (Ger. *Mitterburg,* mit'ter-bŏŏrg'), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 34 miles SE. of Triest. It is situated on the little river Foiba, which here disappears in the limestone rock, assuming for some distance a subterranean course. The town has an old castle and a trade in fruit and wine. Pop. about 4000; of the commune in 1901, 16,056.

Pisogne, pee-zŏn'yå, a village of Italy, 23 miles ENE. of Bergamo, at the NE. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 4500).

Pissa, pis'så, a river of Prussia, which unites with the Angerapp to form the Pregel.

Pissevache, pis'våsh', a famous water-fall of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Salanfe River, 4 miles N. of Martigny. Height, 215 feet.

Pisticci, pis-tee'chee, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 19 miles S. of Matera. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8347.

Pistoja, pis-to'yå, or **Pistoia** (anc. *Pistoria* or *Pistorium*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Florence, on the left bank of the Ombrone, 21 miles NW. of Florence. It is well built and still preserves its lofty walls. Among the notable buildings are the mediæval cathedral, the venerable church of Sant' Andrea (with a pulpit by Giovanni Pisano), the church of San Francesco al Prato, the baptistery, the church of the Madonna dell' Umiltà, the Ospedale del Ceppo, the Palazzo del Commune, the Palazzo Pretorio (now containing the courts of justice), and the episcopal palace. The industries of Pistoja comprise the manufacture of steel- and iron-wares, fire-arms, agricultural implements, musical instruments, textiles, woollens, etc. Pistols are said to have first been made in Pistoja, whence their name. Pistoja played a considerable rôle in the Middle Ages, falling eventually under the rule of Florence. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 51,552; in 1901, 62,606.

Pistolet (pees'to'lå') **Island,** an island in a bay of the same name, on the French Shore of Newfoundland, 7 miles from Cape Norman.

Pistyán (Hun. *Pöstyén,* pösh'tyån'), a town and watering-place of Hungary, co. of Neutra, on the river Waag. It has hot sulphur springs. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5661.

Pisuerga, pe-swĕr'gå, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, flows mostly SSW., and joins the Douro 9 miles below Valladolid. Length, 140 miles.

Pit, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. 60° N. and lon. 95° E., flows WSW., and joins the Yenisei on the right, 70 miles below the town of Yeniseisk. Length, 240 miles.

Pitangui, pe-tång-ghee', a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 90 miles NW. of Ouro Preto.

Pitcairn, a post-village in Pitcairn township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 40 miles S. by E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 65; of the town in 1900, 902.

Pitcairn, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles SE. of Pittsburg. It has brick-yards. Pop. in 1900, 2601.

Pitcairn Island, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 25° 3′ S.; lon. 130° 6′ W. It is 2¼ miles in length, of volcanic origin, and with shores rising almost perpendicularly. The cocoanut, plantain, banana, pandanus, orange, and bread-fruit thrive; and maize, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar-cane, and other tropical plants are cultivated. The climate is healthful, with the thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° F. Here a colony was founded in 1790 by the mutineers of the English ship "Bounty," consisting originally of 9 British sailors and 18 native Tahitians, 6 men and 12 women. Its existence was first made known to the world in 1808. In 1825 Captain Beechey found here a colony of 66 persons under the patriarchal rule of John Adams, one of the original mutineers, the only Englishman who had survived. Adams had succeeded in rearing a law-abiding and Christian community. The colonists, who on different occasions have been removed to Tahiti and Norfolk Island, but a large part of whom again inhabit Pitcairn Island, seem to be industrious and upright and lead a life of quiet contentment. Pop. in 1905, 115 men and 96 women. The island is claimed by Great Britain.

Pitcher, a post-village in Pitcher township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on Otselic Creek, about 34 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. about 110; of the town in 1900, 751.

Pitcher Springs, a post-station of Chenango co., N.Y., about 40 miles SSE. of Syracuse.

Pitchin, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 5 miles SSE. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Piteå, a river of northern Sweden, läns of Westerbotten and Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Piteå, after a SE. course of about 200 miles.

Piteå, pit'e-o, a seaport of northern Sweden, in Norrbotten, on the Piteå, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 110 miles NNE. of Umeå. Pop. in 1900, 2655.

Pitesci, pe-tĕsht', or **Pitesti,** a town of Rumania, 65 miles by rail NW. of Bucharest. Pop. in 1900, 15,570.

Pithecusa, an ancient name of Ischia.

Pithiviers, pee'tee've-å', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loiret, 25 miles NE. of Orleans. Its almond-cakes and lark-pies are in high repute. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6225.

Pithole City, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 15 miles NE. of Oil City. It once contained more than 10,000 inhabitants, but it is now nearly deserted.

Pitigliano, pe-teel-yå'no, a town of Italy, 29 miles ESE. of Grosseto. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5183.

Pitkin, a county in the W. part of Colorado. Area, 983 sq. m. It has numerous small streams and is bounded E. by the Saguache Mountains, W. by Huntsman's Hills, and S. by the Elk Mountains, which penetrate into the west-central part. Capital, Aspen. Pop. in 1890, 8929; in 1900, 7020.

Pitkin, a banking post-village of Gunnison co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 25 miles NE. of Gunnison. It has mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Pitlochry, pit-lok'ree, a village and health-resort of Scotland, co. of Perth, 13 miles NNW. of Dunkeld, near Killiecrankie.

Pitman, a post-station of Randolph co., Ark.

Pitman, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 200.

Pitman Grove, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 15 miles S. of Camden. It has been a favorite place for Methodist camp-meetings. Pop. about 600.

Piton des Neiges, a volcanic mountain of the island of Réunion, thought to be upward of 10,000 feet in height.

Pitons, Les, lå pee'tôn' ("the Pitons"), two prominent (twin) mountains at the S. extremity of the island of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Pître, peet'r, an islet in the Little Cul-de-Sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, S. of Pointe-à-Pître.

Pitschen, pitch'en, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles NNE. of Oppeln. Pop. about 2000.

Pi-tse-wo, a maritime town of Manchuria, on the Gulf of Korea and on the E. coast of the Liao-tung peninsula, 80 miles NE. of Port Arthur. Its port is well sheltered and rarely frozen, but much of it is rather shallow.

Pitsligo (New), a town of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a few miles from Fraserburgh.

Pitsunda (anc. *Pityus*), a small town in the Russian government of Kutais (Transcaucasia), district of Sukhum-Kale, on the Black Sea. It has a basilica, dating from Byzantine times, recently restored.

Pitt, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of 644 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tar River, is bounded on the S. by the Neuse River, and also drained by Grindle Creek. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 25,519; in 1900, 30,889.

Pitt, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Chatham Islands.

Pitt, or Makin, må-keen', an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert Islands.

Pit'tenweem', a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 24 miles NNE. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 2000.

Pitthem, pitt'em, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles SE. of Bruges. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Pitt, Mount, Oregon, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range, is on the E. border of Jackson co., about 8 miles W. of Klamath Lake. Elevation, 9760 feet.

Pittock, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is McKees Rocks. Pop. about 475.

Pitt River, Cal., issues from Goose Lake in Modoc co. and enters the Sacramento River in Shasta co. It traverses a rugged and mountainous region.

Pitts, a post-village of Poinsett co., Ark. The banking point is Harrisburg.

Pitts, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern R. The banking point is Rochelle. Pop. about 300.

Pitts, a post-station of Warren co., Mo., about 32 miles W. of St. Charles.

Pitt's Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British Columbia, is mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., lon. 130° W. Pitt Island, the largest of the group, is about 75 miles in length from NW. to SE.

Pittsboro, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 18 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. It has lumber and other interests. Pop. about 1000.

Pittsboro, a post-town, capital of Calhoun co., Miss., 30 miles ENE. of Granada. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Pittsboro, a banking post-town, capital of Chatham co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 34 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Pittsburg, a village of Walker co., Ga. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. about 300.

Pittsburg, a post-station of Fayette co., Ill.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the W. bank of the Wabash River, 18 miles NE. of Lafayette. Pop. about 325.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 1½ miles above Keosauqua. Pop. 100.

Pittsburg, a city of Crawford co., Kan., 10 miles SE. of Girard, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has railroad-shops, extensive zinc- and iron-industries, brick-yards, manufactures of sewer-pipe, etc. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1890, 6697; in 1900, 10,112.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is London. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., about 24 miles ENE. of Lansing. Pop. 200.

Pittsburg, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 48 miles N. of Springfield.

Pittsburg, a post-village in Pittsburg township (town), Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 45 miles N. by E. of Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900, 687.

Pittsburg, or **Pittsburgh,** a city and the capital of Allegheny co., Pa., and a port of entry, is 260 miles (direct) W. by N. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. Lat. 40° 26′ N.; lon. 80° 2′ W. Within the angle formed by the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers where they meet and give birth to the Ohio lies the original Pittsburg, the inner point being the site of the old Fort Duquesne of the French, and of the later Fort Pitt, the nucleus of the city. The greater part of the closely built-up portion of the city, with river-frontage on both the NW. and the SW. extending over several miles, lies on the flat river-tongue and the gradually ascending slopes, which ultimately attain elevations of 400–500 feet. Until 1872 the city was bounded by the two rivers, but during that year it crossed the SW. boundary by the annexation of the extensive manufacturing district formerly comprised in the boroughs of Temperanceville, Union, West Pittsburg, Allentown, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburg, etc., and since that time it has been further enlarged through annexation. Pittsburg is the second city of the state in population and the leading centre of the iron- and steel-manufacturing industries of the country, the product of pig-iron being about one-fourth that of the total product of the United States, and of steel more than one-half. The quantity of iron used by the Pittsburg furnaces and mills is upward of 5,000,000 tons annually, the capacity of some of the individual steel- and iron-works being equal to the production of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of metal (pig-iron, steel rails, Bessemer steel, armor-plate, hearth-steel) per year. Pittsburg has some of the largest blast-furnaces in the world and also some of the most extensive works for the construction of steel bridges. Other leading industries are the manufacture of plate- and lamp-glass, electrical appliances, railroad-brakes, cars and locomotives, engines, stoves, silver-plated and other wares, hardware, cork, aluminium, etc. The city is in the centre of one of the richest coal regions of the globe, and it is also the outlet of the vast oil-fields of the Alleghany and Ohio river basins. Natural gas is a far-reaching product of the region and is extensively used in the city for both manufacturing and domestic purposes. The homes of "the iron city" are chiefly on the highlands to the E. The various parts of Pittsburg and its suburbs are connected by numerous substantial bridges and lines of steam, cable, and electric cars. Among the notable buildings of Pittsburg are the court-house, city-hall, post-office, the Exposition buildings, the Roman Catholic and St. Paul's cathedrals, United States arsenal, jail, Carnegie Library and Institute building (with an extensive library, music-hall, art-gallery, and natural-history museum), and the Phipps Conservatory, situated in Shenley Park, to the E. of the city but in the heart of the residential quarter. Among the educational institutions are the Western University of Pennsylvania (mainly located in Allegheny), the Pennsylvania College for Women, Carnegie Institute (already referred to), Pittsburg Academy, Bishop Bowman Institute, and Pittsburg College of the Holy Ghost. There are numerous charitable institutions (asylums, hospitals). A zoological collection is maintained in Highland Park. Between Pittsburg and its neighbor, Allegheny, there is close community of interest in all matters pertaining to social and educational advancement, and together they form a centre of culture as well as of great industrial life.

History.—Fort Duquesne, a French trading-post, erected in 1754, occupied the site where Pittsburg now stands. In 1755 the British despatched an expedition under Braddock to capture it, which met with disaster. They took the place in 1758, and erected a fortification which they called Fort Pitt, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England. The town of Pittsburg began to be settled in 1765. It became a county town in 1791, was incorporated as a borough in 1804, and was chartered as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1810, 4768; in 1820, 7248; in 1830, 12,542; in 1840, 21,115; in 1860, 49,217; in 1870, 86,076; in 1880, 156,389; in 1890, 238,617; in 1900, 321,616.

Pittsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Camp co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 50 miles NW. of Jefferson. It has iron-works, cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1783.

Pittsburg Landing, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, about 10 miles above the village of Savannah. A great battle was fought at this place between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under A. S. Johnston and Beauregard, April 6 and 7, 1862; often called the battle of Shiloh (from a church). Here is a national cemetery.

Pitts Crossroads, a post-station of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Pittsfield, a banking city, capital of Pike co., Ill., 40 miles SE. of Quincy, on the Wabash R. It is an important trade-centre and has flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2293.

Pittsfield, a banking post-village in Pittsfield township (town), Somerset co., Me., on the Sebasticook River and on the Maine Central and the Sebasticook and Moosehead Rs., 34 miles W. of Bangor. It contains the Maine Central Institute, woollen- and flour-mills, corn-canning establishments, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2891; of the village, 2208.

Pittsfield, a city, the capital of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 151 miles W. of Boston. It is situated in the Berkshire Valley, at an elevation of 1010 feet above sea-level, and is surrounded by mountains. It contains many elegant residences. In the centre is the public green, known as the Heart of Berkshire, on which stand the white marble court-house and the Berkshire Athenæum (with the Berkshire Historical Society). Pittsfield contains the Crane Art Museum, Bishop Training School for Nurses, a House of Mercy, Old Ladies' Home, several female seminaries, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and the central home of the Agassiz Association. Near the western border is the Pittsfield Pleasure Park, on Lake Onota. The city has extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, paper, machinery, electrical appliances, boots and shoes, silk, flour, ale, beer, etc. Pop. in 1900, 21,766.

Pittsfield, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Pittsfield, a banking post-village and summer-resort in Pittsfield township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., on the Suncook River, 15 miles ENE. of Concord, on the Boston and Maine R. It manufactures cotton goods and boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2129.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., 50 miles NE. of Binghamton. The town is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1101.

Pittsfield, a post-hamlet of Lorain co., Ohio, on the West Branch of the Black River, 4 miles S. of Oberlin.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township, Warren co., Pa., on Brokenstraw Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Rs., 17 miles SE. of Corry. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 1481.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township (town), Rutland co., Vt., about 14 miles NNE. of Rutland. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 435.

Pittsfield, a post-township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Pittsford, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 24 miles W. of Adrian. Pop. about 400.

Pittsford, a post-village in Pittsford township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 8 miles SE. of Rochester. It has manufactures of extracts and malt. Pop. in 1900, 1000; of the town, 2373.

Pittsford, a post-village and summer-resort in Pittsford township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R., 10 miles NNW. of Rutland. Pop. about 900; of the town in 1900, 1866.

Pittsford Mills, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Rutland. Pop. 260.

Pittsgrove, a post-township of Salem co., N.J., about 26 miles S. of Camden, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. in 1900, 2092; of the village, about 100.

Pitt's Island. See PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO.

Pitt's Lake, in the S. part of Oregon, near lon. 118° W. Length, 40 miles.

Pittspoint, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky., on the Salt River, about 25 miles S. by W. of Louisville.

Pittston, a post-village in Pittston township (town), Kennebec co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, opposite Gardiner and about 6 miles below Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1177.

Pittston, a city of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Lackawanna River, and on the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and other railroads, 9 miles NE. of Wilkesbarre. It has extensive anthracite-industries, planing-, knitting-, paper- and silk-mills, iron- and terra-cotta works, breweries, etc. The St. John's Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 12,556 (in 1905, including West Pittston, about 25,000).

Pittston, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4370.

Pittstown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 30 miles NNW. of Trenton, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. 150.

Pittstown, a post-village in Pittstown township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 13 miles NE. of Troy. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 3236.

Pitt Strait, Malay Archipelago, is between Salawatty and Batanta, off the NW. end of Papua.

Pittsville, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R., 10 miles E. of Salisbury. It has canning-industries. Pop. about 350.

Pittsville, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Holden.

Pittsville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 13 miles S. of Oil City.

Pittsville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 12 miles N. of Chatham. Pop. 100.

Pittsville, a post-city of Wood co., Wis., on the Yellow River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Pittsylvania, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 986 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Staunton River and is drained by the Banister and Dan rivers. Capital, Chatham. Pop. in 1890, 59,941; in 1900, 63,414.

Pittsylvania Court-House, Va. See CHATHAM.

Pittville, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., on the Pitt River, 40 miles N. of Lassen's Peak.

Pittwood, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 5½ miles N. of Watseka, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Pityusæ Insulæ (Gr. *πίτυς, pitys,* "a pine-tree"), the ancient name of a portion of the Balearic group of islands, including Íviza and Formentera.

Pitzthal, pits'tâl, a village of Tyrol, near Imst, in a long and bleak valley of the same name.

Piumhy, pe-oom-ee', a town of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, 115 miles SW. of Bello Horizonte.

Piura, pee-oo'rå, a river of Peru, in the department of Piura, enters the Pacific Ocean after a W. course of about 200 miles, in about lat. 5° 40′ S.

Piura, or **San Miguel de Piura,** sån mee-ghêl' dà pee-oo'rå, a town of Peru, capital of the department of its own name, is on the Piura, 120 miles NNW. of Lambayeque. It is connected by rail with the port of Payta. Pop. about 12,000. The department of Piura, the most northerly of the Pacific departments, has an area of about 14,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 213,909. The region is partly desert (*sechura*) and much of it is almost rainless. Petroleum, salt, and soda are among the natural products.

Piute, a county of south-central Utah. It is intersected by the Sevier River and includes the Sevier Mountains. Area, 744 sq. m. Capital, Junction. Pop. in 1890, 2842; in 1900, 1954.

Piwniczna, piv-neets'nå, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Poprad, 13 miles S. of Neusandec.

Piz Bernina, Languard, Morteratsch, etc., Switzerland. See BERNINA, LANGUARD, etc.

Pizol, or **Piz Sol,** a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, is ascended from Valens. It commands a magnificent panorama. Altitude, 9345 feet.

Pizunda, a town of Transcaucasia. See PITSUNDA.

Pizzighettone, pit-se-ghêt-to'nà, a fortified town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles WNW. of Cremona, on the Adda. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4285.

Pizzo, pit'so, a city of Italy, in the province of Calabria, 5 miles NE. of Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. It contains the ruins of an old castle, the scene of Murat's execution. The city, together with Monteleone, was wrecked by an earthquake in September, 1905. Pop. in 1901, 7383 (commune, 9172).

Pizzoferrato, pit-so-fêr-rà'to, a small town of Italy, province of Chieti, 23 miles SSW. of Lanciano.

Pizzoli, pit'so-lee, a commune of Italy, province and 6 miles NNW. of Aquila.

Pizzo Rotondo, a group of mountains and the highest summit of the St. Gotthard, in Switzerland, is ascended from Airolo. Elevation, 10,490 feet.

Placentia, the ancient name of Piacenza.

Placentia, pla-sen'shę-a, a seaport town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on the W. coast of Avalon Peninsula and on the Newfoundland R., in about lat. 47° 14′ N., lon. 53° 55′ W. It was first settled by the French about the middle of the seventeenth century. Pop. about 1000.

Placentia Bay, a deep inlet on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 75 miles in length and nearly 60 miles in breadth at its entrance between capes St. Marie and Chapeau Rouge.

Placentia Isles, Hancock co., Me., lying off Mount Desert Island.

Placer, a county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 1365 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Tahoe, on the NW. by the Bear River, on the S. by the Middle Fork of the American River, and is also drained by the North Fork of the American. These rivers run in narrow cañons or ravines which are in some places 2000 feet deep or more. The Sierra Nevada, which occupies the eastern part of this county, presents grand mountain-scenery. Gold is found and mined. Capital, Auburn. Pop. in 1890, 15,101; in 1900, 15,786.

Placer, a post-village of Josephine co., Oregon. The banking point is Grant's Pass.

Placer (or **Placiere**) **Mountain,** N.Mex., is near Gallisteo, about 25 miles S. by W. of Santa Fé. Coal, gold, and iron are found in it. Elevation, 8827 feet.

Placerville, a banking city, capital of Eldorado co., Cal., is situated in a hilly country, about 50 miles ENE. of Sacramento, on the Southern Pacific R., and 1 mile S. of the South Fork of the American River. It is in a gold-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 1748.

Placerville, a post-town of Boisé co., Idaho, in the Boisé Basin, 14 miles NW. of Idaho City. It is on a small affluent of the Boisé River. Gold is found here. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Placetas, plå-så'tås, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 20 miles (direct) SW. of Caibarién, with which it is connected by rail. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 5409.

Placid, Lake, a beautiful sheet of water in the Adirondack region of the state of New York, near the foot of Whiteface Mountain, 18 miles WNW. of Elizabethtown. It is 4 miles long and 2 miles broad and contains several islands (Hawk, Moose, and Buck). Elevation, 1860 feet. See LAKE PLACID.

Placiere Mountain. See PLACER MOUNTAIN.

Pladda, or **Plada,** a low, rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, S. of the island of Arran.

Plain, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Plain, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis. The banking point is Springgreen.

Plain City, a banking post-village of Madison and Union cos., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 18 miles WNW. of Columbus. It has manufactures of flour, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1432.

Plain City, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, is 1 mile N. of the Weber River and about 12 miles NW. of Ogden, its banking point. It has a cannery, etc. Pop. about 800.

Plain Dealing, a post-town of Bossier parish, La., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Plaine, a village of France, in Vosges, 13 miles NE. of Saint Dié.

Plaine-Haute, plên ōt, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, near Saint-Brieuc.

Plainfield, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark. The banking point is Magnolia.

Plainfield, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., 7½ miles SW. of Woodland station. Pop. 75.

Plainfield, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Plainfield township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles NNE. of Norwich. It has manufactures of heaters and foundry products. The town also has manufactures of cottons and woollens, yarns, etc. Plainfield Academy is located here. The banking point is Danielson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4821.

Plainfield, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Dupage River, 9 miles NW. of Joliet, on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 920.

Plainfield, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on White Lick Creek and on the Vandalia Line, 14 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. It contains a reform school and is in an agricultural region. Pop. about 950.

Plainfield, a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles from Waverly. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township (town), Hampshire co., Mass., about 22 miles NW. of Northampton. The town presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Plainfield, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., SW. of Howell. Pop. about 300.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township (town), Sullivan co., N.H., 6 miles NNE. of Windsor, Vt., and about 60 miles WNW. of Concord. The town is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 1114.

Plainfield, a manufacturing and residential city of Union co., N.J., is pleasantly situated at the base of a steep wooded ridge, the continuation of Orange Mountain, on the Central R. of New Jersey, 24 miles WSW. of New York. It is an attractive town, with a well-built business quarter. There is a large public library. Plainfield has manufactures of clothing, printing-presses, safes, tools, etc. The Muhlenberg Hospital is located here. Pop. in 1900, 15,369.

Plainfield, a township (town) of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 897.

Plainfield, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on Wills Creek, about 24 miles NNE. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Plainfield, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on Conedogwinit Creek, 5 miles W. of Carlisle. Pop. 350.

Plainfield, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2042.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township (town), Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R., 9 miles E. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 716; of the village, 341.

Plainfield, a banking post-village of Waushara co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 50 miles N. of Portage. It is in a farming region. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Plainfield, a post-township (town) of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 921.

Plainfield, Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Pictou.

Plainfield, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. about 400.

Plainfield Center, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Utica.

Plainfield Junction, a village of Windham co., Conn., 1 mile from Plainfield, its post-office. Pop. about 300.

Plaingrove, a post-village in Plaingrove township, Lawrence co., Pa., about 13 miles E. by N. of Newcastle. Pop. of the township in 1900, 655.

Plainpalais, plăn^{n}'pâ'lâ', a southern suburb of Geneva, Switzerland.

Plains, a banking post-village of Sumter co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Plains, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 87 miles NW. of Missoula, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Plains, a post-village in Plains township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 4½ miles NE. of Wilkesbarre. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 6872; of the village, about 2000.

Plainsberg, or **Plainsburg,** a post-village of Merced co., Cal., 77 miles SSE. of Stockton.

Plainsboro, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles NE. of Trenton. Pop. about 500.

Plains of Abraham, a plateau immediately SW. of the city of Quebec. Here, on Sept. 13, 1759, was fought the battle between the British and French which decided the fate of Canada. Wolfe, the victorious British general, and Montcalm, the French commander, were killed.

Plainsville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., about 5 miles NE. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 500.

Plainview, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 23 miles NNE. of Alton. Pop. 150.

Plainview, a post-station of Scott co., Iowa.

Plainview, a banking post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles N. of Eyota. Pop. in 1900, 1038.

Plainview, a banking post-village of Pierce co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line and the Great Northern R., 17 miles NW. of Pierce. It is the seat of Plainview Normal College. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Plainview, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa.

Plainview, a banking post-village, capital of Hale co., Tex., on Progress Creek, 60 miles (direct) S. of Canyon. Pop. about 400.

Plainview, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., 8 miles SE. of West Point.

Plainville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in a township (town) of the same name, on a small affluent of the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles SW. of Hartford. It has brass-foundries and manufactures of watchmakers' supplies, tools, electrical supplies, and hardware. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2189.

Plainville, a post-village of Gordon co., Ga., on the Southern R., 12 miles NE. of Rome. Pop. 100.

Plainville, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 18 miles SE. of Quincy, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Plainville, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., 24 miles ENE. of Vincennes, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. Pop. about 400.

Plainville, a banking city of Rooks co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 16 miles S. of Stockton. It is in a farming region. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Plainville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 32 miles SSW. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of jewelry. Pop. about 800.

Plainville, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., about 18 miles N. of Trenton.

Plainville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River, about 18 miles WNW. of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Plainville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Plainville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 6 miles above Kilbourn.

Plainville, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 10 miles from Cobourg, its banking point. Pop. 175.

Plainwell, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, at the mouth of the Gun River, and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 11 miles N. of Kalamazoo. It has flouring-, paper-, and saw-mills. It is an important live-stock market. Pop. in 1900, 1318.

Plaisance, plâ'zŏns', a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Saint-Affrique.

Plaisance, a town of France, in Gers, 26 miles W. of Auch. Pop. about 1500.

Plaisance, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 250.

Plaisance, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, 16 miles from Buckingham, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Plaisance, plâ'zŏns', a town in the N. part of Haiti, about 75 miles N. by W. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. (district) about 25,000.

Plaisance, a coast town of Demerara, British Guiana. Pop. about 4700.

Plaistow, plăs'to, an eastern suburban section of London, England, forming a part of West Ham.

Plaistow, plăs'to, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Plaistow township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles N. of Haverhill, Mass. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1027.

Plan, plân, a town of Bohemia, 31 miles WNW. of Pilsen. It has a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1900, 3557.

Planchette, a post-station of Pointe Coupée parish, La.

Plancoët, plŏn^{n}'ko'â', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Arguenon, 9 miles NW. of Dinan. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Plancy, plŏn^{n}'see', a town of France, in Aube, 8 miles W. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. about 1000.

Plane Number Four, a post-station of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 46 miles W. of Baltimore.

Planitz, plâ'nits, a small town of Bohemia, 8 miles E. of Klattau.

Plankinton, a banking city, capital of Aurora co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles W. of Mitchell. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Plankroad, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 3 miles SE. of York. Pop. 100.

Plankstadt, plânk'stâtt, a village of Baden, near Schwetzingen.

Plano, a post-station of Cherokee co., Ala.

Plano, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Tule River, near the base of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 100.

Plano, a banking city of Kendall co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, near the Fox River, 14 miles WSW. of

Aurora. It has manufactories of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1634.

Plano, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. 125.

Plano, a banking post-town of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 18 miles N. of Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 1304. It is in a cotton and grain region.

Plansee, plän'zā', a lake of Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, near Reutte.

Plantagenet, plan-taj'e-net, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, on the South Nation River, 40 miles E. by N. of Ottawa, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has carding- and other mills. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. about 450.

Plantation Number Fourteen, a post-plantation of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Plant City, a banking post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines, 22 miles E. of Tampa. It has naval-stores interests. Pop. in 1900, 720.

Planters, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., 8 miles S. of Hardinsburg.

Plantersville, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Southern R., 22 miles N. by E. of Selma. Pop. 100.

Plantersville, a post-town of Lee co., Miss., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Tupelo. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Plantersville, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C., 40 miles E. of Kingstree. Pop. 175.

Plantersville, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., 18 miles E. of Navasota, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 200.

Plantersville, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va.

Plants, a post-station of Meigs co., Ohio.

Plantsville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Quinepiac (Quinnipiac) River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 21 miles N. of New Haven. It has manufactures of drop-forgings, carriage- and general hardware. Pop. about 1500.

Plantsville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, about 24 miles W. of Marietta.

Plaquemine, plak'meen', a banking post-town, capital of Iberville parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Baton Rouge, on the Texas and Pacific R. Cotton, sugar, and lumber are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 3590.

Plaquemine Brulé (broo'lā'), a small river of Louisiana, runs southwestward in St. Landry parish and enters the Mermenteau River.

Plaquemines, plāk'meen', a parish in the extreme southeastern part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 978 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River and comprises part of the delta of that river, which enters the sea by several channels called Passes. Capital, Point à la Hache. Pop. in 1890, 12,541; in 1900, 13,039.

Plasencia, plā-sēn'the-ā, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, province of Cáceres, picturesquely situated on a rocky prominence above the Jerte, an affluent of the Alagón. It is encircled by the remains of its double line of walls with 68 towers, and there is an ancient aqueduct with a large number of arches. The principal building is the unfinished cathedral. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 7965.

Plaski, plāsh'kee, a commune of Croatia, 30 miles SSW. of Karlstadt. It is the seat of the Greek bishop of Karlstadt. Pop. in 1900, 9774.

Plassey, a former village of India, in Bengal, district of Nuddea, 83 miles N. of Calcutta, on the Bhagirathi, memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23, 1757, by Clive over the army of the nawab of Bengal. The village and battle-field have been washed away by the river.

Plasterco, a post-village of Washington co., Va. The banking point is Abingdon. Pop. 150.

Plasterville, a post-station of Chenango co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Norwich.

Plata, plā'tā, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 miles SW. of Cape San Lorenzo.

Platæa, plā-tee'ą (Gr. Πλάταια, *Plataia*), an ancient city of Greece, in Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Cithæron, 7 miles SW. of Thebes. Near it, in 479 B.C., the Greeks under Pausanias defeated the Persians under Mardonius.

Plata, La. See La Plata.

Platani, plā-tā'nee (anc. *Camicus*), a river of Sicily, enters the Mediterranean Sea 18 miles WNW. of Girgenti. Length, 70 miles.

Plata, Rio de la. See La Plata.

Platea, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Girard. Pop. 225.

Plateau, a post-village of Catawba co., N.C. The banking point is Newton. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Plathe, plā'tę, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 37 miles NE. of Stettin, on the Riga. Pop. in 1900, 2276.

Plato, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Iroquois River, about 8 miles NW. of Watseka. Pop. 75.

Plato, a post-station of Pulaski co., Ky.

Plato, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., on the South Fork of the Crow River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles E. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Plato, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo., on the Robideaux Creek, 30 miles ESE. of Lebanon.

Plato, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 7 miles from Ellicottville.

Plato Center, a post-village of Kane co., Ill. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. 100.

Platt Cove, a post-station of Greene co., N.Y.

Platte, plat, or **Little Platte,** a river which rises in the S. part of Iowa, runs southward into Missouri, and enters the Missouri River about 15 miles above Kansas City. Length, about 300 miles.

Platte, a river of Minnesota, enters the Mississippi at Langola, in Benton co.

Platte (or **Nebraska**), a long affluent of the Missouri River, is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise among the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and unite in Lincoln co., Neb., below North Platte. Its general direction is eastward and it traverses the vast undulating prairies or plains of Nebraska, which are almost destitute of forest. It enters the Missouri about 1 mile above Plattsmouth, lat. 41° 3′ N. Its length is estimated at 450 miles, or, including the North Fork, 1250 miles. (See North Fork of the Platte.) The Platte is a wide, shallow stream, enclosing many islands, and has a small volume of water compared with its length. In the summer-time a large portion of the river-bed is dry. The depth of water is insufficient for navigation.

Platte, a small river of Grant co., Wis., runs S. and enters the Mississippi River 7 miles above Dubuque.

Platte, a county in the WNW. part of Missouri, borders on Kansas. Area, 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SW. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Platte River and also drained by Smith's Fork of the Platte. Coal is found. Capital, Platte City. Pop. in 1890, 16,248; in 1900, 16,193.

Platte, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 686 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River and is intersected by the Loup Fork of that river and by Shell Creek. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 15,437; in 1900, 17,747.

Platte, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., on Platte Bay of Lake Michigan, 16 miles W. of Traverse City.

Platte, a banking post-village of Charles Mix co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 17 miles NE. of Wheeler. Pop. about 400.

Platte Center, a banking post-village of Platte co., Neb., 15 miles NW. of Columbus, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Platte City, a banking city, capital of Platte co., Mo., on the Platte River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 11 miles ENE. of Leavenworth. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Plat'tekill, a post-village and township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is New Paltz. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 1866.

Plattekill Clove (or **Gorge**), a deep valley of the Catskill Mountains, which contains a portion of the course of Schoharie Creek and lies a few miles SE. of Tannersville. It is noted for its scenery.

Platte Mountain, Colo., a granitic peak of the Front Range, in lat. 39° 15′ N. It has an altitude of 9343 feet.

Platten, plät'tęn, a mining town of Bohemia, 14 miles N. of Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge. It has iron-mines in operation. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2775.

Plattensee, Hungary. See Balaton (lake).

Plattenville, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Napoleonville. Pop. 150.

Platter, a village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 60.

Platte River, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Platte River, 6 miles N. of Edgerton.

Platteville, a post-town of Weld co., Colo., on the South Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 34½ miles N. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Platteville, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa, 10 miles ESE. of Bedford. Pop. 150.

Platteville, a banking city in Platteville township (town), Grant co., Wis., on the Little Platte River, about 18 miles NNE. of Dubuque, Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern

Rs. It contains a state normal school and has important lead-mining industries and manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, flour, beer, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3340; of the town, 4219.

Plattin, a post-township of Jefferson co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1753.

Plattling, plått'ling, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 16 miles SE. of Straubing. Pop. in 1900, 3888.

Plattsburg, a post-village of Winston co., Miss. The banking point is Macon or Kosciusko.

Plattsburg, a banking city, capital of Clinton co., Mo., on Smith's Fork of the Platte River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 29 miles ESE. of St. Joseph. It contains the Plattsburg College (German Baptist) and has saw- and grist-mills and manufactories of carriages. Pop. in 1900, 1878.

Plattsburg, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Clinton co., N.Y., in Plattsburg township (town), at the mouth of the Saranac River, which here enters Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 138 miles (direct) N. by E. of Albany. It has a safe and commodious harbor and extensive water-power and manufactures iron, flour, pulp and paper, and sewing-machines. Lumber, iron, and grain are the chief articles of export. Steamboats ply regularly between this port and other places on the lake. Plattsburg is an important military post, and its barracks are among the largest in the United States. It is the seat of a state normal school. About 2 miles distant is Cliff Haven, the seat of the Roman Catholic Summer-School of America. On September 11, 1814, Commodore McDonough gained a complete victory over the British fleet in Cumberland Bay, near Plattsburg. At the same time the American General Macomb repulsed a superior land force which, under General Prevost, had attacked the place. Pop. in 1900, 8434; of the town, 11,612.

Plattsburg, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Plattsmouth, a banking city, capital of Cass co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 1 mile below the mouth of the Platte and 22 miles S. of Omaha, on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R. It has railroad-shops, flour-mills, etc., and ships grain and cattle. The Missouri is here crossed by a steel bridge 2900 feet in length. Pop. in 1900, 4964.

Plattsville, a village of Fairfield co., Conn., 5 miles NNW. of Bridgeport, its post-office. Pop. 100.

Plattsville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 6 miles SE. of Sidney. Pop. 150.

Plattsville, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 5 miles from Bright. It has carriage-works, flouring-, flax- and other mills. Pop. about 750.

Plattville, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., 18 miles W. of Joliet. Pop. about 300.

Plau, plŏw, a lake of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 miles long from N. to S., by 3 miles broad. It discharges on the W. into the Elbe.

Plau, a town of Mecklenburg- Schwerin, on Lāke Plau, 37 miles ESE. of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900, 4290.

Plaucheville, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. The banking point is Marksville. Pop. 100.

Plaue, plŏw'e̤h, a lake of Prussia, in Brandenburg, an expansion of the Havel and a feeder of the Plaue Canal, which connects the Havel with the Elbe.

Plaue an der Havel, a town of Prussia, in the district of Potsdam, and on the Havel at its exit from Lake Plaue. Pop. about 2200.

Plauen, plŏw'e̤n, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the White Elster, 61 miles SW. of Leipsic. It is a great centre of the manufacture of embroideries, lace, and white cotton goods, and has a large number of establishments in other departments of manufacture. Among the architectural features of the place is a seventeenth-century castle. Pop. in 1867, 19,591; in 1900 (inclusive of Reusa, incorporated in 1903), 76,471.

Plauzat, plō'zå', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles S. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Plaza, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is North Baltimore. Pop. 200.

Plaza, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash. Pop. 60.

Plazac, plå'zåk', a village of France, in Dordogne, 6 miles WSW. of Montignac.

Plaza de Almanzór, a mountain of Spain, the culminating point of the Sierra de Gredos. Height, about 8700 feet.

Plaza del Alcalde, plå'så dĕl ål-kål'då, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande, about 35 miles N. of Santa Fé.

Pleasant, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Pleasant, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., 15 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. about 250.

Pleasant, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Pleasant, a post-station of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Pleasantbend, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Holgate. Pop. about 300.

Pleasantbrook, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 55 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Pleasant City, a banking post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 8 miles S. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Pleasant Corners, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio.

Pleasant Corners, a post-station of Carbon co., Pa., 5 miles S. by W. of Mauch Chunk.

Pleasantdale, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland.

Pleasantdale, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., 10 miles W. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Pleasantdale, a post-village of Essex co., N.J. The banking point is Orange. Pop. about 250.

Pleasantdale, a post-station of Hampshire co., W.Va.

Pleasantfarm, a post-station of Miller co., Mo.

Pleasantgap, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Southern R. Pop. 100.

Pleasantgap, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 10 miles W. of Appleton City. Pop. 70.

Pleasantgap, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. It has a distillery. Pop. about 400.

Pleasantgap, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 3 miles from Fallcreek Depot.

Pleasant Garden, a post-station of Guilford co., N.C.

Pleasant Green, a post-station of Phillips co., Kan.

Pleasant Green, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 17 miles SW. of Boonville. Pop. 100.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 24 miles W. of Tuscaloosa, on the Birmingham and Atlantic R. Pop. 100.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Sutter co., Cal., about 15 miles N. of Sacramento.

Pleasant Grove, a post-station of Johnson co., Ill.

Pleasantgrove, a post-station of Jasper co., Ind., 44 miles N. of Lafayette.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 16 miles NW. of Burlington. Pop. 125.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., 12 miles S. by E. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Sardis.

Pleasantgrove, a post-station of Ripley co., Mo.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 22 miles W. of Morristown. Pop. 110.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., about 55 miles NW. of Raleigh.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 10 miles NW. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. 80.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 24 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Pleasantgrove, a post-station of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles SW. of Shelbyville.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Pleasantgrove, a post-city of Utah co., Utah, on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R., 37 miles SSE. of Salt Lake City and 4 miles E. of Utah Lake. It is mainly supported by farming and the culture of fruit. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. in 1900, 2460.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 75 miles SW. of Richmond.

Pleasanthall, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 7½ miles W. of Shippensburg. Pop. 60.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 20 miles S. by E. of Selma. Pop. about 200.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., 14 miles SW. of Thomaston. Pop. 100.

Pleasanthill, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 9½ miles E. of Louisiana, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Pleasanthill, a post-station of Franklin co., Kan.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., about 28 miles SW. of Lexington. Pop. 125.

Pleasanthill, a post-town of Sabine parish, La., about 60 miles S. of Shreveport. Here occurred a battle in April, 1864, between the Confederate forces and the Union forces

under General Banks, resulting in the defeat of the former. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Pleasanthill, a post-town of De Soto co., Miss., about 24 miles SSE. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Pleasanthill, a banking post-town of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R., 35 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 2002.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Saline co., Neb., 26 miles SW. of Lincoln. Pop. 200.

Pleasanthill, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., N.C., 13 miles N. by E. of Weldon.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 75 miles N. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, 12 miles SE. of Eugene.

Pleasanthill, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., about 50 miles NNE. of Columbia.

Pleasanthill, a post-station of Cumberland co., Tenn., 48 miles E. of McMinnville.

Pleasanthill, a post-station of Tazewell co., Va.

Pleasanthill, a post-station of Preston co., W.Va.

Pleasant Home, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., 24 miles N. of Frankfort.

Pleasant Home, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of West Salem. Pop. 150.

Pleasanthope, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 20 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Pleasant Island, also known as **Navodo** and **Nauru,** an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 0° 25′ S., lon. 167° 5′ E., 15 miles in circumference. It is within the German sphere of influence.

Pleasant Lake, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, which here expands into a small lake, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 5 miles S. of Angola. It has saw- and lumber-mills. Pop. about 500.

Pleasant Lake, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Harwich. Pop. 100.

Pleasant Lane, a post-station of Edgefield co., S.C.

Pleasant Mills, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., on the St. Mary River, 30 miles SSE. of Fort Wayne, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. 130.

Pleasant Mills, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Little Egg Harbor River, 36 miles SE. of Camden. Pop. 200.

Pleasant Mound, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., 14 miles SW. of Vandalia. Pop. 75.

Pleasant Mounds, a post-station of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 28 miles SSW. of Mankato. Here are several mounds about 200 feet high, in a wide expanse of prairie. Pop. of the township in 1900, 736.

Pleasant Mount, in southwestern Maine, 10 miles from Bridgton. It commands a fine view of the White Mountains. Elevation, 2020 feet.

Pleasantmount, a post-village of Miller co., Mo., 26 miles SW. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 200.

Pleasant Mount, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 14 miles N. of Carbondale. It has the Pleasant Mount Academy. Pop. about 500.

Pleasanton, a banking post-town of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 42 miles ESE. of San Francisco. It is in a sugar-beet region. Coal is mined near this place, at Mount Diablo. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Pleasanton, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, 10 miles S. of Leon, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Pleasanton, a banking city of Linn co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System, 24 miles N. of Fort Scott. Coal, lead, oil, and natural gas are found near here. The city has large shipments of grain and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 1097.

Pleasanton, a post-hamlet of Manistee co., Mich., 20 miles NE. of Manistee.

Pleasanton, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Pleasanton, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 6 miles SSW. of Athens. Pop. 110.

Pleasanton, a post-village, capital of Atascosa co., Tex., on the Atascosa River, 35 miles S. of San Antonio. Pop. 350.

Pleasantplain, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 100.

Pleasantplain, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles NE. of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Pleasantplain, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 34 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Pleasantplains, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., 25 miles SW. of Fort Gaines, Ga.

Pleasantplains, a post-village of Independence co., Ark., about 15 miles S. of Batesville. Pop. 150.

Pleasantplains, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 16 miles WNW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 575. Coal is mined here.

Pleasantplains, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 60 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 200.

Pleasant Plains, a former village of Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island, is now a part of the borough of Richmond, New York city.

Pleasantpoint, a post-village of Knox co., Me., on the Washington County R. The banking point is Thomaston. Pop. about 110.

Pleasantpoint, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 18 miles W. of Pulaski. Pop. 75.

Pleasantpoint, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., 20 miles S. of Fort Worth. Pop. 75.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-station of Muscatine co., Iowa.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-township of Martin co., Minn., 10 miles E. of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-township (town; and village) of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., about 6 miles W. of Kenosha. Pop. of the village, 90; of the town in 1900, 1776.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-station of White co., Ga.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-station of Scotland co., Mo.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-station of Clay co., W.Va., 8 miles NE. of Charleston.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 38 miles SW. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 300.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 4 miles E. of Rensselaer. Pop. 100.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 13 miles SE. of Owensboro.

Pleasantridge, a plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Texas co., Mo.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 22 miles NE. of Newburgh.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Gaston co., N.C.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Fulton co., Pa.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Princess Anne co., Va.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Clark co., Wis.

Pleasant River, Washington co., Me., enters Pleasant Bay, a deep inlet of the sea.

Pleasantrun, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 2½ miles from Stanton station. Pop. 100.

Pleasantrun, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ohio, 6 miles S. of Hamilton.

Pleasantrun, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Pleasantrun, a post-station of Tucker co., W.Va.

Pleasants, a county of West Virginia, has an area of 142 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. Petroleum, natural gas, and coal are found. Capital, St. Marys. Pop. in 1890, 7539; in 1900, 9345.

Pleasantshade, a post-station of Smith co., Tenn.

Pleasantshade, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., Va., 8 miles W. of Belfield station.

Pleasant Site, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., about 24 miles SW. of Tuscumbia. Pop. 100.

Pleasant Springs, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1453.

Pleasant Unity, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 36 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It has coke-industries, etc. Pop. about 550.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., about 50 miles E. of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Farmington River, about 22 miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. 125.

Pleasant Valley, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 25 miles SE. of Galena. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Davenport. Pop. about 400.

Pleasant Valley, a village of Carroll co., Md., 6 miles NNW. of Westminster, of which it is a post-substation. Pop. 110.

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Dodge co., Neb.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village in Pleasant Valley township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek and on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Central New England Rs., 7 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1483.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 10 miles SE. of Allentown. Pop. 150.

Pleasant Valley, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Lancaster co., S.C., 74 miles N. of Columbia.

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Wayne co., Tenn.

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Dallas co., Tex.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., about 20 miles ENE. of Burlington. Pop. 150.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va.

Pleasant Valley, a post-town of Marshall co., W.Va. The banking point is Moundsville. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Pleasant Valley, a township (town) of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Pleasant Valley, a post-township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis., 15 miles ESE. of Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Pleasantview, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., about 7 miles N. of Beardstown. Pop. 100.

Pleasantview, a post-township of Cherokee co., Kan., on an affluent of the Spring River, about 16 miles N. by E. of Baxter Springs. Pop. in 1900, 1128.

Pleasantview, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. about 300. It has coaling interests.

Pleasantview, a post-hamlet of Emmett co., Mich., 10 miles from Petoskey.

Pleasantview, a post-station of Cedar co., Mo.

Pleasantview, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 8 miles SW. of Port Royal. Pop. 100.

Pleasantview, a post-village of Cheatham co., Tenn., 25 miles NW. of Nashville. Pop. about 400.

Pleasantview, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.

Pleasantview, a post-station of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 35 miles S. of Parkersburg.

Pleasantville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., about 26 miles NE. of Vincennes. Pop. 225.

Pleasantville, a banking post-town of Marion co., Iowa, 25 miles SE. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. It is in a mining and farming section. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Pleasantville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles NNE. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Pleasantville, a banking post-borough and resort of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs., 5 miles NW. of Atlantic City. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2182.

Pleasantville, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem Division), 32 miles N. by E. of New York city. It has manufactories of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Pleasantville, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.C.

Pleasantville, a banking post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 28 miles ESE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Pleasantville, a borough of Bedford co., Pa., 28 miles SSW. of Altoona. The name of its post-office is Alumbank. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Pleasantville, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Titusville. It has oil-wells. Pop. in 1900, 671.

Pleasantville, a post-station of Hickman co., Tenn., about 60 miles WSW. of Nashville.

Pleasantville Station, a post-station of Westchester co., N.Y. See also PLEASANTVILLE.

Pleasure Island, an island and resort in Lake Ontario, opposite Toronto, with which it is connected by ferry.

Pleasure Ridge Park, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Pleasureville, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 44 miles E. by N. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Pléaux, plā'ō', a town of France, in Cantal, 18 miles NW. of Aurillac. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2500).

Pleisse, plīs'seh, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipsic, after a course of 55 miles.

Plélo, plā'lo', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Saint-Brieuc.

Plencia, plēn'the-ä, a small seaport of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles NW. of Bilbao.

Plenty, Bay of, on the NE. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury, enclosing several islands.

Ples, plēs, a town of Russia, 30 miles SE. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. about 2000.

Pleschen, plĕsh'ĕn, or **Pleszew,** plĕsh'ĕv, a town of Prussia, 54 miles SE. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 6364.

Pleshtcheyevo, plĕsh'chĕ-yĕ'vo, a small lake of Russia, government and 70 miles NW. of Vladimir. Here Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays in navigation. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Pleskov, Russia. See PSKOV.

Pless, plĕss, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 68 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4811.

Plessis, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., 22 miles N. of Watertown. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 225.

Plessisville, a banking post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. It has foundries and machine-shops, saw-, planing- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1586.

Plessur, a tributary of the Rhine, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, discharges into that stream a short distance from Chur.

Pleszew, a town of Prussia. See PLESCHEN.

Pletcher, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Plettenberg, plĕt'tĕn-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles SSW. of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4636.

Plettenberg Bay, Cape Colony, South Africa, in lat. 34° S., is bounded SW. by Seal Cape.

Pleumartin, plŭh'maR'tăN" a village of France, in Vienne, 12 miles SE. of Châtellerault.

Plevna, plĕv'nä, or **Pleven,** a town of Bulgaria, near the Vid, 25 miles SSW. of Nikopoli. It is memorable for its gallant defence by Osman Pasha against the Russians and Rumanians in 1877. On Dec. 10 the heroic Turkish commander attempted to break through the enemies' lines, but was forced to surrender. Pop. in 1900, 18,709.

Plevna, a post-station of Madison co., Ala.

Plevna, a post-village of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Plevna, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 150.

Plevna, a post-station of Knox co., Mo.

Pleyben, plā'bŏn", a town of France, in Finistère, 16 miles NNE. of Quimper. Pop. about 1300 (commune, 5500).

Pleystein, plī'stīne, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 8 miles NE. of Leuchtenberg. Pop. about 7500.

Pleyto, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal. Pop. 55.

Pliego, plē-ä'go, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. (commune) about 2750.

Plieningen, plee'ning-ĕn, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles SSE. of Stuttgart.

Plimpton, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio. The banking point is Loudonville. Pop. 100.

Plinlimmon, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, cos. of Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 miles from Cardigan Bay. The Severn and Wye have their sources in this mountain. Height, 2469 feet.

Pliny, a post-station of Greenville co., S.C.

Pliny, a post-station of Putnam co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, opposite Buffalo.

Pliusa, plē-oo'sä, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake in the S. of the government of St. Petersburg, flows NNW., and joins the Narova near St. Petersburg. Length, 12 miles.

Ploaghe, plo-ä'gä, a commune of the island of Sardinia, 11 miles ESE. of Sassari. Pop. about 4000.

Plochingen, plŏĸ'ing-ĕn, a village of Württemberg, 6 miles ESE. of Esslingen. Pop. about 2500.

Plock, plotsk, or **Plotsk,** a government of Russian Poland, bounded N. by Prussia and having on the S. and SW. the river Vistula. Area, 3674 sq. m. Capital, Plock. Pop. in 1897, 556,877.

Plock, a town of Poland, capital of the government of Plock, on the Vistula, 58 miles WNW. of Warsaw. It has a twelfth-century cathedral. In the Middle Ages Plock was long the residence of the dukes of Masovia. Pop. in 1897, 27,073.

Plöcklstein, or **Plöckenstein,** a summit of the Böhmerwald, at the junction of Bohemia, Upper Austria, and Bavaria. Height, about 4500 feet. Below the summit is a beautiful tarn or lake.

Ploërmel, plo'ĕR'mĕl', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Morbihan, 25 miles NE. of Vannes. Pop. about 2750 (commune, 6000).

Ploesci, plo-yĕsht', **Ployeshti,** or **Ployesti,** a town of Rumania, 45 miles N. of Bucharest. It has refineries of petroleum obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1899, 42,687.

Plomb du Cantal, France. See CANTAL.

Plombières, plôm'be-aiR', a town and fashionable watering-place of France, in Vosges, on the Augrogne. Plombières is memorable for the interview held there in 1858 between Napoleon III. and Cavour, in which a

Franco-Sardinian onslaught upon Austria was planned. Pop. about 1800.

Plombières, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the railway to Lyons, 3 miles WNW. of Dijon. Pop. about 1500.

Plön, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on a narrow isthmus below the Great and Little Plön lakes, 17 miles SE. of Kiel. Pop. in 1900, 3726. It has a fine Gothic castle.

Plone, plo'nęh, a river of Prussia, flows NW. and joins the Stettiner-Haff at Damm, 4 miles E. of Stettin. It is not navigable.

Plön, Lake of, the largest lake in Schleswig-Holstein, is about 6 miles in length and 5 miles in breadth. The Little Plön Lake is the N. portion, separated by the narrow isthmus on which Plön is situated. A biological station is located on the lake.

Plonsk, plònsk, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 30 miles ENE. of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 7907.

Plotsk, Russian Poland. See Plock.

Plötzensee, a settlement, with a reformatory, of Prussia, about 3½ miles NW. of Berlin. It has important manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3232.

Plouay, ploo'ä', a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles N. of Lorient. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 4500).

Plover, a banking post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Plover, a post-village in Plover township (town), Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of the Plover and on the Green Bay and Western and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 81 miles W. of Green Bay. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 1611.

Plover-and-Herald Islands, a group in the Arctic Ocean, in about lat. 71° 12′ N. and lon. 170° W.

Plover River, Wis., enters the Wisconsin River at Plover.

Plowville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 150.

Ployeshti, a town of Rumania. See Ploesci.

Pluckemin, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 15 miles SSW. of Morristown. Pop. 250.

Plum, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2142.

Plum, a post-township in the NW. part of Venango co., Pa., about 8 miles WSW. of Titusville. Pop. in 1900, 1017.

Plum, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 5 miles W. of Lagrange.

Plumas, a county in the NE. part of California. Area, 2694 sq. m. It is drained by the North and Middle Forks of the Feather River. The latter runs in one of the deepest and grandest cañons in the state. The surface is diversified with high peaks of the Sierra Nevada, very deep and narrow cañons, fertile valleys, and extensive forests of pine, fir, and other evergreen trees. Gold is mined. In the S. part of this county stands Pilot Peak, an isolated mountain, 7508 feet high. At the NW. corner is Lassen Peak, which is 10,437 feet high. Capital, Quincy. Pop. in 1890, 4993; in 1900, 4657.

Plumas, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 14 miles from Gladstone, its banking point.

Plumb, a post-station of Chase co., Kan.

Plum Bayou, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the NE. bank of the Arkansas River, about 24 miles SSE. of Little Rock. Pop. 75.

Plumb Island, belonging to New York, situated in Long Island Sound, near its E. entrance, is about 3 miles long and 1 mile broad. It has a light in lat. 41° 10′ N., lon. 72° 12′ W.

Plumbrook, a post-station of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Plum City, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on Plum Creek, about 40 miles WSW. of Eau Claire. Pop. 250.

Plum Coulée, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., about 55 miles S. by W. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901, 394.

Plum Creek, Colo., enters the South Fork of the Platte 14 miles S. of Denver.

Plum Creek, Neb., enters the Big Blue River in Seward co.

Plum Creek, Tex., flows into the San Marcos River from the N. at the S. extremity of Caldwell co.

Plumcreek, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1495.

Plumer, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 10 miles S. of Titusville. Oil is found near this place. Pop. 150.

Plumerville, a banking post-town of Conway co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Plumfield, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill., 17 miles SE. of Duquoin.

Plumhill, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., 30 miles ESE. of Belleville. Pop. 75.

Plum Island, in Essex co., Mass., situated between the mouth of the Merrimac River on the N. and Ipswich Bay on the S., and separated from the main-land by a narrow sound. Length, 8½ miles.

Plummer, a post-village of Iron co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Plummers Landing, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., 12 miles SE. of Flemingsburg. Pop. 100.

Plummerville, Ark. See Plumerville.

Plummerville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C.

Plumpoint, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md. Pop. 50.

Plumpoint, a post-station of De Soto co., Miss.

Plum River, or **Morseville,** a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 22 miles W. of Freeport.

Plumstead, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2119.

Plumstead, a settlement in the S. part of Cape Colony, near Wynberg.

Plumsteadville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Doylestown. Pop. about 350.

Plumsted, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Plumtree, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 125.

Plumtree, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 60.

Plum Valley, a post-station of Knox co., Neb.

Plumville, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 14 miles N. of Indiana. Pop. about 200.

Plunketts Creek, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Plutarch, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. 60.

Pluto, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss. Pop. 80.

Pluvigner, plü'veen'yä', a town of France, in Morbihan, 13 miles NW. of Vannes. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5000).

Plym, plim, a river of England, rises in Dartmoor Forest, co. of Devon, flows SSW. and, after a course of 18 miles, falls into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth.

Plymouth, plim'ŭth, a seaport, naval station, and parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Devonshire, between the estuary of the Plym and that of the Tamar (the latter called the Hamoaze), at the head of Plymouth Sound (which see), 37 miles SW. of Exeter. It is connected by continuous lines of houses with the coast-guard station of East Stonehouse and the naval and military station of Devonport, and together they form what is known as "The Three Towns." Plymouth proper, stretching back of a rocky height (the Hoe), commands superb views of sea and land. It is favorably situated for trade. The two natural harbors, Mill Bay and Sutton Pool, admit the largest vessels. East Stonehouse contains large government barracks, the Royal William Victualling Yard, a great naval hospital, factories, etc. The principal buildings of Plymouth are St. Andrews Church, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott; Charles Church; the edifice in which are the Royal Hotel, assembly rooms, etc.; Athenæum; the public library, with a valuable collection of sketches by old masters; the Guildhall; and the fine municipal buildings. The town has an arsenal, vast dockyards, and an important marine biological laboratory. Ship-building and the fisheries constitute the chief industries and there are manufactures of chemicals.

Plymouth possesses the oldest municipal water-works in England, and maintains the Royal Hotel, suburban dwellings for artisans, tramways connecting all parts of the town at the charge of a penny, baths, and wash-houses. The place figures in Anglo-Saxon times under the name of Tamerworth. Later it was known as Sutton (south town), and it was only towards the close of the Middle Ages, at which time it had risen to importance, that it received the name of Plymouth. The town was the starting-point of the Mayflower in 1620. Pop. of the Three Towns in 1901, 182,971; of Plymouth proper, 107,636.

Plymouth, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, bordering on South Dakota, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River and is also drained by Floyd's River and the West Fork of the Little Sioux River. Capital, Lemars. Pop. in 1890, 19,568; in 1900, 22,209.

Plymouth, a county in the SE. part of Massachusetts, has an area of 672 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod Bay and on the S. by Buzzard's Bay. It has several good harbors and great facilities for navigation and is drained by the Taunton and North rivers. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. in 1890, 92,700; in 1900, 113,985.

Plymouth, a post-station of Franklin co., Ark., about 15 miles NW. of Ozark.

Plymouth, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., 12 miles SE. of Latrobe. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 300.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River, 22 miles WSW. of Hartford. The town has various manufactures, saw-mills, granite-works, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2828.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 40 miles NE. of Quincy. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 854.

Plymouth, a banking city, capital of Marshall co., Ind., on the Yellow River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 64 miles WNW. of Fort Wayne. It has flouring- and planing-mills, and manufactures of emery products, grinding-machines, gasoline engines, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2723; in 1900, 3656.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles NE. of Mason City. Pop. about 500.

Plymouth, a post-village of Lyon co., Kan., on the Cottonwood River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 9 miles W. of Emporia. Pop. 100.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town), Penobscot co., Me., 22 miles W. by S. of Bangor. It has carding- and other mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 658.

Plymouth, a port of entry, capital of Plymouth co., Mass., in a township (town) of the same name, on Plymouth Harbor (or Bay), 37 miles SSE. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Lat. 41° 57′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ W. It is the oldest town in New England and is celebrated as the place where the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the "Mayflower," in Dec., 1620, and where the first English colony in New England was established. (See MASSACHUSETTS.) A small mass of granite, called "Plymouth Rock" or "Forefathers' Rock," marks the place of landing. The most noteworthy public building is the Pilgrim Hall, a granite structure, which was erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824–25 and contains numerous relics and historical paintings. Plymouth has a court-house, town-hall, and the National Monument to the Pilgrims, completed in 1888. In the near-by Burial Hill are the graves of many of the early settlers. There are several iron-foundries and manufactories of cotton goods, woollens and silks, cordage, nails, tacks, machinery, insulated wire, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 9592.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 23 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It has air-rifle works, cheese-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1474.

Plymouth, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis.

Plymouth, a post-station of Carroll co., Mo.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 16 miles NE. of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Plymouth, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Grafton co., N.H., in Plymouth township (town), on the Pemigewasset River, at the mouth of Baker's River, and on the Boston and Maine R., 51 miles N. by W. of Concord. It is surrounded by attractive mountain scenery and is visited by numerous tourists. It contains a state normal school and the Holderness School for Boys, and has manufactories of buckskin gloves, bobbins, and shoe-pegs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1972.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., about 40 miles SSW. of Utica. Pop. 120; of the town in 1900, 1026.

Plymouth, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., N.C., on an inlet which opens into the W. end of Albemarle Sound, near the mouth of the Roanoke River, and about 100 miles (direct) E. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is in a cotton, rice, and tobacco region, has lumber-, saw- and grist-mills, and is the seat of a state normal school for colored. Pop. in 1900, 1011.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Huron and Richland cos., Ohio, on the Huron River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 35 miles S. of Sandusky. It is an important wool market and manufactures machinery, hardware specialties, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1154.

Plymouth, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles below Wilkesbarre. Large quantities of coal are mined near this place. The borough has several collieries, hosiery-mills, and manufactures of mining-drills, miners' squibs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,649.

Plymouth, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 9655.

Plymouth, a township of Montgomery co., Pa., contiguous to the boroughs of Conshohocken and Norristown. Pop. in 1900, 1949.

Plymouth, a post-hamlet of Boxelder co., Utah, 8 miles from Hampton station.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town), Windsor co., Vt., about 14 miles SE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 646.

Plymouth, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 867.

Plymouth, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1349.

Plymouth, a banking city of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Mullet River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 29 miles E. by S. of Fond du Lac. It has furniture-works, cheese-factories, brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2257.

Plymouth, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1398.

Plymouth, a town (the capital) on the S. coast of the island of Montserrat, Lesser Antilles. Pop. in 1901, 1461.

Plymouth Meeting, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 3 miles E. of Conshohocken. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 400.

Plymouth Rock, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 17 miles NW. of Decorah.

Plymouth Sound, an inlet of the English Channel, between the cos. of Devon and Cornwall. At its NE. and N. extremities the Plym River and the Tamar enter it, the estuary of the Plym forming part of the harbor of Plymouth and the estuary of the Tamar, called the Hamoaze, constituting the harbor of Devonport. On its E. side is Bovisand Bay and on its W. are Cawsand Bay and Mount Edgecumbe. It contains several islands, the principal being the fortified St. Nicholas (or Drake's) Island. The sound is chiefly important as a naval station, affording anchorage for the largest vessels. On the S. side is the Plymouth Breakwater, a granite and marble structure 1700 yards in length, constructed (1812–1840) at an expense of about £1,500,000. The height is from 56 feet to 80 feet, the top 45 feet broad. The entrance into the sound is guided by the celebrated Eddystone Light-House, which stands on a large cluster of rocks in the channel opposite to it, at the distance of 14 miles.

Plymouth Union, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 10 miles N. of Ludlow station.

Plympton, or **Plympton Maurice,** a town of England, in the co. of Devon, 4½ miles E. by N. of Plymouth. It is the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Pop. about 1000.

Plympton, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Plympton township (town), 7 miles W. of Plymouth. It has various manufactories. Pop. of the town in 1900, 488.

Plympton, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Digby.

Plympton Maurice, England. See PLYMPTON.

Pnom-penh, p'nŏm'pĕn′, called also **Panompeng, Penomping,** and **Nam'wang′,** a town of Indo-China, capital of Cambodia, on the Mekong, at the point where a channel connecting it with Lake Tonlé-Sap joins the river, 130 miles NW. of Saigon. It has undergone a wonderful transformation within the last few years, presenting now with its stately public buildings and its boulevards something of the aspect of a modern French city. It has a large trade. Pop. about 40,000.

Po (anc. *Padus* and *Erid'anus*), the largest river of Italy, irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy. It rises in Monte Viso, in lat. 44° 38′ N., lon. 7° 10′ E. It flows at first NE. to Turin and Chiavasso, and thence mostly E., with a very tortuous course (passing Piacenza and Cremona), to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths, in a progressing delta, between lat. 44° 48′ and 45° 10′ N., the principal surnamed the Po della Maestra, della Tolle, di Goro, di Gnoca, and di Volano. Total estimated length, 420 miles. Principal affluents on the left are the Dora Riparia, Dora Baltea, Sesia, Ticino, Lambro, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio, and on the right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. In many parts of Lombardy the Po is above the neighboring plains; below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits and carefully kept up to prevent inundations. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer rapid and turbulent. It is highly useful in fertilizing the country and it abounds in fish. Navigation extends to beyond Turin.

Poas, a volcano of Costa Rica, about 19 miles NW. of San José. Elevation, 8600 feet.

Poasttown, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 40 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Pobla de Lillet, La, lå po'blå då leel-yĕt′, a commune of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 64 miles NNW. of Barcelona.

Poblet', a famous Cistercian abbey, which formerly existed near the little town of Montblanch, in Catalonia. Its buildings, extensive ruins of which remain, belonged to the most interesting ecclesiastical structures in Spain.

Poca, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va., on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 275.

Po'cahon'tas, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. The West Fork of the Des Moines River touches the NE. part of this county, which is also drained by the Lizard River. Capital, Pocahontas. Pop. in 1890, 9553; in 1900, 15,339.

Pocahontas, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of 858 sq. m. It is drained by the Greenbrier River, which rises in it, and by the sources of the Gauley River. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the SE. border of this county and the central part is occupied by the Greenbrier Mountain. Capital, Marlinton. Pop. in 1890, 6814; in 1900, 8572.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Walker co., Ala., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Birmingham or Jasper. Pop. 100.

Pocahontas, a banking post-town, capital of Randolph co., Ark., on the Black River, 56 miles NE. of Batesville, on the Frisco System. It is in a cotton, lumber, and fruit region and has bending-works, etc. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 967.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 41 miles ENE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has flouring and dairying interests. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Pocahontas, a banking post-town, capital of Pocahontas co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Pomeroy, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss. Pop. about 70.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 100 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Pocahontas, a hamlet of Baker co., Oregon, 6 miles W. of Baker City.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., about 14 miles WNW. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 150.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Hatchee River and on the Southern R., 74 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. 250.

Pocahontas, a banking post-town of Tazewell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 172 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has important mines of bituminous coal. Pop. in 1900, 2789.

Pocan'tico Hills, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Tarrytown. Pop. 100.

Pocasset, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on Red Brook Harbor, an arm of Buzzard's Bay, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 65 miles SSE. of Boston. Pop. about 200.

Počatek, a town of Bohemia, in the district of Pilgram. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. about 2900.

Pocatello, a banking city, capital of Bannock co., Idaho, on the Port Neuf River and on the Oregon Short Line, 134 miles N. by W. of Ogden, Utah. It has railroad-shops, mining and agricultural industries, etc., and is the seat of the Academy of Idaho. Pop. in 1900, 4046.

Pochutla, a town of Mexico, in the S. part of the state of Oaxaca, 12 miles from Puerto Ángel, on the Pacific.

Pocklington, a town of England, 13 miles ESE. of York. Pop. in 1901, 2463.

Po'comoke City, a banking post-town of Worcester co., Md., on the Pocomoke River and 11 miles SE. of Princess Anne, on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. It has saw- and flour-mills, carriage-factories, basket-works, and fruit-packing establishments. There is also some ship-building. Pop. in 1900, 2124.

Pocomoke River rises in the S. part of Sussex co., Del., runs S. to Snowhill, Md., and thence SW., and enters Chesapeake Bay in Pocomoke Sound. It is about 70 miles long. Steamboats ascend it to Snowhill.

Po'cono, or **Pokono**, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1062.

Pocono, or **Pocono Summit**, a post-village and resort of Monroe co., Pa., on the Pocono Mountain, 31 miles SE. of Scranton, on the Lackawanna R. Elevation, 1859 feet. Pop. about 50.

Pocono (or **Pokono**) **Creek**, Monroe co., Pa., falls into Brodhead's Creek.

Pocono Lake, a village and resort of Monroe co., Pa. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg. Pop. about 150.

Pocono (or **Pokono**) **Mountain**, Pa., is a long ridge in Monroe and Carbon cos., about 15 miles NW. of the Kittatinny Mountain. Elevation about 2000 feet.

Pocopson, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 18 miles NNW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 50.

Pocotaligo, a post-station of Kanawha co., W.Va., near the Pocotaligo River, 12 miles NW. of Charleston.

Pocotaligo River, W.Va., enters the Great Kanawha River on the E. border of Putnam co.

Podebrad, pod'yĕh-brâd', a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 4 miles SE. of Nimburg. Pop. in 1900, 5512.

Podejuch, a village of Prussia, about 4 miles E. of Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 3646.

Podensac, po'dŏn'sàk', a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 16 miles SE. of Bordeaux.

Podenzano, po-dĕn-zä'no, a small town of Italy, 7 miles S. of Piacenza.

Po'dersam (Bohem. *Podborany*), a town of Bohemia, 23 miles E. of Karlsbad. Pop. in 1900, 3061.

Podgoritza, pod-go-rit'så, or **Podgorica**, a town of Montenegro, 38 miles N. of Scutari. A few miles N. are the remains of the ancient Dioclea. Pop. about 7000.

Podgorz, a town of Prussia, district of Marienwerder, circle of Thorn. Pop. in 1900, 3200.

Podgorze, pod-gor'zheh, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow. Pop. in 1900, 18,142.

Podhajce, po-dī'tseh, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 29 miles SW. of Tarnopol. Pop. in 1900, 5784.

Podiebrad, a town of Bohemia. See PODEBRAD.

Po di Primaro, po dee pre-mâ'ro, a water-course of Italy, in part a delta arm of the Po and in part a continuation of the Reno, enters the Adriatic Sea at Primaro, 13 miles NE. of Ravenna. See RENO.

Podkamien, pod-kam'yĕn, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, circle of Brody, E. by N. of Lemberg. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Podlachia, pod-lâ'ke-ą, a former palatinate of Poland, between the Bug and the Vistula.

Podolia, po-do'le-ą, a government of southwestern Russia, having W. Galicia. Area, 16,240 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Dniester, forming its SW. boundary, and the Bug. Surface in great part hilly. Soil fertile, producing grain, tobacco, sugar-beets, fruit, etc. Live-stock is extensively reared. Capital, Kamenetz-Podolsk. This region was taken from Poland in 1793. Pop. in 1897, 3,031,500.

Podolsk, po-dōlsk', or **Podol**, po-dŏl', a town of Russia, 20 miles SSW. of Moscow. Pop. in 1897, 3808.

Podor, po'dor', a French military post of Senegambia, established in 1743, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 30′ N.; lon. 15° W. Pop. about 750.

Podwoloczyska, a commune of Austria-Hungary, in the district of Skalat, Galicia. Pop. in 1900, 5180.

Poe, a post-village of Allen co., Ind. The banking point is Fort Wayne. Pop. 100.

Poe, po, a post-station of Medina co., Ohio.

Poel, or **Pöl**, an island of northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the Baltic, 4 miles N. of Wismar. Length and breadth, 5 miles each.

Poestenkill, poos'ten-kill', a small river of Rensselaer co., N.Y., falls into the Hudson at Troy.

Poestenkill, a post-village in Poestenkill township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 10 miles NE. of Albany. Pop. about 330; of the town in 1900, 1362.

Poetry, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. about 250.

Pogar, po-gar', a town of Russia, government and 119 miles NE. of Tchernigov. Pop. about 5000.

Poge (poag), or **Pogue, Cape**, the N. end of Chappaquiddick Island, immediately E. of Martha's Vineyard. It has a light-house in lat. 41° 25′ N., lon. 70° 27′ W.

Poggibonsi, pod-je-bon'see, a town of Italy, 19 miles S. of Florence. Pop. in 1901, 4540 (commune, 10,236).

Poggioreale, pod'jo-rà-ā'là, a town of Sicily, 32 miles SE. of Trapani. Pop. about 3000.

Poggy Isles, NORTH and SOUTH, two contiguous islands of the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles SW. of Sumatra.

Pogromni, a volcano of Unimak Island, Alaska. Height, 5525 feet.

Pohatcong (or **Pohatchunk**) **Creek**, Warren co., N.J., enters the Delaware River 8 miles below Easton, Pa.

Poho'no (or **Bridal Veil**) **Fall**, a cataract in the Yosemite Valley, Cal., is formed by a small stream which enters the Merced River near the lower end of the valley. The height of the fall is about 630 feet perpendicular.

Poictiers, a town of France. See POITIERS.

Poindexter, a post-station of Macon co., Ga.

Poindexter, a post-station of Harrison co., Ky.

Poindexter, a post-station of Louisa co., Va.

Poinset, a post-station of Hamlin co., S.Dak.

Poinsett, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas. Area, 727 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Fran-

cis River. Capital, Harrisburg. Pop. in 1890, 4272; in 1900, 7025.

Point, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Point, a post-village of Rains co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 175.

Point Arena, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific coast, about 110 miles NW. of San Francisco. Pop. about 450.

Point au Fer (Fr. pron. pwănt ō fair) is on the E. side of the entrance to Atchafalaya Bay, La.

Point Au Rock, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. 100.

Point Barrie, a village of Alaska, on the southernmost point of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska. Lat. 71° 23′ 31″ N.; lon. 156° 31′ W. Here is a government station.

Point Bede, Alaska, is NW. of Cape Elizabeth, at the E. side of the entrance to Cook Inlet. Lat. 59° 17′ N.; lon. 152° W.

Pointbluff, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 30 miles NW. of Portage.

Point Bonita (bo-nee'ta) is the S. extremity of Marin co., Cal., and is on the N. side of the Golden Gate, about 3½ miles N. of Point Lobos.

Point Brulé (broo'lā'), a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 30 miles from Truro. It has a fish-cannery. Pop. about 400.

Point Caswell, a post-village of Pender co., N.C., on the navigable Black River, 20 miles by land and 35 miles by water NNW. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Point Cedar, a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark. The banking point is Malvern. Pop. 100.

Pointclear, a post-village and summer-resort of Baldwin co., Ala., on the E. shore of Mobile Bay, 18 miles SE. of Mobile. Pop. about 300.

Point de Galle, point de gål, formerly **Punto Gallo,** poon'to gål'lo, a fortified seaport town of Ceylon, on its SW. coast. It has steam and telegraph communication with Australia, India, and Europe, and is a place of much commercial importance. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1518. Pop. in 1901, 37,326.

Point Douglas, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on the Mississippi River just above the mouth of the St. Croix, and opposite Hastings.

Pointe à la Hache (à lå hăsh), a post-village, capital of Plaquemines parish, La., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 40 miles below New Orleans. It is in a rice, cane, and fruit region. Pop. about 1500.

Pointe-à-Pitre, pwănt å peet'r, a town of the French West India island of Guadeloupe, in Grande-Terre, on a good harbor, 18 miles NE. of Basse-Terre. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843, but has prospered since that time. It is the chief commercial town of the colony (exporting sugar, cacao, vanilla, etc.), is well built, and has handsome, well-kept streets. Pop. in 1901, 16,506.

Point Eastern, a post-station of Caroline co., Va.

Pointe au Chêne, pwănt ō shăn, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 21 miles from Lachute. Pop. 150.

Pointe au Pic, pwănt ō pik, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, 2 miles from Murray Bay, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 537.

Pointe aux Pins, a post-hamlet and resort of Mackinac co., Mich.

Pointe aux Trembles (en Bas), pwănt ō trôm'b'l zôn bå, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 20 miles S. of Quebec, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Pointe aux Trembles (en Haut), pwănt ō trôm'b'l zôn ho, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the island of Montreal, 10 miles below Montreal. It has a creamery, sash- and door-mills, etc. Pop. about 700.

Pointe aux Vaches, pwănt ō våsh, a headland on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence River, a short distance below the mouth of the river Saguenay.

Pointe Bleue, pwănt bluh, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 3 miles from Roberval, its banking point. It has an Indian reservation.

Pointe Claire, pwănt klair, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the island of Montreal, on the N. shore of the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk R., 14½ miles from Montreal. Pop. about 550.

Pointe Coupée, point koo-pee' (Fr. pron. pwănt koo'pā'), a parish of Louisiana, near the middle of the state. Area, 576 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by the Atchafalaya Bayou. The N. part of this parish is adjacent to the mouth of the Red River. Capital, Newroads. Pop. in 1890, 19,613; in 1900, 25,777.

Pointe Coupée, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La., on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 30 miles above Baton Rouge. Pop. about 350.

Pointe de Meuron, pwănt dẹh muh'rôn', on the Kaministiquia River, in the district of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 8 miles above Fort William.

Pointe de Monts, pwănt dẹh môn, a headland on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, in Quebec. Lat. 49° 19′ N.; lon. 67° 21′ W. On it is a light-house.

Pointe-des-Galets, pwănt dā gā'lā', the chief port of Réunion Island, on the NW. coast, about 11 miles WSW. of Saint-Denis. It is commodious, has several wharves, and is well situated for commercial purposes. A railroad connects it with Saint-Pierre and Saint-Benoit.

Pointe du Bute (Fr. pron. pwănt dü büt), a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Sackville. Pop. 250.

Pointe du Chêne (Fr. pron. pwănt dü shăn), a seaport town of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on Northumberland Strait and on the Intercolonial R., 2 miles NE. of Shediac. Pop. 150.

Pointe du Lac, pwănt dü lăk, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, at the E. end of Lake St. Peter, 81 miles NNE. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Point Edward, formerly **Port Sarnia,** a post-village and outport of Lambton co., Ontario, on the St. Clair River, near Lake Huron, and on the Grand Trunk R., 2 miles from Sarnia. Port Huron (Fort Gratiot), Mich., is immediately opposite. Pop. in 1901, 780.

Pointe Fortune, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the Ottawa, 40 miles W. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 264.

Point Escuminac (es'koo'me'năk'), the SE. point of Miramichi Bay, New Brunswick. Lat. 47° 4′ N.; lon. 64° 47′ W. On it is a light-house.

Point Foulke, a headland of northwestern Greenland, W. by S. of Etah, in lat. 78° 19′ N.

Point Gallinas. See Gallinas, Punta.

Point Hope, a promontory on the N. coast of Alaska. Lat. 68° 18′ N.; lon. 166° 46′ W. It has a mission.

Point Isabel (iz'a-bĕl), a post-village of Grant co., Ind., 40 miles SE. of Logansport. Pop. 150.

Point Isabel, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 35 miles ESE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 125.

Point Judith, the W. side of the entrance to Narragansett Bay, R.I. It has a light, in lat. 41° 21′ N., lon. 71° 29′ W.

Point Judith, a post-village of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 75.

Point la Prairie, an outport of Manitoba, under the jurisdiction of Winnipeg.

Point Levis, Quebec. See Levis.

Point Lobos, lo'boce (*i.e.*, "Seals' Point"), Cal., is on the S. side of the Golden Gate, the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

Point Loma, the W. promontory of the entrance to San Diego Bay, Cal.

Point Lookout, a post-station of St. Mary co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Potomac River, 80 miles SSE. of Washington, D.C.

Point Malcolm (mal'kum), a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E.

Point Marion, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Cheat, and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 16 miles SW. of Uniontown. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Point Muzerall, a headland on the N. side of the entrance to the Portage River, Kent co., New Brunswick.

Point of Air (or **Ayre**), the N. point of the Isle of Man, with a light-house.

Point of Air, Flintshire, Wales, at the mouth of the Dee. Lat. 53° 21′ N.

Point of Rocks, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 43 miles NNW. of Washington. Pop. about 400. The Potomac here passes through the Catoctin Mountain.

Point Pe'dro (native, *Pojiu Peduruwu*), a seaport on Jaffna Island, off the N. point of Ceylon, 20 miles NE. of Jaffnapatam. The town is noted for the fine gardens in its environs.

Point Pe'le (or **Pe'lee**), or **South Foreland,** a headland of Canada, in Lake Erie, E. of Pigeon Bay. It is about 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. On its point is a light-house. SW. of the point lies Point Pelee Island. See Pelee Island.

Point Peninsula, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 18 miles W. of Watertown.

Point Peter, a post-station of Searcy co., Ark.

Point Peter, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., about 27 miles E. of Athens. Pop. 125.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill. The banking point is Casey. Pop. 60.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., 2½ miles from Island station.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Tensas parish, La. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop. 175.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles SSW. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Point Pleasant, a banking post-borough and sea-side resort of Ocean co., N.J., 16 miles S. of Long Branch, on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 25 miles above Cincinnati. Ulysses S. Grant was born here. Pop. 125.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 25 miles NW. of Trenton. Pop. about 400.

Point Pleasant, a post-station of Bland co., Va., 25 miles W. of Dublin station.

Point Pleasant, a banking post-town, capital of Mason co., W.Va., is on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, 80 miles below Parkersburg, on the Ohio Central Lines and the Ohio River R. It has manufactures of boats, brick and tile, etc. Coal and salt are mined. Here the Virginians won a great victory over the Indians on Oct. 10, 1774. Pop. in 1900, 1934.

Point Pleasant, a headland at the entrance of the Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward co., Ontario. On it is a light-house.

Point Remove Creek, Ark., enters the Arkansas River from the N., about 2 miles above Lewisburg.

Point Reyes (rā-ēs), a post-township of Marin co., Cal. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Point Roberts, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash. The banking point is Whatcom. It has a cannery.

Pointrock, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 13 miles N. of Rome. Pop. 150.

Point Saint Peter, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, at the western extremity of Gaspé Bay.

Point Spencer, a curving point on the W. coast of Alaska, is the S. point of Port Clarence. Lat. 65° 16′ N.; lon. 166° 50′ W.

Point Truth, a post-station of Russell co., Va.

Pointville, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 20 miles SSE. of Trenton. Pop. 200.

Point Vivian, a post-station of Jefferson co., N.Y.

Point Washington, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. The town has naval stores and lumber-industries. Pop. about 550.

Poiré-sur-Vie, Le, lẹh pwȧ'rȧ' sür vee, a town of France, in Vendée, 7 miles NW. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. about 700 (commune, 4000).

Poirino, poi-ree'no, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SE. of Turin. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6500).

Poischwitz, a village of Prussia, in the district of Liegnitz and on the Jauer. Pop. 1800.

Poisdorf, a town of Austria. See Poysdorf.

Poissy, pwȧs'see', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Seine, 10 miles NNW. of Versailles. Among the attractions of the place is an interesting twelfth-century church. It has a house of correction and a cattle-market for the supply of Paris. Poissy is memorable for the religious conference between Catholic and Protestant theologians held there in 1561. Pop. in 1901, 5629 (commune, 7406).

Poitiers, pwȧ'te-ȧ' (anc. *Limo'num,* afterwards *Pic'tavi*), a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and formerly of the province of Poitou, on a peninsula formed by the junction of the Clain and the Boivre, 60 miles SSW. of Tours. It has steep and tortuous streets. Of the numerous ecclesiastical edifices the principal are the twelfth-century Romanesque-Gothic cathedral; the Temple Saint-Jean, a baptistery dating from Merovingian times; the Romanesque church of Notre Dame la Grande, dating from the eleventh century, with a splendidly sculptured façade; and the church of Sainte Radegonde, erected in the eleventh century on the site of an ancient edifice and containing the sarcophagus of the saint. The most interesting secular buildings are the modern Renaissance Hôtel de Ville, containing a museum of art and a natural-history museum, and the Palais de Justice. The town possesses a university and a library of 65,000 volumes. The industries comprise brewing and the manufacture of hosiery, cloth, etc. Poitiers was anciently the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Pictones, whence its name. It was an early focus of Christianity. Its first bishop was Saint Hilary in the fourth century. Between Poitiers and Tours Charles Martel overwhelmed the Saracens in 732, and here in 1356 the English under the Black Prince vanquished the French king John the Good. Pop. in 1901, 31,785 (commune, 39,886).

Poitou, pwȧ'too', a former province of France, now divided among the departments of Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendée. The capital was Poitiers.

Poix, pwȧ, a town of France, in Somme, 15 miles SE. of Amiens. Pop. about 1000.

Poix-du-Nord, pwȧ dü nor, a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles WNW. of Avesnes. Pop. about 2500.

Pojuaque, po-hwȧ'kȧ, a post-station of Santa Fé co., N.Mex.

Po'kagon, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 6 miles NNE. of Niles. Pop. about 250.

Pokesdown, a town of England, in Hampshire, near Christchurch. Pop. in 1901, 4930.

Pokhur, a town of India. See Pushkar.

Pöl, an island in the Baltic. See Poel.

Pola, po'lȧ (anc. *Pietas Julia*), a seaport and the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria, about 55 miles S. by E. of Trieste. Lat. of observatory, 44° 51′ 49″ N.; lon. 13° 50′ 45″ E. Its harbor, one of the finest in Europe, spacious enough to accommodate a great fleet, is defended by a fort on either side and by fortifications on the surrounding islands and on the main-land. The town itself has walls and a citadel. The dock-yards, docks, and repair-shops of the Austro-Hungarian navy are located here, and the place is the head-quarters of the Admiralty. The town is especially interesting on account of its numerous and well-preserved Roman remains, the principal being the fine temple of Augustus and Roma, the imposing Imperial amphitheatre, with a seating capacity of 25,000, and the beautiful triumphal arch, the Porta Aurea. Among notable modern structures are the fifteenth-century cathedral, the convent of San Francesco, the town-hall, the marine museum, the naval arsenal, and the Marine Casino. There is a fine government observatory. Pola was prominent as a naval station under the Romans. It is an important commercial port. Pop. in 1851, 1100; in 1900 (including the garrison), 45,052, of whom about 18,000 were Italians.

Pola de Lena, po'lȧ dȧ lȧ'nȧ (now officially called **Lena**), a town of Spain, in Asturias, 20 miles S. of Oviedo. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 12,239.

Poland (Pol. *Polska,* pōl'skȧ, meaning "flat land;" L. *Polo'nia;* Ger. *Polen,* po'lẹn; Fr. *Pologne,* po'loñ'), an extensive country of central Europe, which existed for many centuries as an independent and powerful state, but, having fallen a prey to internal dissensions, was dismembered in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and incorporated with their dominions. In the early part of the seventeenth century the Polish kingdom had an area of about 375,000 sq. m., making it the most extensive realm (not counting colonial possessions) in Christendom, excepting Russia. It stretched from the frontiers of Hungary and the Turkish Empire to the Baltic, and from Germany far E. into what is now Russia. In the W. it reached almost to the Oder and on the E. it extended far beyond the Dnieper. The territory thus marked out formed a compact kingdom, embracing Great and Little Poland (in the extreme W. and SW.), West Prussia, Masovia (with Warsaw), Cujavia (W. of Masovia), Podlachia (E. of Masovia), Red Russia (part of modern Galicia and a district to the N.), Volhynia, Podolia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Livonia. Lithuania, which was completely merged in the Polish realm in 1569, comprised a vast area in the NE. At the time of the first partition, in 1772, the area was not far from 300,000 sq. m., and the population is estimated to have been about 12,000,000. Of the territories comprised in the Polish kingdom in the seventeenth century, about six-sevenths are now included in the Russian Empire. Of this about one-sixth, the extreme western portion, the heart of old Poland (with Warsaw), constitutes what is known as Russian Poland. The Austrian portion of Poland constitutes the crown-land of Galicia, in which the Poles are politically dominant, although somewhat outnumbered by the Ruthenians. The portion of the old kingdom included in Prussia constitutes the provinces of Posen and West Prussia, in the former of which the Polish language predominates, and the district of Ermland, in East Prussia. The number of Poles in the world is in round numbers about 15,000,000. There are about 8,000,000 in Russia, of whom about three-fourths live in Poland proper. Prussia has over 3,000,000 Poles and Austria nearly as many. There is a large Polish population in the United States.

The Poles are numerically the most important body of the Slavs next to the Russians, to whose language the

Polish is most closely related. Their religion is Roman Catholic. Russia is making great efforts to Russianize the Poles within her dominions, and in Lithuania and other portions of the old Polish kingdom outside of Poland proper Russification has made great progress. Prussia is also prosecuting the policy of denationalizing the Poles, but has met with little success. In Austria-Hungary the Poles are untrammelled in their political activity, and there Cracow (the capital of the Polish kingdom previous to the seventeenth century, when it was superseded by Warsaw) and Lemberg are foci of Polish national life.

Poland was raised to the rank of a kingdom about the beginning of the eleventh century. It had for some time already been under the rule of the dynasty of Piast, and Christianity had been introduced shortly before. Upon the death of Casimir the Great, in 1370, the male line of the Piasts became extinct. Casimir was succeeded by Louis the Great of Hungary, whose daughter and successor Hedwig married, in 1386, Jagellon, grand prince of Lithuania, who became Ladislas II. of Poland. The dynasty of Jagellon came to an end in 1572, and the crown of Poland (which now formed one commonwealth with Lithuania), was made elective. The first partition of Poland, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, took place in 1772; the second, between Russia and Prussia, in 1793; the third, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in 1795. In 1807 Napoleon created a semi-independent state out of a fragment of Poland, to which the name of Duchy of Warsaw was given. This disappeared in 1813, and out of the bulk of it the congress of Vienna, in 1815, constituted a new kingdom of Poland, which was placed under the Russian dynasty. In consequence of the insurrection of 1830–31 the Poles were deprived of their constitutional liberties. The name Kingdom of Poland is still given to this portion of the Russian territories, but the country is now treated in all respects as an integral part of the Russian Empire, and constitutes the so-called Governments of the Vistula, under the administration of a special governor-general. It is bounded N. and W. by the territories of Prussia, on the NE. and E. by the Russian governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S. by Galicia. It is divided into the governments of Warsaw, Kalisz, Piotrkow, Radom, Lublin, Plock, Kielce, Siedlce, Lomza, and Suwalki. Area, 49,150 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 9,455,943. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Poles. There are about 1,500,000 Jews, 1,000,000 Russians, 250,000 Germans, and 300,000 Lithuanians. The capital is Warsaw.

The most characteristic surface feature of Russian Poland is its uniformity. With the exception of the Carpathian foothills along its SW. boundary, it presents an almost unbroken plain, composed partly of gently waving slopes, partly of rich alluvial flats, and in part of sandy tracts and morasses. One of the highest elevations of the land is the Lysa Gora, or Bald Mountain, in the S. near Kielce, 1850 (2000?) feet. The drainage is wholly into the Baltic Sea. The principal streams are the Vistula, with its tributaries the Wieprz, Pilica, and Bug (with the Narew); the Warthe and Prosna, tributaries of the Oder; and the Niemen.

The country is in part an excellent agricultural region, and in 1903 there were 11,366,743 acres under crops, the cereals being, in the order of their importance, rye, oats, barley, and wheat. Flax and hemp are extensively cultivated. The forests of Poland still cover an area of nearly 7,000,000 acres, and furnish valuable timber. The minerals include the ores of iron, copper, and zinc, salt, and coal, the last named being extensively mined, especially in the Dombrowa region. The most important manufactures of the country are those of metal products, textiles (mainly in the region about Lodz), sugar, and liquors. Poland has a single university, that of Warsaw.

Poland, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., 25 miles E. of Terre Haute. It has saw- and flouring-mills. Pop. about 500.

Poland, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 125.

Poland, a post-village and watering-place in Poland township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., 36 miles N. by W. of Portland, on the Portland and Rumford Falls and other railroads. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1648. The springs known as Poland Springs are about 2 miles from the village.

Poland, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 1613.

Poland, a banking post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, 14 miles NE. of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Poland, a banking post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 6 miles S. of Youngstown. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Poland Center, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 8 miles from Jamestown.

Poland Springs, Me. See POLAND.

Polangen, po'lång-ęn, a town of Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic. Pop. about 1400.

Polanguí, po-lång-ghe', a river of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, is a tributary of the Rio Grande.

Polanguí, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Inaya River. Pop. in 1903, 7960.

Polanguí, a town of Ambos Camarines, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quinali River. Pop. 10,000.

Polaris Promontory, on the NW. coast of Greenland, NE. of Hall Basin, in about lat. 81° 45′ N. On its W. side is Thank God Harbor.

Polar Regions, the zones included within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, and, by extension of definition, some of the adjacent tracts. See ARCTICA, ARCTIC OCEAN, ANTARCTICA, and ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

Polaun, po'lŏwn, a village of Bohemia, 60 miles NE. of Prague.

Polenz, a river of Saxon Switzerland, discharges (as the Lachsbach) into the Elbe below Schandau.

Polesine, po-lå-zee'nà, a district of Italy, now included in the province of Rovigo.

Polesworth, a village of England, in Warwickshire, 4 miles SE. of Tamworth.

Policandro, a Grecian island. See PHOLEGANDROS.

Policastro, po-le-kås'tro (anc. *Buxen'tum*), a small seaport of Italy, province of Salerno, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, at the mouth of the Busento, 22 miles S. of Diano. It has a cathedral.

Polička, po-leech'kå, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles SE. of Chrudim. Pop. in 1900, 4982.

Polignac, po'leen'yåk', a village of France, in the department of Haute-Loire, 3 miles NW. of Le Puy. It contains splendid remains of a feudal castle. Pop. in 1901, 2574.

Polignano a Mare, po-leen-yå'no å mâ'rà, a town of Italy, 26 miles ESE. of Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 8341 (commune, 9499).

Poligny, po'leen'yee', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Jura, 14 miles NE. of Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4090.

Polillo, po-leel'yo, an island of the Philippines, province and E. coast of Infanta, Luzon. Lat. 15° N.; lon. 122° E. It is triangular and is about 25 miles by 20 miles in extent. The surface is wooded and mountainous, Monte Malolo rising in the centre. It produces rice, maize, sesame, cotton, abacá, and timber, the soil being fertile. Polillo village is on the W. coast.

Polistina, po-lis-tee'nà, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 13 miles ENE. of Palmi. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,036.

Pölitz, pö'lits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 9 miles N. of Stettin, on an arm of the Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4415.

Politz (Bohem. *Police*, po-leet'så), a town of Bohemia, 28 miles NE. of Königgrätz. Pop. about 3000.

Polizzi Generosa, po-lit'see gà-nà-ro'zà, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 17 miles SW. of Cefalù. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7520.

Polk, pōk, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 868 sq. m. It is drained by the Brushy Fork of the Washita River, by Saline Bayou, and by affluents of the Cossatot River. Capital, Mena. Pop. in 1890, 9283; in 1900, 18,352.

Polk, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, 1967 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Kissimmee Lake and the Kissimmee River and contains several lakes. Capital, Bartow. Pop. in 1890, 7905; in 1900, 12,472.

Polk, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 292 sq. m. It is drained by Euharlee Creek and a small affluent of the Coosa River. Iron-ore is mined. Capital, Cedartown. Pop. in 1890, 14,945; in 1900, 17,856.

Polk, a county in the south-central part of Iowa, has as area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines and South Skunk rivers and is also drained by the Raccoon River and Beaver Creek. Capital, Des Moines, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 65,410; in 1900, 82,624.

Polk, a county in the NW. part of Minnesota, borders on North Dakota. Area, 1893 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Red River of the North and is intersected by the Red Lake and Wild Rice rivers. Capital, Crookston. Pop. in 1890, 30,192; in 1900, 35,429.

Polk, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 633 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River and also drained by the Little Sac (or East Fork of the Sac) River. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. in 1890, 20,339; in 1900, 23,255.

Polk, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the

Platte River and is drained by the North Fork of the Big Blue River. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1890, 10,817; in 1900, 10,542.

Polk, a county of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 258 sq. m. It is drained by the Green River. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 5902; in 1900, 7004.

Polk, a county in the NW. part of Oregon, has an area of 701 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River and is partly drained by the Rickreal and the South Fork of the Yamhill River. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the W. border of the county. Capital, Dallas. Pop. in 1890, 7858; in 1900, 9923.

Polk, the southeasternmost county of Tennessee, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hiawassee and Ocoee rivers. Copper has been extensively mined. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890, 8361; in 1900, 11,357.

Polk, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 1110 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Trinity River and also drained by Sandy and other creeks. Capital, Livingston. Pop. in 1890, 10,332; in 1900, 14,447.

Polk, a county in the NW. part of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, 933 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River and also drained by the Apple River. Capital, Balsam Lake. Pop. in 1890, 12,968; in 1900, 17,801.

Polk, a post-station of Sharp co., Ark., 18 miles N. of Batesville.

Polk, a banking post-town of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 17 miles N. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Polk, a post-station of Polk co., Mo.

Polk, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 7½ miles NE. of Ashland. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Polk, a post-station of Polk co., Oregon.

Polk, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Polk, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1027.

Polk, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 9 miles W. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Polk, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn. Pop. 50.

Polk, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1554.

Polk City, Iowa. See POLK.

Polk Run, a post-office of Clarke co., Ind.

Polkton, a post-town of Anson co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 44 miles ESE. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Polkville, a post-village of Smith co., Miss., about 34 miles ESE. of Jackson. Pop. 180.

Polkville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 3 miles NE. of Portland, Pa.

Polkville, a post-station of Cleveland co., N.C.

Polkwitz, polk'vits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 20 miles N. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1600.

Polla, pol'lå (anc. *Forum Popilii*), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, in the Val di Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 miles NNW. of Sala. Pop. about 4500.

Pol'lacas'ty Creek, N.C., flows into the Meherrin River a few miles above Winton.

Pol'lanarru'a, an ancient city of Ceylon, for some centuries, in the Middle Ages, the capital of the island, 60 miles NE. of Kandy. There are imposing ruins.

Pollard, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 64 miles ENE. of Mobile. Pop. in 1900, 267 (largely increased since census).

Pollard, a post-station of Clay co., Ark.

Polle, pol'lę, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 38 miles SSW. of Hanover. Pop. about 1000.

Pollensa, pol-yĕn'så, or **Pollenza,** pol-yĕn'thå, a town of the island of Majorca, on its N. side, 28 miles NE. of Palma. It is near the Bay of Pollensa, formed by two peninsulas, called Cabo Formentor and Cabo del Pinar. It has a trade in excellent wine produced in the district and manufactures of cloth. It is near the site of the ancient Pollentia. Pop. in 1900, 8308.

Pollen'tia, an ancient town of Liguria, on the Tanarus (Tanaro). Its ruins are to be seen about 30 miles SE. of Turin. Here a battle was fought between Stilicho, the general of Honorius, and Alaric, king of the Visigoths, in A.D. 402 or 403, in which the Romans had the advantage.

Pollenza, pol-lĕnd'zå, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles W. of Macerata. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5500).

Pollnow, pol'no, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles ESE. of Köslin. Pop. about 2500.

Polloc, pôl-yôk', Palak, på-låk', or **Pugut,** poo-goot', a port on the W. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and on the E. side of Illana Bay, district of Cottabato. The harbor is safe and of good depth and is fronted by Bongo Island. The pueblo of Polloc is on a small island on the S. shore of Polloc port.

Pollock, a post-town of Grant parish, La., 16 miles N. of Alexandria, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 637.

Pollock, a banking post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles N. of Milan. Pop. about 150.

Pollock, a banking post-village of Campbell co., S. Dak. Pop. 150.

Pollockshaws, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart, 2½ miles SW. of Glasgow. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1901, 11,169.

Pollok, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. 100.

Pollokshields, a southwestern suburb of Glasgow.

Polloksville, a post-town of Jones co., N.C., on the Trent River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 13 miles SW. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Pollutri, pol-loo'tree, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 5 miles WNW. of Vasto. Pop. about 3000.

Polna, pol'nå, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles SSE. of Czaslau. It has a parish church, with a noted organ, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. in 1900, 5013.

Polnisch-Ostrau. See OSTRAU, POLNISCH-.

Polo, po'lo, an island of the Philippines, off the W. coast of Luzon.

Polo, a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of and near Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 8183.

Polo, a post-station of Carroll co., Ark.

Polo, a banking city of Ogle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. and the Burlington Route, 22 miles S. of Freeport. Pop. in 1900, 1869.

Polo, a banking city of Caldwell co., Mo., 15 miles S. of Hamilton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Polochic, po-lo-cheek', a river of Guatemala, rises in the district of Cobán, flows mostly ESE., and enters the Golfo Dulce. Length, 120 miles.

Polock, a town of Russia. See POLOTSK.

Polonia, a post-village of Portage co., Wis., 3 miles N. of Custer station.

Po'lotsk, or **Polock,** a town of Russia, government and 60 miles WNW. of Vitebsk, on the Düna. It is one of the most ancient cities of the empire. It was the seat of a mediæval principality, which was swallowed up by Lithuania. Under the Polish kings it was a flourishing emporium of trade. Its many ecclesiastical structures and the old Kremlin are memorials of its former importance. It was a Jesuit centre in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It suffered severely in the French invasion of 1812. Pop. in 1897, 20,751, about half of whom were Jews.

Polovnia, a town of southern Siberia, on the Transsiberian railway, NW. of Irkutsk.

Polperro, a fishing village of England, co. of Cornwall, 9½ miles SSW. of Liskeard.

Polsgrove, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Poltava, pol-tå'vå, also written **Pultowa,** a government of southern Russia, in what is known as Little Russia, bounded on the SW. by the Dnieper. Area, about 19,090 sq. m. The surface is a level plain, watered by the tributaries of the Dnieper. The soil is very fertile, yielding bountiful crops of grain as well as of potatoes and other vegetables (especially melons). Tobacco is also cultivated. Live-stock is reared in large numbers. Capital, Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 2,794,727.

Poltava, the capital of the government of Poltava, Russia, situated on the Vorskla, 70 miles WSW. of Kharkov. The place is not prominent either commercially or industrially. Here Peter the Great on July 8, 1709, gained a decisive victory over Charles XII. It is commemorated by several sculptural works. Pop. in 1897, 53,060.

Polvadera, pol-vå-dà'rå, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande, 11 miles N. of Socorro. Pop. 130.

Polynesia, pol'e-nee'she-ą (*i.e.*, "many islands"), includes, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, the multitude of minor islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean in a belt chiefly within 30 degrees on each side of the equator, from lon. 135° E. to 130° W. The islands are distributed into numerous groups, having a general direction from NW. to SE. The principal groups to the N. of the equator are the Pelew, Ladrones, Caroline, Marshall (Ralick and Radack), Gilbert or Kingsmill (partly S. of the equator), and Hawaiian Islands, all of which, except the last, belong to what is called Micronesia. S. of the equator are the

Bismarck Archipelago, Fiji, Friendly (or Tonga), Samoan, Solomon, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty, Banks, Society, Marquesas, Low (or Tuamotu), Austral, Cook (or Hervey), and other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, as Easter and Pitcairn islands. It is customary with late writers to exclude Micronesia, and with nearly all to exclude Melanesia (which see), from the Polynesian limits, chiefly for linguistic and ethnological reasons. On the other hand, many geographers include New Zealand within the application of the term. The islands are for the most part of coral formation, many presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs and lagoons. Others present fringed and elevated reefs and some active volcanoes, the summits of the mountains ranging to upward of 13,000 feet (Hawaii Islands). In the lower coral islands the elevations do not generally exceed 500 feet.

The temperature of Polynesia is comparatively moderate and the climate is delightful and salubrious. Mean annual temperature of the Hawaiian Islands, 72°; temperature of the Society Islands, from 70° to 80°, rarely reaching 90°. The SE. tropical wind generally prevails, but NW. and SW. winds are not uncommon. Hurricanes are rare and earthquakes slight and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade-winds and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture are favorable to a luxuriant vegetation. There are, however, many uninhabited islands where vegetation is scanty and the water-supply very deficient. The fauna of most of the Polynesian islands is a deficient one, markedly wanting in mammalian and reptilian types and exhibiting in numbers of distinctive generic and specific forms the influence of long-continued isolation.

The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed, tall, active, and intelligent people. They consist of three or more apparently distinct races having Malay affinities, and are spread over all the central and E. portions of Polynesia, where one common language, varying in dialects, is spoken; but in Micronesia the languages are of a distinct character, and in the SW. the people and languages approximate to the Melanesian, if not to the negrillo type.

Some of the islands, as the Ladrones, were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and the Marquesas by Mendaña in 1595; but it was not till the second half of the eighteenth century that Wallis, and especially Cook, explored and described the leading island groups. After a time missionaries succeeded in spreading Christianity and, to some extent, civilization in the principal islands. Cannibalism still prevails in some groups. The population varies continually, on account of wars, migrations, and pestilence; but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real numbers. For further information see the individual groups and islands.

Polzin, polt-seen′, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 31 miles SW. of Cöslin. Pop. in 1900, 4956.

Pomabamba, po-mȧ-bȧm′bȧ, a town of Bolivia, department and 70 miles SE. of Sucre.

Pomarance, po-mȧ-rȧn′chȧ, a town of Italy, province of Pisa, 7 miles S. of Volterra. It has a large palace belonging to Count Larderello. The earthenware produced here at the time of the Renaissance is highly prized. There are extensive boracic-acid works in the vicinity. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7874.

Pomarão, po-mȧ-rŏwN′, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, district of Beja, on the river Guadiana.

Pomarape, po-mȧ-rȧ′pȧ, a volcanic peak of the Andes, in Chile, province of Tacna, about 70 miles ENE. of Arica. Elevation, about 20,500 feet.

Pomaria, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Southern R., 31 miles NW. of Columbia. Pop. 100.

Pomarico, po-mȧ′re-ko, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 11 miles SE. of Matera. Pop. in 1901, 5010.

Pomata, po-mȧ′tȧ, a village of Peru, department and 60 miles SE. of the town of Puno, on the SW. shore of Lake Titicaca.

Pomba (pom′bȧ) **Bay,** a harbor on the coast of Portuguese East Africa, somewhat N. of lat. 13° S.

Pombal, pom-bȧl′, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Sora, 20 miles NE. of Leiria. Pop. about 4000.

Pombal, pom-bȧl′, a village of Brazil, state and 140 miles NW. of Bahia.

Pombal, a village of Brazil, on the Pianco, state and 180 miles W. of Parahyba.

Pomerania, pom-e-rā′ne-ȧ (Ger. *Pommern,* pom′-mẹrn), a province of Prussia, stretching along the Baltic, and having landward the provinces of West Prussia and Brandenburg and Mecklenburg. Area, 11,629 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 1,520,889; in 1900, 1,634,659, chiefly Protestants. The surface is mostly level in the coast region and rises in the interior into a hilly country. The principal river is the Oder, which divides the province into two parts, known as Hinterpommern and Vorpommern,—*i.e.,* Farther and Hither Pomerania, respectively E. and W. of the river. The Oder discharges into the extensive lagoon called the Stettiner Haff. The islands of Rügen (frequented as a sea-side resort), Usedom, and Wollin are comprised in the province. There are many lakes in the province, some of them close to the coast. The principal crops are cereals, potatoes, beets, and tobacco. Pomerania is a region of large agricultural holdings. Large numbers of cattle are reared and smoked fish and smoked geese are important products. There are vast ship-building yards at Stettin. The province consists of the government-districts of Stettin, Stralsund, and Köslin. The capital is Stettin. The town of Greifswald is the seat of a noted university. Pomerania was occupied at the beginning of the Middle Ages by the Wends, a Slavic people, and it was ruled by Slavic princes down to 1637. By the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, Brandenburg came into possession of the greater part of Farther Pomerania, and Hither Pomerania passed to Sweden. In 1720 Sweden ceded a large portion of her Pomeranian possessions to Prussia. In 1814 the remainder of Swedish Pomerania was given to Denmark, and in the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) this was transferred to Prussia.

Pomeraug (pom-e-rawg′) **River,** Conn., enters the Housatonic River in the W. part of New Haven co.

Pom\eroon′, a river of British Guiana, enters the Atlantic 40 miles NW. of the estuary of the Essequibo.

Pomeroy, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 9 miles NW. of Dungannon.

Pomeroy, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill. The banking point is Aledo. Pop. 150.

Pomeroy, pŭm′ẹ-roi, a banking post-town of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 26 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It is in an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 910.

Pomeroy, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Missouri River, 13½ miles SSE. of Leavenworth.

Pomeroy, a banking city, the capital of Meigs co., Ohio, is on the Ohio River, about 66 miles below Parkersburg, on the Hocking Valley R. Its site is a narrow strip of land which is enclosed between the river and a range of rugged and precipitous hills. The city has important salt- and coal-industries and manufactures iron goods, lumber, furniture, church-organs, and bromine. Pop. in 1900, 4639.

Pomeroy, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 44 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Pomeroy, a banking city, capital of Garfield co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's R., 30 miles E. by S. of Starbuck. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Pomfret, a town of England. See Pontefract.

Pomfret, a post-village in Pomfret township (town), Windham co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 26 miles N. by E. of Norwich. The town is bounded on the E. by the Quinebaug River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1831.

Pomfret, a post-village of Charles co., Md. Pop. 60.

Pomfret, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 6313. It contains Fredonia.

Pomfret, a post-village of Pomfret township (town), Windsor co., Vt., about 25 miles ENE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 777.

Pomfret Center, a post-village in Pomfret township (town), Windham co., Conn., 20 miles NE. of Willimantic.

Pomfret Landing, a post-hamlet in Pomfret township (town), Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, about 20 miles NE. by E. of Willimantic.

Pomigliano d'Arco, po-meel-yȧ′no daR′ko, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles NE. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 8892 (commune, 10,785).

Pomme de Terre, pom dẹh tair, a river of Minnesota, rises in Grant co. and enters the Minnesota River about 3 miles SW. of Appleton. It is about 100 miles long.

Pomme de Terre, a river of Missouri, enters the Osage River 5 miles SSW. of Warsaw. It is about 120 miles long.

Pomme de Terre, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Minn., on the Pomme de Terre River, about 30 miles NW. of Alexandria.

Pommelsbrunn, a village and summer-resort of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 2½ miles from Hersbruck.

Pommerensdorf, a town of Pomerania, Prussia, adjacent to Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 3587.

Pommern, a province of Prussia. See Pomerania.

Pom′mersfeld\en, a village and château of Bavaria, Germany, about 11 miles to the NW. of Forchheim. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Pomo, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., about 50 miles N. of Cloverdale.

Pomona, or **Mainland,** the largest of the Orkney Islands, divided by bays into two portions, respectively 16 and 9 miles in length. Total area, 150 sq. m. Pop. about

17,000. It has several good harbors, that of Stromness being the best in northern Scotland. The towns are Kirkwall and Stromness. The island has some ancient remains, among them the stones of Stenness and Maes Howe.

Pomona, a banking city of Los Angeles co., Cal., in the San Bernardino Valley and on the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs., 33 miles E. of Los Angeles. It has fruit- and wine-industries, pipe- and planing-works, foundry and machine-shop, etc. Pomona College is located at Claremont, in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 5526.

Pomona, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 150.

Pomona, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., 46 miles N. of Cairo.

Pomona, a banking post-city of Franklin co., Kan., 12 miles W. of Ottawa, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Pomona, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., 4 miles S. of Chestertown.

Pomona, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Pomona, a post-village of Howell co., Mo., in a fruit region, 12 miles N. of West Plains. Pop. 75.

Pomona, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey and New York R., 36 miles N. of New York. Pop. 150.

Pomona, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn., on Cumberland Mountain, 54 miles NE. of McMinnville.

Pomona Island, a British island off the coast of Damaraland, southwestern Africa.

Pomonkey, po-mŭng'kee, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., 42 miles SW. of Annapolis.

Pomorzany, po-mor-zä'nee, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 49 miles ESE. of Lemberg. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Pom'panoo'suc, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles NNE. of White River Junction. Pop. 150.

Pompeii, pom-pā'yee, an ancient city of Campania, Italy, the remains of which are near the sea, 15 miles by rail SE. of Naples. It was overwhelmed (together with Herculaneum) by the first recorded eruption of Vesuvius, about 5 miles distant, the full activity of which began on Aug. 24, A.D. 79, and culminated in the cataclysm of the day following. At the time of its destruction the city was situated on the navigable Sarnus (the modern Sarno), from which it has since been separated by a deflection of the stream. For more than sixteen centuries Pompeii's existence appears to have been unknown and its name almost forgotten. But in 1748 ditch-cuttings accidentally revealed the ruins of the buried city, which soon became an object of attention. Excavations were commenced in 1755, and have been continued to the present time. Pompeii, which was founded by the Oscans, and which appears for the first time in history about 310 B.C., was enclosed by walls (with a circumference of 2843 yards), entered by 8 gates, and had numerous streets (14–24 feet in width), paved with lava, terraced houses of one and two stories, shops (the shop-signs being still plainly visible), mansions of a superior order and richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics, and sculptures, a chalcidicum (or market-place and forum), theatres (one accommodating 5000 spectators), temples, baths, etc. An amphitheatre at the SE. end of the town gave accommodation to 20,000 spectators. At the time of its destruction Pompeii was a Roman city of third rank, and contained a population, it is thought, of 25,000–30,000. Probably less than 1500 of these perished. The city was buried beneath a cap of pumice, tuff, and ash, having a thickness of 15–20 feet, much of which has been removed, revealing objects of all kinds in an extraordinary state of preservation. Most of the earlier objects removed from Pompeii are deposited in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. The place was largely wrecked by an earthquake in the year 63, but it would seem that the destruction had been in greater part repaired when the volcanic blow came 16 years later.

Pompeii, pom-pā'yee (local pron. pom'pe-i), a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Ithaca. Pop. about 300.

Pompey, pom'pee, a post-village in Pompey township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., on a high ridge, 12 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 2546.

Pompey Center, a post-hamlet in Pompey township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., about 13 miles SE. of Syracuse.

Pomptinæ Paludes, Italy. See Pontine Marshes.

Pompton, a post-township of Passaic co., N.J., on the Pompton River and on the Erie and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs., about 14 miles NW. of Paterson. The township has manufactures of car-springs, metallic caps, fuses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2404.

Pompton Lakes, a post-borough of Passaic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 847. See Pompton.

Pompton Plains, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 17 miles N. by W. of Newark. Pop. 50.

Pompton River, N.J., is formed by the Ringwood River and Pequannock Creek, which unite near Pompton. It enters the Passaic River about 6 miles above Paterson.

Pomquet Forks, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 45 miles from New Glasgow.

Ponagansett, a village of Providence co., R.I., 6 miles from Hope.

Ponani, po-nā'nee, a seaport of Madras, British India, Malabar district, at the mouth of the Ponany River, 38 miles SSE. of Calicut. Its inhabitants are mostly of Arab descent. Pop. about 10,000.

Ponape, Ponapi, pon'ā-pee', **Puinipete,** or **Ascension,** an island of the Carolines (*q.v.*). Lat. 6° 52′ N.; lon. 158° 24′ E. It has a chain of basaltic mountains; altitude, 2860 feet. It is covered with forests and produces potatoes, bread-fruit, cocoanuts, resinous pines, etc., and has fisheries. Area, 134 sq. m. Pop. about 3000. The island contains many interesting remains.

Ponarth, pon'ärt, a village of East Prussia, circle of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 8074.

Ponca, a banking city, capital of Dixon co., Neb., is about 20 miles NW. of Sioux City, Iowa, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Ponca, a banking city of Kay co., Okla., in a wheat-growing section, 13 miles S. of Newkirk, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It has an extensive Indian trade and manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. in 1900, 2528.

Ponca (or **Ponka**) **River** rises in the S. part of South Dakota and enters the Missouri about 14 miles above Niobrara, Neb.

Ponce, pon'sā, a town of Porto Rico, 2½ miles N. of the S. coast of the island and 45 miles (direct) SW. of San Juan. It is connected by rail with Yauco. The harbor is spacious and admits boats of 25 feet draught. The town is built on a plain, and is regularly laid out, the houses of brick in the centre and wood in the suburbs. It has a cathedral, hospitals, cemeteries, asylums, casinos, theatres, a market, municipal public library, barracks, gas-works, a fire-department, numerous public and private schools, town-hall and jail, an ice-plant, etc. Its larger squares are the Plaza Principal and the Plaza de las Delicias. The climate is warm, though not oppressive; the water-supply is good. The custom-house and consular offices are at the playa (Playa de Ponce, the port), where all export and import trade is conducted. Ponce is the capital of a department of that name. The chief industries consist in the raising of sugar, cacao, tobacco, oranges, and cattle. Pop. of the city, 27,952; of Playa, 4660.

Ponce de Leon, pŏnss deh le'ŏn (Sp. pron. pŏn'thā dā lā-ōn'), a post-village of Holmes co., Fla., about 80 miles NE. of Pensacola, on the Louisville and Nashville R.

Ponce de Leon Bay, an inlet on the W. coast of Monroe co., Fla. It contains the Thousand Islands.

Ponce Park, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Ponchatoula, pon'shą-too'la, a banking post-town of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Illinois Central R., 48 miles NNW. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Poncho Creek, Colo., rises in the Saguache Mountains, near the Poncho Pass, and enters the Arkansas River about 25 miles above Cañon City.

Poncho (or **Puncho**) **Pass,** Colo., is near lat. 38° 30′ N. and is a depression in the main or Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountains. It leads from the valley of the Arkansas into the N. part of San Luis Park. Its altitude is 9044 feet.

Poncho (or **Poncha**) **Springs,** a post-town of Chaffee co., Colo., 65 miles WNW. of Cañon City, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. It is near the Poncho Pass. Pop. in 1900, 97. Elevation, 7480 feet.

Pond, a post-station of St. Louis co., Mo.

Pondcreek, a post-station of Knox co., Ind.

Pondcreek, a banking city, capital of Grant co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 79½ miles N. by E. of Elreno. It has manufactures of flour and is a large wheat-shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 822 (largely increased since census).

Pondeddy, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 99 miles NW. of New York. Pop. about 300.

Pondfork, a post-station of Jackson co., Ga.

Pondgap, a post-station of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 19 miles WSW. of Staunton.

Pondhill, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. 200.

Pondicherry, pon'de-shĕr'ree (Fr. *Pondichéry,* pôN°'-dee'shā'ree'), the capital of the French possessions in India, situated on the Coromandel coast, 83 miles SSW. of Madras. Lat. 11° 55′ N.; lon. 79° 49′ E. It stands on a sandy plain and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town. The former has shady streets, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the public buildings. The city has a European college and a botanical garden. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, which affords fair anchorage. Between 200 and 300 vessels (but a small fraction of which are French) enter annually. The exports comprise rice, peanuts and peanut oil, oil-cake, cotton stuffs, fish, hides, indigo, etc. Indigo-dyeing and the manufacture of a blue cotton cloth are extensively carried on. The territory of Pondicherry has an area of 115 sq. m. Pop. of the territory in 1895, 188,526; of the town in 1901, 47,972. Pondicherry was almost from the start the capital of the French empire in India, which was nipped in the bud by the British in the course of the Seven Years' War after having given promise under the governorship of Dupleix of great development. The town was repeatedly in the hands of the British, the last time during the Napoleonic wars.

Pond Island, at the entrance of the Kennebec River, Me., with a light, in lat. 43° 42′ N.

Pondoland, a country on the SE. coast of Africa, forming part of Cape Colony to which it was annexed in 1894, and bordering on the NE. on Natal. Area, 3918 sq. m. The surface is diversified, with steep mountains, undulating plains, and deep valleys watered by coastal rivers (St. John). Timber and fruit trees, with other vegetation, grow luxuriantly near the coast, and Pondoland is adapted to stock-raising. Minerals are reported to be abundant. Pop. in 1904, 201,678. The inhabitants are mainly Kaffirs.

Pond River, Ky., enters the Green River 5 miles W. of Calhoun. Length, 60 miles.

Pondrun, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Portsmouth.

Pond Spring, a post-station of Walker co., Ga.

Pondville, a post-station of Bibb co., Ala.

Pondville, a post-station of Norfolk co., Mass.

Pondville, a post-station of Sumner co., Tenn.

Poneto, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R. The banking point is Bluffton. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Ponevyezh, po-nā-ve-ĕzh', a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 84 miles NNW. of Vilna, on an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. in 1897, 13,044 (about 5000 Jews).

Ponferrada, pon-fĕR-rä'dä, a small town of Spain, province and 47 miles W. of Leόn. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Pongas, pong'gȧs, or **Pongo,** pong'go, a river of Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° N., lon. 14° W. Between its mouths are the Pongas Islands.

Pong-hu, or **Pescadores.** See PHENG-HU.

Pongo'la, a river, rises in the SE. part of the Transvaal Colony, flows E., then NE. through Amatongaland, and joins the Usutu to form the Maputa.—Another Pongola, a S. affluent of the Limpopo River, rises in the Waterberg and flows NNW.

Ponkapog, punk'ȧ-pŏg, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 13 miles S. by W. of Boston.

Ponoka, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 233.

Ponorgo, po-nor'go, a town of Java, 92 miles SE. of Samarang.

Ponpon, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 150.

Pons, pôN°, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 12 miles SSE. of Saintes. It has an old castle, now the Hôtel de Ville. The town was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901, 4772.

Ponsacco, pon-sȧk'ko, a town of Italy, 16 miles SE. of Pisa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Pons Ælii. See NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Ponsonby, a western suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, from which it is 3 miles distant.

Pontacq, pôN°'tȧk', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles SE. of Pau. The district produces good wine. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Ponta Delgada, pon'tȧ dĕl-gä'dȧ, improperly written **Ponte Delgado,** the largest town, though not the capital, of the Azores Islands, on the island of São Miguel. Lat. 37° 40′ N.; lon. 25° 36′ W. Pop. in 1900, 17,675. It is a well-built and fortified town and has a cathedral, several monasteries, a convent, an observatory, etc. The anchorage in the roadstead is protected by a breakwater and the trade is considerable. The chief exports are grain, oranges, and other fruits. General temperature about 60°.

Pontadera, a town of Italy. See PONTEDERA.

Ponta do Cajú, pon'tȧ do kȧ-zhoo', a sandy promontory of Brazil, which projects into the Bay of Rio, about 4 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Pontafel, pon-tä'f'l, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, district of Villach, on the Italian frontier, close to Pontebba.

Ponta Grossa, a town of Brazil, in the state of Paraná, about 110 miles W. by N. of Paranagua. Pop. about 7000.

Pontailler, pôN°'tȧ'yȧ', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on an island in the Saône, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Pop. about 1000.

Pont-à-Mousson, pôN°' tȧ' moos'sôN°', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 15 miles NNW. of Nancy, on the Moselle. It is situated at the base of a mountain, on which are the ruins of the castle of Mousson, and is an interesting old town with some noteworthy churches. From 1572 down to the French Revolution Pont-à-Mousson was the seat of a university. It has blast-furnaces and manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,847.

Pontarlier, pôN°'tar'le-ȧ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Doubs, 36 miles SE. of Besançon, at the entrance of the Défilé de la Cluse, the most important pass leading over the Jura from France into Switzerland. The pass is guarded by two forts, one of which, the Fort de Joux, is noted as the prison of Mirabeau and Toussaint l'Ouverture. The absinthe of Pantarlier is in high repute. There are saw-mills, manufactures of watches, etc. The town has figured in the military annals of France since the Middle Ages. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7963.

Pontassieve, pon-tȧs-se-ȧ'vȧ, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Florence, on the Sieve. Pop. about 3000 (commune, about 13,500).

Pont-Audemer, pôN°'tô'dĕh-mair', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure, 37 miles NW. of Évreux, on the Rille. It has two interesting mediæval churches. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5908.

Pont-Aven, pôN°'tȧ'vȧN°', a town of France, in Finistère, with a port on the small river Aven, 9 miles W. of Quimperlé. Pop. about 1750.

Pontcharra, pôN°'shȧR'rȧ', a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Near it is a ruined castle, the birthplace of Chevalier Bayard.

Pontchartrain (pon'char-trān'), **Lake,** La., is about 5 miles N. of New Orleans and 2½ miles E. of Lake Maurepas, with which it is connected. It is 40 miles long and 25 miles wide. It is navigable by steamboats, which pass from this lake through the Rigolets into Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

Pont Château, pôN° shȧ'tō', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles NW. of Savenay.

Pont Château, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, 5 miles from Coteau station. Pop. 200.

Pont-Croix, pôN°' krwȧ', a town of France, in Finistère, 18 miles WNW. of Quimper, on an inlet of the sea. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Pont-d'Ain, pôN°' dȧN°', a small town of France, in Ain, 11 miles SE. of Bourg, on the Ain.

Pont-de-Beauvoisin, Le, lĕh pôN° dĕh bō'vwȧ'-zȧN°', a town of France, in Isère, 11 miles ESE. of La Tour-du-Pin, on the Guiers. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2000).

Pont-de-Bellegarde, pôN° dĕh bĕl'gaRd', a hamlet of France, in Ain, arrondissement of Nantua, with a custom-house. Near it is the celebrated Perte du Rhône.

Pont-de-l'Arche, pôN° dĕh laRsh, a town of France, in Eure, 7 miles N. of Louviers, on the Seine. Pop. 1800.

Pont de Maskinonge (mas'ke-nonj'), or **Maskinonge Bridge,** a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Canadian Pacific R., 27 miles above Three Rivers. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 900.

Pont-de-Roide, pôN° dĕh Rwȧd, a town of France, in Doubs, on the Doubs, 11 miles S. of Montbéliard. It has manufactures of hardware, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Pont-de-Vaux, pôN° dĕh vō, a town of France, in Ain, 20 miles NW. of Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. about 2500.

Pont-de-Veyle, pôN° dĕh vail, a town of France, in Ain, 17 miles W. of Bourg, on the Veyle. Pop. 1200.

Pont-du-Château, pôN° dü shȧ'tō', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles ENE. of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Allier. Pop. in 1901, 3093.

Pont-du-Gard. See NÎMES.

Pontebba, pon-tĕb'bȧ, a village of Italy, 31 miles N. of Udine, close to Pontafel, Carinthia.

Pontecorvo, pon-tȧ-kor'vo, a town of Italy, 20 miles SE. of Frosinone, on the left bank of the Garigliano. It has a castle and a cathedral. Previous to 1860 Pontecorvo

formed part of the Papal States. Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of prince of Pontecorvo. Pop. in 1901, 5676 (commune, 12,237).

Ponte Delgado, Azores. See PONTA DELGADA.

Pontedera, pon-tā-dā'rȧ, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles ESE. of Pisa, on the Era, at its confluence with the Arno. The manufacture of textiles is the leading industry. Pop. in 1901, 7499 (commune, 13,044).

Pontefract, pom'frȩt (L. *Pons Fractus,—i.e.,* "broken bridge"), a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, 21 miles SSW. of York. There are remains of its old castle in which Richard II. was imprisoned and died and which withstood several sieges during the Civil War. The principal industries are nursery gardening and the growing of market produce. The cultivation of licorice for the famous "Pontefract lozenges" has been carried on since the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1891, 9700; in 1901, 13,427.

Ponte Landolfo, pon'tȧ lȧn-dol'fo, a small town of Italy, province of Benevento, 19 miles S. of Campobasso.

Ponte Leccia, pon'tȧ letch'ȧ, a village of Corsica, on the Galo River (here spanned by a fine bridge), 17 miles by rail N. by E. of Corte.

Pont-en-Royans, pon*ton*rwȧ*yon*', a town of France, in Isère, 5 miles S. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. about 1000.

Pontestura, pon'tȧ-stoo'rȧ, a commune of Italy, province of Alessandria, 5 miles WNW. of Casale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. Pop. about 2700.

Pontevedra, pon-tȧ-vȧ'drȧ, a town of Spain, capital of the province of Pontevedra, in Galicia, beautifully situated in a fertile valley, on the river Serez, near the Bay of Pontevedra, 13 miles NNE. of Vigo. A Roman bridge of twelve arches spans the stream and the old walls still in part enclose the town. There are several interesting churches, among them that of Santa Maria Mayor, with a sixteenth-century façade, and handsome new government buildings. Pop. in 1900, 22,806, engaged in the sardine-fishery and various manufacturing industries.

Pontevedra, a province of Spain, in Galicia. Area, 1695 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 457,262. Capital, Pontevedra.

Pontevedra, a pueblo of the province of Negros Occidental, Negros Island, Philippines, 22 miles S. of Bacolod. Pop. in 1903, 9538.

Pontevedra, a pueblo of Cápiz province, Panay Island, Philippines, 12 miles SE. of Cápiz. Pop. in 1903, 9937.

Pontevico, pon-tȧ-vee'ko, a town of Italy, 19 miles SSW. of Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 7000).

Pont-Faverger, pon* fȧ*vȩr*zhȧ', a town of France, in Marne, 12 miles ENE. of Reims. Pop. about 2000.

Pontgibaud, pon*-zhee'bō', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 13 miles SW. of Riom. Pop. about 1000.

Ponthieu, pon*'te-uh', an old district of France, in Picardy, now included in the department of Somme.

Pontiac, pon'tȩ-ăk, a banking city, capital of Livingston co., Ill., on the Vermilion River, 93 miles SSW. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads. It contains the Illinois State Reform School and has manufactures of machinery, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2784; in 1900, 4266.

Pontiac, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kan., 6 miles E. by N. of Eldorado.

Pontiac, a city and summer-resort, the capital of Oakland co., Mich., on the Clinton River and on the Grand Trunk and the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Rs., 26 miles NNW. of Detroit. It has extensive manufactories of wagons, woollen goods, agricultural implements, flour, iron, etc., and contains the Eastern Michigan Insane Asylum. Large quantities of wool and produce are shipped here. This city is surrounded by many small and beautiful lakes. Pop. in 1900, 9769.

Pontiac, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Big Sister Creek, 22 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. Pop. 100.

Pontiac, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SSW. of Providence, its banking point. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. about 1300.

Pontiac, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Seattle and International R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 100.

Pontianak, pon-te-ȧ'nȧk, a town, capital of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo and of a province or native sultanate of its own name, is situated on the river Kapuas, near its mouth, almost directly under the equator. It has a fort and an active export trade. Pop. in 1895, 17,229.

Ponticelli, pon-te-chȩl'lee, a commune of Italy, province and 4 miles E. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 9589.

Pontifical States. See PAPAL STATES.

Pontigny, pon*'teen'yee', a village of France, in the department of Yonne, 11 miles NE. of Auxerre. It has an interesting old church which belonged to a famous Cistercian abbey.

Pontine (pon'tīn) **Marshes** (It. *Paludi Pontine,* anc. *Pompti'næ Palu'des*), a malarial tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N. to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 miles. In the time of the ancient Volsci this region was productive and largely inhabited, containing from 25 to 30 villages, but after the subjugation of that people by the Romans it was allowed to become a pestilential waste. The Romans at various times undertook drainage works, but to little purpose. A number of popes engaged in the task of reclamation, but little was accomplished down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when Pius VI. executed a great drainage work. The area rendered available for cultivation is still, however, small, most of the tract being a wild pasture. The region is highly fertile, even if pestilential. The buffalo is found in some of its remoter parts. The Appian Way traverses the Pontine Marshes.

Pontivy, pon*'tee'vee', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Morbihan, on the Blavet, 30 miles NNW. of Vannes. It consists of the old town, containing the remains of a fifteenth-century château and the church of Notre Dame de Joie, and the new town, Napoléonville, founded by command of Napoleon. Pontivy was the capital of the old duchy of Rohan. Pop. in 1901, 6239 (commune, 9359).

Pont-l'Abbé, pon* lȧb'bȧ', a town of France, in Finistère, on an inlet of the sea, 10 miles SSW. of Quimper. Pop. in 1901, 4508 (commune, 6315).

Pont-l'Evêque, pon* lȧ'vȩk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Calvados, 25 miles ENE. of Caen. It has quaint old houses. Its cheese is noted. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2956.

Pontlevoy, pon*'lȩh-vwȧ', a small town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, arrondissement of Blois. It has a noted school.

Pont-Noyelles, pon* nwȧ'yȩll', a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens, on the Hallue. It was the scene of fighting between the French and Germans, in Dec., 1870.

Pontoise, pon*'twȧz', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Oise, 19 miles NW. of Paris. It is picturesquely situated on a rocky height crowned by the twelfth-century church of St. Maclou. Among other structures of interest are the church of Notre Dame, the Hôtel de Ville, the museum, and the hospital. There are some remains of the mediæval fortifications. The town has manufactures of chemicals and a trade in grain. Pontoise was the capital of the Vexin Français. It was frequently the residence of the Capetian kings. Pop. in 1901, 7753 (commune, 8180).

Pontoosuc, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Burlington, Iowa, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Pontoosuc, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 2 miles N. of Pittsfield.

Pontorson, pon*'tor'son*', a seaport of France, in the department of Manche, at the mouth of the canalized Couesnon, 5 miles from Mont-Saint-Michel. Pop. in 1901, 2108.

Pon'totoc', a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of 496 sq. m. It is drained by the Loosascoona and Tallahatchee rivers. Capital, Pontotoc. Pop. in 1890, 14,940; in 1900, 18,274.

Pontotoc, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Millcreek. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Pontotoc, a banking post-town, capital of Pontotoc co., Miss., 50 miles SSE. of Holly Springs, on the Gulf and Chicago R. It has cotton-seed oil industries. The Chickasaw Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Pontremoli, pon-trȩm'o-le, a town of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, beautifully situated on the Magra, on the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 miles NW. of Carrara. It has a cathedral. Tanning, the making of wine and oil, and the manufacture of silk are carried on. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,194.

Pont-Remy, pon* rȩh'mee', an industrial village of France, in the department of Somme, on the river Somme, 6 miles from Abbeville. Pop. in 1901, 1900.

Pontresina, pon-trȧ-zee'na, a village and resort of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, 3 miles from St. Moritz and at the foot of the Piz Languard. It is on the Bernina Road. Elevation, 5940 feet. Pop. about 500.

Pont Rouge, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from St. Raymond, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Pont-Sainte-Maxence, pôN° sănt măx'ôNss', a town of France, in Oise, 7 miles N. of Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. about 2500.

Pont-Saint-Esprit, pôN°'săNt'ĕs'pree', a town of France, in Gard, 24 miles NNE. of Uzès, on the Rhone. It has a citadel, built in the seventeenth century, and a mediæval bridge of 22 arches. Pop. in 1901, 3105 (commune, 4798).

Pont-Scorff, pôN° skorff, a small town of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles NNW. of Lorient.

Ponts-de-Cè, Les, lā pôN° dĕh sā, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 3 miles SSE. of Angers. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3500).

Pont-sur-Seine, pôN° sür săn, or **Pont-le-Roi,** pôN° lĕh rwā, a small town of France, department of Aube, 5 miles from Nogent-sur-Seine, on the Seine. Near by was the abbey of Paraclet, founded by Abélard.

Pont-sur-Yonne, pôN° sür yonn, a town of France, in Yonne, 6 miles NNW. of Sens, on the Yonne. Pop. about 1500.

Pontus (L. from Gr. Πόντος, "sea"), in ancient geography, a region in the NE. corner of Asia Minor, bordering on the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus). It was originally a part of Cappadocia. The kingdom of Pontus, founded about the beginning of the third century B.C., arose as a fragment of the realm of Alexander the Great. It reached the height of its power under Mithridates the Great, whose kingdom far transcended the bounds of the original Pontus, and who succumbed to the Romans in 65 B.C.

Pontus Euxinus, the ancient name of the BLACK SEA.

Pontvalain, pôN°' vå'lăN', a small town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles ENE. of La Flèche.

Pont Viau, a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, 6½ miles from Montreal. Pop. 200.

Pontypool, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, 8 miles NNW. of Newport. It was formerly famous for its japanned ware. Pop. in 1901, 6126, largely employed in collieries and iron-works.

Pontypool, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 10 miles from Millbrook, its banking point. Pop. about 375.

Pontypridd, or **Pont-y-Pridd,** pont'e-prĭth', also called **Newbridge,** a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taf River, midway between Merthyr-Tydfil and Cardiff. It has large collieries and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 32,316.

Ponupo, a mining region of Cuba, in the Sierra Maestra, W. of Santiago. It has rich ores of manganese.

Pony, a banking post-village of Madison co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 35 miles N. of Virginia City. Pop. about 450. It has quartz-mills.

Ponza, pon'zå (anc. *Pon'tia*), the chief of a group of small islands (anc. *In'sulæ Pon'tiæ*) in the Mediterranean Sea, province of Caserta, Italy, 29 miles SW. of Terracina. Lat. 40° 53′ N.; lon. 12° 57′ E. Length, about 4 miles; elevation, 860 feet. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4560. It has a commodious and well-defended harbor and a governor's house. The other islands are Palmarola and Zannone. The islands, as in ancient times, are a place of detention for convicts. A smaller group to the SE. (Ventotene and Santo Stefano) belongs to the province of Naples.

Pool, a post-station of Rowan co., N.C.

Poole, a seaport and municipal county of England, in Dorsetshire, on a peninsula on the N. side of Poole Harbor, 18 miles E. of Dorchester. There are manufactures of sail-cloth, ropes, etc. Pop. in 1891, 15,400; in 1901, 19,500.

Poole, a banking post-town of Webster co., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Poole Harbor, an inlet of the English Channel, 6 miles in length, having S. the Isle of Purbeck.

Poole Island, Chesapeake Bay, 17½ miles E. by N. of Baltimore. On it is a light-house.

Pooler, a post-village of Chatham co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. about 300.

Poolesville, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., about 30 miles NW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Pool's Island, in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from Green's Pond.

Poolville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 19 miles N. of Norwich. Pop. about 260.

Poolville, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. 225.

Poona, or **Puna,** poo'nå, a city of Bombay, British India, capital of the division of the Deccan and of the district of Poona, on a tributary of the Bhima, 75 miles SE. of Bombay. It is the military capital of the Deccan, with extensive cantonments, and, being at an elevation of about 1700 feet above the sea, it has been selected, on account of the salubrity of its climate, as the seat of the Bombay government from July to November. It possesses Deccan College, a College of Science, and other institutions of learning. An active trade is carried on. Poona was the capital of the Mahratta realm of the Peshwa. Pop. in 1901, 111,385.

Poopó, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Oruro, near Lake Poopó (or Aullagas), 150 miles SE. of La Paz, with which it is connected by rail. See AULLAGAS.

Poors Mills, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. 150.

Poortith, a post-village of Union co., N.C. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 100.

Popa, po'på, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 100 miles SE. of Gilolo. Lat. 1° 12′ S.

Popacton (or **Pepacton**) **River,** the East Branch of the Delaware, rises in New York, near the base of the Catskill Mountains. It runs in a WSW. direction through Delaware co. and unites with the other branch of the Delaware at Hancock. It is about 90 miles long.

Popayán, po-på-yăn', a city of Colombia, capital of the department of Cauca, near the Cauca River and at the foot of the volcano of Puracé, 5700 feet above the sea. Lat. 2° 28′ N.; lon. 76° 36′ W. Pop. estimated for 1902, 18,000. It has a cathedral, college, priests' seminary, etc., and is the see of a bishop. It has a fairly extensive trade. A great commercial road extends S. from Popayán past Quito to Trujillo, in Peru. Popayán was founded about 1537, being the first city built by Europeans in this region. In 1834 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Pope, a county in the northwest-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 834 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River and is intersected by Illinois Bayou and Big Piney Creek. Capital, Russellville. Pop. in 1890, 19,458; in 1900, 21,715.

Pope, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 364 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ohio River and is drained by Big Bay and Lusk creeks. Capital, Golconda. Pop. in 1890, 14,016; in 1900, 13,585.

Pope, a county in the west-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 700 sq. m. It is drained by the Chippewa River and contains numerous little lakes, some of which have no visible outlet. Capital, Glenwood. Pop. in 1890, 10,032; in 1900, 12,577.

Pope, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. 100.

Pope Depot, a post-town of Panola co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 66 miles S. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Popejoy, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Pope Mills, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 8 miles SE. of Morristown station. Pop. 150.

Poperinghe, po'pĕR'ĭNg', or **Poperingen,** pop'ĕr-ing'hĕn, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, near the French frontier, 6 miles WSW. of Ypres. It has a notable mediæval church. Hops are extensively grown in the surrounding district. Pop. in 1900, 11,552.

Popes Creek, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, 40 miles S. of Washington, D.C., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R.

Pope Valley, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., about 75 miles NNE. of San Francisco. Cinnabar has been mined here. Pop. about 400.

Popham Beach, a post-village and resort of Sagadahoc co., Me. The banking point is Bath. Pop. 100.

Poplar, a metropolitan borough of London, 3 miles E. by S. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 168,822.

Poplar, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal. The banking point is Porterville. Pop. 100.

Poplar, a post-village of Valley co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Glasgow. Pop. 130.

Poplar, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio. The banking point is Sycamore. Pop. 200.

Poplar, a post-station of Oconee co., S.C.

Poplar, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Northern Pacific R., 15 miles ESE. of Superior. Pop. about 75.

Poplarbluff, a banking city, capital of Butler co., Mo., on the Big Black River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System, 74 miles SW. of Cairo. It has a large stock-yard, manufactures of lumber and foundry products, etc., and is an important shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 4321.

Poplarbranch, a post-hamlet of Currituck co., N.C., on Currituck Sound, 56 miles SSE. of Norfolk, Va.

Poplar City, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., 7 miles E. of Havana.

Poplar Creek, Tenn., enters the Clinch River in Roane co.

Poplarcreek, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 15 miles SE. of Winona.

Poplarflat, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky. Pop. 80.

Poplargrove, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Midland R., 18 miles W. of Helena. Pop. 150.

Poplargrove, a banking post-village of Boone co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles ENE. of Rockford. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Poplargrove, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., about 44 miles SSW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Poplargrove, a post-station of Polk co., N.C., 12 miles NW. of Columbus.

Poplargrove, a post-station of Pike co., Ohio.

Poplarhill, a post-hamlet of Casey co., Ky., 20 miles S. by W. of Stanford.

Poplarhill, a post-station of Anson co., N.C., about 59 miles ESE. of Charlotte.

Poplarhill, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Va., about 110 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Poplar Marshes, England. See Isle of Dogs.

Poplarmount, a post-station of Greenville co., Va., about 56 miles S. of Richmond.

Poplar Plains, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky., 56 miles ENE. of Lexington, on the Covington, Flemingsburg and Ashland R. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Poplar Point, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, about 7½ miles NW. of Newport, R.I.

Poplar Point, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles from Portage la Prairie. Pop. 100.

Poplarridge, a post-station of Madison co., Ala., 6 miles S. of Paint Rock.

Poplarridge, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 15 miles S. by W. of Auburn. Pop. about 400.

Poplarrun, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 4 miles SW. of Newry. Pop. 100.

Poplarspring, a post-station of Henderson co., Tenn.

Poplar Springs, a post-station of Haralson co., Ga.

Poplar Springs, a post-station of Howard co., Md., about 30 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

Poplar Springs, a post-town of Union co., Miss. The banking point is New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 89.

Poplarville, a banking post-town, capital of Pearl River co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 71 miles NE. by N. of New Orleans, La. Pop. in 1900, 990.

Poplins Crossroads, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Po'po, the name of two towns on the Guinea coast of Africa,—Grand (or Great) Popo, in Dahomey, 16 miles W. of Whydah, and Little Popo, in German Togoland. See Grand and Little Popo.

Popoagie, po-po-ā'ghee, a small river of Wyoming, enters the Wind River about lat. 43° N.

Popocatepetl, po-po-kȧ-tȧ-pĕt'l' (Mex. "smoking mountain"), a semi-active volcano of Mexico, state and 26 miles W. of the city of Puebla. It rises to an altitude of about 17,500 feet (Pico del Fraile) above the sea and rests with its western foot upon the Mexican plateau. The volcano is a symmetrical cone, with a summit crater about 2600 ft. in diameter and 600–700 ft. in depth, and is feebly snow-capped. It was formerly extensively glaciated. Forests extend upward to about 13,000 ft. The mountain is easy of ascent and was probably first ascended by Diego Ordaz, one of the followers of Cortés. Sulphur is exploited from the crater. Popocatepetl was in eruption at the time of the Spanish conquest and as late as 1664 (and 1697?).

Popof, an island of Alaska, in the Shumagin group.

Popof, Cape, Alaska, on the W. shore of Popof Bay, Kadiak Island.

Popoli, pop'o-le, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 8 miles NNW. of Sulmona, on the Pescara. Above it on a height is the ruined castle of the Cantelmi. Pop. in 1901, 7189.

Poppelsdorf, pop'pĕls-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, a suburb of Bonn. Here are located the natural-history museum, the botanical garden, the chemical laboratory, and the anatomical and physiological institutes of the University of Bonn. The place is also the seat of a royal agronomic academy affiliated with the university. Pop. in 1900, 8562.

Poppi, pop'pee, a small town of Italy, 26 miles E. of Florence, on the Arno. On a height above it is the thirteenth-century castle of the Guidi family, with a lofty tower.

Poprad, po'prȧd', a small river of Hungary and Galicia, an affluent of the Dunajec.

Poprád (Ger. *Deutschendorf*), a small town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 15 miles WNW. of Igló.

Poquetan'uck, or **Poquetanock,** a post-village of New London co., Conn., 4 miles SSE. of Norwich. It has woollen-mills. Pop. about 400.

Poquon'ock, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles N. of Hartford, its banking point. It has paper- and knitting-mills. Pop. about 1000.

Poquonock Bridge, a post-village of New London co., Conn., near Long Island Sound, 9 miles W. of Stonington. It has manufactories of cotton bats and rubber goods. Pop. about 300.

Poquoson, a post-village of York co., Va. The banking point is Newport News. Pop. about 200.

Pora, po'rȧ, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, off the SW. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° and 2° 30′ S. and lon. 98° 30′ and 100° E. The southernmost (or Pulo Se Pora) is 40 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth. North Pora (or Se Biro) is 60 miles in length by 30 miles across.

Porac, po-rȧk', a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Porac River, an affluent of the Pásig. Pop. in 1903, 8487.

Porbandar, por-bŭn'dar, a seaport of India, on the SW. coast of the Kathiawar Peninsula, at the terminus of a railway, 110 miles NW. of Diu. Pop. about 15,000.

Porce, por'sȧ, a river of Colombia, rises in the Andes, flows NNW. and joins the Nechi 30 miles ESE. of Cáceres.

Porchester, a village of England, in Hampshire, on the N. side of Portsmouth Harbor, 3½ miles NNW. of Portsmouth. It has an old castle, the walls surrounding which are supposed to date from Roman times.

Porco, a mountain-knot of the Bolivian Andes, in lat. 19° 45′ S., lon. 65° 30′ W. Height, about 16,000 feet. Here was the first silver-mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco, 20 miles SW. of Potosí.

Porcos, Ilha dos, eel'yȧ dush por'kush, an island of Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon.

Porcuna, por-koo'nȧ (anc. *Obulco*), a small town of Spain, province and 21 miles WNW. of Jaén.

Porcupine, a post-station of Pepin co., Wis.

Porcupine Dome, a mountain of central Alaska, among the Tanana Hills, 85 miles S. by W. of Fort Yukon.

Porcupine Mountain, Mich., is in Ontonagon co. Altitude, 2023 feet.

Porcupine River, Alaska, rises in the Mammoth Mountains (about lat. 65° 30′ N., lon. 140° W.), flows NE. to the Rocky Mountain chain, then SW., joining the Yukon River (of which it is a chief tributary) in the Yukon Flats at Fort Yukon, near the Arctic Circle. Total length, about 500 miles.

Pordenone, por-dȧ-no'nȧ, a town of Italy, in Venetia, 28 miles WSW. of Udine. It has a cathedral, with paintings by Pordenone, a native of the town. Pop. in 1901, 4204 (commune, 12,482).

Pore, po'rȧ, a village of Colombia, department of Boyacá, on an affluent of the Meta, 114 miles NE. of Bogotá. Pop. about 3000.

Porentruy, po'rŏNⁿ'trwee', or **Porrentrui** (Ger. *Pruntrut*, proon'troot, or *Bruntrut*), a town of Switzerland, canton and 38 miles NW. of Bern, near the French frontier. It has an ancient château, a town-hall, hospitals, and asylums, and an active trade in watches, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7060. Elevation, 1390 feet.

Porlezza, por-lĕt'sȧ, a town of Italy, 16 miles N. of Como, at the N. extremity of Lago di Lugano.

Pornic, por'neek', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Bay of Biscay, 30 miles WSW. of Nantes. Pop. about 2000.

Pornichet, por'ne'shȧ', a sea-side resort of France, in Brittany, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles from Saint-Nazaire.

Poro, the largest of the Camotes group, in the Philippine Islands, E. of Cebú. Poro pueblo is on the S. side. Pop. 7000.

Poronai, a town of Japan, island of Yezo, 30 miles NE. of Sapporo, with which it is connected by rail.

Porongos, Uruguay. See Trinidad.

Poros, po'ros (anc. *Calauria*), a small island of Greece, near the E. extremity of Argolis. It contains the seaport of Poros, with about 4000 inhabitants.

Porquerolles, por'kĕh-roll', one of the Hyères Islands, in France, department of Var, in the Mediterranean. Length, 5 miles.

Porrentrui, a town of Switzerland. See Porentruy.

Porrudos, por-roo'doce, or **Rio de São Lourenço,** ree'o dȧ sŏwNⁿ lo-oo-rĕn'so, a river of Brazil, rises in the E. part of the state of Matto Grosso, flows SW., and joins the Paraguay on the left, in lat. 17° 20′ S. Largest tributary is the Cuyabá.

Porsgrund, pors'groont, a town and port of Norway, 91 miles NE. of Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skagerrak. Pop. in 1900, 4938.

Port, a banking post-village of Washita co., Okla. Pop. 200.

Porta, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 4 miles from Minden. It is near the Porta Westphalica, a defile in the Wesergebirge, which is traversed by the Weser River.

Portachuelo, a village of Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, 35 miles N. by W. of the town of Santa Cruz.

Portachuelo de Tucto, por-tå-choo-å'lo då took'to, one of the loftiest passes over the Andes, in northern Peru, between Tarma and Lima, 15,700 feet in elevation.

Port Adelaide, a seaport town of South Australia, 7½ miles by rail from Adelaide, of which it is the port. It has extensive wharves, many public buildings, a sailors' home, large smelting-works, sugar-refineries, etc. Pop. of the town and district, about 21,000.

Port'adown', a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles ENE. of Armagh, on the Bann. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 10,046.

Por'tafer'ry, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7½ miles ENE. of Downpatrick. Pop. about 2000.

Portage, a county in the NE. part of Ohio, has an area of 509 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River and is partly drained by the Mahoning River. Capital, Ravenna. Pop. in 1890, 27,868; in 1900, 29,246.

Portage, a county of Wisconsin, is near the middle of the state. Area, 800 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and also drained by the Plover and Waupaca rivers and Mill Creek. Capital, Stevens Point. Pop. in 1890, 24,798; in 1900, 29,483.

Portage, Me. See Portage Lake.

Portage, a post-hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich., 7 miles S. of Kalamazoo.

Portage, a post-township (town) of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Portage, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Portage River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 25 miles S. by W. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Portage, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles SW. of Altoona. It has manufactures of furniture. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Portage, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Portage, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Malade River, about 40 miles N. of Corinne. Pop. about 300.

Portage, or **Portage City,** a city, capital of Columbia co., Wis., is on the Wisconsin River, at the head of navigation, 30 miles N. of Madison, on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., and on the ship-canal which connects the Wisconsin and the Fox rivers. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and Green Bay. Portage has manufactures of iron, bricks, hosiery, knit goods, extracts, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4346; in 1890, 5143; in 1900, 5459.

Portage Creek, Mich., enters the St. Joseph at the village of Three Rivers.

Portage Creek, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., 16 miles N. of Emporium.

Portage des Sioux (Fr. pron. por'tåzh' då seoo'), a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 14 miles NE. of St. Charles. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Portage du Fort, por'tåzh' dü for, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Pontiac, on the river Ottawa, 60 miles N. of Ottawa. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. in 1901, 449.

Portage Falls, N.Y. See Genesee River.

Portage Island, an island of New Brunswick, about 5 miles in length, lying at the entrance of Miramichi Bay, about 3 miles from the main-land. It has a light-house.

Portage Lake, a lake of Michigan, in Houghton co., touching the town of Houghton. A narrow channel called Portage Entry connects the S. part of the lake with Keweenaw Bay. The lake is about 20 miles long and 2 or 3 miles wide, and is navigable by large vessels. A ship-canal has been opened from the N. end of Portage Lake to Lake Superior. Steamboats navigating Lake Superior can thus pass through a route shorter than around Keweenaw Point.

Portage Lake, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 241. The post-office is Portage.

Portage la Prairie, a banking post-town of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 56 miles W. of Winnipeg. It has railroad-shops, flouring- and lumber-mills, and grain-elevators. Pop. in 1901, 3901.

Portage River, Mich., a small stream which flows through Livingston co. into the Huron River.

Portage River, Ohio, rises in Hancock co. and enters Lake Erie at Port Clinton. Length, about 100 miles.

Portageville, a banking post-village of New Madrid co., Mo., about 60 miles SW. of Cairo, Ill., on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 427. It has cotton-ginneries.

Portageville, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y. The banking point is Castile. It has manufactures of wagons and ink. Pop. about 600.

Port Ahuriri, in the North Island of New Zealand, is a suburb, 1 mile distant, of Napier. Pop. about 1500.

Portal, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. about 130.

Portal, a post-village of Ward co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 80 miles NW. of Minot. Pop. 200.

Port Albert, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 10 miles N. of Goderich. Pop. about 200.

Port Albert, a seaport town of Victoria, Australia, 137 miles SE. of Melbourne. Pop. about 250.

Portalegre, por-tå-lå'grå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, capital of the district of Portalegre, 49 miles NNE. of Evora. It has manufactures of woollens. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 11,893.

Portales, por-tå'lĕs, a banking post-village of Chaves co., N.Mex., on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R., 85 miles (direct) NE. of Roswell. Pop. about 350.

Port Alexander, a harbor of western Africa, in Angola, 40 miles N. of Great Fish Bay.

Port Alfred, a seaport and sea-side resort on the SE. coast of Cape Colony, Bathurst division, at the mouth of the Kowie River, 55 miles SSW. of King Williamstown. It has clubs, a race-course, etc. The harbor is partially obstructed by a bar. Pop. in 1891, 1092 (white, 529). It is also called Kowie.

Port Allegany, a banking post-borough of McKean co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania and the Coudersport and Port Allegany Rs., 25 miles N. of Emporium. It has a tannery and manufactures of lumber, hemlock extract, window-glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1853.

Port Allen, or **Pow of Errol,** a harbor of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the N. bank of the Firth of Tay, 1½ miles S. of Errol.

Port Allen, a post-village, capital of West Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Mississippi River and on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Port Ambriz, Africa. See Ambriz.

Port Angeles (an'jĕh-lĕz), a banking city, capital of Clallam co., Wash., on the Strait of San Juan de Fuca and about 75 miles (direct) NW. of Tacoma. It has malting-, brewing-, and fish-canning industries and manufactures of shingles, barrels, and tubs. Pop. in 1900, 2321.

Port Antonio, a seaport town of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on the N. coast, 25 miles NW. of Morant Point. It has two safe harbors and is the main outlet of the banana-industry of the interior.

Port-à-Paix, port å på, or **Port-de-Paix,** a town of Haiti, on the strait between that island and Tortuga, 35 miles W. by N. of Cape Haytien. It is a bishop's see.

Port-à-Piment, port å pee'môn', a cargo-port of Haiti, on the S. coast of the southwestern peninsula, SE. of Anglais. Lon. about 74° 3′ W.

Portarlington, a town of Ireland, King's and Queen's cos., on the Barrow, 40 miles WSW. of Dublin. Pop. about 2000.

Portarlington, a post-town and watering-place of Victoria, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay, 65 miles SW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 900.

Port Arthur, a port at the SW. extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula, Manchuria, on the Strait of Pe-chi-li. It has a splendid, nearly land-locked harbor, ice-free for almost the whole year. It was fortified and made the chief naval station of China in 1891, but was taken in 1894 by the Japanese, who destroyed its fortifications. The Russian government leased it in 1898, with Ta-lien-wan and the adjacent seas and undefined territory to the N., and fortified it, making it a great naval station. The vastness of the works, together with the natural advantages of location, rendered the place well-nigh impregnable. It was, however, forced to surrender to the Japanese on Jan. 1, 1905, who retain it conformably to the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth (Sept. 5, 1905). Lat. 38° 48′ N.; lon. 121° 20′ E.

Port Arthur, a banking post-town and seaport of Jefferson co., Tex., on Sabine Lake, about 2 miles above the head of the ship-canal to Sabine Pass, which opens into the Gulf of Mexico. It is on the Port Arthur Route, and is a trade-centre and shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Port Arthur, a banking port of Ontario, in Algoma district, on Thunder Bay (Lake Superior) and on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Rs., 200 miles NE. of Duluth, Minn., with which it is also connected by steamer. It is the seat of extensive lumbering and mining interests and has a large shipping trade. Pop. in 1901, 3214.

Port au Basques, Newfoundland. See Channel.

Port au Bras (ō brå), a fishing settlement on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 1 mile from Burin.

Port au Choix (ō shwâ), a port of the W. coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50° 48′ N.

Port Augusta, a port of South Australia, at the head of Spencer Gulf, about 4 miles above Curlew Point. Pop. of the municipal district about 2100. Near by are important mineral deposits.

Port au Persil (ō pêr'seel'), or **Saint Simeon,** a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 13 miles NE. of Murray Bay.

Port au Port, port ō por, a bay of Newfoundland, 30 miles NE. of Cape St. George.

Port-au-Prince, pōrt ō prinss (Fr. pron. port ō prânss), or **Port Republican** (Fr. *Port Républicain,* por râ'püb'lee'kân'), the capital city and principal seaport of Haiti, on its W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Gonaïves. Lat. 18° 35′ N.; lon. 72° 18′ W. Pop. about 60,000. It is partially fortified and irregularly built, chiefly of wood. It is an archbishop's see. The principal edifices are the palace of the state, which has some architectural excellence, senate-house, cathedral, arsenal, mint, college, lyceum, military hospital, and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy and the climate unhealthy. It is the seat of the bulk of the foreign trade of Haiti.

Port Austin, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron and on the Pere Marquette R., 60 miles ENE. of Bay City. It has stone-quarries and stock-raising interests. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Port Bannatyne, a maritime village of Scotland, on the island of Bute, 1½ miles NNW. of Rothesay.

Port Barre, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 300.

Port Beaufort, a maritime town of Cape Colony, 30 miles SE. of Swellendam, at the mouth of the Breede River.

Port Benjamin, Ulster co., N.Y. See Wawarsing.

Port Blair, a port, with a well-sheltered harbor, of the Andaman Islands.

Port Blakeley, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., about 8 miles from Seattle, its banking point. Pop. about 850.

Port Bolivar, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Port Bou, a village and commune of Catalonia, Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea and immediately S. of the French boundary. Pop. 2300.

Port Bouet, or **Petit (Little) Bassam,** a minor port of the Ivory Coast, western equatorial Africa.

Port Bowen (bō'ĕn), Canada, is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13′ N. Here the Hecla and Fury wintered, 1824–25.

Port Bowen, an inlet and harbor of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 22° 30′ S.

Port Bruce, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 14 miles from Port Burwell.

Port Burwell, a post-village and outport of Elgin co., Ontario, at the mouth of Otter Creek, in Lake Erie, 137 miles SW. of Toronto, on the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific R. Pop. about 450.

Port Byron, a banking post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 16 miles ENE. of Rock Island city. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Port Byron, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 25 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 1013.

Port Caledonia, or **Big Glace Bay,** a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 16 miles from Sydney.

Port Canning, or **Mutla,** a small town of Bengal, British India, 28 miles SE. of Calcutta, on the Mutla, in the Ganges delta. Great sums have been expended in attempts to develop this port, but to no purpose.

Port Carbon, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 3 miles NE. of Pottsville, its banking point. It is in a coal-mining region and has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 2168.

Port Carling, a post-village of Muskoka co., Ontario, on the Indian River, near Lake Muskoka, 21 miles WNW. of Bracebridge. Pop. about 400.

Port Caroline, South Australia. See Kingston.

Port Castries, West Indies. See Castries.

Port Chalmers, a town of New Zealand, on a bay of the E. side of South Island, 9 miles by rail NE. of Dunedin, of which it is the port. It has docks, ship-yards, gas-works, stone-quarries, grammar- and high-schools, government buildings, etc. Pop. of the borough in 1896, 2084.

Port Charlotte (shar'lŏt), a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, in the island of Islay.

Portchester, Alaska. See Metlakahtla.

Port Chester, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 26 miles NE. of New York city. It has large planing-mills, foundries, a shirt-factory, and factories of sheets, stoves, and iron bolts. Pop. in 1900, 7440.

Port Clarence, a maritime village of England, co. of Durham, near Stockton.

Port Clarence, Alaska, a narrow, fjord-like indentation of the Seward Peninsula, on Bering Strait. It is between Cape York and Port Spencer and runs nearly E. and W., being continued by Grantly Harbor. On its coast is a reindeer station. See Clarence Harbor and Grantly Harbor.

Port Clinton, a banking post-village, capital of Ottawa co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Portage River, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 14 miles WNW. of Sandusky. It has quarrying-, fishing- and grape-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2450.

Port Clinton, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., is on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of the Little Schuylkill, 20 miles N. by W. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. in 1900, 478.

Port Clyde, a post-village of Knox co., Me. The banking point is Thomaston. Pop. about 300.

Port Cockburn, a post-village of Ontario, in the Parry Sound District and on Lake Muskoka, 57 miles NE. of Collingwood.

Port Colborne, a banking village, outport, and summer-resort of Ontario, co. of Welland, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the outlet of the Welland Canal, and on the Grand Trunk R., 56 miles ESE. of Brantford. It has a brewery, lime-kilns, and various mills. Pop. in 1900, 1253.

Port Colden, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 1 mile from Washington and about 9 miles SE. of Belvidere. Pop. 200.

Port Conway, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles N. by E. of Richmond.

Port Cornwallis, a harbor of the Andaman Islands.

Port Costa, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Martinez. It has docking and warehousing interests. Pop. about 800.

Port Crane, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Chenango River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7 miles NE. of Binghamton. Pop. 250.

Port Credit, a post-village and outport of Peel co., Ontario, on the NW. shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river Credit, and on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles W. of Toronto, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Port Crescent, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, near Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Pinnebog River, 60 miles ENE. of Bay City.

Portcros, por'kros', one of the Hyères Islands of France, department of Var, 5 miles E. of Porquerolles.

Port Curtis, a harbor and settlement of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 24° S.

Port Dalhousie (dal-hoo'zee), a post-village and outport of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, near its W. end, at the entrance of the Welland Canal, and on the Grand Trunk R., 5 miles NW. of St. Catharines. It has ship-building and other industries. Pop. in 1901, 1125.

Port Dalrymple, Tasmania, is the estuary of the Tamar, near Georgetown.

Port Daniel, a post-village of Bonaventura co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur. Pop. 150.

Port Darwin, an oceanic inlet in the Northern Territory of South Australia, on which the city of Palmerston is located.

Port Darwin, a village of the Falkland Islands, on Darwin Harbor, at the head of Choiseul Sound.

Port Davey, a harbor on the SW. coast of Tasmania, receives the Davey River.

Port-de-Bouc, France. See Bouc.

Port-de-France, New Caledonia. See Nouméa.

Port Denison, a harbor on the E. coast of Queensland, in lat. 20° S., on which Bowen is located.

Port-de-Paix, Haiti. See Port-à-Paix.

Port Deposit, a banking post-town of Cecil co., Md., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles from its mouth and 41 miles ENE. of Baltimore, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington (Columbia and Port Deposit) R. It is a shipping point for lumber and has extensive granite-quarries. The Jacob Tome Institute, a richly-endowed and splendidly equipped secondary school for both sexes, is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Port Desire, a name of the estuary of the Deseado (or Desire) River, Argentine Republic, on the Atlantic coast, about 32 miles S. of Cape Blanco.

Port Dickinson, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 2½ miles from Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 379.

Port Discovery, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wash., on Puget Sound, about 80 miles N. of Olympia.

Port Dover, a banking post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the river Lynn, 8 miles SE. of Simcoe, on the Grand Trunk R. It has knitting-, woollen-, lumber- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1177.

Port Dufferin, a preventive station of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Halifax.

Port Durban, South Africa. See DURBAN.

Port Durnford, an inlet of British East Africa, in lat. 1° 15′ S.—Also a harbor of Zululand, South Africa, in lat. 29° S.

Port Eads, a post-station of Plaquemines parish, La., is at the mouth of the South Pass, one of the outlets of the Mississippi River. Here are a light-house and jetties for deepening the entrance of the river.

Port Edgar, on the SE. coast of West Falkland Island. Lat. 52° S.

Port Edward, the seat of government of the British (leased) territory of Wei-hai-wei, China, on the main-land.

Port Edwards, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River and on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 5 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has lumber- and paper-mills and large cranberry-marshes. Pop. of Port Edwards township (town) in 1900, 1161; of the village, about 600.

Port Egmont, West Falkland Island, off its N. coast, between Keppel and Saunders islands, in lat. 51° 21′ S.

Portel, POR-tĕl′, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 20 miles ESE. of Evora.

Port Elgin, ĕl′ghin, a banking village of Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk R., 28 miles NW. of Walkerton. It has manufactures of leather, woollens, brushes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1313.

Port Elgin, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on Baie Verte, 30 miles from Shediac, on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island R.

Port Elizabeth, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 6 miles S. by E. of Millville. Pop. about 300.

Port Elizabeth, a town of Cape Colony, capital of the district of the same name, at the W. extremity of Algoa Bay, 18 miles SE. of Uitenhage. It has no harbor except an open roadstead, which is protected by jetties, but its commerce is large. Port Elizabeth is the second city in importance of the Colony, and has many handsome warehouses, factories, and villas, a large market-square, theatre, athenæum, public library, botanical garden, and parks. It is the seat of the Grey Institute, a school of some celebrity. Near the town is a valuable salt-pan. Pop. estimated for 1904, 32,921.

Portel, Le, a town of France. See LE PORTEL.

Port Ellen, a maritime village of Scotland, on the E. side of the island of Islay.

Port Elmsley, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the river Tay, 6 miles from Smith's Falls.

Portendic, Portendik, POR-tôn″-deek′, or **Marsa,** a maritime trading-station of the French Sahara, western Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 160 miles N. by E. of St. Louis. Lat. 18° 19′ N.

Porter, a county in the NW. part of Indiana, has an area of 418 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and on the S. by the Kankakee River, and is drained by the Calumet River. Capital, Valparaiso. Pop. in 1890, 18,052; in 1900, 19,175.

Porter, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and other railroads, 44 miles ESE. of Chicago, Ill. It has manufactures of brick and featherbone. Pop. about 750.

Porter, a post-village in Porter township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Ossipee River, about 40 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 886.

Porter, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., on the Pine River, 55 miles N. by E. of Lansing.

Porter, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 45 miles SW. of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Porter, a township (town) of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2235. It includes Youngstown.

Porter, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Grandville. Pop. about 100.

Porter, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1553.

Porter, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 870.

Porter, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 839.

Porter, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pa., about 54 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Porter, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Porter, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 53.

Porter, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2890.

Porter, a post-village of Clay co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Porter, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1225.

Porterfield, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 14 miles SE. of Franklin.

Port Erin, a maritime village and watering-place of the Isle of Man, 4 miles from Ballabeg. A biological station was established here in 1892.

Porters Falls, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W.Va., 20 miles SW. of Littleton station.

Porter's Lake, Pike co., Pa., is near the foot of Pocono Mountain.

Porters Mills, a post-station of Eau Claire co., Wis.

Porter Springs, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., 9 miles W. of Crockett.

Porters Sideling, a post-station of York co., Pa., 5 miles ENE. of Hanover.

Portersville, a banking post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Tule River, 30 miles SE. of Visalia, on the Southern Pacific R. It is in a fruit, stock-raising, lumber, and mining region. Pop. 1500.

Portersville, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River, 9 miles N. of Jasper. Pop. 150.

Portersville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ohio, 20 miles S. of Zanesville.

Portersville, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa., about 12 miles ESE. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Porterville, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ala., near Wills Creek, 61 miles SSW. of Chattanooga. Pop. 75.

Porterville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek, 20 miles SE. of Buffalo.

Port Esperance, a harbor of Tasmania, within the township of Dover, 35 miles SSW. of Hobart.

Portessie, a fishing village of Banffshire, Scotland, 1 mile from Buckie.

Port Essington, a bay of the Northern Territory of South Australia, on the side of Coburg Peninsula. Its shores are low and destitute of vegetation. The climate is unhealthy. It was at one time a military and penal settlement.

Port Essington, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Skeena River, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 54° 25′ N. It has large canneries. Pop. about 375.

Port Etches, Alaska, on Hinchinbrook Island, Prince William's Sound. Lat. 60° 21′ N.; lon. 146° 32′ W.

Port Ewen, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, 4 miles SE. of Kingston, on the West Shore R.

Port Fairy, a seaport town of Victoria, Australia, at the mouth of the Moyne River, 186 miles by rail WSW. of Melbourne. Pop. (borough) about 1900.

Port Florence, a station of British East Africa, on the Victoria Nyanza and on the Uganda railway.

Port Franko, a name sometimes given to Charlotte Amalie, the capital of the island of St. Thomas.

Port Franks, a village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the River aux Sables, 5 miles from Widder.

Port Fulton, a town of Clark co., Ind., in Jeffersonville township. Pop. in 1900, 1101.

Port Gallant, a cove of South America, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 41′ S.; lon. 72° 0′ 51″ W.

Port Gamble, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., on Puget Sound, about 22 miles NW. of Seattle. It has lumber-mills. Pop. about 500.

Port George, a post-village and outport of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 16 miles from Lawrencetown. Pop. 150.

Port Gibson, a banking post-town, capital of Claiborne co., Miss., on Bayou Pierre, 20 miles from its mouth, about 32 miles S. by W. of Vicksburg, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It is in a cotton region and has oil-mills, compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2113.

Port Gibson, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 28 miles ESE. of Rochester, on the West Shore R. Pop. about 350.

Port Gilbert, an outport of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Weymouth. See GILBERT COVE.

Port Glasgow, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the left bank of the Clyde, 3 miles E. of Greenock and 16 miles WNW. of Glasgow. Founded in 1668 by the magistrates of Glasgow as a port for that town, it lost its im-

portance after the deepening of the Clyde. The industries comprise the manufacture of sail-ropes and chain-cables, sugar-refining, brass- and iron-founding, and ship-building. Pop. in 1901, 16,840.

Portglenone (port'glĕn-ōn'), a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Bann, 8 miles W. of Ballymena.

Port Gordon, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4 miles ESE. of the mouth of the Spey.

Port Grace, Newfoundland. See HARBOR GRACE.

Port Greville (grev'il), a post-village and outport of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Greville Bay, 15 miles from Parrsborough. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. about 700.

Port Griffith, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Pittston. It is in a coal-mining region. Pop. about 750.

Port Hacking, a harbor of New South Wales, 18 miles S. of Port Jackson.

Port Haney, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 18 miles from New Westminster. Pop. 120.

Port Harford, a post-hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 10 miles S. of San Luis Obispo.

Port Harrelson, a post-village of Horry co., S.C., on Bull Creek, 50 miles E. of Kingstree. Pop. about 300.

Port Hastings, an outport of Nova Scotia, co. of Inverness, on the Gut of Canso, 72 miles E. of New Glasgow, on the Inverness. Pop. about 600.

Port Hawkesbury, a banking seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Inverness, on the Gut of Canso, 75 miles E. of New Glasgow, on the Inverness R. It has a large trade in fish and produce. Pop. in 1901, 633.

Port Haywood, a post-hamlet of Matthews co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay.

Porthcawl, a town and watering-place of Glamorganshire, Wales, 13½ miles SSE. of Neath. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1872.

Port Henry, a banking post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson and the Lake Champlain and Moriah Rs., 40 miles N. of Whitehall. It is picturesquely situated on Lake Champlain, about 2 miles from Mount Bulwagga. It ships iron-ore and has blast-furnaces, bloomeries, a shirt-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1751.

Port Henry, a spacious harbor on the W. coast of Chile, near Cape Tres Puntas.

Port Herald, a customs-station on the borders of Nyassaland and Portuguese East Africa, on the Shiré River, in about lat. 17° 5′ S.

Port Herbert, a maritime hamlet of Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Joli.

Porthill, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Kootenai Valley and the Bedlington and Nelson Rs. The banking point is Spokane, Wash.

Port Hill, an outport of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island, on Richmond Bay, 20 miles W. of Summerside, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Porthleven, a small seaport of England, in Cornwall, 2 miles SW. of Helston.

Port Homer, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 14 miles N. of Steubenville.

Port Hood, a banking seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Inverness, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 28 miles N. of Port Hastings, on the Inverness R. It has a deep harbor. There are rich coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 1500. Port Hood Island lies off the harbor.

Port Hope, a banking post-village and shipping point of Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 70 miles N. by W. of Port Huron. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Port Hope, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., on the Fox River, 6 miles N. of Portage.

Port Hope, a banking town of Durham co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R., 63 miles E. of Toronto. It commands fine views of the lake and has flouring- and planing-mills, breweries, and manufactories of Babbitt metal, files, carpets, buttons, leather, knitted and woollen goods, etc. It has important shipments in grain, lumber, and flour. The harbor is one of the best on the lake. Pop. in 1901, 4188.

Port Howe, a landing-place on the E. coast of Cat Island, in the Bahama Islands.

Port Hudson, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 22 miles above Baton Rouge. Pop. about 250. General Banks took this place on July 9, 1863.

Port Hudson, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., about 62 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Port Hunter, an inlet of New South Wales, 75 miles NNE. of Sydney. It receives the Hunter River, and on the S. side of its entrance has the town of Newcastle.

Port Hu'ron, a city, port of entry, and capital of St. Clair co., Mich., is on the St. Clair River, at the foot of Lake Huron, and opposite Sarnia, Canada, which is connected with it by steam-ferry and by a tunnel under the St. Clair River 6118 feet in length. It is also at the mouth of the Black River, 60 miles NNE. of Detroit, on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs. The city has several stately public buildings, ship-yards with extensive dry-docks, grain-elevators, railroad-shops, and manufactories of agricultural implements, milling machinery, gas- and gasoline-engines, etc. Pop. in 1890, 13,513; in 1900, 19,158.

Portia, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Frisco System. It has cotton-seed oil industries. The banking point is Blackrock. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Port Ibrahim, Egypt, is the harbor of Suez.

Portici, POR'te-chee, a town of Italy, on the Bay of Naples, 4 miles SE. of Naples, at the W. foot of Vesuvius. It is beautifully situated, with a small harbor, and has a former royal palace, built by Charles III. in 1738, a museum of antiquities, a neglected park, and a school of agriculture. Portici lies over a portion of the site of Herculaneum. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,538.

Portillo, POR-teel'yo, a mountain-pass of the Andes, in Chile. Lat. 33° 40′ S. Height, upward of 14,000 feet.

Portillo, a town of Cuba, in Santiago province, on the S. coast, 28 miles S. by W. of Manzanillo.

Portimão, Portugal. See VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMÃO.

Portis, a post-village of Osborne co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Osborne. Pop. 150.

Port Isaac, a seaport of Cornwall, England, 6 miles from Padstow.

Portishead, a small seaport and watering-place of England, in Somerset, on the estuary of the Severn, 8 miles WNW. of Bristol. Pop. in 1901, 2544.

Port Jackson, an inlet of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, in lat. 33° 52′ S., lon. 151° 18′ E. It extends 15 miles inland and forms one of the finest harbors known. The city of Sydney is on its S. side. It is a naval station, with extensive dry-docks.

Port Jefferson, a banking post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 60 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. It has a good harbor and is engaged in ship-building. Pop. about 2000.

Port Jefferson, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami River, about 18 miles NNE. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Port Jervis, a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, ½ mile above the mouth of the Neversink River, 88 miles NW. of New York, on the Erie and the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Rs. It is surrounded by attractive scenery. It contains extensive railroad workshops, iron-foundries, glass-works, glove- and shoe-factories, silk-mills, silver-plating works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9385.

Port Joggins is on Chignecto Bay, Cumberland co., Nova Scotia.

Port Joli, a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 15 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 200.

Port Kennedy, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4½ miles above Norristown. In a cave in the town numerous extinct mammalian remains have been found. Pop. about 500.

Port Kennedy, on Thursday Island, in Torres Strait, N. of Queensland.

Port Kent, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Keeseville, Ausable Chasm and Lake Champlain Rs., 13 miles S. by E. of Plattsburg. It is connected with Burlington, Vt., by steam-ferry. Pop. 200.

Portknockie, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 2 miles WNW. of Cullen.

Port Lambton, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 10 miles from Wallaceburg, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Portland, England. See PORTLAND, ISLE OF.

Portland, a post-station of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River, about 24 miles SSW. of Selma.

Portland, a banking post-town of Ashley co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Portland, a post-town of Ouray co., Colo., about 300 miles from Garland station. Pop. in 1900, 69.

Portland, a banking post-village in Portland township (town), Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. and on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite Middletown, 14 miles S. of Hartford. The town has valuable quarries of red sandstone (freestone), an excellent material for building, of which many fine edifices in the cities of the United States have

been built. Portland has also enamelling- and stamping-works and manufactories of machinery and couplings, wire, leather, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3856.

Portland, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 350.

Portland, a post-station of Franklin co., Ill.

Portland, a banking city, capital of Jay co., Ind., on the Salamonie River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and other railroads, 30 miles NE. of Muncie. It has lumber- and flour-mills, manufactures of spokes and handles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4798.

Portland, a post-village of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 4 miles E. of Mason City. Pop. 75.

Portland, the commercial metropolis of Maine, a port of entry, and seat of justice of Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, 108 miles N. by E. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine, the Grand Trunk and the Maine Central Rs. Lat. 43° 39′ N.; lon. 70° 15′ W. It is pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula or tongue of land, projecting from the W. shore of Casco Bay, which is about 3 miles in length and rises at each extremity into considerable elevations, giving the city a beautiful appearance as seen from the sea. The harbor, which is protected by forts (Preble, Williams, Levett, McKinley, etc.) and torpedoes and provided with dry-docks, marine-railway, and extensive wharves, is one of the best on the Atlantic coast, with a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. It is never entirely closed by ice, even in the coldest weather. The principal entrance lies between the main-land of Cape Elizabeth on the SW. and House and Cushing's islands on the NE. The city, with but few exceptions, is regularly laid out and handsomely built, with the streets largely planted with trees, which has given to it the name of "Forest City." Congress Street is the principal thoroughfare and extends from Munjoy's Hill on the E. to Bramhall's Hill on the W., following the ridge of the peninsula throughout its length.

Among the public and educational buildings are the city-hall, built in 1867–68, and surmounted by a lofty dome; the custom-house, post-office, United States Marine Hospital, Maine General Hospital, Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals, public library (in whose building is housed the Maine Historical Society), Mechanics' Hall, the building of the Portland Natural History Society, and observatory. The city is well provided with charitable institutions (hospitals, asylums, etc.). Deering's Oaks is the city park. Monument Square contains a soldiers' monument. Portland has an extensive foreign trade, particularly with the West Indies and Great Britain, as well as a large coastwise trade, and controls a large fleet, which is in great part engaged in the important cod- and mackerel-fisheries. The city has extensive packing- and canning-industries, and is also engaged in the refining of petroleum. Its leading manufactures comprise the making of engines, heavy iron-forgings, stoves, silverware, boots and shoes, pulp and paper, woollen goods, sewer-pipe, marine hardware, matches, flavoring extracts, etc. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Portland is much visited as a watering-place, and in its immediate vicinity are many fine sea-side summer-resorts. The Maine Medical School, affiliated with Bowdoin College, is located here. Portland is the birthplace of Longfellow.

Portland was settled by the English in 1632. The settlement was at first known as Casco Neck and from 1658 as Falmouth. Its Indian name was Machigonne. It was twice destroyed by the Indians, and in 1775 the place was in great part laid in ashes by the British. The town of Portland was laid off from Falmouth in 1786. The city charter was granted in 1832. In 1866 a large part of Portland was destroyed by fire. Pop. in 1830, 12,601; in 1880, 33,810; in 1890, 36,425; in 1900, 50,145.

Portland, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River, at the mouth of the Looking-Glass River and on the Pere Marquette R., 24 miles WNW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1874. It has extensive water-power, and manufactures of furniture, washing-machines, sash, and blinds.

Portland, a banking post-town of Callaway co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, 30 miles below Jefferson City, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Portland, a post-township (town and village) of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., about 10 miles SW. of Dunkirk. It has grape and wine interests. Pop. in 1900, 2690; of the village, about 500.

Portland, a banking post-town of Traill co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 60 miles W. by N. of Fargo. It is in a wheat region. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Portland, Jefferson co., Ohio. See Portland Station.

Portland, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 15 miles E. of Pomeroy. Pop. about 300.

Portland, the most populous city of Oregon, a port of entry, and the capital of Multnomah co., is situated on the Willamette River (here crossed by several bridges), 12 miles from its junction with the Columbia, and about 100 miles from the ocean. It is 52 miles N. by E. of Salem, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R., the Southern Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 45° 30′ N. Steamers ply regularly between this port and San Francisco, Olympia and other places on Puget Sound, the Columbia River, Alaska, China, and Japan. Portland is an important commercial centre and shipping point and one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the country. Its manufactures comprise iron and woollen goods, flour, fur-garments, furniture, beer, cordage, paints, oils, soap, carriages, etc.; and it exports large quantities of wheat, fruit, flour, wool, lumber, salmon, and oats. The city is also extensively engaged in packing and slaughtering and in ship- and boat-building. A large dry-dock was constructed here in 1903. Here are located the law and medical departments of the University of Oregon, the Portland University (at University Park), Portland Academy, St. Michael's College, and other educational institutions. The city is imposingly built and from Portland Heights and elsewhere commands a fine view of Mount Hood. The Lewis and Clark Exposition was held here in 1905. Pop. in 1870, 8293; in 1880, 17,577; in 1890, 46,385; in 1900, 90,426.

Portland, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Lackawanna and other railroads, 4 miles S. of the Delaware Water Gap. It has saw-mills, quarries of limestone, manufactures of school slates, lime, etc. The product of the Bangor slate-quarries is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Portland, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Gallatin. Pop. 200.

Portland, a post-village of San Patricio co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Portland, a hamlet in Portland township (town), Dodge co., Wis., near the Crawfish River and 1 mile from Waterloo station. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1129.

Portland, a post-township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1194; of the village, about 60.

Portland, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on Rideau Lake, 50 miles NE. of Kingston. Pop. about 250.

Portland, a former post-town of St. John co., New Brunswick, now constituting a part of the city of St. John.

Portland, a seaport town of Australia, in Victoria, on Portland Bay, 200 miles WSW. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. It has various industries, the Portland College, a botanical garden, free library, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Portland Bay, a wide inlet of Victoria, Australia, in lat. 38° 25′ S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson.

Portland Bill. See Portland, Isle of.

Portland, Cape, one of the most northerly points of Tasmania. Lat. 40° 45′ S.; lon. 147° 56′ E.

Portland Channel (or **Canal**), off the W. coast of North America, stretches inland, in about lat. 55° N., lon. 130° W., and separates Alaska from Canada.

Portland Islands, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, W. of New Hanover.

Portland, Isle of, a peninsula of England, co. of Dorset, extending into the English Channel, 4½ miles long by 2 miles wide, and connected with the main-land, at Abbotsbury, by the shifting Chesil Bank, a narrow ridge of shingle 10½ miles in length and terminating on the S. in Portland Bill, a rocky promontory with light-houses. It has quarries of excellent oolitic stone and a castle (Portland Castle) built by Henry VIII. It forms the S. side of Weymouth harbor. Portland gives the title of duke to the Bentinck family. Off its S. extremity is Portland Race, a dangerous part of the Channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity. Portland has a great convict-prison and a magnificent harbor of refuge, formed by three grand breakwaters of stone, one of them nearly 2 miles in length. Portland has also important works of defence. Pop. in 1901, 15,199.

Portland Mills, a post-village of Parke and Putnam cos., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, about 32 miles NE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

Portland Mills, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is Ridgway. It has lumber manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Portland Station, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 9 miles above Wheeling. The banking point is Bridgeport or Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 300.

Portlandville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 12½ miles S. of Cooperstown. Pop. 150.

Port La Tour (lȧ toor), an outport of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Barrington.

Port Launay, por lō'nȧ', France, is the harbor of Châteaulin, in the department of Finistère.

Port Lavaca (lȧ-vȧ'kȧ), a banking post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Tex., on the W. shore of Lavaca Bay, about 22 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 125 miles WSW. of Galveston. It is near the mouth of the Lavaca River and on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific R. It has fish and oyster interests and ginneries. Pop. about 800.

Port'law', a small town of Ireland, co. and 9 miles WNW. of Waterford, on an affluent of the Suir.

Port Lebert, a post-village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 13 miles from Lockport. Pop. 150.

Port Leyden (lī'dĕn), a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 42 miles N. of Utica. It has wood-pulp and paper-mills. Near this place are notable water-falls and rapids. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Port Limón, Costa Rica. See Limón.

Port Lincoln, a seaport town of South Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf and near the apex of Eyre Peninsula. Lat. 34° 45′ S.; lon. 135° 50′ E. It has a large and deep harbor.

Portlock, a harbor of Alaska, on the W. coast of Chichagof Island.

Port Loko, a town and mission-station of Sierra Leone, Africa, 35 miles ENE. of Freetown.

Port Lorne, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles from Bridgetown. Pop. 200.

Port Los Angeles, a post-station of Los Angeles co., Cal.

Port-Louis, por loo'ee', a seaport and watering-place of France, in Morbihan, 2½ miles S. of Lorient. It is defended by a citadel. The pilchard-fishery is carried on. Port-Louis was founded by Louis XIII. Pop. in 1901, 3784.

Port-Louis (loo'is or loo'e; Fr. pron. por loo'ee'), the capital of the island of Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its NW. side. Lat. 20° 9′ S.; lon. 57° 28′ E. Pop. in 1900, 53,978. The town and harbor are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult. Port-Louis is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops and has 2 cathedrals, barracks, a theatre, gymnasium, mission-schools, observatories (astronomical and meteorological, etc.), and is the terminus of two lines of railway.

Port-Louis, por loo'ee', a maritime town of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 miles N. of Pointe-à-Pitre. It has a small harbor, defended by forts.

Port Ludlow, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wash., on Puget Sound, about 16 miles S. of Port Townsend. It has lumber-mills. Pop. about 300.

Port Lyttelton, New Zealand. See Lyttelton.

Port Macdonnell, a port of South Australia, 305 miles SE. of Adelaide. Pop. about 450.

Port Macquarie (mąk-kwŏr'ee), an inlet of New South Wales, at the mouth of the Hastings River. Lat. of entrance, 31° 25′ S.; lon. 152° 54′ E. It is visited regularly by steamers. Port Macquarie is a town on the same bay. Pop. about 1000. It has dairying and agricultural interests.

Port Madison, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., on Bainbridge Island and on the W. shore of Puget Sound, 12 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Seattle. It has lumbering interests.

Portmad'oc, a small seaport of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the NE. extremity of Cardigan (Tremadoc) Bay.

Port Mahon, mȧ-hōn' (Sp. *Mahón,* mȧ-ōn'; anc. *Por'tus Mago'nis*), one of the principal seaports of Spain and capital of the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands. It is situated on the SE. side of the island, in lat. 39° 52′ N., lon. 4° 21′ E. The most interesting buildings are the consistorial palace and a church with a fine organ. Port Mahon is strongly fortified and its harbor affords shelter to the largest ships. It is an important port of call between France and Algiers, and almost all the trade of Minorca passes through it. There are manufactures of cotton and leather. Pop. in 1900, 17,975.

Port Maitland, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River, near its entrance into Lake Erie.

Port Maitland, a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 11 miles from Yarmouth, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Port Malcolm, a preventive station of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Port Hawkesbury.

Port Maria, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 miles E. by S. of St. Ann's.

Port Mary, a small bay of Scotland, 6 miles ESE. of the entrance to Kirkcudbright Bay, where Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked in her flight to England.

Port Matilda, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 28 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop. about 300.

Port Matoun, mȧ-toon' (or **Mouton**), **Island,** at the W. entrance to Port Matoun, Queen's co., Nova Scotia.

Port Medway, an outport of Nova Scotia, in Queens co., at the head of a capacious harbor, 96 miles SW. of Halifax. Pop. 600. The banking point is Liverpool.

Port Melbourne, formerly known as **Sand Ridge,** is the port of Melbourne, Australia, from which it is 1½ miles distant.

Port Mercer, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., 2½ miles from Lawrence station.

Port Metcalf, a preventive station of Ontario, under the jurisdiction of Kingston.

Port Monmouth, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on Sandy Hook Bay, 20 miles S. of New York, on the Central R. of New Jersey. It has fertilizing interests. Pop. about 400.

Port Montagu, an inlet on the S. shore of the island of Neupommern, Bismarck Archipelago.

Port Moody, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from Vancouver. Pop. in 1901, 539.

Port Mo'rant', a town of the co. of Surrey, island of Jamaica, 32 miles E. by S. of Kingston.

Port Moresby, the capital of British New Guinea, on the S. shore of the island of Papua, in lon. 147° 10′ E. It is a small settlement, dating from 1873.

Port Morien, an outport of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Coal Co.'s R. The banking point is Glace Bay. Pop. about 800.

Port Morris, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 8 miles W. of Dover. Pop. about 550.

Port Morris, a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., in the borough of the Bronx, New York city, near the SE. entrance of the Harlem River.

Port Mulgrave, an Indian village and Moravian mission station of Alaska, on Yakutat Bay, in lat. 59° 34′ N.

Port Mulgrave, an outport of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, opposite Port Hawkesbury. See Mulgrave.

Port Murray, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Morris Canal and on the Lackawanna R., 17½ miles ENE. of Easton, Pa. Pop. about 250.

Port Natal, Africa. See Durban.

Port Nelson, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 33 miles SSW. of Toronto.

Portneuf, pōrt'nuf' (Fr. pron. por'nuf'), a county of Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence. It is watered by the river St. Maurice. Capital, Cap Santé.

Portneuf, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, at the entrance of the Portneuf River into the river St. Lawrence, 36 miles above Quebec. It has paper-, saw-, and flour-mills, etc. Pop. about 400.

Port Neuf River, Idaho, enters the Snake River near lat. 42° 56′ N. It is about 110 miles long.

Port Nicholson, a harbor of New Zealand, in Cook Strait, at the S. extremity of North Island, with Wellington on its W. side. It is also known as Wellington Harbor.

Port Nolloth, a maritime town of Cape Colony, on the W. coast and on Robbe Bay, a small inlet 50 miles SE. of the mouth of the Orange River. It is the terminus of a railway extending into the interior of Namaqualand. Pop. about 850.

Port Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 300.

Port Norris, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River, about 2 miles from its mouth and 20 miles SE. of Bridgeton, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. It has oyster-industries, ship-building, etc. The banking point is Bridgeton. Pop. about 1600.

Porto, a small seaport of France, in Corsica, 13 miles from Evisa.

Porto, por'to, a village of Italy, 14 miles SW. of Rome, on the Tiber. It is near the site of the ancient Portus Trajani, the harbor constructed by the emperor Trajan. Porto was formerly a town, to whose existence as such a cathedral and episcopal palace still testify.

Porto, a city of Portugal. See Oporto.

Porto Alegre, por'too ȧ-lȧ'grȧ, a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 160 miles NNE. of Rio Grande, at the N. end of the Lagoa dos Patos. It is clean, healthful, and thriving, and has an active trade by small steamers on the Jacuhy River and its branches with the towns and agricultural colonies in the N. part of the

state. It is the see of a bishop and has a cathedral, theological institute, a Latin school, theatre, etc. The harbor is provided with docks. It exports tobacco, Paraguay tea, hides, and cattle. Pop. in 1890, 52,421, about 5000 of whom were Germans; estimated for 1900, upward of 90,000.

Porto Alegre, a maritime town of Brazil, state of Bahia, 120 miles SSW. of Porto Seguro, at the foot of Mucury Valley, whose products it receives for export.

Porto Alegre, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, 180 miles W. of Natal.

Porto Alonzo, South America. See ACRE.

Porto Atacames, POR'to å-tå-kå'mēs (Sp. *Puerto Atacames,* pwĕr'to å-tå-kå'mēs), a harbor of Ecuador, on the Pacific Ocean, 100 miles NW. of Quito.

Portobello, a seaport and attractive watering-place of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles E. of Edinburgh. It has potteries, brick-yards, bottle-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9200.

Porto Bello, Panama. See PUERTO BELLO.

Porto Cabello, Venezuela. See PUERTO CABELLO.

Porto Calvo, POR'to kål'vo, formerly **Bom-Successo,** bŏNˢ soo-sås'so, a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles NE. of Alagoas.

Porto Corsini, Italy, is the port of Ravenna, on the Adriatic Sea.

Port Ocos, Gautemala. See Ocos.

Porto d'Anzio, a seaport of Italy. See ANZIO.

Porto das Caixas, POR'too dås kī'shås, a town of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldeia, an affluent of the Macacu, 37 miles S. of Macacu.

Porto das Pedras, POR'too dåsh på'dråsh, a town of Brazil, state and 47 miles NE. of Alagoas, on the sea-coast.

Porto da União, POR'too då oo-ne-ŏwNˢ', a river-port of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, on the Iguassú River, about 180 miles NW. of Desterro.

Porto de Moz, a town of Brazil. See Moz.

Porto di Brondolo, POR'to dee bron'do-lo (anc. *Portus Brundulus*), a haven in the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Brenta.

Porto di Civitanova, POR'to dee che\ve-tå-no'vå, a small seaport and railway station of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Chienti, 1 mile E. of Civitanova.

Porto Empedocle, POR'to ĕm-pĕd'o-klå, formerly **Molo di Girgenti,** mo'lo dee jĪR-jĕn'tee, a town of Sicily, on the S. coast, 4 miles SSW. of Girgenti, of which it is the port.

Porto Feliz, POR'too få-leesh', a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles WNW. of the city of São Paulo, on the Tiete.

Porto Ferrajo, POR'to fĔR-RÅ'yo, or **Portoferraio,** the chief town of the island of Elba, province of Leghorn, Italy. It stands on the N. side of the island. On a height overlooking the town is the villa of San Martino, in which Napoleon was confined from May, 1814, to Feb., 1815. Pop. in 1901, 4222 (commune, 6705).

Portofino, a promontory and town of Italy, on the Gulf and 17 miles SE. of the city of Genoa.

Port of Spain, also known as **Spanish Town,** a town of the West Indies, capital of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, on the Gulf of Paria, in lat. 10° 38′ N. Pop. in 1901, 54,500. It is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies, having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Catholic churches, a good harbor, a fine botanical garden, stately government buildings, etc. Its active trade has supplanted that of St. Thomas, and the city is a regular port of call for numerous lines of oceanic steamers.

Porto Grande, POR'too grån'då, a seaport town of the Cape Verde Islands, on the NW. side of the island of St. Vincent. It has a fine harbor.

Portogruaro, POR\to-groo-å'ro, a town of Italy, province of Venice, 27 miles SW. of Udine. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 10,000).

Porto Imperial (or **Nacional**), POR'too eem-på-re-ål', a town of Brazil, state and 400 miles NNE. of Goyaz, on the Tocantins. Lat. about 11° S.

Portole, POR'to-lå, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 20 miles SSE. of Triest.

Porto Longone (anc. *Por'tus Lon'gus*), a town of the island of Elba, on its E. side, 5 miles SE. of Porto Ferrajo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Porto Maggiore, POR'to måd-jo'rå, a town of Italy, near the W. shore of the lagoon of Comacchio (Valli di Comacchio), 15 miles SE. of Ferrara. Pop. in 1901, about 3000 (commune, 20,162).

Porto Maurizio, POR'to mŏw-rid'ze-o, a town of northern Italy, capital of the province of Porto Maurizio, on the Mediterranean, 2 miles SW. of Oneglia and 55 miles SW. of Genoa. It is a winter-resort and a watering-place and is noted for its olives. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7141.

Porto Maurizio, a province of Italy, in Liguria, bounded S. by the Mediterranean Sea and W. by France. Area, 467 sq. m. It is traversed by the Ligurian Alps. Capital, Porto Maurizio. Pop. in 1901, 142,846.

Port Oneida (o-nī'dą), a post-hamlet of Leelanaw co., Mich.

Porto Novo, POR'to no'vo (native name, *Parangipetta*), a maritime town of Madras, British India, on the Coromandel Coast, 30 miles S. of Pondicherry. Here Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali in 1780. Pop. about 15,000.

Porto Novo, capital of the French colony of Dahomey, on the Guinea coast of Africa, is situated on Denham Lagoon, in about lon. 2° 35′ E. It has a considerable trade in palm-oil, palm-kernels, and kola-nuts.

Port Ontario, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Salmon River, 18 miles ENE. of Oswego. Pop. 250.

Porto Plata, POR'to plå'tå, Santo Domingo. See PUERTO PLATA.

Porto Praia, POR'too prī'å, also called **Praia,** and **Villa da Praia,** a city and port of the Cape Verde Islands, on the SE. coast of the island of Santiago. It has some good public buildings, is fortified, and has some trade. Pop. about 21,000.

Port Oram, Morris co., N.J. See WHARTON.

Port Orange, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Atlantic Ocean, 60 miles S. by E. of St. Augustine, on the Florida East Coast R. It has a fine beach and orange-groves. Pop. 250.

Port Orchard, a post-town, capital of Kitsap co., Wash., on Port Orchard Bay and 16 miles (direct) W. by S. of Seattle. It has saw-mills and a naval station with a large dry-dock. Pop. in 1900, 197.

Porto-Ré, POR'to rå, a town of Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 miles SE. of Fiume. It is commanded by two castles.

Porto Real, a town of Brazil. See PORTO IMPERIAL.

Porto Recanati, POR'to rå-kå-nå'te, a decayed seaport of Italy, province of Macerata, on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Potenza, near Loreto. Pop. about 3000.

Port Orford, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles SW. of Roseburg. It has a good harbor. Pop. 100.

Porto Rico, PŌR'to ree'ko (Sp. *Puerto Rico,* pwĕr'to ree'ko,—*i.e.*, "rich port"), an island of the United States in the West Indies, the fourth in size of the Antilles, E. of Haiti and W. of the Virgin Islands, between about lat. 17° 50′ and 18° 30′ N. and lon. 65° 36′ and 67° 15′ W. Under its jurisdiction are the Vieques, Culebra, and Mona islands, and a number of minor islets. Area, 3606 sq. m. Length, about 100 miles. A range of mountains (known in different parts as the Cordillera Central, Sierra de Cayey, Sierra de Luquilla, etc.) runs through the island from E. to W., its loftiest peak, El Yunque, being 3700–3800 feet high. In the interior are extensive savannas, on which numerous herds are pastured, and along the coasts are tracts of level, fertile land. Nearly the whole of the N. coast is lined with navigable lagoons; none of the streams are navigable, except for short distances immediately above their mouths. There are numerous bays and creeks deep enough for vessels of considerable burden; but the N. coast is subject to heavy ground seas, which beat against the cliffs with great violence. Porto Rico lies within the region of the NE. trade-winds. The climate is generally salubrious, showing a mean annual temperature of 78° to 82°. The maximum summer heat is about 100°, while the minimum temperature is 56° on the lowlands, and considerably less on the interior mountains. The annual rainfall at San Juan is about 60 inches, but at certain points on the NE. coast it reaches 100 inches or even more. The island has been frequently visited by hurricanes, a particularly disastrous one having been that of Aug. 8, 1899. Remains of the former great extent of primeval forest are still to be found on the upper mountain slopes, but the major part of the island is now under cultivation or in farms. The native vegetation includes many of the common tropical types, resinous and medicinal plants, palms, tree-ferns, lobelia, ebony, cedar, and sandal-wood. The indigenous fauna is very scanty, and the mammals are represented only by bats, the lesser rodents, and the agouti. There seem to be no noxious reptiles, and the insect pests are not numerous. The most characteristic animal is a giant land-tortoise. The minerals include gold, copper, iron, molybdenite, mercury, platinum, nickel, etc., but the mineral resources would appear to be limited. There are extensive phosphate deposits along the S. coast, and guano has been largely worked in Mona Island, off the W. coast. The area of the land-surface under actual cultivation is probably not much short of 25 per cent. of the whole area. The chief product of the island is coffee, grown at elevations of 600–3500 ft., of which the yield in 1903 was 33,450,000 pounds. Upward of 60,000 acres are under sugar cultivation, and 14,000 under tobacco (with an annual yield of

some 12,000,000 pounds). The fruit product (bananas, pineapples, oranges, etc.) is also very large. The salines yield a vast quantity of salt (about 10,000,000 pounds annually) and are a source of considerable wealth. There are as yet no manufactures of any importance. The value of the exports in 1903–04 was $16,013,390, of which upward of $11,000,000 went to the United States (sugar, $8,688,951; tobacco, $1,721,062). The value of the imports was $12,685,984 ($11,500,000 from the United States). Much attention has latterly been given to stock-raising, and cattle are exported in considerable numbers to the Lesser Antilles and Europe. Means of internal communication are scanty, the total length of good roadways hardly exceeding 400 miles. Most of the lines of communication are mere trails. There are about 140 miles of railway. The executive authority of the island is vested in a governor, assisted by an executive council, and a house of delegates. The island is divided into the 7 departments of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Bayamón, Guayama, Humacao, Mayaguez, and Ponce. Since the occupation of the island by the United States a comprehensive system of primary education has been introduced, attendance at schools being made compulsory. High, normal, and agricultural schools have also been established. Capital, San Juan. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1510 it was conquered by the Spaniards under Ponce de León. The numerous native population was soon exterminated as a result of the cruel treatment by the Spaniards. The island was ceded by Spain to the United States by treaty of Dec., 1898. Pop. in 1899, 953,243, of which the whites numbered 589,426.

Porto San Giorgio, por'too sân jor'jo, a seaport of Italy, on the Adriatic, 5 miles from Fermo, in the province of Ascoli-Piceno. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4544.

Porto Santo, por'too sân'to, one of the Madeira Islands, 26 miles NE. of Madeira. Lat. 33° 5′ N. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3 miles. The surface is mountainous and the soil parched and destitute of timber; principal products are wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, and fruits. On its E. coast is the chief town, La Vilha (La Vilha do Porto Santo), with a pop. of about 1500.

Porto Santo Stefano, por'to sân'to stĕf'â-no, a seaport of Italy, on the NW. coast of the peninsula formed by Monte Argentario, about 6 miles WSW. of Orbetello. Pop. in 1901, 5286.

Porto Seguro, por'too sâ-goo'ro, a maritime town of Brazil, state of Bahia, in lat. 16° 26′ S. Cabral landed here in 1500.

Porto Seguro, a maritime town of western equatorial Africa, Togoland, in about lon. 1° 32′ E. It exports palm-oil. Pop. in 1902, 500, of whom 4 were whites.

Porto Tolle, por'to tol'lâ, a commune of Italy, province of Rovigo, on the Po, a few miles from the sea. Here the Po di Tolle leaves the main stream.

Porto Torres, por'to tor'rês (anc. *Turris Libyssonis*), a seaport near the NW. angle of the island of Sardinia, 13 miles NW. of Sassari, of which it is the port. It has an interesting basilica and abounds in Roman antiquities. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 4500).

Porto Vecchio, por'to vĕk'ke-o, a town of the island of Corsica, on its E. coast, 15 miles NNE. of Bonifacio. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3500). It has the best port in the island.

Portovenere, por'to-vĕn'â-rā (anc. *Ven'eris Portus*), a seaport of Italy, 44 miles SE. of Genoa, at the S. extremity of the promontory forming the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezia, opposite the island of Palmaria. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 5700).

Portpatrick, a decayed seaport of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on the Irish Channel, 7 miles SSW. of Stranraer. It is the nearest port to Ireland. Portpatrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" for Ireland. Immense sums have been spent to no purpose on its harbor. The place has dwindled to a mere village.

Port Peg'asus, on the S. coast of Stewart's Island, New Zealand.

Port Penn, a post-town of Newcastle co., Del., on the Delaware River, about 18 miles S. of Wilmington. Fruit is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Port Penrhyn, the harbor of Bangor, in northern Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the mouth of the Ogwen in Menai Strait. It is the outlet for much of the slate from the Penrhyn (Bethesda) slate-quarries. Penrhyn Castle is a superb marble castellated edifice.

Port Perry, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 11 miles SE. of Pittsburg.

Port Perry, a banking post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on Scugog Lake and on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles N. of Whitby. It has various industries and ships grain. Pop. in 1901, 1465.

Port Philip, or **Great Bridge,** Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. See Pugwash.

Port Phillip Bay, on the S. coast of Australia, in Victoria. Lat. of Point Nepean, at its entrance, 38° 18′ S.; lon. 144° 42′ E. Length and breadth, about 30 miles each. On its N. side it receives the Yarra-Yarra River, on the banks of which is the town of Melbourne, capital of the colony of Victoria. The entrance is fortified.

Port Pirie (pee'ree), a port of South Australia, on the E. side of Spencer Gulf, 155 miles NNW. of Adelaide. It has large wharves, smelting- and refining-works, foundries, etc. Pop. of the town and district, about 11,000.

Port Providence, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, 1 mile below Phœnixville, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 250.

Port Reading, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J. The banking point is Perth Amboy. Pop. about 300.

Portreath, a small seaport of England, in Cornwall, on the Atlantic, 4 miles NW. of Redruth. The harbor is defended by batteries.

Portree, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the E. coast of the island of Skye. It is the principal place in the island and is a tourist-centre. It offers great attractions in the way of rock scenery. Pop. about 1000.

Port Renfrew, British Columbia, is 56 miles from Victoria.

Port Republic, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay and 36 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

Port Republic, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on Nacote Creek and on the Atlantic City R., 13 miles N. by W. of Atlantic City.

Port Republic, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, at the confluence of the Middle and South Rivers, about 20 miles ENE. of Staunton, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. 100.

Port Republican, Haiti. See Port-au-Prince.

Port Richmond, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Staten Island and on the channel called Kill van Kull, about 9 miles SW. of the extremity of Manhattan Island, and now forming part of New York city, in Richmond borough. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 6000.

Port Richmond, a post-substation of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Delaware River, about 3 miles NE. of Independence Hall. Large quantities of coal are shipped here and there are extensive ship-yards.

Portrieux, por'tre-uh', a small seaport and bathing-place of France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles from Saint-Brieuc.

Port Robinson, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash Rs., 10 miles SE. of St. Catharines. Pop. about 400.

Port Rowan, a banking post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie and on the Grand Trunk R., 21 miles SSW. of Simcoe. Pop. in 1901, 657.

Port Royal, a post-town of Henry co., Ky., about 40 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Port Royal, a banking post-borough of Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania and the Tuscarora Valley Rs., at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, 14 miles ESE. of Lewistown. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Port Royal, a post-town of Beaufort co., S.C., on an island near Port Royal Entrance (see Port Royal Island), 4 miles S. of Beaufort, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. It has a good harbor, with a United States dry-dock and repair-shops, and important commerce in cotton, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900, 601.

Port Royal, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Red River, about 10 miles ENE. of Clarksville. Pop. 200.

Port Royal, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles N. by E. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Port Royal, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land which bounds Kingston Harbor on the S., 4 miles SW. of Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles, 17° 56′ N.; lon. 76° 51′ W. It has a royal naval dock-yard, military hospital, barracks, arsenal, etc.

Port Royal Island, a part of Beaufort co., S.C., is separated from the main-land by the Broad River, which here enters the sea through a channel called Port Royal Entrance. The island is about 12 miles long and 7 miles wide. The town of Beaufort is situated upon it.

Port Royal Sound, on the coast of South Carolina, lies between the island of St. Helena on the N. and Hilton Head on the S. It is connected with the Broad River and

receives the waters of the Coosawhatchie. The Confederates had strong fortifications here, which were taken by the Federals in Nov., 1861.

Portrush, a small seaport and watering-place of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 5 miles N. of Coleraine and 7 miles from the Giant's Causeway, with which it is connected by an electric railway. It ships large quantities of salmon.

Port Ryerse, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 6 miles S. of Simcoe.

Port Said (så-eed'), a seaport town of Egypt, in the governorship of the Suez Canal, at the Mediteranean entrance of the Suez Canal, 30 miles ESE. of Damietta. Its main harbor, having a depth of 26 feet, covers an area of 570 acres and is protected by immense piers of concrete laid in the sea. The inner harbor, where vessels load and discharge, consists of three sheltered basins, known as the commercial harbor, the arsenal harbor, and the Bassin Chérif, the last with a military depot and barracks. The town is regularly built, has some export trade, and is a coaling-station. At the entrance to the harbor is a colossal statue of Lesseps, erected in 1900. Port Said is connected by rail with Ismailia. Pop. in 1897, 42,095.

Port-Sainte-Marie, por sănt mȧ'ree', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 11 miles WNW. of Agen. Pop. about 2000.

Port Saint Mary, a fishing port and sea-side resort of the Isle of Man, 3½ miles from Ballabeg.

Port Sanilac, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 30 miles N. of Port Huron. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Port Santa Barbara (sȧn'tȧ baR'bȧ-rȧ), a natural harbor on the coast of Chile, at the N. end of Campaña Island.

Port Sarnia, Ontario. See SARNIA.

Portsdown Hill, in Hampshire, England, extends along the coast for 7 miles, opposite the islands of Portsea and Hayling.

Portsea, a northwestern district of Portsmouth, England, containing the great naval dock-yard.

Portsea, a post-town and fashionable watering-place of Victoria, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay, 22 miles SE. by E. of Geelong. Pop. 125.

Portsea Island, on the coast of Hampshire, England, between Portsmouth and Langston harbors, separated at its N. extremity from the main-land by a narrow channel crossed by railways. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. It contains the town of Portsmouth, within whose municipal limits is Portsea.

Portsheldon, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 12 miles S. of Grand Haven.

Port Shepstone, a town and port of entry of Natal, South Africa, at the mouth of the Umzimkulu River, in about lat. 30° 45′ S. It is the centre of a sugar, tea, and fruit region.

Port Simpson, an outport of British Columbia, 550 miles from Victoria, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Portslade-by-Sea, a town of England, in Sussex, 4 miles from Brighton. Pop. in 1901, 5217.

Portsmouth, pōrts'mŭth, a seaport, municipal, parliamentary, and county borough, and the chief naval station of England, situated within the territorial limits of Hampshire, at the SW. extremity of Portsea Island, and at the entrance to its splendid harbor, 18 miles SE. of Southampton and 65 miles (direct) SW. of London. Lat. of observatory, 50° 48′ 3″ N.; lon. 1° 6′ 12″ W. Portsmouth Harbor is 4 miles in length, with about an equal width, and its entrance is only about 400 yards across. In this landlocked haven the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. The arm of the English Channel with which it communicates is the roadstead of Spithead. The fortifications of Portsmouth, the most complete in Britain, consist of an outer line of forts on the landward side and the Spithead forts to seaward. The limits of the parliamentary borough include, in addition to Portsmouth, Southsea, a fashionable watering-resort, Landport, and Portsea, the last-named with the immense dock-yard and vast naval establishment. On the other side of the harbor, on the peninsula between it and Spithead, is Gosport. The town has few impressive buildings, those of most importance being the town-hall and the church of St. Thomas Becket. The fortifications of Portsmouth were begun in the reign of Edward IV. and the importance of the place dates from the reign of Henry VIII. It is the birthplace of Dickens. Pop. in 1891, 159,000; in 1901, 188,133.

Portsmouth, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles W. by S. of Harlan. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Portsmouth, a former post-village of Bay co., Mich., now a part of Bay City, on the E. bank of the Saginaw River, 2 miles S. of Bay City proper.

Portsmouth, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Rockingham co., N.H., 58 miles N. by E. of Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles from the ocean, and on the Boston and Maine R. Lat. 43° 5′ N.; lon. 70° 45′ W. This city, the only seaport of the state, is built on a beautiful peninsula, formed by the Piscataqua River, and has a capacious, deep, and easily accessible harbor. It stands on a gentle acclivity overlooking the harbor and is distinguished for its healthy atmosphere, fine gardens, and profusion of shade-trees. The principal public buildings are the Athenæum (with a library and museum), custom-house, city building, music hall, and St. John's and other churches. The chief object of interest is the Kittery United States navy-yard, on Continental (or Fernald's) Island, near the E. side of the river and connected by bridge with the village of Kittery, Me. It contains 3 immense ship-houses and a large floating balance-dock. The "North America," the first ship-of-the-line launched in the Western Hemisphere, was built on Badger's Island, in this harbor, during the Revolution, and it was also in this navy-yard that the "Kearsarge" was built. Portsmouth has less commerce now than formerly, though it is still the centre of an important trade, both foreign and coastwise. Manufacturing is not very extensively carried on. The leading articles of manufacture are buttons, shoes, paper, and malted liquors. Portsmouth is the birthplace of T. B. Aldrich. The treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed here Sept. 5, 1905. Pop. in 1850, 9739; in 1880, 9690; in 1900, 10,637.

Portsmouth, a post-township of Carteret co., N.C., is a narrow island near Ocracoke Inlet, about 56 miles E. of Newberne. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean and on the W. by Pamlico Sound. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Portsmouth, a city, capital of Scioto co., Ohio, is finely situated on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Scioto River, 95 miles S. of Columbus, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads. It is the southern terminus of the Ohio Canal. Portsmouth is an important manufacturing town and its industries are represented by rolling-mills, iron-foundries and machine-shops, steel-works, shoe-manufactories, furniture- and veneer-works, stove-works, brick-yards, etc. It is celebrated as a city of homes and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1890, 12,394; in 1900, 17,870.

Portsmouth, a post-township (town) of Newport co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, about 20 miles S. by E. of Providence, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. in 1900, 2105.

Portsmouth, a seaport and independent city of Virginia, formerly in Norfolk co., on the left bank of the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk. It is on the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads. The river, which is nearly two-thirds of a mile wide, forms a good harbor, which admits vessels of the largest size. The site is level and elevated only a few feet above the sea. Portsmouth contains a large naval hospital, several academic schools, and, in its southern suburb of Gosport, a large national navy-yard, with a huge dry-dock. Ferry-boats ply frequently between Portsmouth and Norfolk. The city has railroad-shops, various manufactories, and an important export trade in cotton, pig-iron, lumber, naval stores, and vegetables. Pop. in 1890, 13,268; in 1900, 17,427.

Portsmouth, or **Prince Rupert's Town,** a town of the island of Dominica, British West Indies, on Prince Rupert's Bay, 20 miles N. of Roseau.

Portsmouth, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Frontenac, on Portsmouth Bay, 2 miles from Kingston. It contains a provincial penitentiary and lunatic asylum, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1827.

Portsoy, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Banff, 5 miles E. of Cullen. Portsoy marble is obtained here. Pop. about 2000.

Port Stanley, a seaport town, capital of the Falkland Islands, on Port William Inlet and on the NE. coast of East Falkland. It has a government-house, etc., and exports junk, wool, hides, horns, and seal-fur. It has a good harbor. Pop. about 800.

Port Stanley, a post-village and outport of Ontario, co. of Elgin, on Lake Erie and on the London and Port Stanley R., 24 miles from London. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. in 1901, 552.

Port Stephens (stee'vens), a harbor of New South Wales, 18 miles NE. of Port Hunter. Lat. about 32° 40′ S.; lon. 152° 10′ E. It extends 15 miles inland and receives the Karuah River.

Port Stewart, a small town and watering-place of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 4 miles NNW. of Coleraine.

Port Sullivan, a post-hamlet of Milam co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 7 miles SW. of Hearne.

Port-sur-Saône, por sür sōn, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 7 miles NW. of Vesoul. Pop. about 2000.

Port Sydney, a post-village of Muskoka co., Ontario, 16 miles from Bracebridge, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Port Talbot, a small port (station for Aberavon) of Glamorganshire, Wales, 5½ miles from Neath. It is the outlet for the copper, iron, and coal of the Vale of Afon and has blast-furnaces, etc.

Port Talbot, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 14 miles SW. of St. Thomas.

Port Tampa, a post-station of Hillsboro co., Fla.

Port Tampa City, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 9 miles S. of Tampa, its banking point, and of which it is the shipping port. It has cigar manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1367.

Port Tobacco, a post-village of Charles co., Md., is near the estuary of the Potomac River, about 25 miles (direct) S. of Washington, D.C., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. 130.

Port Townsend, a banking city, port of entry, and capital of Jefferson co., Wash., on Puget Sound, near the Strait of Juan de Fuca, 35 miles (direct) NW. of Seattle, on the Port Townsend Southern R. It has a large and strongly fortified harbor, a ship-yard, boiler-works, foundries and machine-shops, canneries, fisheries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3443.

Port Trevorton, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 40 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Portudal, por'tü-dål', a French village and port of Senegambia, on the Atlantic Ocean, 35 miles SE. of Cape Verde. It exports hides, ivory, gold-dust, etc.

Portugal, pōr'tu-gal (Port. pron. por-too-gål'; anc. *Lusita'nia*), a kingdom of Europe, forming the W. part of the Iberian (Spanish) Peninsula. It is bounded on the E. and N. by Spain and on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between lat. 36° 58′ and 42° 8′ N. Area, 34,254 sq. m. Its shape is nearly a parallelogram, with a greatest length, from N. to S., of 355 miles; greatest breadth, 130 miles.

Face of the Country, Climate.—The coast is occasionally bold, but is mostly low and marshy, and permits of a number of good harbors, but the only large indentations are the bays of Setubal and of the Tagus, on the latter of which is Lisbon. The interior of Portugal, especially in the northern half, is generally mountainous, a number of ranges stretching across the country, mostly in a NE. and SW. or an E. and W. direction, forming a succession of river-basins, while their ramifications, projecting in all directions, enclose many beautiful valleys. The loftiest range is the Serra da Estrella, a link or continuation of the central chain which stretches across Spain between Old and New Castile and between León and Estremadura. In the Malhao, near Covilha, it rises to an elevation of 6540 feet. In the NW. a branch of the Spanish Sierra Mamed, taking the name of Penagache, enters Portugal, and attains in the Peneda a height of 4500 ft. Of nearly equal altitude is the Serra de Noqueira in the NE., while somewhat loftier summits (Montemuro) extend towards the central Estrella range. The Cabo da Roca, which forms the western spur of the Serra de Cintra, and the westernmost point of continental Europe, abuts upon the Atlantic Ocean as the Promontorium Magnum of the Romans (465 ft.). The principal plains and valleys are those of Almeida, the Terra de Bragança, Chaves, Villarica, and Besteiros. Granite generally forms the nucleus of the mountains, overlaid in the N. by micaceous schist and other Azoic rocks. In the S. limestone is abundant.

Few countries, in proportion to their extent, are better supplied with large and navigable streams. The principal rivers have their upper courses in Spain. These are the Minho, in the N., forming part of the boundary between Portugal and Spain; the Douro, which first skirts the E. frontier in a SW. direction and then pursues its course W. to the ocean at Oporto; the Tagus, flowing in a SW. direction through the middle of the country; and the Guadiana in the SE. The last-named river where it reaches Portuguese territory bends abruptly to the S., forms for some distance the boundary between Portugal and Spain, then for nearly 100 miles is a Portuguese river, and at the end of its course is again a border stream. The Vouga, Mondego, Sabor, and a number of other streams have their courses wholly in Portugal. The climate of Portugal is greatly modified by the proximity of the sea and the height of the mountains. In general, the winter is short and mild, and in some places never completely interrupts the course of vegetation. Early in February the vegetation is in full vigor. During the month of July the heat is often extreme, and, rain seldom falling, the whole country, particularly along the coast, assumes a parched appearance. With the copious showers of September a second spring sets in, and the fields again become covered with flowers and verdure. Winter usually begins about the end of November. From October to April deluges of rain occur and violent hurricanes and thunderstorms are not unfrequent. The climate is generally salubrious, especially in the elevated regions. Shocks of earthquake are sometimes felt, particularly in the vicinity of the capital, which was wholly wrecked in 1755.

Productions, Manufactures, Commerce.—The flora of Portugal is an extremely varied one, and in its luxuriance and diversity of types is the richest in Europe. Many of the mountains are covered with fine forests, among which the ordinary oak and the cork-tree are conspicuous. In the central provinces magnificent chestnut-trees abound, and in the S. the date, fig, almond, and the American aloe thrive. Other types of vegetation are the rhododendron, myrtle, rosemary, numerous heaths, and the cistus, the last-named the characteristic floral form of the vast cistus-moors, with their oleander-like and superbly-blossomed shrubs. Fruits of excellent quality are common in every quarter, and in the warmer districts the orange, lemon, olive, and mulberry are cultivated on an extensive scale. The most important branch of industry is the cultivation of the vine. The well-known port wines, the produce of the vineyards watered by the upper Douro, form the staple export. Agriculture is at a very low ebb and Portugal fails, in ordinary years, to raise cereals in sufficient quantity to meet its own consumption. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp are cultivated in the elevated tracts and rice in the lowlands. Of the entire area of the kingdom somewhat more than 2 per cent. is under vineyards, 7 per cent. under fruit-trees, 12.5 per cent. under cereals, and about 3 per cent. under forest. The mineral wealth, which includes the ores of iron, copper, lead, zinc, tin, gold, arsenic, antimony, and manganese, besides sulphur, salt, and gypsum, is great, but the production in the mines is limited.

The manufactures of Portugal have acquired some importance in the larger towns. Among the products may be mentioned textiles (cottons, silks, linens, woollens), arms, porcelain, earthenware, lace, machinery, foundry products, tin-ware, cutlery, leather, gloves, corks, hats, confectionery, fine soap, jewelry, glass, paper, and tobacco. Ship-building is extensively carried on.

The length of sea-coast and the navigable rivers furnish great facilities for commerce, and railways connect the principal cities with the capital or with the commercial centres of Spain. Foreign commerce is a leading interest. The principal exports include wine, live-stock, cork, oil, sardines, fruit (particularly chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, olives, oranges, and lemons), metal-ores, silk, wool, and sumach. The largest customers for Portuguese wines are England and Brazil. The quantity of wine exported in 1903 was 49,134,590 litres of common wine and 28,827,440 litres of liqueur-wine. The principal seaports are Lisbon (the capital), Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, and Vianna. In 1904 there were 1486 miles of railway in operation.

Divisions, Colonies, Population, Government.—The population of Portugal (exclusive of the Azores and Madeira Islands) according to the census of 1900 was 5,016,267. The increase in the preceding decade was 8 per cent.

The following table gives the old divisions of Portugal and the modern districts into which they are subdivided:

	Pop. in 1900.		Pop. in 1900.
MINHO (ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO):		ESTREMADURA:	
Vianna do Castello.	215,267	Leiria	238,755
Braga	357,159	Santarem	283,154
Porto	597,935	Lisbon	709,500
TRAZ-OS-MONTES:		ALEMTEJO:	
Villa Real	242,196	Portalegre	124,431
Bragança	185,162	Evora	128,062
BEIRA:		Beja	163,612
Aveiro	303,169		
Vizeu	402,259		
Coimbra	332,168	ALGARVE (Faro)	255,191
Guarda	261,630		
Castello Branco	216,608	Total	5,016,267

The Azores and Madeira Islands are generally regarded as integral parts of the kingdom proper. They have a combined area of 1236 sq. m., and their population in 1900 was 406,865. The dependencies and colonies are, in Africa, the Cape Verde Islands, Guinea, Prince's (Principe) and St. Thomas (São Thomé) islands, Angola, and Portuguese East

Africa; and in Asia, Goa, Daman (or Damão), and Diu (in India), Macao (in China), and Timor (in part), etc. (in the Eastern Archipelago).

The area of the colonial possessions is about 803,000 sq. m., of which all but about 1 per cent. is in Africa. Their population is variously estimated at between 6,000,000 and 10,000,000. In 1822 Brazil, the most important of the Portuguese colonies, cut loose from the mother country.

The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The crown may descend to a female. The parliament (General Cortes) consists of an upper and a lower chamber ("Camara dos Pares," or House of Peers, and "Camara dos Deputados," or House of Commons). The law of 1885 provides for the abolition of hereditary peerage by gradual process. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. There are hardly any Protestants. Ecclesiastical affairs are administered by a patriarch at Lisbon, 2 archbishops (of Braga and Evora), and 14 bishops.

Education in Portugal is in a comparatively backward state. At the head of the institutions of learning is the venerable university of Coimbra, founded about 1288. There are polytechnic and medical schools at Lisbon and Oporto, naval, agricultural, and fine-arts schools at Lisbon, and numerous industrial and academic schools scattered throughout the country at large. The National Library of Lisbon contains about 400,000 printed volumes and an immense collection of manuscripts. The language of the Portuguese is closely allied to the Spanish. The oldest extant written documents in pure Portuguese date from about the close of the twelfth century. Portuguese is the language of the Brazilians.

History.—Portugal comprises the greater part of the ancient Roman province of Lusitânia. Early in the fifth century the Suevi established a realm in this part of the Iberian Peninsula, which was swallowed up towards the close of the sixth century in the kingdom of the Visigoths. In the beginning of the eighth century the country shared the fate of the rest of the peninsula and was conquered by the Arabs (Saracens). After some centuries of Moslem domination the Christian power, organized under the kings of León and Castile, reasserted itself in this region, and about 1095 Alfonso the Valiant created his son-in-law, Henry of Burgundy, count of Portugal, the country having been so named from Portus Cale (Oporto). This was the beginning of a new state, before whose power that of the Moors receded. In 1139 Alfonso (Affonso), the son of Henry of Burgundy, after a great victory over the Moors at Ourique, assumed the royal title. In 1147 Lisbon was wrested from the Moslems. Early in the fifteenth century the Portuguese, under the auspices of Prince Henry the Navigator, entered upon a great career of maritime exploration, and for a considerable period they led the Christian world in the field of geographical discovery. Madeira and the Azores were discovered (or rediscovered) and became Portuguese possessions. Before the year 1490 they had traced the whole of the W. coast of Africa. In 1497–98 Vasco da Gama opened the sea-route to India around the Cape of Good Hope. In 1500 Cabral set up the flag of Portugal in Brazil. In the first two decades of the sixteenth century Almeida and Albuquerque founded a great Portuguese colonial establishment in the East Indies. In 1580 Portugal was subjected to the yoke of Philip II., king of Spain. This foreign domination was terminated in 1640 by a rising, headed by the duke of Braganza, who ascended the throne under the name of John IV. In the meanwhile the Dutch made successful inroads upon the Spanish-Portuguese colonial establishments. Portugal was no longer a power in the East, but it exercised sway over vast regions in South America and over a great stretch of coast in Africa. On the invasion of the French in 1807 the royal family withdrew from Portugal to Brazil. The people rose against the French in 1808 and the arms of Britain soon drove out the invaders. In 1822 Brazil separated itself from Portugal and constituted itself an empire. Portugal was thus reduced to a mere shadow of what it had been as a colonial power.

Portugal Cove, a post-village of Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 9½ miles W. of St. John's.

Portugalete, por-too-gȧ-lȧ'tȧ, one of the ports of Bilbao. See Bilbao.

Portuguesa, por-too-gȧ'sȧ, a river of Venezuela, after a SSE. course of at least 200 miles, joins the Apure at San Fernando. Its principal affluents are the Cojede, Guanarito, and Guanaparo.

Portuguese East Africa (also known as **Mozambique** and the **State of East Africa**), a colony of Portugal, on the E. coast of Africa, bounded N. by German East Africa (from which it is separated in part by the Rovuma River), W. by the British Central Africa Protectorate, Lake Nyassa, Rhodesia, and the Transvaal Colony, and S. by Natal. Area, 301,000 sq. m., divided into the districts of Cape Delgado, Mozambique, Zambezia, Tete, Lourenço Marquez, and Inhambane, with the military district of Gaza. It is flat and swampy on the coasts, rising to a forest-covered interior, with the Namuli mountains (7500 feet), the Serra da Gorongoza, and the Manika plateau as some of the loftiest elevations. It is intersected by the Limpopo, Zambezi, and other rivers. The climate is unhealthful, the mean temperature being 70°–75°. Agriculture is largely practised by the natives (Bantus), who raise large crops of maize. Other products are cotton, palm-nuts and oil, rubber, ivory, indigo, gums, wax, coffee, tobacco, and sugar, all of which are exported. Gold and coal are worked to some extent. The railway system (the Delagoa Bay and Beira railways) aggregates 279 miles; telegraph (in 1903), 2368 miles. The region contains the ports of Mozambique, Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde, Beira, Inhambane, and Lourenço Marquez, the last-named being the seat of government. Pop. estimated at 3,120,000.

Portuguese Guinea (ghin'ee), a colony of Portugal, on the coast of Senegambia, western Africa. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast. Area, 14,300 sq. m. Several rivers intersect it, emptying at the coast. It produces rubber, wax, ivory, hides, rice, palm oil, etc. Capital, Bulama, on the island of the same name. Pop. about 200,000.

Portuguese India, a colony comprising Goa, Daman, and Diu. Area, 1638 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 531,798.

Portuguese West Africa. See Angola.

Portumna, a town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 17 miles ESE. of Loughrea. Pop. about 1000.

Port Union, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 15 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 75.

Port Union, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 14 miles ENE. of Toronto.

Portus Cale, or **Portus Calensis.** See Oporto.

Portus Erycis, an ancient name of Lerici.

Portus Gratiæ, the Latin name of Havre.

Portus Liburni, or **Portus Herculis Liburni.** See Leghorn.

Portus Magnus, the Latin name of Portsmouth.

Portus Magonis, the ancient name of Port Mahon.

Portus Monœci, or **Portus Herculis Monœci.** See Monaco.

Port Valais, the *Portus Vallesiæ* of the Romans, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 1½ miles from the E. extremity of Lake Geneva. It was in ancient times situated on the lake.

Port Valdes (or **Valdez**) is an arm of Prince William Sound, on the S. coast of Alaska. See Valdes.

Port-Vendres, por vôNd'r (anc. *Por'tus Ven'eris*), a seaport of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 19 miles SE. of Perpignan. It has a fine harbor, protected by forts and redoubts. There is a monument to Louis XVI. in the form of an obelisk, 85 feet high. The town is a sea-side resort and is noted for its wine. Pop. about 2500.

Port Victor, a seaport town and resort of South Australia, on Victor Harbor, 48 miles S. of Adelaide. Pop. about 250.

Port Victoria, on the island of Mahé, Seychelles.

Portville, a post-village in Portville township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Rs., 76 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2319; of the village, 748.

Port Vincent, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., is on the Amite River, about 100 miles NW. of New Orleans. Pop. about 300.

Port Vue, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1803.

Port Wakefield, a seaport of South Australia, on St. Vincent's Gulf, 60 miles NNW. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by rail. It has a government wharf. Pop. about 500.

Port Walthall, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Appomattox River, 6 miles below Petersburg.

Port Washington, a banking post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on Manhasset Bay (a part of Long Island Sound) and on the Long Island R., 18 miles ENE. of New York. It has cigar- and mortar-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Port Washington, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 112 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Port Washington, a banking city, capital of Ozaukee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has iron-foundries, chair-factories, brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3010.

Port Washington, a township (town) of Ozaukee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Port Weld, a seaport of Perak, one of the Federated Malay States, in about lat. 4° 50′ N.

Port William, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on Cæsar's Creek (or Anderson Fork), 52 miles NE. of Cincinnati, on the Ohio Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Port Williams, an outport of King's co., Nova Scotia on the Cornwallis River and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 3 miles from Wolfville. Pop. about 300.

Port Williams Station, a post-village of King's co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R., 20 miles from Windsor.

Port Wine, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles NE. of Marysville.

Portwing, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Iron River. Pop. 225.

Posadas, po-så′dȧs, a town of Spain, 19 miles WSW. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) 6500.

Posadas, po-så′dȧs, chief town of Missiones territory, Argentine Republic, on the left bank of the Paraná River, opposite Encarnación, Paraguay. It is the terminus of a railway from Buenos Aires.

Poschiavo, pos-ke-å′vo (Ger. *Puschlav,* pŏŏsh′lȧv), a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, capital of a district of its own name, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 miles SW. of Bormio, in the Valtellina. Pop. in 1900, 3123. Elevation, 3315 feet. The lake of Poschiavo is near by and measures 3 miles in length.

Posen, po′zẹn (L. *Posnania*), a province of Prussia, consisting of the westernmost portion of the old kingdom of Poland, lying between Russian Poland on the E. and Brandenburg on the W. and between West Prussia on the N. and Silesia on the S. Area, 11,184 sq. m. It is a level region and is traversed from E. to W. by the Warthe, an affluent of the Oder, and the Netze, an affluent of the Warthe. It abounds in lakes, the largest of which is the Goplosee on the E. border. Marshy and sandy tracts occur in various parts and there are extensive forests of conifers. Posen is essentially an agricultural region. The holdings, as in the case of the province of Pomerania, are, on an average, very large. The soil yields bountiful crops of cereals, rye being exported in large quantities. Potatoes and sugar-beets are extensively raised. The province is rich in live-stock. The manufacturing industries are limited, being confined mainly to distilling, brewing, and the manufacture of beet-sugar, machinery, wagons, and tobacco. About three-fifths of the inhabitants are Poles (who are Catholics), and nearly two-fifths Germans (mostly Protestants). The Prussian government has recently resorted to arbitrary measures to exalt the German element at the expense of the Polish. The province is divided into the two governmental districts of Posen and Bromberg. Capital, Posen. Pop. in 1900, 1,888,055. Prussia appropriated the northern part of Posen in the first partition of Poland, in 1772, and the bulk of it in the second partition, in 1793.

Posen (Pol. *Poznan*), a strongly fortified city of Prussia, capital of the province of Posen, on the Warthe, 100 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The principal buildings are the eighteenth-century cathedral, with the beautiful Golden Chapel and fine monuments; the parish church; the church of St. Mary, dating from the fifteenth century; the old town-hall; the modern town-hall, in Renaissance style; the royal palace, containing a valuable collection of Polish archives; and the Raczynski Palace, with a library of 70,000 volumes. The Kaiser Wilhelm Library, opened in 1902, contains about 160,000 volumes. The town is the seat of a royal hygienic institute, founded in 1899, and of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, opened in 1904. The industries comprise distilling and milling and the manufacture of furniture, cigars, etc. The town is the seat of the archbishop of Gnesen-Posen. Posen is one of the oldest towns of what was formerly the kingdom of Poland, and was the residence of some of the early Polish rulers. It was a member of the Hanseatic League, and in the sixteenth century was a place of great commercial and industrial importance. Pop. in 1890, 73,200; in 1900, 117,014, the rapid increase being due in great part to the annexation of rural communities.

Posen, a post-village of Presque Isle co., Mich., about 40 miles from Otsego Lake station, on the Detroit and Mackinac R. Pop. about 200.

Posey, a county forming the SW. extremity of Indiana, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River and on the W. by the Wabash. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 21,529; in 1900, 22,333.

Poseyville, a banking post-town of Posey co., Ind., about 18 miles NW. of Evansville, on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Illinois Central Rs. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 628.

Posgam, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 16 miles S. of Yarkand.

Posidonia. See Pæstum.

Posilipo, po-ze-lip′o, or **Posillipo,** a tufa hill, immediately adjoining the city of Naples on the W. It is pierced by 4 tunnels, 2 ancient ones and 2 of recent construction. The one which is known as the "old Grotto of Posilipo" was excavated about the time of the Emperor Augustus to carry the highway from Naples to Puteoli (Pozzuoli). It is about as wide as a double-track railway tunnel and very high, in some places as much as 70 feet. This tunnel has been superseded by the New Grotto constructed in 1882–85. The other ancient tunnel appears to date from the same period as the old Grotto. Among the vineyards above the old Grotto is a Roman columbarium, popularly known as the Tomb of Vergil. The name Posilipo is derived from Pausilypon (*Pausilypum*), the name of a villa belonging to Vedius Pollio, and afterwards the property of Augustus. This Greek appellation corresponds to *Sans Souci* ("care-free").

Posilipo, or **Posillipo,** a village of Italy, included in the commune of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 6657.

Posna, the Latin name of the town of Posen.

Posoltega, a town of Nicaragua, department of Chinandega, 12 miles NW. of León, with which it is connected by rail.

Posonium, the Latin name of Pressburg.

Possagno, pos-sȧn′yo, a village of Italy, 23 miles NW. of Treviso. It is the birthplace of Canova. It possesses a church built by him after the model of the Pantheon at Rome and containing his tomb. The house in which the sculptor was born contains a museum of casts of his works.

Possession Island, a small British island off the coast of German Southwest Africa, in Elizabeth Bay. Lat. about 26° 50′ S.

Possession Island, in Antarctica, off the coast of Victoria Land, in about lat. 71° 54′ S.

Possiet Bay, an inlet of Asiatic Russia, on the W. coast of the Sea of Japan and part of Peter the Great Gulf, 17 miles N. of the NE. angle of Korea and 60 miles SW. of Vladivostok. On it is the town of Novgorodski. The inlet is an important fishing-ground.

Pössneck, pös′nĕk, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 11 miles ENE. of Saalfeld, on an affluent of the Orla. It has manufactures of flannels, leather goods, porcelain, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,266.

Postboy, a post-station of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 18 miles N. of Cambridge.

Post Creek, a post-station of Chemung co., N.Y.

Postelberg, pos′tęl-bĕrg, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles NNE. of Saaz, on the Eger. Pop. in 1900, 3556.

Postfalls, a post-town of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Spokane, Wash. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Postiglione, pos-teel-yo′nȧ, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 27 miles SE. of Salerno. Pop. about 2500.

Post Mills, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., 6 miles W. of Ely station. It has some manufactures.

Postoak, a post-township of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1980.

Postoak, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. The banking point is Bowie or Jacksboro. Pop. about 200.

Postoak Point, a village of Austin co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Postoak Springs, a post-station of Roane co., Tenn.

Postville, a banking post-town of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 70 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 984.

Postville, a post-station of Platte co., Neb.

Pöstyén, a town of Hungary. See Pistyán.

Potato Creek, Ga., rises in Pike co., and enters the Flint River 8 miles S. of Thomaston.

Potchefstrom, po′chef-strŏm, or **Mooi** (moo′ee) **River Dorp,** a town of the Transvaal Colony, capital of a district of its own name, in a beautiful site on the Mooi River, 94 miles SW. by S. of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. Altitude, 4100 feet. It has a salubrious climate. The streets are broad and straight, and along them run branches of the Mooi River, the abundance of moisture favoring the growth in profusion of shrubs and trees in the gardens and orchards. Its trade is thriving, and the town has Dutch and English churches, a government school, Dutch and English newspapers, banks, hotels, etc. Pop. about 5000.

Potchinki, po-chin′kee, a town of Russia, government and 120 miles SSE. of Nizhni-Novgorod, on an affluent of the Alatyr. Pop. in 1897, 9894.

Poteau, po`tō′, a post-station of Scott co., Ark.

Poteau, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System and other railroads, 30 miles SW.

of Fort Smith, Ark. It has mining- and other industries, a cotton-gin, and manufactures of handles and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1182.

Poteau River rises in Scott co., Ark., runs westward into the Indian Territory, and enters the Arkansas River about 3 miles above Fort Smith.

Potecasi, a post-village of Northampton co., N.C., about 100 miles ENE. of Raleigh, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. 140.

Potenza, a small river of Italy, rises in Monte Pennino, flows ENE., and enters the Adriatic Sea 2½ miles ESE. of Loreto. Length, 60 miles.

Potenza, po-tĕn'zȧ (anc. *Poten'tia*), a town of Italy, capital of the province of Potenza, on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 57 miles ESE. of Salerno. It has a cathedral. In 1857 the town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 20,281; in 1901, 16,186.

Potenza, a province of Italy, corresponding to the compartimento of Basilicata.

Potenza Picena, po-tĕn'zȧ pe-chȧ'nȧ, a town of Italy, province of Macerata, on the Adriatic Sea, near the mouth of the Potenza. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 7500).

Poti, po'tyee, a seaport of Russia, in Transcaucasia, government of Kutais, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Rion. It is connected by rail with Batum, Tiflis, and Baku. Pop. in 1897, 7666.

Poti, po-tee', or **Caratuez,** kȧ-rȧ-too-ĕs', a river of Brazil, in Piauhy, joins the Parnahyba. Length, 200 miles.

Poti, po-tee', or **Puti,** poo-tee', a town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 120 miles N. by W. of Oeiras, on the Parnahyba, at the junction of the river Poti.

Potidæa, an ancient town of Greece, on the isthmus connecting Pallene, the westernmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, with the main-land. It was destroyed by Philip of Macedon, and afterwards rebuilt by Cassander under the name of Cassandria.

Poto'mac, a river of the United States, formed by the North and South Branches, which rise in the Alleghany Mountains in West Virginia and unite on the N. border of Hampshire co., about 15 miles SE. of the city of Cumberland. It runs first northeastward and forms the boundary between Maryland and West Virginia. Below Hancock it flows southeastward to Harper's Ferry, where it passes through a grand and picturesque gorge in the Blue Ridge. It forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia from Harper's Ferry to its mouth, flowing in a SSE. direction, passing Washington, D.C., and Alexandria. Other places on its banks are Arlington and Mount Vernon. About 11 miles above the city of Washington the river descends nearly 80 feet in a distance of 1½ miles and forms a cataract about 35 feet high (Great Falls). It meets the tide at Georgetown (or West Washington), D.C., the head of navigation, and a few miles lower begins to expand into an estuary which is upward of 100 miles long and varies in width from 2½ to 6 or 7 miles. It enters Chesapeake Bay in about lat. 38° N. and at the S. extremity of the Western Shore of Maryland. The length of the main stream is estimated at 450 miles. The largest ships can ascend it to Washington, where the river is ½–1 mile wide, and where it is crossed by a railroad bridge. The largest affluents of the Potomac are the Shenandoah, Cacapon, Monocacy, and Bull Run. The North Branch of the Potomac runs northeastward from its source to Cumberland, Md., where it turns SE. It is about 110 miles long. The South Branch drains Pendleton co., W.Va., runs in a NNE. direction, and intersects the cos. of Hardy and Hampshire. It is 140 miles long.

Potomac, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles NW. of Danville. Pop. about 800.

Potomac, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. Pop. 60.

Potomac, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. Pop. about 65.

Potomac, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Potomac River, 30 miles below Washington, D.C. Pop. 100.

Potomac, a post-station of Ohio co., W.Va.

Potomac Creek, Va., runs southeastward through Stafford co. and enters the Potomac River.

Potomac Mills, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., near the Potomac River, 44 miles E. by S. of Fredericksburg.

Potosí, po-to-see', a southwestern department of Bolivia, bordering on Chile and the Argentine Republic. Estimated area, 49,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 325,615, composed in great part of Indians. The surface is mountainous. It contains the richest silver-mines in South America and has also mines of gold and tin. Capital, Potosí.

Potosí, a city of Bolivia, capital of the department of Potosí, on the N. declivity of the Cerro Gordo de Potosí, 50 miles SW. of Sucre. Elevation, about 13,000 feet. Pop. in 1900, 14,365; of the commune, 20,910. Early in the seventeenth century it is believed to have had 150,000 inhabitants. It has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the government house, mint, college, town-house, treasury, and other public offices, with some religious edifices, and an obelisk erected in honor of Bolivar. Potosí has a fine cathedral, dating in part from about 1810. The vicinity is barren and cheerless. In the conical summit of the Cerro are more than 5000 openings, made in search of silver. The top of the mountain is completely honey-combed and exhausted and the richest mines are now filled with water, but the product is still considerable. Since 1545 the mines of Potosí are supposed to have yielded silver and gold to the value of upward of $2,000,000,000. The Cerro de Porosí is 18 miles in circumference, with an elevation of 15,400 feet.

Poto'si, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Mo., 65 miles S. by W. of St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Lead, zinc, and iron-ore are mined near here and the town has smelting-works. Pop. in 1900, 638.

Potosi, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Grant River, and on the Burlington Route, 15 miles above Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Potosi, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1568.

Potosi Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga.

Pototán, po-to-tȧn', a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of the Taland River. Pop. in 1903, 20,964.

Potrero, po-trȧ'ro, a post-station of San Diego co., Cal.

Potschappel, po-chȧp'p'l, a village of Saxony, circle of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 7904.

Potsdam, pots'dȧm, a city of Prussia, capital of the district of Potsdam and of the province of Brandenburg, the second royal residence of the kingdom, situated on the river Havel at the influx of the Nuthe, 17 miles SW. of Berlin. It lies amidst beautiful surroundings, being encompassed by fine villas and parks. It is well laid out with broad streets planted with trees and consists of the old town and four suburbs. There are several fine city gates, the principal being the Brandenburg Gate, in the style of a Roman triumphal arch, leading to the famous gardens and palace of Sans Souci. The principal buildings of Potsdam are the Garrison church, with a high tower, containing the remains of Frederick the Great and his father, Frederick William I.; the church of St. Nicholas, surmounted by a dome; the church of Peace, with fine sculptures, and the mausoleum of Emperor Frederick III.; the royal palace, with the apartments of Frederick the Great; the town-hall; a rotunda in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome; and the extensive military orphan asylum. The Wilhelmplatz has a statue of Frederick William III. and the beautiful Lustgarten is rich in statues, busts, etc. The town contains sugar-refineries, breweries, and a celebrated manufactory of optical instruments. The chief attraction in the vicinity of Potsdam is the palace of Sans Souci, with its gardens. Besides this palace, which was erected by Frederick the Great, whose association with it lends to it its greatest interest, the park contains a famous fountain, the palace of Charlottenhof, with fine statues and reliefs by Thorwaldsen, and the so-called New Palace. The palace of Sans Souci contains a small but good collection of pictures. Among the other points of interest in the environs of Potsdam are the New Garden along the Heilige See, with the so-called Marble Palace; the Klein-Gleinicke, with a magnificent park surrounding a palace; the palace of Babelsberg, with fine art collections; and the Telegraphenberg, with an astrophysical observatory (lat. 52° 22′ 56″ N.; lon. 13° 3′ 59″ E.), a meteorological institute, and a geodetic institute. Pop. in 1900, 59,814.

Potsdam, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., 12 miles NE. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Potsdam, a banking post-village in Potsdam township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 25 miles E. by S. of Ogdensburg. It has abundant water-power and manufactures of flour, clothing, paper, boats, butter, etc. The quarries of the so-called Potsdam sandstone afford a good material for building. The Clarkson Memorial School of Technology and a state normal school are located here. Pop. of the village in 1900, 3843; of the town, 9054.

Potsdam, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Pots Mountain, a post-station of Dawson co., Ga.

Pottawatomie, pot'ta-wŏt'o-me, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 840 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Kansas River and on the W. by the Big Blue River and is also drained by Red Vermilion and Rock creeks. Capital, Westmoreland. Pop. in 1890, 17,722; in 1900, 18,470.

Pottawatomie, a county in the SE. part of Oklahoma. Area, 790 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Canadian River and is intersected by the North Fork and other affluents of that stream. Capital, Tecumseh. Pop. in 1900, 26,412.

Pottawatomie, a post-township of Coffey co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 915.

Pottawattamie, pot'ta-wŏt'a-me, a county in the SW. part of Iowa, has an area of 876 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, is intersected by the West Nishnabatona, and is drained by the Boyer River and Mosquito, Keg, Silver, and Walnut creeks. Capital, Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1890, 47,430; in 1900, 54,336.

Pottendorf, pot'ten-dorf', a town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 3541.

Pottenstein, pot'ten-stīne', a town of Lower Austria, 22 miles SW. of Vienna. Pop. about 2500.

Potter, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1049 sq. m. It is drained by the Alleghany and Genesee rivers and by Kettle, Pine, and Oswayo creeks. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Coudersport. Pop. in 1890, 22,778; in 1900, 30,621.

Potter, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 900 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. Capital, Gettysburg. Pop. in 1890, 2910; in 1900, 2988.

Potter, a county of Texas, in the Panhandle. Area, 874 sq. m. Capital, Amarillo. Pop. in 1890, 849; in 1900, 1820.

Potter, a banking post-village of Atchison co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 10 miles S. of Atchison. Pop. about 200.

Potter, a post-village of Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 19 miles W. of Sidney. Pop. 150.

Potter, a post-village in Potter township (town), Yates co., N.Y., on Flint Creek, about 40 miles SSE. of Rochester. The town contains the greater part of Rushville. Pop. in 1900, 1520; of the village, about 125.

Potter, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ohio.

Potter, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1765.

Potter, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis. Pop. 80.

Potterbrook, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 200.

Potterhill, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 22 miles NE. of Albany. Pop. 150.

Potterhill, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Charles (or Pawcatuck) River, about 8 miles NE. of Stonington, Conn.

Potter Hollow, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 30 miles SW. of Albany. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. 100.

Potteries, The, a district in the N. part of Staffordshire, England, embracing Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Longton, Burslem, Tunstall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and other places. This is a great seat of the china- and stoneware industry.

Potterplace, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 31 miles NW. of Concord and about 3 miles N. of Mount Kearsarge. Pop. 200.

Pottersburg, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kan., on Spillman Creek, about 46 miles WNW. of Salina.

Pottersburg, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ohio, 55 miles NE. of Dayton.

Pottersdale, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 100.

Potters Mills, a post-village of Center co., Pa., about 14 miles SE. of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 200.

Pottersville, a post-station of Pike co., Ala.

Pottersville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Fall River. It has stone-ware works. Pop. about 750.

Pottersville, a post-station of Howell co., Mo.

Pottersville, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 33 miles N. of Trenton, on the Rockaway Valley R. Pop. 125.

Pottersville, a post-village and resort of Warren co., N.Y., on the Schroon River, at the S. end of Schroon Lake, about 26 miles NW. of Whitehall. The banking point is Glens Falls. Pop. about 350.

Potter Valley, a post-town of Mendocino co., Cal., 45 miles N. of Cloverdale. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Potterville, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 12 miles SW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Potterville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. Pop. 160.

Potton, a small town of Bedfordshire, England, 11 miles E. of Bedford.

Potts, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. 150.

Pottsboro, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 12 miles NW. of Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Potts Camp, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Pottsgrove, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 11½ miles W. of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Pottstown, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Peoria. Pop. about 350.

Pottstown, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Manatawny Creek and on the Schuylkill Canal, 18 miles ESE. of Reading. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs. Pottstown has extensive iron- and other industries, with numerous rolling-mills, foundries and blast-furnaces, iron-bridge and boiler-works, stove-, cigar- and carriage-factories, textile-, planing- and flour-mills, etc. The Hill School is located here. In one of the outlying "parks" are the well-known "ringing-rocks." The borough charter dates from 1815. Pop. in 1900, 13,696.

Pottstown Landing, a village of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Pottstown. Pop. about 200. The post-office is Pottstown.

Pottsville, a post-town of Pope co., Ark. The banking point is Russellville. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Pottsville, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Paducah.

Pottsville, a post-borough, the capital of Schuylkill co., Pa., is on the Schuylkill River and Canal, at the mouth of Norwegian Creek, and at the NW. base of Sharp Mountain, 93 miles NW. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It is picturesquely situated, and is built partly on the sides of several steep hills. The city's prosperity is largely derived from operations in anthracite, which is mined in the great Schuylkill coal-field and is conveyed to this place by several branch railroads. The annual product of the Schuylkill coal-field or district is several million tons. Pottsville has extensive manufacturing industries, which comprise the manufacture of iron and steel, of brass, hosiery, velvets, silk, flour, lumber, carriages, etc. It has also large railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900, 15,710.

Pottsville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex., about 65 miles W. of Waco. Pop. 175.

Poty, a town of Brazil. See Poti.

Pouancé, poo-ôn^e'sā', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 33 miles NW. of Angers. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Pouch Cove, a fishing village of Newfoundland, 18 miles from St. John's.

Poughkeepsie, po-kip'see, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark., 8 miles E. of Evening Shade.

Poughkeepsie, po-kip'se, a city, the capital of Dutchess co., N.Y., is on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 74 miles N. of New York city, on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. The site is a plateau or plain which is nearly 200 feet above the level of the water and is enclosed on the E. side by high hills. The river is here crossed by a lofty cantilever railroad bridge, built in 1886–89, which is 200 ft. above high-water and measures 6780 ft. in length. Two miles N. of the city are the large and imposing buildings of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane. Poughkeepsie is distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational institutions. It is the seat of Vassar College (for women), which was founded in 1861 and liberally endowed by Matthew Vassar. It had in 1903–1904, 924 students. The college has laboratories of physics and chemistry, biology, mineralogy, etc., a museum of natural history, and an astronomical observatory (lat. 41° 41′ 18″ N., lon. 73° 53′ 24″ W.). The city also contains the Vassar Brothers Institute, Pringle Memorial Home, military and other academic institutions, a public library (of about 40,000 volumes), opera-house, and various hospitals. Its industries are represented by blast-furnaces, manufactures of mowing-machines, milk-separators, and other farming-implements, furniture, horseshoes, machinery, glass, shoes, iron-ware, clothing, hardware specialties, silk thread, carriages, cigars, etc. College Hill Park is situated in the northeastern part of the city. Pop. in 1880, 20,207; in 1890, 22,206; in 1900, 24,029.

Poughquag, po-kwŏg', a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 66 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. 125.

Pougues-les-Eaux, poog'lȧ'zo', a small town and resort, with mineral springs, of France, in the department of Nièvre, 6 miles from Nevers.

Pouilly-en-Auxois, poo'yee' ôN° o'swȧ', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 21 miles NW. of Beaune. Pop. about 1000.

Pouilly-sous-Charlieu (soo shaR'le-uh'), a town of Loire, France, on the Loire, 7 miles N. of Roanne. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2,000).

Pouinipete, an island of the Carolines. See PONAPE.

Poulan, a banking post-village of Worth co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has lumbering- and cotton-industries. Pop. about 500.

Poulsbo, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle.

Poultney, a banking post-village in Poultney township (town), Rutland co., Vt., near a river of its own name, on the Delaware and Hudson R., 18 miles WSW. of Rutland. It has manufactures of machinery and slate (quarried from the Poultney slate-quarries). The Troy Conference Academy is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3108; of the village, about 1250.

Poultney River rises in Rutland co., Vt., and enters the S. end of Lake Champlain about 1 mile N. of Whitehall.

Poulton-le-Fylde, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 miles from Blackpool. Pop. in 1901, 2223.

Pound, a post-village of Wise co., Va., 65 miles NW. of Abingdon.

Pound, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marinette. Pop. about 300.

Pounding Mill, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 250.

Poundridge, a post-village in Poundridge township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., about 42 miles NNE. of New York. Pop. 60; of the town in 1900, 823.

Pourrières, poor're-aiR', a town of France, in Var, 7 miles WNW. of Saint-Maximin. Pop. about 1000.

Poussan, poos'sôN°', a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles SW. of Montpellier. Pop. about 2500.

Poutroye, La, the French name of SCHNIERLACH.

Pouzauges, poo'zōzh', a small town of France, in Vendée, 20 miles N. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Pouzin, Le, lęh poo'zȧN°', a village of France, in Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 miles E. of Privas.

Poverty Bay, New Zealand, is on the E. coast of North Island, in about lat. 38° 45' S. It was the first landing-place of Captain Cook.

Povertyhill, a post-station of Edgefield co., S.C.

Poviglio, po-veel'yo (L. *Pupe'lium*), a commune of Italy, 13 miles ENE. of Parma. Pop. about 5500.

Povoa de Varzim, po'voo-ȧ dȧ vaR-zeeN°', or **Pavoa de Varzim,** a seaport, fishing town, and watering-place of Portugal, in the district of Oporto (old province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho), 18 miles SW. of Braga. Pop. in 1900, 12,623.

Powasan, a post-village of the Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 24 miles from North Bay, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Poway, pŏw-wī', a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. The banking point is Escondido. Pop. 100.

Powcan, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va. The banking point is West Point. Pop. 150.

Powderly, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Powderly, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Powder Mills, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Munfordville.

Powder River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River. It is about 150 miles long.

Powder River rises in Wyoming, among the Big Horn Mountains, and enters the Yellowstone River in the E. part of Montana, in about lat. 46° 46' N. Estimated length, 400 miles.

Powder Springs, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., about 22 miles WNW. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Powdersprings, a post-village of Grainger co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Morristown. Pop. 200.

Powder Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Powell, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 177 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 4698; in 1900, 6443.

Powell, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 75.

Powell, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., 20 miles S. by E. of Neosho.

Powell, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 14 miles N. by W. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Powell, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. The banking point is Towanda. Pop. 200.

Powell, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. about 250.

Powell, Mount, Colo., is a peak of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 45' N., lon. 106° 20' W. Height, 13,398 feet.

Powell's Creek, Ohio, enters the Auglaize River 4 miles SW. of Defiance.

Powell's Creek, Dauphin co., Pa., enters the Susquehanna River about 5 miles above Dauphin.

Powell's Group, islands in the Southern Ocean. See SOUTH ORKNEY.

Powell's River rises in Wise co., Va., runs southwestward into East Tennessee, and enters the Clinch River about 12 miles above Clinton, Tenn. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Powells River, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Tenn., 18 miles NE. of Caryville.

Powell Station, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 9 miles W. of Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Powellsville, a post-town of Bertie co., N.C., on the Wellington and Powellsville R. The banking point is Windsor. Pop. in 1900, 803.

Powellsville, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Powellton, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 25 miles NE. of Chico.

Powellton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill. The banking point is Nauvoo. Pop. 100.

Powellton, a post-station of Brunswick co., Va.

Powellton, a post-town of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Powellville, a post-town of Coweta co., Ga., 6 miles N. of Newnan. Pop. in 1900, 79.

Powellville, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., about 14 miles E. by S. of Salisbury. Pop. 200.

Powelton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. 150.

Powelton, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 30 miles NNE. of Altoona, with coal-mines. Pop. about 300.

Power, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Powers, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles SE. of Hartford. Pop. about 200.

Powers, a post-village of Casey co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Powers, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 400.

Powersburg, a post-station of Wayne co., Ky.

Powerscourt, a parish of Wicklow co., Ireland, about 4 miles from Bray. Here in the glen of the Dargle is a cascade 300 feet high.

Powers Court, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Chateauguay River, 6 miles SSW. of Huntingdon. Pop. 150.

Powers Lake, a village of Kenosha co., Wis. The banking point is Genoa Junction. Pop. 100.

Powersville, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Ga., 21 miles SSW. of Macon.

Powersville, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa. The banking point is Greene. Pop. 90.

Powersville, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Falmouth. Pop. 75.

Powersville, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles NW. of Unionville. Pop. about 350.

Poweshiek, pŏw-ę-sheek', a county in the southeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the English and North Skunk rivers and Bear Creek, an affluent of the Iowa River, which touches the NE. corner of this county. Capital, Montezuma. Pop. in 1890, 18,394; in 1900, 19,414.

Powhatan, pŏw'ą-tan', a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 284 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the James River and on the S. by the Appomattox River. Capital, Powhatan. Pop. in 1890, 6791; in 1900, 6824.

Powhatan, a post-town and capital of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Black River, about 38 miles ENE. of Batesville. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Powhatan, Baltimore co., Md., is a post-substation of the city of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Powhatan, a post-village, capital of Powhatan co., Va., on the Farmville and Powhatan R., 30 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. 70.

Powhatan, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 400.

Powhatan Point, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 8 miles from Moundsville, W.Va., and about 15 miles below Bellaire. Pop. about 300.

Powhattan, a banking post-city of Brown co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 11 miles SW. of Hiawatha. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Powis, pŏw'is, or **Powys,** the ancient name of a part of eastern Wales. The venerable and stately Powys Castle is 1 mile from Welshpool.

Powls Valley, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. about 350.

Pownal, a post-village in Pownal township (town), Cumberland co., Me., 19 miles N. by E. of Portland, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 592.

Pownal, a post-village in Pownal township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Hoosac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles S. of Bennington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1976; of the village, about 450.

Pownal, a post-village of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, at the head of Pownal Bay, 8 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Pownal Center, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt. The banking point is North Adams, Mass. Pop. 275.

Powow River, a mill-stream of Rockingham co., N.H., falls into the Merrimac a few miles above Newburyport.

Po-yang, po'yång', or **Pho-yang,** p'ho'yång', a large lake of China, province of Kiang-si, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 50′–30° N.; lon. 116°–116° 40′ E. Length, 70 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles. Nearly the whole of the province is drained into this lake, the principal affluent of which is the Kan-kiang. It discharges its surplus waters northward into the Yang-tse-kiang, of which river it serves as a regulator. The lake is studded with islands and is deep in its northern part.

Poydras, a post-village of St. Bernard parish, La. Pop. 80.

Poygan, a post-station in Poygan township (town), Winnebago co., Wis., about 15 miles WNW. of Oshkosh. The town is bounded on the N. by Poygan Lake. Pop. in 1900, 742.

Poygan Lake, Wis., is in Winnebago co., about 10 miles NW. of Oshkosh, and touches the E. part of Waushara co. It is an expansion of the Wolf River, which issues from the E. end of the lake, and is about 10 miles long and 3 miles wide.

Poyner, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. The banking point is Athens. It has a cotton-gin.

Poynette, poi-net', a banking post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles S. of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 633.

Poysippi, a post-village in Poysippi township (town), Waushara co., Wis., on the Pine River, 25 miles WNW. of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1046; of the village, about 250.

Požarevac, a town of Servia. See PASSAROWITZ.

Požega, po'zhĕ-gå (Hun. *Pozsega*), a county of Croatia-Slavonia, bordering on Bosnia.

Požega, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, 16 miles ENE. of New Gradiska. Pop. in 1900, 4988.

Pozo, po'so, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop. 115.

Pozo-Alcón, po'tho ål-kōn', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 34 miles E. of Jaén.

Pozo Almonte, po'so ål-mon'tà, a town and railroad station of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá, 5 miles N. of Noria. Pop. in 1895, 3703.

Pozoblanco, po'tho-blån'ko, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles NE. of Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. It is in a productive district and has a brisk trade in sheep and hogs. Marble is quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 12,792.

Pozorrubbio, po'SOR-ROOB'be-o, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 11,018.

Pozos, po'sōce, a town of Mexico, state and 8 miles SE. of the city of San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1895, 9505.

Pozsony, the Hungarian name of PRESSBURG.

Pozuzo, a German colony of Peru, in the department of Huánuco and near the town of Huánuco. Tobacco, coffee, and sugar are here cultivated. The village is situated at the confluence of the Pozuzo and the Huancabamba.

Pozzallo, pot-sål'lo, a seaport of Sicily, province of Syracuse, district and 9 miles SE. of Modica. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6263.

Pozzolo Formigaro, pot'so-lo FOR-me-gå'ro, a town of Italy, 28 miles NW. of Genoa. Pop. about 2500.

Pozzomaggiore, pot'so-måd-jo'rà, a commune of Sardinia, 21 miles ESE. of Alghero. Pop. about 4000.

Pozzuoli, pot-soo-o'lee, or **Puzzuoli,** poot-soo-o'lee (anc. *Puteoli*), an episcopal town of Italy, on a gulf of its own name (of the Bay of Naples), 7 miles WSW. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 17,146; of the commune, 22,907. In ancient times it was an important city, once the leading commercial emporium of Italy, and its environs were crowded with villas of the wealthy Romans. It contains numerous ancient remains, among which the most noted are an amphitheatre (with an arena 369 feet in length), mole, various baths, and the so-called Temple of Serapis, molluscan borings in which have been taken to indicate changes in the level of the land. Near by is the Solfatara, from which sulphur has been extensively obtained.

Pra, prå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, near Votri.

Prachatitz, prå*k*'å-tits' (Bohem. *Prachatice*), a town of Bohemia, in the Böhmerwald, 22 miles SSW. of Pisek. It is a quaint little place with many memorials of the past. Pop. in 1900, 4333.

Prad, a village of the Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, on the Stelvio Route, 7 miles from Trafoi. Elevation, 2950 feet.

Pradelles, prå'dĕll', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 19 miles S. of Le Puy. Pop. about 1500.

Prades, pråd, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 24 miles WSW. Perpignan. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of Mont Canigou and has an interesting church. Pop. in 1901, 3835.

Prado, prå'do, a town of Brazil, in the state of Bahía, 70 miles S. of Porto Seguro.

Prado del Rey, prå'DO dĕl rå, a commune of Spain, province of Cadiz. Pop. about 3000.

Pradoluengo, prå'DO-loo-ĕng'go, a commune of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 2 miles SE. of Burgos. Pop. about 2500.

Præneste, the ancient name of PALESTRINA.

Praga, prå'gå, the section of the city of Warsaw lying on the right bank of the Vistula. The place was the last stronghold of the Poles in their struggle against the Russians in 1794 and was stormed on Nov. 4 by Suvaroff.

Pragel, a low pass of Switzerland, which unites the valley of the Muota, in the canton of Schwyz, with the Klönthal, in Glarus. An engagement between the French and Russians took place here in Sept., 1799. Elevation, 5060 feet.

Prague, praig (Bohem. *Praha;* Ger. *Prag,* prågg; L. *Praga*), a city of Austria-Hungary, capital of the crownland of Bohemia, near its centre, on both banks of the river Moldau, 160 miles NNW. of Vienna and 75 miles SSE. of Dresden. Lat. of observatory, 50° 5′ 16″ N.; lon. 14° 25′ 5″ E. The river, with its numerous bridges and its islands, is a picturesque feature of the city. The most interesting of the bridges is the mediæval Karlsbrücke, with two old towers and statues of the saints, which has become a place of pilgrimage. Prague consists of 7 distinct sections. On the right bank of the river are the Altstadt, the Josephstadt (or former Ghetto), the Neustadt, and the Wischehrad, a new quarter. On the left bank are the Kleinseite, the Hradschin (the Kremlin of old Prague), and Holeschowitz-Bubna, the industrial part of the city. The Altstadt and the Neustadt are the principal seats of commercial activity. Adjoining the city are the large suburbs of Zizkow, Königliche Weinberge, Karolinenthal, and Smichow, all but the last named on the right bank of the Moldau.

The Altstadt is the most interesting part of the city. Clustered about the principal square, the Grosser Ring, are the old Hussite church, known as the Teynkirche, in which is the tomb of the astronomer Tycho Brahe; the Kinsky palace, with a valuable library; and the handsome town-hall. Among other noteworthy edifices here are the Kreuzherrenkirche, modelled after St. Peter's in Rome; the magnificent palace of Clam Gallas; the Königshof, formerly the palace of the Bohemian kings; the Rudolphinum, in Renaissance style, comprising a conservatory of music, a museum of art industries, and a splendid picture-gallery; the old university buildings (Carolinum), and the Pulverturm ("powder tower"), a relic of the Middle Ages. The most interesting features of the Josephstadt are still the Jewish synagogue, dating from the twelfth century, and the ancient Jewish burial ground. The Hradschin contains the interesting old royal palace (Hofburg). The "defenestration" of the imperial councillors from its old council chamber was the initial act of the Thirty Years' War. The most interesting edifice in the Hradschin is the venerable cathedral of St. Veit, containing a marble mausoleum of the Bohe-

mian kings, the richly decorated chapel of St. Wenceslas, and a silver monument to St. John Nepomuk. Other notable structures in this section are the Premonstratensian Abbey of Strahow, containing a valuable picture-gallery and a fine library; the Capuchin monastery; and the Belvedere, a palace erected by King Ferdinand I. The quarter of the city called the Kleinseite contains interesting churches and fine palaces, including the palace of Wallenstein; the hall of the Provincial Diet, and the building of the Supreme Court.

Among the architectural features of the Neustadt, the largest section of Prague, are the stately Czech (Bohemian) national theatre, the new German theatre, the Bohemian national museum, the town-hall of the Neustadt (now used for courts of justice), several notable churches, and some of the university buildings. Prague is embellished with a number of fine sculptural monuments. Foremost among the educational institutions of Prague is the university, comprising two distinct institutions, a German university and a modern Czech university. In 1348 the German Emperor Charles IV., who was also king of Bohemia, founded the University of Prague, then the only institution of its kind within the limits of the German Empire. It soon acquired world-wide fame. In 1882 a Czech university was established by the side of the German one. The Czech university in 1901 had over 3500 students and the German about 1500. The library of the German university contains nearly 300,000 volumes. The city possesses a royal German and a royal Bohemian polytechnic institute, a school of art, a conservatory of music, and a municipal museum. Prague is the seat of distinguished learned societies. The city is, after Vienna, the largest industrial centre of Austria-Hungary. Most of the manufacturing is done in the suburbs. The products include engines, machinery, and miscellaneous metallic wares, leather, railway-cars, gloves, chemicals, cotton goods, liqueurs, articles of underwear, furniture, gold- and silver-ware, carriages, etc. Brewing and milling are carried on extensively, and there are numerous printing and lithographic establishments. The city is the principal commercial emporium of the crown-land, being a great railway centre and having the advantages of water transit on the Moldau. Pop. in 1880, 170,521; in 1890, 182,530; in 1900, 204,498. The Czech population is estimated at about 87 per cent. of the total. The victory of the Catholics over the Protestants at Prague (battle of the White Mountain) in 1620 put an end to the brief reign of Frederick of the Palatinate in Bohemia. Frederick the Great achieved a victory here in 1757. The peace of Prague terminated the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866.

Prague, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Prague, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., 48 miles SE. of Guthrie. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 1200.

Prah, or **Pra,** a river of the Gold Coast of Africa, empties into the Gulf of Guinea between Elmina and Dixcove.

Praha, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Prah'ran', a southeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Pop. about 40,000.

Prahsu, a town of Ashanti, British West Africa, on the river Prah (Pra), 50 miles N. by E. of Elmina.

Praia, Cape Verde Islands. See PORTO PRAIA.

Praia Grande, a town of Brazil. See NICTHEROY.

Prairie, a county in the east-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 675 sq. m. It is intersected in the E. part by the White River, in the N. part by Des Arc Bayou, and also drained by the Watansaw Bayou. Capitals, Desarc and Devall Bluff. Pop. in 1890, 11,374; in 1900, 11,875.

Prairie, a post-station of Randolph co., Ill.

Prairie, a post-station of Clay co., Ind.

Prairie, a post-village of Monroe co., Miss. Pop. 90.

Prairie Center, a post-hamlet of Lasalle co., Ill., 44 miles WSW. of Aurora. Pop. 100.

Prairie Center, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., 9 miles W. of Olathe. Pop. 70.

Prairie Center, a post-station of Buffalo co., Neb.

Prairie City, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 23 miles S. by W. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 818.

Prairie City, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles E. of Des Moines. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Prairie City, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., near the Osage River, about 65 miles SW. of Sedalia. Pop. 50.

Prairie City, a post-town of Grant co., Oregon, on the John Day's River, 15 miles E. of Canyon City. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Prairie Creek, Ind., enters the West Fork of the White River, 3 miles W. of Washington.

Prairie Creek, Iowa, enters the Cedar River in Linn co., about 3 miles below Cedar Rapids.

Prairie Creek, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., 15 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

Prairiedell, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Belton. Pop. 130.

Prairie Depot, a banking-post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 10 miles SE. of Bowling Green. It has oil-industries. Pop. about 800.

Prairie Dog Creek rises in the NW. part of Kansas and enters the Republican River in Harlan co. Length, 125 miles.

Prairie du Chien, prā'ree du sheen, a banking city, capital of Crawford co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, above the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Burlington Route, 98 miles W. of Madison. It is finely situated on a level plain and contains the College of the Sacred Heart and St. Mary's Institute, a machine-shop, various mills, and manufactories of buttons, woollen goods, egg-cases, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3232.

Prairie du Chien, a township (town) of Crawford co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Prairie du Rocher, prā'ree du ro'shair', a banking post-village of Randolph co., Ill., about 32 miles S. by W. of Belleville and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Prairie du Sac, a banking post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the W. bank of the Wisconsin River, about 25 miles NW. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Prairie du Sac, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Prairie Farm, a post-station of Brookings co., S. Dak.

Prairie Farm, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the Hay River, about 40 miles NW. of Eau Claire. Pop. 150; of the township (town) in 1900, 1428.

Prairiegrove, a banking post-town of Washington co., Ark., 45 miles N. of Van Buren. It is in a mineral and farming region and has the Prairiegrove Institute. Pop. in 1900, 726.

Prairiegrove, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Prairiehill, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., about 20 miles W. of Moberly. Pop. 150.

Prairiehill, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. The banking point is Waco. Pop. 150.

Prairie Home, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., 17 miles S. by E. of Decatur.

Prairie Home, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., 15 miles SE. of Boonville. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Prairie Home, a post-station of Lancaster co., Neb.

Prairie Lea, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex., on the San Marcos River, about 42 miles S. of Austin. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. 350.

Prairie Plains, a post-station of Coffee co., Tenn.

Prairie Plains, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., about 68 miles N. by W. of Houston. Pop. about 200.

Prairie Point, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Prairie River, Mich., enters the St. Joseph River about 5 miles W. of Centerville.

Prairie River, Wis., enters the Wisconsin River about 16 miles N. of Wausau.

Prairiesburg, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa. The banking point is Central City. Pop. about 500.

Prairieton, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., 7 miles SSW. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Prairietown, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., about 18 miles ENE. of Alton. Pop. 75.

Prairieview, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., 7 miles from Spadra station. Pop. about 100.

Prairieview, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. The banking point is Libertyville. Pop. 90.

Prairieview, a post-village of Phillips co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Prairieville, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., 20 miles NE. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 150.

Prairieville, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., about 50 miles ESE. of Dallas. Pop. 200.

Prangins, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, and in the district of Nyon. Its ancient château is now used as a Moravian school for boys. Pop. about 950.

Praslin, prâs'leen', an island of the Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles, NE. of Mahé. Lat. 4° 17′ S.

Prästö, a small seaport of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, 13 miles ESE. of Nästved.

Pratas, prâ'tâs, a cluster of islands, shoals, and rocks in the China Sea, between Hong-Kong and the Philippines. Lat. 20° 50′ N.

Prather, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ind.

Prathers Creek, a post-station of Alleghany co., N.C.

Prathersville, prā'thẹrs-vĭl, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., 5 miles N. of Missouri City. Pop. 90.

Prätigau, or **Prättigau,** pret'te-gŏw, a long and narrow valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, noted for its orchards and excellent pasturage. Landquart lies close to one end.

Prato, prä'to, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles NW. of Florence, on the Bisenzio, an affluent of the Arno. It is enclosed by walls and has a citadel. The principal buildings are the fourteenth-century cathedral, partly in Tuscan Romanesque and partly in Gothic style, with paintings, frescoes, and reliefs by famous artists; the fifteenth-century church of Madonna delle Carceri; a town-hall, with a picture-gallery, and the public library. The industries comprise straw-plaiting and the manufacture of textiles, machinery, etc. In the vicinity are serpentine quarries. Prato was a republic in the Middle Ages. It succumbed to Florence in the fourteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 51,453.

Pratovecchio, prä'to-vĕk'ke-o, a village of Italy, 24 miles by rail E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 5000).

Prats de Llusanés, präts dā ḷoo-sā-nĕs', a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 40 miles NNW. of Barcelona.

Prats de Mollo, prā dẹh mol'lo', a fortified town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 14 miles SW. of Céret. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 2500).

Pratt, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by the Ninnescah River. Capital, Pratt. Pop. in 1890, 8118; in 1900, 7085.

Pratt, a banking post-city, the capital of Pratt co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 80 miles W. of Wichita. It is in an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 1213.

Pratt, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 200.

Pratt, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 100.

Pratt City, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Frisco System and the Louisville and Nashville R., 8 miles NW. of Birmingham. It is in a coal and iron region. Pop. in 1900, 3485.

Pratteln, prät'tẹln, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles ESE. of Basel. Pop. about 1900.

Prattham, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Mexico. Pop. 75.

Pratts, a post-village of Madison co., Va., 10 miles from Somerset.

Prattsburg, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., 9 miles N. of Howard station. Pop. 100.

Prattsburg, a banking post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Prattsburg township (town), 42 miles NNW. of Elmira, on the Kanona and Prattsburg R. It has flouring-mills, cooperage-works, manufactory of gas-meters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 713; of the town, 2197.

Pratts Fork, a post-station of Athens co., Ohio.

Pratts Hollow, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 13½ miles S. of Oneida. Pop. 125.

Pratts Junction, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles S. by E. of Fitchburg. Pop. 100.

Prattsville, a post-village of Grant co., Ark. Pop. 60.

Prattsville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Prattsville township (town), about 46 miles SW. of Albany. It is picturesquely situated in a valley of the Catskill Mountains, on Schoharie Creek, and is a summer-resort. It has a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900, 384; of the town, 775.

Prattville, a banking post-town, capital of Autauga co., Ala., on a small affluent of the Alabama River and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Mobile and Ohio Rs., 14 miles NW. of Montgomery. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, ginneries, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1929.

Prattville, a post-village and summer-resort of Plumas co., Cal., in the Big Meadows, a valley of the Sierra Nevada, 65 miles NE. of Chico. It is surrounded by attractive scenery and numerous geysers. Pop. about 100.

Prattville, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., 8 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. 125.

Prausnitz, prŏwss'nits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 13 miles WNW. of Breslau. Pop. about 2000.

Prävali, a village and commune of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Bleiburg, and in the Miszthal. It has large iron-works. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 4038.

Prawle Point, the southern extremity of Devonshire, England.

Prayssac, prās'sāk', a small town of France, in Lot, 13 miles WNW. of Cahors.

Preacher, a post-village of Wise co., Va., on the Interstate R. The banking point is Bigstone Gap. Pop. about 300.

Preachersville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Preanger, prā'ăng'hẹr, a Dutch residency of Java, in the W. part of the island. Coffee, tea, and cinchona are leading products. Pop. in 1895, 2,195,109, of whom about 2500 were Europeans and 5000 Chinese. Chief town, Bandong.

Prease, prees, a post-station of Bedford co., Va.

Prebischthor, prā'bish-tȯʀ', a famous point of view of Saxon Switzerland, near Hernskretschen, in Bohemia, on the Elbe.

Preble, preb'ḷ, a southwestern county of Ohio, borders on Indiana. Area, 432 sq. m. It is drained by Elk, Seven Mile, and Twin creeks. Capital, Eaton. Pop. in 1890, 23,421; in 1900, 23,713.

Preble, a post-village of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Preble, a post-township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Preble, a post-village in Preble township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., in a beautiful valley on the Lackawanna R., 26 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900, 857.

Preble, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1957.

Prêcheur, prā'shuʀ', a town of Martinique, on its NW. coast, 4½ miles NW. of Saint-Pierre. It was in greater part destroyed by volcanic ash in 1902–03, and is now deserted.

Précigne, prā'seeñ', a small town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles WNW. of La Flèche.

Preda, prā'dā, a village of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, at the mouth of the Albula tunnel. Altitude, 5878 feet.

Predazzo, prā-dät'so, a village and tourist spot of the Tyrol, in the district of Cavalese, and the chief mart of the Fleims valley. Pop. about 3000.

Predeal, a village of Rumania, in the circle of Prahova, and near the Tömös pass.

Preeble, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. The banking point is Greenbay. Pop. 150.

Preemption, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 21 miles S. of Rock Island. Pop. about 200.

Preesall with Hackinsall, an urban district of Lancashire, England, 2 miles from Fleetwood. Pop. in 1901, 1423.

Preetz, präts, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 8 miles SSE. of Kiel. Pop. in 1900, 4986.

Pregel, prā'gheḷ, a river of East Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerapp and Inster, flows W. and enters the Frisches Haff at its NE. extremity. Length, 180 miles.

Pregnalls, a post-village of Dorchester co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Preignac, prān'yāk', a town of France, in Gironde, 21 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1500.

Premeira (prā-mā'e-rā) **Islands,** in the chain of islands extending along east Africa, in the Mozambique Channel, in about lat. 17° S.

Prémery, prā'mẹh-ree', a town of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles NE. of Nevers. Pop. about 1500.

Premiti, prĕm'e-tee', or **Premed,** a small town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 55 miles ESE. of Avlona, on the Voyussa.

Prentice, a banking post-village of Price co., Wis., in a farming district, 12 miles SE. by S. of Phillips, on the Wisconsin Central and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Prentiss, a county in the NE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 420 sq. m. It is drained by the Tombigbee and Big Hatchie rivers. Capital, Booneville. Pop. in 1890, 13,679; in 1900, 15,788.

Prentiss, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Hartford.

Prentiss, a township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., 70 miles NE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Prentiss Vale, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Olean, N.Y. Pop. 150.

Prenzlau, prĕnts'lŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 71 miles NNE. of Potsdam, on the Ücker. It is still in part surrounded by walls and retains some of its old gates. It possesses an interesting brick church of the fourteenth century and a museum in an unused church. The industries include iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery, sugar, cigars, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,229.

Prep'aris' Isles, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman Islands and Cape Negrais.

Prerau, prå'rŏw, or **Přerov,** pzhě'rov, a town of Moravia, 15 miles SE. of Olmütz. It has manufactures of woollens, sugar, metallic wares, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 17,005.

Pré-Saint-Didier, prå sănⁿ de'de-å', a small village of Italy, in the province of Turin, 20 miles from Aosta. It has baths. Elevation, 3250 feet.

Presba, prěs'bå, a small town of European Turkey, in the vilayet of Monastir, 16 miles SE. of Okhrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presba, which is 7 miles in length.

Presburg. See PRESSBURG.

Prescot, a manufacturing town of England, in Lancashire, 8 miles ENE. of Liverpool. Pop. in 1901, 7855.

Prescott, a banking city, the capital of Yavapai co., Ariz., is picturesquely situated in a basin or valley among the Pine Mountains, about 180 miles (direct) NNW. of Tucson, on the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix R. It is an important trade-centre and is situated in a rich gold-, silver- and copper-mining region. Pop. in 1890, 1759; in 1900, 3559. Altitude, 5300 feet.

Prescott, a banking post-town, capital of Nevada co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Prescott and Northwestern Rs., 31 miles SW. of Arkadelphia. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1890, 1287; in 1900, 2005.

Prescott, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4½ miles SE. of Shelbyville. Pop. 100.

Prescott, a banking post-town of Adams co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 7 miles E. of Corning. Pop. in 1900, 446.

Prescott, a post-city of Linn co., Kan., on the Frisco System, 16 miles N. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Prescott, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., about 28 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Prescott, a post-village of Ogemaw co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Westbranch. Pop. about 200.

Prescott, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 24 miles W. of Reading. Pop. about 250.

Prescott, a post-village of Wallawalla co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. The banking point is Wallawalla or Waitsburg. Pop. about 300.

Prescott, a banking city of Pierce co., Wis., is on the left or NE. bank of the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the St. Croix, and on the Burlington Route, 16 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 1002.

Prescott, a county of Ontario, bounded on the N. by the Ottawa River. Capital, L'Orignal.

Prescott, a banking town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Grenville, on the river St. Lawrence, opposite Ogdensburg, N.Y., and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 114 miles SW. of Montreal. It has iron-foundries, breweries, distillery, manufactories of starch, emery-wheels, caskets, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3019.

Prescottville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Reynoldsville. Pop. 150.

Preservation Harbor, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the SW. extremity of Sound Island. Lat. 46° S.

Presho, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Corning. Pop. about 300.

President, a post-village in President township, Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles E. by N. of Oil City. Pop. of the township in 1900, 289; of the village, 100.

Presidio, prå-see'de-o, a county in the W. part of Texas, bordering on Mexico, has an area of 3970 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Rio Pecos and on the S. and SW. by the Rio Grande. Capital, Marfa. Pop. in 1890, 1698; in 1900, 3673.

Presidio, a post-station and military reservation at San Francisco, Cal., on the Golden Gate.

Presidio, a post-village of Presidio co., Tex., on the Rio Grande. Pop. 90.

Presidio del Norte, Mexico. See OJINAGA.

Presidio de São João Baptista, prå-see'de-o då sŏwNº zhŏwNº båp-tis'tå, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, ESE. of Ouro Preto.

Presidios, prå-see'de-ōce (Sp. *presidio,* guard, garrison), a collective name applied to a number of fortified places belonging to Spain, on the N. coast of Morocco, used as convict stations. They comprise Peñón de la Gomera (Vélez de la Gomera), Alhucemas, Melilla, etc.

Preslav, a town of Bulgaria, at the N. foot of the Balkan Mountains, 10 miles from Shumla. It is near the site of the mediæval Preslav, at one time the residence of the Bulgarian Khans. Pop. about 3500.

Presque Isle, prěsk'eel' (*i.e.,* "peninsula"), a county in the NE. part of Michigan, has an area of 660 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Lake Huron. Grand Lake and parts of Cheboygan Lake and Long Lake are in this county. Capital, Rogers. Pop. in 1890, 4687; in 1900, 8821.

Presque Isle, a post-village in Presque Isle township (town), Aroostook co., Me., near the Aroostook River, 42 miles N. by W. of Houlton, on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific Rs. It has manufactures of starch, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1256; of the town, 3804.

Presque Isle, a post-hamlet of Presque Isle co., Mich., 20 miles SE. of Rogers.

Presque Isle River, a stream of Ontonagon co., Mich., runs NNW. and enters Lake Superior.

Pressath, prěs'såt, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 20 miles SE. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 2000.

Pressburg (Hun. *Pozsony*), a royal free city and the former capital of Hungary, capital of a co. of its own name, on the N. bank of the Danube, 34 miles ESE. of Vienna. It is beautifully situated near the western extremity of the Carpathians and is one of the finest cities of the kingdom. On the site of the former fortifications there are now attractive promenades. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral of St. Martin, in which the Hungarian kings were formerly crowned, begun at the close of the eleventh century and recently restored, with an interesting chapel and a tower whose pyramidal apex bears a golden crown; the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, on a rock 272 feet above the Danube; the town-hall, with a museum of Roman antiquities; the archiepiscopal palace; the primate's palace; the Landhaus, till 1848 the seat of the Hungarian diet; an equestrian statue of Maria Theresa; and the race-course. The city is the seat of a large number of educational institutions including a royal academy of law. The industries include petroleum-refining, cabinet-making, and the manufacture of dynamite, brushes, pastry, tobacco, musical instruments, machinery, and leather. Pop. in 1890, 52,411; in 1900, 61,537.

Pressnitz (Bohem. *Prisecnice*), a mining town of Bohemia, district of Kaaden, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. in 1900, 4080.

Pressonville, a post-station of Miami co., Kan.

Prestatyn, a market-town of Flintshire, Wales, 4 miles from Rhyl. Pop. in 1901, 1261.

Presteigne, prěs'tăn', a town of Wales, co. of Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 miles WNW. of Leominster. Pop. in 1901, 1245.

Přestitz, pzhěs'tits, a town of Bohemia, on the Angel, 18 miles SSW. of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900, 3313.

Preston, a county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancashire, 28 miles NE. of Liverpool, on the river Ribble, near the head of its estuary. It is picturesquely situated and attractively laid out. The most interesting architectural features are the town-hall, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, the royal infirmary, the corn exchange and market-house, and St. Walburge's Roman Catholic cathedral, with a lofty spire. The channel of the Ribble has been deepened to admit the entrance of vessels of 1000 tons and there are forty acres of docks. Arkwright, who was a native of Preston, set up his famous spinning-frame here and the town has developed into a great cotton-spinning centre. The industries comprise in addition iron- and brass-founding, ship-building, brewing, rope-making, etc. Pop. in 1891, 107,573; in 1901, 112,989.

Preston, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 671 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cheat River. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found. Capital, Kingwood. Pop. in 1890, 20,355; in 1900, 22,727.

Preston, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. Pop. 60.

Preston, a post-village in Preston township (town), New London co., Conn., about 5 miles E. of Norwich. The town is bounded on the NW. by the Quinebaug River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2807.

Preston, a post-town, capital of Webster co., Ga., on Kinchafoona Creek, about 40 miles SE. of Columbus, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Preston, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 22 miles SE. of Malad City. It is in a farming and mining section. The banking point is Logan, Utah. Pop. about 1500.

Preston, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 30 miles S. of Belleville.

Preston, a banking city of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles W. of Sabula. Pop. in 1900, 593.

Preston, a post-village of Pratt co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 12 miles NE. of Pratt. Pop. about 250.

Preston, a post-town of Caroline co., Md., about 42 miles ESE. of Annapolis, on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Preston, a banking post-village, capital of Fillmore co., Minn., on the South Branch of the Hokah River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 35 miles (direct) SW. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 1278.

Preston, a post-village of Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 55.

Preston, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Preston, a post-village in Preston township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., 5 miles W. of Norwich. Pop. 70; of the town in 1900, 662.

Preston, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 250.

Preston, a township of Wayne co., Pa., about 36 miles NNE. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 1464.

Preston, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., S.Dak., about 16 miles W. of Deadwood.

Preston, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. The banking point is Denison. Pop. 140.

Preston, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 270.

Preston, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. Pop. 80.

Preston, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Preston, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 60.

Preston, a township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1693.

Preston, a banking village and outport of Ontario, co. of Waterloo, at the confluence of the Speed and Grand rivers and on the Grand Trunk R., 35 miles from Hamilton. It has saw- and flour-mills, and manufactories of iron-castings, machinery, wagons, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2308.

Preston Cape, a headland of northwestern Australia.

Preston Hollow, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on Catskill Creek, about 28 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. about 275.

Pres'tonpans', a town of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh. Here Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, defeated the English in 1745. Pop. in 1901, 1721.

Preston River, Western Australia, after a NW. course enters Leschenault Bay, 84 miles S. of Perth.

Prestonsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Floyd co., Ky., on the West Fork of the Big Sandy River, 100 miles ESE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Prestonville, a post-village of Carroll co., Ky., 9 miles NW. of Eagle Station. Pop. in 1900, 228.

Prestonville, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., 33 miles N. of Salem. Pop. 100.

Prestwich, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles NNW. of Manchester. It is an active seat of the cotton manufacture. Many Manchester business-men reside here. Pop. in 1901, 12,839.

Prestwick, a small watering-place of Scotland, co. of Ayr, near Monkton.

Presumpscot, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on the Presumpscot River, 1½ miles from Falmouth station.

Preto, prå'to, a river of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, flows E. and joins the Parahyba do Sul.

Preto, a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Goyaz, flows ESE., and joins the Rio São Francisco.

Pretoria, a town of southern Africa, capital of the Transvaal Colony, situated in a fertile and well-watered upland valley S. of the Magaliesberg range. Altitude, 4472 feet. It is 30 miles (direct) NE. by N. of Johannesburg, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 25° 45′ S.; lon. 28° 25′ E. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets, bordered by streams of running water, which irrigate its gardens and orchards, and has large public squares, botanical and zoological gardens, Dutch, German, and English churches, a Jewish synagogue, government buildings, post- and land-offices, clubs, hospitals, theatre, training institute, etc.; it has also a public market and conducts a flourishing trade. The climate is changeable, with frequent rains in the summer, the average annual rainfall being about 27 inches. Pretoria was founded in 1855. Its prosperity has been largely due to the gold-mines of the Witwatersrand fields and to its rail connection with Cape Town and Delagoa Bay. Pretoria was entered by the British troops under General Roberts on June 5, 1900. White population in 1904, 21,161.

Prettin, prĕt-teen′, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles ENE. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. about 1500.

Pretty Marsh, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, 20 miles S. of Ellsworth. Pop. 130.

Pretty Prairie, a post-village of Reno co., Kan., 20 miles S. of Hutchinson. Pop. 200.

Pretzsch, prĕtsh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles NE. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. about 2000.

Preuilly-sur-Claise, pruh'yee′ sür klåze, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles SW. of Loches. It has a beautiful Romanesque church, which belonged to an ancient abbey. Pop. about 2000.

Preussen. See PRUSSIA.

Preussisch-Friedland, prois'sish freed'lånt, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder, circle of Schlochau. Pop. in 1900, 3758.

Preussisch-Holland, prois'sish hol'lånt, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 58 miles SW. of Königsberg. It has a sixteenth-century town-hall and an old castle, now used as a jail. Pop. in 1900, 4991.

Preussisch-Stargard, prois'sish staR'gåRt, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, on the Ferse, 27 miles SW. of Danzig. Pop. in 1900, 9682.

Prevesa, prĕv'e-zå, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Epirus, vilayet of Janina, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 miles SW. of Arta. Pop. about 7000.

Priam, a post-village of Blackford co., Ind., about 46 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 100.

Priaman, pre-å-mån′, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast, 20 miles N. of Padang.

Pribilof (pre-be-lof′) or **Pribylov Islands,** a group of islands in Alaska, in Bering Sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 170° W., consisting of the islands of St. Paul, St. George, Walrus, and Otter, with several islets. They abound in sea-bear, otter, blue-fox, and fur seal. The seal breeds here in large numbers and is extensively slaughtered for its fur. The islands are also known as the Fur Seal Islands.

Přibislau, pzhe'bis-lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles SE. of Czaslau. Pop. about 2500.

Přibram, pzhe'bråm, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles SSW. of Beraun. It has the most important silver- and lead-mines in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The shafts have reached a depth of 3600 feet. The place is the seat of a mining academy of high rank. Above the town rises a mountain called the Sacred Mount, on which are a church and Redemptorist convent, the greatest place of Catholic pilgrimage in Bohemia. Pop. in 1900, 13,576 (with the neighboring Birkenberg, 19,119).

Price, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. Area, 1241 sq. m. It is drained by the Flambeau and Jump rivers and other streams. Capital, Phillips. Pop. in 1890, 5258; in 1900, 9106.

Price, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 10 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. 75.

Price, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Price, a banking post-town, capital of Carbon co., Utah, on the Price River and on the Rio Grande Western R., about 100 miles SE. by S. of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Price, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec., on the Intercolonial R., 20 miles from Rimouski, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Priceburg, a post-station of Lackawanna co., Pa.

Prices Fork, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va. The banking point is Blacksburg. Pop. 200.

Pricetown, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 40 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Pricetown, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 10 miles NE. of Reading. Pop. about 300.

Priceville, a post-village of Hart co., Ky. The banking point is Munfordville. Pop. about 300.

Priceville, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River, 4 miles from Flesherton. Pop. 350.

Prichard, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. 150.

Pride, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. 100.

Pridemore, a post-station of Lee co., Va.

Prides Corner, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Westbrook. Pop. about 300.

Prides Crossing, Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles NE. of Salem. See BEVERLY.

Prides Station, a post-village of Colbert co., Ala., on the Tennessee River and on the Southern R., 7 miles W. of Tuscumbia. Pop. 75.

Pridgen, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. The banking point is Bartow. Pop. about 200.

Priebus, pree'boos, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 57 miles WNW. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. about 1200.

Priego de Córdoba, pre-å'go då koR'do-bå, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles SE. of Cordova, in the Sierra de Priego. It is situated in a fertile district, on whose pastures fine horses are reared. Pop. in 1900, 16,904.

Prien, a village and summer-resort of Bavaria, near the Chiemsee, in the valley of the Prien. Pop. in 1900, 2108.

Priene, prī-ē'ne, an ancient Greek city on the W. coast of Asia Minor. It was a member of the Ionian League. Splendid remains of it have been exhumed.

Prieska, prēs'kȧ, a village of Cape Colony, in a district of its own name, on the Orange River, 145 miles SW. of Kimberley. Pop. about 500.

Priest River, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Spokane, Wash. Pop. 275.

Prilip (Gr. *Prilapos;* Turk. *Perlepeh*), a town of European Turkey, about 25 miles NE. of Monastir. Pop. about 7000 (?).

Priluki, pre-loo'kee, a town of Russia, government and 123 miles NW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 19,055.

Primero, pre-mȧ'ro, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises NW. of Córdoba and after a course of about 130 miles is lost in the marshy lake Chiquita.

Primghar, a banking post-town, capital of O'Brien co., Iowa, 25 miles N. by W. of Cherokee, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 814.

Primkenau, prim'kęh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, government and NW. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 2000.

Primorskaya, pre-mor'skī-ȧ (Primorskaya Oblasty, —*i.e.*, the **Littoral** or **Maritime Province**), a large province of Asiatic Russia, originally forming the SE. extremity of Siberia, but now comprising the entire Pacific border E. of the Amur province, the Stanovoi escarpment, and Chinese Manchuria, and including Kamtchatka. On the S. it borders to a small extent upon Korea. The surface is largely mountainous, and in Kamtchatka there are a number of lofty volcanoes. (See KAMTCHATKA). The principal streams are the Amur and the Anadyr. Total area, about 720,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 223,336. Capital, Vladivostok.

Primos, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. 50.

Primrose, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 27 miles NNW. of Keokuk. Pop. about 175.

Primrose, a post-hamlet of Williams co., Ohio, 6 miles W. of Fayette.

Primrose, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is McDonald. Pop. about 200.

Primrose, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis., about 22 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 817.

Prince, a county occupying the NW. part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Summerside.

Prince Albert, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 16½ miles from Whitby. Pop. 300.

Prince Albert, a banking post-town and outport of Canada, Saskatchewan district, on the Saskatchewan River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 100 miles (direct) NE. of Battleford. It has lumbering, grain, and cattle interests. Pop. in 1901, 2193.

Prince Albert, a district in the S. part of Cape Colony, extending from the N. slope of the Zwartberg range into the Great Karroo. Capital, Prince Albert, on the N. slope of the Zwartberg, 70 miles SW. of Beaufort West. Pop. about 1415. Elevation, 2120 feet.

Prince Albert Land, in Arctic America, is a portion of a land-mass other parts of which are known as Victoria and Wollaston Lands. It is separated from Banks Land by the Prince of Wales Strait.

Prince Albert Mountains, Antarctica, extend along the coast of Victoria Land, in about lat. 75°–77° S.

Princebay, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., now forming part of the city of New York, in Richmond borough, about 3 miles from Richmond (on Staten Island).

Prince Charles Foreland (or **Island**), off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 78° 30′ N., lon. 11° E.

Prince Edward, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 345 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Appomattox River. Bituminous coal and copper are found. Capital, Farmville. Pop. in 1900, 15,045.

Prince Edward, a county of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario. It is mostly composed of a peninsula nearly surrounded by Lake Ontario and several small bays. Capital, Picton.

Prince Edward Island (formerly called **Saint John's Island**), a province of the Dominion of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. 45° 56′ and 47° 7′ N. and lon. 62° and 64° 27′ W. It is washed by the gulf on the N., and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the W. and Nova Scotia on the S. Greatest length, 145 miles; breadth, 34 miles. In its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only 4 miles wide. Area, 2134 sq. m. The coast-line presents a succession of large bays and projecting headlands, the largest of the former being Richmond on the N., Egmont on the SW., Hillsborough on the S., and Cardigan on the E. These bays, penetrating the land from opposite directions, form isthmuses which make a division of the island into 3 distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into the counties of Queens, Kings, and Prince. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French, English, and other settlers, about one-half being of Scottish descent. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises Anglican episcopal authority over the island, and the Bishop of Charlottetown the Roman Catholic authority.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere becoming mountainous or monotonously flat, and nowhere attaining a greater elevation than 500 feet. At one time it was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to agricultural pursuits. No minerals of commercial value have yet been discovered. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air generally free from fogs. The winter is long and cold, but the summer is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. The principal crops are potatoes and oats, but wheat, barley, pease, beans, turnips, etc., are also extensively cultivated. The fisheries are very valuable, lobster-fishing taking the lead. The oyster-beds yield about one-half of the oysters collected in all Canada. The mackerel and cod frequent more particularly the N. coast. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with enterprise.

Navigation to and from the island generally closes about the middle of December and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. A railroad extends from Cascumpèque to Georgetown (147 miles), with branches from Cascumpèque to Tignish (13 miles) and from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly of 30 representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England. The total population of the island in 1891 was 109,078; in 1901, 103,259. Capital, Charlottetown.

This island, after having been a possession of France, passed into the hands of the English in 1763. It was at first placed under the government of Nova Scotia, but in 1768 it was erected into a separate province. In 1799 the name of the island was changed from St. John to Prince Edward. In 1873 it was admitted into the Dominion of Canada.

Prince Edward Island, an island of Ontario, in Lake Ontario, separated from the main-land by the Bay of Quinte.

Prince Frederick Harbor, an inlet on the NW. coast of Australia. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 125° E.

Prince Fredericktown, a banking post-village, capital of Calvert co., Md., 4 miles W. of Chesapeake Bay and 55 miles S. of Baltimore. It is a local trade-centre. Pop. about 450.

Prince George, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of 482 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Patuxent River and on the W. by the Potomac River and the District of Columbia. Capital, Upper Marlboro. Pop. in 1890, 26,080; in 1900, 29,898.

Prince George, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 302 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the James River and on the NW. by the Appomattox River and is drained by the Blackwater. Capital, Prince George. Pop. in 1890, 7872; in 1900, 7752.

Prince George, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Va., 6 miles E. of Petersburg.

Prince George Land, one of the numerous islands of Franz-Josef Land, lying W. of the British Channel and crossed by the parallel of 80° 30′ N. lat.

Prince Henry Harbor, on the N. coast of Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, German New Guinea.

Prince Leopold Island, in Arctic America, is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5′ N.; lon. 90° W.

Prince of Wales Archipelago, Alaska, a name of the more southerly islands of the Alexander Archipelago, between Dixon Entrance and Sumner Strait.

Prince of Wales, Cape, a promontory forming the most westerly point of North America, in Bering Strait. Lat. 65° 40′ N.; lon. 167° 59′ 10″ (168° 2′?) W.

Prince of Wales Island, the largest member of the Alexander Archipelago (Prince of Wales group), southeastern Alaska. Lat. 54° 42′ to 56° 26′ N.; lon. 132° to 133° 40′ W. Extreme length, about 135 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It has deposits of gold, silver, copper, and iron, abundant

salmon, and valuable yellow pine. Klawak (W. coast) and Jackson (S. coast) are post-offices.

Prince of Wales Island, in the Pacific, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 15° 16′ S., lon. 147° 22′ W.

Prince of Wales Island, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra.

Prince of Wales Islands, a group of Queensland, Australia, in Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the NE. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Prince of Wales Peninsula, Alaska. See SEWARD PENINSULA.

Prince of Wales Strait, Arctic America, separates Banks Land from Prince Albert Land.

Prince Regent Inlet, Arctic America, between lat. 72° and 74° N. The S. part of it communicates with Boothia Gulf, and the N. part with Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait.

Prince Rupert Bay, British West Indies, is on the NW. coast of the island of Dominica, and has the town of Portsmouth on its E. coast.

Prince Rupert's Town, Dominica. See PORTSMOUTH.

Prince's Island (Port. *Ilha do Principe*, eel'yâ do preen'se-pâ), an island belonging to Portugal, in the Bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 miles SSW. of Fernando Po. Lat. 1° 39′ N.; lon. 7° 26′ E. Length, 10 miles. Chief harbor, San Antonio.

Prince's Island, an island of the Malay Archipelago, at the S. entrance to the Sunda Strait.

Princes' Islands (anc. *Demonesi*), a group of 9 small islands in the Sea of Marmora, from 10 to 15 miles SE. of Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor. The largest are Prinkipo (Turk. *Kizil-Adassi,—i.e.*, "Red Island") and Khalki. On the latter are a naval academy and a Greek school of theology. Numerous visitors resort to these islands, attracted by the beauty of their scenery and their agreeable climate. Pop. about 10,000, consisting of Greeks, Turks, and Armenians.

Princes Risborough, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 7 miles SSW. of Aylesbury. It took its name from a castle of the Black Prince, of which all traces have vanished.

Princess Anne, the southeasternmost county of Virginia, has an area of 285 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Chesapeake Bay and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, Princess Anne. Pop. in 1890, 9510; in 1900, 11,192.

Princess Anne, a banking post-town, capital of Somerset co., Md., near the Manokin River and on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R., 15 miles S. by W. of Salisbury. It has manufactures of flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 854.

Princess Anne, a post-village, capital of Princess Anne co., Va., 5 miles from the ocean, on the Norfolk and Southern R., and about 16 miles SE. of Norfolk. Pop. 50.

Princess Charlotte Bay, on the NE. coast of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 14° 29′ S.

Princess Marie Bay, in Arctic America, is a W. arm of Kane Basin, having Bache Peninsula on the S. Lat. about 79° 20′ N.

Princess Royal Harbor, a bay of King George's Sound, West Australia. On it is the town of Albany.

Princess Royal Islands, British Columbia, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Vancouver Island.

Princeton, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 28 miles E. by N. of Huntsville.

Princeton, a post-town, capital of Dallas co., Ark., about 65 miles SSW. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Princeton, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal. The banking point is Colusa. Pop. 75.

Princeton, a town of Clarke co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Princeton, a post-village of Rockdale co., Ga. The banking point is Conyers.

Princeton, a banking city, capital of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 105 miles WSW. of Chicago. It has manufactories of carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4023.

Princeton, a city, capital of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Southern Rs., 27 miles N. of Evansville. It is an important grain- and cattle-market, and has railroad-shops, manufactures of paints, brick and tile, carriages, canned goods, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 6041.

Princeton, a post-town of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 20 miles above Davenport, on the Burlington Route and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Princeton, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan., on Middle Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 36 miles S. of Lawrence. Pop. 250.

Princeton, a banking post-town, capital of Caldwell co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 44 miles E. of Paducah. It contains the Princeton Collegiate Institute, and has flouring- and lumber-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, and several tobacco-stemmeries. Pop. in 1900, 2556.

Princeton, a post-village in Princeton township (town), Washington co., Me., at the outlet of Big Lake, 22 miles WNW. of Calais, on the Washington County R. It has lumber- and woollen-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1094.

Princeton, a post-village and summer-resort of Worcester co., Mass., in Princeton township (town), near Wachusett Mountain and on the Boston and Maine R., 16 miles N. by W. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 975; of the village, about 475.

Princeton, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich. The banking point is Negaunee. Pop. 100.

Princeton, a banking post-village, capital of Millelacs co., Minn., on the Rum River, at the mouth of its West Branch, 32 miles E. of St. Cloud, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 1319.

Princeton, a banking city, capital of Mercer co., Mo., on the Weldon River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 48 miles N. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Princeton, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. Pop. 80.

Princeton, a banking post-borough and college town of Mercer co., N.J., 49 miles SW. of New York, on the Pennsylvania R. It is situated on an elevated ridge, which commands an extensive prospect towards the S. and E. It is the seat of Princeton University, one of the leading universities of the country and one of the few that antedate the Revolution. It was founded by the Presbyterians at Elizabethtown (Elizabeth) in 1746, and was removed to Princeton in 1756. The original college edifice, called Nassau Hall, 176 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high, was at the time of its erection the largest building in the colonies. Among the chief collegiate buildings are Nassau, Alexander, and Blair halls, Marquand Chapel, art museum, museum of geology and archæology, and the Halsted Observatory (lat. 40° 20′ 56″ N.; lon. 74° 39′ 53″ W.). The university, which in 1904–05 was attended by 1383 students, has a library of nearly 250,000 volumes. Princeton is also the seat of a celebrated seminary of the Presbyterian church, founded in 1812, which in 1903 was attended by 172 students. On Jan. 3, 1777, the Americans, under Washington, won a notable victory here. The Continental Congress sat at Nassau Hall from June 16 to Nov. 4, 1783, and here Washington received the thanks of the nation for his successful conduct of the American revolution. Pop. in 1900, 3899.

Princeton, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 955.

Princeton, a post-town of Johnston co., N.C., on the Southern R., 37 miles SE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Princeton, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 7 miles ESE. of Newcastle. Pop. 150.

Princeton, a post-town of Laurens co., S.C. The banking point is Honeapath. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Princeton, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is McKinney. Pop. 105.

Princeton, a banking post-village, capital of Mercer co., W.Va., 80 miles SSE. of Charleston. Pop. about 300.

Princeton, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., on the Fox River, 28 miles NE. of Portage, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1202.

Princeton, a township (town) of Green Lake co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1123.

Princeton, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 36 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 400.

Princeton, a post-village of British Columbia, 132 miles from Kamloops. Pop. 150.

Princeton Depot, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Worcester. Pop. 90.

Princeton Junction, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles from Princeton. Pop. 50.

Princeton, Mount, Colo., a granitic peak of the Saguache Range, near lat. 38° 45′ N. Altitude, 14,199 feet. It is about 20 miles S. of Granite and is one of the College Peaks.

Prince Town, a village of England, in Devonshire, 16 miles NNE. of Plymouth. Here are the Dartmoor prisons. Granite is extensively quarried.

Princetown, a post-township (town) of Schenectady co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 694; of the village, about 100. The banking point is Schenectady.

Princetown, Prince Edward Island. See MALPEQUE.

Princeville, a banking post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 22 miles NNW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Princeville, a post-town of Edgecombe co., N.C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Prince William, a county in the NE. part of Virginia, has an area of 353 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Bull Run and the Occoquan River and on the SE. by the Potomac River. Capital, Manassas. Pop. in 1890, 9805; in 1900, 11,112.

Prince William, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 26½ miles from Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Prince William Henry (or **Lostange**) **Island,** also known as **Negonego,** Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 40′ S., lon. 141° 40′ W.

Prince William Henry, Matthias, or **Saint Mathias,** an island of the Pacific Ocean, NW. of Neuhannover, in lat. 1° 28′ S., lon. 149° E.

Prince William Island, an island of the Fiji group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Prince William Sound, Alaska, on its S. coast, E. of the Kenai Peninsula, between lat. 60° and 61° 20′ N. and lon. 146° and 148° W. It has Montague Island in the S.

Principato Citra, a former name of the Italian province of Salerno.

Principato Ultra, a former name of the Italian province of Avellino.

Principe, a sub-province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. See El Principe.

Principe, Ilha do. See Prince's Island.

Principe Imperial, preen'se-på eem-på-re-ål', also known as **Piranhas,** a town of Brazil, state of Piauhy, 110 miles NE. of Oeiras.

Principio, prin-sip'e-o, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., 42 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Principio Furnace, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 40 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 175.

Prineville, a banking city, capital of Crook co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Crooked River, 114 miles (direct) S. by E. of The Dalles. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Pringle, a post-village of Washington co., Ga. The banking point is Wrightsville. Pop. 100.

Pringle, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 200.

Pringle, a post-village of Custer co., S.Dak., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Custer.

Prinkipo, prin'ke-po, one of the Princes' Islands, in the Sea of Marmora.

Printian, or **Pulo Printian,** an island off the E. coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Prior (pre-ōr'), **Cape,** Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 43° 33′ N.; lon. 8° 15′ W.

Priorlake, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 33 miles W. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Priors, a post-village of Polk co., Ga., 24 miles SW. of Rome. Pop. 75.

Pripet, pree'pet (Pol. *Prypec,* prip'ĕts), a river of Russia, government of Minsk, after a N. and E. course of 350 miles, joins the Dnieper on the W., 43 miles N. of Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

Pris'rend', or **Prizren** (Turk. *Perserin*), a town of European Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Kossovo, 4 miles from the White Drin and 80 miles ENE. of Scutari. It lies at the N. base of the Shar-Dagh. It is well built and is a busy industrial and commercial centre. A citadel overlooks the town, which is conspicuous by the number of its mosques. There is a large bazaar. Prisrend is the seat of a Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan. Pop. about 40,000, mainly Mohammedan Albanians.

Pris'tina, properly **Prish'tina,** a town of European Turkey, in the vilayet of Kossovo, 30 miles NE. of Prisrend. Pop. about 15,000, mainly Mohammedan Slavs and Albanians.

Pritchardville, a post-village of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 55.

Pritchardville, a post-station of Beaufort co., S.C.

Pritzerbe, prit'sĕr-bẹh, a town of Prussia, 8 miles NW. of Brandenburg, on the Havel. Pop. about 1750.

Pritzwalk, prits'v̊alk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 65 miles NW. of Potsdam, on the Dömnitz. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 6895.

Privas, pre'vȧss' or pre'vȧ', a town of France, capital of the department of Ardèche, 26 miles SW. of Valence. It is picturesquely situated on the Ouvèze, an affluent of the Rhone, on a ridge, at the base of the Cévennes. It has iron-mines. Pop. in 1901, 4331 (commune, 7561).

Privateer, a post-township (and hamlet) of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 3174.

Privigye, pre'vid'yĕ, or **Priwitz,** pree'vits, a small town of Hungary, 40 miles NE. of Neutra.

Prizzi, prit'see, a town of Sicily, province and 28 miles SSE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 9787.

Probolingo, pro-bo-lin'go, or **Poerbolingo,** poor-bo-lin'go, a town of the eastern part of Java, on the N. coast, 46 miles SE. of Surabaya. Pop. of the town, about 8800.

Proby Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Friendly Islands group.

Procida, pro'che-dȧ (anc. *Pro'chyta*), an island of Italy, at the NW. extremity of the Bay of Naples, NE. of Ischia. Length, 2 miles. It is of volcanic origin. Vine-growing and fruit-culture are extensively carried on. The chief town, of the same name, is situated on the NE. coast, and has a fairly active trade and some fisheries. Pop. of the town in 1901, 3348; of the commune (or island), 13,964.

Proctor, a post-town of Lee co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of the South Fork, about 60 miles ESE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Proctor, a post-station of Morgan co., Mo.

Proctor, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. 170.

Proctor, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 5 miles N. by W. of Rutland. It has extensive marble-works, with some of the largest marble-quarries in the world. Pop. in 1900, 2013.

Proctor, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 30 miles below Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Proctorknott, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth, Missabe and Northern R., 6 miles W. by S. of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Proctorsville, a banking post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Black River and on the Rutland R., 28½ miles SE. of Rutland. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. about 950.

Proctorville, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., 22 miles SW. of Chillicothe.

Proctorville, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton or Huntington, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 523.

Prodano, pro-dȧ'no (anc. *Prota* or *Prote*), a small island off the coast of Greece, 12 miles NW. of Navarino.

Proença Nova, pro-ĕn'sȧ no'vȧ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 25 miles W. of Castello Branco. Pop. about 3500.

Proença Velha, pro-ĕn'sȧ vĕl'yȧ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles NE. of Castello Branco. Pop. about 1000.

Proffitt, a post-village of Young co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Profile House, a post-station and summer-resort of Grafton co., N.H., at the N. end of the Franconia Notch, White Mountains, 29 miles N. of Plymouth, on the Boston and Maine R. Altitude, 1974 feet above sea-level.

Progreso, pro-grȧ'so, a town and port of Mexico, state of Yucatan, 26 miles N. of Mérida, the state capital, with which it is connected by rail. It is a regular port of call for ocean steamers, and ships large quantities of sisal hemp. Pop. in 1900, 5175.

Progress, a post-station of Delaware co., Ind.

Progress, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio. The banking point is Eaton or New Paris. Pop. 100.

Progress, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 2½ miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Progress, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. 200.

Prohibition, a post-station of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Prole, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 70.

Prome, a town of Lower Burma, Pegu division, capital of Prome district, on the E. bank of the Irawadi, about 150 miles NNW. of Rangoon, to which a railway extends. It has a splendid pagoda which attracts many Buddhist pilgrims. There are manufactures of textiles, paper, lacquerware, etc., and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 27,375.

Promise City, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 6 miles NW. of Seymour. Pop. about 300.

Promontory, a post-station of Boxelder co., Utah, on Promontory Mountain, 29 miles W. of Corinne.

Prompton, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawaxen Creek, 4 miles W. of Honesdale, on the Delaware and Hudson R. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Prophetstown, a banking post-town of Whiteside co., Ill., on the S. bank of the Rock River and on the Burlington Route, 21 miles SE. of Clinton, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Propiha, pro-pee'ȧ, or **Urubu de Baixa,** oo-roo-boo' dȧ bī'shȧ, a town of Brazil, in Sergipe, on the São Francisco, 85 miles NNE. of São Christovão.

Propontis, the ancient name of the Sea of Marmora.

Prosario, pro-sȧ're-o, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Prosecco, a village of Austria-Hungary, near Triest. It is noted for its wine.

Proskurov, pros-koo'rov, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug, 53 miles N. of Kamenetz-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897, 22,915.

Prosna, pros'nȧ, a river which forms the boundary between Silesia and Posen, on one side, and Russian Poland, on the other, and joins the Warthe 38 miles SE. of Posen. Length, about 100 miles.

Prospect, a post-village in Prospect township (town), New Haven co., Conn., 15 miles NNW. of New Haven, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 562.

Prospect, a post-township (town and village) of Waldo co., Me., about 20 miles S. of Bangor. The town is bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Prospect, a post-station of Harford co., Md., 35 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Prospect, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek and on the York Central and Hudson River R., 2½ miles from Trenton Falls. Pop. in 1900, 333. Here are noted quarries of Trenton limestone.

Prospect, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Hocking Valley R., 10 miles S. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Prospect, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa., 9 miles NW. of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Prospect, a post-village of Clay co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Prospect, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 43 miles E. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Prospect, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis. The banking point is Waukesha. Pop. 100.

Prospect, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Halifax, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Prospect, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 7¼ miles NE. of Franktown. Pop. 100.

Prospect Ferry, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot, ½ mile from Bucksport. Pop. 250.

Prospect Grove, a post-station of Scotland co., Mo.

Prospect Harbor, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on a small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, about 48 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. about 250.

Prospect Hill, a post-hamlet of Caswell co., N.C., 50 miles NW. of Raleigh.

Prospect Hill, a post-station of Fairfax co., Va.

Prospect Park, a borough of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1050.

Prospect Plains, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 4½ miles NNE. of Hightstown. Pop. 150.

Prospect Station, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 6½ miles N. of Mayville.

Prospect Station, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles S. of Pulaski. Pop. 190.

Prospect Valley, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W.Va., 12 miles N. of Clarksburg.

Prospectville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 11 miles NE. of Norristown. Pop. 150.

Prosper, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Prosper, a banking post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the Frisco System. It has a ginnery, etc. Pop. about 300.

Prosperity, a post-station of Franklin co., Ill.

Prosperity, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ky.

Prosperity, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. The banking point is Carterville. Pop. about 500.

Prosperity, a post-station of Moore co., N.C., on the Deep River, 12 miles NW. of Carthage.

Prosperity, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 10 miles SSW. of Washington. Pop. 100.

Prosperity, a banking post-town of Newberry co., S.C., on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens and the Southern Rs., 39½ miles WNW. of Columbia. It has cotton- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Prosperity, a post-hamlet of Raleigh co., W.Va., 10 miles from Quinnimont.

Prospertown, a post-station of Ocean co., N.J., 20 miles SE. of Trenton.

Prosser, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Juniata. Pop. 200.

Prosser, a post-town of Yakima co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 48 miles SE. of North Yakima. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Prossers Brook, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, 25 miles from Moncton, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Prossnitz, pross'nits (Slavic, *Prostejov*), a town of Moravia, 13 miles SW. of Olmütz. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, agricultural machines, etc., distilleries, breweries, and mills. Pop. in 1900, 24,054.

Protection, a port or harbor of Alaska, in Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago, opening into Sumner Strait.

Protection, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 30 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

Protem, a post-village of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Proton, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 5 miles from Dundalk. Pop. 150.

Protovin, a post-town of Howard co., Iowa. The banking point is Cresco. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Protva, prot'vȧ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows SE., and joins the Oka 9 miles above Serpukhov. Length, 100 miles.

Proulxville, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 11 miles from Grandmère. Pop. 175.

Prout, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Ohio, 8 miles S. of Sandusky.

Prouts Neck, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 50.

Provadia (Turk. *Pravadi*), a town of Bulgaria, on the river Provadia, 23 miles W. of Varna. Pop. about 5000.

Provemont, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich., 20 miles N. of Traverse City. Pop. 100.

Proven, a Danish settlement and harbor on the W. coast of Greenland, 30 miles S. by E. of Upernivik.

Provencal, a post-town of Natchitoches parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Provence, pro'vŏnss' (anc. *Gallia Provincia*, or simply *Provincia*), an old province in the SE. part of France, now forming the departments of Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, and Basses-Alpes, the E. part of Vaucluse, and a small part of the department of Alpes-Maritimes. Its capital was Aix. In the ninth century it gave its name to a kingdom, also known as the kingdom of Cisjurane Burgundy. (See BURGUNDY.) The Provençal tongue, one of the Romance languages, which developed a vigorous literature in the Middle Ages, has recently become again the vehicle of literary composition at the hands of a number of able writers.

Provence, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. 125.

Providence, the northernmost county of Rhode Island, borders on Connecticut and Massachusetts. Area, 411 sq. m. It is intersected in the NE. part by the Blackstone River, which enters the Providence River (under the name of Seekonk) near the city of Providence, and is also drained by the Pawtuxet. Capital, Providence. Pop. in 1890, 255,123; in 1900, 328,683.

Providence, a post-station of Pickens co., Ala., 44 miles NW. of Tuscaloosa.

Providence, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 215.

Providence, a post-station of White co., Ark.

Providence, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Fla.

Providence, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., about 10 miles SW. of Princeton. Pop. 150.

Providence, a post-station of Johnson co., Ind.

Providence, a banking post-town of Webster co., Ky., 56 miles ENE. of Paducah, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has coaling- and tobacco-industries. Pop. about 1250.

Providence, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 20 miles below Boonville.

Providence, a post-township (town) of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 40 miles NNW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 607.

Providence, a post-station of Chatham co., N.C.

Providence, Lackawanna co., Pa., is a suburb of Scranton.

Providence, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1680.

Providence, a city, port of entry, capital of the state of Rhode Island, and the county seat of Providence co., is situated at the head of navigation on Narragansett Bay, where the Seekonk (or Blackstone) River joins the narrow arm of the bay called the Providence River, 44 miles SW. of Boston, Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is the second city of New England in population, wealth, and importance. Providence is noted chiefly for its manufacturing industries. It was at one time an important centre of foreign commerce, but this has materially declined, while its domestic trade has steadily increased. Among its more important manufactures are those of silver-ware, jewelry, tools, steam-engines, locomotives, screws, fire-arms, stoves, gymnastic apparatus, bobbins and shuttles, cotton and woollen goods, shoe- and corset-laces, webbing, etc. Other industries are dyeing and

bleaching, metal-refining, slaughtering and meat-packing, and brewing. The manufacturing industries are located largely along the banks of the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck. The city is irregularly laid out, the site being uneven. The most noted public buildings are the city-hall (in front of which is a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument), state-house (completed in 1898), government building, Union Railway Station (1897), public library (opened in 1898 and containing over 100,000 volumes), county court-house, Rhode Island Hospital, Athenæum (with a library of about 70,000 volumes), Roman Catholic cathedral, Dexter Asylum, Butler Hospital, and Arcade, the last a business passage-way, 225 feet long, connecting Westminster and Weybosset Streets. Foremost among the educational institutions is Brown University, with handsome buildings, founded in 1764, and having an attendance in 1903–04 of 935 students. With it are associated museums of zoology and anthropology and botany, a museum of fine arts, the Ladd Observatory (lat. 41° 50′ 16″ N.; lon. 71° 24′ 0″ W.), and a university library of 150,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets. Other educational institutions are the Friends' School (dating from 1818), Academy of the Sacred Heart, La Salle Academy, St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Rhode Island Historical Society (with a library of 20,000 volumes), and the Franklin Lyceum. At the S. end of the city is the Roger Williams Park, containing a statue of Roger Williams, whose first landing was at What Cheer Rock, on the Seekonk River.

Providence was settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It received its city charter in 1832. Pop. in 1840, 23,172; in 1850, 41,513; in 1860, 50,666; in 1870, 68,904; in 1880, 104,857; in 1890, 132,146; in 1900, 175,597.

Providence, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., 7 miles NE. of Claremont station.

Providence, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, in the fertile Cache Valley, 2 miles from Logan and about 33 miles NE. of Corinne. Pop. about 900.

Providence, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 miles NNE. of Madagascar, in lat. 9° 10′ S., lon. 51° 5′ E.

Providence, a small lake of Canada, near lat. 65° N. and lon. 113° W.

Providence Channels separate several of the Bahama Islands, as Abaco and Eleuthera.

Providence Forge, a post-hamlet of New Kent co., Va., 10 miles S. of Tunstalls station.

Providence, Fort, a fort of Canada, on the Mackenzie River, near its outlet from the Great Slave Lake. Old Fort Providence was located on the N. shore of the lake.

Providence Square, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 2 miles SE. of Collegeville. Pop. 75.

Provincetown, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Provincetown township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., at the northern extremity of Cape Cod peninsula. It is 55 miles by water ESE. of Boston and is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a good harbor and is extensively engaged in cod-, mackerel- and sperm-whale fisheries. The "Mayflower" anchored here in 1620. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4247.

Province Wellesley (wĕlz'lee), a British possession on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming part of the Straits Settlement of Penang, immediately opposite the island of Penang. It consists of a strip of country 45 miles in length.

Provins, pro'văN' (L. *Provinum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Marne, 30 miles E. of Melun. It is a very picturesque place, with a quaint upper town, built upon a lofty eminence, and with much of the old walls still remaining. It has a number of interesting and venerable structures, including churches, the Hôtel de Ville, the Hôtel Dieu (hospital), the keep of a mediæval castle, etc. The town is also attractive in its modern aspects. The cultivation of roses is a prominent industry. Provins was an important town in the Middle Ages under the counts of Champagne. Pop. in 1901, 7641 (commune, 8794).

Proviso, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., about 10 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 60.

Provo City, a city, the capital of Utah co., Utah, is on the Provo River, nearly 3 miles E. of Utah Lake, and near the W. base of the Wasatch Range of mountains. It is on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs., 48 miles SSE. of Salt Lake City. It contains a town-hall, theatre, Brigham Young Academy, Proctor Academy, state insane asylum, several flouring-, woollen- and knitting-mills, etc., and is surrounded by fertile land, the staple products of which are wheat, grass, and wool. Pop. in 1900, 6185.

Prowers, a county in the SE. part of Colorado. Area, 1602 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and its tributaries. Capital, Lamar. Pop. in 1900, 3766.

Prudence, a post-village of Newport co., R.I. Pop. 60.

Prudhoe Land, in northwestern Greenland, N. of Inglefield Gulf, forms part of Hayes Peninsula.

Prüm, prüm, a town of Prussia, 33 miles NNW. of Treves. Pop. about 2500.

Pruntrut, the German name of PORENTRUY.

Pruntys, a post-station of Henry co., Va.

Pruntytown, a post-village of Taylor co., W.Va., 5 miles SW. of Grafton station on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 200.

Prusa, the ancient name of BRUSA.

Prussia, prŭsh'a (Ger. *Preussen*, prois'sen), a kingdom of Europe, the chief state of the German Empire, comprising the greater part of northern Germany. It extends (not reckoning the detached little province of Hohenzollern) from lat. 49° 7′ to 55° 54′ N. and from lon. 5° 52′ to 22° 54′ E. The main body of the monarchy is bounded S. by German Lorraine, Bavaria, Hesse, the Thuringian states, the kingdom of Saxony, and Austria-Hungary (mainly Bohemia and Austrian Silesia); W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg; N. by the North Sea, Oldenburg, Denmark, Mecklenburg, and the Baltic; and E. by Russia (mainly Poland). In addition, it borders on a number of German states, whose territories are partially or wholly enclosed by the Prussian dominions, or which enclose detached fragments of Prussian territory. The greatest extension of the country is from NE. to SW., a line drawn from the town of Memel, on the Baltic, to Saarbrücken, on the borders of Lorraine, measuring about 750 miles. The area and population of Prussia and of its individual provinces are as follows:

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	
		1895.	1900.
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,284	2,006,689	1,996,626
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,859	1,494,385	1,563,658
Berlin (city)	25	1,677,304	1,888,848
Brandenburg	15,382	2,821,695	3,108,554
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,630	1,574,147	1,634,832
Posen	11,186	1,828,633	1,887,275
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,568	4,415,309	4,668,857
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,751	2,698,549	2,832,616
Schleswig-Holstein	7,338	1,286,416	1,387,968
Hanover (Hannover)	14,870	2,422,020	2,590,939
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,803	2,701,420	3,187,777
Hesse-Nassau (Hessen-Nassau)	6,062	1,756,802	1,897,981
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,423	5,106,002	5,759,798
Hohenzollern	441	65,752	66,780
Total	134,622	31,855,123	34,472,509

The population now (1905) is about 37,000,000. In 1816 Prussia (with an area about one-fifth less than at present) contained 10,349,000 inhabitants; in 1852 (with a slight increase of area through the annexation of Hohenzollern), 16,935,000; in 1861, 18,491,000; in 1867 (within the present limits, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Frankfort, and Hesse-Homburg having been annexed), 23,971,000.

Surface, Soil, Climate.—The surface of Prussia is in the main a great plain, sloping gradually towards the North Sea and the Baltic. The shores of these seas are generally very low. In some places, however, as in the scalloped island of Rügen and in the deeply-indented coast of Schleswig-Holstein, the land rises steeply from the Baltic. Parts of the coast present high sand-dunes, and many stretches have to be protected against the sea by artificial dikes. The principal indentations along the Baltic are constituted by the Gulf of Danzig, the Pomeranian Gulf, and the Bay of Kiel. A peculiar feature of the Baltic coast-land consists in the extensive lagoons, separated from the open sea by long spits of land or by islands. There are 3 of these enclosed bays,—the Kurisches Haff, Frisches Haff, and Stettiner Haff. These lagoons receive the waters of the large streams that flow through Prussia to the Baltic. The principal islands of Prussia are Rügen, Usedom, Wollin, Fehmarn, and Alsen, in the Baltic, and the North Frisian Islands in the North Sea. About one-third of the territory of Prussia is mountainous or hilly. In the SE., in Silesia, on the borders of Austria-Hungary, are the Sudetic Mountains, of which the principal portion is the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains), whose loftiest peak, the Schneekoppe (5260 feet), is in Prussia. In the western half of the monarchy are the Harz Mountains (about one-half of which region belongs to Prussia), part of the Thuringian Forest, and an extensive region of mountains and plateaus on both sides of the Rhine, including the Hunsrück, Eifel, Taunus, Westerwald, etc. The detached Hohenzollern belongs

mainly to the region of the Rauhe Alb. The eastern provinces belong to the basin of the Baltic, in which the chief rivers (proceeding from E. to W.) are the Memel (or Niemen), Pregel, Vistula, and Oder (with its affluent the Warthe). The western provinces belong to the basin of the North Sea and are watered by the Elbe (with its tributaries the Saale, Havel, and Spree), the Weser, Ems, Eider, and Rhine (with its affluents the Main, Lahn, Moselle, Ruhr, and Lippe). The level region which constitutes the eastern half of the kingdom is dotted with lakes, none of which is of great size. Among the largest are the Spirdingsee, Mauersee, and Geserichsee. The various parts of Prussia present a great diversity of soil. In the N., by the side of fine farming land, there are extensive sandy tracts and large stretches of moor, heath, and marsh-land. Among these sterile tracts may be mentioned the Tucheler Heide (Tuchel Heath), W. of the Vistula, a great expanse of sand, partly overgrown with conifers, and the Lüneburger Heide (Lüneburg Heath), an extensive moorland in Hanover. With the expenditure of great toil much of this naturally unproductive soil is being gradually reclaimed. The province of Brandenburg, in which the capital is situated, is in great part a sandy plain, much of which has been laboriously brought under cultivation. Among the fertile tracts are portions of the Vistula and Oder valleys, the district about Magdeburg (on the Elbe), the region along the foot of the Riesengebirge (in Silesia), the Thuringian country, part of the Weser valley (about Hildesheim), and the mountainous regions along the Rhine and its affluents. The climate of Prussia is, on the whole, temperate and salubrious, although rather cold in the N. and in the elevated parts of the W. The mean annual temperature in the eastern part of the Baltic region is about 44° and in the valley of the Rhine about 50°. In the former territory the average winter temperature is about 23°. In the district about the junction of the Rhine and Moselle it is about 15° higher. The rainfall varies very greatly in the different parts of the country. The annual precipitation in the Harz Mountains is as high as 56 inches. In the Riesengebirge and part of the Rhine region it is about 36 inches. Along the sea-coast it ranges between 20 and 30 inches. In some of the northern districts it is less than 15 inches.

Agriculture.—About one-half of the surface of Prussia is classed as agricultural land; about one-seventh is in meadows and pastures; nearly one-fourth is woodland. Somewhat more than one-half of the land under cultivation is devoted to cereal crops. The chief cereals in the order of the acreage (as well as of the production) are rye, oats, wheat, and barley. Potatoes and beets (for sugar) are raised in immense quantities. The wines of the Rhine and Moselle are famous. Fruit-culture is very extensive. The live-stock in the enumeration of 1900 consisted mainly of 10,877,000 cattle, 2,924,000 horses, 7,001,500 sheep, 10,967,000 hogs, and 2,051,500 goats. Bee-keeping is a considerable industry. The products of the barn-yard are not sufficient for home consumption, great quantities of poultry, feathers, and eggs being imported. In some provinces of Prussia (Pomerania, Posen, West Prussia) agriculture is carried on almost exclusively on large estates.

Forests, Game, etc.—There are about 20,000,000 acres of woodland in Prussia, of which somewhat more than 50 per cent. belongs to private individuals, 31 per cent. to the state, and 13 per cent. to the communes. The greatest relative extent of forest-land is in the province of Hesse-Nassau, where it covers about 40 per cent. of the area. In Brandenburg one-third of the surface is woodland, and the Rhineland is nearly as well wooded. Silesia and Westphalia are not far behind the Rhineland. The smallest proportion of forest area is in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, where it is only about 7 per cent. Somewhat more than two-thirds of the forest area consists of conifers. Game abounds, the quadrupeds comprising deer, hares, rabbits, wild-boars, foxes, and wild-cats, besides smaller mammals. Feathered game is varied and plentiful. In spite of the extensive coast-line and the many rivers and lakes, the fisheries of Prussia are far from supplying the needs of the inhabitants.

Mineral Products.—Prussia holds the leading place among the countries of continental Europe in the extent of its mineral resources. The value of the mineral product in 1901 was $287,000,000. The leading product is coal. The quantity mined in 1901 was 101,000,000 metric (approximately "long") tons, valued at $231,000,000. The coal regions are the Rhineland, Westphalia, Hanover, Saxony, and Silesia. Brown coal (lignite) is also found in vast deposits, especially in Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, the Rhineland, and Hesse-Nassau. The yield in 1901 was 37,500,000 tons, valued at $22,000,000.

Prussia is a great iron-producing country. The deposits occur mainly in the regions which yield the bulk of the coal supply. The iron-ore mined in 1901 amounted to 3,832,000 tons, valued at nearly $10,000,000. Copper (mainly in Saxony) and zinc (mainly in Silesia) were mined in that year to the extent of 765,000 tons (valued at nearly $6,000,000) and 644,500 tons (about $5,000,000) respectively. Large quantities of lead are obtained in the Rhineland, Silesia, Hesse-Nassau, and Hanover. Other metallic products are silver, gold, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, manganese, and pyrite. Prussia possesses vast riches in various kinds of salts, including common salt, kainite, chloride of potassium and other potassium salts, Glauber salt, etc. The town of Stassfurt, in the province of Saxony, is noted for the great deposits of rock-salt and kainite in its vicinity. The product of salts in 1901 was valued at about $17,000,000. Amber is found along the shores of the Baltic. Prussia has a number of noted mineral springs, among which are those at Homburg, Wiesbaden, Ems, Schlangenbad, Langenschwalbach, Soden, Aix-la-Chapelle, Warmbrunn, and Salzbrunn.

Manufactures, Internal Communications, etc.—Prussia ranks next to England among the states of Europe in the extent of its iron- and steel-industry. The production of raw iron and steel is carried on mainly in the Rhineland, Westphalia, and Silesia. More than 5,000,000 tons of pig-iron were produced in 1901. The Rhineland and Westphalia are among the most important seats of the manufacture of iron and steel in the world. The leading centre of this industry is Essen, where are located the Krupp ordnance and armor-plate works. Remscheid and Solingen are noted for their steel-wares. Berlin and other large cities have great locomotive- and car-works and machine-shops. Stettin has become one of the principal seats of the ship-building industry in the world. Prussia occupies a commanding position in the textile industry, which is carried on most extensively in the Rhineland, Westphalia, and Silesia. Aix-la-Chapelle is noted for its woollen stuffs, and Bielefeld (in Westphalia) for its linen, while Krefeld and Elberfeld-Barmen are great centres of the silk manufacture. Berlin is especially prominent in the manufacture of clothing, furniture, electrical apparatus, ornamental metal work, and surgical and physical instruments. Among other important manufactures of the country are beet-sugar and other food products, porcelain, glass, paper, leather goods, beer, and chemicals. Berlin now vies with Leipsic as a book-publishing centre.

The Prussian government has displayed great activity in developing the internal water communications of the country. The length of canals and canalized water-courses nearly equals that of the navigable waterways afforded by the rivers without artificial aid. There were in 1903 nearly 22,000 miles of railway in the kingdom, of which about 20,000 miles belonged to the state, the remainder being the property of private individuals. Among the leading commercial centres are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Hanover, Altona, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld-Barmen, Krefeld, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Fairs still play an important part in the trade of the country. The principal ports of Prussia are Stettin, Danzig, Königsberg, Memel, and Altona. The bulk of the sea-trade of the country passes through Hamburg and Bremen.

Inhabitants.—Of the total population of Prussia in 1900 (in round numbers, 34,500,000), about 30,400,000 were German-speaking. The largest non-German element is the Polish, which numbers more than 3,000,000 people, dwelling mainly in Posen (where they are most numerous), Silesia, East Prussia, and West Prussia. There are besides about 400,000 Slavs, comprising Mazurs (East Prussia), Kassubs (West Prussia and Pomerania), Czechs (Silesia), and Wends (Brandenburg and Silesia). There are about 100,000 Lithuanians in East Prussia. Schleswig-Holstein contains upward of 125,000 Danes. The Dutch number about 75,000, and there are considerable numbers of Frisians and Walloons. Of the total population in 1900, 21,800,000 were Protestants, 12,100,000 Catholics, and nearly 400,000 Jews. The Catholics predominate numerically in the Rhineland, Hohenzollern, Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and West Prussia. The Protestant church in Prussia, outside of the provinces annexed in 1866, is under the Evangelical High Consistory at Berlin. In the new provinces it is under the ministry of public worship. Prussia has 9 universities, as follows: Berlin, Breslau, Bonn, Greifswald, Halle, Königsberg, Göttingen, Marburg, Kiel.

Constitution.—Prussia is a constitutional monarchy, the crown being hereditary in the male line. The parliament, or diet (Landtag), is composed of 2 chambers, the house of lords (Herrenhaus) and the chamber of deputies (Abgeordnetenhaus). The house of lords is composed of the princes of the royal family, the heads of the hereditary noble houses, a number of life peers (chosen by the king from among the

rich landowners, prominent manufacturers, and other notables), representatives of universities, the burgomasters of the large cities, and others. The chamber of deputies, or lower house, consists of 433 members, chosen for a term of 5 years by indirect election, the indirect voters being divided into 3 classes, the respective categories representing varying voting powers, dependent upon the amount of direct taxes paid by the voters. By the constitution of the German Empire the king of Prussia is German Emperor. Prussia is entitled to 17 votes in the Bundesrat out of a total of 58 and has 236 deputies in the Reichstag out of a total of 397. The kingdom is divided into provinces, each under a governor (Oberpräsident). The provinces are divided into government-districts and these again into circles. The capital of the country is Berlin. The highest court for the kingdom is the Imperial Supreme Court at Leipsic.

History.—The nucleus of the Prussian kingdom is Brandenburg. (See BRANDENBURG.) The country takes its name from the Prussians (Borussians), a people akin to the Lithuanians, who have been long extinct. In the thirteenth century the heathen Prussians, whose home was on the Baltic Sea, in the region comprised in the modern provinces of East and West Prussia, were conquered by the crusading Teutonic Knights, who spread Christianity with fire and sword. They Germanized the subjugated country and built cities. They were joined by the Knights Swordbearers, and the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea as far N. as the Gulf of Finland was subjected by its Germanic invaders. In 1466 the Teutonic Knights were forced to surrender West Prussia to Poland, East Prussia remaining in their hands as a Polish fief. About half a century later the Knights Swordbearers cut loose from the Teutonic Knights. In 1525 the grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, Albert of Brandenburg, converted their state into a Protestant hereditary realm, the duchy of Prussia, for which he did homage to the king of Poland. In 1618 the duchy of Prussia was united with the electorate of Brandenburg. It continued to be outside of the bounds of the German Empire. In 1657 Frederick William, the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg, secured from Poland a renunciation of its suzerainty over Prussia. Under this prince Brandenburg rose to the position of a considerable military power. His successor, Frederick III., assumed, in 1701, the title of King of Prussia, styling himself Frederick I. When Frederick the Great ascended the throne, in 1740, the Prussian dominions had an area of about 46,000 sq. m. (about equal to that of the state of New York), with about 2,250,000 inhabitants. They embraced Brandenburg, East Prussia, the greater part of Pomerania, part of the present province of Saxony, the duchy of Cleves, the co. of Mark, the co. of Ravensburg (Westphalia), etc. Frederick the Great wrested the greater part of Silesia from Austria in 1742. He took part in the first partition of Poland in 1772, and thus acquired West Prussia (without Danzig and Thorn), and other territories. In his reign, which terminated in 1786, the area of Prussia was increased by two-thirds, and its population rose to nearly 5,500,000. The dismemberment of the kingdom of Poland, in 1793 and 1795, vastly increased the area of Prussia. The Polish capital, Warsaw, became for a short time a Prussian city. By the treaty of Tilsit, which terminated the disastrous war with Napoleon waged in 1806–07, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions W. of the Elbe and of the greater part of Prussian Poland; but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna restored to her most of the old possessions which had been wrested from her by the French (not reckoning the later Polish acquisitions), and granted to her new lands in many parts of Germany, including half of Saxony. The kingdom had now an area of 107,000 sq. m. and a population of about 10,000,000. In 1866, after the successful war against Austria, Prussia was enlarged by the annexation of the kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the duchy of Nassau, Frankfort, Hesse-Homburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and Lauenburg. In that year Prussia organized the North German Confederation. On Jan. 18, 1871, William I. of Prussia was proclaimed at Versailles "Deutscher Kaiser," or German emperor. See GERMANY.

Prussia, a post-township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 846.

Pruth, prooth or proot, more properly **Prut,** a river of Europe, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows at first E., through Galicia and Bukowina, and afterwards SSE., between Rumania and the Russian government of Bessarabia, and at Reni, near Galatz, 75 miles from the Black Sea, joins the Danube. Length, about 500 miles.

Pruzhany, proo-zhä'nee, or **Pruszany,** proo-shä'nee, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles SSE. of Grodno. Pop. in 1897, 7634.

Prye River, a port of the Straits Settlements.

Pryor, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo. The banking point is Walsenburg. Pop. about 200.

Pryorcreek, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 25 miles S. of Vinita. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Pryorsburg, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 32 miles S. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Przasnysz, pzhäs'nish, a town of Poland, 59 miles NE. of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 9136.

Przedborz, pzhĕd'borzh, a town of Poland, 55 miles WSW. of Radom. Pop. in 1897, 5924.

Przemysl, pzhĕm'is'l, a town and strong fortress of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the San, 51 miles W. of Lemberg. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of a Greek bishop, and has some interesting ecclesiastical structures. There are manufactures of bone-black, machinery, liqueurs, etc., and milling and the refining of petroleum are carried on. The chief articles of trade are grain and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 46,295, nearly two-thirds Poles and about one-third Jews.

Przemyslany, pzhĕ-mis-lä'nee, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, about 25 miles SE. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 4743.

Przeworsk, pzhĕ'vorsk, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 22 miles E. of Rzeszow. Pop. in 1900, 3188.

Przhevalsk, a town of central Asia. See KARAKOL.

Przibislav, a town of Bohemia. See PRIBISLAV.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia. See PRIBRAM.

Przysucha, pzhe-soo'kä, a small town of Poland, 24 miles WSW. of Radom.

Psara, an island in the Ægean Sea. See IPSARA.

Psilorati, pse-lo-rä'tee, the ancient **Mount Ida,** the most lofty mountain of Crete, near its centre, has an elevation of 8062 feet. Mount Ida was anciently closely connected with the worship of Zeus (Jupiter), who was said to have been brought up in a cave in the mountain.

Pskov, a government of Russia, lying S. of the government of St. Petersburg and E. of Livonia. Area, 17,070 sq. m. The surface is mostly flat, in the S. undulating and hilly, and over a large extent swampy. At the NW. extremity is the Lake of Pskov, a part of Lake Peipus. There are a number of lakes within the government. The principal rivers are the Lovat, which traverses the SE. portion, and the Velikaya, which empties into Lake Pskov. The soil is infertile; the forests are extensive, yielding much timber. The flax-industry is very considerable, and the fisheries are productive. Capital, Pskov. Pop. in 1897, 1,136,540.

Pskov, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Pskov, situated on the river Velikaya, at the confluence of the Pskova, a few miles SE. of Lake Pskov and 162 miles SW. of St. Petersburg. It is one of the most ancient cities of Russia, and consists of the old Kremlin, the Middle Town, and the Great Town, together with a quarter beyond the Pskova, reached by an iron bridge constructed in 1898. The various sections have old encircling walls with towers. Pskov contains a number of interesting ecclesiastical structures, the principal being the old cathedral, towering up in the Kremlin, with the tombs of the mediæval princes of Pskov. There is a trade in flax and other products. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pskov was a flourishing commercial commonwealth in the latter part of the Middle Ages, with republican institutions. It was a member of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1897, 30,400.

Pskov, Lake, in Russia, between the governments of Pskov and St. Petersburg, is a S. arm of Lake Peipus. Area, about 400 sq. m. It receives the Velikaya River on the SE.

Psyra, the ancient name of IPSARA.

Ptarmigan (tar'mę-gan) **Peak,** Colo., a mountain in lat. 39° 42′ N., lon. 106° 1′ W. It has an altitude of 13,746 feet.

Ptitch, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Minsk, flows SE. and S., and joins the Pripet. Length, about 250 miles.

Ptolemais, the ancient name of ACRE.

Pubna, a town of Bengal. See PABNA.

Pubnico (pub-nee'ko), or **Pubnico Harbor,** a post-village and outport of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Barrington, on the Halifax and Yarmouth R. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Yarmouth.

Pucalán, a village of Chile, in the province of Valparaiso. Pop. 1300.

Pu-chow, a city of China, province of Shan-si, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho.

Puchuncavi, poo`choon-kä'vee, also written **Pucunchavi,** a town of Chile, on the coast, 35 miles N. by E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 1200.

Puckett, a post-village of Clark co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Pudewitz, poo'dĕh-wĭts', a town of Prussia, province and 15 miles ENE. of Posen. Pop. about 3000.

Pudlein, pood'līne (Hun. *Podolin*), a small town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprád, 9 miles NNE. of Késmárk.

Pudsey, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, between Bradford and Leeds. It is a busy seat of the woollen manufacture. Pop. in 1901, 14,907.

Pudukota, or **Pudukattai,** a native state of India, in Madras, with an area of about 1100 sq. m., and having as its capital Pudukota, a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, 32 miles SSE. of Trichinopoli.

Puebla, pwĕb'lä (a Spanish word meaning "town" or "large village"), or **La Puebla,** a state of Mexico, bordering E. on Vera Cruz. Area, 12,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 1,021,133. Its central and western parts belong to the Anahuac table-land, and on its western border are Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, and in the E. the peak of Orizaba. The state is watered by the Atoyac, Salado, and other streams. The soil is extensively cultivated. There are large deposits of the so-called "Mexican onyx." Capital, Puebla.

Puebla, or **La Puebla de los Angeles,** lä pwĕb'lä dä lōce ăng'hä-lĕs ("the city of the angels," so named from its beautiful situation), the capital of the state of Puebla, Mexico, is situated on the central plateau, 63 miles ESE. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by rail. The city, a bishop's see, is one of the most attractive of the republic, with several fine ecclesiastical edifices, of which the cathedral is hardly inferior to that of the Mexican capital. Other buildings and institutions are a priests' seminary, medico-chirurgical academy, the Palafoxiana Library, museum, and theatre. The city has important manufactures of cottons and woollens, glass, pottery, leather-ware, straw hats, and paper. Pop. in 1900, 93,521. Elevation, 7150 feet.

Puebla de Alcocer, pwĕb'lä dä ăl-ko-thaiR', a town of Spain, at the foot of the Sierra de Alcocer, province and 87 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Puebla de Almuradiel, La, lä pwĕb'lä dä ăl-moo-rä-be-aiR', a town of Spain, province and 50 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Puebla de Cazalla, La, lä pwĕb'lä dä kä-thäl'yä, a town of Spain, 35 miles SE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Puebla de Don Fadrique, pwĕb'lä dä don fä-dree'kä, a town of Spain, province and 77 miles NE. of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7420.

Puebla de Guzmán, pwĕb'lä dä gooth-män', a town of Spain, 30 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. about 4000.

Puebla de la Calzada, pwĕb'lä dä lä käl-thä'dä, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. about 4000.

Puebla del Maestre, pwĕb'lä dĕl mä-ĕs'trä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 70 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Puebla de los Infantes, La, lä pwĕb'lä dä lōce een-fän'tĕs, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 19 miles NW. of Écija. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Puebla de Montalbán, La, lä pwĕb'lä dä mon-täl-bän', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles W. of Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6189.

Puebla de Sanabria, La, lä pwĕb'lä dä sä-nä'bre-ä, a small town of Spain, 53 miles NW. of Zamora.

Puebla junto á Coria, La, lä pwĕb'lä hoon'to ä ko're-ä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles SSW. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Puebla, La, or **Poblat,** pob-lät', a town of Majorca, 27 miles NE. of Palma. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Pueblo, pwĕb'lo (a Spanish word meaning a "town" or "large village"), a county in the southeast-central part of Colorado, has an area of 2447 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and is also drained by the Huerfano and Greenhorn rivers and Fontaine qui Bouille and Squirrel creeks. Capital, Pueblo. Pop. in 1890, 31,491; in 1900, 34,448.

Pueblo, a city, the capital of Pueblo co., Colo., is on the Arkansas River, at the mouth of Fountain Creek, 45 miles S. of Colorado Springs, on the Denver and Rio Grande, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has extensive iron- and steel-works, smelting-furnaces, boiler-works, stock-yards, etc., and is the leading commercial and industrial city of southern Colorado. The city is the seat of the state insane asylum, and among its notable buildings is the State Mineral Palace. Pop. in 1890, 24,558; in 1900, 28,157. Elevation, 4665 feet.

Pueblo, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Pueblo Nuevo del Mar, pwĕb'lo nwä'vo del mar, or **El Cabañal,** ĕl kä-bän-yäl', a seaport and watering-place of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, a few miles NE. of the city of Valencia. Pop. about 11,000.

Pueblo Viejo, pwĕb'lo ve-ä'Ho ("old town"), a maritime town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 6 miles S. of Tampico.

Pueblo Viejo, Porto Rico. See CAPARRA.

Pueblo Viejo, a town of Ecuador, in the province of Rios, 29 miles W. by N. of Guaranda.

Puente, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 150.

Puenteareas, pwĕn'tä-ä-rä'äs, a town of Spain, in Galicia, province of Pontevedra, about 12 miles SE. of Vigo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 13,452.

Puente del Inca, a military post of the Argentine Republic, on the route of the Uspallata Pass, about 70 miles W. of Mendoza.

Puente-Genil, pwĕn'tä hä-neel', a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S. of Cordova, on the Genil. It is situated in a district rich in oil and wine. Pop. in 1900, 12,956.

Puente la Reina, pwĕn'tä lä rä'nä, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 13 miles SSW. of Pamplona, on the Arga.

Puente Nacional, pwĕn'tä nä-se-o-näl', a town of Colombia, department of Santander, on the Suarez River, about 10 miles from Vélez. Pop. about 16,000.

Puentes de García Rodríguez, pwĕn'tĕs dä gaR-thee'ä ro-dree'ghĕth, a town of Spain, 24 miles ENE. of Corunna. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Puentes Grandes, pwĕn'tes grän'dĕs, a suburb and sea-side resort of Havana, Cuba, on the Almendares River.

Puerco, Rio, ree'o pwĕR'ko, a river of New Mexico, enters the Rio Grande about 22 miles N. of Socorro. It is about 150 miles long and gives name to the "Puerco Formation" in geological classification.

Puers, pü'aiR', a commune of Belgium, province and 12 miles SSW. of Antwerp.

Puerto Alonso, or **Porto Alonzo,** a port of Bolivia. See ACRÉ.

Puerto Ángel, pwĕR'to ăng'hĕl, a port of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, 96 miles S. by E. of the city of Oaxaca.

Puerto Barrios, an Atlantic port of Guatemala, on the Gulf of Amatique.

Puerto (Porto) Bello, pwĕR'to bĕl'yo (*i.e.*, "fine harbor"), a seaport town of the republic of Panama, 40 miles N. of Panama, on the N. side of the isthmus. The excellence of its harbor rendered it formerly of high commercial importance, but it is now a decayed town with about 1200 inhabitants.

Puerto Bermejo (bĕR-mä'Ho, or **Vermejo**), a river-port of the Argentine Republic, on the Vermejo River, 48 miles NE. of Corrientes.

Puerto Berrio, a river-port of Colombia, department of Antioquía, on the Magdalena River, 85 miles E. by N. of Medellín.

Puerto Caballos, Honduras. See PUERTO CORTÉS.

Puerto Cabello, pwĕR'to kä-bĕl'yo, a city of Venezuela, state of Carabobo, on the Gulf of Triste, 20 miles N. by W. of Valencia. It has a spacious, safe port, with a mole and good wharves, a custom-house, large municipal building, hospitals and charitable institutions, and chamber of commerce. Leading articles of export are coffee, cacao, hides, skins, indigo, cinchona-bark, logwood, fustic, etc. The town is clean and well paved and is connected by rail with Carácas and Valencia. The fortifications were destroyed by bombardment in 1902. Pop., with surrounding district, about 14,000.

Puertococal, pwĕR'to-ko-käl', a Pacific port of Colombia, in the department of Cauca.

Puerto Colombia, a port of Colombia, near the entrance to the roadstead of Sabanilla.

Puerto Cortés, formerly known as **Caballos,** an Atlantic port of Honduras, on the Gulf of Honduras, 8 miles NNE. of Omoa. It is the termination of a railway to the interior of the republic.

Puerto de Caibarién, Cuba. See CAIBARIÉN.

Puerto de Coronel, a port of Chile, in the province of Concepción. Pop. about 5000.

Puerto de la Cruz. See PUERTO DE OROTAVA.

Puerto de la Mar, or **Port la Mar.** See COBIJA.

Puerto de Lota, a port of Chile, in the province of Concepción.

Puerto del Padre, pwĕR'to dĕl pä'drä, a harbor on the NE. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. 21° 17′ N.; lon. 76° 42′ W. It has a long and narrow entrance and affords excellent anchorage.

Puerto del Tomé, Chile. See TOMÉ.

Puerto del Triunfo, pwĕr'to dĕl tre-oon'fo, a seaport of Salvador, on the Bay of Jiquillisco.

Puerto de Luna, pwĕr'to dä loo'nä, a post-village, capital of Guadaloupe co., N.Mex., on the Pecos River,

about 60 miles (direct) SE. by S. of Las Vegas. Pop. about 300.

Puerto de Orotava, pwĕr'to dȧ o-ro-tȧ'vȧ, or **Port Orotava,** officially **Puerto de la Cruz,** pwĕr'to dȧ lȧ krōō'th, a seaport of the Canaries, on the N. side of the island of Teneriffe, 3 miles NW. of Orotava, of which it is the port. Its harbor is bad and the trade is limited. Pop. in 1900, 5562.

Puerto de Porvenir, a minor port of Chile, in Fuegia.

Puerto de Santa Maria, El, ĕl pwĕr'to dȧ sȧn'tȧ mȧ-ree'ȧ, a city of Spain, province and 7 miles NE. of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalete, in the Bay of Cadiz. It is the principal place for the export of sherry wines, Jerez (Xeres) being 7 miles by rail NE. The stone warehouses in which the wine is stored are a prominent feature of the place. The town has fisheries and manufactures of liqueurs, leather, soap, etc. Pop. in 1900, 19,373.

Puerto Deseado, Argentine Republic. See Port Desire.

Puerto de Taltal, Chile. See Taltal.

Puerto Escondido, a port of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, near the frontier of Guerrero.

Puerto Galera, pwĕr'to gȧ-lȧ'rȧ, a village and port of refuge on the N. coast of Mindoro, Philippine Islands, at the foot of an extinct volcano, and near a small but deep volcanic lake.

Puerto Harris, a port of Chile, in Fuegia.

Puerto Limón, Costa Rica. See Limón.

Puertollano, pwĕr'tol-yȧ'no, a town of Spain, 21 miles SSW. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) 7500.

Puerto Montt, pwĕr'to mont, incorrectly called **Port Monte,** a town of Chile, capital of the province of Llanquihue, on an excellent harbor at the head of Reloncavi Bay, 60 miles (direct) ENE. of Ancud. It has a large trade in lumber, wheat, leather, etc. Pop. in 1902, 4140.

Puerto Nacional, pwĕr'to nȧ-se-o-nȧl', a river-port of Colombia, department of Magdalena, on the Magdalena River, 93 miles N. by W. of Bucaramanga.

Puerto Naranjo, pwĕr'to nȧ-rȧn'ho (*i.e.*, "Port Orange"), on the NE. coast of Cuba, about 50 miles E. by S. of Puerto del Padre. It has a good harbor.

Puerto Nilches, a river-port of Colombia, department of Santander, on the Magdalena River.

Puerto Pacheco, a river-port of Bolivia, in the SE. part, on the Paraguay River. Lat. about 20′ S.

Puerto Perez, Bolivia. See Chililaya.

Puerto Plata, a seaport and cable-station of the N. coast of Santo Domingo, in lon. 70° 40′ W. It is of considerable commercial importance and exports tobacco, dyewoods, and coffee. Pop. 4500.

Puerto Prado, a river-port of Peru, on the Pachitea, a tributary of the upper Ucayali, in about lat. 9° 55′ S., lon. 74° 50′ W.

Puerto Princesa, pwĕr'to preen-thȧ'sȧ, a pueblo of Paragua province, on Punta Yuahit, SE. coast of Palawan (or Paragua), Philippine Islands. The harbor is commodious and safe and has a light-house. Lat. 9° 43′ N.; lon. 118° 41′ E. Pop. 1200.

Puerto Príncipe, pwĕr'to preen'se-pȧ, a province of Cuba, also known as **Camagüey,** kȧ-mȧ-gwȧ', and in part as **Tierra Adentro,** te-ĕr'rȧ ȧ-dĕn'tro (*i.e.*, "interior country"), and **Las Cinco Villas,** lȧs seeng'ko veel'yȧs (*i.e.*, "the five cities"), is between Santa Clara province on the W. and Santiago de Cuba province on the E. Area, 10,500 sq. m. There are few mountain-ranges, the most prominent being the detached Sierra de Cubitas, about 15 miles from the N. coast. The coasts are low and marshy, diversified by points, cays, bays, gulfs, etc. Rivers are numerous, flowing to both N. and S. coasts. The soil of the interior is rich. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Sugar, tobacco, fruit, mahogany, cedar, ebony, copper and other metals, and marble are among the products; the fisheries are important. Capital, Puerto Príncipe. Pop. in 1899, 88,234. There are extensive roads and about 90 miles of railway.

Puerto Príncipe, or **Camagüey,** a city, capital of Puerto Príncipe province, Cuba, 50 miles by rail W. by S. of Nuevitas, its port on the N. coast. The region in which it is situated is a broad plain, considerably elevated, and the largest grazing district in the island. The city is mediæval in aspect, with narrow and tortuous streets, often without paving or sidewalks; the houses are built of brick and stone. It is the largest inland city of Cuba, and has boards of health and education, charities, convents, a veterinary school, a theatre, casinos, and a telegraph-office. Pop. in 1899, 25,102.

Puerto Real, pwĕr'to rȧ-ȧl', a town of Spain, province of Cadiz, on the bay and 6 miles by rail E. of Cadiz. It was founded by Isabella of Castile, on the site of the ancient Portus Gadetanus. Pop. in 1900, 9683.

Puerto Real de Cabo Rojo, a port on the W. coast of Porto Rico.

Puerto Rico, West Indies. See Porto Rico.

Puerto Suárez, pwĕr'to swȧ'rĕs, a river-port of Bolivia, in the SE. part, on the Paraguay River.

Puerto Viejo, pwĕr'to ve-ȧ'ho ("old port"), a town of Ecuador, capital of Manabí, 80 miles NNW. of Guayaquil, on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean. It is a bishop's see and has a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, city-hall, national school, etc. Pop. about 6000.

Puffin, or **Priestholm,** an islet of northern Wales, co. and off the NE. coast of Anglesey.

Puffin Island, a rocky islet of Ireland, co. of Kerry, at St. Finnan's Bay, 3 miles S. of Valentia Island.

Puffin Island, Newfoundland, near the entrance of Green's Pond Harbor. Lat. 49° 3′ N.; lon. 53° 22′ W. On it is a light-house.

Puget (pū'jĕt) **Sound,** Wash., an arm of the Pacific Ocean, which communicates with Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It is navigable by large ships, penetrates far into the interior, and is divided into several branches, which afford great facilities for navigation. Large vessels can ride close to the shores of this sound. The shores are remarkably bold and picturesque.

Puget-Théniers, pü'zhȧ' tȧ'ne-ȧ', a commune of France, in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, 27 miles from Nice. Pop. in 1901, 1337.

Pugh, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala.

Pugh, a post-station of Lafourche parish, La.

Pugh, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 110.

Pughman, poog-mȧn', **Pemghan,** pĕm-gȧn', or **Paghman,** pȧg-mȧn', a mountain-range of Afghanistan, SW. of and subordinate to the Hindu-Kush, and lying NW. of Kabul. It is crossed by the Unai Pass, on the route to Bamian.

Pughtown, pew'tŏwn, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on French Creek, about 10 miles W. by N. of Phœnixville. Pop. 150.

Puglia, the Italian for Apulia.

Pugwash, an outport, banking town, and watering-place of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on Northumberland Strait, 12 miles from Thomson, on the Intercolonial R. It has various manufacturing industries, lobster-packing, etc. Pop. about 700.

Puig, poo'ig, a small town of Spain, province and 12 miles NE. of Valencia, near the Mediterranean Sea.

Puigcerdá, poo-ig-thĕr-dȧ', a fortified frontier town of Spain, province and 52 miles NW. of Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. about 2500.

Puiseaux, pwee'zō', a town of France, in Loiret, 12 miles E. of Pithiviers. Pop. about 2000.

Puisserguier, pwees'sĕr'ghe-ȧ', a village of France, in Hérault, 9 miles NNW. of Béziers. Pop. about 4000.

Pujaga, poo-hȧ'gȧ, a bay on the E. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Pujaga Island divides the entrance into two channels.

Pukaki Lake, in the South Island of New Zealand, is near the foot of Mount Cook.

Puket, poo-kĕt', a town on the island of Salang (Junkseylon), belonging to Siam. Here are rich mines of tin.

Pukwana, a banking post-village of Brulé co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles E. of Chamberlain. Pop. about 350.

Pula, poo'lȧ, a small maritime town of Italy, in Sardinia, 15 miles SW. of Cagliari.

Pula, Cape, on the S. coast of Sardinia, at the SW. extremity of the Gulf of Cagliari. Lat. 39° 3′ N.

Pulangui, a river of the Philippine Islands. See Mindanao River.

Pulaski, pu-las'kee, a county in the central part of Arkansas, has an area of 788 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, which is navigable by steamboats. It is also drained by Bayou Metoe and Maumelle Creek. Among its minerals are silver, iron-ore, slate, coal, and limestone. Capital, Little Rock, which is also the capital of Arkansas. Pop. in 1890, 47,329; in 1900, 63,179.

Pulaski, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 477 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River and also drained by the Little Ocmulgee and Reedy Creek. Capital, Hawkinsville. Pop. in 1890, 16,559; in 1900, 18,489.

Pulaski, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 192 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ohio River and also drained by the Cache River. Capital, Mound City. Pop. in 1890, 11,355; in 1900, 14,554.

Pulaski, a county in the NW. part of Indiana, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. Natural gas and oil are found. Capital, Winamac. Pop. in 1890, 11,233; in 1900, 14,033.

Pulaski, a county in the southeast-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 754 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, is bounded on the E. by the Rock Castle River, and is also drained by the Big South Fork of the Cumberland. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Somerset. Pop. in 1890, 25,731; in 1900, 31,293.

Pulaski, a county in the south-central part of Missouri, has an area of 532 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gasconade River and also drained by the Big Piney Fork and Roubidoux (or Robideaux) Creek. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. in 1890, 9387; in 1900, 10,394.

Pulaski, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 338 sq. m. It is intersected by the New River, which also forms part of the E. boundary. Iron, zinc, copper, and coal are mined. Capital, Pulaski. Pop. in 1890, 12,790; in 1900, 14,609.

Pulaski, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 130.

Pulaski, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 16 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Pulaski, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, about 24 miles NW. of Logansport. Pop. 125.

Pulaski, a banking post-town of Davis co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9½ miles ESE. of Bloomfield. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Pulaski, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Pulaski, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., about 15 miles SW. of Jackson, on the Michigan Central and the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. about 200.

Pulaski, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 110.

Pulaski, a banking post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, 4 miles from Lake Ontario, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 39 miles N. of Syracuse. It has flour- and planing-mills, an iron-foundry, machine-shop, cheese-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1493.

Pulaski, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, 50 miles W. by S. of Toledo, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. about 140.

Pulaski, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Pulaski, a post-village in Pulaski township, Lawrence co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 11 miles NNW. of Newcastle. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1607; of the village, about 350.

Pulaski, a banking post-town, capital of Giles co., Tenn., on Richland Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 81 miles S. by W. of Nashville. It is situated in an agricultural and stock-raising district and is well built, with a central square, within which is a handsome court-house. It has planing-mills, an ice-plant, manufactures of tobacco, etc. Cotton is shipped here, but in much smaller quantities than formerly. Pop. in 1890, 2274; in 1900, 2813.

Pulaski City, a banking post-town and summer-resort, capital of Pulaski co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 59 miles WSW. of Roanoke. It has manufactures of iron and zinc and coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 2813.

Pulaskiville, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 9 miles E. of Gilead station. Pop. 100.

Pulborough, a small town of England, in Sussex, 9 miles N. by E. of Arundel.

Pulcifer, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking point is Shawano. Pop. 150.

Pulicat, pŭl'e-kăt' (Hindu, *Valiacuta,* vă-le-ă-koo'tă), a maritime town of India, 20 miles N. of Madras, in lat. 13° 25′ N., lon. 80° 24′ E., at the entrance of an extensive lagoon called Pulicat Lake. Pop. about 5000.

Pulilan, poo-lee'lăn, a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 9665.

Pulkova, pōōl'ko-vă, a locality 10 miles SW. of St. Petersburg, the site of one of the leading observatories of the world. Lat. 59° 46′ 18″ N.; lon. 30° 19′ 40″ E.

Pullens, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. 100.

Pullman, an industrial suburb of the city of Chicago, Ill., to which it was annexed in 1889, is situated on the W. shore of Lake Calumet, 14 miles S. of the court-house at Chicago, on the Illinois Central R., and 3 miles from Lake Michigan. It was founded in 1880 by the Pullman Palace Car Co. and comprises, besides the extensive works of that company, large establishments for the manufacture of paper car-wheels, steel-forgings, brick- and terra-cotta, paint, etc. It is an artistic and model town, with specially constructed habitations for most of the workmen employed there. The arcade building contains stores, a public library and reading-rooms, a theatre, lodge-rooms, etc.

Pullman, a post-village of Cherry co., Neb. Pop. 75.

Pullman, a banking city of Whitman co., Wash., 19 miles SE. of Colfax, on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s Rs. It has a state agricultural college and school of science. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Pullman, a banking post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va. Pop. 70.

Pulo Baniak, Sumatra. See BANIAK ISLANDS.

Pulo Bintam, Malay Archipelago. See BINGTANG.

Pulo Brasse, poo'lo brăss, an island and port off the NW. extremity of Sumatra, 22 miles WNW. of Achin.

Pulo Caballo, poo'lo kă-băl'yo, an island in the entrance to Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Pulo Cambing, near Sumbawa. See GOAT ISLAND.

Pulo Canton, poo'lo kăn'ton', an island in the China Sea, off Annam. Lat. 15° 20′ N.

Pulo Condor, poo'lo kon'dor', a cluster of islands in the China Sea, 120 miles E. of Point Cambodia, the principal island being 12 miles in length. It belongs to France.

Pulo Dammer, poo'lo dăm'mẹr, an island off the S. extremity of Gilolo.

Pulo Dattu, poo'lo dă'too', an island off the W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 0° 7′ N.

Pulo Lankavi, poo'lo lăn-kă'vee, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the mouth of the river Queda.

Pulo Laut, poo'lo lŏwt, an island (with a port) off the SE. extremity of the island of Borneo. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. LITTLE PULO LAUT is a group 55 miles SW. of the above.

Pulo Panjang, an island in the Gulf of Siam, lying W. of Cochin China, in about lat. 9° 20′ N.

Pulo Penang, Strait of Malacca. See PENANG.

Pulo Wai, an island off the N. extremity of Sumatra.

Pulpit Harbor, a post-village off Knox co., Me. The banking point is Rockland. Pop. about 275.

Pulsnitz, pōōlz'nits, a town of Saxony, 16 miles NE. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3750.

Pultney, a post-township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Keuka Lake. It is noted for the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine. Pop. in 1900, 1590. The village of Pultney is 9 miles N. of Hammondsport. Pop. about 300.

Pultneyville, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 26 miles ENE. of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Pultowa, Russia. See POLTAVA.

Pultusk, pool'toosk, a town of Poland, government and 60 miles ENE. of Plock, on an island formed by the Narew. It has an old castle formerly the residence of the bishops of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 15,878.

Pulwul, or **Palwal,** pŭl'wŭl', a town of the Punjab, British India, 42 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Pumpkinvine Creek, Ga., flows into the Etowah a few miles S. of Cartersville.

Puna, poo'nă, improperly written **Puno,** an island off the W. coast of Ecuador, 30 miles SW. of Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. On its NE. side is the village of Puna.

Puna, a town of Bolivia, department and 20 miles SE. of the city of Potosí.

Puna, India. See POONA.

Punakha. See BHUTAN.

Punata, a town and mining district of Bolivia, department and 40 miles ESE. of the city of Cochabamba.

Punch Bowl Hill, or **Puowina,** poo-o-wee'nă, a crater-shaped hill of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, just NE. of Honolulu. It is about 500 feet high.

Punch Mehals, or **Panch Mahals,** pŭnch mă-hălz' (*i.e.,* "five revenue divisions"), a district of Bombay, British India, in Gujerat. Capital, Godra (Godhra), a town about 40 miles NE. of Baroda.

Punderpur, or **Pandharpur,** pŭn'dẹr-poor', a town of Bombay, British India, 45 miles W. of Sholapur. It is noted as a place of Hindu pilgrimage and its fairs attract a large concourse. Pop. about 15,000.

Pungo, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Va., on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop. about 125.

Pungo Ndongo, a town and mission station of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, about 8 miles N. of the Coanza River and 180 miles E. by S. of Loanda.

Pungoteague, pun'go-tig, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., near the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, about 66 miles NNE. of Norfolk. Pop. about 200.

Pungudutive, pŭng-goo-doo-teev', an island near the N. end of Ceylon.

Pungwe, or **Pungue,** a river of Portuguese East Africa, discharges into the Indian Ocean a little N. of lat. 20° S.

Punitz, poo'nits (Pol. *Poniec,* pôn'yĕts), a town of Prussia, 44 miles S. of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Punjab, Panjab, pŭn-jâb', or **Pun'jaub'** (*i.e.,* "land of the five rivers,"—Sutlej, Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi), a province in the NW. part of British India, bounded on the N. by the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir, on the E. by Tibet and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the S. by Rajputana, on the SW. by Sindh, and on the W. by Beluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province. Area, 133,741 sq. m., of which 97,209 sq. m. are directly under British control and 36,532 sq. m. in the feudatory native states. It lies between the parallels of 28° and 34° N. lat. The Punjab is mainly in the basin of the Indus, which forms part of the W. boundary and which, near the SW. end of the region, receives the Punjnud ("five rivers"), a short stream formed by the union of the Sutlej (whose chief affluent is the Beas) and the Chenab (which receives the Jhelum and the Ravi). The course of these rivers is from NE. to SW. The SE. portion belongs to the basin of the Ganges, the Jumna flowing along the E. boundary. The extreme N. part of the Punjab belongs to the region of the Himalayas, but the bulk of the country consists of great plains, which are clad with scanty vegetation and in parts are entirely arid. Where the Indus leaves the Punjab the surface is but little elevated above the sea. The Punjab has in the main a fertile soil, but except in the N. the rainfall is very scanty, so that agriculture can be carried on only in the river-valleys and in places watered by irrigation-canals or where irrigation by means of wells is practicable. The area artificially irrigated is very extensive and is being enlarged through great government works. The heat of the summer in the plains is tropical. The Punjab produces large crops of wheat, rice, and other grains, pulse, and oil-seeds. Among other products are sugar-cane, cotton, tea, and indigo. The Punjab is the greatest wheat-producing region of India, large quantities of the cereal being shipped from Kurrachi, in Sindh. Extensive areas in the S. and E. are unproductive. Great numbers of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and goats are reared. Camels are extensively used. Large quantities of salt are obtained from the Salt Range, between the Indus and Jhelum rivers. The manufactures are almost entirely confined to house-industries, cotton-weaving occupying the first place.

More than one-fourth of the area of the Punjab is comprised in the native states, of which there are about 40, the largest being Bahawalpur, Patiala, and Chumba. The province is administered by a lieutenant-governor who is appointed by the governor-general of India. The population within the present limits (a strip of the Punjab was set off in the creation of the Northwest Frontier Province in 1901) numbered in 1901, 24,754,737, of which 4,424,398 belonged to the native states. The inhabitants of the Punjab comprise a medley of tribes and classes, the most prominent nationality being that of the Jats. The bulk of the people speak Punjabi, a modern Hindu dialect. About one-half of the inhabitants are Mohammedans and about five-sixths of the remainder Hindus. The most interesting element in the population is the religious sect (moulded by the events of their history into a nationality) of the Sikhs. It arose at the beginning of the sixteenth century and developed into a powerful military community, the tenets of the sect inculcating martial virtues along with monotheism and a well-ordered life. Their Bible is the Adi-Granth and their holy city is Amritsar. The Sikhs, whose blood in the main is that of the Jats, number upward of 2,000,000. The Sikh state reached a great height of power under Runjit Singh (died 1839), who ruled Kashmir as well as the Punjab. The native dynasties of the Punjab are in part Hindu, in part Sikh, and in part Mohammedan. The largest cities are Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Multan, and Umballa. Capital, Lahore. The two wars waged by the British against the Sikhs in 1845–46 and 1848–49 brought the Punjab under their sway.

Punj-Deh, Asiatic Russia. See PENJDEH.

Punjgur, pŭnj'goor', a town of Beluchistan, in Mekran, on the Dasht, 74 miles NNE. of Kej.

Punjnud, or **Panjnad,** pŭnj'nŭd' (*i.e.,* "the five rivers"), a name applied to the stream formed by the junction of the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab rivers. The former has as its main affluent the Beas and the latter receives the Jhelum and the Ravi. The Punjnud, after a SW. course of about 50 miles, joins the Indus. The region drained by the five rivers whose united stream is the Punjnud and by the Indus is called the Punjab.

Punjshir, a river of Afghanistan, rising in the Hindu-Kush, flowing through a valley of its own name, and discharging into the Kabul, about 25 miles E. by N. of the city of Kabul.

Punna, or **Panna,** pŭn'nạ, a native state of Central India, comprised in the Bundelcund Agency. Area, about 2500 sq. m. Pop. about 250,000. Capital, Punna, 110 miles SW. of Allahabad.

Punnair, a river of India. See PENNAR.

Puno, poo'no, the SE. department of Peru, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 42,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 537,345. It is nearly enclosed by ranges of the Andes, comprises the greater part of Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver-mines. Capital, Puno.

Puno, a city of Peru, capital of the department of Puno, on the Bay of Puno, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 110 miles ENE. of Arequipa and 12,550 feet above the sea. Pop. about 6000. It has a cathedral, colleges, and silver-mine. It is connected by rail with Mollendo. Puno exports alpaca wool.

Punta Arenas, Cal. See POINT ARENA.

Punta Arenas, poon'tå å-rå'nås, a town of Chile, capital of the territory of Magallanes, on the Strait of Magellan and on the E. coast of the Brunswick Peninsula. It is the most southerly town of the world (53° 10′ S.), in a region where rye and barley are grown and where there are coal-deposits. Pop. in 1902, 8397.

Punta Arenas, or **Puntarenas,** a port of Costa Rica, capital of Punta Arenas (or Puntarenas) comarca, which occupies a large portion of the Pacific coast. It has considerable trade and is the Pacific terminus of the railway extending from Limón. Pop. about 2700.

Punta Arenas, on the S. coast of Porto Rico, SE. of Salinas.

Punta Casilda, Cuba. See CASILDA.

Punta (or **Puerto**) **del Obispo,** Cuba, is the port of Caibarién.

Punta de Sol, Cuba, is the port of Cobre.

Punta de Vigia, Cuba, a point at the W. side of Cienfuegos Bay.

Punta Espada, poon'tå ĕs-på'då, a promontory at the SE. end of Haiti. Lon. 68° 25′ W.

Punta Gallinas. See GALLINAS.

Punta Gorda, a banking post-town of De Soto co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line and on Charlotte Harbor Bay, 27 miles S. by W. of Arcadia. Pop. in 1900, 860.

Puntarassa, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, near the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River. The telegraph for the West Indies leaves the mainland at this point.

Punxsutawney, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, 45 miles NW. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rs. It is in a coal and iron region. Pop. in 1890, 2792; in 1900, 4375.

Puowina, Hawaiian Islands. See PUNCH BOWL HILL.

Puracé, poo-rå-sâ', a peak of the Andes, in Colombia, SE. of Popayán. Height, about 15,500 feet.

Purali, poo-rå'lee, a river of Beluchistan, province of Lus, enters Sunmiani Bay, Indian Ocean. The towns Lus Bela and Lyari are on its banks.

Purari, poo'rå'ree, a river of British New Guinea. It is navigable for about 120 miles.

Purbeck Isle of, England. See ISLE OF PURBECK.

Pur'cell', a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Canadian River, 171 miles N. of Fort Worth, Tex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs. It is in a cotton region and has cotton-seed oil and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2277.

Purcellville, a banking post-village of Loudoun co., Va., on the Southern R., about 50 miles WNW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. about 250.

Purchase, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 4 miles from Rye station.

Purchase Line, a post-station of Indiana co., Pa., about 33 miles WNW. of Altoona.

Purdin, a banking post-village of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 6 miles N. of Linneus. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Purdon, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. 135.

Purdy, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Pauls Valley or Marlow. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Purdy, a banking post-village of Barry co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 12 miles NNW. of Cassville. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Purdy, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 36 miles SSE. of Jackson.

Purdy, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., 15 miles NE. of Lansing, Iowa.

Purdycreek, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 6 miles SW. of Hornellsville. Pop. 100.

Purdy Island, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago.

Purdy Islands, a group in the South Pacific (belonging to German New Guinea), S. of the Admiralty Islands. Lat. 2° 51′ S.; lon. 146° 15′ E.

Purdy Station, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Croton River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem Division), 46½ miles NNE. of New York city.

Purén, a village of Chile, in the province of Malleco.

Purfleet, a village of Essex, England, on the Thames, 15 miles by rail E. by S. of London.

Purgatory Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, near the source of the Purgatory River. It has an altitude of upward of 13,000 feet.

Purgatory River, Colo., rises on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, near Purgatory Peak, and enters the Arkansas River about 1 mile below West Las Animas. Its length is estimated at 190 miles.

Purgitsville, a post-village of Hampshire co., W.Va. Pop. 100.

Puri, poo-ree′, commonly called **Juggernaut** (**Jagannath**), a town of Bengal, British India, in Orissa, capital of the Puri district, on the Bay of Bengal, 42 miles S. of Cuttack. It is the seat of a famous temple of Vishnu under his incarnation of Juggernaut, which attracts vast numbers of pilgrims. Pop. about 30,000.

Purificación, poo-re-fe-kȧ-se-ōn′, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 95 miles WNW. of Colima.

Purificación, poo-re-fe-kȧ-se-ōn′, a town of Colombia, in Tolima, on the Magdalena River, 80 miles WSW. of Bogotá. Pop. (district) 11,000.

Puriscal, a village of Costa Rica, 18 miles SW. of San José. Pop. 1200.

Purissima, a post-station of San Mateo co., Cal.

Puritan, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Cresson. Pop. 100.

Pur′kersdorf, a village of Austria, 10 miles W. of Vienna.

Purlear, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Purley, a post-station of Caswell co., N.C.

Purley, a post-village of Franklin co., Tex. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. 115.

Purling, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. 125.

Purmerend, pŭr′męh-rĕnt‘, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the North Holland Canal, 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. It has large markets for cattle and cheese. Pop. in 1899, 5695.

Purneah, or **Purniah,** pur′ne-ą, a town of Bengal, British India, in Behar, capital of Purneah district, 230 miles NW. of Calcutta. Pop. about 15,000.

Pursley, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Pursley, a post-station of Tyler co., W.Va.

Pur‘tabghur′, or **Partabgarh,** a small town of British India, in Oudh, capital of a district, 90 miles SE. of Lucknow.

Purtscheller Peak, one of the summits of Kilimanjaro, Africa. Altitude, about 16,830 feet.

Puruándiro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 40 miles NW. of Morelia. Pop. in 1895, 7782.

Purulia, or **Perulia,** pur-oo′le-ą, a town of British India, in Chota Nagpur, capital of Manbhum district, a few miles S. of the Tropic of Cancer. Pop. about 12,000.

Purús, poo‘rooce′, a river of South America, rises in Peru, traverses the "wedge" of Bolivia, flows NE. through Brazil, and after a course of 1850 miles joins the Amazon in lat. 4° S., lon. 61° 20′ W. At its junction with the Amazon it is scarcely inferior in size to that river. It is navigable at high-water for steamboats for the greater part of its course. The chief tributaries are the Aquiry and Tapaua.

Purva-Karta, a town of Java, 50 miles SE. of Batavia.

Purves, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. 115.

Purvis, a banking post-town, one of the capitals of Marion co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles (direct) E. by S. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Puryear, a village of Henry co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and Tennessee R. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 100.

Puschlav, the German name of Poschiavo.

Push‘kar′, or **Pokhur,** a small town of India, near Ajmere, noted as a place of Hindu pilgrimage. It contains a temple of Brahma, the only one in India.

Pushmataha, pŭsh‘mą-ta-haw′, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., 28 miles ESE. of Meridian, Miss. Pop. about 200.

Püspöki, püsh′pö‘ke‘ (Ger. *Büschdorf*, büsh′dorf), a town of Hungary, co. and 6 miles SE. of Pressburg.

Püspök-Ladány, püsh′pök‘ lŏh′dåñ‘, a town of Hungary, co. of Hajdú, 7 miles SW. of Nadudvár. Pop. in 1900, 10,888.

Pusterthal, pŏŏs′tęr-tȧl‘, a district and valley (with beautiful scenery) in the E. part of the Tyrol, watered by the upper Drave and the Rienz. Chief town, Bruneck.

Pustozersk′ (Samoyed, *Yongori*), the northernmost settlement of the Samoyeds in European Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the mouth of the Petchora, near the Arctic Ocean.

Putaendo, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua, 55 miles N. by W. of Santiago. Pop. 2500.

Putah Creek, Cal., enters the Sacramento River about 6 miles below Sacramento.

Putbus, pŏŏt′bŏŏs, a town and watering-place of Prussia, in the island of Rügen, 5 miles SE. of Bergen. Pop. about 2000.

Puteaux, pü‘tō′, a town of France, department of Seine, on the left bank of the Seine, arrondissement of Saint-Denis, between Mont-Valérien and Neuilly, in the western outskirts of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 24,341.

Puteoli, the ancient name of Pozzuoli.

Putignano, poo-teen-yȧ′no, a town of Italy, province and 23 miles SE. of Bari. Pop. in 1901, 13,969.

Put-in-Bay, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, in the Wine Island group (or Put-in-Bay Islands), between Middle Bass and South Bass islands, 13 miles from Port Clinton and 40 miles E. of Toledo. It has extensive vineyards and manufactures of wine. It is a favorite summer-resort and has a fishery. The battle of Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry signally defeated the British, was fought here on Sept. 10, 1813. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Putivl, poo-tiv′l′, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles WSW. of Kursk, on the Seim River, an affluent of the Desna. Pop. in 1897, 8965.

Put′lam (native, *Putalama*, poo-tȧ-lȧ′mȧ), a town of Ceylon, on a lagoon of its W. coast, 75 miles N. of Colombo.

Putlitz, pŏŏt′lits, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, district of Potsdam. Pop. about 1750.

Putnam, a county in the NE. part of Florida, has an area of 772 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by St. John's River. Capital, Palatka. Pop. in 1890, 11,186; in 1900, 11,641.

Putnam, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 348 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River and intersected by the Little River. Capital, Eatonton. Pop. in 1890, 14,842; in 1900, 13,436.

Putnam, a county in the north-central part of Illinois, has an area of 176 sq. m. It is intersected by the Illinois River. Capital, Hennepin. Pop. in 1890, 4730; in 1900, 4746.

Putnam, a county in the west-central part of Indiana, has an area of 482 sq. m. It is drained by the Eel River and Mill and Raccoon creeks. Capital, Greencastle. Pop. in 1890, 22,335; in 1900, 21,478.

Putnam, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 518 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chariton River and is drained by branches of Locust Creek, namely, the East, Middle, and West Locust. Capital, Unionville. Pop. in 1890, 15,365; in 1900, 16,688.

Putnam, a county in the SE. part of New York, bordering on Connecticut. Area, 239 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and also drained by the Croton River and Peekskill Creek. The surface is hilly and presents picturesque scenery. Among its remarkable features are the Highlands of the Hudson and Lake Mahopac. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Carmel. Pop. in 1890, 14,849; in 1900, 13,787.

Putnam, a county in the NW. part of Ohio, has an area of 475 sq. m. It is intersected by the Auglaize River and also drained by Blanchard's Fork and the Ottawa River. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. in 1890, 30,188; in 1900, 32,525.

Putnam, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 430 sq. m. The Cumberland River touches its NW. extremity. Capital, Cookeville. Pop. in 1890, 13,683; in 1900, 16,890.

Putnam, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of 353 sq. m. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River. Among its minerals are coal and iron-ore. Capital, Winfield. Pop. in 1890, 14,342; in 1900, 17,330.

Putnam, a city and capital of Windham co., Conn., in Putnam township (town), on the Quinnebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 33 miles NNE. of Norwich. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, shoes, boxes, iron, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6667; of the town, 7348.

Putnam, a post-village of Marion co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Buenavista. Pop. 150.

Putnam, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Henry. Pop. 250.

Putnam, a post-station of Harvey co., Kan.

Putnam, a post-station of Lenawee co., Mich.

Putnam, a post-village in Putnam township (town), Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 15 miles N. of Whitehall. The town has a mountainous surface and is bounded on the W. by Lake George. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Putnam, a post-village of Moore co., N.C., on the Durham and Charlotte R. The banking point is Carthage.

Putnam, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 129 miles W. of Fort Worth. Pop. about 360.

Putnam, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Canadian Pacific R., 11 miles SW. of Ingersoll. Pop. 150.

Putnam Hall, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., 20 miles NW. of Palatka.

Putnam, Mount, Idaho, formerly **Sublette's Peak,** is in Oneida co. and near lat. 43° N. Height, 8854 feet.

Putnam Station, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. Pop. 60.

Putnam Valley, a post-township (town) of Putnam co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1034; of the village, about 125. The banking point is Peekskill.

Putnamville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on Deep Creek and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 5 miles S. of Greencastle. Pop. 200.

Putnamville, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. Pop. 60.

Putney, a southwestern suburb of London, in Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Fulham, 6½ miles WSW. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1901, 24,139. The Oxford-Cambridge boat races are rowed here. It is the birthplace of Gibbon.

Putney, a post-village of Dougherty co., Ga. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 100.

Putney, a post-village in Putney township (town), Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 9 miles N. by E. of Brattleboro and 13 miles W. of Keene, N.H. It has manufactures of toys, paper-mills, quarries of roofing-slate, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 969.

Putneyville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, 5 miles S. of New Bethlehem station. Pop. 175.

Puto, poo'to, or **Pu-teon-shan,** a small rocky island off the E. extremity of Chusan, coast of China. It has numerous temples and monasteries.

Putrid Sea, Russia. See SIVASH.

Putte, pŭt'tẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles SE. by E. of Antwerp.

Putten, Netherlands. See VOORNE-EN-PUTTEN.

Putten, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles S. of Harderwijk.

Puttiala, or **Patiala,** pŭt'tee-å'lạ, a native state of the Punjab, India, lying S. of the Sutlej, partly in the Sirhind plain. Area, 5412 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,596,692. Capital, Puttiala.

Puttiala, or **Patiala,** a city of the Punjab, India, capital of the native state of Puttiala, 25 miles W. by S. of Umballa. Pop. about 50,000.

Püttlingen, pütt'ling-ẹn (Fr. *Puttelange-lès-Saaralbe*), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 9 miles SW. of Saargemünd. Pop. about 2000.

Puttun, Pattan, or **Patan,** pŭt'ŭn', a town of British India, in Baroda, on the river Saraswati, 64 miles NW. of Ahmadabad. It has many Jain temples.

Putumayo, poo-too-mī'o, or **Içа,** ee'så, a river of Ecuador, rises near Pasto (Colombia), flows E. by S., and joins the Amazon at São Antonio. It is navigable for small steamers for about 750 miles.

Putzig, pŏŏt'sig, a town of Prussia, 26 miles NNW. of Danzig, on the Gulf of Danzig. Pop. about 2000.

Putzig, Bay of, the western arm of the Gulf of Danzig, separated from the Baltic Sea by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length, 20 miles.

Puuloa, Hawaiian Islands. See PEARL RIVER AND LOCHS.

Puxico, a banking post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 17 miles NW. of Bloomfield. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Puy, LE, a town of France. See LE PUY.

Puyallup, or **Puyallop,** pu-all'up, a small river of Pierce co., Wash., rises near the base of Mount Rainier, and enters Puget Sound about 10 miles NE. of Steilacoom.

Puyallup, a banking city of Pierce co., Wash., on the Puyallup River and on the Northern Pacific R., 9 miles SE. of Tacoma. Hop-growing and dairying are important industries. Pop. in 1900, 1884.

Puycerdá, a town of Spain. See PUIGCERDÁ.

Puy-de-Dôme, pwee-dẹh-dōm', a mountain of France, in Auvergne, near the centre of the department to which it gives name. Height above the sea, 4806 feet. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group covering about 80 sq. m. and attached on the S. by a series of basaltic peaks, or *puys,* to the great mass of the Monts Dore. It is almost bare of trees, and on its plateau-summit are some ancient ruins. The earliest observations on the weight of the atmosphere were made here by Pascal in the middle of the seventeenth century. An observatory was established on the summit in 1876. The Petit Puy-de-Dôme has an altitude of 4160 feet.

Puy-de-Dôme, a south-central department of France, formed of part of Auvergne. Area, 3073 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and contains a great number of *puys,* or basaltic peaks, those in the group of the Monts Dore (over 6000 feet) being the highest mountains in the interior of France. The Puy-de-Dôme gives its name to the department. Between the mountains extend rich valleys, that of Limagne being celebrated for its fine products. The principal river is the Allier. Among the minerals are coal, antimony, silver, alum, and lead. There are many mineral springs in the department, the most celebrated being those of Mont Dore. Capital, Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1896, 555,078; in 1901, 544,194.

Puy-Guillaume, pwee ghee'yōm', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles NNW. of Thiers.

Puylaurens, pwee'lô'rôNs', a town of France, in Tarn, 15 miles SE. of Lavaur. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 4000).

Puy-l'Évêque, pwee lå'vĕk', a small town of France, in Lot, 15 miles NW. of Cahors, on the Lot.

Puys, a sea-side resort of France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, 1½ miles from Dieppe.

Puzol, poo-thol', a village of Spain, 13 miles NNE. of Valencia. Pop. about 4000.

Puzzler, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Colorado and Northwestern R. The banking point is Boulder. Pop. 150.

Puzzuoli, a town of Italy. See POZZUOLI.

Pwllheli, poo*thl*-hà'lee, a seaport of Wales, on Cardigan Bay, co. and 19 miles SSW. of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1901, 3675.

Pyatigorsk', a town and watering-place of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, in the territory of the Terek, 25 miles SW. of Georgievsk. Pop. in 1897, 18,638.

Pyburn, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Pyburns, a post-station of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 18 miles from Corinth, Miss.

Pydna, an ancient town of Macedonia, on the W. shore of the Thermaic Gulf. Here, in 168 B.C., the Romans, under Æmilius Paullus, vanquished King Perseus, putting an end to the power of Macedon.

Pye's Corners. See CORNWALL.

Pylesville, a post-station of Harford co., Md., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 34 miles NNE. of Baltimore.

Pylos, an ancient town of Messenia. See NAVARINO.

Pylstaart, pil'stårt, or **Sola,** so'lå, an island of the Pacific Ocean, SSW. of the Tonga Islands.

Pymatuning Creek, Ohio and Pa., enters the Shenango River in Mercer co., Pa., about 7 miles above Sharon.

Pyramid Harbor, Alaska, is on the W. side of the Chilkat Inlet, SW. of Chilkat village.

Pyramid Lake, Nev., is in Washoe co., near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada and about 12 miles from the boundary of California. It is partly surrounded by high precipices and picturesque scenery. It is about 30 miles long. Elevation, 3880 feet above sea-level. The Truckee River enters the lake in the S.

Pyramid Park, a section of the Bad Lands of North Dakota, on the line of the Northern Pacific R., near Medora.

Pyramid Peak, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 5′ N., lon. 106° 57′ W. Height, 13,855 feet.

Pyramids (near Cairo). See GHIZEH.

Pyramus, a river of Asia Minor. See JYHUN.

Pyrenees, pĭr'ẹn-eez (Fr. *Pyrénées,* pee'rà'nà'; Sp. *Pirineos,* pe-re-nà'oce; Ger. *Pyrenäen,* pe-rẹ-nà'ẹn; L. *Pyrenæ'i Mon'tes* or *Pyre'ne;* Gr. Πυρήνη, *Purēnē*), a lofty mountain-chain, generally linked with the Alpine system, forming the boundary between France and Spain and abut-

ting with one extremity on the Mediterranean Sea and with the other on the Atlantic Ocean. An almost direct westerly continuation is constituted by the Cantabrian Mountains, which extend along the Biscayan border of the Iberian Peninsula. The length of the Pyrenees proper, from Cape Creux (Cabo de Creus) on the E. to Fuenterrabia on the W., is about 270 miles. The system is composed of two or more nearly parallel ridges, which in their widest part have a collective development of about 90 miles and which near the centre become united by means of a remarkable rectangular elbow, in which some of the loftiest summits are found. The descent on the S. side is much more abrupt than on the N., and this face far surpasses the opposite in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery. Geographers frequently recognize as divisions of the system the Central Pyrenees, forming the main mass of the chain and included between the Col de la Perche and the Pic des Escaliers, and the Eastern and Western Pyrenees, lying respectively to the E. and W. of these points. The loftiest summits are nearly all in the central section. In the W. the crest line falls to 3000–4000 feet, while in the E. and centre it is maintained between 7000 and 9000 ft. Although eminently beautiful in their scenic features, the Pyrenees do not, as a rule, present the abrupt outlines of the Alps of Switzerland, and there are few summits that can properly be designated *aiguilles* or that recall the sharply serrate or penetrating *Hörner*. The numerous deep-lying and hospitable valleys of the Alps are also wanting, and lakes, while they are fairly numerous, are mostly of small size and hardly more than glacial tarns. The region gives evidence of extensive past glaciation, but the existing glaciers are all of small size and to be found only on the higher summits; they descend to a level of about 7200 ft. The snow-line lies at a height of 8200–9000 ft. A large part of the Pyrenean region, especially on the side of Spain, is one of barren and desolate severity, without relief in forest or meadow lands; but where, more particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is sufficiently generous and the slopes are not too abrupt, a vigorous vegetation clothes the valleys and mountains alike. The more distinctive forest trees are the conifers, the oak and beech, with the chestnut in the SE. Excepting the evergreens, trees are but rarely met with above an altitude of 5500–6500 ft. Grain is grown in some of the upper valleys and corn is cultivated even at heights of 3000–3500 ft. The wild animals include the bear, wolf, lynx, wild-cat, wild-boar, deer, chamois, and ibex, and many of the larger raptorial and gallinaceous birds. The mineral wealth of the Pyrenees, except in deposits of zinc- and lead-ores, would seem to be limited. In their geological construction the mountains present a central or nuclear mass of granitic rocks, to which are added on the flanks the more recent strata up to the Middle Tertiary, when the final upheaval of the system appears to have been accomplished.

The chief rivers rising in the Pyrenees are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Llobregat and numerous affluents of the Ebro (Aragon, Noguera, Segre) flowing S. A distinctive feature of the upper valleys of the minor streams is their termination in *cirques* (or amphitheatres), such as those of Gavarnie and Troumouse, noted for their magnificent scenery. Into some of these cirques cascades descend from immense heights. The passes of the Pyrenees are sufficiently numerous, but there are few that are available for vehicles. Such are the passes of the Col de Portus (Perthus), on the route from Perpignan, France, to Figueras, traversed by Hannibal in 218 B.C.; the Col de la Perche, on the road from Prades to Puigcerdá; and the Col de Betale (2850 feet), on the road from Bayonne to Pamplona, which connects with the famous pass of Roncesvalles.

Among the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees are the Maladetta (Pic Nethou, Pico de Aneto), the culminating point, 11,165 feet; Mont Perdu, 10,994 ft.; Pic d'Estats, 10,305 ft.; Pic de Montcalm, 10,103 ft.; Pic de Vignemale, 10,792 ft.; Pic d'Oo, 10,220 ft.; Pic de Maupas, 10,200 ft.; and Puigmal, 9541 ft.,—all of these situated on the central or dividing crest; Pic Long, 10,478 ft., and Canigou, 9137 ft., entirely on French territory; and Pic des Possets, 11,045 ft., in Spain. The Pyrenees abound in thermal and mineral springs and are much visited for the relief which these afford. Among the most noted of the resorts lying within or close to the foot of the mountains are Pau, Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Pierrefitte, Barèges, Cauterets, Luz, Gavarnie, Lourdes, and Amalie-les-Bains.—The peace of the Pyrenees, a treaty concluded between France and Spain in 1659, was signed on an islet in the little river Bidassoa, which rises in the Pyrenees near their western end and enters the Bay of Biscay. By its terms Louis XIV. was secured in the possession of part of the Netherlands and of Roussillon.

Pyrenees, a mountain-range of Victoria, Australia, forming part of the Great Dividing Range and lying near the source of the Wimmera and Avoca rivers. The principal summits are Coorong-Ageering, Jambour, and Ben Nevis.

Pyrénées, Basses. See BASSES-PYRÉNÉES.

Pyrénées, Hautes. See HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES.

Pyrénées-Orientales, pēe'rā'nāz' o're-ôn'tāl', a department in the S. of France, bounded E. by the Mediterranean, and comprised in the old provinces of Roussillon and Languedoc. Area, 1592 sq. m. The Pyrenees rise like a huge wall on the borders of Spain and their lateral ridges occupy much of the department. The highest point is Canigou, 9137 feet. The chief river is the Tet, flowing E. to the Mediterranean. Iron is mined. The orange and other subtropical fruits are grown and the wines of Roussillon are esteemed. Capital, Perpignan. Pop. in 1901, 212,121.

Pyrenopolis (formerly **Meiaponte**), a town of Brazil, state and 100 miles NE. of the city of Goyaz.

Pyrgos, pir'gos, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near its W. coast, about 40 miles SW. of Patras. It is the capital of the nomarchy of Elis. The district produces currants, wine, and oranges, which are shipped from the little port of Katakolon, a few miles to the W., to which a railway extends. About 12 miles E. of Pyrgos are the ruins of Olympia. Pop. in 1896, 12,708.

Pyrites, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Canton or Potsdam. Pop. 200.

Pyritz, pee'rits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 miles SE. of Stettin. It still retains portions of its old fortifications. It has manufactures of machinery, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8189.

Pyrmont, pĕĕR'mont, a town of Germany, in Waldeck, capital of the detached principality of Pyrmont, 32 miles SW. of Hanover. It lies in a deep valley enclosed by wooded heights. It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. about 1500.

Pyrmont, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wild Cat River, 13 miles E. by N. of Lafayette. Pop. 125.

Pyrmont, a post-station of Morgan co., Mo.

Pyrmont, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 15 miles WNW. of Dayton. Pop. 180.

Pyroxene Peak, Mont., is in Madison co., between the Madison River and Passamari Creek. It is one of the highest peaks of a range to which Old Baldy belongs.

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Quackenkill, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 20 miles NE. of Albany. Pop. 250.

Quaco, a headland of New Brunswick, co. of St. John, on the N. shore of the Bay of Fundy, 25 miles ENE. of St. John.

Quadra and **Vancouver Island.** See VANCOUVER.

Quadrate, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. Pop. 75.

Quai de Rimouski, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, 2 miles from Rimouski. Pop. 150.

Quakake, kwâ-kaik', a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 7 miles WNW. of Tamaqua. Pop. about 300.

Quakake Creek, Carbon co., Pa., flows into the Lehigh River.

Quakenbrück, kwâ'kĕn-brük', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 29 miles N. of Osnabrück. Pop. in 1900, 3014.

Quaker, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind. Pop. 70.

Quaker City, a banking post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 17 miles E. by S. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Quakerhill, a post-village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is New London. Pop. 100.

Quakerhill, a post-station of Dutchess co., N.Y., 4 miles from Pawling station.

Quaker Springs, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 28 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 175.

Quaker Street, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 27 miles W. of Albany.

Quakertown, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., on the East Fork of the Whitewater River, 22 miles SSW. of Richmond.

Quakertown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 28 miles N. by W. of Trenton. Pop. 200.

Quakertown, a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 38 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has manufactories of coaches, cigars, stoves, organs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3014.

Quality, a post-station of Butler co., Ky., 20 miles from Russellville.

Quallatown, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., N.C., 15 miles NW. of Webster.

Quanah, kwå'nå, a banking post-town, capital of Hardeman co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. and the Frisco System, 191 miles NW. of Fort Worth. It has manufactures of cement and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1651.

Quandahl, kwŏn'dål, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, 18 miles NE. of Decorah.

Quandary Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 24′ N. It has an altitude of 14,266 feet.

Quang-si, a province of China. See KWANG-SI.

Quang-tung. See KWANG-TUNG.

Quantico, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., 9 miles W. of Salisbury. Pop. about 300.

Quantock Hills, a range in Somerset, England, extending SE. from the Bristol Channel, near Watchet. Elevation, about 1250 feet.

Qu'appelle, kap-ĕl′, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 320 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is in a wheat and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1901, 842.

Quarante, kå'rŏNt', a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles W. of Béziers. Pop. about 2000.

Quaregnon, kå'rĕn'yôn^n', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4 miles WSW. of Mons. It has coal-mines and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1900, 16,033.

Quarndon, a village of Derbyshire, England, 3 miles from Derby. It has sulphur baths.

Quarnero (kwar-nå'ro), **Gulf of,** in the Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Croatian coast. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands of Cherso and Veglia.

Quarouble, kå'roob'l', a town of France, in Nord, 5 miles ENE. of Valenciennes. Pop. about 2500.

Quarry, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 5½ miles ESE. of Marshalltown. Pop. about 250.

Quarry Bank, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles SSE. of Dudley. Pop. in 1901, 6912.

Quarryville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 70 miles NW. of Jersey City. Pop. 200.

Quarryville, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. about 225.

Quarryville, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Quarten, kwar'tĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles SSW. of St. Gall, on a mountain-spur above the Lake of Walenstadt. Pop. (commune) about 3000. Elevation, 1760 feet.

Quarto (properly **Cuarto**), kwar'to, a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Cordoba, flows SE., and loses itself in a marsh, after a course of about 280 miles.

Quarto (or **Quartu**) **Sant' Elena,** kwar'to sånt ĕl'å-nå, a town of the island of Sardinia, 4 miles ENE. of Cagliari. Pop. in 1900, 8459.

Quartz, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal. The banking point is Sonora. Pop. about 350.

Quartz, a post-station of Missoula co., Mont.

Quartzburg, a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho City. Pop. about 200.

Quartz Creek, a small stream of the Klondike region of Canada, a tributary of Indian River.

Quasqueton, a banking-post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 10 miles SE. of Independence. Pop. about 600.

Quathlamba, or **Kathlamba,** mountains of southern Africa. See DRAKENBERG.

Quatre-Bras, kåt'r'brå', a hamlet of Belgium, province of Brabant, 10 miles S. of Waterloo. Here Ney unsuccessfully attacked the Allies on June 16, 1815.

Quatre-Frères, kåt'r'frair' (*i.e.*, "four brothers"), a group of islets belonging to the Kuril Islands, between Simusir and Urup.

Quay, a recently-constituted county of Pennsylvania.

Quay, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Queanbeyan, a village of New South Wales, 55 miles SW. by S. of Goulburn, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1200.

Quebec, kwe-bĕk' (Fr. *Québec*, kå'bĕk'), a city and port, and, after Montreal and Toronto, the most populous city in the Dominion of Canada, capital of the province of Quebec, is situated on the left bank of the river St. Lawrence (which here receives the St. Charles), 400 miles from its mouth and 180 miles (by water) NE. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and other railroads. Lat. of observatory, 46° 48′ N.; lon. 71° 13′ 9″ W. Mean temperature of winter 10°, of summer 68°; mean of the year, 39°. The city has a remarkably picturesque situation between the two rivers, at the NE. extremity of an elevated table-land which forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Cape Diamond, the extremity of the table-land, rises to nearly 350 feet above the level of the river, to which it presents an almost precipitous face. Quebec has to a great extent the aspect of a quaint European city. It is divided into two parts, called the Upper and the Lower Town, the more ancient portion of the former being still enclosed by walls. St. John, St. Louis, St. Sauveur, and St. Roch's are thriving suburbs. The upper town occupies the highest part of the promontory and is fortified, having an ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond and covers with its numerous works an area of 40 acres. From its position, it is probably the strongest fortress in America. Adjoining it is the Dufferin Terrace, a huge wooden platform erected on the edge of the cliff, 185 feet above the lower town, and measuring ½ mile in length. On it is a statue to Champlain, erected in 1898. The lower town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where in many places the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. The banks of both rivers are lined with warehouses and wharves. The streets are generally irregular and narrow. One of the busiest is St. Peter Street, near the termination of which are the custom-house and the Louise Basin, with wet- and tidal-docks covering 60 acres.

In the upper town are several squares and public walks (Esplanade, Grande Allée) commanding views of varied and picturesque beauty. In the Governor's Garden is a monument to generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham.

Among the more noted public buildings of the city may be mentioned the Parliament and Departmental buildings (1878–92), the city-hall (1894–95), the Basilica (Roman Catholic cathedral), the Hôtel-Dieu Convent and Hospital, Anglican cathedral, archbishop's palace, church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and Champlain Market. The educational institutions comprise Laval University, with faculties of theology, law, medicine, and arts, and with an attendance in 1904–05 of 358; the Seminary of Quebec; the Ursuline Convent (with buildings dating from 1686); Morrin College; Laval Normal and Model School, and other academic institutions. There are in addition the Canadian and Mechanics' institutes; the Literary and Historical Society, founded in 1824, and possessing valuable records and a large collection of historical manuscripts; and St. Patrick's Literary Institute. The principal benevolent institutions are the Marine Hospital, the Hôtel-Dieu (already referred to), the general hospital, the lunatic asylum at Beauport, etc.

The great staple of export is timber, which was formerly rafted hither, but which is now transported by the railroads and collected into *coves* which extend along the left bank of the St. Lawrence for a distance of several miles above the town. Quebec also exports large quantities of grain and cattle. The manufactures, especially of leather and cotton, are of considerable importance. The city may be reached by the largest ocean steamers and has many direct lines of steam communication with European and other ports. The port is closed by ice ordinarily from the middle of December to the end of April. Ferries connect Quebec with Levis, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

Quebec is the seat of a bishop of the Church of England and of an archbishop of the Church of Rome. Pop. in 1832, 27,562; in 1852, 42,052; in 1871, 59,699; in 1881, 62,446; in 1891, 63,090; in 1901, 68,840. About five-sixths of the inhabitants are French and Roman Catholics.

When Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1535 he found an Indian village called Stadacona where Quebec now stands. In 1608 the French explorer Champlain founded the city, giving it its present name. In 1629 it fell into the hands of the English, but, with the whole of Canada, was restored to the French in 1632, and in 1663,

when the colony was made a royal government, it became the capital. In 1690, and again in 1711, the English attempted to capture it, but met with defeat; but in 1759 it was taken by the forces of Wolfe and from that time it remained permanently in the hands of the British. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans to carry the city by assault on the night of Dec. 31, 1775, when General Montgomery was slain.

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada, partly in the peninsula of Labrador, and bounded on the N. by Ungava and Hudson Bay, on the E. by Newfoundland-Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. by the Bay of Chaleur, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, and on the SW. and W. by the province of Ontario, from which it is in part separated by the Ottawa River. The N. boundary is in greater part constituted by the East Main and Hamilton rivers. Lakes Abbitibbi and Temiscamingue are on the W. boundary. Area of the land-surface, 341,756 sq. m.; of the waters, exclusive of the St. Lawrence, 2900 sq. m.

The principal mountain-ranges consist of the Notre Dame (or Green) Mountains, which, from the latitude of the city of Quebec, follow nearly the whole course of the St. Lawrence on its S. side, and terminate on the gulf of the same name, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspé Point. They are largely in the form of plateau ridges and highlands, giving much pasture and grazing land, and rising to elevations of 2500 to 4000 feet (Sutton Mountain). The average elevation of the Gaspé Peninsula is about 3000 ft. On the N. side of the river is the Laurentian Range (or Laurentides), about 1000–1600 ft. in elevation, also in great part table-land, and rising in Cape Tourmente to 1900 ft., in the Éboulements to 2547 ft., and in Trembling Mountain, N. of Montreal, to nearly 2400 ft. The great central plain, at the gateway of which stands the city of Quebec, only exceptionally attains an elevation of 300 ft. above sea-level; it covers an area of about 10,000 sq. m. The rivers of the province are the Ottawa, East Main, and Hamilton, already referred to; the Rupert River (which flows westward into James Bay), the St. Lawrence, and a number of streams that are tributary to it,—St. Maurice, Saguenay, Outarde, Manicouagan, Moisic, Richelieu, St. Francis, Chaudière, Restigouche, etc. The largest steam craft may ascend the St. Lawrence to Montreal. See ST. LAWRENCE, SAGUENAY, etc.

The lakes in the region N. of the St. Lawrence are exceedingly numerous, and comprise Mistassini, which gives outlet to the Rupert River; Ashwanipi, supplying some of the head-waters to the Hamilton River; St. John, feeding the Saguenay; Fox Lake, Temiscouata, Temiscamingue, and Abbitibbi. South of the St. Lawrence are Memphremagog and a small portion of Lake Champlain.

The climate of Quebec, though similar to that of Ontario, is colder in winter and warmer in summer. Spring bursts forth in great beauty, and vegetation is rapid. In winter the cold is generally steady and the atmosphere is clear and bracing. Winter usually commences towards the end of November, and lasts until the end of March. The soil is in many districts rich and adapted to the growth of cereals. All the ordinary crops (wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, etc.) are produced, and fruits (apple, plum, cherry, pear) grow in abundance. The dairy-industry has attained great dimensions. The greater part of the province is covered with forests, consisting chiefly of white and red pine. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, basswood, spruce, fir, etc. Among the minerals, copper, iron, and gold are worked to some extent. Asbestos is obtained in large quantities in the eastern sections. Mica, graphite, and apatite are among the other useful minerals. The value of the fisheries in 1902 was $2,059,307.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by a legislative council of 24 members appointed for life, and a legislative assembly of 74 members. The capital is Quebec; the largest city, Montreal. The population in 1901 was 1,648,898. The majority of the inhabitants of the province are descendants of the French, who have preserved the French language. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, the adherents of this faith numbering in 1901, 1,429,186; those of the Church of England, 81,345. Of the institutions of learning the first place is held by McGill University, at Montreal, and the second by the University of Laval, in the city of Quebec.

The province contains many grand and beautiful objects of interest to the tourist. The Ottawa and its tributaries abound in falls and rapids of an exceedingly picturesque character. There are also the Falls of Montmorency, 7 miles NE. of Quebec; the Falls of the Chaudière, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles above Quebec; the Falls of the St. Anne, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 22 miles below Quebec; and the Long Sault, Cedars, and Lachine rapids, all on a favorite route of tourists. But the grandest scenery is to be seen on the Saguenay River, a northern tributary of the St. Lawrence.

In 1791 Canada (which had come into possession of England in 1759–63) was divided into Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec). In 1841 the two provinces were reunited. In 1867 they were again separated, under the names respectively of Ontario and Quebec.

Quebec, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Capital, Charlesbourg.

Quebeck, a post-village of White co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Quebradillas, kā-brā-ᴅeel'yȧs, a town of Porto Rico, near the N. coast, on the road from Arecibo to Aguadilla, about 14 miles (direct) W. by N. of the former. Pop. in 1899, 1166.

Quechee, Otta Quechee, or **Water Quechee,** a river of Windsor co., Vt., falls into the Connecticut River.

Quechee, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Quechee River and on the Woodstock R., 6 miles E. of Woodstock. It has manufactories of woollen goods and satinets.

Quedah, a state of the Malay Peninsula. See KEDAH.

Quedlinburg, kŵād'lin-bŏŏʀg\, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale, 31 miles SW. of Magdeburg. It is still encircled in part by its ancient walls and towers, and on a rocky height rises the old castle, long famous as the seat of the abbesses of Quedlinburg. Among the edifices of note are the architecturally interesting abbey church, recently restored, containing many mediæval relics, the venerable town-hall, with fine sculptural monuments, and the old gymnasium. There is a municipal museum. Quedlinburg is, next to Erfurt, the largest seed-producing centre of Germany. It has manufactures of starch, cloth, aniline dyes, etc. Quedlinburg was a member of the Hanseatic League. The abbey, with its district, constituted a state of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 23,378.

Queen, a post-village of Marion co., Ill.

Queen, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C.

Queen, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. 100.

Queen Adelaide Islands. See ADELAIDE ISLANDS.

Queen Anne, a county in the E. part of Maryland, borders on Delaware. Area, 376 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Chester River, on the SE. by Tuckahoe Creek, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890, 18,461; in 1900, 18,364.

Queen Anne, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's Rs. The banking point is Denton or Easton. Pop. 100.

Queenborough, a decayed borough of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, 2 miles S. of Sheerness. Pop. in 1901, 1546.

Queenborough, or **Sandy Bay,** a post-town and suburb of Hobart, Tasmania, 2 miles distant. Pop. about 2500.

Queen Charlotte Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 17′ S.; lon. 138° 42′ W.

Queen Charlotte (or **Santa Cruz**) **Islands,** a group in the South Pacific. See LA PÉROUSE.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British Columbia, N. of Vancouver Island, between lat. 52° and 54° N. and lon. 131° and 133° W. These islands form part of British Columbia. They consist of Graham, Moresby, and several smaller islands. The climate is very agreeable. Gold-bearing quartz and copper- and iron-ores exist, and a fine grade of anthracite coal is mined. The islands are inhabited by Haida Indians.

Queen Charlotte Sound, British Columbia, is the northern part of the strait which separates Vancouver Island from the main-land. It connects the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Georgia.

Queen City, a banking post-city of Schuyler co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 49½ miles N. of Macon. It is in a farming and lumbering region. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Queen City, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 30 miles NNE. of Jefferson. It has iron-works, a lumber-mill, cotton-gin, etc. Pop. about 650.

Queen Margherita Lake, in southwestern Abyssinia, lying in the trough that is partially occupied by lakes Rudolf and Stefanie. Elevation, 4590 feet.

Queens, a southeastern county of New York, on Long Island, coextensive with the borough of Queens, in the city of New York. It comprises only the W. portion of the old Queens co., the E. portion having been erected into Nassau co. Capital, Jamaica. Area, 129 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 152,999.

Queens, a borough of the city of New York, dating as such from Jan. 1, 1898. It comprises the former city of Long Island City and the former towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, together with a district formerly included in the town of Hempstead.

Queens, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 14 miles E. of Brooklyn proper and now forming part of Queens borough, New York city.

Queens, a post-village of Upshur co., W.Va., on the Middle Fork of Tygart's Valley River, 42 miles S. of Clarksburg. Pop. 60.

Queens, a county in the south-central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. Capital, Gagetown.

Queens, a county in the SW. part of Nova Scotia, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is deeply indented and bordered by a rugged ridge, but the interior is diversified with valleys, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Liverpool.

Queens, a county occupying the middle part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Charlottetown.

Queensberry, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 14 miles N. of Dumfries. Altitude, 2285 feet.

Queensborough, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 37 miles from Belleville. Pop. about 250.

Queensbury, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 6416.

Queensbury, a post-village in Queensbury township (town), Warren co., N.Y., about 18 miles SSW. of Whitehall. The town is bounded on the N. by Lake George and on the S. by the Hudson River. It contains the large village of Glens Falls. Pop. of the town in 1890, 11,849; in 1900, 14,990.

Queenscliff, a seaport town and watering-place of Victoria, Australia, at the entrance to Port Philip Bay, 32 miles SW. of Melbourne. Pop. 1900.

Queen's County, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, adjacent to King's co. Area, 664 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 57,417. The surface is mostly flat; the Slieve Bloom Mountain is on the NW. border. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Nore. The soil is fertile, with large tracts of bog. Coal, iron, copper, manganese, marl, and fuller's earth are found. The Grand Canal passes through the county. The principal towns are Maryborough (the capital), Mountmellick, and Mountrath. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Queensferry, a town of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles WNW. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1500. Here is the famous Forth Bridge, completed in 1890, one of the greatest monuments of modern engineering, although architecturally a sorry production, with two main cantilever spans of 1700 feet each. North Queensferry is a small place on the Firth of Forth, opposite the above, in the co. of Fife.

Queensland, a state of Australia, occupying almost the whole of the NE. part of that continent E. of lon. 138° E. and N. of lat. 29° S., and comprising the adjacent islands of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is bounded on the S. and W. by New South Wales, South Australia, and the Northern Territory of South Australia. The long Cape York Peninsula in the N. approaches to within about 100 miles of Papua, from which it is separated by Torres Strait. The Moreton Bay district was known formerly as the N. part of New South Wales and was a penal settlement till 1842. Area, 668,497 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 503,266. A large part of the coast is shut off from the open sea by the Great Barrier Reef, which lies off the land at a distance of from 30 to 90 miles. The seaboard is 2250 miles in extent and well suited for commerce, having many noble bays, among which are Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, Hervey Bay, Port Curtis, Keppel Bay, Shoalwater Bay, Broad Sound, and Repulse, Bowling Green, Halifax, Rockingham, Trinity, and Princess Charlotte bays. Ranges of mountains, which form part of the great Australian border-system of elevations, run parallel with the E. coast at a distance of 30 to 70 miles, and give rise to numerous rivers (many of which are navigable), as the Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, Burdekin, Herbert, Normanby, etc. Other ranges, less clearly defined, occupy the interior of the state and determine the water-shed for the streams flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria (Flinders, Leichhardt, Gilbert, Mitchell), and for those that take a southerly course (Cooper, Warrego, Dumaresque, Condamine), the majority of which are tributary to the Murray-Darling system of waters. The loftiest mountain-summit appears to be one of the Bellender-Ker peaks (Wooroonooran), NW. of Rockingham Bay, which is thought to be about 5400 feet in elevation. Mount Dalrymple, lying about 100 miles southward, probably attains 4000 ft. The climate is warm and favorable to Europeans. The N. half of the country is in the torrid zone. The distinguishing feature in the climate of Queensland is the absence of hot winds and the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. Hot days are almost invariably followed by cool nights. The extremes of heat and cold common to other parts of the continent are practically unknown, the temperature rarely rising, even in the hottest and driest parts, above 95°. The rainfall varies considerably, the annual precipitation in different parts ranging from 20 inches or less to 150 inches and more in the mountainous tracts. The vegetation of Queensland is a rich and varied one, with a large representation of tropical-forest elements (palms, bamboo, canes, tree-ferns, screw-pines, etc.). Excellent timber is supplied by the red-cedar, kauri-pine, Leichhardt tree, "silky-oak," bottle-tree, etc. About one-half of the area is still in natural forest. The banana is thought to be indigenous here. The agricultural crops include rice, tobacco, corn, sugar-cane, and indigo. Various fruits are cultivated. The native fauna is of the general Australian type, the mammals being distinctly marsupials (kangaroos, kangaroo-rats, etc.), and bats. The dugong frequents some of the estuaries. Among reptiles, the crocodile may be mentioned, and among fishes, the lung-fish (*Ceratodus*) and barramundi. The mineral wealth of the colony appears to be large and comprises the ores of gold, silver, copper, tin, and manganese, together with deposits of coal, etc. The product of coal in 1902 was 501,531 tons; of gold, 860,453 ounces; of silver-ore, 701,312 tons; and of tin, 2085 tons.

Queensland is famed for its sheep-walks and cattle-runs, many of them of great extent. In 1902 the live-stock numbered 7,213,985 sheep, 2,543,471 cattle, 399,122 horses, and 77,202 pigs. The leading exports of the state in 1902 were, apart from metals, wool (valued at £1,311,000), sugar (£935,000), hides and skins, frozen meat, tallow, pearl-shell, and green fruit. There were in that year 2828 miles of railway open for traffic. The government is vested in a governor, a legislative council, nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly, elected by the people. The capital is Brisbane.

Queen's River, a small stream of Washington co., R.I., falls into Charles River.

Queenston, formerly **Queenstown,** a post-village and outport of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Niagara River, 6 miles N. of the Falls, and on the Michigan Central R., 8 miles from Clifton. In Oct., 1812, the Americans captured Queenston, but it was soon recovered by the British. On Queenston Heights, where the gallant British general Brock received his mortal wound, a monument 185 feet high has been erected to his memory. Pop. about 225.

Queenstown, a seaport of Ireland, co. and 10 miles ESE. of Cork, on the S. side of Great Island, in Cork Harbor. It is picturesquely built, rising amphitheatre-like on the slope of a steep acclivity. Its mild and bracing climate makes it a favorite winter-resort for invalids. The principal edifice is the Roman Catholic cathedral. The Royal Cork Yacht Club, which has its seat here, is the oldest association of its kind in the world. Queenstown, which owes its importance largely to its being a point of call for American mail steamers, was originally called Cove of Cork, but its name was changed in commemoration of Queen Victoria's visit in 1849. Pop. in 1901, 7909.

Queenstown, a banking post-town of Queen Anne co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 20 miles E. of Annapolis, on the Queen Anne's R. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Queenstown, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 1 mile NW. of Bradys Bend. Pop. in 1900, 69.

Queenstown, a village of Ontario. See Queenston.

Queenstown, a division in the E. part of Cape Colony, having the Great Winterberg range on the S. and touching the Stormbergen on the N. The surface is rugged and is abundantly watered by branches of the Great Kei River. Capital, Queenstown, about 155 miles by rail NW. by N. of East London. Pop. of the town in 1891, 4094 (white, 2178). It is the centre of a fine wheat and wool-producing region. Elevation, 3544 feet.

Queenstown, a post-town of South Island, New Zealand, 110 miles N. by E. of Invercargill. Pop. (borough) 750.

Queensville, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 28 miles NNW. of Madison. Pop. about 100.

Queensville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 9¼ miles from Newmarket. Pop. 300.

Queenton, a mining village of Queensland, Australia, 1¼ miles from Charters Towers. Pop. 2100.

Queen Victoria Sea, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, immediately N. of Franz-Josef Land.

Queich, kwīk, a river of the Palatinate, Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 miles joins the Rhine near Germersheim.

Quei-chow, China. See Kwei-chow.

Quei-ling, or **Quei-lin,** China. See KWEI-LIN.

Queimada (kā-e-mā′dā) **Islands,** islets of Brazil, state of São Paulo, off the coast 40 miles SW. of Santos.

Queiss, kwīce, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, after a N. course of 65 miles joins the Bober 6 miles W. of Sprottau. It passes Greifenberg and Lauban.

Quelpaert, kwĕl′part\, an island of Korea, at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 55 miles S. of the peninsula. Lat. 33° 29′ N. Length, 45 miles. It rises in Mount Auckland (Aula or Ra-han-san) to 6500 feet. Chief settlement, Tse-tsiu.

Queluz, kā-loos′, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 25 miles SSW. of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail.

Quemada, kā-mā′dȧ, a ruined city of Mexico, state of Zacatecas, with massive remains, SW. of the city of Zacatecas.

Quemado de Güines, kā-mā′do dā gwee′nēs, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 12 miles (direct) W. by S. of Sagua la Grande. The region is low and rich, devoted to raising sugar-cane, and is rather unhealthful. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1561.

Quem\aho′ning, a township and post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1376.

Quemahoning Creek, Somerset co., Pa., flows into Stony Creek.

Quenemo, ken-ee′mo, a banking post-city of Osage co., Kan., on the Osage River, at the mouth of Salt Creek, and on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 30 miles SSW. of Lawrence. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Quenū, kā-noo′, an island off the coast of Chile and NE. of the island of Chiloe.

Quequay, kā-kwī′, a river of Uruguay, after a W. course of upward of 100 miles joins the Uruguay River 26 miles N. of Concepción. Principal affluent, the Quebracho.

Quercus Grove, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 17 miles S. of Aurora.

Quercy, kair\see′, an old district of France, comprised in Guienne. Its capital was Cahors. It forms most of the department of Lot and a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.

Querétaro, kā-rā′tā-ro, a state of Mexico, enclosed by the states of Mexico, Michoacán, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and Hidalgo. Area, 4500 sq. m. It is wholly on the central table-land. Its products are maize and cotton, with grain and fruits, and it has mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, with manufactures of cottons, woollens, pottery, and iron-wares. The famous Mexican opals are chiefly from this state. Capital, Querétaro. Pop. in 1900, 232,389.

Querétaro, the capital of the state of Querétaro, in Mexico, is in a fine valley, 110 miles (direct) NW. of the city of Mexico, on the Mexican Central and the Mexican National Rs. Lat. 20° 36′ N. It is well built and is supplied with water by a fine aqueduct. The principal buildings are mostly of a religious or charitable character, and comprise a large convent and a Franciscan monastery with extensive gardens, insane asylum, and hospitals. The city has also a notable government palace, theatre, and bull-ring. The Maximilian chapel was erected here in 1901. Querétaro possesses numerous factories of coarse woollens and also the largest cotton-factory in the republic. The region is noted for its opals. The city was the last stronghold of the emperor Maximilian, who was shot here on June 19, 1867. Pop. in 1900, 33,152. Altitude, 6166 feet.

Querfurt, kwĕr′fo͝ort, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Querne, an affluent of the Saale. It has an old castle, now used for administrative purposes. Pop. in 1900, 5078.

Querida, a post-village of Custer co., Colo. The banking point is Westcliffe. Pop. 150.

Querimba (kā-reem′bȧ) **Islands,** a chain of small islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, off Mozambique, between about lat. 10° 30′ and 12° 30′ S. The better known are Ibo and Querimba.

Querys, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., N.C., 9 miles ENE. of Charlotte.

Quesada, kā-sā′dȧ, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Cazorla, 40 miles E. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7599.

Quesaltepeque, kā-sāl-tā-pā′kā, a town of Guatemala, 80 miles E. by N. of the city of Guatemala.

Quesnel, or **Quesnelle,** a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 220 miles by road N. by W. of Ashcroft, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Quesnoy, Le, a town of France. See LE QUESNOY.

Quesnoy-sur-Deûle, kĕs\nwȧ′ sür dul, a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles NW. of Lille, on the Deule. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Questembert, kĕs\tom\bair′, a small town of France, in Morbihan, 13 miles ESE. of Vannes.

Quetta, kwĕt′tȧ, or **Shawl,** shawl, a town (and district) of British Beluchistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 20 miles NW. of the Bolan Pass, 5500 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 8′ N.; lon. 66° 56′ E. It occupies a strategically important position. A railway connects it with the railway system of India.

Quezaltenango, kā-sāl-tā-nän′go, a department of the SW. part of Guatemala. It is bounded S. by the Pacific Ocean and the Chorrera River and W. by the Naranjo River. It contains several volcanoes, of which the destructive Santa Maria (in eruption in 1902–03), about 12,350 feet in height, is the most noted. Wheat and maize are raised in the high regions. In the SE. are plantations of coffee and sugar-cane. Coffee, hides, and rubber are exported. Capital, Quezaltenango. Pop. in 1893, 111,138.

Quezaltenango, a city of Guatemala, capital of the department of Quezaltenango, about 70 miles W. by N. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 23,000. There are manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics and an active trade. The town is handsomely built and well paved, and has a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches, a noble city-hall, and theatre. In its vicinity are numerous interesting antiquities. The city was largely wrecked by an earthquake in April, 1902, and was further injured by an eruption of the volcano of Santa Maria in October of the same year.

Quiabón, ke-ȧ-bōn′, commonly called **Chabón,** chȧ-bōn′, a village and minor port of Santo Domingo, near the E. end of the island of Haiti, 66 miles E. of the city of Santo Domingo. It is at the mouth of a stream of the same name which is partially navigable.

Quibby Creek, Sumter co., Ala., flows into the Tombigbee River.

Quibdo, a town of Colombia, in Cauca and on the Atrato River, 95 miles SW. of Medellín. Pop. (district) about 7000.

Quiberon, kee\bėh-rôNᵍ′, a peninsula of France, in Brittany, department of Morbihan, SSE. of Lorient and opposite Belle-Isle. It is 7 miles in length and united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Penthièvre. It forms the spacious bay of Quiberon. At its extremity is the little town of Quiberon. In the Bay of Quiberon Admiral Hawke defeated a French fleet in 1759. In 1795 a body of *émigrés* landed here to join the royalist insurgents known as the Chouans. The expedition soon had a fatal termination.

Quibo, kee′bo, an island of the republic of Panama.

Quibor, kee\bōr′, a town of Venezuela, state of Lara, 40 miles S. by W. of Barquisimeto. Pop. about 7500.

Quiçamão, kee-sȧ-mõwNᵍ′, a town of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, 21 miles S. of Campos.

Quicara, ke-kȧ′rȧ, or **Hicaron,** ee-kȧ-ron′, a group of small islands of the republic of Panama, in the Pacific Ocean, near the W. entrance of Montijo Bay.

Quiché, kee-chȧ′, a department in the SW. part of Guatemala. It is intersected by the Rio Negro (Chixoy), which also forms part of the E. boundary. Deposits of gold and iron are found. Capital, Quiché, or Santa Cruz del Quiché. Pop. in 1893, 92,753.

Quiché, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Quiché. See SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHÉ.

Quichuas. See PERU and BOLIVIA.

Quicksburg, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va. Pop. 75.

Quicksilver, a post-village of Lake co., Cal. The banking point is Middleton. Pop. 100.

Quieppe, ke-ĕp′pȧ, an island of Brazil, state and 70 miles SSW. of Bahia, at the entrance of Camamu Bay.

Quierzy, ke-aiR\zee′ (L. *Corisiacum*), a village of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 20 miles W. of Laon. Early in the Middle Ages it was a place of some importance, possessing a castle of the Carlovingian kings.

Quiet Dell, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W.Va., 5 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Quiévrain, ke-ȧ\vrȧNᵍ′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the French frontier, 12 miles WSW. of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 3807.

Quiévy, ke-ȧ\vee′, a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. about 3000.

Quilabamba, a river of Peru. See VILCABAMBA.

Quilichao, ke-le-chȧ′o, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 200 miles SW. of Bogotá. Pop. 6000.

Quilimane, ke-le-mȧ′nȧ, a port of Portuguese East Africa, on the left bank of the Quilimane River, the North Branch of the Zambezi, 12 miles from its mouth and 8 miles from the sea. Lat. 17° 51′ S. It is very unhealthy. It has some trade and a good harbor. Pop. about 7000.

Quillacollo, kil\yȧ-kol′yo, a commune and mining district of Bolivia, in the department of Cochabamba.

Quillan, kee\yôNᵍ′, a town of France, in Aude, 13 miles S. of Limoux. Pop. about 2500.

Quillebœuf, keel\bu͝f′, a town of France, in Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, at the commencement of its estuary, 7 miles N. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. about 1200.

Quillota, keel-yo'tȧ, a town of Chile, province of Valparaiso, on the Aconcagua, 26 miles ENE. of the city of Valparaiso, with which it is connected by rail. It has rich copper-mines, and has wine- and fruit-industries. Pop. in 1902, 9876.

Quiloa, German East Africa. See KILWA KISIWANI and KILWA KIVINJE.

Quiloa, a small lake of Portuguese East Africa, in the upper waters of the Lujenda River.

Quilon, kwee'lon', a seaport of India, in Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 37 miles WNW. of Trivandrum. It was formerly a place of importance. Pop. about 13,000.

Quilpué, kil-pwȧ', a town of Chile, in the province of Valparaiso. Pop. 3500.

Quimby, a post-village of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 350.

Quimby, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 4 miles SE. of Hastings.

Quimper, kȧm'pair', or **Quimper-Corentin,** kȧm'-pair' ko'rôN°'tȧN°', a town of France, in Brittany, capital of the department of Finistère, on the Odet, 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 36 miles SSE. of Brest. The principal edifices are the cathedral of St. Corentin, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in Brittany, with rich sculptures; the eleventh-century church of Locmaria; the church of St. Mathieu, dating from the sixteenth century; the town-hall, and the museum. There are breweries, potteries, and tanneries, and the sardine-fishery is carried on. Quimper was the capital of the old district of Cornouailles. Pop. in 1901, 16,458 (commune, 19,441).

Quimperlé, kȧm'pĕR'lȧ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Finistère, at the confluence of the Ellé and Isole, 27 miles ESE. of Quimper. Pop. in 1901, 6093 (commune, 9063).

Quinaiutt (kwe'ni-ut') or **Queniutt, Lake,** Wash., is in Jefferson co., about 12 miles SW. of Mount Olympus. Its outlet is the river of the same name, which enters the Pacific.

Quinapoxet, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Worcester. Pop. about 400. It manufactures shoddy and satinets.

Quince, or **Squince,** a small island off the SW. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, off the entrance to Glandore Harbor.

Quince, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 200.

Quincy, a banking post-village, capital of Plumas co., Cal., about 85 miles NNE. of Marysville and at an elevation of nearly 3400 feet above the sea-level. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 300.

Quincy, a banking post-town, capital of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 24 miles NW. of Tallahassee. It is in a fruit and agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Quincy, a city, capital of Adams co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 104 miles W. of Springfield, on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It is situated on a limestone bluff, 125 feet above the river, of which it commands an extensive view. It has a fine government building, court-house, city-hall, and other public buildings, theatres, and hospitals, and several handsome public parks. Quincy has large manufacturing industries, which are represented by numerous flouring-mills, machine-shops and foundries, saw- and planing-mills, and extensive manufactures of beer, cigars, tobacco, sash, blinds, stoves, furniture, bricks, steam-engines, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, box-board and paper, incubators, etc. The city has an extensive trade in grain and is closely connected by steamboat with St. Louis and other river towns. It is the seat of Chaddock and St. Francis Solanus Colleges and St. Mary's Institute, and here is located the Illinois State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. A railroad bridge crosses the river at this point. Pop. in 1900, 36,252.

Quincy, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 17 miles SSE. of Greencastle. Pop. about 300.

Quincy, a post-town of Adams co., Iowa, about 80 miles WSW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 106.

Quincy, a banking post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., on the Verdigris River, 28 miles SSW. of Burlington.

Quincy, a post-town of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Portsmouth, Ohio, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Quincy, a city of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SE. of the centre of Boston and 1½ miles from the sea. It has a boat-yard, manufactures of boots and shoes, brass and iron, soap, oils and chemicals, etc. It is the seat of the Thomas Crane Library, Adams Academy, and Woodward Institute. Here are large quarries of the celebrated Quincy granite, which is exported to nearly all parts of the Union. The railroad constructed in 1826–27 for the transportation of the granite for the Bunker Hill Monument, about 3 miles long and operated by horse-power, was the first railroad in the United States. Quincy is the birthplace of John Hancock, of John Adams, second president of the United States, and of his son, John Quincy Adams. Pop. in 1900, 23,899. Quincy includes several villages within its municipal limits.

Quincy, a banking post-village of Branch co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 6 miles E. of Coldwater. It has manufactures of staves, heading, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1563.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., 25 miles W. of Winona.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Miss., 14 miles NE. of Aberdeen.

Quincy, a post-village of Hickory co., Mo., about 54 miles S. by W. of Sedalia. Pop. 90.

Quincy, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Detroit Southern Rs., 24 miles NE. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Quincy, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Astoria and Columbia River R. The banking point is Portland.

Quincy, a post-village in Quincy township, Franklin co., Pa., about 50 miles SW. of Harrisburg, on the Cumberland Valley R. Pop. about 400; of the township in 1900, 3033.

Quincy, a village of Douglas co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Wilson Creek.

Quincy, a post-hamlet in Quincy township (town), Adams co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, about 34 miles NW. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 432.

Quindaro, kwin-dā'ro, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Missouri River, 6 miles above Kansas City. Pop. about 500.

Quindiŭ, keen-de-oo', a portion of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, in Colombia, separating the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, about 100 miles WSW. of Bogotá. Near here is the Pass of Quindiŭ, crossed by the road connecting Cartago with Ibagué. Elevation of its summit, 11,200 feet. The Nevado del Quindiŭ has an altitude of about 12,070 feet.

Quin'ebaug', or **Quinnebaug,** a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 64 miles WSW. of Boston. Pop. about 300.

Quinebaug River rises near the southern boundary of Massachusetts, from which state it passes into Connecticut, and unites with the Shetucket River about 3 miles above Norwich. It is about 100 miles long.

Quin'epiac', or **Quinnipiac,** a river of Connecticut, rises in Hartford co. and enters Long Island Sound at New Haven. Length, 40 miles.

Quingey, kȧN°'zhȧ', a town of France, in Doubs, on the Loue, 11 miles SW. of Besançon. Pop. about 1000.

Quingua, keen'gwȧ, a pueblo and road-centre of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quingua River, an affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. It is in a salubrious locality and is a health-resort for Europeans. Pop. in 1903, 7229.

Quinhon', or **Koui-nhon,** a seaport of Annam, 10 miles from Binh-dinh, of which it is the port.

Quinilubán (kee-ne-loo-bȧn') **Islands,** a group of the Philippines, between Panay and Palawan.

Quinlan, a banking post-village of Hunt co., Tex., on the Texas Midland R., 16 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. about 450.

Quinn, a post-station of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 24 miles from Kalama.

Quinnebaug, Conn. See QUINEBAUG.

Quin'nesec', a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. about 300.

Quinnimont, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., about 40 miles (direct) SE. of Charleston. It has coal-mining. Pop. about 300.

Quinsig'amond Lake, a lake of Worcester co., Mass., 3 miles NE. of Worcester. It is 4 miles long and discharges its waters by the Quinsigamond River, a tributary of the Blackstone.

Quintana, keen-tȧ'nȧ, a post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Brazos River, 45 miles SW. of Galveston.

Quintana de la Serena, keen-tȧ'nȧ dȧ lȧ sȧ-rȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles ESE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Quintanar de la Orden, keen-tȧ-naR' dȧ lȧ oR'dĕn, a town of Spain, province and 57 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop.

(commune) in 1900, 8276. Near by is the village of El Toboso, made famous by Cervantes.

Quintanar del Rey, keen-tå-nar′ dĕl rå, a town of Spain, 50 miles SSE. of Cuenca. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Quintana Roo, a federal territory of Mexico, in the peninsula of Yucatan, is bounded W. by the state of Campeche, N. and NW. by the state of Yucatan, E. by the Caribbean Sea, and S. by British Honduras. Its chief settlements are Puerto Morelos and Chansantacruz. The territory, which is administered directly by the government in the city of Mexico, was organized in 1902.

Quintanilla de Somoza, keen-tå-neel′yå då so-mo′thå, a commune of Spain, 13 miles W. of León.

Quinte, Bay of, an arm of Lake Ontario, west of Kingston, between the peninsula of Prince Edward on the S. and the main-land on the N.

Quinten, kŵin′tĕn, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the N. bank of Lake Walenstadt, 10 miles SE. of Zürich.

Quinter, a banking post-village of Gove co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R.

Quintero, kin-tå′ro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 80 miles S. of Ciudad Victoria.

Quintin, kăN‵tăNˢ′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles SW. of Saint-Brieuc. It has a large château and has preserved a mediæval gate. Pop. in 1901, 3198.

Quinto, keen′to, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles SE. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Quinto, kwin′to, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 22 miles NNW. of Bellinzona. Pop. about 2000.

Quinto, keen′to, a river of the Argentine Republic, after a SE. course of 250 miles loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S., lon. 63° W.

Quinton, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Fort Smith and Western R. Pop. 500.

Quinton, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Alloways Creek, 3 miles SE. of Salem, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. It has canneries, saw-mills, and glass-works. Pop. about 700.

Quinzano, kwin-zå′no, a town of Italy, 19 miles SSW. of Brescia. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5000).

Quio, a post-village of Quebec, Canada, on the Ottawa River, 25 miles from Aylmer.

Quiotepec, ke-o-tå-pĕk′, or **Cerro de las Juntas,** sĕR′ro då lås hoon′tås, a village of Mexico, state and about 60 miles N. by E. of Oaxaca, near the junction of the Quiotepec and Salado rivers.

Quirigua, ke-ree′gwå, a ruined city of Guatemala, on the Motagua. Near it is a small hamlet of the same name.

Quirihué, ke-ree-wā′, a town of Chile, province of Maule, 45 miles NE. of Concepción. Pop. about 2800.

Quirimba Islands. See QUERIMBA.

Quirindi, a post-town of New South Wales, 30 miles SW. of Tamworth. Pop. about 1500.

Quiriquina, ke-re-kee′nå, an island of Chile, 10 miles N. of Concepción, at the entrance of its bay.

Quirpon (Fr. pron. kĕĕR‵pôNˢ′), an island off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, in lat. 51° 40′ N. On it is a small town of the same name.

Quisanga, Quissanga, kees-sån′gå, or **Kissanga,** a seaport town of Portuguese East Africa, a few miles SW. of Ibo.

Quissac, kees‵såk′, a small town of France, in Gard, on the Vidourle, 19 miles WNW. of Nîmes.

Quissett, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. The banking point is Falmouth. Pop. 150.

Quitague, a post-village of Briscoe co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Quitman, a county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 152 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River and is partly drained by Pataula Creek. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 4471; in 1900, 4701.

Quitman, a county in the NW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coldwater River and its affluents. Capital, Belen. Pop. in 1890, 3286; in 1900, 5435.

Quitman, a banking post-town of Cleburne co., Ark., about 48 miles N. of Little Rock. Pop. about 650.

Quitman, a banking post-town, capital of Brooks co., Ga., on the Ocopilco River and on the Atlantic Coast Line and the South Georgia West Coast R., 26 miles E. of Thomasville. It has cotton- and other industries and is in the centre of a vegetable region. Pop. in 1890, 1868; in 1900, 2281.

Quitman, a post-village of Jackson parish, La. The banking point is Ruston.

Quitman, a banking post-town, capital of Clarke co., Miss., on Chunkey Creek and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 109 miles NNW. of Mobile, Ala. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Quitman, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Nodaway River and on the Burlington Route, 48 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Quitman, a post-village, capital of Wood co., Tex., 10 miles from Mineola. Pop. about 350.

Quito, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., about 6 miles from Kerrville.

Quito, kee′to, the capital of Ecuador and of the province of Pichincha, is situated in a ravine, E. of the volcano of Pichincha, at an elevation of 9350 feet above the sea, 150 miles NNE. of Guayaquil. Lat. of the observatory, 0° 14′ 0″ S.; lon. 78° 50′ 0″ W. It has several handsome squares, on one of which (Plaza Mayor) are the cathedral, town-hall (*Cabildo*), and the palaces of the archbishop and president of the republic. The other principal structures are the churches and convents, the university, seminary college, mint, government building, workhouse, orphan asylum, hospitals, etc. Quito has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, blankets, carpets, leather, lace, jewelry, articles of Mexican "onyx," and confectionery, and a large trade in oil-paintings of a religious character, which are extensively supplied to the different states of the republic. Numerous snow-capped mountains are in view from Quito, and about 10 miles NE. is a plain chosen in 1736 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian. Quito was taken by the Spaniards in 1534 and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes. Pop. about 80,000, although estimated to be much less by some travellers.

Quitta, Keta, kee′tå, or **Prince's Town,** formerly a Danish, now a British settlement of western Africa, near the E. point of the Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 55′ N.; lon. 0° 59′ E. Pop. 4000.

Quivicán, kee-vee-kån′, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 24 miles S. of Havana. It is in the centre of a fine stock-raising district and has boards of health and education and a post-office. Pop. in 1899, 1800.

Quogue, kwŏg or kwōg, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the ocean, near Shinnecock Bay, and on the Long Island R., 7 miles SSE. of Riverhead. Pop. about 275.

Quonochontaug, or **Quonocontaug,** kwŏn‵o-kon-tawg′, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., about 10 miles E. of Stonington, Conn.

Quorndon, a town of England, in Leicestershire, 2 miles from Loughborough. Pop. in 1901, 2173.

Quorra, a river of Africa. See NIGER.

Quthing, koo‵teeng′, a district in the S. angle of Basutoland, southern Africa. Quthing village is in the extreme W., on the Orange River.

Quyon, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, 30 miles W. by N. of Ottawa. Pop. in 1901, 682.

R

Raab, råb (Hun. *Rába*, rå′bŏh‵), a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria and enters the Danube near Raab. Length, about 160 miles.

Raab (Hun. *Győr*, dyör), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Raab, on the Raab, at its confluence with an arm of the Danube, 67 miles WNW. of Budapest. The most interesting edifices are the cathedral, the town-hall, the episcopal palace, and the municipal buildings. There are manufactures of machinery, oil, and agricultural implements. The horse-market of Raab is noted. The town was built on the site of the Roman Arrabona. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1890, 22,795; in 1900, 27,738.

Raalte, rål′tĕh, a commune of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 11 miles SSE. of Zwolle. Pop. about 6000.

Raamsdonk, råms′donk, a commune of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles NNE. of Breda. Pop. about 5000.

Raasay (rå'så) or **Rasay Island,** one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, between Skye and the main-land, 1 mile NE. of Skye. Length, 12 miles. Area, 28 sq. m. Pop. about 450.

Rabastens, rå'bås'tôn', a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 miles NE. of Tarbes. Pop. about 1000.

Rabastens, a town of France, in Tarn, 23 miles WSW. of Albi, on the Tarn. Pop. in 1901, 2657 (commune, 4593).

Rabat, rå'bât', a seaport town of Morocco, on the S. side of the Bu-Regreg, at its mouth, immediately opposite Salee, 20 miles SSW. of Mehedia. Pop. about 35,000, of whom about 9000 are Jews. It has a citadel, barracks, arsenal, numerous mosques and minarets, stone mausoleums, and well-supplied markets. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, silks, pottery, and carpets, and an export trade in wool, goat-hides, olive-oil, and corn. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards and gardens.

Rabba, råb'bå, a formerly populous town of Africa, in Nigeria, on the Niger, in lat. 9° 15′ N., lon. 5° 16′ E. It was at one time an important slave-mart.

Rabba, a collection of ruins in Palestine, E. of the Dead Sea and 9 miles N. of El-Kerak. Here are ruins considered to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the Areopolis of the Greeks.

Rabbath Ammon, Palestine. See AMMAN.

Rabbit Ears, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 40° 25′ N. Its altitude is 10,719 feet.

Rabbit River, Mich., enters the Kalamazoo River, 7 miles from its mouth.

Rabenau, rå'bẹh-nŏw', a town of Saxony, 7 miles SW. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3178.

Rabil, rå-beel', a town of the island of Boavista, Cape Verde Islands, on its W. side, 4 miles E. of Porto Sal Rey.

Rabo de Ballena, Chile. See CALELA BUENA.

Rabun, the northeasternmost county of Georgia, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is drained by the Tallulah Creek and the Little Tennessee River. This county comprises several peaks of the Blue Ridge, one of which is called Tallulah Mountain. The much-admired Tallulah Falls are on the S. border. Capital, Clayton. Pop. in 1890, 5606; in 1900, 6285.

Rabungap, a post-village of Rabun co., Ga., about 8 miles N. of Clayton. Pop. 70.

Racalmuto, rå-kål-moo'to, a town of Sicily, province and 15 miles NE. of Girgenti. Sulphur, salt, and quicksilver are obtained here. Pop. in 1901, 15,938.

Racconigi, råk-ko-nee'jee, a town of Italy, province of Cuneo, on the Maira, 19 miles S. of Turin. It has a fine royal park and château. Pop. in 1901, 7330 (commune, 9009), many of them engaged in the silk-industry.

Raccoon, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 80.

Raccoon, a post-station of Laurel co., Ky.

Raccoon, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 814.

Raccoon, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 25 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Raccoon Creek, Ind., enters the Wabash River 7½ miles W. of Rockville.

Raccoon Creek, Gloucester co., N.J., enters the Delaware River.

Raccoon Creek (or **Fork**), Licking co., Ohio, enters the Licking River at Newark.

Raccoon Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River 7 miles below Gallipolis. Length, about 90 miles.

Raccoon Creek, Pa., enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Rochester.

Raccoon Ford, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rapidan River, about 80 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Raccoon Mills, a post-town of Chattooga co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Summerville. Pop. in 1900, 441.

Raccoon (or **Coon**) **River,** Iowa, enters the Des Moines River at the city of Des Moines. Its length is estimated at 170 miles.

Raccoon River, Wis., a small stream which flows into the Mississippi River.

Raccoon Valley, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn., 20 miles N. of Knoxville.

Raccourci, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. The banking point is Newroads. Pop. 250.

Race, Cape, the SE. extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. 46° 40′ N.; lon. 53° 4′ W. It has a light-house.

Raceland, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La., on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R., 40 miles W. by S. of New Orleans. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 750.

Racine, rạ-seen', a county in the SE. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 323 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Fox and Root rivers. Capital, Racine. Pop. in 1890, 36,268; in 1900, 45,644.

Racine, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., 5 miles from Grand Meadow, on the Winona and Western R. Pop. about 700. It has grain interests.

Racine, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Neosho. Pop. 100.

Racine, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 9 miles above Pomeroy. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Racine, a post-village of Boone co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 150.

Racine, a city and the county seat of Racine co., Wis., is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Root River, 23 miles S. by E. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It is the third city of the state in population and has one of the best harbors on the lake. The city is handsomely laid out and contains a number of stately public buildings. It has important manufacturing industries which are represented by large threshing-machine works, woollen-mills, wagon-, steel-plough, and fanning-mill factories, tanneries, breweries, linseed-oil and chemical-works, foundries, machine-shops, boiler- and wire-works, glove-, mitten- and shoe-factories, and manufactories of general hardware, iron, brass, and copper. Among the city's institutions are Racine College, St. Catharine's Academy, and Taylor Orphan Asylum. Racine was first settled in 1835 and incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1890, 21,014; in 1900, 29,102.

Racine, a village of Shefford co., Quebec, 16 miles from Richmond, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Racket Lake and **Racket River.** See below (RACKET RIVER) and RAQUETTE LAKE and RAQUETTE RIVER.

Racket River, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Racket (Raquette) River, about 25 miles WNW. of Malone. Pop. 55.

Racoon. See RACCOON.

Ráczkeve, råts'kĕ-vĕ', a town of Hungary, 22 miles SSW. of Budapest, on the island of Csepel (called also Ráczkeve). Pop. about 6000.

Radack (rå'dåk) or **Radak Chain,** an island-chain in the Pacific Ocean, having a general NNW. and SSE. trend, eastward of and nearly parallel to the Ralick Chain, the two chains, with some sporadic islands, forming the Marshall Archipelago. Lat. 10° N.; lon. about 171° E.

Radama, rå'då-må, a small island and bay of Madagascar, on the NW. coast.

Radautz, rå'dŏwts, a town of Austria, in Bukowina, 10 miles SW. of Sereth. Pop. in 1901, 14,403.

Radcliff, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio. The banking point is McArthur. Pop. 200.

Radcliffe, a town of Lancashire, England, 7 miles NNW. of Manchester. It has coal-mines and manufactures of cottons. Pop. in 1901, 25,368.

Radcliffe, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles SW. of Eldora. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and produce. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Radeberg, rå'dẹh-bĕRG', a town of Saxony, 9 miles NE. of Dresden, on the Great Röder. The inhabitants are engaged in the glass-industry, the manufacture of pastry and kitchen wares, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,918.

Radeburg, rå'dẹh-bŏŏRG', a town of Saxony, on the Röder, 12 miles N. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3238.

Radein, or **Bad Radein,** a watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, on the Mur, and in the district of Luttenberg.

Radersburg, a post-village of Broadwater co., Mont., is about 35 miles SSE. of Helena and 5 miles W. of the Missouri River. Pop. about 200.

Radevormwald, rå'dẹh-vORm-wålt', a town of Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, about 9 miles SE. of Barmen. It has manufactures of textiles and hardware, breweries and distilleries. Pop. in 1900, 10,701.

Radford, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., 19 miles S. of Decatur.

Radford, a banking (independent) city of Virginia, formerly in Montgomery co., on the Norfolk and Western R., 9 miles W. of Christiansburg. It has manufactures of foundry products, wagons, etc., and coaling and coke interests. Pop. in 1900, 3344.

Radford Furnace, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Va., 11 miles S. of Dublin.

Radfordsville, a post-station of Perry co., Ala., about 26 miles NNW. of Selma.

Rad'hunpur', or **Radhanpur,** a town of India, capital of the small native state of the same name, in the

Pahlunpur agency, Gujerat. It is situated just N. of the Tropic of Cancer. Pop. about 15,000.

Radical, a post-village of Lee co., Ky. The banking point is Clay City. Pop. 150.

Radical, a post-station of Stone co., Mo., on the White River.

Radicena, rå-de-chå'nå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 11 miles E. of Palmi. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6877.

Radicofani, rå-de-ko-få'nee, a town of Italy, 36 miles SSE. of Siena. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Radkan, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles NW. of Meshed.

Radkersburg, råd'kẹrs-bŏŏrg', a town of Styria, Austria-Hungary, 37 miles SE. of Gratz, on the Mur. Pop. about 2500.

Radley, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern R. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 100.

Radmansdorf, råd'måns-dorf', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, 26 miles NW. of Laibach, on the Save. Pop. about 700.

Radnitz, råd'nits, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles NE. of Pilsen. Pop. about 2700.

Radnor, or **Radnorshire,** rad'nọr-shir, a county of southern Wales, having N. the co. of Montgomery and Shropshire. Area, 471 sq. m. The surface, except in the SE., is mountainous. Principal river, the Wye, on the S. border. It is a very thinly peopled region. The industries are chiefly agricultural and pastoral. The chief towns are Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton, all small places. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 21,791; in 1901, 23,300.

Radnor, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Delphi. Pop. 200.

Radnor, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 7 miles (direct) N. by W. of Delaware. The banking point is Prospect. Pop. about 600.

Radnor, a post- and residential-village in Radnor township, Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles WNW. of the centre of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 5474.

Radnor Forges, a village of Quebec, co. of Champlain, on the Canadian Pacific R., 14 miles from Three Rivers. Pop. 150.

Radnorshire, Wales. See RADNOR.

Rado, a post-station of Noble co., Ohio.

Radokala, rå-do-kå'lå, a group of islands of the North Pacific, in the Marshall Archipelago.

Radolfszell, rå'dolf-tsĕll', or **Zell,** a town of Baden, on the Unter See, 17 miles NW. of Constance. It has preserved its mediæval walls and towers and possesses an ancient church. Pop. in 1900, 4160.

Radom, rå'dom, a government of Russian Poland, bordering on Galicia, from which it is separated by the Vistula. Area, 4470 sq. m. It is level, except in the S., and is a grain-producing region. There are extensive forests. The iron-industry is important. Capital, Radom. Pop. in 1897, 820,363.

Radom, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Radom, 57 miles S. of Warsaw. It has tanneries and machine-shops. Radom figures prominently in the history of the old Polish kingdom. Pop. in 1897, 28,749.

Radom, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 2 miles S. of Ashley. Radom was settled by Poles in 1873. Pop. 150.

Radomsk, a town of Poland. See NOWORADOMSK.

Radomysl, rå'do-mis'l', a town of Russia, government and 59 miles WNW. of Kiev, on the Teterev. Pop. in 1897, 11,154.

Radowenz, a village of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Trautenau, noted for the petrified forest found in its vicinity.

Radstock, a town of England, in Somerset, 7 miles NW. of Frome. Pop. in 1901, 3355.

Radstock, a village of Joliette co., Quebec, 11 miles from Joliette. Pop. 150.

Radzionkau, råd'ze-on'kŏw, a mining village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Tarnowitz. Pop. in 1900, 8584.

Radzivilov, råd'ze-vil'ov (Pol. *Radziwillow*), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, circle of Kremenets. Pop. in 1897, 7400.

Radzym'in, a town of Russian Poland, 12 miles N. by E. of Warsaw. Pop. about 3500.

Radzyn, råd'zin, a town of Poland, 30 miles SSE. of Siedlce. Pop. in 1897, 5718.

Rae Bareli. See RAI BAREILLY.

Raeford, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Rockfish R. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 200.

Raether, a post-village of Benton co., Minn.

Rafael, rå-få-ĕl', a village of Chile, in the province of Concepción, about 10 miles from El Tomé. Pop. 1200.

Rafael, Cape, on the NE. coast of Haiti.

Raffles Bay, an inlet on the N. coast of the Coburg Peninsula, in northern Australia, 13 miles E. of Port Essington.

Raft Creek, Idaho, enters the Snake River near lat. 113° 10' W.

Ragan, a banking post-village of Harlan co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 17 miles N. by E. of Alma. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Ragatz, rå'gåts, a village and one of the most frequented watering-places of Switzerland, canton and 30 miles S. by E. of St. Gall and 1½ miles from Pfäfers, at the mouth of the gorge through which the Tamina rushes to the Rhine. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are obtained by a conduit from Pfäfers. Ragatz is visited annually by 30,000–50,000 persons. Pop. in 1900, 1862. Elevation, 1710 feet.

Ragay (rå-gī'), **Gulf of,** on the S. coast of southeastern Luzon, Philippines. It receives the Viñas River at the head. The pueblo of Ragay is on the E. coast.

Ragendorf, rå'ghẹn-dorf' (Hun. *Rajka,* roi'kŏh'), a small town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles NNW. of Wieselburg (Moson), on the Danube.

Ragersville, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is Shanesville or New Philadelphia. Pop. about 350.

Ragged Island, or **Great Ragged Island,** in the group of the Bahamas W. of Acklin Island.

Ragged Mountains, a range on the border between Grafton and Merrimack cos., N.H. Height, 2250 feet.

Raglan, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 8½ miles N. of Oshawa. Pop. 150.

Ragland, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line. The banking point is Pell City. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Raglesville, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., 34 miles ENE. of Vincennes. Pop. 125.

Ragnit, råg'nit, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles N. of Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. Pop. in 1900, 4735.

Rago, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Ragsdale, a post-station of Fannin co., Tex.

Raguhn, rå'goon, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on the Mulde, 8 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. about 2500.

Ragusa, rå-goo'za, a river of Sicily, flows S., and enters the Mediterranean Sea 12 miles SSW. of Modica.

Ragusa, rå-goo'zå (Slavic, *Dubrovnik*), a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, on a peninsula of the Adriatic Sea, 38 miles WNW. of Cattaro. It lies at the base of Monte Sergio and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Corso, once an arm of the sea. The town is still surrounded by massive walls and imposing towers. The principal edifices are the fine old palace of the rectors of the republic; the cathedral, containing some noteworthy pictures and a rich treasury; the old mint, in Venetian Renaissance style, now used as a custom-house; the communal palace; the museum; and the Dominican monastery. Ragusa has manufactures of silk, leather, oil, and liqueurs. Its port is the village of Gravosa, which has a harbor deep enough for the largest vessels. Ragusa is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 13,174. Previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century Ragusa, together with a considerable district, constituted a republic, which under the suzerainty of Turkey, was very flourishing through the commercial enterprise of the Ragusans. The literature of the southern Slavs here reached a high development. The little state was extinguished in the course of the Napoleonic wars, and in 1814 passed into the possession of Austria.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, 3 miles W. of Modica, on the W. bank of the Ragusa. It has manufactures of textiles, with a trade in grain, oil, wine, and cheese. Near it stood the ancient Hybla Heræa. Pop. in 1901, 31,922. Adjacent to this place is the town of Ragusa Inferiore (pop. 8550).

Ragusavecchia (Ger. *Altragusa*), a village and commune of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, 6 miles SE. of Ragusa. Pop. of commune in 1900, 10,701.

Rahad, rå-håd', a river of the Egyptian Sudan, rises in Abyssinia, and joins the Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue Nile), 67 miles N. of Sennaar, after a NW. course of 300 miles.

Raheita, a small town of Africa, on the coast of the Red Sea, near the entrance to the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is included in Eritrea, of which it is the southernmost part.

Rahmanieh, rȧh-mȧ-nee'ẹh, a town of Egypt, province of Bahari, 25 miles SSE. of Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile.

Rahn, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1227.

Rahova, rȧ-ho′vȧ, a small town of Bulgaria, 55 miles ESE. of Widin, on the Danube.

Rahun, rȧ-hoon′, also called **Rhan,** rhȧn, a town of India, in the Punjab, 13 miles NE. of Loodianah. Pop. about 10,000.

Rahway, raw′wȧ, a small river of New Jersey, rises in Essex co., runs southward through Union co., and enters Staten Island Sound 5 miles S. of Elizabeth.

Rahway, a city of Union co., N.J., on the Rahway River, 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Pennsylvania R., 19 miles SW. of New York. It has extensive manufactures of carriages, printing-presses, woollen goods, felts, laces, chemicals, axles, wheels, music-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1890, 7105; in 1900, 7935.

Raiatea, rī-ȧ-tȧ′ȧ, or **Laiatea,** lī-ȧ-tȧ′ȧ (the *Ulitea* of Cook), one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, in lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 151° 24′ W.

Rai Bareilly (rī bȧ-rȧ′lę), **Rai Bareli,** or **Rae Bareli,** a town of British India, in Oudh, capital of Rai Bareli district, 50 miles SE. of Lucknow. It has an interesting old fort. Pop. about 20,000.

Raibl, rībl, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, in the district and commune of Tarvis. It is much frequented as a resort. In the vicinity is a beautiful lake of the same name and extensive mining and smelting works.

Raif, rāf, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., 28 miles S. by E. of Montgomery.

Raiford, a post-village of Bradford co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Starke. Pop. 150.

Raigarh, rī′gŭr′, or **Ryghur,** a small town of India, capital of the native state of Raigarh, in the Central Provinces, 50 miles NW. of Sumbulpur.

Raigern, rī′ghĕrn, a village of Moravia, in the district of Auspitz. It has a Benedictine abbey with a library of 75,000 volumes.

Rai-Koke, rī-ko′kȧ, written also **Rau-Koko,** one of the Kuril Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Railroad, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 17 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Railroad Flat, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 40 miles from Milton. Pop. 100.

Rainbow, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, 13 miles N. of Hartford. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 350.

Rainbow Lake, a lake and station of the Adirondack region of New York, 10 miles N. of Lower Saranac Lake.

Raine Islet, an islet (and inlet) in the Great Barrier Reef, off Australia. Lat. 11° 36′ S.; lon. 144° 2′ E.

Rainford, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles NW. of St. Helens. Pop. in 1901, 3359.

Rainham, rān′ȧm, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 12 miles from Dunnville.

Rainier, rā′neer, a post-town of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Columbia River and on the Astoria and Columbia River R., 50 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 522.

Rainier, a post-village of Thurston co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 12 miles (direct) SE. of Olympia.

Rainier (or **Tacoma**), **Mount** (Indian, *Ta-ko-man* or *Ta-ko-bet*, "white peak"), a dormant volcanic mountain of the Cascade Range, in Pierce co., Wash., about 50 miles SE. of the city of Tacoma. Lat. about 46° 47′ N.; lon. 121° 30′ W. Height, 14,526 feet. It is of strikingly majestic form, with a summit crater and with several glaciers (Emmons, Cowlitz, White, Nisqually, etc.) radiating from its upper parts. The lower portion is heavily forested. It is frequently ascended. The volcano was discovered by Vancouver in 1792 and named for Rear-Admiral Rainier, R.N.

Rains, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 252 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Sabine River and also drained by the Lake Fork. Capital, Emory. Pop. in 1890, 3909; in 1900, 6127.

Rainsboro, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 30 miles WSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Rainsburg, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Bedford Springs. Pop. in 1900, 219.

Rainstown, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 20 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 50.

Rainsville, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on Pine Creek, 22 miles W. of Lafayette. Pop. 150.

Rainy Lake (Fr. *Lac de la Pluie,* lȧk dęh lȧ plü′ee′), in North America, 160 miles W. of Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. It discharges its waters by the Rainy River into the Lake of the Woods. It has picturesque scenery.

Rainy Lake, a city of Itasca co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 7.

Rainy River, the outlet of Rainy Lake, forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Canada and discharges into the Lake of the Woods. Length, 100 miles. It is navigable.

Rainy River, an outport in the Rainy River district, Ontario, on the Canadian Northern R., 153 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 600.

Rainy River, a western district of Ontario, bordering on the Rainy River.

Raipur, rī′poor′, a town of British India, in the Central Provinces, capital of Raipur district, 175 miles E. of Nagpur. Pop. about 25,000.

Raisin, a post-village of Victoria co., Tex. Pop. 55.

Raisin Center, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Raisin River, about 32 miles SE. of Jackson.

Raisin River, Mich., enters Lake Erie 2 miles below the city of Monroe. It is about 150 miles long.

Raisinville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on the Raisin River, 41 miles SW. of Detroit.

Raismes, rȧm, a town of France, in Nord, 3 miles NW. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1901, 5430; of the commune, 7871.

Rajahmundry, rȧ-jȧ-mŭn′dree, or **Rajamahendri,** a town of Madras, British India, district of Godavery, on the Godavery River, about 43 miles from its mouth and 73 miles NE. of Masulipatam. Pop. about 30,000.

Rajamahal, rȧ′jȧ-mȧ-hȧl′, written also **Rajemahal** and **Rajmuhal** ("the royal residence"), a village of Bengal, in the Santal Pergunnahs, on the Ganges, 65 miles NW. of Murshidabad. It was formerly a town of importance.

Rajano, rȧ-yȧ′no, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 6 miles NW. of Sulmona. Pop. about 3500.

Rájecz, rȧ′yĕts‘, a town of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 34 miles NW. of Neusohl. Pop. about 2500.

Rajeshahye. See Rajshahi.

Raj‘ghur′, or **Rajgarh,** rȧj′gŭr′, a town of India, in Rajputana, state and 25 miles S. of Alvar.

Rajka, a town of Hungary. See Ragendorf.

Rajkot, or **Rajcote,** rȧj-kōt′, a town of India, on the Kathiawar peninsula, about 120 miles SW. of Ahmedabad. It is the capital of the native state of Rajkot, Bombay. A British cantonment is established here. Pop. in 1901 (including troops), 36,151.

Rajpipla, rāj-pee′plȧ, one of the Rewakanta states of Gujerat, India, tributary to Baroda.

Rajputana, rāj′poo-tȧ′nȧ, a region in the NW. part of India, consisting of 19 native states (known as Rajput states, from their dominant race, the Rajputs). It completely encloses the small British province of Ajmere-Merwara. Area, 127,540 sq. m. It extends from the Tropic of Cancer northward nearly to the banks of the Sutlej, and is bounded on the N. by Bahawalpur and the Punjab, on the E. and SE. by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Central India, and on the SW. and W. by Bombay. The Chumbul River, an affluent of the Jumna, flows along the SE. border and the Luni, which empties into the Runn of Cutch, drains a considerable territory in the S. The Desert of Thar, or Thur (Indian Desert) occupies the NW. portion. In other parts of the region there are fertile tracts. The climate is hot and the rainfall scanty. The population in 1901 was 9,723,000, of whom more than four-fifths were classed as Hindus and one-tenth as Mohammedans. The Rajputs, whose name is a designation of caste rather than a tribal designation, claim descent from the ancient Hindu Kshatriya, or warrior caste. They are a minority in the region, but 16 out of the 19 states are ruled by Rajput chiefs. Tonk is a Mohammedan state and there are Jat dynasties in Dholpur and Bhurtpur. The principal city is Jaipur. The principal states are Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikanir, Jodhpur, Bhurtpur, Alwar, Jessulmir (Jaisalmir), Kotah, Dholpur, and Tonk.

Rajshahi, rāj-shȧ′hę, a division of Bengal, British India, in the extreme NE. of that province, extending from the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta to the Himalaya mountains at Darjiling.

Rakas-Tal, a lake of Tibet. See Ravana-Hrada.

Rake, a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 28 miles NW. of Forest City. Pop. 100.

Raker, a post-station of Northumberland co., Pa.

Rakka, rȧk′kȧ, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 100 miles SE. of Bir. It is on the site of the ancient Nicephorium.

Rakonitz, rȧ′ko-nits‘ (Bohem. *Rakownik*), a town of Bohemia, 30 miles W. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 6622.

Rákos, rȧ′kosh‘, a small level tract included in Budapest, in the eastern suburban part of the city. It was formerly a sandy plain, the famous Field of Rákos, where the Hungarian nobles in the Middle Ages held their diets in the open air.

Rákos-Palota, rä'kosh' pol'o'tŏh, a town of Hungary, constituting a NE. suburb of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 11,744.

Rakwitz, råk'vits, a town of Prussia, 34 miles SW. of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Raleigh, raw'lee, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of 560 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Kanawha (or New) River and is intersected by the Coal River and also drained by Piney and Glade creeks. Coal and iron-ore are found. Capital, Beckley. Pop. in 1890, 9597; in 1900, 12,436.

Raleigh, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Raleigh, a banking post-village of Saline co., Ill., 25 miles WNW. of Shawneetown, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Raleigh, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, about 28 miles W. by S. of Richmond. Pop. 75.

Raleigh, a post-village of Union co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 4 miles above Shawneetown.

Raleigh, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Miss., about 48 miles SE. of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Raleigh, a city, the capital of North Carolina, and the seat of justice of Wake co., 143 miles NNW. of Wilmington, on the Seaboard Air Line, the Raleigh and Cape Fear and the Southern Rs. Lat. 35° 47′ N.; lon. near 78° 40′ W. The city is situated on elevated ground and in the centre has an open area, Union Square, on which is located the capitol building, a handsome granite edifice surmounted by a dome. Raleigh contains a penitentiary, a United States court-house, state lunatic asylum, institutions for the blind and deaf and dumb, an agricultural and mechanical college, state experiment farm, supreme court and state library buildings, the Peace Institute, St. Mary's School, Shaw University, St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute, Baptist Female Institute, and the state geological museum. The industrial establishments comprise cotton-, cotton-seed oil and hosiery-mills, fertilizer- and car-works, iron-foundries, and railway-shops. The city is an important centre of the cotton and tobacco trades. Near by are Confederate and Federal cemeteries. Pop. in 1880, 9265; in 1890, 12,678; in 1900, 13,643.

Raleigh, a post-town of Shelby co., Tenn., 9 miles NE. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Ralick (rä'lik) or **Ralik Chain,** a series of numerous islands in the Marshall Archipelago, westward of and lying nearly parallel to the Radack Chain.

Ralls, a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Salt River, and is partly drained by Spencer's Creek. Capital, New London. Pop. in 1890, 12,294; in 1900, 12,287.

Rallyhill, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ark.

Ralphton, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Staystown.

Ralston, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 175.

Ralston, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., 15 miles from Pawnee. Pop. about 700.

Ralston, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Lycoming Creek and on the Northern Central and the Susquehanna and New York Rs., 24 miles N. of Williamsport. It is a summer-resort and has brick-industries. Pop. about 800.

Ralstons Station, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., 140 miles W. of Nashville.

Rama, a town and steamboat station of Nicaragua, on the Bluefields River at the confluence of the Rama, 35 miles WNW. of Bluefields.

Ramah, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque.

Ramallah, a large village of Palestine, 26 miles NNW. of Jerusalem. It is a seat of missionary activity.

Ram'apo′, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., is in Ramapo township (town), on a river of the same name and on the Erie R., 17 miles N. of Paterson, N.J. The valley of the Ramapo presents beautiful scenery. Tuxedo Park is near the village. The town contains Suffern and Hillburn villages. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7502; of the village, about 500.

Ramapo River rises in Orange co., N.Y., runs southward into Bergen co., N.J., and enters the Pompton River about 8 miles NW. of Paterson.

Rambe, råm-bä′, or **Gillet,** one of the Fiji Islands. Lat. 16° 24′ S.; lon. 179° 53′ W.

Rambervillers, rôN'bĕR've'yä′, a town of France, in Vosges, on the Mortagne, 16 miles NE. of Épinal. It has a mediæval church and a Renaissance Hôtel de Ville. There are manufactures of textiles, paper, faïence, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4363 (commune, 5675).

Rambla, La. See La Rambla.

Rambouillet, rôN'boo'yä′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 19 miles SW. of Versailles. Its castle, in which Francis I. died and Charles X. signed his abdication, is surrounded by a beautiful park laid out by Le Nôtre, and surpassing in beauty that of Versailles. Pop. in 1901, 3764 (commune, 6176).

Ramea Islands, a group near Newfoundland, 10 miles ESE. of Burgeo.

Rame (raim) **Head,** a promontory of England, co. of Cornwall, bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on the W. Lat. 50° 19′ N.

Ramelton, a town of Ireland. See Rathmelton.

Ramelton, a post-station of Brown co., Ind., 40 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Ramer, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Ramer, a post-hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn., 12 miles N. of Corinth, Miss.

Ramey, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the New York and Pittsburg Central Rs., 9 miles WSW. of Osceola. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 866.

Ramghaut, råm'gawt′, a pass of India, leading over the Western Ghats to the Portuguese territories.

Ramgunga, råm-gŭng'gą, written also **Ramaganga,** a river of India, after a SE. course of 350 miles joins the Ganges 5 miles NE. of Kanauj.

Ram Head, a promontory of Victoria, Australia, 30 miles SW. of Cape Howe. Lat. 37° 40′ S.; lon. 149° 30′ E.

Ramillies, rä'mee'yee′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 19 miles SSE. of Louvain. Here, in 1706, Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians.

Ramírez, rå-mee'rĕs, a wooded island in the lake of Tamiagua, Mexico, SW. of Tampico.

Ramiriqui, a mining town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, about 15 miles from Tunja. Pop. about 8500.

Ramisseram, rå-mis'seh-råm, **Ramis'erum,** or **Ramesh'waram,** an island, with a town of the same name, in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of India. Lat. 9° 18′ N.; lon. 79° 22′ E. It has a temple which attracts many Hindu pilgrims.

Ramleh, råm'lä, a town of Palestine, 22 miles WNW. of Jerusalem, on the railway route to Jaffa. The mean appearance of the place is relieved by the olives, sycamores, and other vegetation. The chief mosque was originally a church erected by the Crusaders. Pop. about 6500, among them about 2000 Christians.

Rammelsberg, a highly mineralized mountain of Germany, in the Harz, S. of Goslar. Height, about 2050 feet.

Ramnuggur, a town of India, on the Ganges, opposite Benares. Pop. about 10,000.

Ramona, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 30 miles (direct) NE. of San Diego. Pop. about 600.

Ramona, a banking post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 275.

Ramona, a post-village of Marion co., Kan. Pop. 55.

Ramos, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La., on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. The banking point is Morgan City. Pop. 100.

Ramoth, a town of Buncombe co., N.C., in Asheville township. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Rampart, a post-station of Alaska, on the Yukon River, near lon. 150° W. It is the centre of the Mynook gold district, which includes the deposits on Big and Little Mynook, Hess, and other creeks. The Rampart Mountains (Lower Ramparts) stretch along the Yukon River for about 50 miles. The so-called Upper Ramparts are in the Yukon district of Canada, and follow the Yukon River downward from Fort Selkirk.

Rampart House, a station of Alaska, on the Porcupine River and the international boundary-line.

Rampur, råm'poor′, a native state of India, surrounded by the territory of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Area, 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 533,000. Capital, Rampur.

Rampur, a town of India, capital of the native state of Rampur, 40 miles NW. of Bareilly. Lat. 28° 48′ N.; lon. 79° 5′ E. It has manufactures of damask and pottery. Pop. in 1901, 78,758.

Rampur, a small town of India, capital of the state of Bashahr, on the S. bank of the Sutlej, 50 miles ENE. of Bilaspur, in lat. 31° 27′ N., lon. 77° 38′ E.

Rampur Beauleah, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of Rajshahi district, on the Ganges, 35 miles NE. of Murshidabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Ramri, råm'ree', an island on the coast of Arakan, Burma, NE. of Cheduba. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles.

Ramri, a small town of Arakan, Burma, on Ramri Island, in the district of Kyauk-pyu.

Ramsay, Ala. See RAMSEY.

Ramsaytown, a post-station of Yancey co., N.C.

Ramsbottom, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N. of Bury. Pop. in 1901, 15,920, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Ramseur, a post-town of Randolph co., N.C., on the Southern R., 24 miles (direct) S. by E. of Greensboro, its banking point. It has manufactures of lumber, chairs, and cotton sheetings. Pop. in 1900, 769.

Ramsey, ram'ze, a town of England, co. and 10 miles NNE. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1901, 4823.

Ramsey, a seaport of the Isle of Man, on its NE. coast, picturesquely situated on a bay at the foot of wooded mountains, 13 miles NNE. of Douglas. Pop. about 5000.

Ramsey, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 172 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River. Capital, St. Paul. Pop. in 1890, 139,796; in 1900, 170,554.

Ramsey, a county in the NE. part of North Dakota, has an area of 1200 sq. m. Its S. boundary is formed principally by Devils Lake, which lies between it and Benson co. Capital, Devils Lake. Pop. in 1890, 4418; in 1900, 9198.

Ramsey, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R., 11 miles WSW. of Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Ramsey, a banking post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 12 miles N. of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900, 747.

Ramsey, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Ramsey, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 11 miles N. of Paterson. Pop. about 600.

Ramsey Isle, an islet off the coast of southern Wales, co. of Pembroke, 3 miles W. of St. Davids. Length, 2 miles.

Ramsgate, a seaport and popular watering-place of England, in Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 67 miles ESE. of London and 15 miles ENE. of Canterbury. It is picturesquely situated on two chalk hills and on the declivity between them and is well built. The principal edifices are the beautiful though small Roman Catholic cathedral, one of the best works of the elder Pugin, and the synagogue and Hebrew college founded by Sir Moses Montefiore. The port, which has been constructed through the erection of two stone piers, is an important harbor of refuge for the Downs. There is a fine iron promenade pier. Shipbuilding and fisheries are carried on. Pegwell Bay, a short distance to the W. of Ramsgate, was the landing-place of St. Augustine and the traditional landing-place of Hengist and Horsa. Pop. in 1901, 27,733.

Ram's Islands, a group of islands in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Little Placentia.

Ranai, rå'nå-ee, Hawaiian Islands. See LANAI.

Rancagua, rån-kå'gwå, a town of Chile, capital of the province of O'Higgins, 40 miles S. of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. The surrounding country is a rich agricultural district, of which it is the centre. Pop. in 1902, 7133.

Rance, rôNss, a river of France, department of Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn. Length, 25 miles.

Rance, a river of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine and Côtes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 50 miles, enters the English Channel at Saint-Malo.

Ranch, a post-station of Kane co., Utah.

Ranches of Taos, a post-village of Taos co., N.Mex., about 140 miles from Trinidad, Colo.

Ranchester, a post-village of Sheridan co., Wyo., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Sheridan. Pop. 170.

Ranchi, ran'chee', a town of Bengal, British India, in Chota-Nagpur. Pop. about 20,000.

Rancho, rån'cho, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex. The banking point is Gonzales. Pop. 125.

Rancho Veloz, rån'cho vå-los', a village of Santa Clara province, Cuba, about 2 miles from the coast and 28 miles WNW. of Sagua la Grande. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1514.

Ranchuelo, rån-chwå'lo, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 16 miles by rail W. of Santa Clara. It has telegraph-, telephone- and post-offices. Pop. in 1899, 3019.

Rancocas, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 1 mile from Rancocas Creek and 5 miles W. by N. of Mount Holly, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Rancocas Creek, N.J., runs nearly westward through Burlington co., and enters the Delaware River about 10 miles above Camden. A creek called the South Branch enters the Rancocas 3½ miles below Mount Holly. The upper part of the main stream is sometimes called the North Branch. Small vessels can ascend it to Mount Holly, about 14 miles.

Rand, Transvaal Colony. See WITWATERSRAND.

Randa, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 6 miles by rail from Zermatt. Elevation, 4623 feet.

Randalia, a post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 27½ miles N. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 117.

Randall, a county in the Texas Panhandle. Area, 872 sq. m. Capital, Canyon. Pop. in 1890, 187; in 1900, 963.

Randall, a post-station of Cleveland co., Ark.

Randall, a post-village of Knox co., Ill. The banking point is Galesburg.

Randall, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 54 miles N. of Des Moines. Pop. about 250.

Randall, a banking post-city of Jewell co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Randall, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. 150.

Randall, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the Mohawk River, 6 miles SW. of Fonda. Pop. 150.

Randall, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 10 miles ESE. of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

Randall, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Randall, a township (town) of Kenosha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Randall Road, a post-station of Niagara co., N.Y., 2½ miles NE. of Ransomville.

Randalls Bluff, a post-station of Winston co., Miss., 24 miles W. by S. of Macon.

Randallstown, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 12 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Randallsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 19 miles N. of Norwich. Pop. about 300.

Randalstown, a small town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles WNW. of Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh.

Randan, rôN'dôN', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 21 miles NNE. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1200.

Randazzo, rån-dåt'so, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, at the NW. foot of Mount Etna. It is one of the most mediæval-looking towns in this part of the island. Its buildings are largely constructed of lava. Pop. in 1901, 9675 (commune, 11,798).

Randers, rån'ders, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, capital of the amt of Randers, at the entrance of the Gudenaa into Randers-Fjord (a small inlet of the Cattegat), 22 miles NNW. of Aarhus. It has manufactures of gloves, railroad-cars, and oleomargarine. Pop. in 1901, 20,057.

Randleman, a banking post-town of Randolph co., N.C., on the Southern R., 18 miles (direct) S. of Greensboro. It has hosiery-mills, manufactories of cotton-plaids, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2190.

Randol, a post-station of Tarrant co., Tex.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 579 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River and is also drained by the Little Tallapoosa. Capital, Wedowee. Pop. in 1890, 17,219; in 1900, 21,647.

Randolph, a northeastern county of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, 644 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Black River, is bounded on the SW. by the Spring River, and is also drained by the Current and Eleven Points rivers. Capital, Pocahontas. Pop. in 1890, 14,485; in 1900, 17,156.

Randolph, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 476 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Ichawaynochaway Creek and also drained by Pataula Creek. Capital, Cuthbert. Pop. in 1890, 15,267; in 1900, 16,847.

Randolph, a county in the SW. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 580 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi River and intersected by the Kaskaskia River. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. Capital, Chester. Pop. in 1890, 25,049; in 1900, 28,001.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River and also drained by the White River (or its West Fork). Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 28,085; in 1900, 28,653.

Randolph, a county in the north-central part of Missouri, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Chariton River and also drained by the Middle Branch and the South Fork of the Salt River and

by Bonne Femme Creek. The county has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. in 1890, 24,893; in 1900, 24,442.

Randolph, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 795 sq. m. It is intersected by the Deep River and also drained by the Uharee River. Capital, Ashboro. Pop. in 1890, 25,195; in 1900, 28,232.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of 1086 sq. m. It is drained by the Cheat and Tygart's Valley rivers and by branches of the Cheat,—namely, the Glade Fork, Laurel Fork, and Dry Fork. The surface is diversified by several long parallel ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, one of which is Cheat Mountain. Capital, Elkins. Pop. in 1890, 11,633; in 1900, 17,670.

Randolph, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Southern R., 40 miles N. by E. of Selma. Pop. 150.

Randolph, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., 6 miles S. of Bloomington.

Randolph, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, in a grain and stock-raising region, 12 miles N. by E. of Sidney, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Randolph, a banking post-city of Riley co., Kan., on the Big Blue River and on the Union Pacific R., 22 miles N. of Manhattan. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Randolph, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Glasgow.

Randolph, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec Central R., 8 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 1077.

Randolph, a banking post-village in Randolph township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles S. of Boston. It has large manufactories of boots and shoes, harness, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3993.

Randolph, a post-township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Randolph, a post-town of Pontotoc co., Miss. The banking point is Pontotoc. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Randolph, a post-town of Clay co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 6 miles below Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Randolph, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Neb., in an agricultural district, 22 miles SE. of Bloomfield, on the Great Northern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs. It has roller-mills and is a shipping point of grain. Pop. in 1900, 850.

Randolph, a post-township and resort of Coos co., N.H., 5 miles W. of Gorham. Its S. boundary is close to Mount Adams and Mount Madison. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Randolph, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2246.

Randolph, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 16 miles ENE. of Jamestown. It contains the Western New York Home for Orphan Children, manufactories of carbon and furniture, a foundry and machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1209. The town contains part of East Randolph. Pop. in 1900, 2605.

Randolph, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Ravenna. Pop. 250.

Randolph, a post-township of Crawford co., Pa., about 8 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 1774.

Randolph, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Big Hatchie, 32 miles N. of Memphis. Pop. about 150.

Randolph, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. 220.

Randolph, a post-village, capital of Rich co., Utah, on the Bear River, about 30 miles NNW. of Evanston, Wyo. Pop. about 800.

Randolph, a banking post-village in Randolph township (town), Orange co., Vt., about 25 miles S. of Montpelier, on the Central Vermont R. It has wood-working industries and a state normal school. The town is drained by two branches of the Black River. Pop. in 1900, 3141; of the village, 1540.

Randolph, a post-station of Charlotte co., Va., 86½ miles SW. of Richmond.

Randolph, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 951.

Randolph, a banking post-village of Columbia and Dodge cos., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23½ miles E. of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Randolph Center, a post-village of Orange co., Vt. The banking point is Randolph. Pop. about 300.

Randolph Center, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., about 18 miles E. by N. of Portage.

Random Lake, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles N. of North Milwaukee. Here is a small lake. Pop. 250.

Random Sound, a narrow passage on the W. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, separating Random Island from the main-land. It is about 10 miles long.

Randon Creek, Monroe co., Ala., flows into the Alabama River.

Randsburg, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., in a gold-mining region, 72 miles (direct) E. of Bakersfield. Pop. about 1000.

Randsfjord, a lake in the SE. part of Norway, about 30 miles NNW. of Christiania. Length, 42 miles. It belongs to the Begna (Drammen) system of waters.

Randwick, a suburb (3 miles distant) of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. (municipality) about 9000.

Raneå, rå'nå-ō, a river of Sweden, rises in Norrbotten, flows SSE., and, after a course of about 130 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia 18 miles N. of Luleå.

Ranelagh, ran'e-lah (North and South), Ireland, southern suburbs of Dublin.

Ranenburg, rå'nĕn-boorg', a town of Russia, government and 85 miles W. of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 15,347.

Rangatira (rån-gå-tee'rå) or **Southeast Island,** one of the Chatham Islands. Lat. 44° 20′ S.

Range, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio. The banking point is London. Pop. 100.

Rangeley, rānj'lĭ, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Rangeley township (town), 40 miles NW. of Farmington, on the Phillips and Rangeley R. It has saw-mills. The town is bounded on the S. by Lake Oquossoc, 7 miles long. Pop. of the town in 1900, 961; of the village, 563.

Rangeley (or **Androscoggin**) **Lakes,** a chain of lakes in the W. part of Maine, in Franklin and Oxford cos. They are severally designated Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmaguntic, Molechunkamunk (or Upper Richardson), Lower Richardson, and Umbagog. The last is partly in New Hampshire. These lakes are connected by straits or short streams and form a continuous water communication for about 50 miles. They cover an area of about 80 sq. m. and lie at an elevation of 1200–1500 feet. Game and fish abound in this region. The Androscoggin derives some of its water from Lake Umbagog.

Rangeley Plantation, Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Ranger, a post-station of Perry co., Ind., about 15 miles N. by E. of Cannelton.

Ranger, a banking post-village of Eastman co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 10 miles NE. of Eastland. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 575.

Rangi-Hauria, Chatham Islands. See Pitt Island.

Rangiora, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, 18 miles NW. of Christchurch. Pop. about 1900.

Rangitoto, rång-ghe-to'to, one of a group of islands forming the NW. entrance to the Road of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 36° 45′ S.; lon. 174° 50′ E.

Rangoon, or **Rangun,** rång'goon', the capital of Burma, in the division of Pegu (Lower Burma), on the Rangoon River, the easternmost arm of the Irawadi, about 20 miles from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 16° 42′ N.; lon. 96° 13′ E. It is regularly laid out, but consists in great measure of small dwellings built on piles, though a number of stately modern edifices have recently made their appearance. Tramways have been introduced. The various trades occupy separate quarters of the city. The place is full of Buddhist monuments and monasteries. The Shoay-Dagon pagoda is remarkable for its height. Among the public institutions are Rangoon College, Rangoon Baptist College (about 500 students), and Phayre Museum. Rangoon ranks next to Bombay and Calcutta among the seaports of the Indian empire, the bulk of the trade of Burma passing through it. Teak and rice are the leading articles of export. The town is the terminus of two railway lines, one of which connects it with Mandalay, whence a railway line extends to the borders of China. There are lumber-, rice- and oil-mills, ship-building yards, and manufactures of textiles, etc. Much of the trade is in the hands of Chinese. Rangoon came into the possession of England in 1852 and has developed immensely under British rule. Pop. in 1881, 134,176; in 1901, 234,881.

Rangpur, Bengal. See Rungpur.

Ranianburg, Russia. See Oranienburg.

Ranigat, rå'nee-gåt', an isolated height W. of the Indus, above Attock, rising about 1000 feet above the surrounding plain. It is crowned by a ruined fortress. A theory has been advanced that it is the Aornus captured by Alexander the Great.

Ranigunge, or **Raniganj,** rå'nee-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, British India, Burdwan district, on the Damodar River, an affluent of the Hugli, 100 miles by rail NW. of Calcutta. The Ranigunge coal-field is the richest in India. Pop. about 15,000.

Ránk, rånk, a watering-place of Hungary, in the county of Abauj-Torna, near Kaschau.

Rankin, a county in the south-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 777 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and W. by the Pearl River and is partly drained by the Strong River. Capital, Brandon. Pop. in 1890, 17,922; in 1900, 20,955.

Rankin, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana. Pop. 100.

Rankin, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 11 miles E. of Paxton. Pop. in 1900, 754.

Rankin, a post-village of White co., Ind. The banking point is Monon. Pop. 100.

Rankin, a post-village of Wayne co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Rankin, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Rankins Depot, a post-village of Cooke co., Tenn., on the French Broad River and on the Southern R., 16 miles S. of Morristown. Pop. 100.

Rankin Station, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs. The banking point is Braddock. It has steel manufactures, wire-, chain- and bridge-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3775.

Rankweil, rånk'wīl, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, 3 miles NE. of Feldkirch. Pop. in 1900, 3304.

Ranlett, a post-village of Amador co., Cal. The banking point is Ione. Pop. 100.

Ranney, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis. Pop. 60.

Rannoch, Loch, lŏk ran'nŏk, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 16 miles WSW. of Blair Athol. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is enclosed by high mountains. Its superfluous waters are carried E. into an affluent of the Tay.

Ransart, rån'sart, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles NNE. of Charleroi. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 8314.

Ransom, a county in the E. part of North Dakota, has an area of 864 sq. m. It is drained by the Sheyenne River. Capital, Lisbon. Pop. in 1890, 5393; in 1900, 6919.

Ransom, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., 10 miles E. of Streator, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Ransom, a banking post-village of Ness co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Ransom, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on Silver Creek, about 28 miles WSW. of Adrian. Pop. about 150.

Ransom, a post-township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Ransom, a post-village in Ransom township, Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 15 miles N. by E. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900, 894; of the village, about 140.

Ransoms Bridge, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.C.

Ransomville, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. 125.

Ransomville, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles from Lewiston. Pop. about 400.

Rantoul, ran-tool', a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles NNE. of Champaign. Pop. in 1900, 1207.

Rantoul, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. 175.

Rantoul, a township (town) of Calumet co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1299.

Raon-l'Étape, rå'ôn' lå'tåp', a town of France, in Vosges, on the Meurthe, 10 miles NNW. of Saint-Dié. It has iron-foundries, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4450.

Raoul, an island in the Pacific. See SUNDAY.

Rapa, an island of the Pacific. See OPARO.

Rapallo, rå-pål'lo, a seaport and winter-resort of Italy, province and 15 miles ESE. of Genoa, finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1901, 3404 (commune, 10,765), engaged in the making of lace and oil, fishing, etc.

Rapatee, a post-village of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Rapho, rah'fo, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3342.

Raphoe, ra-fō', an episcopal town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 5½ miles WNW. of Lifford. Pop. about 800.

Rap'idan', a river of Virginia, rises on the southeastern slope of the Blue Ridge, has a general eastward direction, and enters the Rappahannock about 10 miles above Fredericksburg.

Rapidan, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 9 miles SSW. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 1075.

Rapidan, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rapidan River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern Rs., 5½ miles N. of Orange. Pop. 150.

Rapid City, a post-village of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 11 miles from Kalkaska. Pop. 150.

Rapid City, a banking city, capital of Pennington co., S.Dak., 40 miles SE. of Deadwood, on the Northwestern Line. It is in the Black Hills mining region and has the South Dakota School of Mines, a chlorination plant, a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1342.

Rapid City, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 150 miles NW. of Winnipeg. It has various industries. Pop. in 1901, 566.

Rapid Creek, S.Dak., runs SE. into Nebraska and enters the Niobrara River in lon. 100° 23′ W.

Rapides, rå'peed', a parish of Louisiana, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1370 sq. m. It is intersected by the Calcasieu and Red rivers and bounded on the NE. by Saline Bayou. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. in 1890, 27,642; in 1900, 39,578.

Rapides des Joachims, rå'peed' dà zho'å'kånᵂ', a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 45 miles above Pembroke, Ontario.

Rapid River, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 14 miles NE. of Escanaba. Pop. about 500.

Rapids, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Tonawanda River and on the Pennsylvania R., about 22 miles NE. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Rapids, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River, about 33 miles ESE. of Cleveland. Pop. 70.

Rapids, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowoc. Pop. 110.

Rapids City, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles ENE. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Rapley, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. 125.

Rapolano, rå-po-lå'no, a village of Italy, 18 miles from Siena. It has sulphur baths.

Rapolla, rå-pol'lå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 1½ miles SE. of Melfi. Pop. about 3000.

Raponda, Lake, a picturesque tarn in the extreme southern part of Vermont, in the co. of Windham, a few miles from the village of Wilmington.

Rap'pahan'nock, a river of Virginia, which rises near the base of the Blue Ridge and runs southeastward to Chesapeake Bay. The part of it above the mouth of the Rapidan is sometimes called the North River (or the North Fork) and forms the boundary between the cos. of Culpeper and Fauquier. It meets the tide at Fredericksburg, where it becomes navigable. It enters Chesapeake Bay between Stingray and Windmill points. It is about 155 miles long.

Rappahannock, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 264 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Blue Ridge and is drained by the Hazel and Thornton rivers and the North Fork of the Rappahannock. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 8678; in 1900, 8843.

Rappahannock Academy, a post-village of Caroline co., Va. The banking point is Bowling Green.

Rapperschwyl, råp'pẹr-shŵil', or **Rapperswil,** a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Lake of Zürich. It has a town-hall, dating from the fifteenth century, and a more ancient castle, which contains the Polish National Museum, founded by Plater. The town has some manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 3412.

Rapperswyl, råp'pẹrs-ŵil', a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N. by W. of Bern. Pop. about 1000.

Rappoltsweiler, råp'polts-ŵīl'ẹr (Fr. *Ribeauvillé,* re'bo'vee'yà'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 5 miles SSW. of Schlettstadt. It has a number of quaint houses and relics of its mediæval fortifications. The inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry, tanning, the wine trade, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6098.

Rapps Mill, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 18 miles SE. of Clifton Forge.

Rapti, råp'tee, a river of India, rises in Nepal, flows SE., and joins the Gogra, in about lon. 83° 43′ E. Length, about 400 miles.

Raquette Lake, N.Y., is in Hamilton co., among the Adirondack Mountains, 1775 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 10 miles in extent and is irregular in form. Its surplus water passes through a short outlet into Long Lake. The lake is a favorite resort of the "North Woods" and on its banks are several hotels and many elegant summer "camps." Raquette Lake station is on the Raquette Lake R.

Raquette River, N.Y., rises in the Adirondack region of Hamilton co. and is the outlet of several lakes, the

largest of which are Raquette and Long lakes. It drains part of Franklin co., from which it passes into St. Lawrence co., and discharges into the St. Lawrence River on the boundary between New York and Canada. Length, about 140 miles. It is navigated by canoes.

Rara Avis, a post-station of Itawamba co., Miss.

Raraka, rä-rä′kä, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Low (or Tuamotu) Archipelago. Lat. about 6° 6′ S.; lon. 144° 57′ W.

Raratonga, rä'rä-tong'gä, or **Rarotonga,** rä'ro-tong'gä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Cook Islands, in lat. 21° 13′ S., lon. 159° 50′ W. It is about 30 miles in circuit and rises in a volcanic peak to 2900 feet. The inhabitants (in 1901, 2060) have been converted to Christianity. They live chiefly in the three villages of Avarua in the N., Atania in the SE., and Arognaui in the SW.

Rarden, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Rardin, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 22 miles W. of Paris, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. about 200.

Raritan, rår′it-an, a river of New Jersey, is formed by its North and South Branches, which unite about 5 miles W. of Somerville. It runs eastward through Somerset co., then southeastward to New Brunswick, and finally enters Raritan Bay between South Amboy and Perth Amboy. Steamboats ascend it to New Brunswick, about 15 miles from its mouth. The North Branch of the Raritan rises in Morris co. and runs southward; the South Branch drains parts of Morris and Hunterdon cos.

Raritan, a banking post-village of Henderson co., Ill., about 32 miles SW. of Galesburg. Pop. about 300.

Raritan, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 4037.

Raritan, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2801.

Raritan, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1524.

Raritan, a post-town of Somerset co., N.J., on the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 37 miles WSW. of New York. It has woollen- and other mills, carriage-shop, etc. The banking point is Somerville. Pop. in 1900, 3244.

Raritan Bay, N.J., is an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Raritan River. It separates the southwestern part of Staten Island from Middlesex co., N.J.

Ras-Addar, Africa. See Bon, Cape.

Ras-al-Had, rås ål håd′, a cape at the E. extremity of Arabia, in lat. 22° 33′ N., lon. 59° 55′ E.

Ras-Arubah, rås å-roo′bå, or **Oremar'rah,** a headland on the coast of Beluchistan, in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 8′ N., lon. 64° 35′ E.

Rasay, rå′sä, or **Black Water,** a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, flows SE. and joins the Conan.

Rasay Island, Hebrides. See Raasay Island.

Ras-Bagashu, rås bå-gå-shoo′, a rocky cape of Arabia. Lat. 14° 49′ N.; lon. 50° 9′ E.

Ras-Benass, rås bē-nåss′, or **Cape Nose,** a headland on the W. side of the Red Sea, 20 miles ENE. of the ruins of Berenice.

Raschau, rå′shŏw, a mining and manufacturing village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 18 miles SE. of Grünhain. Pop. about 3000.

Rascia, a part of the old Servian kingdom. See Novipazar.

Ras-el-Abiad, rås ĕl å′be-åd' ("white cape"), a promontory of Palestine, 7 miles SSW. of Tyre.

Ras-el-Abiad, Tunis. See Blanco, Cape.

Ras-el-Hamrah, Algeria. See Hamrah, Cape.

Rasgrad, a town of Bulgaria. See Razgrad.

Ras-Hafun, rås hå'foon′, the easternmost point of the continent of Africa, in Somaliland. Lat. 10° 26′ N.; lon. 51° 28′ E.

Rasim, rå′zim, a large lagoon on the coast of the Dobrudja, Rumania, a short distance S. of the delta of the Danube. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Portitsa channel.

Ras-Jerdaffun, Africa. See Guardafui, Cape.

Ras-Mohammed, rås mo-hăm′mĕd, the southernmost point of the peninsula of Sinai, in the Red Sea, between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

Rassegu, rås-seh-goo′, or **Rashau,** rå′shŏw, one of the Kuril Islands.

Rass, El, ĕl råss, a town of Arabia, in Nejd, about 225 miles NE. of Medina. Pop. about 18,000.

Ras'selas, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Erie Rs. The banking point is Ridgway or Wilcox. Pop. about 200.

Rasset, a post-station of Wright co., Minn.

Rassova, rås-so'vå, a small town of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Danube, 40 miles W. of Kustendji.

Rastatt, rås'tått, a town of Baden, on the Murg, near its junction with the Rhine, 14 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe. The former strong fortifications have been demolished. The principal buildings are the castle, now barracks, and the town-hall. There are manufactures of tobacco and lace. Rastatt is noted for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1714 between Austria and France (following the peace of Utrecht in 1713), ending the war of the Spanish Succession. It was a fortress of the German Confederation. It was the last stronghold of the revolutionists in Baden in 1849, finally surrendering to a Prussian army. Pop. in 1900, 13,940.

Rastenberg, rås'tęn-bęrg', a town and watering-place of Saxe-Weimar, in the district of Apolda. Pop. 1200.

Rastenburg, rås'tęn-bŏŏrg', a town of East Prussia, 54 miles SE. of Königsberg. It has foundries and sugar-refining and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 11,144.

Ras-Timadouin, one of the loftier summits of the Jurjura Mountains of Algeria.

Rastrick, a town of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, 3 miles NNW. of Huddersfield. It has textile mills and machine-shops. Pop. about 10,000.

Ratcliff, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central R. The banking point is Paris.

Ratcliff, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 100.

Ratcliff, a post-village of Houston co., Tex. The banking point is Crockett.

Ratekau, rå'tęh-kŏw, or **Ratkau,** written also **Ratkow,** a commune in the principality of Lübeck (grand-duchy of Oldenburg), 5 miles from Lübeck. Here Blücher capitulated to the French on Nov. 7, 1806. Pop. in 1900, 4051.

Rath, råt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 7703.

Rathangan, rath-ang'gan, a small town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles NNW. of Kildare.

Rathbone, a post-village in Rathbone township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 33 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1059.

Rathbun, a post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Rathbun, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., 11 miles W. of Emporium.

Rathbun, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 17 miles E. of Fond du Lac.

Rath'con'rath, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles W. of Mullingar.

Rathcormack, a small town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles NNE. of Cork, on the river Bride.

Rathdowney, a small town of Ireland, Queen's co.

Rath'drum', a small town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles WSW. of Wicklow, on the Avonmore.

Rathdrum, a banking post-town, capital of Kootenai co., Idaho, 27 miles NE. of Spokane, Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Rathenow, rå'tęh-no', or **Rathenau,** rå'tęh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 34 miles WNW. of Potsdam, on the Havel. It is noted for its manufactures of optical instruments. Pop. in 1900, 21,046.

Rathfarnham, a village of Ireland, in the southern outskirts of Dublin.

Rathfryland, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 9 miles ENE. of Newry. Pop. about 1500.

Rathkeale, rath'kail', a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles WSW. of Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. Pop. about 2000.

Rathlin, an island off the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 3 miles NW. of Fairhead. It contains the ruins of a castle which was occupied by Bruce in 1306.

Rathlin O'Birne, råth'lin' o-birn', an island or group of islets in Ireland, on the N. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay.

Rathmel, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Reynoldsville and Falls Creek R. The banking point is Reynoldsville. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 500.

Rath'mel'ton, or **Ramelton,** a small town of Ireland, on the W. shore of Lough Swilly, 15 miles W. of Londonderry.

Rath'mines', a southern suburb of Dublin.

Rathmullen, a village of Ireland, in Donegal, 7 miles from Rathmelton.

Rath'new', a small town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles W. of Wicklow.

Ratho', a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles SW. of Edinburgh.

Rathwell, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 8 miles from Treherne.

Ratibor, rä'te-bor\, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 44 miles SSE. of Oppeln. It has a fine courthouse, a handsome parish church, and a beautifully situated castle. There are iron-foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of sugar, tobacco, snuff, chocolate, furniture, paper, and chemicals. Ratibor was the capital of the old principality of Ratibor. Pop. in 1900, 25,236.

Ratingen, rä'ting-ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles NE. of Düsseldorf. It has remains of its old walls and towers. There are manufactures of paper, machinery, boilers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,594.

Ratisbon (Ger. *Regensburg,* rä'ghẹns-bo͝ok\; anc. *Regina Castra* and *Reginum;* mod. L. *Ratisbona*), a town of Bavaria, capital of the Upper Palatinate, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, 67 miles NNE. of Munich. A mediæval stone bridge connects it with the suburb of Stadtamhof, on the opposite bank of the Danube. Fine pleasure-grounds have been laid out on the site of the former fortifications. The town has retained in a great measure its mediæval appearance, having narrow, winding streets and many quaint old dwellings with armorial bearings, some of them turreted. Ratisbon was one of the earliest centres of art in Germany and has many notable architectural works. Among the principal edifices are the cathedral, one of the finest ecclesiastical structures of southern Germany, with handsome cloisters, towers, and porch, and many monuments and objects of art; the gloomy old town-hall, from 1663–1806 the seat of the imperial diet of Germany; the graceful early-Gothic Dominican church; the venerable Benedictine abbey of St. Emmeram; the Benedictine abbey of St. James, usually known as the Schottenkirche; the abbey church of Obermünster; the church of St. Ulrich; the inn Zum Goldnen Kreuz (Golden Cross), where Charles V. lodged; and the magnificent villa of the king of Bavaria. The industries of Ratisbon comprise boat-building, book-binding and printing, and the manufacture of tobacco, pottery, soap, and machinery. The city possesses a royal lyceum and two large libraries. About 7 miles below Ratisbon, perched on a lofty eminence on the opposite side of the Danube, stands the Walhalla, the celebrated German temple of fame, erected in the first half of the nineteenth century by King Louis I. It is a marble edifice in the style of the Parthenon. Ratisbon was the seat of the early dukes of Bavaria. A bishopric was established here in the first half of the eighth century. The place early became a free imperial city and in the latter part of the Middle Ages was one of the most flourishing and populous towns of southern Germany. It lost its independence in the course of the Napoleonic wars and in 1810 it was annexed to Bavaria. Pop. in 1900, 45,426.

Rat (or **Krysi**) **Islands,** a group in the Aleutian Archipelago, comprising five islands of considerable size, namely, Semisopochnoi, Amchitka, Krysi (or Rat) Island (lat. 51° 47′ N., lon. 178° 15′ E.), Kiska, and Boulder, with a number of smaller ones.

Ratlam, India. See Rutlam.

Ratnagiri, India. See Rutnagherry.

Ratomagus, or **Rotomagus.** See Rouen.

Raton, rä-tōn′, a banking city, capital of Colfax co., N.Mex., in a region of rich coal-fields and containing gold, silver, and plumbago, 40 miles N. by E. of Springer, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It has railroad- and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3540.

Raton Mountains, a range which is partly in southern Colorado and extends into Colfax co., N.Mex. It is the water-shed between the Cimarron and Purgatory rivers. Fisher's Peak, the highest point, has an altitude of 9500 feet.

Ratonneau, rä'ton'nō′, a fortified island off the S. coast of France, 2 miles WSW. of Marseilles.

Rat Portage, a banking town and port of entry of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Lake of the Woods and on the Canadian Pacific R., 135 miles E. of Winnipeg. It is in a lumber and mining region, ships furs, lumber, and fish, and manufactures powder, drills, saddlery, etc. It has reduction-works. Pop. in 1901, 5202.

Rat River, Alaska, a tributary of the Porcupine River, which it enters (from the E.) about 50 miles above Fort Yukon.

Rattan, a post-village of Delta co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Rattenberg, rät'tẹn-bẽrg\, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the right bank of the Inn, 23 miles ENE. of Innsbruck. It has copper- and silver-mines.

Rattlerun, a post-station of St. Clair co., Mich.

Rattlesnake Creek, Owen co., Ind., flows into the White River.

Rattlesnake Fork, Ohio, enters Paint Creek, 7 miles NW. of Bainbridge.

Rattray, a police-burgh of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Ericht.

Rattray Head, a promontory of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, 7 miles E. of Kinnaird's Head.

Ratzebuhr, rät'sẹh-bo͝or\, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 51 miles SSE. of Köslin. Pop. about 2250.

Ratzeburg, rät'sẹh-bo͝org\, a town of Prussia, in Lauenburg, province of Schleswig-Holstein, 12 miles S. by E. of Lübeck, built partly on a small island in the Lake of Ratzeburg, a sheet of water about 7 miles long. It has a Romanesque cathedral of the twelfth century, which is within the limits of the principality of Ratzeburg, belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Pop. in 1900, 4324. On the W. shore of Lake Ratzeburg is the little place called Sankt Georgsberg, the seat of administration of Lauenburg, with the oldest church in that duchy.

Ratzeburg, a principality of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the S. side of the estuary of the Trave. Area, 144 sq. m. Pop. about 19,000. Capital, Schönceberg.

Ratzel Range, in central Alaska, contains the headwaters of Birch Creek and Porcupine and Mastodon Domes.

Raub, rawb, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles NW. of Lafayette. Pop. about 400.

Raubsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Easton. Pop. 100.

Raucourt, rō'ko͝or′, a village of France, in Ardennes, 15 miles SE. of Mézières.

Raucoux. See Rocourt.

Raudian Fields (L. *Campi Raudii*), the scene of the victory of Marius over the Cimbri in 101 B.C. The locality is generally placed in the vicinity of Vercelli (Vercellæ).

Raudnitz, rōwd'nits (Bohem. *Roudnice nad Labem*), a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles SE. of Leitmeritz. It has a splendid castle of the princes of Lobkowitz, containing a large library, rich in incunabula. Sugar-refining, malting, distilling, and the manufacture of oil, chemicals, etc., are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 7986.

Raudten, rōw'tẹn, a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles NW. of Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser.

Rauenthal, a village of the Taunus region, Prussia, in the district of Wiesbaden. The *Rauenthal* is noted for its wines.

Raughts, rawts, a post-station of Elk co., Pa.

Rauhe Alb, rōw'ẹh ålp, or **Schwäbische Alb,** a part of the mountain-range called the Swabian Jura, in southern Germany. It is in Württemberg and Hohenzollern and forms part of the water-shed between the Danube and Neckar. It attains an elevation of about 2900 feet and abounds in caverns.

Raumo, rōw'mo, a seaport of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW. of Åbo. At the close of the Middle Ages the place acquired distinction through a school connected with a Franciscan monastery. Pop. in 1899, 4614.

Raunds, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, 8 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901, 3811.

Rauris, rōw'ris, or **Gaisbach,** a town of Austria-Hungary, 40 miles S. of Salzburg, situated in the valley of Rauris, one of the most picturesque parts of the Salzkammergut, on an affluent of the Salzach. Pop. about 1750.

Rauschenberg, rōw'shẹn-bẽrg\, a town and health-resort of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles ENE. of Marburg. On a height are the ruins of the castle of Rauschenberg. Pop. about 1000.

Rauschs, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. The banking point is Tamaqua. Pop. 250.

Ravalli, a county in the SW. part of Montana. Area, 2771 sq. m. It is drained by the Bitter Root River and its tributaries. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 7822.

Ravana, a post-village of Miller co., Ark. The banking point is Texarkana.

Ravana-Hrada, rå-vå'nå h'rå'då, or **Rakas-Tal,** rå'kås tål (known also as **Tso-Lanak**), one of the sacred lakes of Tibet, at the source of the Sutlej River, in lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 81° 12′ E., a few miles W. of the other sacred lake, Manasarowar. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Altitude, about 15,200 feet.

Ravanna, a banking post-town of Mercer co., Mo., 10 miles NE. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Ravanusa, rå-vå-noo'zå, a town of Sicily, 21 miles ESE. of Girgenti. It has a trade in oil, almonds, and pistachio-nuts. Pop. in 1901, 11,244.

Ravee, a river of the Punjab. See Ravi.

Raven, a post-station of Garfield co., Colo.

Ravena, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the West Shore R., 13 miles S. of Albany, its banking point. It has railroad-shops, vinegar-works, etc. Pop. about 900.

Ravencreek, a post-station of Columbia co., Pa.

Ravenden Springs, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 7 miles from Ravenden. The banking point is Imboden.

Ravenels, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., 17 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. 75.

Ravenglass, a small seaport of England, co. of Cumberland, 42 miles SSW. of Carlisle.

Ravenna, rȧ-vĕn'nȧ, a city of Italy, capital of a province of its own name, formerly constituting part of the Romagna and now included in the compartimento of Emilia, 6 miles from the Adriatic Sea and 16 miles NE. of Forlì. It is situated in a marshy plain between the river Lamone and the Fiumi Uniti (the united stream of the Roncone and Montone). In ancient times the waters of the Adriatic washed its walls; now it is connected with the sea only by a canal. Ravenna presents on the whole a sombre appearance. In the centre of the town is the Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele, with two lofty columns erected by the Venetians. There are a number of other squares ornamented with statues. Ravenna is, next to Rome, the most important city of Italy in connection with the history of early-Christian art of the period from the fifth to the eighth century. Its basilicas and its mausoleums are eminently illustrative of the transition from the late-Roman to the Byzantine style. Among the most venerable of the ecclesiastical edifices is the cathedral of Sant' Orso, dating from Roman times, but in its present form mainly a work of the eighteenth century, although parts of the ancient structure have been preserved; the octagonal baptistery adjoining the cathedral, with the oldest mosaics in Ravenna (fifth century); the basilicas of San Vitale, Sant' Apollinare Nuovo, and Sant' Apollinare in Classe, all of the greatest interest in connection with the history of the art of mosaic; and the church of San Nazario e Celso, originally the mausoleum of Galla Placidia, half-sister of the emperor Honorius, likewise remarkable for its mosaics (fifth century). Among other ancient structures are the tomb of Theodoric the Great, known as the Rotonda, built in the form of a decagon, and what remains of the palace of that sovereign. The archiepiscopal palace is decorated with fine mosaics. Close to the church of San Francesco is the tomb of Dante. Ravenna possesses an academy of fine arts, a Byzantine museum, municipal collections (housed in the former monastery of Classe), and a large communal library, containing some very rare and valuable books and manuscripts. On the outskirts of the city is a column erected to the memory of Gaston de Foix, who fell here after defeating the Spanish and Papal forces on April 11, 1512.

The industries of Ravenna comprise viniculture, silk-spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of glass and musical instruments. Pop. in 1901 (including the suburbs of San Rocco, San Biagio, and Darsena), 23,451 (commune, 64,031).

Ravenna is a very ancient city. It was a great naval station of the Romans under the empire. The emperor Honorius held his court here, as did Odoacer, the first Germanic king of Italy, and, after him, Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, who ruled Italy from 493 to 526. About 540 the city was taken by the Byzantine general Belisarius. Under the Byzantine emperors it was made in 568 the capital of their domain in Italy, which was known as the exarchate of Ravenna. In 752 it fell into the hands of the Lombards. Pepin, king of the Franks, having vanquished the Lombards, presented Ravenna in 753 to the papal see. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Ravenna was for a time an independent state and then a possession of Venice, from whom it was wrested by the pope in 1509. It remained a papal possession until 1860. In Byzantine times the archbishops of Ravenna for a time asserted their independence of the see of Rome.

Ravenna, a province of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea. Capital, Ravenna. Area, 715 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 235,485.

Ravenna, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., 18 miles SE. of Muskegon, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. about 250.

Ravenna, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 30 miles WNW. of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Ravenna, a banking post-village, capital of Portage co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s and other railroads, 38 miles SE. of Cleveland. It has iron-works, manufactories of carriages and hearses, furniture, portable engines, woollen goods, electrical supplies, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3417; in 1900, 4003.

Ravenna, a post-town of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Ravenna, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 7 miles from Thornbury. Pop. 150.

Ravenrock, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 23 miles NW. of Trenton. Pop. about 200.

Ravenrock, a post-station of Pleasants co., W.Va.

Ravenrun, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 10½ miles E. of Mount Carmel. It has coal-mines.

Ravensberg, rȧ'vens-bĕRG', a former county of Germany, the capital of which was Bielefeld (Westphalia). It passed into the possession of Brandenburg in the seventeenth century.

Ravensburg, rȧ'vens-bo͝oRG', a town of Württemberg, on the Schussen, 22 miles ENE. of Constance. Its venerable walls and towers give it a quaint aspect. The principal buildings are the Protestant church and the old town-hall. Spinning and weaving are carried on and there are various other manufactures. Ravensburg was one of the free cities of the old German empire. Pop. in 1900, 13,444.

Ravens Eye, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W.Va., 10 miles E. of Sewell.

Ravensthorpe, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, near Dewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 5699.

Raven Stream, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn., 24 miles NE. of St. Peter.

Ravenswood, Cook co., Ill., is a suburb and post-substation of Chicago.

Ravenswood, Queens co., N.Y., is a substation of Long Island City, in the borough of Queens, New York city.

Ravenswood, a banking post-town of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 35 miles below Parkersburg, on the Ohio River R. It has an active trade in produce, etc. Union College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1074.

Ravenswood, a mining township of Queensland, Australia, 50 miles SE. of Charters Towers. Pop. about 1200.

Ravenwood, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 11 miles E. of Maryville. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Ravi, rȧ'vee' (anc. *Hydrao'tes*), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chumba, lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 76° E., flows SW., and joins the Chenab 35 miles N. of Multan. Length, about 400 miles. The city of Lahore is on its banks.

Ravia, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 35 miles NE. of Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 128 (largely increased since census).

Ravières, rȧ've-aiR', a town of France, in Yonne, 13 miles SE. of Tonnerre. Pop. about 1500.

Ravine, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 3 miles N. of Pinegrove. Pop. about 100.

Ravinia, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 21 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. 150.

Rawa, rȧ'v̂ȧ, or **Rawa Ruska,** a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 32 miles NNW. of Lemberg. It has an old castle, now a convent. Pop. in 1900, 8926.

Rawa, rȧ'v̂ȧ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow, 45 miles SW. of Warsaw, on the Rawka. Pop. in 1897, 6471.

Rawak, rȧ-wȧk', an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N. side of the island of Waigeu. Lat. 0° 1′ S.

Rawalpindi, rȧ'wŭl-pin'dee, a fortified town of the Punjab, British India, capital of Rawalpindi division and district, 47 miles by rail ESE. of Attock. It has a military cantonment. Pop. in 1901, 87,688.

Rawalpindi, a division of the Punjab, British India. Area, about 20,700 sq. m. It has the Indus on the W., the Chenab on the SE., and the Kashmir dominions on the NE. Capital, Rawalpindi. Pop. in 1901, 4,491,972.

Rawdon, a town of England, in Yorkshire, about 5 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 3181.

Rawdon, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Newport. Pop. 250.

Rawdon, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river Lac Ouareau, 48 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Rawdon, Upper, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Elmsdale.

Raw Hide Buttes, a post-station of Laramie co., Wyo.

Rawitsch, rȧ'v̂itch (Pol. *Rawicz*), a town of Prussia, 55 miles S. of Posen. It has very diversified manufactures, including snuff, cigars, combs, carpets, agricultural machines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,741.

Rawley Springs, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Rockingham co., Va., 11 miles W. of Harrisonburg.

Rawlings, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles SW. of Cumberland.

Rawlins, a county in the NW. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 1080 sq. m. Capital, Atwood. Pop. in 1890, 6756; in 1900, 5241.

Rawlins, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 50.

Rawlins, a banking city, capital of Carbon co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 136 miles WNW. of Laramie. Elevation, 6745 feet. Here are a medicinal sulphur spring, railroad machine-shops, and quarries of limestone and good building-stone. Rawlins is the base of supplies for the mining country N. and S. of the railroad. Pop. in 1900, 2317.

Rawlinsville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Rawmarsh, a town of Yorkshire, England, 2 miles from Rotherham. Pop. in 1901, 14,587, engaged in the iron- and steel-industries, coal-mining, the manufacture of china, etc.

Rawndale, a post-station of Athens co., Ohio.

Rawson, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y.

Rawson, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 8 miles SW. of Findlay. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Rawson, a village of the Argentine Republic, capital of the territory of Chubut, near the mouth of the Chubut River, in about lat. 43° 17′ S. It is connected by rail with Bahía Nueva. Pop. about 500.

Rawsonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, 4½ miles from Ypsilanti. Pop. 100.

Rawsonville, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., 14 miles ESE. of Factory Point. Pop. 115.

Rawtenstall, a municipal borough of Lancashire, England, 18 miles N. of Manchester. It has coal-mines, manufactures of cotton, etc. Pop. in 1901, 31,052.

Rawyl, a pass of Switzerland, on the borders of the cantons of Bern and Valais, SE. of Lenk. Height, 7943 feet. Near by is the Rawylhorn, 9540 feet.

Raxalp, a group of the Eastern Alps of Austria-Hungary, on the borders of Lower Austria and Styria, a few miles NW. of the Semmering. Highest point, the Heukuppe, 6590 feet.

Ray, a northwestern county of Missouri, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and is drained by the Crooked and Fishing rivers. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890, 24,215; in 1900, 24,805.

Ray, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 150.

Ray, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 8 miles NE. of Rushville. Pop. 150.

Ray, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 12 miles NNE. of Angola. Pop. 150.

Ray, a post-station of Pawnee co., Kan.

Ray, a village of Williams co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Ray, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 150.

Ray, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Ray, Cape, the SW. point of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 35′ N.; lon. 59° 15′ W.

Ray Center, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., about 33 miles N. by E. of Detroit. Pop. 75.

Raymertown, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 10 miles NE. of Troy. Pop. 150.

Raymilton, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on Sandy Creek, 13 miles WSW. of Franklin.

Raymond, a post-village of Madera co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Madera. Pop. about 200.

Raymond, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 50 miles SW. of Decatur. It has some manufactures and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 906.

Raymond, a post-village of Blackhawk co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 86 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. 125.

Raymond, a post-village of Rice co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 63 miles WNW. of Newton. Pop. 130.

Raymond, a post-village in Raymond township (town), Cumberland co., Me., about 24 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 823.

Raymond, a banking post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Raymond, a post-town and capital of Hinds co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 15 miles WSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Raymond, a village of Benton co., Mo. The banking point is Colecamp.

Raymond, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 11 miles N. by W. of Lincoln. Pop. 200.

Raymond, a post-village in Raymond township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Lamprey River and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles E. by N. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1100.

Raymond, a post-village of Union co., Ohio. The banking point is Marysville. Pop. 250.

Raymond, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 33 miles NE. of Emporium. Pop. 100.

Raymond, a post-village of Clark co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Clark. Pop. 100.

Raymond, a post-village of Leon co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Raymond, a post-township (town) of Racine co., Wis., about 16 miles SSW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Raymond, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the St. Mary's River R. The banking point is Lethbridge.

Raymond City, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, at the mouth of the Pocotaligo, 16 miles WNW. of Charleston, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. 200.

Raymondskill, a small stream of Pike co., Pa., a tributary of the Delaware River, noted for its picturesque falls.

Raymond Terrace, a post-town of New South Wales, on the Hunter River, a few miles from Newcastle. Pop. about 1000.

Raymondville, a post-station of Texas co., Mo., 30 miles SW. of Salem.

Raymondville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River, about 12 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 240.

Raymore, a post-town of Cass co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R., 11½ miles W. of Pleasanthill. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Rayne, a banking post-town of Acadia parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles ENE. of Crowley. It has cotton- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1007.

Rayne, a post-township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1619.

Rayner, rain′ẹr, a post-village, capital of Stonewall co., Tex., about 85 miles (direct) S. by W. of Quanah. Pop. about 190.

Raynham, rain′ạm, a post-village in Raynham township (town), Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles S. of Boston. It manufactures tacks and nails, etc. The town is bounded on the SE. by the Taunton River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1540; of the village, about 800.

Rays Crossing, a post-station of Shelby co., Ind., 6 miles from Shelbyville.

Ray's Hill, a small mountain-ridge extending across the Maryland boundary-line into the S. part of Bedford co., Pa.

Rays Hill, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 36 miles W. of Chambersburg. Pop. 250.

Rays Mills, a post-station of Berrien co., Ga.

Raysors Mill, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Raystown Branch of the Juniata rises in the main range of the Alleghanies, near the E. border of Somerset co., Pa., runs through the middle of Bedford co., and enters the Juniata River 3 miles below Huntingdon, after a northeasterly course of about 130 miles.

Raysville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Big Blue River, 35 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

Raytown, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 12 miles SE. of Kansas City.

Rayville, a post-village, capital of Richland parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the New Orleans and Northwestern R., 21 miles E. of Monroe, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Rayville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 10 miles NW. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Rayville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Riders Mills, on the Rutland R. Pop. 175.

Raywick, a post-town of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of the Salt River, 56 miles S. by E. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 140.

Raywood, a post-station of Union co., N.C.

Raywood, a post-village of Liberty co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 100.

Raza, rä′zä, or **Gato,** gä′to, an island of Brazil, at the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

Razgrad, räz′grȧd, a town of Bulgaria, 33 miles SE. of Rustchuk. Pop. in 1901, 13,871, largely Turks.

Razo, rä′zo, or **Raza,** rä′zä, one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, SE. of Branco. Lat. 16° 38′ N.

Razorville, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Pop. 90.

Ré, rȧ (sometimes written **Rhé**), a fortified island off the W. coast of France, in the Gulf of Gascony. It lies opposite the town of La Rochelle and is included in the

department of Charente-Inférieure. It is separated on the N. from the department of Vendée by the strait called Pertuis Breton and on the S. from Oléron by that of Pertuis d'Antioche. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 2–3 miles. It has some vine-culture and extensive productive salines. Pop. in 1901, 14,232. Capital, Saint-Martin-de-Ré. In 1627, when the royal forces were besieging the Protestant stronghold of La Rochelle, the duke of Buckingham made an unsuccessful expedition against the Île de Ré.

Re, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. 130.

Rea, rā, a banking post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. 175.

Reaburn's (rā'burnz) **Creek,** Laurens co., S.C., flows into the Reedy River from the left.

Read, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa. The banking point is Elkader. Pop. 100.

Readburn, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Walton. It has chemical-works. Pop. about 400.

Reader, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va. The banking point is New Martinsville. Pop. 200.

Readfield, a post-village in Readfield township (town), Kennebec co., Me., 11 miles WNW. of Augusta. The town is on the Maine Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 994.

Readfield, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., about 18 miles NW. of Menasha. Pop. 100.

Readfield Depot, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., in Readfield township (town), on the Maine Central R., 25 miles NE. of Lewiston. Pop. 60.

Reading, rĕd'ing, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Berkshire, of which it is the capital, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, 38 miles WSW. of London. It is a well-built town, with fine municipal buildings and numerous churches. Among the principal edifices are the two town-halls, the clock-tower, the municipal library, the concert-hall, the museum (with valuable collections), the assize courts, and the buildings of the University Extension College, affiliated with Oxford University. The churches of St. Mary and St. Lawrence and Greyfriars are interesting structures. There are remains of a splendid Benedictine abbey, one of the wealthiest in England, founded by Henry I. In its hall a number of parliaments were held in the Middle Ages. The town possesses a grammar-school dating from the fifteenth century. The industries of Reading comprise iron-founding, tanning, and the manufacture of ribbons and velvets. There are immense seed-farms and biscuit-factories. Pop. in 1891, 60,054; in 1901, 72,214.

Reading, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., 20 miles S. of Ottawa.

Reading, a banking post-city of Lyon co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 16 miles NE. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Reading, a banking post-village in Reading township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles N. by W. of Boston. It has manufactures of rubber goods, organ-pipes, wire-brushes, boots, shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4969.

Reading, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 36 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 1096.

Reading, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles NE. of Cincinnati, its banking point. It has manufactories of fire-works, cigars, and mineral waters. The Mount Notre Dame Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3076.

Reading, a city, the seat of justice of Berks co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 59 miles NW. of Philadelphia. Located in the midst of the rich agricultural districts of the Schuylkill and Lebanon valleys, and in the immediate vicinity of vast anthracite coal-fields and deposits of iron-ore, Reading possesses industrial facilities of an unusually high order. The chief industry is the manufacture of iron and steel, which gives employment to many thousand hands, and is represented by blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, sheet-iron, boiler-plate, tube- and car-wheel works, stove-foundries, etc. The city has also extensive manufactures of fur and woollen hats, leather, paper, lumber, cotton and knitted goods, hosiery, glass-ware, and beer. Extensive railroad-shops are located here. Among the educational institutions is the Reading Classical School.

On the surrounding mountains (Mount Penn, 1040 feet; Neversink Mountain, 850 feet) are thousands of acres of natural parks, traversed by gravity and electric railroads, which are much patronized by pleasure-seekers. Pop. in 1880, 43,278; in 1890, 58,661; in 1900, 78,961.

Reading, a post-township (town) of Windsor co., Vt. The banking point is Proctorsville or Woodstock. Pop. in 1900, 649.

Reading Center, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Watkins. Pop. 100.

Readington, a post-village in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., about 25 miles N. of Trenton. The township is bounded on the SW. by the South Branch of the Raritan River. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2670; of the village, about 250.

Readsboro, a post-village and summer-resort in Readsboro township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Deerfield River, about 15 miles ESE. of Bennington, on the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington R. It has leather-works, manufactures of furniture, boxes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1139; of the village, 658.

Readsboro Falls, a post-station of Bennington co., Vt., about 14 miles SE. of Bennington.

Readstown, a banking post-town of Vernon co., Wis., 38 miles SE. of La Crosse, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 403.

Reads Wharf, a post-village of Northampton co., Va. Pop. 75.

Readville, a village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles S. of Boston, on the Neponset River. It has color-works and manufactures looms. Pop. about 2000.

Readybranch, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Readyville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 34 miles SE. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Reagan, rā'gạn, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

Reagan, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 8 miles ESE. of Marlin, its banking point. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 450.

Real del Monte, rā-ål' dĕl mon'tā, a mining town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 5 miles NE. of Pachuca. A few miles NE. is the celebrated cascade of Regla. Pop. of the pueblo in 1900, 10,008.

Realejo, rā-å-lā'ho, a seaport town of Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles NW. of León. The harbor is capacious and safe.

Realejo de Abajo, rā-å-lā'ho då å-bå'ho ("Lower Realejo"), a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, 3 miles W. of Puerto de Orotava and 2 miles from the sea. Pop. about 3000.

Realejo de Arriba, rā-å-lā'ho då ar-ree'bå ("Upper Realejo"), a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, in the district of Orotava, at the foot of a high chain of hills.

Realitos, a post-village of Duval co., Tex., on the Mexican National R. The banking point is San Diego. Pop. 200.

Réalmont, rā'ål'môNᵉ', a town of France, in Tarn, 10 miles S. of Albi. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Realp, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, and at the western end of the Urseren Valley. Elevation, 5060 feet.

Reams Station, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., 10 miles S. of Petersburg. Here occurred a battle, Sept., 1864.

Reamstown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on a branch of the Conestoga Creek. The banking point is Ephrata. It manufactures cigars, washing-machines, shaking-forks, etc. Pop. about 525.

Reamsville, a post-village of Smith co., Kan. Pop. 90.

Reardan, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 21 miles (direct) W. of Spokane. Pop. about 375.

Reasnor, reez'nọr, a banking post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles S. of Newton. Pop. 100.

Reaville, rā'vĭl, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles SE. of Flemington. Pop. 250.

Rebais, rẹh-bā', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles ENE. of Coulommiers. Pop. about 1000.

Rebecq-Rognon, rẹh'bĕk' ron'yôNᵉ', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Senne, 16 miles SSW. of Brussels.

Reber, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Rebersburg, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 500.

Rebstein, rĕp'stīne, a village of Switzerland, canton and SE. of St. Gall. Pop. (commune) about 1750.

Rebucks, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 20 miles S. by W. of Danville.

Rebunshiri, an island and port of call off the NW. coast of Yezo, Japan.

Recanati, rā-kā-nā'tee, a town of Italy, in the Marches, province of Macerata, between the Musone and the

Potenza, 4 miles SW. of Loreto and 15 miles S. of Ancona. Among the interesting buildings are the cathedral and the house of the poet Leopardi, to whom there is a monument. Pop. in 1901, 5255 (commune, 15,586). At the mouth of the Potenza, in the Adriatic, is Porto Recanati.

Recca, Austria. See Reka.

Recco, rĕk'ko, a town of Italy, 11 miles ESE. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Recherche (rẹh-shairsh') **Archipelago,** off the SW. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 122° and 123° E.

Recherche Bay, a post-town of Kent co., Tasmania, is in the S. part of the island and on a bay of its own name.

Rechicourt, a town of Germany. See Rixingen.

Rechnitz, rĕk'nits, or **Rohoncz,** ro'honts, a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg (Vas), 8 miles SW. of Güns. Pop. about 4000.

Recife, rä-see'fä, or **Arrecife,** ar-rä-see'fä (*i.e.,* "reef;" or *Cidade do Recife,* se-dä'dä do rä-see'fä,—*i.e.,* "city of the reef"), called also **Pernambuco,** pĕr-năm-boo'ko, a city of Brazil, capital of the state of Pernambuco, on the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 8° 3′ N.; lon. 34° 55′ W. It is the nearest to Europe of the important Brazilian ports and is the third city in population of the republic. It consists of three distinct quarters: the Bairro Recife, on a sandy peninsula or island, the chief seat of the commerce of the city; São Antonio, on the island of São Antonio, between the rivers Biberibe and Capibaribe, and connected with the main-land by several bridges; Boa Vista. The city is a railway terminus and cable station. Its harbor is fairly commodious, admitting vessels of about 17 feet draught, and is protected by a long outer reef of rock. Recife is a modernized city and has a number of notable buildings and institutions, among which may be mentioned the government buildings, naval and military arsenals, the episcopal palace, naval cadet school, law college, orphan asylum, hospitals, geographical and geological associations, and observatory. It has a considerable trade with European and American ports and exports cotton, sugar, dye-woods, rum, alcohol, hides, rubber, and cacao. Its manufactures of cottons, machinery, glass, leather, etc., are acquiring some importance. The city is sometimes called the "Venice of America," on account of its numerous water-ways. Pop. in 1890, 111,556; estimated for 1900, about 120,000.

Recklinghausen, rĕk'ling-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 31 miles SW. of Münster. It has manufactures of damask, wicks, tobacco, cabinet wares, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. (circle) in 1900, 34,019.

Reckord, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 100.

Recoaro, rä-ko-ä'ro, a watering-place of Italy, 19 miles NW. of Vicenza. It has chalybeate baths. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6347.

Reconquista, a village of the Argentine Republic, province and 175 miles NNE. of the city of Santa Fé, with which it is connected by rail.

Recreo, rä-krä'o, a town of Cuba, Matanzas province, 15 miles by rail SE. of Cardenas.

Rector, a banking post-town of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 10 miles SW. of Piggott. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Rectortown, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Southern R., 62 miles W. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 125.

Rectorville, a post-station of Mason co., Ky., 8 miles from Maysville.

Recuay, rä-quī', a village of Peru, department of Ancachs, 170 miles N. by W. of Lima. Pop. about 3000.

Reculet, rẹh-kü'lä', or **Mont Reculet,** after the Crêt de la Neige (which it adjoins and of which it is often considered to be a part) the loftiest point of the Jura Mountains, in France, department of Ain, 10 miles WNW. of Geneva, Switzerland. Altitude, 5641 feet.

Reculver, a village of Kent, England, 7½ miles from Canterbury. It contains Roman remains (castrum, etc.).

Redang, rä-dăng', an island in the Gulf of Siam, E. of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 5° 50′ N.

Redapple, a post-station of Marshall co., Ala.

Redash, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. 100.

Redbank, Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 6 miles below Camden. Here a battle (commemorated by a monument) was fought between the Americans and the Hessians, Oct. 21, 1777.

Redbank, a post-town and resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Shrewsbury River and on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 26 miles S. of New York city, with which it is connected by steamboat. It has an iron-foundry, boiler-works, and manufactories of carbon-paper, carriages, cigars, etc. The Shrewsbury Academy is located here. Pop. in 1890, 4145; in 1900, 5428.

Redbank, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2289.

Redbank, a post-station of Hamilton co., Tenn.

Redbank, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 13 miles WSW. of Clarksville.

Redbank, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 14 miles from Newcastle. Pop. 250.

Redbank Creek, Miss., enters the Coldwater River in De Soto co.

Redbank Creek, Pa., rises in Jefferson co. and enters the Alleghany River about 3 miles below Brady's Bend.

Redbank Furnace, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., at the mouth of Redbank Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 64 miles NNE. of Pittsburg.

Redbanks, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., 9 miles WNW. of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900, 79.

Redbanks, a post-station of Robeson co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 84 miles WNW. of Wilmington.

Redbay, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Redbay, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. The banking point is Geneva, Ala. Pop. 200.

Redbeach, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on the St. Croix River, 8 miles SE. of Calais. It has granite- and plaster-works. Pop. about 800.

Redbird, a post-station of Whitley co., Ky.

Redbird, a post-station of Holt co., Neb.

Redbluff, a banking city, capital of Tehama co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, at the head of navigation, and on the Southern Pacific R., 170 miles (direct) NNE. of Sacramento. It is a shipping point for fruit, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2750.

Redbluff, a post-station of Montgomery co., Ga.

Redbluff, a post-station of Madison co., Mont.

Redbluff, a post-village of Marlboro co., S.C. The banking point is Clio. Pop. 125.

Redbluff, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 9 miles S. of Max Meadows.

Redboiling Springs, a post-village of Macon co., Tenn., 30 miles ENE. of Gallatin. Pop. about 120.

Redbud, a post-station of Walker co., Ala.

Redbud, a post-village of Gordon co., Ga. The banking point is Calhoun. Pop. 100.

Redbud, a banking city of Randolph co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 21 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 1169.

Redbud, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan., 29 miles SE. of Wichita.

Redbuttes, a post-village of Albany co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 9 miles E. of Laramie. Pop. 100.

Red Cañon, a coal-mining camp of Uinta co., Wyo., 8 miles (direct) N. of Evanston.

Red Cape, on the SW. coast of Porto Rico, is in lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 67° 10′ W.

Redcar, a town and sea-bathing place of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles N. of Guisborough. Pop. in 1901, 7695.

Redcedar, a post-township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1484.

Red Cedar Lake, Wis., is in the NE. part of Barron co. and is one of the sources of the Red Cedar River. It is about 6 miles long.

Red Cedar (or **Menomonee**) **River** is the outlet of several small lakes which lie in Chippewa and Barron cos., Wis., and enters the Chippewa River about 12 miles S. of Menomonee. See also Cedar River.

Redclay, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., 18 miles N. of Dalton. Pop. 80.

Redclay Creek rises in Chester co., Pa., runs into Newcastle co., Del., and unites with Whiteclay Creek about 6 miles SW. of Wilmington.

Redcliff, a post-town, capital of Eagle co., Colo., in a mining district, on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 75 miles (direct) W. by S. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Redcliff, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis., on the Bayfield Transfer R. The banking point is Bayfield. Pop. about 300.

Redcloud, a post-station of Knox co., Ind., about 18 miles SSW. of Vincennes.

Redcloud, a banking city, capital of Webster co., Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 41 miles S. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 1554.

Redclyffe, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Red Creek, Miss., rises in Marion co. and enters Black Creek about 3 miles SW. of Americus.

Redcreek, a banking post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on Red Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 21 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Redcreek, a post-station of Tucker co., W.Va.

Red Deer, a river of Canada, rises in the Rocky Mountains, expands into a lake of the same name, flows SE., and after a course of 80 miles joins the Saskatchewan in lat. 50° 40′ N.

Red Deer, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 80 miles (direct) N. of Calgary. Pop. in 1901, 851.

Redden, a post-station of Sussex co., Del., 4 miles NW. of Georgetown.

Reddick, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Reddick, a banking post-village of Kankakee and Livingston cos., Ill., on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the Wabash Rs. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Reddies River, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Redding, a banking city, capital of Shasta co., Cal., on the Sacramento River and on the Southern Pacific R., 35 miles N. of Redbluff. It has iron-works, lumber- and other mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2946.

Redding, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Redding township (town), about 14 miles NW. of Bridgeport, on the Saugatuck River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1426.

Redding, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 10 miles SW. of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Redding Ridge, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 9 miles SE. of Danbury. Pop. about 350.

Reddington, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., 4 miles SE. of Jonesville.

Reddish, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles from Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 8668.

Redditch, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 12 miles SSW. of Birmingham. It is a great seat of the needle manufacture. Pins and fish-hooks are also made. Pop. in 1900, 13,493.

Reddoch, a post-village of Covington co., Miss.

Redesdale, the valley of the Rede (Reed), a small river of Northumberland, England, which rises in the Chevoit Hills, on the Scottish border, and joins the North Tyne. The battlefield of Otterburn is in it.

Redfalls, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on the Batavia Kill, about 42 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Redfern, a village of Pennington co., S.Dak. The banking point is Deadwood. Pop. 100.

Redfern, the principal suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Lat. 33° 53′ S.; lon. 151° 12′ E. It has iron- and railway-works, manufactories of boots, carriages, etc. Pop. about 25,000.

Redfield, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock or Pine Bluff. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Redfield, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Middle Coon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 32 miles W. of Des Moines. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Redfield, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 9 miles W. of Fort Scott. Pop. about 190.

Redfield, a post-village in Redfield township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, about 30 miles NW. of Rome. Pop. of the town in 1900, 911; of the village, about 250.

Redfield, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio. The banking point is New Lexington. Pop. 300.

Redfield, a banking city, capital of Spink co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 41 miles S. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Redfield, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude, 4606 feet.

Redford, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Rouge River, 12 miles WNW. of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Redford, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, about 20 miles WSW. of Plattsburg. Pop. about 300.

Redfork, a post-village of Desha co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 6 miles N. of Watson. Pop. 100.

Redfork, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 113 miles ENE. of Oklahoma. Pop. about 250.

Redgranite, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis. The banking point is Berlin.

Redhaw, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 15 miles NW. of Wooster. Pop. 150.

Redhill, a post-station of Marshall co., Ala., 38 miles S. by E. of Huntsville.

Redhill, a post-station of Franklin co., Ga., 6 miles N. of Carnesville.

Redhill, a post-station of Christian co., Ky.

Redhill, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Johnson City, Tenn.

Redhill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 23 miles S. of Allentown. It has cigar-works. Pop. about 700.

Redhill, a post-hamlet of Marlboro co., S.C., 8 miles S. of Bennettsville.

Redhill, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Tex., 12 miles from Queen City.

Redhill, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., near the Blue Ridge, 9½ miles SW. of Charlottesville.

Red Hook, a banking post-village in Red Hook township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., about 2½ miles E. of the Hudson River and 22 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, on the Central New England R. It has cigar- and tobacco-works. The town contains the village of Tivoli, on the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900, 857; of the town, 3895.

Redhouse, a post-village of Madison co., Ky. Pop. about 80.

Redhouse, a post-village in Redhouse township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs., 27 miles E. of Jamestown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 973; inclusive of a portion of the Alleghany Indian Reservation.

Redhouse, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., about 25 miles SE. of Lynchburg.

Redhouse Shoals, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, 8 miles N. of Scotts Depot. Pop. 200.

Redington, a post-station of Perry co., Ohio.

Redington, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 6 miles SW. of Easton. It has steel-works. Pop. 275.

Redinha, rå-deen'yå, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 8 miles NNE. of Pombal.

Red Island, in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Little Placentia.

Red Island, off the S. coast of Newfoundland, 6 miles from Burgeo.

Red Island, in the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles N. of Green Island, and opposite the mouth of the Saguenay.

Red Island, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on an island on the E. side of Bras d'Or Lake, 55 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Red Jacket, a mining village of Houghton co., Mich., adjacent to Laurium (Calumet). Pop. in 1900, 4668.

Redkey, a banking post-town of Jay co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 14 miles SE. of Hartford. It has saw- and lumber-mills, brick- and tile-works, manufactures of window-glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2206.

Red Lake, Minn., is in the N. part of Beltrami co. and is intersected by the 48th parallel of N. latitude. It is about 35 miles long and from 2 to 13 miles wide. The surplus water is discharged through the Red Lake River.

Red Lake, a prairie county in the NW. part of Minnesota. Area, 1116 sq. m. It is drained by the Red Lake and the Clear Water rivers. Capital, Redlake Falls. Pop. in 1900, 12,195.

Redlake, a post-village and Indian reservation of Beltrami co., Minn., on Red Lake, 100 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. of the reservation in 1900, 1450.

Redlake Falls, a banking city, capital of Red Lake co., Minn. It is on the Red Lake River and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 20 miles NE. of Crookston. It has flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1885.

Red Lake River, Minn., is the outlet of Red Lake and enters the Red River of the North in about lat. 47° 49′ N. Its lower part is navigable.

Redland, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., about 36 miles N. by E. of Shreveport.

Redland, a post-station of Montgomery co., Md.

Redland, a post-hamlet of Pontotoc co., Miss., about 56 miles NNW. of Columbus.

Redland, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon, about 7 miles (direct) ESE. of Oregon City.

Redland, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 7 miles ESE. of Gettysburg. Pop. 160.

Redlands, a banking city and resort of San Bernardino co., Cal., in a fruit, grain, and mining region, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 8 miles SE. of San Bernardino. It is the centre of the orange country and has canning- and packing-industries, wineries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4997.

Redlevel, a post-village of Covington co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Andalusia. Pop. 150.

Redlick, a post-station of Metcalfe co., Ky.

Redlick, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss., 9 miles NE. of Fayette.

Redlion, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co., Del., on a creek at the head of tide and 12 miles SW. of Wilmington.

Redlion, a hundred of Newcastle co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 2425.

Redlion, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 3½ miles S. of Vincentown. Pop. 100.

Redlion, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 20 miles S. of Dayton. Pop. 100.

Redlion, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 10 miles SE. of York. It has cigar-factories. Pop. in 1900, 1337.

Red Lodge, a banking post-town, capital of Carbon co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 60 miles SW. of Billings. It has large coal-mines in the vicinity and also deposits of gold and silver. Pop. in 1900, 2152.

Redman, a post-village of Macon co., Mo. The banking point is Macon. Pop. 150.

Redman Mills, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 150.

Redmon, a post-town of Edgar co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 9 miles W. by N. of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Redmon, a village of Union co., Ky. Pop. 60. The post-office is at Morganfield.

Redmond, a post-town of Sevier co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Redmond, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 270.

Redmoon, a post-village of Roger Mills co., Okla. Pop. 60.

Redmound, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

Red Mountain, in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. Altitude, 9777 feet.

Red Mountain, a post-town of Ouray co., Colo., on the Silverton R. Pop. in 1900, 30.

Redmountain, a post-station of Durham co., N.C.

Rednitz, rĕd'nits, a river of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Swabian and the Franconian Rezat, after a N. course of 50 miles joins the Pegnitz at Fürth to form the Regnitz.

Redoak, a post-village of Campbell co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Redoak, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 125.

Redoak, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 46 miles S. of Fort Smith, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. Pop. 100.

Redoak, a banking city, capital of Montgomery co., Iowa, is finely situated on the East Nishnabatona River and on the Burlington Route, 50 miles SE. of Council Bluffs. It has manufactures of pottery, brick and tile, flour, pumps, tanks, apiary supplies, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4355.

Redoak, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 13 miles NE. of Sarcoxie.

Redoak, a post-station of Nash co., N.C.

Red Oak, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ohio, 12 miles N. of Maysville, Ky.

Redoak, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 22 miles S. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. 200.

Redoak, a post-station of Charlotte co., Va.

Red Oak Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River in Meriwether co.

Red Oak Creek, Ellis co., Tex., enters the Trinity River.

Redon, rẹh-dôn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 38 miles NW. of Nantes. It has some venerable ecclesiastical edifices. Pop. in 1901, 6935, engaged in the boat-building and mining-industries and in the shipping of chestnuts, lumber, etc.

Redonda, rå-don'då, a volcanic islet of the British West Indies, Lesser Antilles, between Nevis and Montserrat, of the latter of which it is a dependency. Lat. 16° 55′ N. It is rocky, barren, and inhabited only by workers in its phosphate-mines.

Redonda, an islet of the British West Indies, off the N. extremity of Grenada.

Redonda, rå-don'då, an island of Brazil, in the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, W. of the island of Razo.

Redondela, rå-don-då'lå, a seaport of Spain, province of Pontevedra, at the mouth of the Redondela in the Bay of Vigo, 7 miles NE. of Vigo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,843.

Redondo, rå-don'do, a commune of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 22 miles E. of Evora.

Redondo, rå-don'do, or **Redondo Beach,** a post-city of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Pacific coast and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Los Angeles and Redondo Rs., 18 miles SW. of Los Angeles. It is a seaside resort and shipping-point and has a large Chautauqua Assembly building. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Redoubt Bay, Alaska, an indentation of the W. coast of Cook Inlet, in about lon. 152° W. It is protected by Kalgin Island. To the SW. is the active Redoubt volcano. Lat. 60° 29′ N.; lon. 152° 32′ W. Altitude, 11,270 feet.

Red Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 36′ N., lon. 106° 11′ W. Height, about 12,400 feet.

Redpoint, a post-village of Iron co., Mo.

Red Point, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 56 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Red Rapids Bridge, a post-village of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the Tobique Valley R., 15 miles from Andover. Pop. about 400.

Redridge, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. about 350.

Red River, the southernmost of the great tributaries of the Mississippi, rises in the Staked Plain of northwestern Texas, flows generally eastward to Fulton, Ark. (forming in this course the S. boundary of Oklahoma and Indian Territory), thence S. to Shreveport, La., and from this point SE. to the Mississippi, which it enters in about lat. 31° N. Its length is estimated at about 1200 miles; drainage-basin, about 90,000 sq. m. A partial discharge of the river is effected directly into the Gulf of Mexico through the Atchafalaya Bayou, and during periods of very low-water the stream may be entirely cut off from the Mississippi. The chief affluents are the North Fork, Washita (of Indian Territory), Little River, Washita (Ouachita), Peace, and Big Wichita. Steamboats of light draft can ascend the river to Shreveport, about 350 miles from its mouth, during 7 months of the year, and in high water several hundred miles farther.

Red River, Ky., rises in Wolfe co. and enters the Kentucky River on the S. border of Clark co.

Red River, a small stream of Middle Tennessee, enters the Cumberland River at Clarksville.

Red River, Shawano co., Wis., enters the Wolf River 4 miles above Shawano.

Red River, Tongking. See SONG-KA.

Red River, a parish in the NW. part of Louisiana, has an area of 401 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River and bounded on the W. by Bayou Pierre. The S. end of Lake Bistineau is comprised in this parish. Capital, Coushatta. Pop. in 1890, 11,318; in 1900, 11,548.

Red River, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 1061 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and on the S. by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. in 1890, 21,452; in 1900, 29,893.

Red River, a post-village and mining town of Taos co., N.Mex., about 60 miles from Antonito, Colo., in a gold- and copper-mining region. Pop. about 200.

Red River, a township (town) of Kewaunee co., Wis., bounded NW. by Green Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1367.

Red River Landing, a post-hamlet of Pointe Coupée parish, La., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Red River and 50 miles above Bayou Sara.

Red River of the North, a river of the United States and Canada, rises in two branches—one having its source in Lake Traverse, on the borders of Minnesota and South Dakota, and the other in a small lake in western Minnesota—which unite at Breckenridge, the stream thence flowing generally northward and forming the boundary between Minnesota and North Dakota. This northerly course is continued into Manitoba, where (at Winnipeg) the river receives the Assiniboin, and the combined stream then flows to the S. end of Lake Winnipeg. Throughout the major part of its course the river flows through a flat plain, with an average width of 30–35 miles, which is noted for its fertility. The greater part of this plain lies within the region that was formerly occupied by a vast lake, to which geologists have given the name of Lake Agassiz, and of which some of the remaining traces are recognized in the lakes of Manitoba. The chief tributaries are the Red Lake, Buffalo, Marsh, Roseau, Cheyenne, and Pembina rivers. The Red River is navigable for steamboats to Fargo. Total length, about 700 miles.

Redrock, a post-station of Newton co., Ark.

Redrock, a post-village of Beaverhead co., Mont., on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Dillon. Pop. 100.

Redrock, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 26 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Redrock, a banking post-village of Noble co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Redrock, a post-station of Luzerne co., Pa., about 24 miles W. by N. of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Redrock, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 30 miles SE. of Austin. Pop. 200.

Redrun, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles SW. of Reading. Pop. 150.

Red'ruth, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 9 miles WNW. of Falmouth. It is the centre of a rich copper and tin district. The inhabitants are largely engaged in mining and smelting. Pop. in 1901, 10,450.

Red Sea, or **Arabian Gulf** (L. *Erythræum Mare* or *Mare Rubrum*), an extensive inland sea, communicating with the Indian Ocean (Gulf of Aden) by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and stretching in a NNW. direction between Arabia on the E. and the Egyptian dominions and Eritrea on the W., and separated from the Mediterranean on the N. only by the Isthmus of Suez, which, where narrowest, does not exceed 72 miles across. The name Red Sea seems to bear no relation either to the masses of red Fuci (*Trichodermum erythræum*) that are a part of the flora of the basin or to the color of the water itself, which is blue (appearing green on the coral reefs). The sea forms a very long and comparatively narrow expanse, about 1450 miles in length. The greatest breadth does not exceed 200 miles. At the N. extremity it divides into two branches, one of which, the Gulf of Akabah, penetrates N. by E. into Arabia for about 100 miles, with an average breadth of about 12 miles; while the other, the Gulf of Suez, follows the general direction of the sea and penetrates between Arabia and Egypt about 200 miles, with an average breadth of 20 miles. From this point, through the ship-canal of Suez, its waters communicate with the Mediterranean. In the fork between these two branches is Mount Sinai. The shores, both on the E. and W., are for the most part sandy, though sometimes swampy, from 10 to 30 miles in width, and suddenly terminated by the abutments of table-lands from 3000 to 6000 feet high. The Red Sea is generally considered to occupy the bottom of an immense longitudinal valley, or subsided trough of the earth's crust ("rift valley"), which at one time may have extended quite to the table-lands on either side. This valley would seem to have since been partially filled up by coral growths, which, extending in parallel lines at a short distance from either coast, have subdivided the sea into three different channels and have also studded its shores with numerous small islands. Geologists have assumed a distinct relation to exist between the trough of the Red Sea and the subsided rifts which define the positions of the great lakes of eastern Africa. One of its markedly distinctive features is the presence within it of active volcanoes. The depth of the Red Sea is very considerable, averaging, it is thought, not less than 1400–1500 ft. Opposite Jidda a ridge or upraised bank, over which the water does not exceed 500 fathoms, divides the basin into a northern and a southern half, soundings in which have given respectively 1200 and 1190 fathoms (7200 and 7140 ft.). The Gulf of Akabah has a depth of nearly 4000 ft., but the Gulf of Suez is shallow and; perhaps, nowhere attains 200 ft. The evaporation from the surface is very great, 80–90 inches annually, and the salinity considerably higher than that of the free oceans. The currents of the sea are almost entirely the result of its prevailing winds. From October to May, when the wind blows generally with great constancy from the S., a strong current sets in from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and produces a general rise in the water of about 2 ft.; from May to October the N. wind continues to blow with such force and constancy as to give the current a S. direction. Navigation by sailing vessel is thus made almost seasonal. The temperature of the surface waters is high, rising in May and June to 90°; the deepest waters have at no times a temperature of less than 70°. The animal life of the Red Sea is extraordinarily rich, especially on or about the coral reefs. The principal harbors of the Red Sea are, on the African coast, Suez, Kosseir, Suakin, and Massowa, and on the Arabian coast, Jidda, Yembo (Yanbo), Loheia, Hodeida, and Mocha. The Red Sea has become a most important channel of commerce in connection with the Suez Canal. See SUEZ.

The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea, and after the destruction of the Persian Empire it resumed its importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which position it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope and which it has recently regained. The trade from shore to shore at present is not of much importance.

Redshoals, a post-station of Stokes co., N.C., about 34 miles NNW. of Greensboro.

Red Springs, a banking post-town of Robeson co., N.C., in an agricultural and timber region, 24½ miles SW. of Fayetteville, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Red Springs and Bowmore R. Pop. in 1900, 858.

Redstar, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 250.

Redstone, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is North Conway. Pop. about 300.

Redstone, a post-township of Fayette co., Pa., about 2 miles SE. of Brownsville. Pop. in 1900, 1187.

Redstone Creek, Fayette co., Pa., enters the Monongahela River 1 mile below Brownsville.

Red Store, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark.

Red Sulphur Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Monroe co., W.Va., on Indian Creek, about 36 miles SW. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is in a valley among the Alleghany Mountains, 6 miles S. of Rollingsburg. Pop. 60.

Redtop, a post-village of Union co., Pa. The banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. 150.

Redut Kale, rå-doot' kå-là', a small town of Transcaucasia (Russian Empire), on the Black Sea, 20 miles N. of Poti. It was at one time of considerable importance. Pop. in 1897, 885.

Red Valley, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 3 miles from Imlaystown. Pop. 150.

Red Vermilion Creek, Kan., rises in Nemaha co. and enters the Kansas River 9 miles SE. of Louisville.

Redwater, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Texarkana. It has a cotton-gin.

Redwillow, a southwestern county of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas. Area, 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River and drained by Redwillow Creek. Capital, McCook. Pop. in 1890, 8837; in 1900, 9604.

Redwillow, a post-hamlet of Redwillow co., Neb., 5 miles W. of Indianola.

Redwine, a post-station of Lincoln parish, La.

Red Wing, a city, the capital of Goodhue co., Minn., is situated on the right or SW. bank of the Mississippi River, at the upper end of Lake Pepin, about 1 mile below the mouth of the Cannon River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 41 miles SE. of St. Paul. The site is a plain between the river and a bluff which is about 300 feet high. The city contains a courthouse, a state training-school, the Hauge and Lutheran Seminaries, etc., and has manufactures of flour, stone-ware, iron, sewer-pipe, boats, furniture, etc. It is a great market for wheat, which is its chief article of export. Pop. in 1900, 7525.

Redwitz, a town of Bavaria. See MARKT-REDWITZ.

Redwood, a county in the SW. part of Minnesota, has an area of 870 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Redwood and Big Cottonwood rivers. Capital, Redwood Falls. Pop. in 1890, 9386; in 1900, 17,261.

Redwood, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 30 miles N. by E. of Watertown. Pop. about 500.

Redwood City, a banking city, the capital of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 29 miles S. by E. of San Francisco and about 3 miles SW. of the Bay of San Francisco. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1653.

Redwood Falls, a banking city, the capital of Redwood co., Minn., on the Redwood River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Minnesota River and 40 miles above New Ulm, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has breweries and quarries of soapstone and mineral paint. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Redwood River, Minn., enters the Minnesota River 3 miles NE. of Redwood Falls. It is about 90 miles long.

Reece, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. about 175.

Reed, a post-station of Henderson co., Ill.

Reed, a post-station of Delaware co., Ind.

Reed, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky. The banking point is Henderson. Pop. 100.

Reed, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Reed, a post-station of Venango co., Pa.

Reed City, a banking post-village of Osceola co., Mich., on Hersey Creek and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette Rs., 69 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 1776; in 1900, 2051.

Reed Corners, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. 90.

Reed Creek, Wythe co., Va., enters the New River 15 miles E. of Wytheville.

Reedcreek, a post-station of Hart co., Ga.

Reeder Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Iowa, 26 miles N. by E. of Council Bluffs.

Reeders, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. The banking point is Stroudsburg. Pop. 100.

Reeders Mill, a post-station of Barbour co., Ala.

Reeders Store, a post-station of Lexington co., S.C.

Reed Island, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pulaski City. Pop. 350.

Reedley, a banking post-village of Fresno co., Cal., in a fruit and grain section, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 22 miles SE. of Fresno. It has a large winery, distillery, foundry, and machine-shop. Pop. about 300.

Reed Plantation, a post-plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Reeds, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn. The banking point is Wabasha. Pop. about 300.

Reeds, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 9 miles SE. of Carthage. Pop. 250.

Reedsburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 10 miles W. of Wooster. Pop. 150.

Reedsburg, a banking city of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles WNW. of Baraboo. It has manufactures of woollens, flour, lumber, and wagons. Pop. in 1900, 2225.

Reedsburg, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Reeds Creek, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark., 20 miles NE. of Batesville.

Reeds Ferry, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 9 miles N. of Nashua. Pop. about 300.

Reedsgap, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., near a gap in Shade Mountain, 14 miles SW. of Mifflintown. Pop. 250.

Reedsmill, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., on the Phillips and Rangeley R. The banking point is Phillips. Pop. about 140.

Reeds Store, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.

Reedsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kan., 7 miles SE. of Marysville.

Reedsville, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Parkersburg, W.Va. Pop. 200.

Reedsville, a banking post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on Kishacoquillas Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Kishacoquillas Valley Rs., 6 miles N. by W. of Lewistown. Pop. about 700.

Reedsville, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., 6 miles NW. of Kingwood. Pop. 100.

Reedsville, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 17 miles WNW. of Manitowoc. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Reedtown, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 4½ miles N. of Attica station. Pop. 75.

Reedville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, 16 miles SW. of Portland.

Reedville, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Reedville, a banking post-village of Northumberland co., Va., 10 miles E. by S. of Heathsville. It manufactures boats, fish oil, and fertilizers. Pop. about 800.

Reedy, a post-station of Davidson co., N.C.

Reedy, a banking post-town of Roane co., W.Va., 36 miles S. of Parkersburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Reedy Fork, N.C., rises in Guilford co. and unites with another stream to form the Haw River.

Reedy Island is at the head of Delaware Bay. At its S. point is a fixed light.

Reedy Island Creek, Va., enters the New River about 2 miles SSW. of Newbern.

Reedyripple, a post-village of Wirt co., W.Va., about 20 miles S. of Parkersburg. Pop. 120.

Reedy River, S.C., enters the Saluda River about 9 miles E. of Cokesbury.

Reedy River Factory, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 200.

Reedy Springs, a post-station of Laurens co., Ga., 12 miles S. of Dublin.

Reedyville, a post-village of Butler co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Reedyville, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va., 3 miles W. of Spencer.

Reefton, a gold-mining township of New Zealand, South Island, 47 miles NE. by E. of Greymouth.

Ree Heights, a post-village of Hand co., S.Dak. Pop. 60.

Reelfoot, a post-village of Lake co., Tenn., on Reelfoot Lake, 35 miles SSW. of Hickman, Ky. Pop. 250.

Reelfoot Lake, in Obion and Lake cos., Tenn., near the NW. angle of the state and extending into Fulton co., Ky., is a large and shallow expanse of water, 18 miles long, formed during the earthquake of 1811. It receives Reelfoot, Pawpaw, and other creeks, and discharges through the Reelfoot River into the Obion River.

Ree, Lough (lŏĸ), a lake of Ireland, an expansion of the river Shannon, between the co. of Roscommon on the W. and the cos. of Longford and West Meath on the E.

Reelsville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles E. by N. of Brazil. Pop. 200.

Reeman, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 50.

Rees, rās, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 41 miles NNW. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 4096.

Reese, reess, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs., 15 miles SE. of Bay City. Pop. about 400.

Reese Mill, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, 30 miles SE. of Lafayette.

Reese River, Nev., runs northward in the arid and sterile table-land of the Great Basin. It sometimes enters the Humboldt River in Humboldt co. and at other times is absorbed in the barren sands before it reaches that river.

Reeses, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio, 11 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

Reeses Mill, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W.Va., 9 miles from Keyser.

Reeseville, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles NW. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Rees Store, a post-station of Monroe co., Miss.

Reesville, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs., 8½ miles ENE. of Wilmington. Pop. 250.

Reetz, rāts, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Ihna, 42 miles ESE. of Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 3033.

Reeve, a post-station of Martin co., Ind.

Reeve, a post-township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Reeve, a post-village of Barron co., Wis. The banking point is Amery.

Reeves, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 2610 sq. m. It is bounded NE. by the Pecos River. Capital, Pecos. Pop. in 1900, 1847.

Reevesby Island, South Australia, in Spencer Gulf, is 20 miles NE. of Port Lincoln.

Reeves Station, a post-station of Gordon co., Ga., 26 miles S. of Dalton.

Reevesville, a post-town of Dorchester co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is St. George. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Reform, a post-town of Pickens co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R. and the Carrollton Short Line. The banking point is Carrollton. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Reform, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., 12 miles SE. of Fulton.

Reform, a post-station of Licking co., Ohio.

Refton, a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa.

Refuge, a post-station of Washington co., Miss.

Refugio (Sp. rā-foo'ʜe-o), a county in the S. part of Texas, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 802 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the San Antonio River and on the S. by the Aransas River. It is drained by Blanco Creek. Capital, Refugio. Pop. in 1890, 1239; in 1900, 1641.

Refugio, a banking post-village, capital of Refugio co., Tex., on the Mission River, about 40 miles SW. of Victoria. It is in a farming region. Pop. about 550.

Rega, rā'gå, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Old and the New Rega, flows NNW., and falls into the Baltic. Length, 100 miles.

Regalbuto, rā-gål-boo'to, a town of Sicily, 25 miles WNW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 11,038.

Regan, rā'gån', a town of Persia, province and about 180 miles SE. of the city of Kerman. Lat. 28° 50′ N.; lon. 59° 8′ E.

Regen, rā'ghẹn, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmerwald and enters the Danube on the left opposite Ratisbon. Length, about 100 miles.

Regensburg, a town of Bavaria. See Ratisbon.

Regenstauf, rā'ghẹn-stŏwf', a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 8 miles NNE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Regenwalde, rā'ghẹn-vål'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 42 miles NE. of Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. in 1900, 3396.

Reggello, rẹ-jẹl'lo, a village of Italy, 18 miles ESE. of Florence, in the upper Val d'Arno.

Reggio, rẹd'jo, or **Reggio di Calabria** (anc. *Rhegium*), a town of Italy, in Calabria, capital of the province of Reggio di Calabria, on the Strait of Messina, 8 miles SE. of the city of Messina. It is picturesquely situated and is well built, with broad streets and fine villas, which have been constructed since the terrible earthquake of 1783. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral, the municipal museum, containing a fine collection of antiquities, and a

statue of Garibaldi. Ancient baths have been excavated. The town has manufactures of silks, perfumes, olive oil, etc. It is the seat of an archbishop. Rhegium was one of the most flourishing of the cities planted by the Greeks in southern Italy. It became a Roman colony in the early part of the third century B.C. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 44,915.

Reggio, or **Reggio nell' Emilia** (anc. *Re'gium Lep'idi*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, situated on a small affluent of the Po, 14 miles WNW. of Modena. It is still encircled by old walls and its broad streets are flanked by arcades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, with many statues and monuments; the church of Madonna della Ghiarà, containing some fine frescoes; the theatre, ranking among the finest of Italy; the museum of natural history; the museum of antiquities; and the municipal library. There are manufactures of textiles, brooms, and leather. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 50,650; in 1901, 58,490.

Reggio di Calabria, rĕd'jo dee kå-lå'bre-å (formerly **Calabria Ulteriore I.**), a province of Italy, in Calabria, forming the extreme S. part of continental Italy. Area, about 1220 sq. m. Capital, Reggio. Pop. in 1901, 428,714.

Reggiolo, rĕd-jo'lo, a village of Italy, 6 miles E. of Guastalla.

Reggio nell' Emilia, rĕd'jo nĕl lå-mee'le-å, a province of Italy, in Emilia, bounded NW. by the Po. Area, 884 sq. m. Capital, Reggio. Pop. in 1901, 274,495.

Regina, a post-station of Iberville parish, La.

Regina, a banking post-town of Canada, capital of Assiniboia district and territorial capital (of the Northwest Territories), on the Canadian Pacific R., 356 miles W. of Winnipeg. It has government buildings, the head-quarters of the mounted police, lumbering and grain interests, etc., and an Indian Industrial School. Pop. in 1901, 2645.

Reginum, Regina Castra. See RATISBON.

Register, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 275.

Register, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. 225.

Regla, rå'glå, a famous water-fall of Mexico, is in the state of Hidalgo, a short distance from Real del Monte.

Regla, rå'glå, a seaport of Havana province, Cuba, on the E. shore of Havana harbor and about 2 miles by tramway WNW. of Guanabacoa. It is directly opposite the central part of Havana, about three-fifths of a mile away, with which it is connected by ferry and of which it is practically a part. Regla has warehouses, docks, and ship-yards, boards of education, health, charity, agriculture, industry, and commerce, a bull-ring, post- and telegraph-offices, and a railway to Matanzas. Pop. in 1899, 11,363.

Regnitz, rĕg'nits, a river of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Rednitz and Pegnitz at Fürth, flows N. and joins the Main 3 miles NW. of Bamberg.

Regnum, the ancient name of CHICHESTER.

Régny, rån'yee', a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles ESE. of Roanne. Pop. about 1500.

Rego, a post-village of Orange co., Ind., about 37 miles WNW. of New Albany. Pop. 200.

Regoa, rå-go'å, or **Peso da Regua,** a small town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Douro, 3 miles N. of Lamego. It has an extensive trade in port wines.

Rehau, rå'hŏw, a town of Bavaria, on the Grünebach, 17 miles NW. of Eger. Pop. in 1900, 4367.

Rehburg, rå'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 22 miles WNW. of Hanover. Pop. about 1300.

Rehden, rå'dĕn, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 24 miles S. of Marienwerder. Pop. about 2000.

Rehme, rå'mĕh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles SW. of Minden, on the Weser.

Rehna, rå'nå, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles ESE. of Lübeck. Pop. about 2000.

Reho'both, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., 30 miles SW. of Selma. Pop. 150.

Rehoboth, or **Rehoboth Beach,** a post-town and watering-place of Sussex co., Del., on the Atlantic Ocean, near the N. shore of Rehoboth Bay, and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's Rs., 6 miles S. by E. of Lewes. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Rehoboth, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ga.

Rehoboth, a post-station of Harrison co., Ind., about 20 miles SW. of New Albany.

Rehoboth, a post-village and township (town), of Bristol co., Mass., 8 miles E. of Providence, R.I. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1840.

Rehoboth, a village of Perry co., Ohio, about 20 miles SSW. of Zanesville. Pop. 200.

Rehoboth, a post-station of Edgefield co., S.C., about 20 miles NW. of Augusta, Ga.

Rehoboth, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va., 70 miles SW. of Richmond.

Rehoboth Bay, on the coast of Delaware, about 10 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow peninsula. It connects on the S. with Indian River Bay.

Rehoboth Beach, Del. See REHOBOTH.

Rehrersburg, rā'rẹrs-bŭrg, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 22 miles WNW. of Reading. It has a creamery, manufactory of shirts, etc. Pop. about 750.

Reichelsheim, rī'kẹls-hīme', a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 14 miles SE. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Reichenau, rī'kẹh-nŏw', an island in the Untersee (an arm of the Lake of Constance), belonging to Baden, 3½ miles NW. of Constance. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Reichenau (Bohem. *Rychnov nad Kneznou*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 19 miles ESE. of Königgrätz, on an affluent of the Wilderadler. Pop. about 4000.

Reichenau (Bohem. *Rychnov*), a town of Bohemia, district of Gablonz. Pop. in 1900, 5079.

Reichenau, a village of Saxony, 7 miles E. of Zittau. Its leading industry is the manufacture of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 7473.

Reichenau, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine (Vorder- and Hinter-Rhein), 6 miles WSW. of Chur. Altitude, 1975 feet.

Reichenau (Reichenau am Semmering), a village and summer-resort of Lower Austria, district of Neunkirchen, at the foot of the Raxalpe and the Schneeberg (both about 6600 feet high), in the beautiful valley of the Schwarza. Pop. in 1900, 7455.

Reichenbach, rī'kẹn-bȧK', a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, rises in the Great Scheidegg and joins the Aar opposite Meiringen. It is noted for its numerous falls, one of which is nearly 300 feet high.

Reichenbach, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles SW. of Breslau. It has an old castle. There are manufactures of textiles, wagons, and sausages. In a convention held at Reichenbach in 1790 Austria and Prussia agreed to respect the integrity of Turkey and Poland respectively. Pop. in 1900, 15,052.

Reichenbach, a town of Saxony, 11 miles NNE. of Plauen. Its principal edifice is the new town-hall. Dyeing, spinning, and bleaching are carried on and there are woollen-mills and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 24,498.

Reichenbach, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 3 miles from Frutigen.

Reichenberg, rī'kẹn-bĕRG', a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 58 miles NE. of Prague. It has a fine church, containing an altar-piece by Dürer, a new town-hall, and the palace of the count of Clam Gallas. There are a textile school and a valuable industrial museum. Reichenberg is one of the leading centres of the textile industry in Austria-Hungary, the principal product being cloth. Pop. in 1900, 34,204, chiefly Germans.

Reichenbrand, a village of Saxony, in the district of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 3223.

Reichenhall, rī'kẹn-hȧll', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Saalach, 8 miles SW. of Salzburg. It is romantically situated in the vicinity of Berchtesgaden, with mountains towering 5000 feet above it. Here are extensive saltworks. Reichenhall is a frequented summer-resort and has large brine-bath establishments. Pop. in 1900, 4927.

Reichenstein, rī'kẹn-stīne', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles SSW. of Breslau. Pop. about 2300.

Reichenweier, rī'kẹn-wī'ẹr (Fr. *Riquewihr,* ree'kẹh-veeR'), a town of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 3 miles from Rappoltsweiler. It is a quaint and interesting little place and is noted for its wines. Pop. in 1900, 1659.

Reichshofen, rīKs'ho'fẹn, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles SW. of Weissenburg. Pop. about 3000.

Reichstadt, rīK'stȧtt (Bohem. *Zakupy*), a town of Bohemia, 45 miles NNE. of Prague. It has a grand castle. Pop. about 2000.

Reichthal, rīK'tȧl, a town of Prussia, 35 miles E. of Breslau, on the Studnitza. Pop. about 1200.

Reid, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Reiden, or **Reyden,** rī'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 7 miles NW. of Sursee. Pop. about 1500.

Reidenbachs (rī'dẹn-baks) Store, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2½ miles from New Holland.

Reid, La, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles SE. of Liège.

Reidsburg, reedz'bŭrg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on Piney Creek, about 30 miles SE. of Franklin. Pop. 175.

Reidsville, reedz'vĭl, a banking post-town, capital of Tatnall co., Ga., on the Collins and Reidsville R., 60 miles W. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Reidsville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 15 miles SW. of Albany.

Reidsville, a banking post-town of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Southern R., 24 miles SW. of Danville, Va. It has tobacco-factories and warehouses. Pop. in 1900, 3262.

Reidville, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., 5 miles from Vernonville. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Reiffsburg, rīfs'bûrg, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., 32 miles S. of Fort Wayne.

Reigate, rī'gate, a municipal borough of England, in Surrey, 6 miles E. of Dorking and 21 miles SSW. of London. The principal building is the parish church, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. Of the old castle but scanty vestiges remain. Reigate is a popular place of residence of London merchants. There are quarries of freestone and hearthstone in the immediate vicinity and the white sand of the district is much used in the manufacture of glass. Pop. in 1901, 25,993.

Reignier, rân'yā', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, near the Arve, 7 miles SE. of Geneva.

Reigoldsweil, rī'golts-wīl', a village of Switzerland, 12 miles SSE. of Basel. Pop. about 1350.

Reikjavik, the capital of Iceland. See Reykjavik.

Reilly, rī'lee, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Reily, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 28 miles NNW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 190.

Reily Springs, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex., 25 miles N. of Mineola. Pop. 150.

Reims, a town of France. See Rheims.

Reinach, rī'nȧk, a commune of Switzerland, in Aargau, 12 miles SSE. of Aarau. Pop. about 3300.

Reinach, a commune of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles S. of the city of Basel. Pop. about 1000.

Reinbeck, rīn'bĕk, a banking post-town of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 9 miles E. of Grundy Center. It is in a farming region. Pop. in 1900, 1203.

Reinersville, re'nẹrs-vĭl, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, about 24 miles NNW. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Reinerton, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Lykens. Pop. 90.

Reinerz, rīn'ĕrts, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 58 miles SSW. of Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. about 3000. Near by is Bad Reinerz, a frequented health-resort, with mineral springs and milk- and whey-cure establishments.

Reinfeld, rīn'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 11 miles WSW. of Lübeck. Pop. about 1000.

Reinhardt, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 85.

Reinhausen, a town of the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, in the district of Stadtamhof. Pop. in 1900, 3678.

Reinheim, rīn'hīme, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Dieburg. Pop. about 2000.

Reinholds (rīn'holdz) **Station,** a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 13 miles WSW. of Reading. It manufactures combs, hosiery, etc. Pop. about 850.

Reinickendorf, rī'nik-ẹn-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, district of Potsdam, circle of Niederbarnim. Pop. in 1900, 14,779.

Reinsdorf, rīns'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, district of Wildenfels. Pop. in 1900, 7054.

Reisen, rī'zẹn (Pol. *Rydzyna*, rid-zee'nȧ), a town of Prussia, 44 miles SSW. of Posen. Pop. about 1200. Near by is the castle of Reisen.

Reisterstown, rīs'tẹrz-tŏwn, a banking post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 18 miles NNW. of Baltimore. Pop. about 900.

Reistville, rīst'vĭl, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Lebanon. Pop. 200.

Rejang', a seaport of Sarawak, Borneo, on one of the arms of the Rejang delta, in about lat. 2° 10′ N.

Reka, rā'kȧ, a small river of the Karst region of Austria, in Carniola, and the crown-land of Görz and Gradisca. It is noted for its water-falls and grottos and its subterranean course, which are among the most interesting and impressive features of this wonderful limestone region. At the little village of Sankt Kanzian (Canziano), near Divacca, about 10 miles E. of Triest, it breaks through great walls of rock in narrow cañons, leaps into deep chasms, and suddenly disappears, to reappear again (as is generally supposed) after a subterranean passage of about 20 miles as the Timavo, which issues from the ground as a stream about 200 feet wide and 6 feet deep and enters the Gulf of Triest.

Relay, a post-village of York co., Pa., 7 miles SE. of York. Pop. 150.

Relay Station (originally **Relay House**), a station on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles SW. of Baltimore. Here is a noble viaduct over the Patapsco River.

Relfe, relf, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., on Spring Creek, 22 miles SSW. of Rolla.

Relfsbluff, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ark., about 80 miles SSE. of Little Rock.

Reliance, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. Pop. 80.

Relief, or **Relief Hill,** a post-village of Nevada co., Cal. The banking point is Nevada City. Pop. 125.

Relief, a post-village of Morgan co., Ky., about 24 miles SW. of Willard. Pop. 150.

Relief, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn.

Relleu, rĕl-yā'oo, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles NE. of Alicante. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Rellinghausen, rĕl'ling-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. Pop. in 1900, 7187.

Remagen, rā'mȧ'gẹn (anc. *Rigomagus*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 23 miles NW. of Coblenz. Pop. in 1900, 3534. Roman remains have been unearthed here.

Rémalard, rā'mȧ'lȧr', a town of France, in Orne, on the Huine, 13 miles SE. of Mortagne. Pop. about 1000.

Remarkable, Mount, one of the highest points of the Flinders Range, in South Australia. Altitude, 3100 feet.

Rembang, rĕm'bȧng', a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on the N. coast. Pop. in 1895, 1,328,895.

Rembang, a town of Java, capital of a residency of the same name, near the N. coast, 50 miles NE. of Samarang. It has a good harbor and carries on an active trade. Pop. about 14,000.

Remberton, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga. The banking point is Valdosta. It manufactures cotton yarns, etc. Pop. about 500.

Rembrandt, a banking post-village of Buenavista co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R.

Remda, rĕm'dȧ, a town of Saxe-Weimar, district of Weimar. Pop. about 1000.

Remedios, or **San Juan de los Remedios,** sȧn hoo-ȧn' dȧ loce rȧ-mȧ'ᴅe-oce, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, in a district of its own name, 5½ miles by rail W. by S. of Caibarién, its port (N. coast), and about 32 miles by high-road E. of Santa Clara. It has boards of charity and education, post- and telegraph-offices, etc. The surrounding country is fertile. Pop. in 1899, 6633.

Remedios, a town of Colombia, in the department of Antioquía, 90 miles NE. of Medellín. It had at one time important mines. Pop. (district) about 6500.

Remi, an ancient name of Rheims.

Remich, rā'mik, a town of the grand-duchy and 11 miles SE. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2000.

Remington, a post-station of St. John co., Fla.

Remington, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 41 miles W. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 1120.

Remington, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 20 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Remington, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 150.

Remington, a post-town of Fauquier co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Remington, a village in Remington township (town), Wood co., Wis., on the Yellow River, 18 miles WSW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the town in 1900, 708.

Remire, rẹh'meer', an island group of French Guiana, 4 miles E. of Cayenne. A village of the same name is on the opposite main-land.

Remiremont, rẹh'meer'môn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vosges, on the river Moselle, 16 miles SE. of Épinal. The principal edifices are the parish church, formerly belonging to a famous abbey of nuns, with an ancient crypt, and the former palace of the abbesses, now used as the Hôtel de Ville. Pop. in 1901, 8582 (commune, 10,322).

Remlingen, rĕm'ling-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, 11 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1250.

Remouchamps, rẹh-moo'shôn', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles SSE. of Liège. It has a remarkable double grotto, nearly 1 mile long, noted for its fossils.

Remoulins, rẹh-moo'lăn', a town of France, in Gard, on the river Gard, 12 miles NE. of Nîmes. Pop. 1300.

Rempel, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio. The banking point is Jackson. It has coaling interests.

Rems, rĕms, a river of Württemberg, rises near its E. frontier, flows WNW., and joins the Neckar at Ludwigsburg. Length, 50 miles.

Remscheid, rĕm'shīt, a city of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles ESE. of Düsseldorf. It is the foremost place in Germany in the manufacture of small iron- and steel-wares (tools, skates, hinges, coffee-mills, etc.). Pop. in 1900 (including the residential suburb of Müngsten), 58,103.

Remsen, a banking post-town of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles E. by N. of Lemars. Pop. in 1900, 835.

Remsen, a banking post-village in Remsen township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 389. The town is intersected by the Black River. Pop. in 1900, 1208.

Remsenburg, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Riverhead. Pop. 175.

Remsons Corners, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Ohio, 22 miles S. of Cleveland.

Remus, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles SE. of Big Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Rena (rā'nā), **Cape,** the SE. point of the island of Skyros. Lat. 38° 46′ N.; lon. 24° 40′ E.

Renage, rẹh-nåzh', a village of France, in Isère, 14 miles NNE. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. (commune) about 2300.

Renaix, rẹh-nā' (Flem. *Ronsse,* ron'sẹh), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles S. by W. of Ghent. It has manufactures of textiles and tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 20,090.

Renault, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill. The banking point is Redbud. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Renca, a town of Chile, in the province of Santiago. Pop. 2500.

Renchen, rĕnk'ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Rench, 9 miles NNE. of Offenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Rende, rĕn'dā, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles NW. of Cosenza. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7000).

Render, a post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 111 miles SSW. of Louisville. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Rendezvous Island, off the SW. coast of Borneo.

Rendham, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton.

Rendon, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex.

Rendsburg, rĕnds'bŏŏrg (Dan. *Rendsborg,* rĕnds'borg), a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Eider and on the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, 18 miles W. of Kiel. The most interesting buildings are the thirteenth-century church, the quaint old town-hall, and the new town-hall in Renaissance style. The industries comprise brewing, dyeing, slaughtering, and tanning and the manufacture of textiles, pianos, artificial manures, and fire-proof stone. Pop. in 1900, 14,754.

Rendville, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 9 miles SE. of New Lexington. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Renfrew, or **Renfrewshire,** rĕn'fru-shir (mediæval, *Strathgryfe,* străth'grīf), a maritime county of Scotland, having N. and W. the river and Firth of Clyde. Area, 245 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 230,812; in 1901, 268,900. The surface is uneven, the highest point being 1700 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the White Cart, Black Cart, and Gryfe. Coal and iron-stone abound. The principal towns are Renfrew (the capital), Paisley, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Pollockshaws. They are the seats of extensive manufactures. The ship-building industry on the Clyde is on a vast scale. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Renfrew, a royal and municipal burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Renfrew, on the left bank of the Clyde, 5 miles WNW. of Glasgow. The town-hall is a notable edifice. Pop. in 1901, 9297, largely engaged in ship-building.

Renfrew, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Butler. Pop. about 300.

Renfrew, a county of Ontario, bordering on the Ottawa River. Capital, Pembroke.

Renfrew, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Enfield.

Renfrew, a banking town and outport of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechère River (which here forms a magnificent fall) and on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, 58 miles W. of Ottawa. It has abundant water-power, a tannery, woollen-, saw- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3153.

Renfroe, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Birmingham and Atlantic R. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Renfrow, a banking post-town of Grant co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles SW. of Caldwell, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Renfrow, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn. The banking point is Rockwood. Pop. 100.

Rengo, a town of Chile, province of Colchagua, 15 miles by rail S. of Rancagua. Pop. in 1902, 7232.

Reni, rā'nee, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 106 miles SSW. of Kishinev. Pop. in 1897, 6946.

Renick, a post-town of Randolph co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 6 miles SSE. of Moberly. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Renicks Valley, a post-station of Greenbrier co., W.Va.

Renkum, rĕnk'kŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles W. of Arnheim, near the Rhine.

Renmark, a post-town of South Australia, on the Murray River, 135 miles ENE. of Adelaide. Pop. 800.

Rennel, Cape, the N. extremity of North Somerset, on Barrow Strait, Arctic America. Lat. 74° 10′ N.

Rennel Island, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Solomon Islands, in lat. 11° 30′ S.

Renner, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Plano. Pop. 160.

Rennerod, rĕn'nẹh-rot\, a village of Prussia, about 40 miles N. of Wiesbaden.

Rennert, a post-town of Robeson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Fayetteville or Red Springs. Pop. in 1900, 133.

Rennes, rĕnn (anc. *Condate*), a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine at its confluence with the Ille, 60 miles N. of Nantes. It is the seat of an archbishop and of a university. Rennes is an essentially modern town, despite the fact that it retains its fine old churches and relics of its mediæval walls, towers, and gates, having been almost entirely rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1720. It consists of two parts, the upper (or new) town and the lower (or old) town on the left bank of the Vilaine. The two portions are connected by bridges. There are fine boulevards and public places, including the Champs de Mars, with a war monument to the memory of the soldiers of 1870–71, and the Jardin des Plantes. The principal buildings of Rennes are the large modern cathedral, the Palais Universitaire, with a museum containing one of the finest provincial art collections in the country, the handsome Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, the archiepiscopal residence, the Lycée, and the new buildings of the university. Rennes possesses a national school of agriculture and a municipal library of about 80,000 volumes. The town has a great variety of manufacturing industries, none of which, however, is very important, and a trade in country produce. Rennes was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Redones and, in the Middle Ages, of the duchy of Brittany. Pop. in 1901, 74,676.

Renno, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 120.

Reno, rā'no (anc. *Rhe'nus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines and after a N. and E. course of about 90 miles, passing Bagni di Porretta, Vergato, and Cento, joins the Po di Primaro 14 miles S. of Ferrara. The united stream (which by some is called Reno in place of Po di Primaro) flows eastward to the Adriatic Sea at Primaro.

Reno, a county in the S. part of Kansas. Area, 1246 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas and Good rivers. Capital, Hutchinson. Pop. in 1890, 27,079; in 1900, 29,027.

Reno, a post-village of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Reno, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., 27½ miles W. of Indianapolis.

Reno, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles NNE. of Lawrence. Pop. 110.

Reno, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Caledonia. Pop. 100.

Reno, a banking post-town, capital of Washoe co., Nev., on the Truckee River and on the Southern Pacific and other railroads, 149 miles NE. of Sacramento, Cal., about 20 miles (direct) NW. of Virginia City, and 3 miles E. of the Sierra Nevada. It has large reduction-works, manufactories of machinery, brick, malted liquors, etc., and is the seat of the state university and the state asylum. Elevation, 4500 feet. Pop. in 1900, 4500.

Reno, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 100.

Reno, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and on the Erie and other railroads, 5 miles NE. of Franklin. It has oil-wells, oil-refineries, etc. Pop. about 300.

Reno, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Renous Bridge, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 16 miles from Newcastle. Pop. 150.

Renovo, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna

River and on the Pennsylvania R., 27 miles NW. of Lockhaven. It has railroad-shops, fire-brick works, and coal- and lumber-industries. Elevation, 670 feet. Pop. in 1900, 4082.

Renowse, rẹ-nŏw'se, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, 54 miles S. of St. John's. It is a place of considerable trade.

Renrock, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 24 miles SE. of Zanesville.

Rensselaer, rĕn'sẹl-ẹr, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of 664 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and is drained by the Hoosac River and Kinderhook Creek. The eastern part of it is occupied by the rocky and rugged Taghanic (Taconic) Mountains, which present picturesque scenery. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890, 124,511; in 1900, 121,697.

Rensselaer, a banking-city, capital of Jasper co., Ind., on the Iroquois River and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 46 miles WNW. of Logansport. It has manufactures of flour and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 2255.

Rensselaer, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., 12 miles WSW. of Hannibal.

Rensselaer (formerly known as **Greenbush**), a city of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hudson River (here crossed by several bridges), opposite Albany, on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It has felt-mills, a tannery, color-works, manufactories of coal-elevators, cigars, chains, etc. The post-office is Albany. Pop. in 1900, 7466.

Rensselaer Bay, in the NW. coast of Greenland, in lat. 78° 37′ N.

Rensselaer Falls, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles SE. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 450.

Rensselaerville, ren'sẹl-lẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in a township (town) of its own name, about 24 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. about 225. The town is drained by Catskill Creek. Pop. in 1900, 1795.

Rentchler, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 20 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 200.

Rentería, rĕn-tȧ-ree'ȧ, a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, on the Oyarzun, near Pasajes. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Renton, a town of Scotland, co. and 2 miles N. of Dumbarton, on the Leven. It has a monument to Smollett, who was born in the vicinity. There are in the town various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. about 5000.

Renton, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Columbia and Puget Sound R., 14 miles SE. of Seattle, its banking point. It has clay-, lumber- and coaling-industries. Pop. of Renton precinct in 1900, 1176.

Renville, a county in the southwest-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 989 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Minnesota River and drained by Beaver Creek. Capital, Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1890, 17,099; in 1900, 23,693.

Renville, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., near the Minnesota River, 20 miles NW. of New Ulm, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is in an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 1075.

Renwick, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 27 miles NNE. of Webster City. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Réole, La, a town of France. See La Réole.

Repaupo, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., near the Delaware River, about 16 miles SW. of Camden, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 300.

Repentigny, rẹh-pôn^{n}'teen'yee', a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 18 miles NE. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

Reppen, rĕp'pẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 12 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4546.

Reps, rĕps (Hun. *Köhalom*, kö'hŏh'lom), a small town of Transylvania, Hungary, on the Rossbach, 19 miles SSW. of Udvarhely. It has saline springs.

Repton, a village of England, co. and 7 miles SSW. of Derby. It has a noted grammar-school, dating from the reign of Queen Mary. Repton is prominent in the ecclesiastical history of Mercia.

Repton, a post-town of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brewton or Evergreen. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Republic, a county in the N. part of Kansas, borders on Nebraska. Area, 710 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Belleville. Pop. in 1890, 19,002; in 1900, 18,248.

Republic, a banking post-city of Republic co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 10 miles N. by W. of Scandia. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Republic, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 35 miles W. by S. of Marquette. It is on the Michigamie River. It has an important iron-industry. Pop. about 2500. The banking point is Ishpeming.

Republic, a banking post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 15 miles WSW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 856.

Republic, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles E. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Republic, a mining and banking city, capital of Ferry co., Wash., on the San Poile River, about 55 miles N. of its junction with the Columbia River and 37 miles (direct) W. of Colville. Pop. in 1900, 2050.

Republican City, a banking post-village of Harlan co., Neb., on the Republican River, 14 miles W. of Bloomington, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 386.

Republican Grove, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 35 miles NE. of Danville.

Republican River rises by several branches in the E. part of Colorado and runs eastward into Nebraska. Its general direction is nearly eastward, until it reaches lon. 98° W., where it strikes the northern boundary of Kansas and enters that state. It joins the Kansas River in Geary co., about 3 miles below Junction City. Its length is estimated at 550 miles.

Repulse Bay, Arctic America, is on the S. side of Melville Peninsula, in lat. 66° N., lon. 86° to 87° W.

Repulse Bay, Queensland, in lat. 20° 36′ S., lon. 148° 40′ E. At its mouth are Repulse Islands.

Requa, a post-hamlet of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Klamath River.

Requena, rȧ-kȧ'nȧ (anc. *Lobetum*), a town of Spain, province and 25 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 16,236.

Resaca, re-sȧ'kȧ, a banking post-town of Gordon co., Ga., on the Oostenaula River and on the Western and Atlantic R., 15 miles S. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Resaca, a post-station of Duplin co., N.C., 20 miles SW. of Kinston.

Resaca de la Palma, rȧ-sȧ'kȧ dȧ lȧ pȧl'mȧ, a noted battle-field in Cameron co., Tex., about 4 miles N. of Brownsville. Here on May 9, 1846, the Mexicans, under General Arista, were defeated by the American forces under General Taylor.

Reschitza, rĕ-shit'sȧ (Hun. *Resiczabánya*, rĕsh'it-sŏh-bȧn'yŏh), a town of southeastern Hungary, in the co. of Krassó-Szörény, about 45 miles SE. of Temesvár. It is situated in a mountainous region. Here are mines of iron, copper, and coal. The place has large iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1900, 11,770.

Reserve, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 6 miles SE. of Peru. Pop. about 200.

Reserve, a post-village of Brown co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Reserve, a post-village of St. John the Baptist parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. and on the Mississippi River, about 44 miles W. by N. of New Orleans, its banking point. It is in a grain and cane region. Pop. about 800.

Reserve, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 2 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Reserve, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3095.

Reserve Mines, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Coal Co.'s R. The banking point is Glace Bay. It has coaling-industries.

Reservoir, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Reservoir, a village of Blair co., Pa.

Resht, rĕsht, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Ghilan, 16 miles SE. of its port, Enzeli (on the Caspian Sea), and about 150 miles NW. of Teheran. It is fairly well built, has paved streets, and is supplied with water by an aqueduct, but its location is very unhealthful. Resht is one of the most flourishing commercial industrial cities of Persia. It is a great centre of the silk trade and silk-industry. Large quantities of imports from the Russian dominions pass through it. The place is well supplied with caravansaries, bazaars, shops, and warehouses. The sturgeon-fishery is carried on in the Caspian Sea. Pop. about 40,000.

Resina, rȧ'ze-nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles SE. of Naples, at the SW. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 19,766.

Resinár, resh'e-nȧr' (Ger. *Städterdorf*, stĕt'tẹr-dorf'), a town of Transylvania, Hungary, in Saxonland, co. and 8 miles SW. of Hermannstadt. Pop. about 5000.

Resistencia, rȧ-sis-tĕn'se-ȧ, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the territory of the Chaco, about 20 miles W. of Corrientes. Pop. about 1500.

Resolution Bay is on the W. side of Tahuata, one of the Marquesas Islands.

Resolution Island, in Canada, is at the entrance of Hudson Strait. Lat. 61° 30′ N.; lon. 65° W. Length and breadth, nearly 40 miles each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.

Resolution (or **Tawere**) **Island,** in the Pacific Ocean, Tuamotu group, is in lat. 17° 22′ S., lon. 141° 35′ W.

Resort, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y. The banking point is Wolcott. Pop. 175.

Rest, a post-station of Wilson co., Kan.

Rest, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

Restigné, rĕs'teen'yā′, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 7 miles N. of Chinon.

Restigouche, rĕs'te-goosh′ (*i.e.*, "the river which divides like the hand," in allusion to its five principal streams or branches), a river of New Brunswick, forms part of the N. boundary of the province, separating it from Quebec, and falls into Chaleur Bay. Length, 125 miles. Its five leading branches vary from 50 to 70 miles in length, and are known by the names of Metapediac (or Musical) River, Upsalquitch (or Blanket) River, Wetomkegewick (Quatawamkegewick), or Large River, Mistouche (Patapedia), or Little River, and Waagan (or Knife) River. The entrance (Restigouche Bay) to the Restigouche from the Bay of Chaleur is 4 miles wide and 9 fathoms deep. The tide flows up 24 miles, of which 18 are navigable for the largest ships. The river is noted for its salmon.

Restigouche, an extensive county in the N. part of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Chaleur. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and valleys, and is watered by the Restigouche and its tributaries and other streams. The soil is fertile and heavily timbered. Capital, Dalhousie.

Reston, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 31 miles from Souris.

Restoration Island, in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 12° 37′ S.

Restormel Castle, England. See LOSTWITHIEL.

Result, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Coxsackie. Pop. about 250.

Resurrection Bay, Alaska, indenting the SE. shore of Kenai peninsula, with Cape Resurrection marking its eastern point of entrance. Here was launched, in 1794, the "Phœnix," the first vessel built in what is now Alaska.

Resuttano, rā-zoot-tā′no, a town of Sicily, 14 miles N. of Caltanissetta. Pop. about 5000.

Retalhuleu, RĀ-tāl-yoo-lā′oo, a southwestern department of Guatemala, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. It is very fertile, producing cotton, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, and rice, and has excellent pasturage and extensive forests. It is intersected by the Samalá and other rivers and is traversed by a railway connecting Retalhuleu (the capital) with Champérico, a seaport. Pop. in 1893, 27,777.

Retalhuleu, a town of Guatemala, capital of Retalhuleu department, 13 miles N. of the port of Champérico, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important place, having direct communication with the sea-coast by rail and highway, and exports coffee. Pop. in 1893, 4288.

Retchit'sa, a town of Russia, 158 miles SE. of Minsk, on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 9332.

Retford, East, England. See EAST RETFORD.

Rethel, rẹh-tĕl′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Ardennes, on the Aisne, 23 miles SW. of Mézières. It is an ancient place and has many quaint houses. It is noted for its fine merino cloth. It was the capital of the old district of Rethelois, included in Champagne. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6434.

Rethem, rā′tẹm, a town of Prussia, 33 miles NW. of Hanover, on the Aller. Pop. about 1300.

Retimo, rā′te-mo, or **Rethymnon** (anc. *Rhithym'na*), a seaport of Crete, on its N. coast, 38 miles W. of Candia. Pop. in 1900, 9311.

Retreat, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., 41 miles N. of Louisville, Ky.

Retreat, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex., 7 miles E. of Courtney station.

Retreat, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., 15 miles NE. of Lansing, Iowa. Pop. 80.

Retro, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Retsof, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee and Wyoming R. The banking point is Geneseo. It has extensive salt-mines. Pop. about 800.

Retz, rĕss or rā, an old district of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the department of Loire-Inférieure.

Retz, rĕts, a town of Lower Austria, 43 miles NE. of Vienna, on the E. slope of the Mannhartsberg. It is a quaint little place. The district is noted for its wine. Pop. about 1250 (with Altstadt Retz, 3000).

Reuilly, ruh'yee′, a town of France, in Indre, 10 miles NE. of Issoudun. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Réunion, formerly **Bourbon** (Fr. *Île de la Réunion,* el dẹh lā rā'ü'ne-ôn[ng]′), an island of the Mascarene group, Indian Ocean, forming a French colony. Lat. 21° S.; lon. 55° 30′ E. Area, 790 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 173,315, of whom upward of 13,000 were East Indians, 9500 negroes, and 1380 Chinese. The island is of volcanic origin and is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains which divides it into two portions, an eastern, *partie du vent* (windward), and a western, *partie sous le vent* (leeward). Much of the interior is a plateau, rising to 5000 feet and more, which is dominated by numerous lofty volcanoes, nearly all of which are extinct. The chief summits are the Piton des Neiges (10,070 ft. high), Grand-Bénard (9500 ft.), Pic de Chicots, Gros Morne, and Piton de la Fournaise, an active volcano (3500 ft.) whose eruptions (extending down to 1897) have been marked by large lava-flows. There are no extensive plains, but the mountains are separated by narrow valleys. The island is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid and none navigable. The climate is fairly salubrious; upland sanatoria have been established at Salazie and Hellbourg. The mean annual temperature is about 78°. The annual rainfall is in places 150 inches. Capital, Saint-Denis. Réunion has no natural port and its anchorages are insecure. Pointe-des-Galets is connected by rail with Saint-Benoît and Saint-Pierre. The soil is fertile near the coast. The chief products are sugar, coffee, cloves, corn, tapioca, vanilla, and tobacco. The native forest, now in greater part removed, was noted for its wonderful exuberance and wealth of distinctive types. Of the indigenous fauna the most remarkable types were represented by a number of giant rallinæ and other birds (now extinct) and by the (also extinct) dodo. The island is administered by a governor and it is represented in the French parliament by 1 senator and 2 deputies. It was discovered in the early part of the sixteenth century by the Portuguese navigator Mascarenhas, after whom the island group was named.

Reus, rā′ooce, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles W. of Tarragona. On the site of the former fortifications there are now promenades. The principal buildings are the Gothic church of St. Peter, with a lofty octagonal tower, and the fine modern theatre. There are great cotton- and silk-spinning establishments and manufactures of machinery, hats, leather, soap, and wines. Reus is the birthplace of the painter Fortuny. Pop. in 1900, 26,220.

Reuss, roice, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Uri and Aargau, rises NW. of the mass of the St. Gotthard, at an elevation (Realp-Reuss) of about 7880 feet, and after a course of some 30 miles enters Lake Lucerne near Flüelen (1435 ft.). Issuing from the opposite extremity of the lake it takes a generally NW. course and joins the Aar about 13 miles S. of the confluence of that river with the Rhine. Length, exclusive of the lake, about 82 miles.

Reuss, roiss, the name of two principalities of the German Empire, lying between Saxony, the Prussian province of Saxony, Bavaria, and the Saxon duchies, and belonging to an older and a younger line of princes. The territory of the older line, usually called the principality of Reuss-Greiz, from its capital Greiz, has an area of 122 sq. m. The territories of the younger line form the principality of Reuss-Schleiz, so called from the town of Schleiz, having an area of 319 sq. m. Its capital is Gera. These territories, mostly mountainous or hilly, are, on the whole, fertile and well wooded. The inhabitants are nearly all Protestants. Each of the principalities has 1 vote in the German Bundesrath and sends 1 member to the German Reichstag. Pop. of Reuss-Greiz in 1890, 62,754; in 1900, 68,287. Pop. of Ruess-Schleiz in 1890, 119,811; in 1900, 138,993. The name Reuss is derived from the surname of one of the mediæval rulers of part of this region, the ancestor of the reigning princes, who distinguished himself by fighting against the Poles (or the western Russians).

Reussendorf, rois'sẹn-dorf′, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, SW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 3526.

Reuss-Greiz and **Reuss-Schleiz.** See REUSS.

Reutlingen, roit'ling-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Eschatz, at the foot of the Swabian Alps, 20 miles S. of Stuttgart. The church of St. Mary, dating from the thirteenth century, is a notable edifice. The town is an important seat of the textile industry and has manufactures of machinery, leather, etc. Reutlingen was one of the free cities of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. Pop. in 1900, 21,481.

Reval, rĕv'ăl (Russ. *Revel,* rĕv'ĕl; in the mediæval Russian chronicles, *Kolyvan;* Esthonian, *Tallin*), a town of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, picturesquely situated on the Bay of Reval, an arm of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles WSW. of St. Petersburg. It consists

of the upper town, or Domberg (cathedral hill), the lower town, which still retains many mementos of mediæval times, and the suburbs on the site of the former fortifications. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral, the beautiful church of St. Olai, with one of the loftiest spires in the world, the church of the Holy Ghost, the fourteenth-century church of St. Nicholas, the old town-hall, a building of the old association of the Schwarzhäupter (Black heads), containing old pictures and rich treasures, the guild-house, with a museum of Baltic antiquities and art, an old castle, and the Ritterhaus ("house of the knights"). The town has a library of about 60,000 volumes. Reval is a popular sea-bathing resort and is a naval station of the second class. Pop. in 1897, 64,578.

Réva-Ujfalu, rā'vŏh` oo'ʏ-fŏh`loo` (Ger. *Neudorf*), a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 18 miles NE. of Belgrade. Pop. about 7000.

Revdin'sky Zavod', a mining-place in the Russian government of Perm, district of Yekaterinburg, on the Revka. Its blast-furnaces turn out great quantities of iron. There are also copper-smelting works. Pop. about 10,000.

Reveille, rĕv-ęl-ee', a post-station of Nye co., Nev.

Revel, a town of Russia. See REVAL.

Revel, rẹh-vĕl', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 31 miles ESE. of Toulouse. Near by is the Bassin de Ferréol, an artificial reservoir, the largest of the feeders of the Canal du Midi. Pop. in 1901, 3790 (commune, 5457).

Revell, a village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line. The banking point is Annapolis.

Revello, rā-vĕl'lo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 20 miles NNW. of Cuneo. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 5000).

Revelstoke, a banking post-town and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 128 miles E. of Kamloops. It has railroad-shops and mining-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1600.

Reventazón, or **Parismina,** a river of Costa Rica, emptying into the Caribbean Sea.

Revere, rā-vā'rā, a town of Lombardy, 17 miles ESE. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3500).

Revere, a residential village and resort of Suffolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles NE. of Boston, of which it is a post-substation. Revere Beach is much frequented. Pop. of Revere township (town) in 1900, 10,395.

Revere, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 175.

Revere, a post-town of Clark co., Mo., 23 miles ESE. of Fort Madison, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 161.

Revere, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Revigny, rẹh-veen`yee', a town of France, in Meuse, 9 miles WNW. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. about 1750.

Revillagigedo, rā-veel`yā-he-hā'do, an island of Alaska, Alexander Archipelago, between lat. 55° and 56° N., lon. 131° W. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 25 miles. It is separated from the main-land by Behm Canal.

Revillagigedo, rā-veel`yā-he-hā'do, a rocky island-group in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the state of Colima, Mexico, about lat. 19° N., lon. 111° W., and consisting of the mountain island of Socorro, 24 miles long and 9 miles broad, with some islets.

Revillo, a banking post-village of Grant co., S.Dak., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 18 miles S. of Milbank. Pop. about 200.

Revin, rẹh-vănᵉ', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 miles E. of Rocroi. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 4812 (commune, 5038).

Rew, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. The banking point is Bradford. Pop. 150.

Rewah, rā'wå, or **Rewa,** a native state of Central India, in Baghulcund. It contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The capital, Rewah, about 75 miles SW. of Allahabad, has a population of about 25,000.

Rewa Kantha, rā'wå kân'thå, a political agency in the Gujerat division of Bombay, India, comprising about 60 native states, known as the Rewa Kantha states. Area, about 5000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 478,889. Most of the states are tributary to Baroda.

Reward, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 100.

Rewari, re-wā-ree', a town of the Punjab, British India, district of Gurgaon. It has a large trade. Pop. in 1901, 27,300.

Rewey, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles SW. by W. of Dodgeville. Pop. about 350.

Rex, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Rex, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y. The banking point is Fort Plain. Pop. about 175.

Rex, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C. The banking point is Fayetteville. It has saw-mills.

Rexburg, a post-town of Fremont co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 10 miles (direct) S. of St. Anthony. It has flouring-, lumber- and knitting-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Rexburg, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 28 miles E. of Milford station.

Rexford, a post-village of Thomas co., Kan. Pop. about 100.

Rexford Flats, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, about 15 miles NW. of Troy. Pop. 150.

Rexis, a village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Ebensburg. Pop. 100.

Rexleigh, a post-station of Washington co., N.Y.

Rexmont, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. about 450.

Rexton, a village of Mackinac co., Mich. The banking point is St. Ignace.

Rexton, a banking post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kent Northern R.

Rexville, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 15 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 150.

Rexville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 48 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. 250.

Reyes, a lake of Peru. See CHINCHAYCOCHA.

Reyes, rā'yĕs, a village of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, about 25 miles S. of the city of San Luis Potosí.

Reyes, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Beni and near the Beni River, 140 miles N. of La Paz.

Rey, Isla del, ees'lå dĕl rā, the largest of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama.

Reykjavik, or **Reikjavik,** rīk'yā-vik`, the capital of Iceland, near its SW. coast, on the Kollafjord, in lat. 64° N., lon. 21° 50′ W. It is the seat of a bishop and has a college, gymnasium, medical and divinity schools, a school of navigation, an observatory, and a library. The houses are mostly of wood. On the largest open place is a statue of Thorwaldsen. Pop. in 1901, 6682.

Reynales (rī'nālz) **Basin,** a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 9 miles ENE. of Lockport.

Reyno, a post-town of Randolph co., Ark. The banking point is Corning. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Reynold's, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Black River and also drained by Logan's Creek. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890, 6803; in 1900, 8161.

Reynolds, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Ga., on the Flint River and on the Central of Georgia R., 42 miles WSW. of Macon. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 436.

Reynolds, a post-station of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Reynolds, a banking post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 16 miles S. of Rock Island city. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Reynolds, a banking post-town of White co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 27 miles W. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Reynolds, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 32 miles W. of Odell. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Reynolds, a banking post-city of Grand Forks and Traill cos., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 20 miles S. of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Reynolds, a post-station of Champaign co., Ohio.

Reynolds, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles S. of Tamaqua. Pop. about 250.

Reynolds, a post-station of Cherokee co., Tex., 34 miles NE. of Palestine.

Reynolds Bridge, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 24 miles WSW. of Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Reynoldsburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, about 11 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Reynoldson, a post-hamlet of Gates co., N.C., 40 miles SW. of Norfolk, Va.

Reynolds Station, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Reynoldston, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Malone. Pop. 150.

Reynoldsville, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., 5 miles W. of Owingsville.

Reynoldsville, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 9 miles NE. of Watkins. Pop. about 150.

Reynoldsville, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Reynoldsville and

Falls Creek Rs., 50 miles NNW. of Altoona. It has a tannery, woollen- and flouring-mills, and coal- and lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1890, 2789; in 1900, 3435.

Reynosa, rā-no'sȧ, a village and commune of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 54 miles WNW. of Matamoras. Pop. in 1895, 6137.

Rezat, rĕt'sȧt, two small streams of Bavaria, which unite to form the Rednitz.

Rezé, rẹh-zȧ', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, near the Loire, 1 mile SW. of Nantes.

Rezende, rȧ-zĕn'dȧ, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles WSW. of Lamego. Pop. about 3000.

Rezende, rȧ-zĕn'dȧ, a town of Brazil, state and 75 miles W. by N. of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail.

Rezhitsa, ryĕ-zhit'sȧ, a town of Russia, government and 145 miles NW. of Vitebsk. Pop. in 1897, 10,681.

Rezonville, reh-zôn'-veel', a village of German Lorraine, in the outskirts of Metz, between Gravelotte and Vionville. The battle of Gravelotte (1870) was originally frequently called the battle of Rezonville.

Rhadames, a town of Africa. See GHADAMES.

Rhætia, re'she-ạ, an ancient Roman province, embracing the modern Grisons and part of Tyrol. Later Vindelicia, to the N., extending as far as the Danube, was united with it. The Rhætians and Vindelicians were subjugated by the Romans in 15 B.C.

Rhätikon Mountains, a division of the Eastern Alps, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, and in Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Austria. They separate the valleys of Montavon and Prätigau. The Mädrishorn rises to about 9300 feet.

Rhayader, hrī'ạ-der, a small town of Wales, co. of Radnor, on the Wye, 14 miles WNW. of New Radnor.

Rhäzüns, rȧt'sünz, a commune of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 7 miles from Chur. Pop. in 1900, 2902. It has a handsome château.

Rhé, an island of France. See RÉ.

Rhea, rȧ, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 365 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Tennessee River. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland Mountains (or Table-land). Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1890, 12,647; in 1900, 14,318.

Rhea, a post-station of Washington co., Ark.

Rhea Mills, a post-hamlet of Collin co., Tex., 10 miles NW. of McKinney.

Rhea Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Rhea co., Tenn., about 60 miles NNE. of Chattanooga and 1 mile W. of the Tennessee River. Pop. about 300.

Rheatown, rā'tŏwn, a post-town of Greene co., Tenn., 48 miles SW. of Bristol. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Rheda, rā'dȧ, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles SW. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 3294.

Rheems, a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 20½ miles ESE. of Harrisburg.

Rhegium, an ancient town of southern Italy. See REGGIO DI CALABRIA.

Rheidt, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See RHEYDT.

Rheims, reemz (Fr. *Reims,* rȧNs; anc. *Durocortorum,* afterwards *Remi*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Marne, on the Vesle, 25 miles NW. of Châlons and 100 miles ENE. of Paris. It is a picturesque town, having preserved some of its venerable gateways, one of them a beautiful Roman triumphal arch, and quaint old dwellings. On the site of the former fortifications there are now fine boulevards. Pre-eminent among the edifices of Rheims stands the magnificent thirteenth-century cathedral, one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture, with a superb W. façade, containing a splendid rose window and 500 statues, and a N. portal also richly adorned with sculptures. In this cathedral the French kings were crowned. Next in importance to the cathedral is the large eleventh-century abbey church of St. Remy, and among other notable structures are the archiepiscopal palace, dating from the fifteenth century, in which is located a museum of sculpture, and the Hôtel de Ville, containing a public museum and a library of over 80,000 volumes. Rheims has a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy. Among the sculptural monuments is a statue of Colbert, who was born here. Rheims is a great centre of the woollen manufacture and is an entrepôt for champagne. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the time of Charlemagne. Pop. in 1901, 108,385.

Rheims, reemz, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., near Lake Keuka, 2 miles by rail from Hammondsport. It has a manufactory of wine. Pop. 100.

Rhein, the German name of the RHINE.

Rhein, rīne, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles SSW. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Rhein. Pop. about 2000.

Rheinau, rī'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, on the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Schaffhausen. Pop. about 1400. It has an important trade in wine.

Rheinau, a town of Lower Alsace, Germany, canton of Benfeld, near the Rhine. Pop. about 1500.

Rheinbach, rīn'bȧK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles SW. of Bonn. Pop. about 2000.

Rheinberg, rīn'bĕRG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles NNW. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 2500.

Rheinbischofsheim, rīn'bish'ofs-hīme, a town of Baden, 19 miles SW. of Rastadt. Pop. about 1500.

Rheinbreitbach, rīn'brīt'bȧK, a village and summer-resort of Prussia, in the Rhine Province and near the Siebengebirge, 2 miles below Unkel (on the Rhine).

Rheindahlen, rīn'dȧ'lẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles SW. of München-Gladbach. Pop. in 1900, 7145.

Rheine, rī'nẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles NNW. of Münster, on the Ems. It has manufactures of cottons and machinery. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1900, 10,371. Near by is a large village of the same name. In the vicinity is the castle of the prince of Rheine-Wolbeck.

Rheineck, rī'nĕk, or **Rheinegg,** a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Rhine, near the Lake of Constance. Pop. in 1900, 2114.

Rheineck, a splendid modern castle on the left bank of the Rhine, in the circle of Ahrweiler, Rhenish Prussia, erected on the site of the old stronghold of Rheineck, of which a square tower remains.

Rheinfelden, rīn'fĕld'ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 10 miles E. of Basel. Pop. in 1900, 3376. Near it is the ruined castle of Stein, on an island in the river Rhine. It has baths, salines, and various manufacturing industries. Rheinfelden belonged to the German Empire until 1802. It was formerly a fortress and figured in the Thirty Years' War.

Rheinfels, rīn'fĕls (*i.e.,* "Rhine rock"), a ruined fortress of Prussia, the most imposing ruin on the Rhine, is situated near Sankt Goar, at a height of 375 feet above the river. It was built by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen in the middle of the thirteenth century.

Rheingau, rīn'gŏw, a district in Hesse-Nassau, between the Rhine and the so-called Rheingau mountains, a range adjoining the Taunus. The chief town is Eltville. At its lower end is Rüdesheim. It is a delightful and sunny tract, rich in noted wines and fruit.

Rheingold, a post-station of Gillespie co., Tex.

Rhein-Hessen, rīn'hĕs'sẹn, or **Rhenish Hesse,** the westernmost province of Hesse, bounded E. by the Rhine. Capital, Mainz.

Rheinsberg, rīnz'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Potsdam. It has a royal castle with a vast park. Pop. about 2500.

Rheinstein, rīn'stīne, one of the finest castles on the Rhine, situated on the left bank of the river, in the circle of Sankt Goar, Rhenish Prussia, opposite Assmannshausen. It is an old stronghold, restored in the nineteenth century, and now belongs to Prince Henry of Prussia.

Rheinwald (or **Paradies**) **Glacier,** in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, near the NW. base of the San Bernardino Pass, gives origin to the Hinter Rhein.

Rheinwaldhorn, a mountain of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, in the Adula group and near the San Bernardino Pass. Height, 11,150 feet.

Rheinzabern, rīn'tsȧ'bẹrn, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 9 miles SE. of Landau. Pop. about 2000.

Rhenen, rȧ'nẹn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, on the Rhine. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Rhenish Bavaria. See PALATINATE, LOWER.

Rhenish Prussia. See RHINE PROVINCE.

Rhens, Rhense, or **Rense,** a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 5 miles above Coblenz. It is a very ancient and quaint little place. Near by is the famous Königsstuhl, a structure erected shortly before the middle of the nineteenth century on the site of the mediæval Königsstuhl, a meeting-place of the archbishops electors of Treves, Mainz, and Cologne, and the Elector Palatine. Here is a noted mineral spring. Pop. about 1500.

Rhenus. See RHINE and RENO.

Rheydt, or **Rheidt,** rīte, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles NW. of Cologne and 2½ miles S. of Gladbach, on the Niers. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 (including some neighboring places), 34,036.

Rhine (Ger. *Rhein,* rīne; Dutch, *Rijn* or *Rhyn,* rīne; Fr. *Rhin,* rȧNe; anc. *Rhenus*), the most important commercial river of the continent of Europe and the largest river of Germany, is formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the Hinter Rhein and the Vorder Rhein, the former of which has its source in the Paradies (or Rheinwald) Glacier, near the NW. base of the San Bernar-

dino Pass, at an elevation of 7270 feet, while the latter issues from Lake Toma, near the N. foot of the St. Gotthard mountain, at an altitude of 7690 ft. The two arms unite at Reichenau, in the canton of Grisons, whence the course of the steam is directed generally northward to Lake Constance, which it enters near its SE. extremity a short distance from Rheineck. In this portion of its course the river forms part of the boundary between Switzerland and Austria (Vorarlberg). Passing out from the NW. extremity of the lake the river soon expands into the Untersee, whence it flows generally westward to Basel, forming the southern boundary of Baden. At the imposing falls of Schaffhausen (or Falls of the Rhine), where the stream in majestic leaps descends nearly 100 ft., a level of 1180 ft. above the sea has been reached. Beyond Basel the river maintains a generally northerly direction through more than four degrees of latitude, being confined entirely within German territory and passing, among the more notable towns, Strassburg, Speyer, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Worms, Mainz, Bingen, Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Wesel. The section or flow between Basel (where regular steam navigation begins) and Bingen is ordinarily designated the Upper Rhine, that between Bingen and Cologne, Middle Rhine, and that between Cologne and the sea, or the ramified arms of the main stream, the Lower Rhine. The Rhine enters the territory of the Netherlands a short distance below Emmerich, taking a westerly direction south of lat. 52° N., and almost immediately subdivides into two main and nearly parallel arms. The more southerly of these is known successively as the Waal (to Loevenstein), Merwede (to Dordrecht), Noord (to Krimpen), and the Nieuwe Maas, the last-named passing Rotterdam and discharging into the North Sea at the Hook of Holland. A southern branch of this arm, below Dordrecht, is known as the Oude Maas. The stream from the Merwede to the sea is by some geographers considered to be the Meuse (Maas). The northern arm divides after a course of about 7 miles, one branch being continued almost (direct) N. to the Zuider Zee as the Yssel, and the other, known over most of its course as the Lek, westward to its discharge into the Noord at Krimpen. From the latter branch a somewhat tortuous stream is given off at Wijk, which as the Kromme Rijn (Crooked Rhine) passes Utrecht and as the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine) passes Leyden, and discharges into the North Sea at Katwijk.

The total length of the Rhine from Reichenau to the North Sea, including its windings, is about 700 miles, of which 400 miles are in German territory. The width of the stream is, at or near Assmannshausen, 820 feet; near Bonn, 1250–1500 ft.; at Cologne, 1300–1700 ft.; and at Emmerich, 3270 ft. The normal depth of the stream in its middle and upper courses varies from 5 to 15 ft., the greater depth occasionally reaching from 25 to 70 ft. At the rocks of the Lorelei (430 ft. high), a short distance above Sankt Goar, the river contracts to 660 ft. and attains its maximum depth of 76 ft. Among the more important tributaries of the Rhine are the Thur and Aar, in Switzerland; the Ill, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Moselle, Ruhr, and Lippe, in Germany. In the Netherlands it unites with the Maas, and their interassociated waters form a large part of the delta-system to which the Scheldt is a large contributor in the S. The importance of the Rhine navigation has been vastly increased by the numerous canals which establish communication with the heart of France and other parts. The most far-reaching communication of this kind is that afforded by the Ludwig's Canal, which unites the waters of the Rhine with those of the Danube.

The Rhine ranks as the most picturesque stream of Europe, its well-cared-for river-front, its verdant slopes receding as vine-clad hills or forested and craggy mountains, its quaint towns, villages, and villa-sites, and the imposing ruins of ancient castles giving to its scenery a quality which is unknown in the case of any other river of the globe. Among the most famous of the Rhine ruins are the castles of Rheinfels, Reichenberg, Schönburg, Stahleck, Fürstenberg, and Rheinstein. Much of the region traversed by the Rhine, chiefly between Mainz and Bonn, is famous for its wines, the quality of the white wine produced being unsurpassed in the world.

Rhine, a post-town of Dodge co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Eastman. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Rhine, a post-village in Rhine township (town), Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River, about 21 miles SW. of Manitowoc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1285.

Rhinebeck, a banking post-village in Rhinebeck township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of the Hudson River and 16 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, on the Central New England R. Pop. in 1900, 1494; of the town, 3472. Rhinecliff station on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 2 miles to the W., was formerly known as Rhinebeck.

Rhinecliff, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 15 miles above Poughkeepsie, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Central New England Rs. Steam ferries connect it with Rondout and Kingston. Pop. about 500.

Rhine, Confederation of the, a league of German princes formed under the protection of Napoleon in 1806. It included the rulers of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, and Berg, and a number of other princes, among them the arch-chancellor Dalberg, who was made prince-primate of the confederacy. Its formation brought about the dissolution of the German Empire. After this other princes joined. In 1813 the confederacy ceased to exist.

Rhineland, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 18 miles S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Rhineland, a post-village of Knox co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Rhinelander, a banking city, capital of Oneida co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs., 65 miles NNE. of Wausau. It has manufactures of refrigerators, paper, beer, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 4998.

Rhine Province (Rhenish Prussia), the westernmost province of Prussia, bordering on the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg on the W., and traversed from SE. to NW. by the Rhine, which here receives the Moselle from the left and the Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe from the right. Area, 10,423 sq. m. The N. part of the region is lowland, the rest mountainous or hilly. The province has immense deposits of coal, the principal fields being in the region of the Ruhr in the N. and in that of the Saar (an affluent of the Moselle) in the S. It is extremely rich in metals, which include iron, lead, zinc, manganese, etc. The Rhine Province is the great seat of the iron and steel manufacture of Prussia, and the textile industry is on a vast scale. The vineyards of the Rhine and Moselle are noted for their products. Among the manufacturing centres are Elberfeld-Barmen, Essen, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Düsseldorf, Krefeld, Remscheid, Solingen, Gladbach, Duisburg, Burtscheid, and Lennep. The province is divided into the administrative districts of Cologne, Düsseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, and Treves. Capital, Coblenz. The university-town of Bonn is in this province. Pop. in 1900, 5,759,798. This is the most populous province of Prussia and contains the largest number of inhabitants to the square mile.

Rhinns (rĭnz) or **Rinns of Galloway** (anc. *Chersone'sus Novan'tum*), a peninsula of the SW. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, cut off from the rest of the county by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay. It terminates in the S. in the Mull of Galloway.

Rhò, a town of Italy, 8 miles WNW. of Milan. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6054.

Rhoades, a post-village of Coconino co., Ariz. Pop. 65.

Rhoda, ro'dȧ, or **Roda,** an island of Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo, 2 miles in length. It contains the Khedive's gardens and the famous ancient Nilometer.

Rhodanus, the ancient name of the Rhone.

Rhode Island, one of the New England States and one of the original thirteen members of the American Union, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Connecticut. Its coast-line is deeply indented by Narragansett Bay, which receives the Taunton and Providence estuaries. Within the bay lie Aquidneck or Rhode Island (which gives name to the state), Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Perry, Dutch, and other islands, and off the coast lies Block Island, which constitutes the town of New Shoreham. Area of the land-surface, 1053 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 197 sq. m. Rhode Island is thus the smallest state of the national domain.

Face of the Country.—The country is very generally rough, hilly, and stony, especially in the NW.; but towards the sea-shore there are some level pine plains and cedar swamps. There are no mountains in the state. Durfee Hill, in the NW., and Jerimoth Hill, rising respectively to 805 and 795 feet, are the loftiest elevations of the state. The island of Aquidneck is for the most part very fertile and has been called "the Eden of America." Block Island is also very productive.

Rivers, etc.—The so-called Providence River is an arm of Narragansett Bay and is also an estuary for the waters of the Blackstone, Pawtucket, or Seekonk River, which is navigable to Pawtucket. Large vessels ascend the estuary to Providence, where the Woonasquatucket and Mooshassuck discharge their waters. Mount Hope Bay is the eastern arm of Narragansett Bay and the estuary of the Taunton River. The Pawtuxet (a tributary of the Providence estuary), Pawcatuck (which forms part of the SW. boun-

dary with Connecticut), Wood, and nearly all the other rivers afford water-power which is extensively utilized.

Geology, Minerals, etc.—A great part of the state is underlaid by Laurentian or Eozoic rocks, but the island of Aquidneck and a strip reaching northward and northeastward far into Massachusetts are of Carboniferous age, and in the extreme N. there is a small area referred to the Devonian. The surface is generally deeply buried in drift. There are some local developments of coal, which is a very hard and much metamorphosed anthracite or semi-graphite and difficult to burn. It was formerly mined at Portsmouth, Cumberland, and Valley Falls. At Westerly there are extensive granite-quarries and at Limerock lime is quarried and burned. Iron-ores have been found at several points, and some ores of copper, with small amounts of native copper. Amorphous graphite is supplied by Providence co. The granite quarried in 1903 was valued at $710,291.

The *climate* is milder and more agreeable than in the other New England states, with a mean temperature for January of 36° and for July of 75°–76°. The annual rainfall varies from 40 to 50 inches.

Agriculture.—The soil of Aquidneck Island is mostly excellent and its butter is in high repute. Before the Revolution the island had a famous breed of pacing horses which were largely exported to the West Indies. The large number of manufacturing towns has rendered market gardening, dairying, and milk-farming profitable employments. Most of the soil is better adapted for grazing than for tillage. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 262,304 bushels; oats, 114,484 bushels; barley, 8736 bushels; potatoes, 698,232 bushels; and hay, 66,496 tons.

Maritime Pursuits.—Providence had once a great West India and China trade and Newport was in colonial times a seat of the African slave-trade. But since many years the foreign commerce of the state has been comparatively unimportant. Providence receives great amounts of coal and cotton for the neighboring states, as well as for the home supply, and is an important outlet for the manufactured goods of New England. The fisheries employ a large number of vessels of light tonnage, chiefly in taking fresh fish (cod, haddock, blue-fish, etc.) for the New York market. The scup (or porgy) is largely taken in Narragansett Bay, as well as the shad and alewife (or river-herring). Menhaden are extensively caught for making oil and fish guano. The clams of Narragansett Bay are renowned, and in the Providence River oyster-planting is an important pursuit. The dried codfish of Block Island is in high repute.

Manufactures constitute by far the leading industrial pursuits of Rhode Island. The textile industry holds the first position, the product in this field in 1900 having been valued at $78,133,258. Rhode Island ranks high among the wool-manufacturing states and in the manufactures of cotton it is surpassed only by Massachusetts. The greater part of the manufacturing industries are concentrated in Providence, Pawtucket, and Bristol. In 1900 the values of the products of the leading industries were: jewelry, $13,320,620; foundry and machine-shop products, $13,269,086; cotton goods, $26,435,675; worsteds, $33,341,329; woollens, $5,330,550; textile dyeing, etc., $8,484,878; silver-ware, $3,834,408; rubber and elastic goods, $2,518,268; silk, $1,311,333.

Railroads.—In 1850 the railroads measured 68 miles; in 1860, 108 miles; in 1870, 136 miles; in 1880, 210 miles; in 1890, 224 miles; in 1900 (a decrease), 209 miles.

The *counties* are Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington.

The *principal cities and towns* are Providence, the state capital (pop. in 1900, 175,597), Pawtucket (39,231), Woonsocket (28,204), Newport (22,034), and Central Falls (18,167). Newport is the most fashionable of American sea-side resorts. Narragansett Pier is also a noted watering-place.

Government, etc.—Down to 1842 the state government was based upon the colonial charter of 1663 which was granted by Charles II., but in that year the present state constitution was adopted. The governor is chosen annually. The general assembly consists of a senate and house of representatives elected annually. The state sends 2 members to the lower house of Congress.

Education.—The leading institution of learning in the state is Brown University, at Providence, which is one of the oldest colleges in the country. A state agricultural and mechanical college is maintained at Kingston and a state normal school at Providence.

Population.—In 1730 the population was 17,935; in 1770, 59,678; in 1790, 68,825; in 1800, 69,122; in 1810, 76,931; in 1820, 83,059; in 1830, 97,199; in 1840, 108,830; in 1850, 147,545; in 1860, 174,620; in 1870, 217,353; in 1880, 276,531; in 1890, 345,506; in 1900, 428,556.

History.—Rhode Island was colonized by Roger Williams, who settled at Providence Plantations in 1636, and by William Coddington and others, who settled at Portsmouth, on Aquidneck Island (Rhode Island), in 1638. In 1639 Newport was founded and in 1642 a settlement was established by Samuel Gorton at Warwick. In 1644 Roger Williams obtained a patent for the united government of the settlements, which, however, he was unable to establish before 1647. The royal charter for the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was issued in 1663. The government of Rhode Island was remarkable in that it permitted complete freedom in religious matters. The early settlers were mainly refugees from the ecclesiastical tyranny which prevailed in Massachusetts. Newport early became a commercial town of great wealth and refinement. In 1776 Rhode Island emancipated itself from British rule. The state did not ratify the federal constitution until 1790, it being the last of the original states to accede to it. In 1790 the first successful cotton-mill in the country was established at Pawtucket by Samuel Slater. In 1842 the Dorr rebellion took place, a revolt against the state of things perpetuated by the charter of 1663, which had served in place of a constitution and under which the power lay in the country towns, while at the same time suffrage was restricted. As a result a new state constitution was adopted.

Rhodelia, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. Pop. 65.

Rhoden, ro'den, a town of Germany, in Waldeck, 24 miles WNW. of Cassel. Pop. about 1500.

Rhodes, rōdz (L. *Rho'dus;* Gr. 'Ρόδος, *Rhŏdŏs*), an island of Turkey, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the SW. coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 35° 53′ and 36° 28′ N. and lon. 27° 40′ and 28° 15′ E. Area, about 550 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 30,000–35,000, of whom about 8000 are Turks, 2500 Jews, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Franks. The island is traversed by a number of mountain-ridges, which attain an extreme elevation somewhat exceeding 4000 feet, and have long supplied good timber for shipbuilding. The valleys are well watered and highly fertile. The principal exports are wax, honey, figs, coral, sponges, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, valonia, onions, and manufactured silk. The grape is of a particularly fine quality. The island is frequently visited by earthquakes. It is the seat of a Turkish pasha and of a Greek bishop. Capital, Rhodes.

Rhodes, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the island of Rhodes, at its NE. extremity, 13 miles SE. of the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 26′ N.; lon. 28° 13′ E. The town has two harbors, one of which is choked with sand. It presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, rising amphitheatrically from the shore and surrounded by its old walls, now dilapidated, constructed by the Knights of St. John, above which rise the domes and minarets of its many mosques, once Christian churches. Within the town is mean, but interesting in its memorials of the time when it was one of the bulwarks of Christendom against the Turks. The Street of the Knights is impressive with its massive old structures, still bearing the mediæval coats of arms. The Grand Hospital of the Knights is now used for barracks. The palace of the Grand Master and the Church of St. John were shattered by the explosion of the powder-magazine in 1856 and their destruction was completed by an earthquake. The general aspect of the place is that of a decaying city, but the outskirts are attractive with their country houses and gardens. The population is about 10,000 and is composed of Turks, Greeks, and Jews, the Christians inhabiting the suburbs. Many coasting vessels touch here, but the volume of the trade is not very large. The town is the seat of a Greek archbishop. In antiquity it was one of the most celebrated of Greek cities, and it occupies a leading position in the history of Greek arts, especially sculpture. It boasted of the famous brazen Colossus (representing Helios, the sun-god of the Rhodians), one of the seven wonders of the world, which stood at the entrance of its harbor. It was also celebrated as a seat of learning. It figured as a powerful independent maritime republic, reaching the height of its power in the period following the establishment of Macedonian rule in the East. Under the Romans it long enjoyed a semi-independent position. After forming part of the Byzantine Empire, it passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who held it from 1309 to 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent. The knights soon after established themselves at Malta.

Rhodes, Inner and Outer. See Appenzell.

Rhodes, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 450.

Rhodes, a post-village of Gladwin co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Gladwin. Pop. 100.

Rhodesia, ro-dee'she-a, a region of southern Africa, under British domination, lying broadly between lat. 8° 30′

and 22° S., and bounded by Angola, the Congo Free State, German East Africa, the British Central African Protectorate, Portuguese East Africa, the Transvaal Colony, the Bechuana country, and German Southwest Africa. It is divided into two main divisions, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, the Zambezi River forming the dividing line. Southern Rhodesia, also known as British South Africa, corresponds in a general way to the two regions formerly designated Matabeleland and Mashonaland and has an area of about 144,000 sq. m. Its capital is Salisbury, which has superseded Buluwayo. It is governed by a resident commissioner, assisted by executive and legislative councils. Northern Rhodesia, which is included in the field of operations of the South African Company, is subdivided into Northeastern Rhodesia, whose boundary extends to Lake Tanganyika and whose area is thought to cover about 120,000 sq. m., and Northwestern Rhodesia or Barotseland. Much of the region of Rhodesia is well watered and suited for agricultural pursuits, the chief crops being rice, wheat, oats, and other products of temperate regions. Coffee is also grown and some rubber is exported. Gold is extensively mined, the gold-fields area being thought to cover not less than 5000 sq. m. The gold product for the year 1903 was 231,872 ounces. Other minerals are silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and coal, the last-named occurring in vast and important deposits near the Zambezi in the region of Wankie (Wankeis). The chief towns and stations are Buluwayo, Salisbury, and Umtali, which are on the Cape and Beira railway; Victoria, Gwelo, and Inyati. A railway extends from Buluwayo to the Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi River. The European population of Southern Rhodesia in 1901 was 11,032; of Northeastern Rhodesia in 1903, 241.

Rhodesia, a British station in Northeastern Rhodesia, Africa, near the NE. border of Lake Mweru (Moero).

Rhodez, a town of France. See RODEZ.

Rhodope (ro'do-pe) **Mountains,** or **Despoto-Dagh,** dĕs-po'to dåg, a mountain-chain of European Turkey, in Eastern Rumelia, is the most southerly lofty arm of the Balkans, lying partly in Macedonia and partly in Thrace, and having an easterly trend directed to the Maritza, the basin of which it bounds on the SW. The loftiest summit is the Muss-Alla, 9600 feet.

Rhome, a banking post-village of Wise co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. Pop. about 450.

Rhön, rön, a mountain-chain of central Germany, on the borders of northwestern Bavaria, the Thuringian states, and Hesse-Nassau, separates the valleys of the Fulda and Werra from those of the Kinzig and Main. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes. The highest summit is the Wasserkuppe, in the Hohe Rhön, and near the source of the Fulda, 3115 feet.

Rhondda, a coal-mining district of Glamorganshire, Wales, S. of Merthyr Tydfil, recently constituted a municipality. It is a great seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1891, 88,351; in 1901, 113,735.

Rhöndorf, a village and summer-resort of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3½ miles from Königswinter.

Rhone, rōn (Fr. *Rhône*, rōn; anc. *Rho'danus*), a river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhone Glacier, between the Furka and Grimsel mountains, flows SW. past Brieg and Sion to Martigny (near the former head of Lake Geneva), where it turns sharply to the NW., and enters the Lake of Geneva (at Bouveret) near its E. extremity. At Geneva it leaves the SW. part of the lake and shortly afterwards enters French territory, passing through a spur of the Jura Mountains in the famous river-sink or gorge known as the Perte du Rhône. The course of the river is now S., passing Seyssel, and then tortuously W. to Lyons, where it receives the Saône. From this point it flows nearly due S., past Vienne, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, and Tarascon, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called La Camargue (or Île de La Camargue, with a total area of about 300 sq. m.), and enters the Gulf of Lyons, in the Mediterranean, by two main arms, the Petit Rhône (in the W.) and the navigable Grand Rhône (in the E.). The annual discharge of Rhone sediment is about 22,000,000 cubic yards, and the encroaches of the land upon the sea at the mouth of the river are extraordinarily rapid. In a period of less than 200 years the land-surface had extended seaward 4½ miles. Principal affluents, on the right, are the Ain, Saône, Ardèche, and Gard; on the left, the Isère, Drôme, and Durance. The total length of the Rhone is about 500 miles, of which some 160 miles (inclusive of the Lake Geneva section) are in Switzerland. The river becomes navigable at Le Parc, France, about 20 miles from the Swiss frontier; ocean vessels ascend to Arles. Canals connect the stream with the waters of the Loire, Seine, Yonne, and Rhine. At Arles the Rhone, although much narrower below this point, attains a width of almost exactly 1 mile.

Rhône, a department of France, in the SE., formed of the old provinces of Lyonnais and Beaujolais, bounded E. by the Rhone and the Saône, which unite here. Area, 1077 sq. m. It is in great part mountainous, with elevations exceeding 3000 feet. There are mines of copper, iron, and coal. The department produces excellent wine. There are great plantations of mulberries, which nourish vast numbers of silk-worms, and large forests of chestnut-trees. The goat-milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. The silks of Lyons are sent to all parts of the world, and great quantities of muslins are manufactured at Tarare. Other branches of industry are represented on a large scale. Capital, Lyons.

Rhone, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Nanticoke. Pop. about 400.

Rhône, Bouches du. See BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE.

Rhone Glacier, an ice-sheet of Switzerland, just beyond the eastern wall of the Bernese Oberland and N. of the Furka Pass, and fed by the snows of the Dammastock, Galenstock, and other mountains. It is about 6 miles in length and gives origin to the Rhone River. It is in a state of recession, and was formerly of vast extent.

Rhonesboro, a village of Upshur co., Tex. The banking point is Gilmer. Pop. 200.

Rhuddlan, h'rĭтн'lan, a decayed town of Wales, in Flintshire, in the Vale of Clwyd, 3 miles NNW. of St. Asaph. It has remains of a noble mediæval castle. It was an important place in the Middle Ages and was made a borough by Edward I. Pop. about 1000.

Rhyl, h'rĭl, a town and watering-place of Wales, in Flintshire, on the Irish Sea and at the mouth of the Clwyd, 13 miles ENE. of Conway. Pop. in 1901, 8473.

Rhymer, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Rhymney, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 20 miles N. of Cardiff. It has large iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 7914.

Rhyn'dacus (Turk. *Edrenos*, ĕd'rå-nos'), a river of Asia Minor, rises about 40 miles SW. of Kutaia, flows mostly NW., traverses Lake Abulonia, and enters the Sea of Marmora.

Rhyolite Peak, Colo., a peak of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 47′ N., lon. 105° 9′ W. Elevation, 10,400 feet.

Riad, re-ăd', or **Er-Riad,** ER-RIAD', a city of Arabia, capital of the Wahabi state in Nejd, about 450 miles NE. of Mecca. Lat. 24° 40′ N.; lon. 46° 30′ E. Pop. about 30,000. It supplanted Derayeh as the centre of the Wahabis in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Rials, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss., 40 miles E. of Hazlehurst. Pop. 100.

Rialto, re-al'to, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. about 300.

Rialto, a post-station of Chatham co., N.C.

Rians, re-ôNs', a town of France, in Var, 20 miles NW. of Brignolle. Pop. about 1500.

Riau-Lingga, a group of islands lying E. of Sumatra and off the SE. entrance to Malacca Strait and constituting part of a residency or division in the Dutch East Indies. The largest island is Lingga.

Riaza, re-ă'thå, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Segovia, flows NNW. and joins the Douro.

Riaza, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles ENE. of Segovia, on the river Riaza. Pop. about 2000.

Riazan, Russia. See RYAZAN.

Ribadeo, re-bå-dā'o, a seaport of Spain, on the E. boundary of Galicia, province of Lugo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8847.

Riba Riba, a group of villages of the Congo Free State, on the upper Congo, in about lat. 2° 30′ S., lon. 25° 30′ E.

Ribarroja, re-BAR-RO'HÅ, a commune of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro. Pop. 2000.

Ribarroja, a commune of Spain, province and 12 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. about 3500.

Ribble, a river of England, rises in the W. part of Yorkshire, flows S. and W. through Lancashire, and enters the Irish Sea at Southport.

Ribchester, a small town of Lancashire, England, on the Ribble, 5½ miles from Blackburn.

Ribe, ree'bĕh, or **Ripen,** ree'pĕn, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 29 miles WNW. of Hadersleben. It is situated 4 miles from the North Sea, with which it is joined by a canal. It has a splendid mediæval cathedral, a memorial of the time when it was a populous and flourishing seaport. Pop. in 1901, 4243.

Ribeauvillé. See RAPPOLSWEILER.

Ribeira, re-bå'e-rå, a small seaport of Spain, 67 miles SSW. of Corunna.

Ribeira Brava, re-bå'e-rå brå'vå, a seaport of the Cape Verde Islands, on the island of Brava. Pop. about 4000. Lat. 14° 48′ N.; lon. 24° 47′ W.

Ribeira Grande, re-bâ'e-râ grân'dâ, a town on the N. coast of the island of São Miguel (St. Michael), in the Azores, 15 miles NE. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. in 1900, 8490. It has thermal baths.

Ribeira Grande, Cape Verde Islands. See SANTIAGO.

Ribeirão, re-bâ-rõwnⁿ', a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, 200 miles NW. of Santos, with which it is connected by rail.

Ribemont, ree'bẹh-mõnⁿ', a town of France, in Aisne, near the Oise, 17 miles NNW. of Laon. Pop. in 1901, 2769.

Ribera, re-bâ'râ, a town of Sicily, 22 miles WNW. of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 10,915.

Ribérac, ree'bâ'râk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Dordogne, near the Dronne, 23 miles WNW. of Périgueux. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3500).

Ribera del Fresno, re-bâ'râ dêl frês'no, a village of Spain, province of Badajoz, on the Fresno. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Rib Falls, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 80.

Ribiers, ree'be-â', a small town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 26 miles SSW. of Gap.

Riblake, a banking post-village of Taylor co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 17 miles NE. of Medford. It has manufactures of leather, lumber, etc. Pop. about 900.

Ribnitz, rib'nits, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 34 miles NNE. of Güstrow, at the mouth of the Recknitz in a bay of the Baltic. It is a health-resort. Pop. in 1900, 4482.

Ribot, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Rib River, Marathon co., Wis., enters the Wisconsin River about 1 mile below Wausau.

Ricamarie, La, lâ ree'kâ'mâ'ree', a large village of France, department of Loire, 4 miles from Saint-Étienne. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 3960 (commune, 8873).

Riccarton, a small town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock, of which it is a suburb.

Riccia, rit'châ, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles SE. of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901, 8187.

Rice, a county of Kansas, is near the middle of the state. Area, 710 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and also drained by the Little Arkansas. Capital, Lyons. Pop. in 1890, 14,451; in 1900, 14,745.

Rice, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 497 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cannon River and also drained by the Straight River and one of the branches of the Zumbro. The surface is diversified by numerous beautiful little lakes. Capital, Faribault. Pop. in 1890, 23,968; in 1900, 26,080.

Rice, a post-station of Cloud co., Kan.

Rice, a post-village of Benton co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Royalton. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Rice, a post-station of Putnam co., Ohio.

Rice, a banking post-village of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 43 miles SSE. of Dallas. Pop. 260.

Riceboro, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., on the navigable North Newport River, 40 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. 60.

Riceburg, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Pike River, 3 miles NE. of Bedford. Pop. 160.

Rice Creek, Mich., flows into the Kalamazoo at Marshall, in Calhoun co.

Rice Creek, S.C., enters the Wateree River 4 miles SW. of Camden.

Ricecreek, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 250.

Rice Depot, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 60 miles W. of Petersburg. Pop. 100.

Riceford, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., 36 miles S. of Winona.

Ricehill, a post-station of Douglas co., Oregon, 27 miles N. of Roseburg.

Rice Lake, Minn., is on the E. border of Polk co. and is 8 miles long. Its outlet is the Wild Rice River.

Rice Lake, Northumberland co., Ontario, is 25 miles long and 4 miles wide. It lies about 15 miles from the shore of Lake Ontario and discharges its waters by the Trent into the Bay of Quinte.

Rice Lake, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Minn., on a small lake about 20 miles SE. of Faribault.

Rice Lake, a banking city of Barron co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River, about 48 miles N. of Menomonee, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. It is on a small lake of the same name. It has lumbering- and milling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 3002.

Rice Lake, a township (town) of Barron co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 685.

Rice Point, a village of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Charlottetown.

Rices Crossing, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 5 miles from Taylorville.

Rices Landing, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 300.

Riceville, a banking post-town of Howard and Mitchell cos., Iowa, on the West Branch of the Wapsipinicon River, about 22 miles N. by E. of Charles City, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 804.

Riceville, a post-station of Harrison co., Miss.

Riceville, a post-station of Buncombe co., N.C.

Riceville, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, 14 miles NNW. of Titusville. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Riceville, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 49 miles ENE. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 500.

Riceville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 22 miles NE. of Danville.

Rich, a county in the N. part of Utah, borders on Idaho. Area, 1050 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bear River and also drained by Big Creek and other small streams. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Capital, Randolph. Pop. in 1890, 1527; in 1900, 1946.

Rich, a post-village of Coahoma co., Miss. Pop. 65.

Richards, a post-station of St. Landry parish, La.

Richards, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City Southern Rs., 17 miles NW. of Nevada. Pop. about 225.

Richards, a village of Comanche co., Okla. The banking point is Lawton. Pop. about 200.

Richard's Landing, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, 25 miles from Thessalon, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Richardson, the southeasternmost county of Nebraska, borders on Kansas. Area, 548 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, is intersected by the Big Nemaha River, and also drained by the South Fork of the Nemaha and by Muddy Creek. Capital, Falls City. Pop. in 1890, 17,574; in 1900, 19,614.

Richardson, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 12½ miles NNE. of Dallas. Pop. 150.

Richardson, a post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. 250.

Richardson Landing, a post-station of Meade co., Ky., 18 miles N. of Elizabethtown.

Richardsons Creek, N.C., enters the Rocky River in Anson co.

Richardsons Creek, a post-station of Union co., N.C.

Richardsons Landing, or **Richardsons,** a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles N. of Memphis.

Richardsonville, a post-station of Saluda co., S.C.

Richardsville, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., 8 miles N. of Bowling Green. Pop. 75.

Richardsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 44 miles ESE. of Titusville. Pop. 100.

Richardsville, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 70 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

Richard Toll, a French port or station of Senegal, on the left bank of the Senegal River, about 12 miles WSW. of Dagana.

Richboro, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Newtown, 4 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Richborough, a place in Kent, England, on the Stour, 2 miles NNW. of Sandwich, with many interesting Roman remains. It represents the site of the Roman Rutupiæ, which was located on the coast, the sea having since receded.

Richburg, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 32 miles SW. of Hornellsville. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Richburg, a banking post-village of Bottineau co., N.Dak. Pop. 150.

Richburg, a post-town of Chester co., S.C., on the Lancaster and Chester R., 12 miles E. of Chester. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Richcreek, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 15 miles NE. of Lewisburg.

Riche, reesh, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. end of Papua.

Richelieu, reesh'ẹh-lyuh', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles SE. of Chinon. Pop. about 2000.

Richelieu, a county of Quebec, bounded N. by the river St. Lawrence and W. by the Richelieu (or Sorel) River. Capital, Sorel.

Richelieu, a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec., on the Central Vermont R., 21 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 389.

Richelieu, Chambly, or **St. John,** a river of Quebec, leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity and after an almost direct course enters the river St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter. Near its centre it expands into the basin of Chambly. It is canalized above Chambly. The Richelieu forms an important link in the navigation between the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers. At its mouth is the town of Sorel.

Richelieu Islands are situated in Lake St. Peter, at the mouth of the Richelieu River in the St. Lawrence.

Riches Corners, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y. The banking point is Albion. Pop. 125.

Richfield, a post-township of Adams co., Ill., about 20 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Richfield, a post-station of Fayette co., Iowa, 13 miles W. of West Union.

Richfield, a post-city, capital of Morton co., Kan., on the North Fork of the Cimarron River and 50 miles (direct) S. of Syracuse, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 61.

Richfield, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint River, 12 miles NE. of Flint. Pop. 100.

Richfield, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., 6 miles S. of Minneapolis.

Richfield, a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb. Pop. 60.

Richfield, a village of Passaic co., N.J., 16 miles NNW. of Jersey City. See also ATHENIA.

Richfield, a post-village and township (town) of Otsego co., N.Y., about 15 miles NW. of Cooperstown. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 2526.

Richfield, a post-town of Stanly co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 73. The banking point is Albemarle.

Richfield, a post-hamlet of Summit co., Ohio, about 18 miles S. of Cleveland.

Richfield, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 20 miles SW. of Sunbury. Pop. about 350.

Richfield, a banking city, capital of Sevier co., Utah, on the Sevier River, about 160 miles S. of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900, 1969.

Richfield, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Richfield, a post-village in Richfield township (town), Washington co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 190; of the town in 1900, 1617.

Richfield Center, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, about 16 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 100.

Richfield Springs, a banking post-village and summer-resort in Richfield township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., about 1 mile from the head of Canaderaga (Candarago) Lake and 13 miles N. of Cooperstown, on the Lackawanna R. It has sulphur springs which are reputed as remedies for rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1537. Altitude, about 1700 feet.

Richford, a post-village in Richford township (town), Tioga co., N.Y., on East Owego Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 19 miles N. of Owego. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1142.

Richford, a banking post-village in Richford township (town), Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont Rs., 28 miles ENE. of St. Albans. It has manufactures of furniture and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1513; of the town, 2421.

Richford, a post-village in Richford township (town), Waushara co., Wis., on the Mecan River, 35 miles N. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 591.

Rich Fountain, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., about 22 miles SE. of Jefferson City. Pop. 75.

Rich Hill, a small town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles ENE. of Armagh.

Richhill, a banking city of Bates co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System, 85 miles S. of Kansas City. Coal is extensively mined here and there are large brick- and tile-works, zinc- and lead-smelting works, and other industrial establishments. Pop. in 1900, 4053.

Richhill, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 15 miles SW. of Mt. Vernon. Pop. about 200.

Richhill, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Quakertown. Pop. 160.

Richhill, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2766.

Richibucto, rish'e-bŭk'to (formerly **Liverpool**), an outport and capital of Kent co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 146 miles NE. of St. John and 3 miles from Rexton (its banking point), on the Kent Northern R. It has a trade in lumber, farm-produce, and fish. Pop. about 800.

Richibucto, a river of New Brunswick, takes its rise in Kent co. and enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Richibucto. It is navigable for small vessels for 15 miles above its mouth.

Richibucto Village, Kent co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Rexton. Pop. 50.

Richison, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

Richland, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, has an area of 360 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Little Wabash River and is drained by Bonpas and Fox creeks. Capital, Olney. Pop. in 1890, 15,019; in 1900, 16,391.

Richland, a parish in the NE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 546 sq. m. It is intersected by Bœuf Bayou and is also drained by Big Creek. Capital, Rayville. Pop. in 1890, 10,230; in 1900, 11,116.

Richland, a county in the SE. part of North Dakota, bordering on Minnesota and on South Dakota, has an area of 1445 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and the Sioux Wood River and intersected by the Wild Rice River. Capital, Wahpeton. Pop. in 1890, 10,751; in 1900, 17,387.

Richland, a county in the north-central part of Ohio, has an area of 514 sq. m. It is drained by the Black Fork and Clear Fork of the Mohican River, which rise in it. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. in 1890, 38,072; in 1900, 44,289.

Richland, a county in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 605 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wateree River, on the SW. by the Broad, and on the S. by the Congaree. The first and the last of these navigable rivers unite at the SE. extremity of the county and form the Santee River. Capital, Columbia, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 36,821; in 1900, 45,589.

Richland, a county in the SW. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Wisconsin River and is drained by Eagle and Pine creeks. Capital, Richland Center. Pop. in 1890, 19,121; in 1900, 19,483.

Richland, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 7 miles S. by E. of Dade City. Pop. about 100.

Richland, a banking post-town of Stewart co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 9 miles E. of Lumpkin. It has cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Richland, a post-station of Sangamon co., Ill., 12 miles WNW. of Springfield.

Richland, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., 10 miles S. by E. of Rushville. Pop. 100.

Richland, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 27 miles ENE. of Ottumwa, on the Iowa Central R. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Richland, a banking post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 19 miles W. by S. of Lawrence. Pop. 170.

Richland, a post-station of Hopkins co., Ky.

Richland, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., about 10 miles NE. of Kalamazoo, on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Richland, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., about 10 miles SE. of Faribault.

Richland, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss., 5 miles from Goodman station. Pop. 100.

Richland, a banking city of Pulaski co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 162 miles WSW. of St. Louis. It is in a grain and fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 736.

Richland, a post-village of Colfax co., Neb., 37 miles W. of Fremont. Pop. 100.

Richland, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs. The banking point is Vineland. Pop. about 200.

Richland, a post-township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y., is bounded W. by Lake Ontario and intersected by the Salmon River. It contains Pulaski and Richland. Pop. in 1900, 3535.

Richland, a post-village in Richland township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 29 miles E. by N. of Oswego. Pop. about 300.

Richland, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, 24 miles ESE. of Chillicothe.

Richland, a village of Baker co., Oregon, about 34 miles E. of Baker City.

Richland, a post-station of Union co., Oregon.

Richland, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 946.

Richland, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1542.

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) E. of Lebanon. Pop. about 600.

Richland, a post-village of Union co., S.Dak., near the Big Sioux River, 7 miles N. by E. of Elkpoint, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Richland, a post-station of Grainger co., Tenn.

Richland, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 12 miles S. of Corsicana. Pop. about 175.

Richland, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 894.

Richland Center, a post-station of Fulton co., Ind.

Richland Center, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., near Quakertown.

Richland Center, a banking city, capital of Richland co., Wis., on the Pine River, about 60 miles WNW. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has a cheese- and butter-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2321.

Richland City, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on the N. bank of the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Pine Creek, about 50 miles W. by N. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Richland Creek, Tenn., enters the Elk River about 10 miles S. of Pulaski.

Richland Creek, Tex., enters Pecan Creek in Navarro co. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Richlands, a post-village of Onslow co., N.C., 34 miles SW. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Richlands, a post-town of Tazewell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Richland Springs, a post-village of San Saba co., Tex. The banking point is San Saba. Pop. about 200.

Richland Station, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 19 miles W. of Reading. It has a canning-factory, knitting-mill, and manufactories of cigars and cigar-boxes. Pop. about 600.

Richlandtown, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., 40 miles N. of Philadelphia, on the Quakertown and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Richlieu, rich'lū, a post-station of Logan co., Ky.

Richmond, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 10 miles WSW. of St. Paul's, London. It is built on the slopes and summit of a hill commanding magnificent views of the tortuous Thames and the surrounding country. A much-frequented summer-resort of Londoners, it has numerous handsome villas. In the church of St. Mary lie buried the poet Thomson and the tragedian Kean. In the vicinity of Richmond are numerous kitchen-gardens and nurseries. In the SE. of the town is Richmond Park, comprising more than 2000 acres and stocked with deer. Within its area once stood a royal palace, of which the gate-way alone remains. Pop. in 1901, 31,677.

Richmond, a municipal borough of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Swale, 42 miles NW. of York. The most interesting feature of the town is the massive Norman keep and pinnacled tower, all that now remains of the old castle. Among the objects worthy of note are the church of St. Mary, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, the tower of a Franciscan monastery, Elizabethan grammar-school, and market-hall. Down to 1885 Richmond was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 3836.

Richmond, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina. Area, 272 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Savannah River. Capital, Augusta. Pop. in 1890, 45,194; in 1900, 53,735.

Richmond, the southernmost county of New York, coterminous with Staten Island. It was constituted the borough of Richmond of the city of New York on Jan. 1, 1898. Area, 57 sq. m. The shores are adorned with handsome villas and country-seats. Mines of iron-ore have been opened in the county. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890, 51,693; in 1900, 67,021.

Richmond, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 466 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Yadkin (or Pedee) River. Capital, Rockingham. Pop. in 1890, 23,948; in 1900, 15,855.

Richmond, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 188 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Rappahannock River, which is here navigable. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 7146; in 1900, 7088.

Richmond, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., 18 miles S. of Selma. Pop. 90.

Richmond, a post-village, capital of Little River co., Ark., about 20 miles NW. of Texarkana. Pop. about 300.

Richmond, a banking post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal. The post-office is Point Richmond, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It has oil- and brick-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Richmond, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 32 miles N. of Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Richmond, a city, capital of Wayne co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the East Fork of the Whitewater River, 68 miles E. of Indianapolis, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. Richmond is an important industrial centre and has extensive manufactures of threshing-machines, farming-implements, engines and boilers, machinery, furniture, undertakers' supplies, caskets and coffins, brass and iron goods, etc. It is the seat of Earlham College, under the direction of Friends, and has a state insane asylum. Pop. in 1880, 12,742; in 1890, 16,608; in 1900, 18,226.

Richmond, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, 20 miles SSW. of Iowa City. Pop. about 275.

Richmond, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Kan., 15 miles S. of Ottawa, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 300.

Richmond, a banking city, capital of Madison co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Louisville and Atlantic Rs., 25 miles SSE. of Lexington. It has iron-, coal- and tobacco-industries, etc. The Central University (Presbyterian), organized in 1874, and the Madison Female Institute are located here. Richmond is a shipping point for live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 4653.

Richmond, a banking post-village in Richmond township (town), Sagadahoc co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R., 44 miles NE. of Portland. It has an ice trade and manufactures of cotton yarns, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2049.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 8½ miles SW. of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 679.

Richmond, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 39 miles NNE. of Detroit. It has woollen-, saw- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1133.

Richmond, a post-township of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles SE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Richmond, a post-station of Covington co., Miss.

Richmond, a banking city, capital of Ray co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 40 miles E. by N. of Kansas City and 6 miles N. of the Missouri River. It has Woodson Institute, a foundry and machine-shop, etc. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 3478.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., about 14 miles S. of Keene. It has a pail-factory. Pop. of the town in 1900, 987.

Richmond, a township (town) of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1381.

Richmond, a borough of the city of New York, coextensive with Richmond co., Staten Island. Pop. in 1900, 67,021.

Richmond, the capital of Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island R., 12 miles SW. of New York proper and 2 miles from the sea-shore, forms part of the borough of Richmond of the city of New York. It contains numerous handsome villas. Pop. about 225.

Richmond, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 10 miles NW. of Steubenville. It contains Richmond College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1835. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Richmond, a village of Lake co., Ohio, in Painesville township. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Richmond, Ross co., Ohio. See RICHMONDDALE.

Richmond, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1727.

Richmond, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1196.

Richmond, Franklin co., Pa. See RICHMOND FURNACE.

Richmond, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 12 miles NNE. of Easton. Pop. 200.

Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa. See PORT RICHMOND.

Richmond, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1496.

Richmond, a township (town) of Washington co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 1506.

Richmond, a post-town of Bedford co., Tenn., 11 miles WSW. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 73.

Richmond, a banking post-village, capital of Fort Bend co., Tex., on the right or S. bank of the Brazos River and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 75 miles WNW. of Galveston. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It has a ginnery and is a shipping point for sugar, cotton, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Richmond, a city of Cache co., Utah, in the fertile Cache Valley, on the Oregon Short Line, 14 miles N. of Logan. Pop. in 1900, 1011. The banking point is Logan.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R., 25 miles WNW. of Montpelier. It

is in a fertile valley among the Green Mountains and has manufactures of underwear, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1057.

Richmond, an independent city and port of entry of Virginia, the capital of the state, formerly in Henrico co., is situated on the N. bank of the James River, at the lower falls, and at the head of tide-water, 125 miles above its mouth and 100 miles in a straight line S. by W. of Washington. Lat. of capitol, 37° 32′ 17″ N.; lon. 77° 27′ 28″ W. It is connected with Manchester, on the S. side of the river, by several bridges, and the city is also connected by bridge with Belle Isle. The chief railroads centring in or passing through Richmond are the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, the Atlantic Coast, the Norfolk and Western, and the Seaboard Air lines. The city has direct steamer communication with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other ports.

Richmond, which is one of the most interesting cities of the southern United States, and the chief industrial centre of its state, is regularly laid out, and contains a number of imposing public edifices. Occupying a nearly central position, on Shockoe Hill, and in Capitol Square, is the capitol (or state-house), designed in part after the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, France, and dating from 1785. Near by are the city-hall, St. Paul's church, the state library (with upward of 100,000 volumes), post-office, and governor's mansion. Other noted buildings and institutions are the "White House of the Confederacy," or Jefferson Davis Mansion (now a Museum of Confederate Relics), Chief-Justice Marshall's house, masonic temple, Exposition Buildings, Soldiers' Home, and Valentine Museum (mainly archæological and historical). Among the more notable sculptural works of the city are the Crawford monumental group of Washington, Houdon's statue of Washington, and the statue of Robert E. Lee by Mercié. The city is provided with a fine system of parks (Reservoir, Monroe, Jefferson, Marshall, Chimborazo, etc.) and has a national cemetery and the more famous Hollywood Cemetery, the latter containing the graves of presidents Monroe and Tyler, John Randolph, Jefferson Davis, and Commodore Maury. The foremost educational institutions are Richmond College (Baptist), Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), Medical College of Virginia, University College of Medicine, Women's College, and the Hartshorn Memorial College and Virginia Union University (1899), the last two for colored.

The industrial and commercial interests of Richmond relate almost wholly to a domestic trade, the foreign commerce being as yet insignificant. The city is one of the leading tobacco markets of the country, manufacturing chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes (the last-named alone being turned out to the number of several hundred millions annually). Hardly less important than the tobacco-industry is that of iron manufactures, the city being largely engaged in the manufacture of locomotives, axles, railroad-spikes, nails, horseshoes, agricultural implements, etc. It has also fertilizer- and chemical-works, extensive manufactures of wooden-ware and paper, and carries on some ship-building.

Richmond was laid out in 1733 and incorporated in 1742. In 1779 it became the state capital. In 1861 it was made the capital of the Southern Confederacy and became the objective point of the principal military operations of the Union forces in the East. After an obstinate siege, it was evacuated on the night of April 2, 1865, and on the following day was entered by the Federal army. The warehouses were fired by the retiring Confederates and the greater portion of the business part of the city was destroyed. In 1800 the population was 5737; in 1850, 27,570; in 1860, 37,910; in 1870, 51,038; in 1880, 63,600; in 1890, 81,388; in 1900, 85,050, nearly one-half of whom were colored.

Richmond, a village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 150.

Richmond, a post-township (town) of Walworth co., Wis., about 12 miles NW. of Elkhorn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 770.

Richmond, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the S. portion of the island of Cape Breton, with Isle Madame and other smaller islands adjoining. Capital, Arichat.

Richmond, a county in the S. part of Quebec. It is drained by the river St. Francis and several other streams. Capital, Richmond.

Richmond, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 6½ miles from Stettsville. Pop. in 1901, 469.

Richmond, a banking post-town and outport, capital of Richmond co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. and on a branch of the river St. Francis, 76 miles E. by N. of Montreal. It is connected by bridge with Melbourne. It has the College of St. Francis, and there are copper-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 2057.

Richmond, a town of New South Wales, 38 miles NW. of Sydney. Pop. about 1400.

Richmond, a city of Australia, in Victoria, suburban to Melbourne, from which it is about 2 miles distant. It has numerous manufactories. Pop. about 40,000.

Richmond, a division in the central part of Cape Colony, extending N. from the Sneeuwbergen range. Capital, Richmond, a health-resort, about 70 miles (direct) NNW. of Graaf-Reinet. Altitude, 4530 feet. Pop. about 1300 (white, 600).

Richmond, a town of Tasmania, on the Coal River, 13 miles NE. of Hobart. Pop. (district) in 1900, 2590.

Richmondale, a village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop. 100. The post-office is Vandling.

Richmond Bay, an inlet of the sea on the northern side of Prince Edward Island. It stretches inland 10 miles from its entrance.

Richmond Center, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 15 miles SE. of Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Richmond Corner, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Richmond township (town), 4½ miles from the village of Richmond.

Richmond Corner, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 6 miles W. of Woodstock.

Richmonddale, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 13 miles SE. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 300.

Richmond East, Quebec. See RICHMOND.

Richmond Furnace, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., near the village of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Richmond Furnace, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 14 miles (direct) W. of Chambersburg, on the Cumberland Valley R. Pop. 100.

Richmond Hill, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., almost adjoining Jamaica, and now forming part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Richmond Hill, a post-station of Yadkin co., N.C.

Richmond Hill, a post-station of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Richmond Hill, a banking post-village of York co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Toronto. It has planing- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 629.

Richmondlee, a post-village of Lee co., Miss. Pop. 55.

Richmond Mills, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., about 25 miles S. by E. of Rochester. Pop. 150.

Richmond River, Queensland, Australia, enters the Pacific Ocean about 60 miles S. of Moreton Bay.

Richmond Valley, Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island R., 23 miles SW. of New York proper, is part of the borough of Richmond of the city of New York. Pop. 100.

Richmondville, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 40 miles N. of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Richmondville, a banking post-village in Richmondville township (town), Schoharie co., N.Y., on Cobleskill Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 50 miles W. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 651; of the town, 1719.

Richmond West, Carleton co., Ontario. See RICHMOND.

Rich Mountain, a post-village of Polk co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Mena. Pop. 100.

Rich Mountain, a post-station of Randolph co., W.Va., 15 miles NE. of Beverly.

Richpatch, a post-station of Alleghany co., Va.

Richpond, a post-town of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 8 miles S. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 88.

Richrath, rĭk′rät, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Solingen. Pop. in 1900, 6161.

Rich Square, a banking post-town of Northampton co., N.C., 80 miles ENE. of Raleigh, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Richtenberg, rĭk′tĕn-bĕrg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 12 miles SW. of Stralsund, on a small lake. Pop. about 2000.

Richterich, a town of Prussia, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 3317.

Richterswil, or **Richterswyl,** rĭk′tẽrs-wēel, a village of Switzerland, 13 miles SE. of Zürich, on the S. shore of the Lake of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 4063. It has silk-, cotton- and other textile industries, breweries, etc.

Richthofen, Cape, a promontory of Zichy Land, Franz-Josef Archipelago, in lat. 80° 46′ N. and lon. 53° 40′ E.

Richton, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 29 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. 125.

Richvalley, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on the Wabash R., about 10 miles E. of Peru. Pop. 150.

Rich Valley, a post-station of Dakota co., Minn., about 16 miles S. of St. Paul.

Rich Valley, a post-station of Smyth co., Va.

Richview, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 11 miles S. by W. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Richville, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 6 miles NW. of Vassar. Pop. 200.

Richville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Mo., 60 miles SE. of Marshfield.

Richville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 26 miles S. by E. of Ogdensburg, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Richville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 4 miles SW. of Massillon. Pop. 125.

Richville, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., 25 miles NW. of Rutland. Pop. 200.

Richwood, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., on the Southern and the Georgia Southern and Florida Rs. The banking point is Cordele. Pop. about 400.

Richwood, a post-station of Boone co., Ky., 15 miles S. of Cincinnati.

Richwood, a post-hamlet of Becker co., Minn., 11 miles N. of Detroit.

Richwood, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. about 200.

Richwood, a banking post-village of Union co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 50 miles WSW. of Mansfield. It has mineral springs and manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1640.

Richwood, a banking post-village of Nicholas co., W.Va. It has a tannery, hub-factory, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Richwood, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles NW. of Watertown. Pop. 200.

Richwood, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1299.

Richwoods, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., about 50 miles SW. of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Rickardsville, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 14 miles NW. of Dubuque.

Ricker Mills, a post-station of Caledonia co., Vt., 25 miles ESE. of Montpelier.

Ricketts, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Rickey, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala. The banking point is Blocton. Pop. about 200.

Ricklingen, a town of Prussia, district of Hanover, circle of Linden. Pop. in 1900, 3408.

Rickmansworth, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 10 miles SW. of St. Albans. Pop. in 1901, 5627.

Rickreal, rik-re-awl′, a small river of Polk co., Oregon, enters the Willamette River about 3 miles above Salem.

Rickreal, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, on the Rickreal River, 10 miles W. of Salem.

Rico, ree′ko, a banking post-town, capital of Dolores co., Colo., on the Rio Grande Southern R., 25 miles SW. of Silverton. It is in a gold and silver region. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Ridderkerk, rid′dẹr-kĕrk`, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, in the island of Ijsselmonde (Ysselmonde), 6 miles SE. of Rotterdam.

Riddicksville, a post-station of Hertford co., N.C.

Riddings, a market-town and parish of Derbyshire, England, 3 miles from Alfreton.

Riddles, a post-town of Douglas co., Oregon. The banking point is Roseburg. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Riddlesburg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 30 miles SSW. of Huntingdon. Coal is found here. Pop. about 300.

Riddles Crossroads, a village of Butler co., Pa.

Riddleton, a post-station of Smith co., Tenn.

Riddleville, a post-village of Washington co., Ga., 6 miles SW. of Davisboro. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Riddleville, a post-village of Karnes co., Tex., 40 miles S. of Luling. Pop. 125.

Rideau (ree′dō′), **Lake,** Leeds co., Ontario, is the summit-level of the Rideau Canal. It is about 21 miles long, averages 6 miles in breadth, and has its outlet in the Ottawa through the Rideau River and in Lake Ontario through the Cataraqui. About 20 miles distant is Little Lake Rideau, 6 miles long and about 225 feet above Lake Ontario.

Rideau River and **Canal,** Ontario, connect Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River, below the Chaudière Falls. The canal is partly formed by the Cataraqui River, which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau.

Rideout, a post-village of Clay co., Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 150.

Rider, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 9½ miles N. of Baltimore.

Riders Mills, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, 18 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Ridersville, a post-village of Morgan co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Riderville, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Ridge, a post-station of Fayette co., Ala.

Ridge, a post-station of Wayne co., Ill.

Ridge, a post-village of Woodson co., Kan. Pop. 70.

Ridge, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md., about 6 miles NNW. of Point Lookout. Pop. 90.

Ridge, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., 40 miles S. by W. of Rochester.

Ridge, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 8 miles WSW. of Dexter.

Ridge, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Ridgebury, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., 4 miles SW. of Danbury.

Ridgebury, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., about 4 miles S. of Middletown. Pop. 125.

Ridgebury, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Ridgebury township, about 12 miles S. by E. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1174.

Ridgedale, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 10 miles NNW. of the city of Des Moines.

Ridgedale, a post-station of Hamilton co., Tenn.

Ridgefarm, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 17 miles S. of Danville. It has mining and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1900, 933.

Ridgefield, a banking post-village in Ridgefield township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles N. of Norwalk. It is in a dairying region and makes large shipments of milk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2626.

Ridgefield, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 46 miles NW. of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Ridgefield, a post-borough and resort of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 9½ miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Ridgefield, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2612.

Ridgefield, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash. The banking point is Portland, Oregon. Pop. 200.

Ridgefield Park, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Ontario and Western and other railroads, 11½ miles NNW. of Jersey City. It has boiler-works. Pop. about 1700.

Ridgehill, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., 17 miles S. of Boston.

Ridgeland, a post-village of Madison co., Miss. The banking point is Canton.

Ridgeland, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. The banking point is Beaufort.

Ridgeley, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., about 30 miles N. of Kansas City. Pop. 100.

Ridgeley, a post-station of Dodge co., Neb., about 20 miles NW. of Fremont.

Ridgeley, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va. The banking point is Cumberland, Md. Pop. about 250.

Ridgely, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. The banking point is Springfield. It has brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1169.

Ridgely, a banking post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 16 miles NE. of Easton. Pop. in 1900, 713. It has canning- and basket-industries.

Ridgely, a post-village of Lake co., Tenn. The banking point is Tiptonville. Pop. about 200.

Ridge Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 2 miles from Rome. Pop. 120.

Ridgepost, a post-station of Davidson co., Tenn.

Ridge Prairie, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., about 16 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Ridge Prairie, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 20 miles W. of Boonville.

Ridgeroad, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 6½ miles NNE. of Lockport.

Ridgespring, a post-station of Greene co., N.C.

Ridgespring, a post-town of Saluda co., S.C., on the Southern R., 43 miles WSW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Ridgeton, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Ridgetown, a banking post-village and outport of Kent co., Ontario, 11 miles SSE. of Thamesville, on the Michigan Central and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Rs.

It has foundries, grain-elevators, flouring- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2405.

Ridgeville, a post-village of McIntosh co., Ga., on the Darien and Western R. The banking point is Darien. Pop. about 300.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., 5 miles SW. of Gilman.

Ridgeville, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 59 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of brushes and brooms and ships poultry. Pop. in 1900, 1098. Ridgeville College was organized here in 1867.

Ridgeville, a village of Frederick co., Md. The banking point is Mount Airy. Pop. 100.

Ridgeville, a post-station of Caswell co., N.C.

Ridgeville, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 18 miles S. of Dayton. Pop. about 100.

Ridgeville, a post-town of Dorchester co., S.C., on the Southern R., 31 miles NW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Moore co., Tenn., 10 miles from Tullahoma.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W.Va., 8 miles SSE. of Keyser.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet in Ridgeville township (town), Monroe co., Wis., about 36 miles E. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 924.

Ridgeville Corners, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, about 9 miles NW. of Napoleon. Pop. 150.

Ridgeway, a banking post-town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles SE. of Cresco. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R., 10 miles NE. of Adrian. Pop. about 300.

Ridgeway, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., 12 miles S. by E. of Winona.

Ridgeway, a banking city of Harrison co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles NE. of Bethany. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Ridgeway, a post-village in Ridgeway township (town), Orleans co., N.Y., on the Ridge Road, near the Erie Canal, about 40 miles NE. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 106. The town is drained by Oak Orchard Creek and contains the greater part of Medina. Pop. in 1900, 5898.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 57 miles N. by E. of Raleigh. Pop. about 250.

Ridgeway, a banking post-village of Hardin and Logan cos., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. and the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Ridgeway, a banking post-town of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Southern R., 26 miles N. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Ridgeway, a post-town of Henry co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 10 miles S. of Martinsville. It has tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Ridgeway, a post-township (town) of Iowa co., Wis., about 28 miles WSW. of Madison, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1126; of the village, about 400.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles from Port Colborne, its banking point.

Ridgewood, a banking post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 5 miles NNE. of Paterson and 22 miles from New York. Pop. in 1900, 2685.

Ridgway, a banking post-town of Ouray co., Colo., on the Rio Grande Southern R., 10 miles N. by W. of Ouray. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Ridgway, a banking post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 11 miles NW. of Shawneetown. Pop. in 1900, 839.

Ridgway, a post-station of Howard co., Ind.

Ridgway, a banking post-borough, capital of Elk co., Pa., on the Clarion River and on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rs., 118 miles SE. of Erie. It has manufactories of engines, boilers, machinery, dynamos, edge-tools, lumber, and leather. Pop. in 1900, 3515.

Ridgway, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2161.

Ridley, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1973.

Ridley, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 130.

Ridley Park, a post- and residential-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 10 miles SW. of Philadelphia. It has numerous handsome villas and residences. Pop. in 1900, 1234.

Ridlonville, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 350.

Ridott', a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7½ miles E. of Freeport. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Riduna, the ancient name of ALDERNEY.

Ried, reed, a town of Upper Austria, 25 miles S. of Passau. Pop. in 1900, 5744.

Riedlingen, reed'ling-ĕn, a town of Württemberg, on the Danube, 28 miles SW. of Ulm. Pop. about 2000.

Riegelsville, ree'ghĕls-vĭl, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles S. of Phillipsburg. It has paper- and grist-mills, etc. It is connected with Riegelsville, Pa., by bridge. Pop. about 500.

Riegelsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 9 miles below Easton. It is ¼ mile from Riegelsville, N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. It has iron-works, etc. Pop. about 750.

Riehen, ree'ĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles NE. of Basel.

Rieka, re-ä'kä, or **Rietchka,** a town of Montenegro, near the NW. extremity of Lake Scutari, 11 miles SE. of Cattaro. Pop. about 1500.

Rienzi, re-en'ze, a post-town of Alcorn co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 12 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Rienzi, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. The banking point is Hillsboro. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 300.

Riesa, ree'zä, a town of Saxony, circle of Dresden, on the Elbe, 12 miles NW. of Meissen. It has fine quays, a handsome modern bridge across the Elbe, and an old Renaissance town-hall. Its manufactures are very diversified, including parquetry floors, furniture, agricultural machines, carriages, marble products, etc. There are saw-mills and boat-building yards. Riesa is an important point for the transshipment of freight. Pop. in 1900, 13,477.

Riesel, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 15 miles SE. of Waco. Pop. about 275.

Riesenburg, ree'zĕn-bo͝oRG\, a town of West Prussia, 11 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 4758.

Riesengebirge, ree'zĕn-ghĕh-bĕ̈RG\ĕh ("giant mountains"), a mountain-mass separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia and forming a subordinate, although the loftiest, portion of the Sudetic Mountains. The mountains are largely forested and on their summits have many Alpine plants. The highest point is the Schneekoppe, 5265 feet, which is also the loftiest summit of central Germany. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

Riesenkoppe, Germany. See SCHNEEKOPPE.

Riesi, re-ä'zee, a town of Sicily, 14 miles S. of Caltanissetta. Near it are sulphur-mines. Pop. in 1901, 14,944.

Rietberg, reet'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles SSW. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Rietfontein, reet'fon-tīne\, a mission station of British Bechuanaland, almost on the boundary of German Southwest Africa, in lat. 26° 30′ S.

Rieti, re-ä'te (anc. *Rea'te*), a town of Italy, in Umbria, on the Velino, 42 miles NNE. of Rome. It has many churches, including a cathedral of the fifteenth century. Its episcopal see is very ancient. The town was an important place of the Sabines. The lovely valley of the Velino is called by Cicero the Reatine Tempi. Pop. in 1901, 9854 (commune, 17,977).

Rieumes, re-um', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles WSW. of Muret. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Rieupeyroux, re-uh\pā\roo', a small town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles WSW. of Rodez.

Rieux, re-uh', a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 26 miles SSW. of Toulouse.

Riez, re-ä' (anc. *Albece Reiorum Apollinarium*), a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 20 miles SSW. of Digne. Pop. about 1500.

Rif, or **Er-Rif** (or **Riff**), a coast-range of heights and mountains in northern Morocco, bordering upon the Mediterranean and frequently considered to be an outer flank of the Atlas chain. It is about 180 miles in length, with a general elevation of 1800–2000 feet, and properly terminates in the W. in the Jebel (or Beni) Hassan (6500–8000 feet), SW. of Tetuan. A northern spur, known as the Sierra de Bullones, follows the direction towards Ceuta and terminates in the famous Jebel Musa. The Rif region is wild and difficult of access, and in great part inhabited by the Rif Berbers, a wild and largely unruly people.

Rife, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. 225.

Riffelalp, a station and resort of Switzerland, on the Zermatt-Gorner Grat railway. Altitude, 7307 feet.

Riffelberg, a mountain and station of Switzerland, 2 miles SE. of Zermatt (4 miles by rail). Altitude, 8480 feet. It commands a fine view of the Matterhorn.

Riffelhorn, a mountain of Switzerland, 2½ miles S. by E. of Zermatt and immediately above the Gorner Glacier. Altitude, 9617 feet.

Rifle, a banking post-town of Garfield co., Colo., on the Colorado Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande Rs., 26 miles W. of Glenwood Springs. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Rifle River, Mich., enters Saginaw Bay about 5 miles E. of Arenac. It is about 70 miles long.

Rifton Glen, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill, 2½ miles from Rosendale. It has powder-works. Pop. about 500.

Riga, ree'gå, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and seat of the governor-general of the Baltic Provinces, on the river Düna, about 5 miles above its mouth in the Gulf of Riga and 312 miles SW. of St. Petersburg. The old town, on the right bank of the Düna, still retains its quaint mediæval appearance, but the newer portions or suburbs are fine, modern quarters. The principal edifices are the cathedral, founded in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the sixteenth, containing one of the largest organs in the world; the church of St. Peter, with a spire 440 feet in height; the house of the old association called Schwarzhäupter ("Black Heads"), now the residence of the governor-general; the Ritterhaus ("house of the knights"), the exchange, the town-hall, the guild-house, and the theatre. At the head of the educational institutions of Riga is a polytechnic institute, attended by over 1500 students. The town possesses a school of navigation, a large municipal library, and a municipal museum. Riga is an important industrial and commercial centre. It is the principal Russian seaport on the Baltic next to St. Petersburg. Its industries embrace milling and brewing and the manufacture of machinery, railway-cars, tobacco, etc. The harbor is not well protected and is obstructed by ice throughout the winter. The city is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1881, 169,329; in 1897, 282,943, of whom about one-half were Germans. Riga came into existence as a German town at the beginning of the thirteenth century and soon rose to commercial importance. It was under the dominion successively of the bishops (later archbishops) of Riga, the Teutonic Knights, and the Knights Swordbearers, maintaining, however, a semi-independent existence, belonged for a time to Poland, passed into the possession of Sweden in 1621, and became subject to Russia in 1710.

Riga, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 12 miles SE. of Adrian. Pop. 170.

Riga, a hamlet in Riga township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., 15 miles SW. of Rochester. The town contains Churchville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1864.

Riga (or **Livonia**), **Gulf of,** an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between Livonia and Courland. Length, from N. to S., 100 miles; breadth, 80 miles. The island of Ösel in great part covers the entrance. It receives the Düna, at whose mouth is located the seaport of Riga.

Rigaud, ree'gō', a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the Rivière à la Graisse, 45 miles WSW. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has a foundry, sash- and other mills, cheese-factory, etc. Pop. in 1901, 779.

Rigby, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Idaho Falls.

Rigdon, a post-village of Madison and Grant cos., Ind., 22 miles NNW. of Anderson. Pop. 200.

Riggs, a post-station of Clinton co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail E. of Delmar.

Riggsbee, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C. The banking point is Pittsboro. Pop. 110.

Riggston, a post-station of Scott co., Ill., 5 miles N. of Winchester.

Riggsville, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me. The banking point is Bath. Pop. 150.

Rigi, or **Righi,** ree'ghee, a mountain of Switzerland, between lakes Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, famous for its panoramic view, which is probably not surpassed in Switzerland. It lies about 8 miles W. by N. of the town of Schwyz and has an altitude of 5905 feet (4470 ft. above the level of Lake Lucerne). It is ascended virtually to the summit (Rigi-Kulm) by a mountain railway. Among the stations and resorts of the mountain are Rigi-Kaltbad, 4730 ft.; Rigi-Staffel, 5270 ft.; Rigi-Rothstock, 5460 ft.; Rigi-Klösterli, 4320 ft.; Rigi-First, 4795 ft.; and Rigi-Scheideck (Scheidegg), 5272 ft.

Rignac, reen'yåk', a small town of France, in Aveyron, 14 miles WNW. of Rodez.

Rignano, reen-yå'no, a village of Italy, 11 miles ESE. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1000 (commune, 6000).

Rignano, a village of Italy, province of Foggia, circle of San Severo. Pop. about 2000.

Rigolet de Bon Dieu, re'go'lå' deh bonⁿ de-uh', La., is one of two channels into which the Red River divides about 5 miles above Natchitoches. It reunites with the other channel, or main river, at Colfax.

Rigolets Bayou, Jefferson parish, La., flows between Lake Washa and Little Lake.

Rigolets Bayou, Rapides parish, La., unites with the Red River a little above Alexandria.

Rigolets Pass, La., a narrow navigable channel or outlet by which Lake Pontchartrain communicates with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

Rijn, the Dutch name for the Rhine.

Rijssen, rī'sẹn, a small town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 23 miles SE. of Zwolle.

Rijswijk, a village of the Netherlands. See Ryswick.

Riley, a county in the northeast-central part of Kansas, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Blue River and on the SE. by the Kansas River. The Republican River touches the SW. part of the county. Capital, Manhattan. Pop. in 1890, 13,183; in 1900, 13,828.

Riley, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. 135.

Riley, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., 9 miles SE. of Terre Haute, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. Pop. about 550.

Riley, a banking post-village of Riley co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles NW. of Manhattan. Pop. 200.

Riley, a post-village of Marion co., Ky. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 150.

Riley, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., on the Portland and Rumford Falls R. The banking point is Livermore Falls. Pop. about 300.

Riley, a plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 13.

Riley, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich. The banking point is Fowler. Pop. 100.

Riley, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 60.

Riley Center, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Belle River, about 20 miles W. by S. of Port Huron. Pop. 250.

Rileysburg, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind. The banking point is Danville, Ill. Pop. 100.

Rileyville, a post-station of Saline co., Ill., 33 miles W. by N. of Shawneetown.

Rileyville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 11 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. 150.

Rille, reel, a river of France, departments of Orne and Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on the left, after a N. course of 75 miles.

Rilo-Dagh, ree'lo dåg, a mountain-range on the SW. border of Bulgaria. It is connected on the E. with the Rhodope mountains (Despoto-Dagh) and on the N. with the mountains which lie off the southwestern part of the Balkans proper. Greatest elevation, nearly 10,000 feet.

Rimac, re-måk', a river of Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean at Callao, 4 miles W. of Lima, which city it traverses.

Rimaszombat, rim'ŏh-som'bŏt', or **Gross-Stefelsdorf,** groce stĕf'fels-dorf', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Gömör, 72 miles NE. of Budapest, on the Rima, an affluent of the Sajó. Pop. in 1900, 5849.

Rimbach, rim'båk, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, about 15 miles SE. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1703.

Rimer, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles N. of Kittanning. Pop. about 200.

Rimersburg, a banking post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., about 30 miles SSE. of Franklin. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Rimini, ree'me-ne (anc. *Arim'inum*), a city of Italy, province and 28 miles ESE. of Forlì, on the Marecchia, near its mouth in the Adriatic. It commands charming views and presents architecturally a beautiful appearance. The principal edifices are the superb cathedral of San Francesco, founded in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the Renaissance style of the fifteenth, with fine interior decorations and the tomb of the Malatesta family, who ruled Rimini at the close of the Middle Ages; the town-hall, containing a picture-gallery; the communal palace, with a collection of pictures and antiquities; the Palazzo Russo, in which Francesca da Rimini, immortalized by Dante, met her death; and the archæological museum. Much of the interest of the town centres in the Roman remains, comprising a splendid marble bridge of the time of Augustus, in an excellent state of preservation, a fine triumphal

arch, and the scanty remains of an amphitheatre. The educational institutions include a technical school and a school of navigation. Silk-spinning, salt-refining, and important fisheries are carried on, and there are manufactures of glass, rope, and furniture. Rimini was founded by the Umbrians and as the terminus of the Flaminian and Æmilian ways rose to great importance under the Romans. It early became the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 37,078; in 1901, 43,203.

Rimini, a post-village of Lewis and Clarke co., Mont. Pop. 90.

Rimini, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C. The banking point is Sumter. Pop. 100.

Rimitara, re-me-tä'rä, or **Rimitera,** re-me-tä'rä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands.

Rim'nik, Ruman, **Romnicu-(Rimnicu-) Sarat,** a town of Rumania, on the Rimnik, 65 miles NE. of Bucharest. Pop. in 1899, 13,134.

Rimnik, Ruman, **Ramnicu-(Rimnicu-) Valcea (Valcei),** a town of Rumania, on the Aluta, 100 miles NW. of Bucharest and 48 miles N. of Slatina. Pop. in 1899, 7317.

Rimont, ree'môn', a small town of France, in Ariège, on a height, 16 miles W. of Foix.

Rimouski, Ree'moos'kee' or re-moos'kee, an eastern county of Quebec, in lat. 48° N., traversed by the Rimouski River. The St. Lawrence forms its N. boundary. Capital, Rimouski.

Rimouski, a banking post-town, port of entry, and watering-place of Quebec, in Rimouski co., on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 54½ miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas (Fraserville). It contains a cathedral, convents, seminary, etc. Vessels of the largest tonnage load here and the place is a port of call for ocean steamers. The bathing facilities here induce a large number of health-seekers to visit it during the heated season. A pier projects into the river for a distance of nearly a mile. Rimouski is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 1804.

Rimpfischhorn, a mountain of the Pennine Alps of Switzerland, 7 miles E. by N. of Zermatt. Elevation, 13,790 feet.

Rinard, rī'nard, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 7 miles S. of Flora. Pop. 125.

Rinard Mills, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Rin'con', a post-village of Effingham co., Ga. Pop. 90.

Rincon, a post-village of Donna Ana co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 30 miles NW. of Las Cruces. Pop. about 275.

Rincón, rin-kōn', a town of Mexico, state and 28 miles N. by W. of the city of Aguascalientes.

Rincón, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 15 miles by rail and high-road SSW. of Havana and connected with the more important towns of Pinar del Rio province. It taps a large and fertile tract of country.

Rincón, a town of Porto Rico, near the W. coast and 5 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Aguadilla, with which it is connected by road. Pop. in 1899, 1074.

Rinconada de los Andes, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua. Pop. 2000.

Rincón de Soto, rin-kōn' dā so'to, a town of Spain, 17 miles S. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Rindge, rĭnj, a post-village in Rindge township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., 11 miles S. of Peterboro. It has manufactures of brooms, wooden-ware, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 855.

Riner, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va. The banking point is Christiansburg. Pop. about 190.

Rineyville, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., 41 miles S. by W. of Louisville. Pop. 65.

Ringarooma, a village in the NE. part of Tasmania, on the Ringarooma River and in an important tin district. Pop. 125.

Ringarooma Bay, in the NE. part of the island of Tasmania. The settlement of Lower Ringarooma is on this bay.

Ringelsdorf, ring'ĕls-dorf', a village of Austria, 40 miles NE. of Vienna, where the Thaya joins the March.

Ringers, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Ringgenberg, rink'ĕn-bĕrg', a village of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles SE. of Bern, on the SW. shore of the Lake of Brienz.

Ringgold, a southern county of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 545 sq. m. It is intersected by the Platte River and also drained by two or three forks of the Grand River. Capital, Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1890, 13,556; in 1900, 15,325.

Ringgold, a post-station of Cherokee co., Ala., about 75 miles ESE. of Huntsville.

Ringgold, a post-town, capital of Catoosa co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 15 miles NW. of Dalton. Pop. about 430.

Ringgold, a post-station of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Ringgold, a post-village of Bienville parish, La., about 40 miles ESE. of Shreveport.

Ringgold, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 9 miles ENE. of Hagerstown. It is near the W. base of the Blue Ridge. Pop. 170.

Ringgold, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, 27 miles S. of Zanesville.

Ringgold, a post-village in Ringgold township, Jefferson co., Pa., 44 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. 100; of the township in 1900, 1037.

Ringgold, a post-station of Montgomery co., Tenn., 6 miles NNW. of Clarksville.

Ringgold, a post-village of Montague co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Rs., 55 miles WNW. of Gainesville. Pop. about 350.

Ringgold, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 5½ miles E. of Danville. Pop. 75.

Ringkjöbing, ring'k'yö'bing, a town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland and on the E. side of Ringkjöbing-Fjord, 56 miles NW. of Ribe. Pop. in 1901, 2712.

Ringkjöbing-Fjord, ring'k'yö'bing fe-ord', a lagoon of Denmark, 28 miles in length by 9 miles in breadth. It is separated from the North Sea by a narrow strip of land.

Ringle, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Wausau. Pop. 100.

Ringoes, ring'gōz, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NE. of Lambertville. Pop. about 500.

Ringos Mills, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., 13 miles from Flemingsburg. Pop. 125.

Ringsted, ring'stĕd, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, 36 miles WSW. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2500.

Ringsted, a banking post-village of Emmett co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Ringtown, a banking post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on Catawissa Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 25 miles WNW. of Tamaqua. It has knitting-mills and powder-works. Pop. about 800.

Ringville, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 27 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. 75.

Ringwood, a town of England, in Hampshire, 18 miles WSW. of Southampton, on the Avon. Pop. about 4000.

Ringwood, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 54 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Ringwood, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., near Greenwood Lake and on the Erie R., 38 miles NNW. of New York city. Iron-ore is mined here. Pop. about 400.

Ringwood, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., 52 miles NE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Ringwood, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla. It has milling- and lumbering-industries. Pop. about 400.

Ringwood, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 2¼ miles from Stouffville. Pop. about 300.

Ringwood River rises in Orange co., N.Y., runs southward through Passaic co., N.J., and unites near Pompton with the Pequannock to form the Pompton River.

Rink Rapids are in the course of the upper Yukon (or Lewes) River, near the Five Finger Rapids. They are traversed by steamboats.

Rinteln, rin'tĕln, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Cassel, on the Weser, 10 miles SE. of Minden. It was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. in 1900, 4765.

Rio, rī'o, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles N. of Galesburg. Pop. 250.

Rio, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., on the Green River, 10 miles from Munfordville.

Rio, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss., 20 miles N. of Meridian.

Rio, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles ESE. of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Rio, East Indies. See Riouw.

Rio, a city and bay of Brazil. See Rio de Janeiro.

Rio Arriba, ree'o ar-ree'bä, a county in the NW. part of New Mexico, intersected by the Rio Grande del Norte. Area, 6655 sq. m. The surface is diversified by mountains, table-lands, and valleys. Capital, Tierra Amarilla. Pop. in 1890, 11,534; in 1900, 13,777.

Riobamba, or **Bolívar,** a town of Ecuador, capital of Chimborazo province, on the railway from Quito to Guayaquil, 85 miles ENE. of the latter town. It is situated at an elevation of over 9000 feet. The present town dates from 1797, when the ancient town of Riobamba,

whose site is about 3 miles distant, was destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. (estimated) about 18,000.

Rio Bonito, ree'oo bo-nee'too, a town of Brazil, state and 30 miles ENE. of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 9000.

Rio Branco, Brazil. See Branco.

Rio Bravo del Norte. See Rio Grande.

Rio Bueno, a village of Chile, in the province of Valdivia, 6 miles from Unión. Pop. about 1800.

Rio Caribe, ree'o kå-ree'bå, a maritime town of Venezuela, in the state of Bermúdez, on the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles E. by N. of Cumaná.

Rio Chico, ree'o chee'ko, a maritime town of Venezuela, SE. of Carácas. Pop. about 5000.

Rio Claro, ree'oo klå'roo, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, 135 miles NW. of Santos, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 8000.

Rio Colorado. See Colorado River.

Rio Colorado, a river of the Argentine Republic, is formed by the Rio Grande and the Rio de Barrancas (rising in the Chilean border Andes), flows generally SE. and enters the Atlantic Ocean S. of Bahia Blanca, a short distance N. of lat. 40° S. At the time of high-water it is in places 300–400 yards wide. Length, about 500 miles.

Riocreek, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis., on the Ahnapee and Western R. The banking point is Algoma. Pop. 200.

Rio Cuarto, ree'o kwar'to, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Córdoba, on a river of the same name, about 195 miles W. by S. of Rosario. Pop. in 1895, 10,825.

Rio de Contas, ree'oo då kon'tåsh, a town of Brazil, state and 230 miles SW. of Bahia, near the head of the river Contas (or Jussiape), which flows E. 220 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.

Rio de Janeiro (Port. pron. ree'oo då zhå-nå'e-roo), a state of Brazil, bounded on the NE. by the state of Espirito Santo, on the W. by Minas Geraes, from which it is in part separated by the Serra da Mantiqueira, on the SW. by São Paulo, and on the S. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 26,630 sq. m. The surface is low along the coast; the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ Mountains, and their ramifications. The principal river is the Parahyba. The soil is extremely fertile. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, and fine woods. Capital, Petropolis. Pop. in 1890, 876,884; estimated for 1900, 1,300,000.

Rio de Janeiro, the federal district of Brazil, comprises the capital of the republic and its immediate surroundings. Area, 538 sq. m. It was formerly known as the Municipio Neutro.

Rio de Janeiro, often called simply **Rio,** the capital of the republic of Brazil, is in the federal district of the same name. Lat. of observatory, 22° 54′ 23″ S.; lon. 43° 10′ 21″ W. Pop. of the federal district (consisting chiefly of the capital and of its suburbs) in 1890, 522,651; in 1900 (estimated), about 750,000. Rio de Janeiro is, after Buenos Aires, the most populous city of South America. It is situated on a beautiful, mountain-bordered bay (Bay of Rio de Janeiro), which extends about 22 miles inward, and consists of an old town, the new city, and numerous suburban quarters (Boa Vista, Engenho Novo, Villa Izabel, Engenho Velho, Botafogo, Larangeiras, Rio Comporido, etc.). The old town, with mostly narrow and irregular streets, is the commercial portion of the city and contains most of the more prominent buildings and institutions,—custom-house, post-office, city-hall, exchange, the large hospital or Santa Casa da Misericordia, national academy of the fine arts, museum, polytechnic and medical institutes, arsenal, and most of the theatres. Among the city's most attractive squares, places, and promenades are the Praça da Republica (formerly Praça da Acclamação), Praça 15 de Novembre, Praça dos Tiradentes (Constituçião), and the botanical garden, with its famous avenue of palms. The educational institutions are numerous and important and comprise military and naval schools, schools of technology, medicine, surgery, and the arts, a national conservatory of music, national library (with upward of 250,000 volumes), zoological and botanical gardens, hydrographic institute, societies of history, geography, ethnology, etc. The city is well connected by cable and electric cars with the suburbs. The manufacturing industries of Rio de Janeiro, which are mainly related to milling and the making of textiles, have not yet acquired great importance. Coffee, which is shipped annually to the extent of several millions of bags, constitutes the chief article of export. Rio de Janeiro is the see of an archbishop. Mean temperature, January, 80°; July, 67°. The city was founded in 1567.

Rio de Janeiro, Bay of, a large indentation of the Brazilian coast, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, on which is situated the capital of the republic. It is about 22 miles in greatest length and 17 miles in width. It is noted for its magnificent scenery of mountains and islands (Villegagnon, with its fort, Governador, Paquetá, Cobras). The entrance is marked by the prominent Sugar Loaf hill.

Rio de la Plata. See La Plata.

Rio de las Animas, Colo. See Animas River.

Riodell, ree'o-del, a post-village and summer-resort of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Eel River, 15 miles from its mouth. The banking point is Ferndale. Pop. about 350.

Rio del Norte, Tex. See Rio Grande.

Rio de Oro, a Spanish colonial possession of western Africa, extending along the Atlantic coast between capes Bojador and Blanco, and eastward into the Sahara for a distance of about 120–200 miles. Area, about 70,000 sq. m. Estimated population, 130,000. It is administered by the government of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor stationed at the settlement of Rio de Oro.

Rio de Oro, the seat of local government of the Spanish possession of Rio de Oro, on the Atlantic coast of Africa, a short distance S. of the Tropic of Cancer. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Rio de Oro, a town of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena. Pop. about 3000.

Rio Doce, ree'oo dō'så (*i.e.*, "sweet"), a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Minas Geraes, traverses the state of Espirito Santo, and enters the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles N. by E. of Victoria. Length, about 400 miles. Its navigation is much interrupted by cataracts.

Rio Dulce, ree'o dool'så, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in Tucumán, flows SE. past Santiago, and empties into Porongos Lake.

Rio Dulce, ree'o dool'så (*i.e.*, "sweet river"), the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, in Guatemala, enters the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 15° 50′ N., after a winding course of 23 miles, during which it expands into El Golfete (or the Little Gulf), 9 miles in length by 2 miles across. The upper Rio Dulce enters the Gulf from the W.

Rio Frio, ree'o free'o (*i.e.*, "cold river"), a river of Texas, flows SE. through a part of Bexar co., and enters the Nueces River at the N. extremity of Nueces co.

Rio Frio, a river of Central America, chiefly in Costa Rica, discharges into Lake Nicaragua at the outflow of the San Juan River.

Riofrio, ree'o-free'o, a post-station of Bandera co., Tex.

Rio Grande (Sp. pron. ree'o grån'då), **Rio Grande del Norte** (Sp. pron. ree'o grån'då del nor'tå, "Great River of the North"), or **Rio Bravo del Norte** ("Rapid River of the North"), a river of North America, rises in the San Juan Mountains, in the SW. part of Colorado, near lat. 37° 40′ N. and lon. 107° 30′ W. It takes at first an easterly and then southeasterly course, traversing the San Luis Valley, enters and crosses New Mexico, and from El Paso to the sea forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. It enters the Gulf of Mexico by several arms (which are largely obstructed by bars) at the S. extremity of Texas, in about lat. 26° N. The volume of water discharged by this river is small in proportion to its length, which is estimated at 1800 miles. It is generally a shallow stream and is too much obstructed by sand-banks or rapids to be available for important navigation. Small steamboats can ascend it in stages of high-water nearly 500 miles. Its largest affluents are the Pecos, in Texas, and the Conchos, in Mexico. The water of the Rio Grande is largely used for irrigation purposes in New Mexico, and for this reason the river-bed at times appears dry for long distances, both above and below El Paso. The area drained by the Rio Grande is computed to be 240,000 sq. m.

Rio Grande, ree'o grån'då, or **Bolola,** a river of western Africa, rises in Futa-Jallon, flows W., and enters the Atlantic Ocean by an estuary 10 miles across, opposite the Bissagos Islands. It communicates by an arm with the Jeba River, 20 or 30 miles farther N. On it is the town of Bolola.

Rio Grande, a river of Bolivia. See Guapai.

Rio Grande, ree'oo grån'då, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra da Mantiqueira, in the S. part of the state of Minas Geraes, near the frontiers of the state of Rio de Janeiro, forms part of the boundary between the states of Minas Geraes and São Paulo, and joins the Paranahyba to form the Paraná, after a direct course of about 450 miles. By many geographers it is considered the main head-water of the Paraná.

Rio Grande, a river of Brazil, in the state of Bahia, joins the São Francisco. Its whole course is about 250 miles, of which no less than 130 miles may be navigated.

Rio Grande, a river of Mexico. See Lerma.

Rio Grande, a river of Nicaragua, rises near Matagalpa and enters the Caribbean Sea 30 miles N. of Pearl Lagoon. It is navigable for boats 200 miles.

Rio Grande, a river of the republic of Panama, rises NW. of the city of Panama, about 2 miles from which it enters the Pacific Ocean. It is navigable for the last 5 miles of its course. Its head is near the Obispo.

Rio Grande, a county in the S. part of Colorado, has an area of 1331 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande River. It comprises part of the San Luis Valley and of the Sierra San Juan. Among its prominent features is Pintado Peak, 13,176 feet high. This county has rich mines of gold and silver. Capital, Del Norte. Pop. in 1890, 3451; in 1900, 4080.

Riogrande, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs., 6½ miles N. of Cape May. Pop. about 200.

Riogrande, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, about 12 miles NW. of Gallipolis. Pop. about 300.

Riogrande, a post-village, capital of Starr co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, about 100 miles above Brownsville. Pop. about 1950.

Rio Grande, or **Villa Ortega,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, 14 miles S. by E. of Nieves. Pop. in 1900, 2319.

Rio Grande, a town of Porto Rico, near the N. coast, 20 miles (direct) ESE. of San Juan, with which it is connected by high-road. Pop. in 1899, 1285.

Rio Grande de Arecibo, Porto Rico. See ARECIBO RIVER.

Rio Grande de Cagayán, a river of the Philippine Islands, the largest in Luzon, rises in the Caraballos Sur, flows NE. (traversing Cagayán province), and discharges at Aparri. Length, about 220 miles, the greater part of which is navigable.

Rio Grande de Jujuy. See JUJUY RIVER.

Rio Grande de la Pampanga, a river of Luzon. See PAMPANGA.

Rio Grande de la Plata, Bolivia. See GUAPAI.

Rio Grande de Mindanao, a river of the Philippine Islands. See MINDANAO.

Rio Grande do Norte, ree'oo grân'dâ doo nor'tâ (*i.e.*, Rio Grande "of the North"), a northeastern state of Brazil, bounded by Ceará, Parahyba, and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 22,190 sq. m. Its name is derived from a river which after an E. course enters the Atlantic at Natal. The other rivers are the Serido and Apodi. The surface is level near the coast, but uneven inland. The products comprise the best Brazil-wood, coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. Capital, Natal. Pop. in 1890, 268,273; estimated for 1900, 407,000.

Rio Grande do Sul, ree'oo grân'dâ doo sool (*i.e.*, Rio Grande "of the South"), or **São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul,** also called **São Pedro,** a state in the extreme S. part of Brazil, having the Atlantic Ocean on the E., Uruguay on the SW., and the Argentine Republic, from which it is separated by the Uruguay River, on the NW. Area, 91,300 sq. m. It is intersected by numerous streams, the chief of which is the Jacuhy. The large Lagoa Mirim and Lagoa dos Patos lie along the SE. border, the latter being an important waterway for internal communication. The surface is low near the coast, rising in the centre and N. to low mountainous country (Serra Geral) and spreading out to plains in the W. The state is fertile and large herds of cattle, horses, and mules are raised in the grazing-lands of the S. part. It has considerable manufactures in the N., where also are agricultural colonies. The agricultural products are corn, rice, potatoes, beans, onions, various grains, sugar-cane, and coffee, besides Paraguay tea. Capital, Porto Alegre. Pop. in 1890, 897,455; estimated for 1900, 1,350,000.

Rio Grande do Sul, or **São Pedro,** sŏwn pâ'dro, a town of Brazil, former capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity of Lagoa dos Patos, with a light-house in lat. 32° 7′ S., lon. 52° 8′ W. Pop. 19,000. Owing to its low situation it is subject to inundations, but it has a good port and a large trade in hides, woollens, hair, tobacco, Paraguay tea, and dried meats.

Rio Grande Pyramid, Colo., a mountain of the San Juan Range, in lat. 37° 40′ N., lon. 107° 23′ W. Its altitude is 13,773 feet.

Rio Hacha, ree'o â'chȧ, or **Rio de la Hacha,** a river of Colombia, enters the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles ENE. of Santa Marta, after a N. course of about 120 miles.

Rio Hacha, a seaport of Colombia, on the Caribbean coast, 200 miles ENE. of Cartagena, in lat. 11° 33′ N., at the mouth of the Rio Hacha.

Rio Hondo, Tex. See HONDO CREEK.

Rio Hondo, ree'o on'do (*i.e.*, "deep river"), called also **Rio Grande,** ree'o grân'dâ, a river of Yucatan and British Honduras, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea 25 miles SE. of Bacalar.

Rioja, La, lȧ re-o'hȧ, a region of Spain, comprising most of the province of Logroño and part of Soria. It is named from the Oja, an affluent of the Ebro.

Rioja, La, Argentine Republic. See LA RIOJA.

Rio Janeiro. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

Riom, re-ôn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles N. by E. of Clermont-Ferrand. It lies on the slope of a hill, is built of dark lava, and still retains many specimens of the quaint architecture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The principal edifices are the church of St. Amable, the church of Notre Dame du Marthuret, the Sainte Chapelle (a relic of a feudal castle, with fine windows, dating from the fifteenth century), the Palais de Justice, the old clock-tower, and the museum. Pop. in 1901, 7841 (commune, 11,061).

Rio Maggiore, ree'o mâd-jo'rȧ, a village of Italy, 5 miles W. of Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2000.

Rio Maior, ree'o mi-or', a commune of Portugal, in Estremadura, 43 miles ENE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 3500.

Rio Muni, or **Spanish Guinea,** a small Spanish possession in western equatorial Africa, between Kamerun and the Muni River on the N. and S., and the Gulf of Guinea and lon. 11° 20′ E. on the W. and E. Area, about 9800 sq. m. Pop. estimated for 1900, 137,000–150,000.

Rion, ree-ôn' (anc. *Phasis*), a river of Transcaucasia, anciently regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses the government of Kutais, and after a SW. course enters the Black Sea at its E. extremity, at Poti, 34 miles N. of Batum. It is navigable for 50 miles.

Rion, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Rio Negro, rivers. See NEGRO, RIO.

Rio Negro, ree'o nȧ'gro, a territory in the E. part of the Argentine Republic, bounded on the S. by Chubut, and forming part of Patagonia. The Rio Colorado forms the N. boundary. Viedma, the capital of the territory, is on the Rio Negro. Pop. of the territory in 1895, 9241.

Rio Negro, a western department of Uruguay, bounded on the W. by the Uruguay River and on the S. by the Rio Negro. Area, 3269 sq. m. The surface is rolling. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Capital, Fray Bentos. Pop. in 1900, 20,060.

Rio Negro, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquía, 13 miles SE. of Medellín.

Rionero, re-o-nȧ'ro, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 5 miles S. of Melfi. Pop. in 1901, 11,249.

Rions, re-ôn', a small town of France, in Gironde, 15 miles SSE. of Bordeaux.

Rio Nueces, a river of Texas. See NUECES.

Riopardo, ree'oo par'doo, a manufacturing town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Rio Pardo, near its confluence with the Jacuhy, 80 miles W. of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Rio Piedras, ree'o pe-ȧ'drȧs, a town of Porto Rico, 7 miles by rail SE. of San Juan. Pop. in 1899, 2249.

Rio Preto, ree'oo prȧ'too, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the Preto, an affluent of the Araçuahy, 35 miles NE. of Diamantina. Pop. about 4000.

Rios, or **Los Rios,** loce ree'oce, an inland province of western Ecuador. The surface is mainly on the W. slope of the Andes and is mountainous. It is intersected by numerous rivers, among them the Guayaquil, by which it communicates with the sea. The sole industries are cattle-raising and agriculture. Capital, Babahoyo (or Bodegas), the centre of an extensive commerce. Pop. about 35,000.

Rio Salado. See SALADO, RIO.

Rio Seco, ree'o sȧ'ko, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Córdoba. It has an observatory. Pop. about 1300.

Rio Secundo, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Córdoba, on a river of its own name. Pop. in 1895, 2260.

Riosucio, ree'o-soo'se-o, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 120 miles WNW. of Bogotá. Pop. (district) about 7000.

Rio Tinto. See TINTO, RIO.

Riotinto, Spain. See MINAS DE RIOTINTO.

Riouw, re-ŏw', **Riau,** or **Rio,** an island group of the Malay Archipelago, lying chiefly S. and E. of Singapore and included in the Dutch residency of Riouw. The chief island is Bintang, sometimes also called Riouw. On a small islet, in an indentation on the S. side of Bintang, is the little town of Rio (Riouw), the capital of the residency.

Riouw, a Dutch residency in the East Indies, embracing the Riouw, Lingga, Tambelan, Natuna, and other island groups, the country of Indragiri, on the island of Sumatra, etc. See RIOUW (above).

Rio Verde, rivers of Arizona and Brazil. See VERDE, RIO.

Rio Verde, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, 51 miles SE. of Cerritos. Pop. in 1900, 5759.

Rio Vermejo. See VERMEJO.

Riovista, ree-o-vees'tȧ, a post-town of Solano co., Cal., on the right or W. bank of the Sacramento River, about 65 miles ENE. of San Francisco. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Riovista, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Cleburne. Pop. 275.

Rioz, ree-o', a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 14 miles SSW. of Vesoul.

Ripa Bottoni, ree'pȧ bot-to'nee, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles NNE. of Campobasso. Pop. 4000.

Ripacandida, ree'pȧ-kȧn'de-dȧ, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 6 miles SSE. of Melfi. Pop. (commune) 5500.

Ripalimosana, re-pȧ-le-mo-zȧ'nȧ, a town of Italy, 2 miles NW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Riparia, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash. Pop. 70.

Riparius, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. 100.

Ripatransone, ree'pȧ-trȧn-so'nȧ, a small town of Italy, 12 miles SSE. of Fermo.

Ripen, a town of Denmark. See RIBE.

Ripley, a village of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, on the Nidd, 5 miles WNW. of Knaresborough.

Ripley, a town of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles S. of Alfreton. It has silk-mills, iron-works, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 10,111.

Ripley, a county in the SE. part of Indiana, has an area of 447 sq. m. It is drained by Laughery Creek and Graham's Fork of the Muscatatuck River. Capital, Versailles. Pop. in 1890, 19,350; in 1900, 19,881.

Ripley, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 623 sq. m. It is intersected by the Current River and also drained by the Little Black River. Capital, Doniphan. Pop. in 1890, 8512; in 1900, 13,186.

Ripley, a post-town of Brown co., Ill., on the Lamoin River, 32 miles NW. of Jacksonville. It has a pottery. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Ripley, a post-station of Noble co., Ind., 5 miles E. of Albion.

Ripley, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Ripley, a banking post-town, capital of Tippah co., Miss., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R., 30 miles E. by S. of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Ripley, a banking post-village in Ripley township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 65 miles SW. of Buffalo. It has important grape- and wine-industries. Pop. about 800; of the town in 1900, 2256.

Ripley, a banking post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 54 miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio River and Columbus R. It has mineral springs, a foundry and machine-shop, and manufactories of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2248.

Ripley, a banking post-village of Payne co., Okla., 8 miles NE. of Perkins, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It has cotton-gins and grain-elevators. Pop. about 800.

Ripley, a banking post-town, capital of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 56 miles NNE. of Memphis, on the Illinois Central R. It has ginneries, oil-mills, cooperage-works, etc. It gives the name to the "Ripley" (Cretaceous) geological formation. Pop. in 1900, 1640.

Ripley, a post-station of Titus co., Tex.

Ripley, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River R., 32 miles N. by W. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Ripley, a banking post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 28 miles SW. of Walkerton. Pop. about 650. It has milling-industries.

Ripley Mills, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va.

Ripley, Mount, Cal., a peak of the Coast Range, near lat. 39° 10′ N. Elevation, about 7500 feet.

Ripleyville, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 4½ miles W. of Greenwich. Pop. 100.

Ripoll, re-pol', a town of Spain, province and 32 miles WNW. of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Rip'on, an episcopal city of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 23 miles WNW. of York. The great attraction of Ripon is the small but well-proportioned cathedral, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, presenting every phase of architecture from the Transitional-Norman to the Perpendicular and possessing a Saxon crypt dating from the seventh century. Trinity church, Early English in style, is also a fine structure. The spacious market-place contains a lofty obelisk. Ripon was formerly noted for its manufactures of woollens and for its steel spurs, whose quality became proverbial, but the manufacture of these articles has given way to tanning, malting, brass- and iron-founding, and the manufacture of machinery and varnish. Pop. in 1901, 8225.

Ripon, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 20 miles SSE. of Stockton. Pop. 100.

Ripon, a post-station of Labette co., Kan., about 16 miles S. by W. of Parsons.

Ripon, a banking city of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on an inlet of Green Lake, 20 miles W. by N. of Fond du Lac, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It contains Ripon College (Congregational) and has knitting-mills, foundries and machine-shops, canneries, and manufactures of carriages, flour, wagons, etc. It ships fruit and grain. Pop. in 1900, 3818.

Ripon, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1067.

Ripon, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, 28 miles from Buckingham, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Ripon Falls, in the (Somerset) Nile, immediately after that stream leaves the Victoria Nyanza. Height, 13 feet.

Riposto, re-pos'to, a town of Sicily, in the province of Catania, on the E. coast, 10 miles SW. of Taormina. Pop. in 1901, 7238 (commune, 9725).

Rippey, a banking post-town of Greene co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 42 miles NW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Ripplemead, a post-village of Giles co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pearisburg. Pop. 100.

Rippoldsau, rip'pold-zŏw', a watering-place of Baden, Germany, in the Black Forest and near the base of the Kniebis, 9 miles from Wolfach. Its waters are largely exported. Pop. in 1900, 691. Elevation, 1855 feet.

Rippon, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., 5 miles S. of Charlestown. Pop. 200.

Ripraps, a post-village of Elizabeth City co., Va. Pop. 75.

Ripton, a post-village in Ripton township (town), Addison co., Vt., about 26 miles N. of Rutland. Pop of the town in 1900, 525.

Ripyville, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky., 15 miles SE. of Frankfort. Pop. 75.

Riquewihr, Alsace. See REICHENWEIER.

Risano, re-zȧ'no, a small town of Dalmatia, 7 miles NNW. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro.

Risca, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 6 miles WNW. of Newport. Pop. in 1901, 9661.

Riscle, reek'l, a small town of France, department of Gers, on the Adour, 26 miles WNW. of Mirande.

Rishiri, an island and port of call off the NW. coast of Yezo, Japan.

Rishton, a town of Lancashire, England, 2 miles from Accrington. Pop. in 1901, 7031.

Rishworth, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 915.

Rising City, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R.; 10 miles SW. of David City. Pop. in 1900, 499.

Rising Fawn, a post-town of Dade co., Ga., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles SSW. of Chattanooga. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Risingstar, a banking post-village of Eastland co., Tex., 25 miles SW. of Eastland. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 400.

Risingsun, a post-village of Kent co., Del. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 125.

Risingsun, a banking city, capital of Ohio co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 36 miles below Cincinnati and 9 miles S. of Aurora. It has manufactures of lumber and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 1548.

Risingsun, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, near the Des Moines River, 7 miles E. of Des Moines.

Risingsun, a banking post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 52 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Risingsun, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 27 miles S. by E. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Rising Sun, a former village, now included within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., 5 miles N. of Independence Hall.

Risingsun, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., 33 miles SSE. of La Crosse.

Risingville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 15 miles NW. of Corning.

Risk, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 70.

Risley, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Atlantic City or Vineland. Pop. 200.

Rison, a banking post-town, capital of Cleveland co., Ark., 22 miles SW. by S. of Pine Bluff, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Risor, a minor port of Norway, about 100 miles SW. of Christiania.

Ritcey's Cove, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Lunenburg or Bridgewater.

Ritch, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. The banking point is Jesup. Pop. 100.

Ritchey, a post-village of Will co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Ritchey, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 13 miles ENE. of Neosho. Pop. about 200.

Ritchie, a county in the NW. part of West Virginia, has an area of 457 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Hughes River and bounded on the S. by the South Fork of that river. Among its minerals are a variety of asphaltum, called Grahamite, coal, and petroleum. Capital, Harrisville. Pop. in 1890, 16,621; in 1900, 18,901.

Ritchie, a post-station of Stanly co., N.C.

Ritchie Court-House. See HARRISVILLE.

Ritchieville, a post-station of Dinwiddie co., Va., 16 miles S. by W. of Petersburg.

Rithymna, the ancient name of RETIMO.

Rito Alto, ree'to ål'to, Colo., a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, has an altitude of 12,989 feet.

Rittenhouse, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. 100.

Ritters, a post-station of Fulton co., Ohio, 5 miles WSW. of Morenci, Mich.

Rittersville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 2 miles NE. of Allentown, on the Central R. of New Jersey. Pop. about 275.

Rittman, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Erie Rs. The banking point is Wadsworth or Seville. Pop. 150.

Ritzebüttel, rit'zĕh-büt'tĕl, a territory of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe in the North Sea. It comprises the island of Neuwerk and contains the little town of Ritzebüttel. Area, about 33 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 11,431.

Ritzville, a banking post-town, capital of Adams co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 65 miles SW. by W. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Riudóms, re-oo-dōms', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles WNW. of Tarragona. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Riu-kiu Islands. See LIU-KIU ISLANDS.

Riva, ree'vå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 10 miles WSW. of Roveredo, picturesquely situated at the N. extremity of Lago di Garda. It has a fine Minorite church, containing altar-pieces by old masters, which has become a place of pilgrimage. Riva has a fine harbor and its mild climate attracts many visitors. The rearing of silk-worms and various manufactures are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 7550.

Rivadeo, a seaport of Spain. See RIBADEO.

Rivanna, a small river in the east-central part of Virginia, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge and enters the James River at Columbia.

Rivarolo, re-vå-ro'lo, a town of northern Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N. of Turin. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901, 6969).

Rivarolo, a town of Italy, 3 miles NNW. of Genoa. It consists of Rivarolo Superiore and Rivarolo Inferiore and contains fine villas of the Genoese. Pop. in 1901, 10,842 (commune, 16,602).

Rivarolo Fuori, re-vå-ro'lo foo-o're, a village of northern Italy, 18 miles WSW. of Mantua. Pop. 2500.

Rivas, ree'vås, a department of Nicaragua, adjoining Costa Rica. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and extends along the SW. shores of Lake Nicaragua. It is drained by tributaries of both and is intersected by the route of the formerly proposed Nicaragua Canal. Capital, Rivas.

Rivas (formerly **Nicaragua**), a town of the republic of Nicaragua, capital of a department of its own name, near the W. shore of Lake Nicaragua, 38 miles SSE. of Granada. It is engaged in coffee and cacao cultivation. Pop. of the town, 4000; of the district, about 15,000.

Rive de Gier, reev dĕh zhe-aïr', a town of France, in Loire, on the Gier, an affluent of the Rhone, 12 miles NE. of Saint-Étienne. It is in a rich coal region and has about fifty coal-mines, extensive glass- and iron-works, and silk manufactures. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,087.

Rivello, re-vĕl'lo, a small town of Italy, in Basilicata, 4 miles S. of Lagonegro, on the Trecchina.

River, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 125.

Rivera, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 150.

Rivera, re-vå'rå, a northern department of Uruguay, bordering on Brazil. The surface is rolling. Some gold is found. Capital, Rivera. Pop. in 1900, 24,310.

Rivera, a town of Uruguay, capital of Rivera department, 280 miles (direct) N. of Montevideo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 2000.

River Aux Vases (Fr. pron. ō vâz), a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Mo., on a river of the same name. Pop. 75.

River Beaudette (bo'dĕt'), a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, at the outlet of a river of the same name in the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 43½ miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 230.

Riverbend, a post-station of Bibb co., Ala., on the Cahawba River.

Riverbend, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Colo., 83 miles ESE. of Denver.

River Bourgeois (boor'zhwå'), a post-village and outport of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 31 miles from Port Hawkesbury. The banking point is St. Peter's.

River Charlo, a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, 20 miles from Dalhousie.

Riverdale, a post-station of Fresno co., Cal.

Riverdale, a post-village of Clayton co., Ga., on the Southern R., 15 miles S. of Atlanta.

Riverdale, a village of Cook co., Ill., is an independent post-station of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Riverdale, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kan.

Riverdale, Essex co., Mass., is a part of Gloucester.

Riverdale, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 12 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. 250.

Riverdale, a post-station of Morris co., N.J.

Riverdale, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, now included in the borough of the Bronx, New York city.

Riverdale, a post-hamlet of Craven co., N.C., on the Neuse River, 2 miles from Croatan.

Riverdale, a post-station of Pike co., Ohio.

Riverdale, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 9 miles E. of Knoxville.

Riverdale, a post-village of Weber co., Utah. The banking point is Ogden. Pop. about 300.

River David, Quebec. See SAINT DAVID D'YAMASKA.

River Dennis, a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, 35 miles from Port Hawkesbury, on the Intercolonial R.

River Desert, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, at the confluence of the rivers Desert and Gatineau, 60 miles N. of Ottawa.

Riveredge, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River and on the New Jersey and New York R., 17 miles N. of New York city. Pop. 150.

River Falls, a post-village of Covington co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Andalusia. Pop. about 200.

River Falls, a banking post-village of Pierce and St. Croix cos., Wis., on the Kinnickinnick River (which affords extensive water-power), 12 miles SE. of Hudson, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has a state normal school, roller-mills, starch-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2008.

River Falls, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1254.

River Forest, a village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 10 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1539.

River Gilbert, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, on a branch of the river Chaudière, 57 miles SSE. of Quebec. Gold is found near here. Pop. 100.

Rivergrove, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 1½ miles from Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Riverhead, a banking post-village, capital of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Riverhead township (town), on the Peconic River, at the W. end of Great Peconic Bay, and on the Long Island R., 75 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has saw- and grist-mills and manufactories of carriages and cigars. Pop. about 2000; of the town in 1900, 4503.

River Hebert, a post-village and outport of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Maccan. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Amherst.

Riverhill, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Statesville.

Riverhill, a post-village of White co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, 23 miles NE. of McMinnville.

River Inhabitants, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Port Hawkesbury, its banking point.

River John, a post-village and outport of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of a stream falling into the Northumberland Strait, 21 miles from Pictou, on the Inter-

colonial R. It has lobster-packing and other industries. The banking point is Pictou.

River John (West Branch), a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Pictou.

River Junction, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. The banking point is Quincy. Pop. 150.

River Junction, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 27 miles W. of Muscatine. Pop. 75.

River Louison (lwee'zōn'), a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on a small stream falling into the Bay of Chaleur, 19 miles from Dalhousie.

River Philip, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 45 miles from Truro.

River Point, a post-station of Steele co., Minn., on the Straight River, 10 miles S. of Owatonna.

River Point, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles SSW. of Providence. It has cotton-mills, a foundry, etc. Pop. about 1400.

River Raisin, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on a stream of the same name and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 25 miles ESE. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Riverrouge, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 6 miles from Detroit. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 1748.

Rivers, Cape, the NW. point of the island of Celebes.

Riversdale, a division on the S. coast of Cape Colony, between the Gauritz (or Groote) and Krombek rivers, and S. of the Langebergen range. It is well watered and has rich grazing-lands. Capital, Riversdale, about 45 miles (direct) W. of Mossel Bay. Pop. in 1891, 1802 (white, 775).

Riverside, a county in the S. part of California. Area, 7323 sq. m. The central and E. parts are taken up with the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. Capital, Riverside. Pop. in 1900, 17,897.

Riverside, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Pell City. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Riverside, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. 150.

Riverside, a city, capital of Riverside co., Cal., on the Santa Ana River and on the Southern Pacific and other railroads, 10 miles S. of San Bernardino. It has extensive fruit interests (oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, etc.), and its orange plantations are among the largest in the state. Magnolia Avenue, with its double row of pepper-trees, etc., is about 10 miles long and justly famous for its perspective. Elevation, 875 feet. Pop. in 1900, 7973.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Chaffee co., Colo.

Riverside, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Mianus River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3½ miles SW. of Stamford.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ga.

Riverside, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River and on the Burlington Route, 10 miles WSW. of Chicago. It has fine parks and residences. Pop. in 1900, 1551.

Riverside, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Wabash River. Pop. 120.

Riverside, a banking post-town of Washington co., Iowa, on the English River and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 32 miles W. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Riverside, a post-station of Ness co., Kan.

Riverside, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R., 8 miles NNE. of Augusta. Pop. 275.

Riverside, a post-village of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, about 40 miles below Washington, D.C.

Riverside, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, 3 miles NE. of Greenfield. Pop. about 300.

Riverside, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. The banking point is Coloma. Pop. 150.

Riverside, Wayne co., Mich., is a suburb of Detroit.

Riverside, a post-station of Jefferson co., Mo.

Riverside, a banking post-borough and resort of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Rancocas Creek, and on the Pennsylvania R., 11 miles NE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Riverside, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2581.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 2½ miles from Great Bend, Pa.

Riverside, Warren co., N.Y. See Riparius.

Riverside, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Riverside, a former post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, now forming part of Cincinnati.

Riverside, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Danville. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Riverside, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles from Providence. It has a boat-yard. Pop. about 1500.

Riverside, a post-station of Newberry co., S.C.

Riverside, a post-village of Hanson co., S.Dak. The banking point is Mitchell.

Riverside, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the Trinity River and on the International and Great Northern R., 79 miles N. of Houston. Pop. 150.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Okanogan co., Wash.

Riverside, a post-station of Shawano co., Wis.

Riverside, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 39½ miles from Salisbury. Pop. 250.

Rivers Inlet, a canning station of British Columbia, about 300 miles from Vancouver.

River Sioux, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Little Sioux, and on the Northwestern Line, 52 miles SSE. of Sioux City. Pop. 200.

River Springs, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. The banking point is Washington, D.C. Pop. about 250.

Riverstown, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 9 miles NW. of Arthur.

River Styx, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 5 miles from Wadsworth. Pop. 100.

Riversville, a post-village of Newton co., Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop. 150.

Riverton, a post-village of Colbert co., Ala., on the Northern Alabama R. The banking point is Tuscumbia. Pop. 125.

Riverton, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Farmington River, about 25 miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. 150.

Riverton, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Sangamon River and on the Wabash R., 6½ miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 1511. Coal is mined here.

Riverton, a banking post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NE. of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Riverton, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, about 15 miles NW. of Salisbury. Pop. 100.

Riverton, a post-township in the S. part of Mason co., Mich., about 40 miles N. of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900, 1488.

Riverton, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 15 miles E. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Riverton, a post-village of Coos co., N.H. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 150.

Riverton, a post-borough of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles NE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 1332. It has nurseries and is a summer-resort.

Riverton, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific Rs. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. about 600.

Riverton, a post-village of Warren co., Va., on the Shenandoah River and on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 2 miles W. of Front Royal. Pop. about 200.

Riverton, a maritime post-town and borough of South Island, New Zealand, in lat. 46° 20′ S. Pop. about 900.

Rivertown, a post-station of Campbell co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 9 miles from Palmetto station.

Rivervale, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., where it crosses the East Fork of the White River, 6 miles E. of Mitchell. Pop. 150.

Rivervale, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., near the Hackensack River, 24 miles N. of New York. Pop. 150.

Riverview, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Chicago. It has a cannery. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Riverview, a post-station of Morgan co., Mo., on the Osage River, 35 miles SSE. of Sedalia.

Riverview, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Riverview, a village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Sharpsburg and the post-office is Hoboken. Pop. 150.

Riverview, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 70.

Riverville, a post-village of Amherst co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. about 110.

Rives, reev, a town of France, in Isère, 16 miles NW. of Grenoble. It has large steel-works and paper-mills. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Rives, reevz, a post-station of Richland co., Ohio.

Rives, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio Rs., 63 miles SSW. of Paducah. Pop. about 450.

Rives, a post-station of Prince George co., Va.

Rivesaltes, reev'zălt', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N. of Perpignan. Pop. in 1901, 5788. It is noted for its wine.

Rives (reevz) **Chapel,** a post-station of Chatham co., N.C.

Rives (rīvz) **Junction,** a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Grand River, 11 miles N. of Jackson, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. 150.

Rivesville, reevz'vĭl, a post-town of Marion co., W.Va., on the Monongahela River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 4 miles from Fairmont. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Riviera, re-ve-ā'rȧ, a district of Switzerland, canton of Ticino. Chief town, Biasca.

Riviera, a popular name of the narrow littoral which in Italy and France contours the N. border of the Gulf of Genoa (Ligurian Gulf) and extends from Spezia to Cannes (or Hyères). It is famous for beautiful scenery, mild winter climate, and luxuriant (even subtropical) vegetation. The section of the Riviera between Spezia and Genoa is commonly designated Riviera di Levante; that between Genoa and Nice (or Hyères), Riviera di Ponente. The region is a favorite one with tourists and is much sought by invalids. Among its more noted resorts are (besides the places already named) Porto Maurizio, San Remo, Bordighera, Mentone, Monaco, Monte Carlo, and Villefranche. The Corniche road follows the region for a long distance.

Rivière à Pierre, ree've-aiR' ȧ pe-aiR', a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Great Northern of Canada and the Quebec and Lake St. John Rs., 23 miles from St. Raymond. Pop. about 240.

Rivière Bois Clair, ree've-aiR' bwȧ klaiR, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 6½ miles from Lotbinière. Pop. 175.

Rivière des Acadiens, ree've-aiR' dȧz ȧ'kȧ'de-ănz', La., flows E. through Ascension parish into Lake Maurepas.

Rivière des Prairies, ree've-aiR' dȧ prȧ'ree', a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Montreal, its banking point.

Rivière du Loup en Bas, Quebec. See Fraserville.

Rivière du Loup en Haut, Quebec. See Louiseville.

Rivière du Moulin, ree've-aiR' dü moo'lănz', a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 1 mile from Chicoutimi. Pop. 150.

Rivière du Sud, Quebec. See Henryville.

Rivière Ouelle, ree've-aiR' oo-ĕl', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 92 miles below Quebec. Pop. 150.

Rivière Pilote, ree've-aiR' pee'lōt', a town on the S. coast of the island of Martinique. Pop. (commune) in 1894, 7092.

Rivière Salée, ree've-aiR' sȧ'lȧ', the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.

Rivière Salée, a town on the SW. coast of the island of Martinique. Pop. (commune) in 1894, 5501.

Rivière Trois Pistoles, ree've-aiR' tro-ȧ' pis'tōl', a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 30 miles from Fraserville. Pop. 200.

Rivington, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 30 miles from Lachute. Pop. about 200.

Rivoli, ree'vo-le, a town of Italy, 8 miles W. of Turin. Pop. (with environs) 5540. It has a splendid royal palace and numerous villas. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7250.

Rivoli, a village of Italy, 12 miles NW. of Verona, on the Adige. Here Bonaparte defeated the Austrians on Jan. 14, 1797.

Rivolta d'Adda, re-vol'tȧ dȧd'dȧ, a town of Lombardy, near the Adda, 15 miles E. of Milan. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

Riwari, a town of India. See Rewari.

Rixdorf, a southern suburb of Berlin, constituting a municipality. It has manufactures of linoleum, woollen and rubber goods, etc. Pop. in 1880, 18,729; in 1900, 90,422.

Rixeyville, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 60 miles SW. of Washington, D.C.

Rixford, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 2 miles from Summit City. It has oil interests. Pop. about 700.

Rixheim, rix'hīme, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 3½ miles E. of Mülhausen. Pop. in 1900, 3346.

Rixingen (Fr. *Réchicourt,* rȧ'she'koor'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 11 miles SW. of Saarburg. Pop. about 800.

Rix Mills, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, about 15 miles E. of Zanesville.

Rixville, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Riza, or **Rizah,** ree'zȧ (anc. *Rhizus*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 35 miles E. of Trebizond. It is picturesquely situated at the base of wooded heights in a district producing flax, oranges, lemons, and olives. It is the chief place in Lazistan.

Rizzuto (rit-soo'to), **Cape,** on the SE. coast of Calabria, Italy. Lat. 38° 54′ N.; lon. 17° E.

Roa, ro'ȧ, a town of Spain, province and 49 miles SSW. of Burgos, on the Douro. It has remains of a palace, in which Ximenes died in 1517. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Roachdale, a banking post-town of Putnam co., Ind., 15½ miles N. of Greencastle, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs. Pop. in 1900, 942.

Roachton, a post-station of Wood co., Ohio, 12 miles SSW. of Toledo.

Roadside, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 18 miles from Harrisonburg.

Roadstown, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 6 miles W. by N. of Bridgeton. Pop. 250.

Roadtown, capital of the group of the British Virgin Islands, Lesser Antilles, on the island of Tortola. Pop. about 400.

Roadville, a post-station of Berkeley co., S.C.

Roag, Loch, lok rōg, a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 10 miles in length and 8 miles in breadth.

Roane, rōn, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 442 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clinch and Holston rivers, which unite at Kingston and form the Tennessee River, which is here navigable. The county comprises a part of the Cumberland Mountain. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal, iron-ore, and limestone. Capital, Kingston. Pop. in 1890, 17,418; in 1900, 22,738.

Roane, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of 547 sq. m. It is drained by the Pocotaligo River and several affluents of the Little Kanawha. Coal is found here. Capital, Spencer. Pop. in 1890, 15,303; in 1900, 19,852.

Roane, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Roanes Mill, a post-station of Macon co., N.C.

Roan Mountain, N.C., is near the N. border of Mitchell co. and near the boundary-line of Tennessee. Elevation, about 6300 feet. The mountain is largely overgrown with rhododendrons and azaleas, and the summit, on which a hotel (the highest habitation of man in the United States E. of the Rocky Mountains) is located, commands a magnificent panorama. That portion of the Appalachian System of which the Roan Mountain forms a part is frequently designated the Roan Mountains.

Roan Mountain, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina R. The banking point is Elizabethtown.

Roann, ro-an', a banking post-town of Wabash co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Wabash R., 27 miles ENE. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Roanne, ro'ănn' (anc. *Rodumna*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire, 40 miles NW. of Lyons, on the left bank of the river Loire, which here becomes navigable. Its principal edifices are the mediæval church of St. Étienne, the modern church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and the Hôtel de Ville. There are extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 34,901.

Roanoke, ro'an-ōk', a county of Virginia, has an area of 297 sq. m. It is intersected by the Staunton River and also drained by Craig's Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of this county, which is part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890, 30,101; in 1900, 37,332.

Roanoke, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ala., about 85 miles NE. of Montgomery, on the Central of Georgia R. It contains the Roanoke Normal College and has cotton-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1155.

Roanoke, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 6½ miles NE. of Eureka. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 966.

Roanoke, a banking post-town of Huntington co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 15 miles SW. of Fort Wayne. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Roanoke, a post-town of Howard co., Mo., about 16 miles SW. of Moberly. Pop. in 1900, 147.

Roanoke, a banking post-village of Denton co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Rs. Pop. about 350.

Roanoke, an independent city of Virginia, formerly in Roanoke co., on the Roanoke River and on the Norfolk

and Western R., 55 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. Roanoke is in a stock-raising, tobacco-growing, and mining section, and has a large and increasing trade. From a small village in 1880 it has grown to a city of importance, with large machine-shops, bridge- and iron-works, canning-factories, bottle-works, tobacco-factories, locomotive- and car-shops, cotton-mills, etc. It has mineral springs in the vicinity and is a health-resort. The Virginia College and a large sanitarium are located here. Pop. in 1880, 669; in 1890, 16,159; in 1900, 21,495. Elevation, 910 feet.

Roanoke, a post-village of Lewis co., W.Va., 33 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Roanoke Island, N.C., in the channel which connects Albemarle Sound with Pamlico Sound. It is separated from the main-land by Croatan Sound. It was the scene of Raleigh's unsuccessful attempts at colonization in America in 1585-87. In Feb., 1862, an expedition under General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough effected the capture of the island.

Roanoke Rapids, a post-town of Halifax co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Weldon. It manufactures silk and cotton goods and has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1009.

Roanoke River is formed by the Dan and Staunton rivers, which unite at Clarksville, Mecklenburg co., Va. It passes into North Carolina and enters the W. end of Albemarle Sound. Length, about 240 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Weldon.

Roapoa (ro-ä-po'ä), **Treven'nen, Uapoa,** or **Adams Island,** one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 58 miles W. of Tahuata.

Roaring Branch, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 28 miles N. of Williamsport. Pop. about 500.

Roaring Creek, N.C., enters the Yadkin from the N., in Wilkes co.

Roaring Creek, Pa., falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River a few miles above Danville.

Roaringcreek, a township of Columbia co., Pa., about 14 miles E. by S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Roaringcreek, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Catawissa, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Roaringcreek, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 10 miles SW. of Black River Falls.

Roaringgap, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles N. of Statesville.

Roaring River, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Roaring Run, a post-station of Botetourt co., Va.

Roaring Spring, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., about 18 miles SW. of Hopkinsville. Pop. 75.

Roaring Spring, a banking post-borough of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 17 miles S. of Altoona. It has paper- and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1344.

Roaring Water Bay, Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, extends inland for 9 miles.

Roark, a post-station of Barry co., Mo.

Roast Beef Island, a small British island off the coast of Damaraland, German Southwest Africa.

Roatan, a West India island. See RUATAN.

Robard, a post-town of Henderson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 13 miles S. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Robben Island, an islet off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay. It has a lunatic asylum and a leper colony. Pop. 700.

Robbins, a post-station of Sussex co., Del., 10 miles S. of Milford.

Robbins, a post-village of Breathitt co., Ky. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 200.

Robbins, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Charleston and Western Carolina Rs., 28 miles SE. of Augusta, Ga. Pop. 100.

Robbins, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. about 500.

Robbinsdale, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Robbins Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is McKeesport or West Newton. Pop. 300.

Robbinston, a post-village in Robbinston township (town), Washington co., Me., on Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of the St. Croix River, 10 miles SE. of Calais. Pop. of the town in 1900, 844.

Robbinsville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NE. of Bordentown. Pop. about 200.

Robbinsville, a post-village, capital of Graham co., N.C., 65 miles SSE. of Maryville, Tenn. Pop. 150.

Robbio, rob'be-o, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, circle of Mortara. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 6500).

Robe, rōb, a river of Ireland, co. of Mayo, flows SW. and enters Lough Mask, 2 miles W. of Ballinrobe. Length, about 30 miles.

Robecco, ro-bĕk'ko, a small town of Lombardy, on the Oglio, 7 miles N. of Cremona.

Röbel, rö'bęl, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 34 miles SE. of Güstrow, on Lake Müritz. Pop. in 1900, 3461.

Robeline, a post-town of Natchitoches parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R., 73 miles SSE. of Shreveport. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Robenhausen, a small village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zürich, on the S. end of Lake Pfäffikon. Near it have been found the remains of neolithic pile-dwellings.

Roberson Fork, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn., 5 miles E. of Lynnville station.

Robersonville, a banking post-village of Martin co., N.C., 20 miles E. of Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Robert, ro'bair', a town on the E. coast of the island of Martinique, on the bay of Robert. Pop. (commune) in 1894, 8056.

Roberta, a post-town of Crawford co., Ga., on the Southern R., 89 miles SSE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Robert Bayou (bī'oo), La., is connected with the Red River near Alexandria.

Robert Lee, a banking post-village, capital of Coke co., Tex., on the Colorado River, about 30 miles (direct) N. of San Angelo. Pop. about 575.

Roberts, a county in the NE. corner of South Dakota. Area, 1102 sq. m. It is bounded E. by Traverse and Big Stone lakes and is intersected by their tributaries. Capital, Sisseton. Pop. in 1900, 12,216.

Roberts, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 860 sq. m. It is intersected by the Canadian River. Capital, Miami. Pop. in 1890, 326; in 1900, 620.

Roberts, a village of Shasta co., Cal. Pop. 75. The post-office is Palocedro.

Roberts, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Roberts, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 50 miles ENE. of Bloomington. It has brick- and tile-works. Pop. in 1900, 446.

Roberts, a post-village of Carbon co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Roberts, a post-station of Ashe co., N.C.

Roberts, a post-station of Anderson co., S.C.

Roberts, a banking post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 11½ miles E. of Hudson. Pop. 175.

Robertsdale, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top R., 30 miles SW. of Mount Union. It has coal and iron interests. Pop. about 1500.

Roberts Landing, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River, 36 miles NE. of Detroit. Pop. 100.

Robertson, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky. Area, 96 sq. m. Capital, Mount Olivet. Pop. in 1890, 4684; in 1900, 4900.

Robertson, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 500 sq. m. It is drained by the Red River and Sulphur Creek (or Fork). Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 20,078; in 1900, 25,029.

Robertson, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 913 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Navasota River and on the SW. by the Brazos River. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 26,506; in 1900, 31,480.

Robertson, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Eldora.

Robertson, a mountainous division in the SW. part of Cape Colony, a portion of the Little Karroo. It is intersected by the Breede River. Capital, Robertson, about 80 miles (direct) E. by N. of Cape Town, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1891, 2121 (white, 1349).

Robertson Bay, Victoria Land, Antarctica, partially bounded by Cape Adare. Lat. 71° S.

Robertson, Cape, the southwestern extremity of Prudhoe Land, Greenland. Lat. 78° N.; lon. 72° 20′ W.

Robertson Island, in the Southern Ocean, E. of King Oscar II. Land (part of Graham Land), in about lat. 65° 10′ S.

Robertsons, a post-station of Bedford co., Va.

Robertson Station, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R., 5 miles from Thetford Mines. Pop. about 350.

Robertsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 4½ miles N. of Winsted. Pop. 125.

Robertsville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 43 miles WSW. of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Robertsville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 10 miles ESE. of Canton, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. 250.

Robertsville, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., about 75 miles W. by S. of Charleston. Pop. 80.

Robertsville, a post-village of Anderson co., Tenn., 10½ miles E. of Clinton. Pop. 100.

Roberval, rō'bẽr-vål', or **Lac Saint Jean,** lȧk sȧnⁿ zhôNⁿ, a post-village and resort of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on Lake St. John, 78 miles W. of Chicoutimi, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. It has a nunnery and lumber-mills. Elevation, 350 feet.

Robeson, rō'bę-sọn, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 1043 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lumber River and is partly drained by the Little Pedee River and Rockfish Creek. Capital, Lumberton. Pop. in 1890, 31,483; in 1900, 40,371.

Robeson, a township of Berks co., Pa., about 6 miles S. of Reading, is bounded on the N. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900, 2475.

Robeson Channel, in Arctic America, separates Grant Land on the W. from Hall Land (northwest Greenland) on the E. and connects Hall Basin on the S. with Lincoln Sea on the N. It is about 50 miles long and from 11 to 23 miles wide. It is seemingly blocked with ice during the greater part of the year.

Ro'beso'nia, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 12 miles W. of Reading. It has iron-furnaces and various manufactures. Pop. about 1200.

Robichaud, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Shediac.

Robin Hood's Bay, an inlet of the sea, on the E. coast of England, co. of York, 5 miles SE. of Whitby.

Robins, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio. The banking point is Cambridge or Byesville. Pop. about 400.

Robinson, a pleasure-resort in the environs of Paris, France, 1 mile from Sceaux.

Robinson, a post-village of Summit co., Colo. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. 125.

Robinson, a banking city, capital of Crawford co., Ill., 25 miles NNW. of Vincennes, Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1683.

Robinson, a banking city of Brown co., Kan., on the Wolf River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 10 miles SE. of Hiawatha. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Robinson, a post-station of Harrison co., Ky.

Robinson, a post-township of Ottawa co., Mich., 23 miles S. by E. of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900, 729.

Robinson, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. 250.

Robinson, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2341.

Robinson, a village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Bolivar. Pop. about 500.

Robinson, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2087.

Robinson, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 6 miles S. of Waco. Pop. 80.

Robinson, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, 4 miles S. of Eureka.

Robinson, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis.

Robinson, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on Salmon Creek, 21 miles NE. of Lennoxville. Pop. 300.

Robinson Creek, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., 5 miles W. of Shelbyville.

Robinson Creek, a post-station of Pike co., Ky.

Robinsons, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R. The banking point is Presque Isle. Pop. 225.

Robinson's Head, a fishing hamlet on the S. side of St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Sandy Point.

Robinsons Mill, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va., 11 miles from Mannington. Pop. 80.

Robinson's River, a small stream of Madison co., Va., enters the Rapidan River about 6 miles N. by E. of Orange.

Robinsonville, a post-village of Tunica co., Miss. Pop. 80.

Robious, a post-station of Chesterfield co., Va., 10½ miles WSW. of Richmond.

Robjohn, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 160.

Roblin, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, 10 miles from Napanee. Pop. about 400.

Robroy, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 6 miles below Pine Bluff. Pop. 90.

Robroy, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., 25 miles SW. of Lafayette. Pop. 75.

Robson, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 100.

Roby, a post-village of Christian co., Ill. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 300.

Roby, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. The banking point is Whiting. Pop. about 300.

Roby, a banking post-village, capital of Fisher co., Tex., about 20 miles (direct) N. of Sweetwater. Pop. about 700.

Robys Corner, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., 23 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. 60.

Roca, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 11½ miles S. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Roca (ro'kå), **Cape** (Port. *Cabo da Roca,* kå'bo dȧ ro'kå), on the W. coast of Portugal, called also the Rock of Libson. Lat. 38° 45′ N.; lon. 9° 30′ W.

Rocamadour, ro'kå'mȧ'dooR', a village of France, in Lot, 13 miles ENE. of Gourdon, on the Alzou, an affluent of the Dordogne. Almost perpendicular cliffs tower above it. It is a mediæval looking little place, with remains of its old fortifications. On the heights are two ancient churches and a chapel, a noted place of pilgrimage from the most ancient times. An old castle also looks down upon the village.

Roca Partida, ro'kå paR-tee'då, the westernmost of the Revillagigedo Islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

Rocas, ro'kȧs (*i.e.,* "rocks"), an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles NE. of Cape St. Roque, Brazil.

Roccabianca, rok'kå-be-ȧn'kå ("white rock"), a village of Italy, 16 miles NNW. of Parma. Pop. of commune about 5000.

Roccabruna, the Italian name of Roquebrune.

Rocca d'Aspide, rok'kå dȧs'pe-då, a town of Italy, in Salerno, 16 miles S. of Campagna. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6500).

Rocca d'Evandro, rok'kå dȧ-vȧn'dro, a small town of Italy, 26 miles SSE. of Sora on the Garigliano.

Roca di Papa, rok'kå dee på'på, a town of Italy, 15 miles SE. of Rome, on the Alban mountains. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4506.

Rocca Imperiale, rok'kå im-på-re-å'lå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, on the Gulf of Taranto, 7 miles N. of Roseto. Pop. 2000.

Roccamonfina, rok'kå-mon-fee'nå, a town of Italy, 23 miles NW. of Caserta. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Roccapalumba, rok'kå-på-loom'bå, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 27 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. about 3000.

Rocca Piemonte, rok'kå pe-å-mon'tå, a commune of Italy, 7 miles NNW. of Salerno. Pop. about 2700 (commune, 4000).

Rocca San Casciano, rok'kå sȧn kå-shå'no, a village of Italy, 37 miles NE. of Florence. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Roccasecca, rok'kå-sĕk'kå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 12 miles S. of Sora. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 6000).

Roccastrada, rok'kå-strå'då, a town of Italy, 17 miles NNE. of Grosseto. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 10,000).

Rocella Jonica, rot-chĕl'lå yo'ne-kå, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles NE. of Gerace. Pop. in 1901, 5516.

Rocha, ro'chå, a southeastern department of Uruguay, along the Atlantic coast. Area, 4280 sq. m. Stock-raising is the chief occupation. Deposits of lead, copper, and iron are found. Capital, Rocha. Pop. in 1900, 28,865.

Rocha, a town of Uruguay, capital of Rocha department, 120 miles ENE. of Montevideo. Pop. about 4000.

Rochdale, rotch'dȧl, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, 10 miles NNE. of Manchester. It has an interesting twelfth-century parish church, a fine town-hall, and a grammar-school dating from the sixteenth century. The town has iron-foundries, machine-shops, and extensive manufactures of woollens and cottons. The first successful experiment in consumptive coöperation on a large scale was inaugurated here by the famous association of workingmen known as the Rochdale Pioneers. Pop. in 1891, 76,160; in 1901, 83,114.

Rochdale, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 9 miles SW. of Worcester. It has manufactures of woollens, satinets, and machine-knives. Pop. about 1100.

Roche à Cri, rōsh-å-kree', a post-station of Adams co., Wis.

Roche à Gris, rōsh-å-grē', a small river of Adams co., Wis., flows southwestward into the Wisconsin River.

Rochechouart, rosh'shoo'aR', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Haute-Vienne, on an affluent of the Vienne, 20 miles W. of Limoges. Pop. in 1901, 1698 (commune, 4202).

Rochefort, rosh'fŏr', a fortified seaport and naval arsenal of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Inférieure, 20 miles SSE. of La Rochelle, on the river Charente, 7 miles from the sea. The fortifications consist of surrounding ramparts and forts at the mouth of the river. Among the objects of interest the dockyards and the naval arsenal, with its vast foundries, magazines, etc., stand foremost. There are a large and splendid marine hospital, a naval medical school, a marine museum, and a hydrographic school. The church of St. Louis has some fine glass paintings. Ship-building is carried on. The importance of Rochefort dates from the reign of Louis XIV. Pop. in 1901, 30,824 (commune, 36,458).

Rochefort, rosh'fŏr', a town of Belgium, province and 27 miles SE. of Namur. Pop. about 3000.

Rochefoucauld, La. See La Rochefoucauld.

Roche Harbor, a post-village of San Juan co., Wash. The banking point is Friday Harbor. Pop. 250.

Roche, La, France. See La Roche.

Rochelle, ro-shĕl', a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 200.

Rochelle, a banking post-town of Wilcox co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles W. by S. of Abbeville. Pop. in 1900, 793.

Rochelle, a banking city of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and the Burlington Route, 75 miles W. of Chicago. It has manufactures of oatmeal, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2073.

Rochelle, a post-village of Grant parish, La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Colfax. Pop. about 500.

Rochelle, a post-station of Madison co., Va.

Rochelle, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 8 miles NE. of Waterloo. Pop. 175.

Rochelle, La, a town of France. See La Rochelle.

Rochelle Park, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 4½ miles E. of Paterson. Pop. 100.

Rochemaure, rosh'mōr', a small town of France, in Ardèche, on a rocky eminence overlooking the Rhone, 12 miles SE. of Privas. It has remains of a mediæval castle.

Roche Percée (rōsh per-sā') **Creek,** Mo., enters the Missouri River 9 miles SW. of Columbia.

Rocheport, rōsh'port, a banking post-village of Boone co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, 10 miles below Boonville, on the Missouri, Texas and Kansas R. Pop. in 1900, 593.

Roche-Posay, La. See La Roche-Posay.

Rochers de Naye (dęh nā), a famous point of view in Switzerland, reached by cable-road from Montreux, on Lake Geneva. Elevation, 6710 feet.

Roches, Isle des, eel dā rôsh, one of the Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Rochester (anc. *Durobrivæ*), a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Kent, on the river Medway, 28 miles ESE. of St. Paul's, London, and 7 miles SE. of Gravesend. It is contiguous to the towns of Chatham and Strood. The chief glory of Rochester is its cathedral, whose most notable features are a beautiful W. front, the handsome decorated doorway of its choir, and a large Norman crypt. The extensive remains of the massive Norman castle of the thirteenth century crowning a bold eminence have been purchased by the city, together with the surrounding grounds, which have been constituted a public garden. In the deanery garden there are some fragments of the old priory of St. Andrew. There is a grammar-school dating from the time of Henry VIII. Rochester has manufactures of agricultural implements, traction engines, etc., and many of its inhabitants are employed in the naval establishments of the neighboring Chatham. The bishopric of Rochester was founded in 604. The town returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 30,590.

Rochester, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 7½ miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Rochester, a banking post-town, capital of Fulton co., Ind., on the outlet of a small lake (Manitou) and on the Erie and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 24 miles N. by E. of Logansport. It has bridge-works, a foundry, a manufactory of corn-huskers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3421.

Rochester, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the E. bank of the Cedar River, about 20 miles N. of Muscatine. Pop. 100.

Rochester, a banking post-town of Butler co., Ky., on the Green River, about 33 miles NW. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Rochester, a post-station of Jackson parish, La., about 68 miles ESE. of Shreveport.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., about 9 miles NE. of New Bedford and 3 miles from Buzzard's Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 986.

Rochester, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Clinton River, 10 miles E. of Pontiac, on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk Rs. It has foundries and machine-shops, roller-, paper- and knitting-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1535.

Rochester, a city, the capital of Olmsted co., Minn., is on the South Fork of the Zumbro River, 40 miles S. of Red Wing, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs. It has flouring-mills, machine-shops, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5321; in 1900, 6843.

Rochester, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the Platte River, 15 miles NNE. of St. Joseph.

Rochester, a post-village of Madison co., Mont., about 80 miles S. by W. of Helena. Pop. 200.

Rochester, a city of Strafford co., N.H., near the Cocheco River, 10 miles NNW. of Dover, on the Boston and Maine R. It has extensive industries, comprising the manufacture of woollens, blankets, shoes, boxes, brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8466.

Rochester, a city, capital of Monroe co., N.Y., is situated on both sides of the Genesee River, 7 miles above its mouth in Lake Ontario (where is Charlotte, its lake-port) and 70 miles ENE. of Buffalo, on the New York Central and Hudson River, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania and other railroads. Lat. 43° 8′ N.; lon. 77° 51′ W. The city is divided into almost equal parts by the Genesee, which here descends 260 feet within 3 miles and has perpendicular falls of 96, 26, and 84 feet respectively. The first of these is located in the heart of the city and affords immense water-power. Rochester covers an area of about 19 sq. m. and lies in heights generally not more than 250–300 feet above lake-level. The city is regularly laid out and shows beautiful prospects in its well-shaded streets and boulevards. It has large areas of parks and gardens, Genesee Valley and Seneca parks being particularly noted for their picturesque beauty. The river is spanned by numerous bridges. Main Street is the virtual geographic centre of the city and crosses the river over a handsome substantial bridge, on both sides of which are erected large business blocks. Another remarkable bridge structure is the aqueduct (848 feet long and 45 feet wide), by which the Erie Canal crosses the Genesee River. Among the more notable public buildings of the city are the court-house, city-hall, state arsenal, chamber of commerce, state industrial school, state hospital for the insane, and the Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes. The leading educational institutions are the University of Rochester (Baptist), opened in 1850, which has extensive geological and mineralogical cabinets, Rochester Theological Seminary, Mechanics' Institute, Wagner Memorial College, and the Reynolds and other libraries. Rochester has extensive and varied industries, the more conspicuous manufactures being those of clothing, boots and shoes, cigars, machine-shop products, furniture, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, malted liquors, flour, and photographic appliances and optical goods. The breweries, flouring-mills, and establishments for the manufacture of optical goods and photographers' supplies are particularly noteworthy. Rochester is also a leading city in the nursery business of the United States and has an immense trade in garden-seeds, fruits, plants, and trees. The first settler came to the site of Rochester as early as 1788, but the settlement did not actually begin until 1810. In 1817 the village of Rochesterville was incorporated. Five years later the name was changed to Rochester. The place was incorporated as the city of Rochester in 1834, since which time it has steadily prospered and grown in population, wealth, and importance. Pop. in 1815, 331; in 1820, 1502; in 1830, 9207; in 1840, 20,191; in 1850, 36,403; in 1860, 48,204; in 1870, 62,386; in 1875, 81,813; in 1880, 89,366; in 1890, 133,896; in 1900, 162,608.

Rochester, a township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2874.

Rochester, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 42 miles SW. of Cleveland, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Rochester, a banking post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River and the E. bank of the Beaver River, at its mouth, 26 miles NW. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. A bridge over the Beaver River connects Rochester with Bridgewater. It has natural gas and oil and manufactures of glass, brick, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4688.

Rochester, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township (town), Windsor co., Vt., among the Green Mountains, on a branch

of the White River, about 20 miles NNE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1250.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township (town), Racine co., Wis., on the Fox River, 24 miles W. of Racine. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 750.

Rochester, or **Belle River,** a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 208 miles SW. of Toronto. It has various mills.

Rochester, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, on the Campaspe River, 138 miles by rail from Melbourne. Pop. about 1000.

Rochester Mills, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., about 40 miles NW. of Altoona. Pop. 200.

Roche-sur-Yon, La. See LA ROCHE-SUR-YON.

Rochetta, rok-ket'tå ("little rock" or "little fortress"), a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 18 miles NE. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. about 3500.

Rochford, a small town of England, co. of Essex, 15½ miles SE. of Chelmsford.

Rochford, a post-village of Pennington co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, on Rapid Creek, about 20 miles S. of Deadwood.

Rochlitz, rok'lits, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 16 miles NNW. of Chemnitz. Its castle is one of the most venerable structures of its kind in this part of Germany. It has also a mediæval church. Near by are quarries of porphyry which have been worked for centuries. Pop. in 1900, 6337.

Rochlitz, a town of Bohemia, 34 miles N. of Neubydzow, at the foot of the Riesengebirge. Pop. in 1900, 6949, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Rociado, a post-village of San Miguel co., N.Mex. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 100.

Rock, the southwesternmost county of Minnesota, borders on Iowa. Area, 490 sq. m. It is drained by the Rock River and by Beaver and Channarambe creeks. Capital, Luverne. Pop. in 1890, 6817; in 1900, 9668.

Rock, a county in the N. part of Nebraska. Area, 1000 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the Niobrara River. Capital, Bassett. Pop. in 1890, 3083; in 1900, 2809.

Rock, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 706 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rock River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by Sugar and Turtle creeks. Capital, Janesville. Pop. in 1890, 43,220; in 1900, 51,203.

Rock, a post-station of Pope co., Ill.

Rock, a post-village of Cowley co., Kan., 30 miles SE. of Wichita. Pop. 75.

Rock, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles SW. of Plymouth. It has manufactures of lumber, packing-boxes, staves, etc. Pop. about 700.

Rock, a post-village of Redwood co., Minn. The banking point is Redwood Falls.

Rock, a post-station of Vernon co., Mo.

Rock, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 47 miles NE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 475.

Rock, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 958.

Rockabema Lake, Aroostook co., Me., 26 miles W. by N. of Houlton.

Rockall, a lofty and rocky islet of the Atlantic Ocean, 150 miles W. of the Hebrides, in lat. 57° 36′ N., lon. 13° 41′ W. It is much frequented by sea-birds.

Rockalo, a post-station of Heard co., Ga.

Rockaway, a post-borough of Morris co., N.J., on a river of the same name, on the Morris Canal, and on the Lackawanna R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 9 miles N. by W. of Morristown. It has iron- and steel-works, print-works, manufactories of shoes, carriages, etc. Iron is mined in the vicinity. The banking point is Dover. Pop. in 1900, 1483.

Rockaway, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 4528.

Rockaway, Queens co., N.Y. See FAR ROCKAWAY.

Rockaway, a post-station of Seneca co., Ohio, 7 miles SE. of Tiffin.

Rockaway Beach, a sea-side resort of Long Island, N.Y., included in the borough of Queens, New York city, on the New York and Rockaway Beach R. (Long Island R.), 18 miles SE. of Brooklyn. It is a narrow strip of sand, which bounds Jamaica Bay on the S. The post-office is Oceanus. See FAR ROCKAWAY.

Rockaway River, N.J., intersects Morris co. and enters the Passaic River about 10 miles NW. of Newark.

Rockbluff, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., 40 miles below Omaha.

Rockbranch, a post-station of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Rockbridge, a county in the west-central part of Virginia, has an area of 593 sq. m. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia and is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. It is partly drained by the James River. Among its physical features is the celebrated Natural Bridge, which is near the James River and crosses Cedar Creek by a rocky arch 215 feet high. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 23,062; in 1900, 24,187.

Rockbridge, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Rockbridge, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., 20 miles SSE. of Glasgow. Pop. 100.

Rockbridge, a post-hamlet of Ozark co., Mo., 60 miles SE. of Marshfield.

Rockbridge, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. The banking point is Logan. Pop. 250.

Rockbridge, a post-village in Rockbridge township (town), Richland co., Wis., on the Pine River, about 60 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 991; of the village, 75.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Rockbridge co., Va., 38 miles SW. of Staunton, on the Rockbridge Alum Springs and Victoria and Western R. Here are medicinal springs. Elevation, about 2000 feet.

Rockbridge Baths, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Rockbridge co., Va., 10 miles S. of Goshen.

Rockbridge Mills, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Columbia.

Rockburn, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 10 miles from Huntingdon. Pop. 150.

Rockcamp, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, 9 miles E. of Ironton. Pop. 200.

Rockcamp, a post-station of Monroe co., W.Va.

Rockcastle, a county in the southeast-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 308 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Rockcastle River and also drained by Dick's River. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 9841; in 1900, 12,416.

Rockcastle, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 44 miles ESE. of Paducah. Pop. 60.

Rockcastle, a post-station of Goochland co., Va.

Rockcastle, a post-station of Jackson co., W.Va.

Rockcastle River, Ky., drains parts of Jackson, Laurel, and Pulaski cos., and enters the Cumberland River. It is about 70 miles long.

Rockcastle Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Rockcastle River, 23 miles E. of Somerset. Pop. 75.

Rockcave, a post-village of Upshur co., W.Va. The banking point is Buckhannon. Pop. 150.

Rock City, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Freeport or Davis. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Rock City, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. 125.

Rock City Falls, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on Kayaderosseras Creek, 6 miles NW. of Ballston and about 32 miles N. by W. of Albany. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 375.

Rock Creek, Cal., runs SW. between Butte and Tehama cos. and enters the Sacramento River.

Rock Creek, Ill., rises in Carroll co. and enters the Rock River.

Rock Creek, Ind., rises in Cass co. and enters the Wabash River in Carroll co.

Rock Creek, a picturesque stream, which rises in Montgomery co., Md., runs southward through the District of Columbia, and enters the Potomac River at Washington, forming the boundary between the main part of that city and Georgetown. A portion of the National Zoölogical Park of Washington is located on Rock Creek.

Rock Creek, Pa., rises in Adams co., runs southward into Maryland, and enters the Monocacy River.

Rock Creek, Wyo., runs northwestward through the Laramie Plains and enters the Medicine Bow River in Carbon co.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Colbert co., Ala.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Pike co., Ark., 35 miles SW. of Hot Springs. Pop. 150.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Cassia co., Idaho.

Rockcreek, a post-township of Hardin co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1226.

Rockcreek, a post-hamlet of Huntington co., Ind., 10 miles SE. of Huntington.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles NNE. of Topeka. Pop. 140.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 59 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. 150.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Jefferson co., Mo.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Alamance co., N.C.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 7 miles SW. of Jefferson. It has saw- and flour-mills and basket-works. Pop. in 1900, 478.

Rockcreek, a post-station of McMinn co., Tenn.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. The banking point is Thurber, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 500.

Rock Creek, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Albany co., Wyo., 50 miles NNW. of Laramie.

Rockcut, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C.

Rockdale, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 121 sq. m. It is drained by the Ocmulgee River. Capital, Conyers. Pop. in 1890, 6813; in 1900, 7515.

Rockdale, a post-station of Randolph co., Ala.

Rockdale, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 2 miles below Dubuque. Pop. 130.

Rockdale, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., 16 miles N. of Frankfort.

Rockdale, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Rockdale, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 32 miles ENE. of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

Rockdale, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1149.

Rockdale, Delaware co., Pa. See GLEN RIDDLE.

Rockdale, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. and on the Lehigh River, 12½ miles above Allentown. Pop. 50.

Rockdale, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. 110.

Rockdale, a banking city of Milam co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs., 61 miles NE. of Austin. It has cotton- and coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 2515.

Rockdale, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 200.

Rockdale, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, from which it is 6 miles distant. Pop. about 7000.

Rockdale Mills, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 7 miles SW. of Lenox. Pop. 100.

Rockdale Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., about 15 miles E. by N. of Brookville. Pop. about 100.

Rockdell, a banking post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., 14 miles SW. of Rochester.

Rockefeller, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Libertyville or Waukegan. Pop. about 200.

Rockelm, a post-township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1270. It contains Rockelm village.

Rockelm, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in Rockelm township (town), about 22 miles NE. of Red Wing. Pop. 140.

Rockenhausen, rok'ken-hŏw'zen, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Kaiserslautern.

Rock Enon Springs, a post-station and summer-resort of Frederick co., Va., on the Great North Mountain, 15 miles NW. of Winchester.

Rockerville, a post-village of Pennington co., S.Dak. The banking point is Rapid City. Pop. 100.

Rockett, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Rockfall, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 3 miles SW. of Middletown.

Rockfalls, a banking city of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Rock River, nearly opposite Sterling, and on the Burlington Route, 77 miles W. of Aurora. It has foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of rivets and bolts, agricultural implements, barb-wire, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2176.

Rockfalls, a post-town of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 24 miles WNW. of Charles City. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Rockfalls, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on Rock Creek, about 1 mile S. of the Chippewa River and about 12 miles SW. of Eau Claire. Pop. 60.

Rockfield, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 14 miles SW. of Logansport. Pop. 300.

Rockfield, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 9 miles SW. of Bowling Green. Pop. 150.

Rockfield, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles NNW. of Milwaukee.

Rockfish, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C. The banking point is Fayetteville.

Rockfish Creek, Cumberland co., N.C., enters the Cape Fear River 12 miles below Fayetteville.

Rockfish Depot, a post-station of Nelson co., Va., on Rockfish Creek, 23 miles SW. of Charlottesville.

Rockfish Gap, Va., a pass through the Blue Ridge, about 16 miles SE. of Staunton.

Rockford, a banking post-village, capital of Coosa co., Ala., about 40 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. Pop. about 240.

Rockford, a city, capital of Winnebago co., Ill., is situated on the Rock River and on the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 87 miles WNW. of Chicago. It has large and varied manufacturing industries, which are represented by foundries and machine-shops, nut- and bolt-works, numerous furniture-factories, paper- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of clothing, hosiery, sewing-machines, watches, barb-wire, agricultural implements, machinery, etc. Rockford College is located here. Pop. in 1880, 13,129; in 1890, 23,584; in 1900, 31,051.

Rockford, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on the Driftwood or East Fork of the White River, 16 miles by rail S. of Columbus.

Rockford, a banking post-town of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River, at the mouth of Lime Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles W. of Charles City. Pop. in 1900, 1080.

Rockford, a post-station of Bourbon co., Kan., about 16 miles W. by S. of Fort Scott.

Rockford, a banking post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Rouge River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 14 miles NNE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Rockford, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the left bank of the Crow River, about 25 miles WNW. of Minneapolis, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Rockford, a post-station of Chariton co., Mo.

Rockford, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Rockford, a post-station of Gage co., Neb.

Rockford, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 75 miles N. of Charlotte.

Rockford, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern R., 12 miles S. of Van Wert. It has stone-quarries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1207.

Rockford, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., on the Southern R., about 10 miles S. by W. of Knoxville. Pop. about 200.

Rockford, a post-station of Stafford co., Va.

Rockford, a banking post-town of Spokane co., Wash., in an agricultural section, 25 miles SE. of Spokane, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. It has flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Rockford, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., 12 miles S. of Clarksburg. Pop. 150.

Rockglen, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y. The banking point is Warsaw.

Rockglen, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. about 400.

Rockgrove, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., about 14 miles NNE. of Freeport. Pop. 160.

Rockhall, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, 24 miles ESE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 800.

Rockhampton, a town of Australia, in Queensland, on the Fitzroy River, 43 miles from its mouth and 335 miles NW. of Brisbane. It is on the Central railway and has government buildings, hospitals, a school of art, etc. Pop. in 1901, 15,461 (with North Rockhampton, 18,326).

Rockhaven, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 32 miles SW. of Louisville.

Rockhill, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 35 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Rockhill, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., 3 miles from Safe Harbor. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Rockhill, a banking city of York co., S.C., on the Southern R., 26 miles SSW. of Charlotte, N.C. It has cotton-industries and carriage-works and is the seat of Winthrop College, a state industrial and normal college for women. Pop. in 1900, 5485.

Rockhill, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.

Rockhill, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., about 32 miles N. of Dallas. Pop. 115.

Rockhill Furnace, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top R. The banking point is Orbisonia.

Rockholds, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Rockhouse, a post-station of Letcher co., Ky.

Rockhouse, a post-station and summer-resort of Hocking co., Ohio, 12 miles SW. of Logan.

Rockhouse, a post-village of Austin co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Rockhouse, a post-station of Russell co., Va.

Rockingham, the southeasternmost county of New Hampshire, borders on Massachusetts. Area, 693 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and is drained by the Lamprey and Piscataqua rivers and other small streams. Capitals, Exeter and Portsmouth. Pop. in 1890, 49,650; in 1900, 51,118.

Rockingham, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 573 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dan River and also drained by the Mayo and Haw rivers. Coal is found here. Capital, Wentworth. Pop. in 1890, 25,363; in 1900, 33,163.

Rockingham, a county in the NW. part of Virginia, has an area of 870 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River and also drained by the North Fork of that river. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of this county, which is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1890, 31,299; in 1900, 33,527.

Rockingham, a post-station of Ray co., Mo.

Rockingham, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Newmarket. Pop. 125.

Rockingham, a banking post-town, capital of Richmond co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 50 miles W. by S. of Fayetteville and 5 miles E. of the Pedee (or Yadkin) River. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1507.

Rockingham, a post-village and township (town) of Windham co., Vt., on the Williams River and on the Rutland R., 5 miles N. of Bellows Falls. Pop. of the town (including Bellows Falls) in 1900, 5809.

Rockingham Bay, a spacious and beautiful harbor on the NE. coast of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 18° 10′ S.

Rock Island, a county in the NW. part of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Rock River, which enters the Mississippi in this county. Bituminous coal is mined here. Capital, Rock Island. Pop. in 1890, 41,917; in 1900, 55,249.

Rock Island, a city of Illinois, the capital of Rock Island co., is situated on the Mississippi River (here spanned by two fine bridges), opposite Davenport, Iowa, 182 miles W. by S. of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. In the river opposite the upper portion of the city is the island from which it derives its name and which is noted as the site of an important government armory and arsenal, with vast shops devoted to the manufacture of arms and military equipments. The main and navigable channel of the Mississippi is on the N. (Iowa) side of the island; on the S. (Illinois) side is an extensive dam which supplies power to the arsenal and also to the manufacturing establishments of the city. These comprise carriage-, wagon- and stove-works, cotton- and other mills, breweries, and manufactories of iron and steel goods, farming-implements, etc. Among the city's educational institutions are Augustana College and Augustana Theological Seminary. Pop. in 1890, 13,634; in 1900, 19,493.

Rock Island, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn.

Rockisland, a banking post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 77 miles W. by S. of Houston. Pop. about 400.

Rock Island, a banking post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Massawippi Valley R., 1 mile from Stanstead. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 615.

Rock Lake, Jefferson co., Wis., is about 7 miles NW. of Jefferson. It is about 3 miles long.

Rocklake, a post-station of Wayne co., Pa., about 16 miles NNE. of Carbondale.

Rockland, a county in the SE. part of New York, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 180 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River (here called Tappan Bay) and also drained by the Ramapo and Hackensack rivers. The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous. The western part is occupied by the rocky Ramapo Mountains. Capital, New City. Pop. in 1890, 35,162; in 1900, 38,298.

Rockland, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on Brandywine Creek, about 7 miles N. of Wilmington. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 400.

Rockland, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho. The banking point is Malad. Pop. 100.

Rockland, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., on the Big Barren River, 10 miles NW. of Bowling Green.

Rockland, a city and port of entry, the capital of Knox co., Me., is situated on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay, about 10 miles from the ocean and 35 miles SE. of Augusta, on the Maine Central R. Steamboats ply between this place and Boston, Bangor, Bar Harbor, and other points of the coast. Rockland has several stately public buildings. Its chief industries are ship-building, lime-burning, and the quarrying of an excellent quality of granite, which has been largely used in different cities of the Union. The lime-kilns give employment to upward of 1000 men. The city is also engaged in the manufacture of iron and brass goods, machinery, axe-handles, stone-cutting tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8150.

Rockland, a banking post-village in Rockland township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19½ miles SSE. of Boston. It has extensive manufactories of boots and shoes and tacks. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5327.

Rockland, a banking post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., near the Ontonagon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 44 miles SW. of Houghton. It has rich copper-mines. Pop. about 650.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township (town), Sullivan co., N.Y., on Beaver Kill and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 57 miles NW. of Middletown. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 3426.

Rockland, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio. The banking point is Parkersburg, W.Va. Pop. 150.

Rockland, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1240.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township, Venango co., Pa., about 12 miles SSE. of Franklin. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 1745.

Rockland, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., about 15 miles WSW. of Providence. It has manufactures of lacings. Pop. about 500.

Rockland, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 600.

Rockland, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Rockland, a post-station of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles E. of La Crosse.

Rockland, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1676.

Rockland, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 26 miles below Ottawa, on the Canada Atlantic R. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1901, 1998.

Rockland, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, 3 miles from Dorchester.

Rockland Lake, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 4 miles N. of Nyack and 30 miles above New York. It has quarrying interests. Pop. about 470. Here is Rockland Lake, a small sheet of water, which supplies large quantities of ice to the New York market.

Rocklane, a post-station of Johnson co., Ind.

Rockledge, a post-village and winter-resort of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River (here 1¼ miles wide) and on the Florida East Coast R., 21 miles S. of Titusville. It is delightfully situated in a famous orange region and has many attractive cottages. A shell-road connects Rockledge with Cocoa. Pop. about 250.

Rockledge, a post-village of Laurens co., Ga., on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah and the Wadley and Mount Vernon Rs. The banking point is Dublin.

Rockledge, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R. The banking point is Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Rocklevel, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.C.

Rocklick, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 4 miles N. of Cameron station.

Rocklin, a post-city of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles NE. of Sacramento. It has large granite-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1050. The banking point is Auburn.

Rocklyn, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 12 miles from Meaford. Pop. 150.

Rockmart, a banking post-town of Polk co., Ga., on the Southern R. and the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line, 23 miles SW. of Cartersville. It has slate-quarries, cement-works, etc., and contains the Piedmont Institute. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Rock Mills, a post-town of Randolph co., Ala., about 44 miles N. of Opelika. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Rock Mills, a post-station of Anderson co., S.C.

Rockpoint, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, on the Rogue River, 13 miles NW. of Jacksonville.

Rockport, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific coast, about 55 miles N. by W. of Ukiah. Pop. about 200.

Rockport, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 7½ miles NNE. of Louisiana, Mo., and about 3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. 225.

Rockport, a banking post-town, capital of Spencer co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 44 miles above Evansville (32 miles direct), and on the Southern R. It is built on a high bluff, in the centre of an important tobacco region, and has foundries and machine-shops, grist-mills, box-board and paper-works, manufactures of tobacco, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2882.

Rockport, a post-station of Rooks co., Kan.

Rockport, a banking post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the Green River and on the Illinois Central R., 117 miles SW. of Louisville. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Rockport, a post-township (town) of Knox co., Me., on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay, 7 miles N. by E. of Rockland. It has quarries of limestone, large quantities of which are burned. Pop. in 1900, 2314.

Rockport, a banking post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Rockport township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Boston and Maine R., 36 miles NE. of Boston and 1 mile W. of Cape Ann. It has large quarries of granite and manufactures of isinglass, glue, and tools. The town contains a summer-resort named Pigeon Cove. Pop. in 1900, 4592.

Rockport, a post-station of Copiah co., Miss.

Rockport, a banking post-town, capital of Atchison co., Mo., about 1 mile E. of the Nishnabatona River and 64 miles NNW. of St. Joseph, on the Rockport, Langdon and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 1080.

Rockport, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 3 miles SW. of Hackettstown. Pop. 75.

Rockport, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles WSW. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 (including a portion of Rockport township), 2038.

Rockport, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 15 miles N. of Mauch Chunk. Pop. 125.

Rockport, a banking post-town, capital of Aransas co., Tex., on Aransas Bay, 10 miles NE. of Aransas Pass, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It is a gulf coast health-resort, is in a stock-raising and farming district, and has fishing interests. Pop. in 1900, 1153.

Rockport, a post-village of Summit co., Utah. The banking point is Park City. Pop. 100.

Rockport, a post-village of Wood co., W.Va., about 16 miles S. of Parkersburg. Pop. about 200.

Rockport, an outport of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland, on the W. side of Cumberland Basin.

Rockport, a post-village and outport of Leeds co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, 11 miles SSW. of Mallorytown. Pop. 150.

Rock Prairie, a post-station of Rock co., Wis., 37 miles SE. of Madison.

Rock Rapids, a banking post-town, capital of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Rock River, 22 miles W. of Sibley, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1766.

Rockrift, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 8 miles SW. of Walton. Pop. 100.

Rock River, a river of southern Wisconsin and Illinois, enters the Mississippi River 3 miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 325 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Watertown, Janesville, Beloit, Rockford, Dixon, and Sterling. The valley of the Rock River is wide and noted for beauty and fertility. The navigation is partly obstructed by rapids.

Rockroyal, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Deposit or Walton. Pop. 100.

Rockrun, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. about 350.

Rocks, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 100.

Rocksburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., near the Delaware River, 4 miles SW. of Belvidere. Pop. 75.

Rockspring, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 12 miles SW. of Ringgold.

Rockspring, a post-station of Orange co., N.C.

Rockspring, a post-station of Center co., Pa., about 30 miles ENE. of Altoona.

Rocksprings, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 90.

Rock Springs, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 8 miles N. of Port Deposit.

Rocksprings, a post-village, capital of Edwards co., Tex., 60 miles (direct) NNW. of Uvalde. Pop. about 300.

Rock Springs, a banking city of Sweetwater co., Wyo., on Bitter Creek and on the Union Pacific R., 258 miles W. of Laramie. Here are extensive deposits and mines of lignitic coal. Pop. in 1890, 3406; in 1900, 4363.

Rock Stream, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 29 miles N. of Elmira and about 1 mile W. of Seneca Lake. Pop. 200.

Rockton, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Rock River, at the mouth of the Pecatonica, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles N. of Rockford. It has flour- and paper-mills. Pop. in 1900, 936.

Rockton, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 3 miles E. by N. of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1900, 1052.

Rockton, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on Anderson Creek, about 44 miles N. by W. of Altoona. Pop. 125.

Rockton, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C. The banking point is Winnsboro. Pop. 100.

Rockton, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 38 miles ESE. of La Crosse. Pop. 100.

Rockton, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 9½ miles from Dundas. Pop. 175.

Rocktown, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 9 miles S. of Flemington.

Rockvale, a post-city of Fremont co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Cañon City. Pop. in 1900, 870.

Rockvale, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Rock Valley, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 83 miles W. of Emmettsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1054.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., 3 miles N. of Bridgeport.

Rockville, a city of Tolland co., Conn., 15 miles NE. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has abundant water-power, supplied by Snipsic Lake, the outlet of which is the Hockanum River. The city has cotton- and woollen-mills and manufactures of silk and envelopes. Pop. in 1900, 7287.

Rockville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ga. The banking point is Eatonton. Pop. 100.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Kankakee River, 24 miles S. of Joliet.

Rockville, a banking city, capital of Parke co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 23 miles NNE. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 2045.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Kan., 50 miles SE. of Lawrence.

Rockville, a post-village of Knox co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 3 miles NNE. of Rockland. Pop. about 200.

Rockville, a banking post-town, capital of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 16 miles N. by W. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 1110.

Rockville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River, about 25 miles SSW. of Boston. It has manufactures of felt. Pop. about 200.

Rockville, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River, about 9 miles SW. of St. Cloud. Pop. 100.

Rockville, a banking post-town of Bates co., Mo., on the Osage River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 67 miles SW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Rockville, a post-town of Sherman co., Neb. The banking point is Loup. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Rockville, a post-station of Allegany co., N.Y.

Rockville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 29 miles S. of Reading.

Rockville, a village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles N. of Harrisburg. See FORT HUNTER.

Rockville, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., about 32 miles SW. of Providence. Pop. 250.

Rockville, a post-village of Washington co., Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. 100.

Rockville, a post-station of Hanover co., Va., 10 miles from Ashland.

Rockville, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., about 16 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. 100.

Rockville, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Sussex.

Rockville Center, a banking post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. It is in a farming section. Pop. in 1900, 1884.

Rockwall, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 171 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Sabine and Trinity rivers. Capital, Rockwall. Pop. in 1890, 5972; in 1900, 8531.

Rockwall, a banking city, capital of Rockwall co., Tex., 25 miles NE. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1245.

Rockwell, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 150.

Rockwell, a banking post-town of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 12 miles S. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 830.

Rockwell, a post-station of Rowan co., N.C., about 33 miles NE. of Charlotte.

Rockwell, or **Amherst Shore,** a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 22 miles from River Philip.

Rockwell City, a banking post-town, capital of Calhoun co., Iowa, 97 miles NW. of Des Moines, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It is in a grain, stock-raising, and dairying region, and has the Calhoun County Normal School. Pop. in 1900, 1222.

Rockwells Mills, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 9 miles S. of New Berlin. Pop. 100.

Rockwest, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 127.

Rockwood, a post-station of La Plata co., Colo., 32 miles S. of Silverton.

Rockwood, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 10 miles below Chester. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Rockwood, a post-village of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 75.

Rockwood, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 23 miles S. by W. of Detroit. Pop. about 500.

Rockwood, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., on Garoga Creek, about 38 miles E. of Utica. It has manufactures of board-paper. Pop. 250.

Rockwood, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton or Huntington, W.Va. Pop. 100.

Rockwood, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles from Somerset. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 685.

Rockwood, a banking post-town of Roane co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route and other railroads, 45 miles WSW. of Knoxville. It has iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2899.

Rockwood, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Wellington, on the River Speed and on the Grand Trunk R., 41 miles W. of Toronto. It has extensive water-power, lime-works, and woollen-mills. Pop. about 600.

Rocky, a banking post-village of Washita co., Okla., on the Frisco System. It has cotton-gins.

Rockybar, a post-village of Elmore co., Idaho, at the confluence of Bear and Steel creeks, about 100 miles E. by N. of Boisé. Gold and silver have been mined here. Pop. about 250.

Rocky Comfort, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., 35 miles NW. of Texarkana.

Rocky Comfort, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo., 32 miles SSE. of Carthage. Pop. 200.

Rocky Comfort Creek, Ga., flows into the Ogeechee River near Louisville.

Rocky Creek, Tatnall co., Ga., flows into the Ohoopee.

Rocky Creek, Chester co., S.C., enters the Wateree River near Rocky Mount.

Rockycreek, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., 10 miles W. of Calhoun.

Rockyford, a banking post-town of Bent co., Colo., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 53 miles SE. of Pueblo. It has canning- and beet-sugar industries. Pop. in 1900, 2018.

Rockyford, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., on the Sylvania Central and the Central of Georgia Rs. The banking point is Millen. Pop. about 300.

Rocky Fork of Paint Creek, Ohio, joins that stream on the boundary-line between Highland and Ross cos.

Rockyfork, a post-station of Licking co., Ohio.

Rockyfork, a post-station of Rutherford co., Tenn.

Rockyfork, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Pocotaligo River, 10 miles NW. of Charleston.

Rockygap, a post-station of Bland co., Va.

Rockyhill, a post-village and township (town) of Hartford co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7½ miles S. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1026.

Rockyhill, a banking post-town of Barren co., Ky., about 106 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Rockyhill, a post-borough of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles NNE. of Trenton. It has terra-cotta works. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Rockyhill, a post-station of Jackson co., Ohio.

Rockyhill Station, a post-village of Edmondson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles E. by N. of Bowling Green. Pop. about 200.

Rocky (or **Lottin**) **Island,** an island of the South Pacific Ocean, off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 5° 20′ S., lon. 147° 36′ E.

Rockymount, a post-station of Clay co., Ala.

Rockymount, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., about 48 miles SSW. of Atlanta. Pop. 60.

Rockymount, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., 28 miles NE. of Shreveport. Pop. 60.

Rockymount, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Mo., about 32 miles SW. of Jefferson City.

Rockymount, a banking post-town of Edgecombe and Nash cos., N.C., 1 mile from the Tar River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 41 miles N. of Goldsboro. It has manufactures of machinery, fertilizers, yarns, cotton-seed oil, lumber, etc. University School is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2937.

Rockymount, a post-village of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Rockymount, a banking post-town, capital of Franklin co., Va., on an affluent of the Staunton River, 40 miles NW. of Danville, on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Rocky Mountains, the most extensive mountain-system of the North American continent, occupying its western portion and extending almost continuously from the Mexican frontier to Alaska and the region of the Arctic Ocean. In a broader sense the term includes the Sierra Nevada and the Coast and Cascade ranges, but by most geographers it is restricted to the interior ranges, which are then known as the Rocky Mountains proper. In this place the latter alone will be considered and the reader is referred for the other divisions to their respective headings. The full relations of the Alaskan mountains (with their highest summits, Mount McKinley, 20,464 feet; St. Elias, 18,016 ft.; Logan, etc.) have not yet been ascertained. The Rocky Mountains pursue in their main chains a generally SE.–NW. course through the United States and Canada. On their eastern side they are usually abruptly defined from the great undulating plains that press to their base. The system is in parts of great width, covering nearly a thousand miles, and is constructed of a large number of subordinate ridges and swells and included lofty plateaus, a feature that is remarkably developed in the southwestern United States. The principal ranges connected with this system have received different names and some of them are known by several synonyms. Among them are the Snowy Range (or "Continental Divide"), Front Range, Wind River Mountains, Laramie Range, Medicine Bow Range, Elk Mountains, Park Range, Big Horn Mountains, Bitter Root Mountains, Sangre de Cristo Range, Saguache Mountains, Uintah Mountains, Uncompahgre Mountains, Wasatch Mountains, and Selkirk Mountains (the last-named in Canada). These are separately noticed under their proper heads, as well as the more distinctive features,—such as the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the Great Basin, and the Yellowstone National Park,—which are a part of the Rocky Mountain region.

The main line of the Rocky Mountains is in the United States constituted by what is collectively known as the Eastern Range, which enters Montana from Canada as the Main Divide and unites in the southwestern part of that state with a prolongation of the Bitter Root Mountains. Beyond the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming the principal axis is that of the Wind River Mountains, which contain the lofty Fremont Peak, 13,790 feet. A remarkable break in the continuity of the mountain-mass is found in southeastern Wyoming, where south of the Laramie Mountains an evenly graded plateau-surface of over 8000 ft. elevation, which is traversed by one of the transcontinental lines of railroad, takes the place of true mountains. In the Front Range of Colorado, which abuts upon or is continued southward by the Sangre de Cristo Range, are found some of the loftiest summits of the entire system, including Pike's Peak, 14,108 ft. In Sierra Blanca (or Blanca Peak) the Sangre de Cristo Range contains the highest elevation of the system (excluding Alaska), 14,390 (14,464) ft. The Rocky Mountains are continued southward into New Mexico, where the main range terminates in the vicinity of Santa Fé.

Parks.—Westward of the main range of Colorado, and extending into Wyoming, are several high mountain-valleys occupying the crest of the Cordilleran plateau and known as "Parks." These are the North, Middle, and South Parks and the San Luis Valley, the last-named covering an area of about 5000 sq. m. and presenting a surface (rising to 8000 feet) of singular uniformity of level. These Parks remove the severity from the mountain-landscape and, indeed, give to the eye the aspect of low-lying plains or undulating farm and meadow lands. The northern Parks are bounded westward by the Park Range, which contains numerous lofty summits, such as Mount Lincoln, 14,297 ft., Quandary Peak, 14,266 ft., etc.

Plateaus.—In the western part of Colorado the mountain-system swells out into lofty, flat-topped plateaus, which drop abruptly to lower levels through vertical escarpments (Roan Cliffs, Book Cliffs, etc.). This system of heights is con-

tinued through the eastern half of Utah and southward into Arizona, where the streams have cut some of the most profound gorges known on the earth's surface, revealing sections of the earth's strata over a mile in thickness. To a portion of this elevated plateau, which is incised by the Colorado River and its tributaries, the name of Colorado Plateau has been given. See GRAND CAÑON OF THE COLORADO.

Peaks, Snow, etc.—Among the loftier or better known summits of the Rocky Mountains, besides those to which reference has already been made, may be mentioned, in New Mexico, Cerro Blanco (14,269 feet), Las Trucas Mountain (13,150 ft.), Santa Fé Baldy Peak (12,661 ft.), Taos Peak (13,145 ft.); in Colorado, Gray's Peak (14,341 ft.), Long's Peak (14,271 ft.), Mount Rosalie (14,340 ft.), Torrey Peak (14,336 ft.), Uncompahgre Peak (14,289 ft.), Mount Harvard (14,375 ft.), Mount Yale (14,187 ft.), Mount Princeton (14,196 ft.), Mountain of the Holy Cross (14,006 ft.); in Utah, Gilbert Peak (13,687 ft.), Mount Peale (13,089 ft.), Emmons Peak (13,624 ft.), Leidy Peak (12,250 ft.); in Wyoming, Grand Teton (13,671 ft.), Wind River Peak (13,499 ft.), West Atlantic Peak (12,634 ft.), Mount Hooker (12,900 ft.), Atlantic Peak (12,794 ft.), Mount Chauvenet (13,000 ft.); in Idaho, Hyndman Peak (12,078 ft.); and in Montana, Mount Douglas (11,300 ft.), Mount Cowen (11,190 ft.), Crazy Peak (11,178 ft.), Electric Peak (11,155 ft.). The greater number of these summits rise considerably above the theoretical snow-line and present snow-caps of fairly great magnitude, but it is only in a very few cases that the snow-covering is sufficient to develop glaciers. There is no glacier of the first magnitude found S. of the Canadian boundary. Many even of the loftiest summits, such as Pike's Peak, for example, are destitute of snow during the heated summer months, the deficiency of precipitation in the far interior region not permitting of a sufficiently heavy snow-fall to withstand the summer heat. In this general absence of glaciers and of the eternal snow-cap, this section of the Rocky Mountains is eminently distinguished in its scenic aspect from the Alps. The American mountains, in addition, lack generally the bold and serrated forms of the mountains of Switzerland, and they are also lacking in the charming lakes which so beautifully diversify the landscape of the Swiss Alps. A considerable part of the Rocky Mountains is still heavily timbered, noble forests of coniferous trees extending to 10,000 and 11,000 ft. The timber-line on Pike's Peak is found at 11,700 ft., on Long's and Gray's Peaks at 11,100 ft., on Sierra Blanca at 10,400 ft., on Mount Washburn, in Wyoming, at 9900 ft., and on Electric Peak, in Montana, at 9400 ft.

The main Rocky Mountains in Canada are still imperfectly known, but recent surveys have shown them to be much more rugged or distinctly Alpine than their continuations in the United States. Their highest elevations appear to be centred around the head-waters of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers, in about lat. 51° N., where numerous peaks (Columbia, Bryce, Forbes, Alberta, Bush, Freshfield, etc.) are described as rising to between 12,500 and 14,000 feet. In this region there are vast glaciers (Columbia Glacier, Lyell Glacier, Forbes Glacier, Wilson Glacier, Bush Glacier), which help to give the region a distinctly Alpine character. West of this main range is the subordinate one of the Selkirks, several of whose summits rise above 10,000 ft. (Sir Donald, 10,645 ft.; Dawson, 10,800 ft.; Bonney, 10,625 ft.). In this tract are the Illecillewaet, Asulkan, Deville, and Duncan glaciers. It would seem that in the middle Yukon and Mackenzie districts the mountains as a well-defined system of heights disappear, the water-parting between the Mackenzie and Pelly (or Yukon) basins being merely undulating lowland. The higher crests reappear in the farther North.

Passes.—The Rocky Mountains are traversed by numerous passes, some of which attain a very great elevation. Among these are, in Colorado, the Argentine Pass (13,286 feet), Berthoud's Pass, Hagerman Pass (11,530 ft.), traversed by a railroad, Marshall Pass (10,858 ft.), also traversed by a railroad, Fremont's Pass (11,313 ft.), Veta Pass (9390 ft.), and the Poncho Pass (9044 ft.); in Wyoming, Bridger and South passes; and in Montana, the Madison or Raynolds and Union passes.

Geology, etc.—The main ranges of the Rocky Mountain system consist of a nucleus of granite or gneiss, flanked by slates and schists and fossiliferous rocks of virtually all the formations from the Cambrian to the Tertiary. It would seem that the full height of the mountains was not attained until late in the Tertiary period. Igneous and volcanic rocks abound in the mountains, more particularly of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, both in the form of intruded dykes and of vast overflow sheets of lava or basalt. The past volcanic activity in the north is perhaps still indicated in the geyser phenomena of the Yellowstone National Park. Numerous volcanic cones are scattered about the southern terminals of the system in Arizona and New Mexico. Among the loftier volcanic summits that properly belong to the Rocky Mountains are the San Francisco Mountain, in northern Arizona, 12,794 feet, and the Spanish Peaks of Colorado, 13,620 ft.

Rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and lignite (Cretaceous and Tertiary coal) have been opened in various parts of the region occupied by the mountains, which contain many other useful minerals and metals, to which reference in this place is not necessary. The metallic wealth of the different sections is treated of in the special articles devoted to the states and territories.

Fauna.—The animal life of the Rocky Mountains is largely that of the western half of the continent generally, with many forms which have a markedly extensive N. and S. range. As a divide between the river systems of the E. and the W., the mountain barrier is at the same time the determinant of the boundaries of the respective faunas of these streams, establishing, especially among the fishes, clearly defined eastern and western provinces. Among the animals that are more generally associated with the Rocky Mountain region are the grizzly bear, the big-horn (sheep), Rocky Mountain goat (a caprine antelope), prong-horn (inhabiting the plains), northern caribou, Rocky Mountain lion (puma), and many species of gopher.

Rockymount Mills, a post-town of Nash co., N.C., in Rockymount township. Pop. in 1900, 605.

Rockypass, a post-station of McDowell co., N.C.

Rockypoint, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, about 15 miles W. of Riverhead. Pop. 200.

Rockypoint, a post-hamlet of Pender co., N.C., about 14 miles N. of Wilmington.

Rocky Point, a resort of Kent co., R.I., on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, about 3 miles from Providence.

Rockyridge, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 52½ miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. 55.

Rockyridge, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 14 miles W. of Port Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 414.

Rocky River, Mich., a small stream, falls into the St. Joseph's River in St. Joseph co.

Rocky River, N.C., enters the Yadkin River 13 miles N. of Wadesboro.

Rocky River, Ohio, enters Lake Erie a short distance W. of Cleveland.

Rocky River, S.C., enters the Savannah River in Abbeville co.

Rocky (or **Rock**) **River,** Tenn., forms the boundary between Van Buren and Warren cos. and enters the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River.

Rocky River, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles (direct) W. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 1319.

Rocky Springs, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Miss., 25 miles S. by E. of Vicksburg.

Rocky Springs, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.C.

Rockywell, a post-station of Lexington co., S.C., about 22 miles W. of Columbia.

Rocourt, ro'koor', or **Rocour** (by historians usually written **Raucoux**), a village in the northwestern outskirts of Liège, Belgium. It is famous for the battle fought there on Oct. 11, 1746, when the French, under Marshal Saxe, defeated the duke of Lorraine.

Rocroi, ro'krwȧ', a fortified town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardennes, on a plateau of the Ardennes, 15 miles NW. of Mézières. Here the Duke d'Enghien (the Great Condé) defeated the Spaniards in 1643. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

Roda, an island in the Nile. See RHODA.

Roda, ro'dȧ, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, 8 miles ESE. of Jena. Pop. in 1900, 3815.

Rodach, ro'dȧĸ, a town of Saxe-Coburg, 10 miles WNW. of Coburg, on the river Rodach. Pop. about 2300.

Rodah, Roda, ro'dȧ, or **Rodda,** rod'dȧ, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 8 miles NNW. of Sana and a residence of many of its merchants. It has fine gardens and vineyards.

Roda, La, a town of Spain. See LA RODA.

Rodalben, a village of Bavaria, near Pirmasens.

Rod'amers, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 33 miles E. of Grafton.

Rodan'the, a post-station of Dare co., N.C.

Rodas, ro'ᴅȧs, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 17 miles by road NNW. of Cienfuegos, with which it is connected by rail. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 3390.

Rödby, röd'bü, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Laaland, 7 miles SSW. of Maribo. Pop. about 2000.

Roddy, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. The banking point is Willspoint. Pop. 125.

Rode Bay, a small town on the island of Anguilla, Lesser Antilles.

Rödelheim, rö'dęl-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 4 miles WNW. of Frankfort, on the Nidda. Pop. in 1900, 6492.

Roden, ro'dęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S. of Treves, near the Saar. Pop. in 1900, 5283.

Rodenberg, ro'dęn-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, district of Cassel, circle of Rinteln. Pop. about 1500.

Rodeo, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Martinez. Pop. about 200.

Roderfield, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Welch. Pop. 100.

Roderick, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Rodessa, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 300.

Rodewisch, ro'dę-wĭsh', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, district of Auerbach. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry and the manufacture of under-garments is actively carried on as a house-industry. Pop. in 1900, 7143.

Rodez, ro'dā' (anc. *Segodunum*), a town of southeastern France, capital of the department of Aveyron, 85 miles NW. of Montpellier. It is situated on the crest and slope of a hill, below which flows the river Aveyron. It has in great part narrow and winding streets and quaint houses, but is beautified by fine modern boulevards in some sections. The principal edifices are the cathedral (with a fine flamboyant rose-window and gallery on the W. front and a richly decorated tower), the restored Romanesque church of St. Amans, the fine modern church of the Sacred Heart, the episcopal palace, the Renaissance Hôtel d'Armagnac, and the Palais de Justice. There are manufactures of textiles and iron-ware and brewing and dyeing are carried on. Rodez was the capital of the old county of Rouergue. Pop. in 1901, 11,234 (commune, 16,105).

Rodfield, a village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Elizabeth or Finleyville.

Rodgers, a banking post-town of Bell co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 16½ miles NW. of Cameron. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Rodi, ro'dee, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, circle of San Severo, on the N. coast of the Garganian promontory in the Adriatic Sea. Pop. in 1901, 4597 (commune, 5950).

Roding, a river of England, in Essex, joins the Thames near Barking.

Roding, ro'ding, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 23 miles NE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 1500.

Rodman, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. about 200.

Rodman, a banking post-village of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Rodman, a post-village in Rodman township (town), Jefferson co., N.Y., on Sandy Creek, 9 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. 175; of the town in 1900, 1212.

Rodman, a post-village of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Rodna, a mountain-pass of Transylvania and Bukowina, leading out from the valley of the Szamos. Height, 4125 feet. At its terminus are the communes of New (Új-) and Old (Ó-) Rodna.

Rodney, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del.

Rodney, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Rodney, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Big Rapids. Pop. 200.

Rodney, a post-town of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Natchez and 25 miles by land NE. of that city. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Rodney, a post-station of Gallia co., Ohio, about 7 miles WNW. of Gallipolis.

Rodney, a banking post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River and the Michigan Central Rs., 29 miles SW. of St. Thomas. Pop. about 900.

Rodney, Cape, the southwestern extremity of the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, in lon. 166° 30' W.

Rodoni (ro-do'nee), **Cape,** on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic Sea. Lat. 41° 35' N.; lon. 19° 26' E.

Rodophil, a post-station of Amelia co., Va.

Rodos'to (Turk. *Tekir-Dagh;* anc. *Bisan'the,* afterwards *Rhœdestum* or *Rhœdestus*), a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Adrianople, 60 miles NE. of Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora. It has considerable trade by sea, shipping large quantities of fruit and vegetables to Constantinople, but was formerly more important than now. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. about 18,000 (?).

Rodrigues, ro'dreeg' (Port. *Rodriguez,* ro-dree'ghĕs), an island of the Indian Ocean, of the Mascarene group, 360 miles ENE. of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 19° 45' S.; lon. 63° 25' E. Area, 43 sq. m. It has a fertile soil and salubrious climate. The surface is mostly mountainous, rising to 1400 feet. Pop. in 1901, 3163.

Roe, a post-village of Monroe co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Clarendon. Pop. 100.

Roebourne, a post-town of Western Australia, about 6 miles from the coast, in lat. 20° 46' S. and lon. 117° 8' E. Pop. about 300.

Roebuck, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Spencerville.

Roebuck Bay, an indentation of the NW. coast of Western Australia, in about lat. 18° S.

Roer, roor, or **Ruhr,** a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, which, after a NW. course of about 125 miles, joins the Meuse at Roermond.

Roermond, roor'mont (Fr. *Ruremonde,* rür'mônd'), a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Meuse, at the influx of the Roer, 27 miles NE. of Maestricht. The principal edifices are the thirteenth-century Romanesque cathedral, the church of St. Christopher (with fine paintings), and the court-house. There are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and stone- and wood-carving and dyeing are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 12,348.

Roeskilde (or more properly **Roskilde,** ros'kil'dęh), a seaport of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, at the head of the Roeskilde-Fjord, 19 miles WSW. of Copenhagen. It was previous to 1443 the capital of the kingdom and the residence of the royal family, and was one of the most flourishing towns of Denmark until the rapid rise of Copenhagen and frequent devastations of plague and fire caused its decline. The splendid cathedral, a memorial of the past importance of the town, was founded in the eleventh century and rebuilt in the twelfth, and contains the tombs of most of the Danish kings. Pop. in 1901, 8368.

Rœulx, rŭh, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 8 miles ENE. of Mons. Pop. about 3000.

Roff, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 25 miles SE. of Wynnewood. Pop. about 450.

Roganville, a post-village of Jasper co., Tex. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 350.

Rogasen, ro'gâ-zęn (Pol. *Rogoz'no*), a town of Prussia, 24 miles N. of Posen, on a lake and on the Welna, an affluent of the Warthe. Pop. in 1900, 5019.

Rogatchev, ro-gâ-chov', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles SSW. of Mohilev, on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 9103.

Roger Mills, a county in the W. part of Oklahoma. Area, 1191 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the North Fork of the Red River, by which, as by the Washita River, it is watered. Capital, Cheyenne. Pop. in 1900, 6190.

Rogers, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 20 miles N. by E. of Fayetteville. It has flouring- and lumber-mills, ice-plant, fruit-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2158.

Rogers, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Savannah or Waynesboro. Pop. 150.

Rogers, a banking post-village, capital of Presque Isle co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 34 miles NW. of Alpena. It has grist- and saw-mills, a brewery, etc., and an active shipping trade. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Rogers, a post-village of Colfax co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. and on the Platte River, 7 miles E. of Schuyler. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Rogers, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western R., 6 miles SW. of East Palestine. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Rogers Park, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 9 miles N. of Chicago, is a suburb and post-substation of Chicago.

Roger's Pass, in British Columbia, in the Selkirk Mountains, along the line of the Canadian Pacific R., 4 miles from Glacier House. It is noted for its grand scenery. Elevation, 4275 feet.

Rogers Prairie, a post-village of Leon co., Tex. The banking point is Madisonville. Pop. 100.

Rogers Rock, a post-station and resort of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake George, 3 miles from its outlet and 1 mile from Baldwin.

Rogers Store, a post-station of Wake co., N.C.

Rogersville, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala., about 27 miles E. of Florence and 4 miles N. of the Tennessee River. Pop. 200.

Rogersville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 9 miles NE. of Newcastle.

Rogersville, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 11 miles NE. of Flint. Pop. 75.

Rogersville, a banking post-village of Webster co., Mo. Pop. about 200.

Rogersville, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., 50 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

Rogersville, a banking post-town, capital of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the NW. bank of the Holston River and on the Southern R., 50 miles ENE. of Knoxville. It contains Swift Memorial Institute (for colored) and Rogersville Synodical College. Pop. in 1900, 1386.

Rogersville, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Newcastle.

Roggeveld, rog'gẹh-velt', a mountain-range in the SW. part of Cape Colony. It is about 100 miles long, with a mean elevation of 4900 feet, and is part of the water-parting between the Olifants and Orange rivers. It is continued E. into the Nieuwveld Range.

Roggwil, rog'ŵil, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau.

Roggwyl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles NE. of Bern. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Rogliano, rōl-yä'no, a town at the N. extremity of Corsica, 17 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. about 1500.

Rogliano, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 9 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Rogozno, a town of Prussia. See ROGASEN.

Rogue River, Oregon, rises in the W. slope of the Cascade Range and enters the Pacific Ocean at Ellensburg. It is about 220 miles long.

Rogue's River, eastern Africa. See JUBA.

Rohan, ro'ôn", an old district of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the department of Morbihan.

Rohatyn, ro-hä'tin, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 15 miles WSW. of Brzezany. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 7201, composed in great part of Jews.

Ro'hilcund', or **Rohilkhand,** ro'hil-kŭnd', a division or commissionership of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, having the Ganges on the W. and S. and the Himalayas on the N. and NE. It comprises and encloses the native state of Rampur. Chief town, Bareilly. Area (including Rampur), 11,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 6,010,527.

Rohitsch, ro'hich (Sloven, *Rogatec*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, district of Pettau, near the border of Croatia. It is situated at the foot of Mount Donati, nearly 3000 feet in elevation. It has a castle and the ruins of another. Pop. about 700. Near by is Bad Rohitsch, a frequented watering-place, with about 2000 inhabitants.

Röhlingshausen, rö'lingz-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Gelsenhausen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 7446.

Rohnerville, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Eel River, which is navigable to this place, about 12 miles from its mouth and 20 miles S. of Eureka. It is on the San Francisco and Northwestern R. It has lumbering- and tanning-industries, shingle-mills, etc. Pop. about 400.

Rohoncz, a town of Hungary. See RECHNITZ.

Rohrbach, a village of Lorraine, Germany, in the circle of Saargemünd. Pop. about 1000.

Rohrbach, a German colony in the government of Kherson, Russia, near Odessa. Pop. about 3000.

Rohrerstown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3½ miles W. of Lancaster. It has wagon-works. Pop. about 600.

Rohrersville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 16 miles S. of Hagerstown. Pop. 100.

Rohri, ro'ree, a town of British India, in Sindh, on the E. bank of the river Indus (here crossed by the Indus Valley railway), opposite Sukkur and 20 miles SE. of Shikarpur. Pop. about 10,000.

Rohrsburg, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Bloomsburg. Pop. 175.

Rohrsdorf, rōrz'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 3140.

Rohtuk, or **Rohtak,** roh'tŭk', a town of British India, capital of Rohtuk district, in the Punjab, 42 miles NW. of Delhi. Pop. about 16,000.

Roisel, rwâ'zĕl', a village of France, in Somme, 7 miles E. of Péronne.

Roissy (Fr. pron. rwâs'see'), an island of the South Pacific Ocean, near the Schouten group, off the N. coast of German New Guinea. Lat. 3° 12' S.; lon. 144° 3' E.

Rojales, ro-hä'lĕs, a town of Spain, 23 miles SW. of Alicante, on the Seguro. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Rokeby, rōk'bee, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 2 miles SSE. of Barnard Castle. Its scenery has been described by Scott.

Rokeby Lock, a post-station of Morgan co., Ohio.

Rokelle, ro'kĕll', a river of western Africa, after a SW. course estimated at 250 miles, joins the Atlantic Ocean by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

Rokitzan, ro'kit-sân' (Bohem. *Rokycany*), a town of Bohemia, 10 miles E. of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900, 5501.

Roland, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., about 14 miles SSW. of Carmi.

Roland, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, about 44 miles N. of Des Moines, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Roland, a post-village of Center co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. 200.

Roland, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Roland, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R., 66 miles from Winnipeg. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. about 350.

Roland Lake, a small lake of Maryland, 8 miles N. of Baltimore, to which it supplies water. The place is a favorite resort.

Rolandseck, a village and resort of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 2½ miles above Königswinter. It is surrounded by numerous villas. Near by are the remains of the ancient castle of Rolandseck, perched at a height of 344 feet above the river, which is fabled to have been built by Roland, paladin of Charlemagne. The spot commands a magnificent view of the Siebengebirge.

Rolandswerth, ro'lânds-ŵĕʀt', a village on the left bank of the Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, about 7 miles above Bonn. Near by are the village of Rolandseck and the ruins of the old castle of Rolandseck. In the river near Rolandswerth is the island of Nonnenwerth (also called Rolandswerth).

Rolesville, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., 16 miles NE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Rolette, ro-let', a county in the N. part of North Dakota, bordering on the British possessions. Area, 943 sq. m. Capital, Rolla. Pop. in 1890, 2427; in 1900, 7995.

Rolfe, a banking post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 30 miles NW. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 994. It is the trade-centre of a farming and stock-raising region.

Rolfe, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Johnsonburg. Pop. about 400.

Roll, a post-village of Blackford co., Ind. The banking point is Hartford City or Montpelier. Pop. 150.

Rolla, a banking city, capital of Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 50 miles SSE. of Jefferson City. It contains the Missouri School of Mines, organized in 1871 as a branch of the state university, and has large flouring-mills. Iron has been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Rolla, a banking post-village, capital of Rolette co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 64 miles NW. of Devils Lake. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Rolle, rol'lẹh, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles SW. of Lausanne. Pop. in 1900, 2028. About 2 miles to the NE. is the Signal de Bougy, 2335 feet, with a famous outlook over the lake.

Rollersville, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, about 15 miles W. of Fremont. Pop. 120.

Rollin, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Cincinnati Northern R., 16 miles W. of Adrian. Pop. 150.

Rolling Fork, Ky., is a branch of the Salt River.

Rolling Fork, a post-village, capital of Sharkey co., Miss., on Deer Creek, 44 miles N. of Vicksburg, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. about 200.

Rolling Hill, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 7 miles SW. of Pamplin.

Rolling Home, a post-station of Randolph co., Mo., 18 miles SSW. of Macon.

Rolling Prairie, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. The banking point is Laporte. Pop. about 500.

Rolling Prairie, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 5 miles E. of Beaver Dam. Pop. about 250.

Rolling Stone, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., 9 miles WNW. of Winona, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Rollins, a post-station of Lake co., Ill.

Rollinsford, a township (town) of Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. in 1900, 1701.

Rollins Fork, a post-station of King George co., Va.

Rollinsville, a post-village of Gilpin co., Colo., near the Rocky Mountains, 10 miles N. of Blackhawk. Pop. 125.

Rollo, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Earlville. Pop. 100.

Rollo Bay, a village of King's co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R., 13 miles from Souris. Pop. 150.

Rolyat, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex. The banking point is Texarkana.

Röm (Römö), the northernmost of the North Frisian Islands, belonging to Schleswig-Holstein. It is about 8 miles long and 2½ miles wide. It contains about 1200 Danish-speaking inhabitants. On it is the village of Kirkeby.

Roma, ro'må, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, 50 miles NE. of Timor. Lat. 7° 42′ S.; lon. 127° 26′ E.

Roma, a city of Italy. See ROME.

Roma, a post-village of Starr co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 15 miles W. of Rio Grande city.

Roma, a town of Queensland, Australia, 260 miles WNW. of Brisbane, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1500.

Romagna, ro-mån'yå, the northeastern portion of the former Papal states, comprising the modern provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forlì, in the compartimento of Emilia of the kingdom of Italy. In a strict sense only the provinces of Forlì and Ravenna and a part of Ferrara constitute the Romagna.

Romagnano, ro-mån-yå'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles NW. of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. 4000.

Romain, Cape, S.C., a low point of land, 37 miles NE. of Charleston. Lat. 33° 1′ N.; lon. 79° 22′ W.

Romainville, ro'mᵃⁿ'veel', a village in the NE. outskirts of Paris, with a fort.

Roman, or **Romanu,** a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, 36 miles SW. of Jassy. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1899, 14,019.

Roman (or **Romano,** ro-må'no), **Cape,** a low point on the W. coast of Florida. Lat. 25° 54′ N.; lon. 81° 40′ W.

Romanche, ro'mônsh', a small river of France which rises in the Alps and joins the Drac.

Romania (ro-må-nee'å), **Cape,** the southeastern point of the Malay Peninsula, is in lat. 1° 20′ N., lon. 104° 15′ E.

Romano di Lombardia, ro-må'no de lom-bar'de-å, a town of Italy, 13 miles SSE. of Bergamo. Pop. in 1901, 4223 (commune, 5673).

Romanof Point, Alaska, on the S. shore of Norton Sound, between St. Michael and the mouth of the Yukon River.

Romano Key, West Indies. See CAYO ROMANO.

Roman'ov-Borissoglyebsk', a town of Russia, government and 24 miles NW. of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 6518.

Romans, ro'mônᵑ', a town of France, in Drôme, on the right bank of the Isère, 11 miles NE. of Valence. The most notable edifice is the church of St. Barnard, all that remains of the abbey around which the town grew up. The industries of Romans comprise the manufacture of textiles, silk-culture, etc. Pop. in 1901, 13,222 (commune, 17,140).

Romanshorn, ro'måns-horn', a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on a peninsula off the SW. side of the lake and 11 miles SE. of the town of Constance. Pop. in 1900, 4544. It has various industries. Elevation, 1322 feet.

Romansville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 7 miles W. of Westchester.

Roman'zof, Cape, on the W. coast of Alaska, near the entrance of Bering Strait, in about lat. 61° 40′ N. and lon. 166° 15′ W.

Romanzof (or **Romanzov**) **Mountains,** in the NE. part of Alaska, in about lat. 68°–69° N. and lon. 141°–145° W. Little is known about these mountains,—whose identity, indeed, is still in doubt,—and they may be part of the Endicott Range.

Romanzov, a bay of Yezo, in Japan.

Romanzov, several islands in the Low and Mulgrave archipelagos.

Rombach, rom'bȧk, a village of Germany, in Lorraine, circle of Metz. Pop. in 1900, 4034.

Romblón, rom-blōn', a small island of the Philippines, in San Bernardino Strait, N. of Panay. It is much broken in surface, though not very high, and is practically denuded of forest. Copra is the chief export and there are extensive deposits of gypsum and ochre. With Tablas, Sibuyán, Bantón, Simara, and Maestre de Campo, it forms the province of Romblón. Capital, Romblón, a pueblo on a small harbor of the NW. coast, 140 miles (direct) SSE. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 10,095.

Rombo, or **Rombos,** rom'boosh, one of the Cape Verde Islands, N. of Brava and W. of Fogo.

Rome (L., It., Sp., and Port. *Roma,* ro'må; Fr. *Rome;* Ger. *Rom,* rōm), the most celebrated city of the world, capital of the spiritual empire of the popes and, since 1871, of the kingdom of Italy, is situated on the Tiber, 17 miles NE. of its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. The city occupies chiefly the left bank of the river and lies in an undulating plain (a portion of which is the ancient Campus Martius) and on the slopes and summits of surrounding heights,—the famous "Seven Hills of Rome," the Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, and Cælian Hills. Prior to the establishment of Rome as the capital of united Italy there were but few modern residence-sites on the historic hills, whose ancient ruins were buried beneath garden-crops and vineyards. Lat. of St. Peter's 41° 54′ 6″ N.; lon. 12° 27′ 14″ E. Elevation of the site of St. Peter's above the sea, 95 feet. Pop. in 1871, 229,357; in 1881, of the city, 285,544 (commune, 300,467); in 1901, 424,943 (commune, 462,783). That portion of the city which lies on the W. or right bank of the Tiber is constituted by the quarters known as the Borgo in the N. (with the church of St. Peter's, the Vatican, and the castle of Sant' Angelo) and Trastevere in the S., connected with each other by the Via della Lungara. On this side is Monte Gianicolo, the ancient Janiculum. The ancient wall of Rome, the greater portion of which dates from the latter part of the third century, measures on the left bank about 10 miles, is on the outside 55 feet in height, and is pierced by 13 gates. The most famous of these is the Porta del Popolo (constructed in its present form in 1561), through which passed the ancient Via Flaminia (the chief highway connecting Rome with the N. and E. of the peninsula), and where to-day, in the Piazza del Popolo, terminates the broad Corso Umberto Primo, the most fashionable concourse of the modern city. The Tiber, within the walls, occupies largely an artificial channel (excavated in 1876) and has a winding course of 3 miles. Its navigation is insignificant. The stream (which is crossed by a dozen or more bridges) has an average width of about 180–190 ft. and a depth of some 20 ft., which is, however, frequently more than doubled as the result of heavy rains. Near the southern part of its course it sweeps around the Isola Tiberina, an island about 900 ft. long, connected with the main-land by 2 bridges. The Ponte Sant' Angelo, the ancient Pons Ælius, connects the main portion of the city with the castle or citadel of Sant' Angelo, a large circular structure, which was erected by the emperor Hadrian as a mausoleum for himself in A.D. 136 and in which the remains of numerous later emperors were interred. A restoration of this interesting edifice, which at one time served as a state prison, was undertaken in 1901. The city has to-day, perhaps, the best water-supply of any of the capitals of Europe, some of the ancient aqueducts having been made serviceable in carrying the water-courses from distant localities across the Campagna. The climate of Rome was until recently considered unhealthy during the warm season, owing to the malarial exhalations from the Campagna. The draining of the marshy stretches around the city has, however, effected a great improvement in this respect. From the mildness of its winter climate it is a favorite resort for invalids. Mean temperature of January, 47.3°; of July, 78.4°. The tramontana, or N. wind, is often attended by severe storms. The sirocco, or S. wind, is debilitating in summer. Frost seldom lasts over the night and snow falls on an average only 1½ days in the year.

Notwithstanding its architectural and artistic riches, modern Rome lacks the imposing aspect of many other European capitals. The streets are in great part narrow and irregular; palaces and hovels are often seen side by side. Since 1871, however, an immense amount of repair, reconstruction, and improvement has been carried on, with the result of extending the city largely over the eastern hills,—from the Pincio (the Collis Hortorum of the Romans, the site of the famous gardens of Lucullus) on the N. to the Esquiline on the S. Of the most noted modern thoroughfares, besides the Corso Umberto Primo already referred to, are the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, with its continuation, the Via Nazionale; the Via Sistina, with its continuation, the Via Quatro Fontane; and the Via del Quirinale, with its continuation, the Via Venti Settembre. Among the open squares may be mentioned the Piazza Colonna, one of the busiest squares of the city, containing the lofty column of Marcus Aurelius; the Piazza Navona, or Circo Agonale, which occupies the Stadium of Domitian; the Piazza di Spagna, with the Scala di Spagna descending to it, the artist's centre of the city; Piazza di Termini; Piazza del Quirinale; and the Piazza Cavour and Piazza di San Pietro, on the W. side of the Tiber. The most notable architectural monuments of modern Rome are its churches, and foremost among these is the cathedral of St. Peter's (San Pietro in Vaticano), the largest and most sumptuous ecclesiastical edifice in the

world. Begun in its present form in 1506, by Pope Julius II., its construction occupied 126 years. It was planned and commenced by Bramante, and carried on by Raphael, Peruzzi, Sangallo, Michael Angelo, and others, the great dome, rising with its summit cross to a height of 435 feet above the pavement, or 308 ft. above the roof, being the masterpiece of Michael Angelo. The cathedral covers an area of 18,000 square yards and measures (exclusive of the portico) 636 ft. in length. The height of the nave is 151 ft. The approach to the cathedral from the E. is through the imposing Piazza di San Pietro, which is flanked by the great curving colonnades erected in 1667 by Bernini. In the centre of the square is the obelisk brought from Heliopolis by the emperor Caligula. The church of St. John Lateran, located in the SE. corner of the city, is the mother church of Rome. It occupies the site of a palace presented to the bishop of Rome by Constantine the Great. The edifice is in part a mediæval and in part a modern structure. The five general councils known as the Lateran Councils have given celebrity to this basilica, which contains the Scala Santa and the Corsini chapels. The basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, dating in part from the fifth century, is one of the five patriarchal churches of the city. Hardly less famous is the ancient church of Santa Maria in Aracœli. One of the oldest churches is San Pietro in Vincoli, founded by the empress Eudosia about 442, repeatedly restored, and now thoroughly modernized. San Paolo fuori le Mura, at the S. end of the city, near the Porta San Paolo, was founded in 388 on the site of a small church of Constantine. Before the great fire of 1823, which destroyed the building almost completely, it was considered the most interesting church in Rome. The present edifice is noted for its sumptuous interior.

No city of the world outside of Italy compares with Rome in the fame and art treasures of its palaces, among which the Vatican, the residence of the popes, stands pre-eminent. This extraordinary edifice, the work of many ages, contains probably not less than 1000 halls, chapels, and private apartments. Of these the most noted are the Sala Regia, the Cappella Sistina, or Sistine Chapel (with the great ceiling-painting by Michael Angelo, as well as this master's "Last Judgment"), the Stanze di Raffaello (with frescoes and paintings by Raphael), the Logge di Raffaello, and the halls and galleries containing the vast Vatican collections of paintings, sculpture, and antiquities,—the whole presenting an array of masterpieces which is not approached anywhere in the world. The Vatican library, which contains nearly 40,000 manuscripts, many of them of almost priceless value, is in the keeping of a cardinal. To it was added in 1902 the Biblioteca Barberiniana. The palace of the Quirinal, the construction of which was begun in 1574, has been since 1871 the residence of the king of Italy. Of the numerous other palaces of the city, many of which are noted for their art treasures, may be mentioned the Palazzo del Laterano (adjoining the Lateran basilica and containing the Gregorian Museum), the Barberini, Borghese, Colonna, Corsini, Doria, and Rospigliosi palaces (the last containing Guido Reni's "Aurora"), the Palace of the Conservatori (with the new Capitoline collections), and the Capitoline Museum, on the Campidoglio (or Capitoline Hill), with a collection of ancient sculptures only second to that of the Vatican. On the Piazza di Campidoglio stands the famous equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. The villas or residences of Roman nobles are situated amidst charming gardens, ornamented with fountains and statues. The most noted are the Villa Borghese on the Pincian hill, the Villa Medici (now occupied by a French academy of art), Villa Albani, Villa Doria-Pamfili, Villa Torlonia, and Villa Farnesina. The city is adorned with many fountains, the most splendid of which is the Fontana Trevi. Among modern sculptural monuments the equestrian statue of Garibaldi, erected in 1895, is the most striking. The great national monument to Victor Emmanuel II., near the Campidoglio, begun in 1885, is not yet completed. Of the many scientific and literary institutions the university of Rome (Università della Sapienza, or now officially Regia Università degli Studi), founded by Boniface VIII., holds first rank. It possesses faculties of law, physical science, medicine, and philology, and has various collections of natural history. The enrolled students for the year 1904–05 numbered 2685. To the Collegio Romano, which was founded by the Jesuits and which has been officially superseded by the Universitas Gregoriana, belong the vast Museo Etnografico and Museo Kircheriano. The Collegio di Propaganda Fide, founded by Gregory XV. in 1622, prepares for missionary service in all parts of the globe. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the Casanatense, with 120,000 volumes and 6500 MSS.; the Angelica library, with 95,000 printed volumes; the Alessandrina library (belonging to the university), with upward of 100,000 volumes; and the Biblioteca Centrale Vittorio Emanuele (formed in 1871 from the libraries of the Jesuits and suppressed convents), with about 550,000 volumes. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics, and there are numerous and valuable private collections. Rome has schools of painting and archæology (some of them belonging to foreign institutes) and music, numerous charitable and benevolent institutions, and hospitals. The United States maintains schools of architecture and classical studies. A large military hospital was erected in 1885–87. Foremost among the associations of *savants* are the Accademia dei Lincei (or Royal Academy of Sciences), Accademia Pontifica dei Nuovi Lincei, Accademia degli Arcadi, Accademia di San Luca (with school of art), Accademia Medica, etc. The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of art and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors; its manufactures, which are unimportant, are confined to silk fabrics, hats, gloves, strings for musical instruments, artificial flowers, false pearls, mosaics, jewelry, cameos, terra-cotta, velvets, leather, furniture, glass, candles, soap, and pottery.

The more famous remains of ancient Rome comprise the Forum Romanum, with the remains of numerous temples (of Vesta, Saturn, Concord, Vespasian, Cæsar, Castor and Pollux, Faustina), triumphal arches and tribune; the Pantheon (the modern church of Santa Maria Rotonda), a great domed temple in a state of perfect preservation, containing the tombs of Raphael, Victor Emmanuel II., and Humbert; the Circus Maximus (which is thought to have accommodated 200,000 spectators); the Colosseum (or Amphitheatrum Flavium, one of the most imposing buildings of the world, erected by Vespasian and dedicated by Titus in A.D. 80, measuring 1720 feet in circumference, and accommodating nearly 50,000 seated spectators); remains of the theatres of Marcellus and of Pompey, the palace of the Cæsars, the mausoleum of Augustus, the tomb of Cæcilia Metella (on the Appian way), various columbaria, the Mamertine prisons, the Prætorian camp, the fountain of Egeria, a part of the Thermæ (baths) of Agrippa, those of Caracalla, Diocletian, Nero, Titus, etc., the triumphal arches of Titus, Constantine, and Septimius Severus, the columns of Antoninus and Trajan, the Cloaca Maxima (an extensive drainage-conduit), the Pyramid of Cestius, the palaces of the emperors on the Palatine Hill, the Stadium, and the Pædagogium (school for imperial slaves). The famous catacombs extend beneath the city in a wide circle. More than 40 of these subterranean passages have been discovered. The most famous are the catacombs of Calixtus, Domitilla, Saint Peter and Marcellinus, Praetextatus, and Priscilla.

History.—Rome first appears in history as a member of a confederacy of Latin towns clustered in a small region between the Apennines and the sea, which in the course of centuries were brought under her sway. Down to the close of the fourth century B.C. her dominions extended only over a small territory. The conquests of the next three hundred years made her mistress of the circum-Mediterranean world. According to the chronological reckoning of the Romans (based on tradition) the city was founded about 753 B.C. The little city-state appears to have been at first governed by kings. Towards the close of the sixth century B.C. (according to the common chronology) royalty was abolished and a republican government instituted, with two consuls at the head of the state. At the close of the first century B.C. the republican government was succeeded by imperial rule. At this time the intellectual activity of Rome was at its height.

The following are some of the principal landmarks in the history of the territorial development of Rome: Beginning of the Samnite wars, about 343 B.C.; final subjugation of Latium (which, after a period of submission, had revolted against Rome), about 338 B.C.; subjugation of the Samnites, about 290 B.C.; subjugation of the Etrurians completed, Rome mistress of Italy (the peninsular part of what is now Italy), 265 B.C.; first war with Carthage (first Punic War), 264–241 B.C., resulting in the extension of Roman dominion beyond the bounds of Italy by the ejection of the Carthaginians from Sicily, and the relinquishment soon after by Carthage of Sardinia and Corsica; conquest of Cisalpine Gaul, 225–222 B.C.; second Punic War, 219–201 B.C.—the Carthaginian power in Spain supplanted by that of Rome; Rome puts an end to the Macedonian overlordship in Greece, 197 B.C.; first war in Asia, the Romans force Antiochus the Great of Syria to surrender the greater part of Asia Minor (most of which is handed over to the king of Pergamum), 192–190 B.C.; destruction of the Macedonian kingdom, 168 B.C.; third Punic War, ending in the destruction of Carthage, 149–146 B.C.; Greece made a

Roman province, 146 B.C.; Rome inherits the vast possessions of Pergamum, 133 B.C.; conquest of the SE. part of Transalpine Gaul, 125–121 B.C.; war with Jugurtha, king of Numidia, 111–106 B.C. (Numidia made a Roman province half a century later); wars with Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88–65 B.C.; Syria annexed, 64 B.C.; Judea made tributary, 63 B.C.; conquest of Gaul by Cæsar, 58–51 B.C.; Egypt annexed, 30 B.C.; conquest of Spain completed, 19 B.C.; conquest of Rhætia and Vindelicia, 15 B.C.; victorious campaigns of Drusus in northern Germany, 12–9 B.C.; conquest of Pannonia completed, 9 B.C.; advance of Rome in Germany arrested by the Cherusci, A.D. 9; conquest of Britain begun, A.D. 43; destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70; Roman dominion in Britain extended to the Firth of Forth, A.D. 81; conquest of Dacia, A.D. 106; the Roman world attains its greatest extension by the conquest of Armenia and Mesopotamia, A.D. 115 (these territories soon lost).

In A.D. 395 occurred the final division of the Roman Empire into the Western Empire, with Rome as its capital, and the Eastern (Byzantine or Greek) Empire, with Constantinople as its capital. The Western Empire fell a prey to the invasions of the Germanic peoples, coming to an end in 476. The city of Rome was for a brief time under the rule of the Goths, who were conquered by the Byzantines in the middle of the sixth century. In the convulsions of the overthrow of the Roman Empire the temporal authority of the bishops of Rome was developed, and from the eighth century Rome figures as a papal city. (See PAPAL STATES.) Down to the sixteenth century Rome remained the ecclesiastical centre of western Christendom. In 1309 the papal see was removed to Avignon, but from 1377 Rome was again the residence of the popes. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Rome presented the appearance of a city in ruins, but with the close of the long period of strife which distracted the papacy a new Rome began to rise, and in the sixteenth century the finest efforts of the art of the Renaissance were expended upon it. In 1798–99 Rome was the capital of the Roman Republic, and from 1808–14 it was in the hands of the French. There was a second Roman Republic in 1849, which came to an end through French intervention. In 1870 Rome was annexed to the Italian kingdom, of which it was made the capital in 1871.

Rome, a province and compartimento of Italy, comprising the SW. portion of the former States of the Church. It was incorporated in the Italian kingdom in 1870. It borders on the Mediterranean Sea, extending from Tuscany on the NW. to Campania on the SE. Area, about 4600 sq. m. The territory is watered by the Tiber and contains several lakes, among which are those of Bolsena, Bracciano, Vico, and Albano. The surface is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the ramifications of the Apennines, which in the group called the Alban mountains approach close to the city of Rome. On either side of the Tiber, near its mouth, is the level and unhealthy tract known as the Campagna di Roma, and in the southern corner of the province are the Pontine Marshes. Pop. in 1901, 1,196,909, of whom more than one-third resided in the city of Rome.

Rome, a city, capital of Floyd co., Ga., is situated on the Coosa River, at the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaula rivers, and on the Southern and other railroads, 72 miles NW. of Atlanta. Its site is hilly and commands an extensive view of mountain scenery. It has cotton-, iron- and lumber-industries, foundries and machine-shops, manufactures of cotton-seed oil, furniture, bricks, etc. Cotton is largely shipped from this point. The Shorter College is located here. Pop. in 1890, 6957; in 1900, 7291.

Rome, a village of Jefferson co., Ill., 13 miles ESE. of Centralia. Here is Dix post-office. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Rome, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles NNE. of Peoria. Pop. 120.

Rome, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 90 miles below New Albany. Pop. about 300.

Rome, a post-town of Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River and on the Burlington Route, 7 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Rome, a post-station of Sumner co., Kan., 37 miles S. of Wichita.

Rome, a post-village in Rome township (town), Kennebec co., Me., on Great Pond, about 20 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 420.

Rome, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 9 miles WNW. of Adrian. Pop. 100.

Rome, a post-village of Sunflower co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Rome, a post-station of Douglas co., Mo.

Rome, a city, one of the capitals of Oneida co., N.Y., is situated on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, 15 miles NW. of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs. The Black River Canal terminates here and connects with the Erie Canal. Rome has large and varied industries, which are represented by foundries and machine-shops, locomotive-, iron- and tube-works, and manufactories of cheese and canned goods, bedding, wire, carriages, brass and copper goods, etc. St. Peter's Academy, the State Custodian Asylum, and a deaf-mute institute are located here. Rome is the site of old Fort Stanwix. Pop. in 1890, 14,991; in 1900, 15,343.

Rome, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 26 miles N. of Warren. Pop. 100.

Rome, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on Wysox Creek, about 10 miles NE. of Towanda and 32 miles SE. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Rome, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Rome, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Rome, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Rome, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 45 miles E. by N. of Nashville. Pop. 150.

Rome, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Rome, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., 37 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 200.

Rome City, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., on an affluent of the St. Joseph River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 7 miles NW. of Kendallville. Pop. about 500.

Romentino, ro-mĕn-tee'no, a commune of Italy, province of Novara, near Galliate. Pop. about 3000.

Romeo, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 35 miles N. of Detroit. It has flouring- and planing-mills and manufactories of carriages, farming-implements, and potash. Pop. in 1900, 1580.

Romeo, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., about 56 miles ENE. of Knoxville.

Romeoville, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 4 miles from Lockport. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Romeral, ro-mā-rāl', a commune of Spain, province and 24 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. about 2300.

Römerbad (*i.e.*, "Roman baths;" Slavic, *Toplice*,—*i.e.*, "Warm baths"), a watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, district of Cilli. It is noted for its warm mineral springs.

Römerstadt, rö'mẹr-stått', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 24 miles N. of Olmütz. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 4762.

Romford, rŭm'fo͝rd, a town of England, in Essex, 12 miles ENE. of London. Brewing is extensively carried on and market-gardening is an important industry. There are iron-foundries. The place was of some importance in Anglo-Saxon times. Pop. in 1901, 13,656.

Romford, a post-station of Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SW. of Litchfield.

Römhild, röm'hilt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 13 miles SSE. of Meiningen. It has a church with interesting monuments and a castle. Pop. about 1700.

Romilly-sur-Andelle, ro'mee'yee' (or ro'meel'yee') sür ŏn'dĕl', a town of France, in Eure, 9 miles NW. of Les Andelys. Pop. about 1500.

Romilly-sur-Seine, ro'mee'yee' (or ro'meel'yee') sür sän, a town of France, in Aube, on the left bank of the Seine, 10 miles E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. It has manufactures of hosiery and needles, and railway-shops. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9001.

Romines Mills, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., on the Elk River, 10 miles S. of Clarksburg. Pop. 100.

Romney (New Romney), a decayed town of England, in Kent, near the Strait of Dover, 22 miles SSW. of Canterbury. It is one of the Cinque Ports. It is now about a mile from the shore, the sea having receded. Among the memorials of its past is a mediæval church. Pop. about 1300.

Romney, a banking post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 13 miles S. of Lafayette. Pop. about 250.

Romney, a banking post-town, capital of Hampshire co., W.Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 16 miles SE. of Piedmont. It is the seat of the West Virginia Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Romney Marsh, a level tract of rich sheep pasture, in Kent, England, a short distance from Rye.

Romny, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles NNW. of Poltava, on the Sula, an affluent of the Dnieper. It has manufactures of tobacco, flouring-mills, and an important annual fair. Pop. in 1897, 22,539.

Romona, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Spencer. Pop. 100.

Romona, a banking post-town of Lake co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Romont, ro'mȯN', a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SW. of Fribourg, on the Glane. It has an ancient castle. Pop. in 1900, 2117. Elevation, 2540 feet.

Romoos, ro-mōōs', a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles SSW. of Lucerne. Pop. (commune) about 1300.

Romorantin, ro'mo'rȯN'tȧN', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Sauldre, 25 miles SE. of Blois. It has manufactures of cloth, linen, etc. The Edict of Romorantin, issued in 1560, prohibited the Inquisition in France. Pop. in 1901, 6665 (commune, 8130).

Romsdal, roms'dȧl, an amt of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, extending from the Snehätten W. and NW. to the Atlantic. Area, 5787 sq. m. Its mountains rise to a height of about 6000 feet. The Romsdal-Fjord is an arm of the Molde-Fjord. The capital is Molde. Pop. in 1900, 136,137.

Romsey, rŭm'ze, a town of England, in Hampshire, 8 miles NNW. of Southampton. It has a venerable church. Pop. in 1901, 4365.

Romulus, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 15 miles W. by S. of Tuscaloosa.

Romulus, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Wabash and the Pere Marquette Rs., 23 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Romulus, a post-village in Romulus township (town), Seneca co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 12 miles SE. of Geneva. Pop. about 350. The town is bounded E. by Cayuga Lake and W. by Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2895.

Rona, or Rona South, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 1 mile N. of Rasay Island. Pop. about 175.

Rona, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 1 mile S. of North Uist.

Ronald, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. The banking point is Tyrone. Pop. 200.

Ronaldshay, North, one of the two most northerly islands of the Orkneys, Scotland, with a light-house at its NE. extremity, in lat. 59° 28′ N., lon. 2° 24′ W. Pop. about 500.

Ronaldshay, South, an island of the Orkneys, in Scotland, 6 miles NNE. of Duncansby Head. Length, 8 miles. Pop. about 2300. St. Margaret's Hope has a safe and convenient harbor.

Roncaglia, ron-kȧl'yȧ, a village near Piacenza, Italy, near which in the Middle Ages the German emperors were wont to review their forces on their Roman expeditions.

Roncegno, ron-chĕn'yo, a watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, district of Borgo. Pop. about 3500.

Roncesvalles, ron-thĕs-vȧl'yĕs (Fr. *Roncevaux*, rȯN'sẹh-vō'), a small frontier town (or rather village) of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles NE. of Pamplona, at an elevation of over 3000 feet, in a valley of the Pyrenees. It has a noted abbey and an interesting old church which attracts many pilgrims. Near by is the famous pass, on the road from Pamplona to Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, in which, according to tradition, the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was overwhelmed by the Basques in 778. This pass is not to be confounded with the Brèche de Roland.

Ronceverte, ronss'vert, a banking post-town of Greenbrier co., W.Va., on the Greenbrier River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 11 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900, 968.

Ronchamp, rȯN'shȯN', a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 8 miles E. of Lure.

Ronciglione, ron-cheel-yo'nȧ, a town of Italy, 11 miles SSE. of Viterbo, on the Lake of Vico. It has ruins of an old castle. Pop. in 1901, 6658.

Ronco, ron'ko, a river of Italy, rises in Tuscany, flows NNE., and joins the Montone to form the Fiumi Uniti (United Rivers), whose waters enter the Adriatic Sea about 5 miles E. of Ravenna.

Ronco, a village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Masontown.

Ronda, ron'dȧ, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, 42 miles N. of Gibraltar. It is picturesquely situated among olive groves and vineyards, in the midst of an imposing cluster of mountains, and is built on both sides of a gorge 300 feet wide and nearly 600 feet deep, at the base of whose nearly vertical walls the river Guadalevin foams along a rocky bed. The town has preserved many of its mediæval characteristics and, with its bridges built at giddy heights, its walls and towers and other relics of Mohammedan architecture, its bull-ring, and its Alcazata, presents a striking appearance. Its salubrious climate renders it a popular summer-resort. The industries of the town are confined largely to the milling of flour and to viticulture. Pop. in 1900, 20,822.

Ronda, a post-village of Wilkes co., N.C. The banking point is Wilkesboro.

Rondeau, a post-village and outport (with Blenheim) of Kent co., Ontario, 12 miles SE. of Chatham. Pop. 200.

Rondeau Harbor, a lake-port of Ontario, co. of Kent, on Lake Erie, 18 miles SE. of Chatham. Pop. 150.

Rondebosch, a municipality of Cape Colony, one of the most attractive suburbs of Cape Town, from which it is 5 miles distant. Pop. about 3400.

Rondissone, ron-dis-so'nȧ, or **Rondizzone,** ron-dit-so'nȧ, a town of Italy, 18 miles NE. of Turin, near the Dora Baltea. Pop. about 2000.

Rondo, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Sheboygan. Pop. 150.

Rondo, a post-station of Polk co., Mo., about 40 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

Rondorf, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 7906.

Rondout, ron'dŏwt, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Rondout, a banking post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, 28 miles above Newburgh and 3 miles SE. of Kingston, of which city it forms a part and of which it is an independent post-station. It is the SE. terminus of the Ulster and Delaware R. It has cement-works and other industries. A steam ferry connects Rondout with Rhinecliff on the Hudson River R. See Kingston.

Rondout Creek, N.Y., rises in Sullivan co., runs nearly northeastward through Ulster co., and enters the Hudson River near Rondout. The Wallkill and Rondout unite about 6 miles from the Hudson River, and the stream below the junction is sometimes called the Wallkill.

Roneyspoint, a post-village of Ohio co., W.Va., 9 miles by rail ENE. of Wheeling.

Ronkonkoma, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Ronkonkoma Lake and on the Long Island R., 50 miles E. of New York. Pop. 350.

Ronks, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 150.

Rönne, rön'nẹh, a seaport of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm, of which it is the capital. It has an artificially deepened harbor and ship-building and the manufacture of pottery are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 9292.

Ronneburg, ron'nẹh-bȯȯRG', a town of Saxe-Altenburg, 4 miles ESE. of Gera. It has an old castle. The town is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 6187. Near by is Bad Ronneburg with mineral springs.

Ronneby, ron'nẹh-bü', a town of Sweden, län of Blekinge, 12 miles NW. of Karlskrona, on the river Ronneby, near its mouth in the Baltic Sea. It has frequented chalybeate springs. Pop. in 1900, 3152.

Ronneby, a post-village of Benton co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Milaca. Pop. 125.

Rönsahl, a village of Prussia, district of Arensberg, circle of Altena. It has dynamite-works.

Ronsdorf, rons'dȯRF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles SE. of Elberfeld. It is an active seat of the iron-industry and has also copper-works, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,297.

Ronsperg, rons'pĕRG, a small town of Bohemia, 23 miles WNW. of Klattau.

Ronsse, a town of Belgium. See Renaix.

Roodhouse, a banking city of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 21 miles S. by W. of Jacksonville. It has railroad repair-shops. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2351.

Rooks, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is watered by the South Fork of the Solomon River and Paradise Creek. Capital, Stockton. Pop. in 1890, 8018; in 1900, 7960.

Rook's Island, Pacific Ocean, is between Papua and New Britain, in lat. 5° 29′ S., lon. 147° 46′ E.

Rookwood, a post-town of New South Wales, 10 miles by rail SW. of Sydney. Pop. about 3800.

Roopville, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 2 miles (direct) SW. of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900, 109.

Roor'kee, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Saharunpur district, 20 miles SW. of Hurdwar, on the Ganges Canal. It is the seat of Thomason Engineering College, an institution of high rank. Pop. about 20,000.

Roosebeke, ro'zẹh-bā'kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, arrondissement of Oudenarde. Here, in 1382, a French army overwhelmed the forces of Ghent, led by Philip van Artevelde, who was slain.

Roosebeke, Oost, ōst ro'zẹh-bā'kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles NNE. of Courtrai.

Roosebeke, West, wĕst ro'zeh-bā'kĕh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 14 miles W. of Courtrai.

Roosevelt, a banking post-village of Kiowa co., Okla., on the Frisco System. Pop. about 350.

Roosevelt Range, in the United States Coast of the American Arctic regions, N. of Greenland, lying N. of lat. 83° N. and between lon. 30° and 40° W. Named by Peary.

Rooster Rock, Multnomah co., Oregon, is on the Columbia River.

Rootcreek, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., about 7 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 130.

Root River, Wis., rises in the E. part of Waukesha co. and enters Lake Michigan at Racine.

Rootstown, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 42 miles SE. of Cleveland. Pop. 200.

Roozendaal, Netherlands. See ROZENDAAL.

Roper, a post-village of Washington co., N.C., on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Elizabeth City or Norfolk, Va. Pop. about 400.

Roper River, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, has an easterly course and discharges at Port Roper into the SW. part of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is thought to be navigable for large vessels for 100 miles.

Roque, ro'kā, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, about 2 miles S. of the Jovellanos-Colón railway and 24 miles (direct) SSE. of Cardenas. The district is rich and is noted for its production of sugar, coffee, and bananas. Pop. in 1899, 1482.

Roque Bluffs, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Machias. Pop. 170.

Roquebrune, rok'brün' (It. *Roccabruna*), a small town of France, department of Var, 5 miles W. of Fréjus.

Roquebrune (It. *Roccabruna*), a village of the French Riviera, 2 miles SW. of Mentone. It is surrounded by rich plantations of oranges and lemons.

Roquecourbe, rok'koorb', a town of France, in Tarn, 19 miles SSE. of Albi. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 1500).

Roquefavour, a village of southeastern France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, about 8 miles from Aix. Near here is a famous aqueduct, built in 1842–47, which measures 1290 feet in length and 270 feet in height.

Roquefort, rok'for', a town of France, in Landes, on the Douze, 13 miles NE. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 1500).

Roquefort, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Sainte-Affrique. It is noted for its cheese made from the milk of sheep.

Roque, La, France. See LA ROQUE.

Roquemaure, rok'mōr', a town of France, in Gard, near the Rhone, 25 miles NE. of Nîmes. Pop. about 1800 (commune, 2300).

Roques, Los, loce ro'kĕs, a group of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, and lying N. of Carácas. Chief islands, El Gran Roque, Salt Key, Great Spar Key, and Long Key. The islands afford salt and phosphates.

Roquevaire, rok'vâr', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 miles ENE. of Marseilles. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Röraas, rö'ros, a mining town of Norway, 67 miles SE. of Trondhjem. Here are productive copper-mines. The town is situated at an elevation of about 2000 feet and is surrounded by snow-clad mountains. Pop. (parish) in 1900, 4544.

Roraima, ro-rī'mā, a mountain in the SE. part of Venezuela, near the borders of British Guiana and Brazil. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the Orinoco, Amazon, and Essequibo, and is distinguished for its tabular form and the abrupt face which it presents on one side to the basal (talus) plain. Its summit was for a long time thought to be inaccessible, but was reached by Im Thurn in 1884. Altitude, 8600 (8740?) feet.

Rori, a town of India. See ROHRI.

Rorke's Drift, a locality in Natal, on the Tugela River, ENE. of Ladysmith, noted for an engagement which took place here between the British and the Zulus in 1879.

Rorotonga, Pacific Ocean. See RARATONGA.

Rorschach, ror'shāk, a town and health-resort of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles NE. of St. Gall, on the Lake of Constance. It has baths and an active trade in corn. Pop. in 1900, 9159.

Rosalia, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., 28 miles from Colfax, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Rosalie, roz'ą-le, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 125.

Rosalie Peak, or **Mount Rosalie,** Colo., a peak of the Front Range, near lat. 39° 35′ N. and about 10 miles S. of Georgetown. Height, 14,340 feet.

Rosa, Monte. See MONTE ROSA.

Rosanky, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Smithville. Pop. about 150.

Rosario, ro-sā're-o, a small island of the Bonin group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Rosario, ro-sā're-o, a river of Mexico, state of Sinaloa, falls into the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles below Mazatlán.

Rosario, two pueblos of Luzon, Philippine Islands: (1) In Cavite province. Pop. in 1903, 6601. (2) In La Unión province. Pop. 2028.

Rosario, ro-sā're-o, a city of the Argentine Republic, province and 85 miles S. of the city of Santa Fé, on the W. bank of the Paraná. It is connected with the interior and with Buenos Aires by rail and has direct commerce with Europe and North America. It has a national college, theatres, hospitals, and asylums, and breweries, foundries, tanneries, etc. Its streets are traversed by tramways. Rosario is one of the chief commercial towns in the republic and exports large quantities of wool, hides, and grain. Pop. in 1895, 91,669.

Rosario, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, about 30 miles SE. of Mazatlán. Pop. in 1900, 8448.

Rosario, a village of Mexico, state and 65 miles W. by S. of the city of Chihuahua, with which it is connected by rail.

Rosario, or **Rosario de Cúcuta,** ro-sā're-o dā koo'koo-tā, a town of Colombia, department of Santander, on the river Zulía, 12 miles N. by W. of Pamplona. It is the depot for the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. about 6000.

Rosarno, ro-zar'no, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 6 miles NE. of Gioja. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 7000).

Rosaryville, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 1 mile from Linden station.

Rosas, ro'sās (anc. *Rhoda*), a seaport town of Spain, province and 27 miles NE. of Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Rosas. Pop. (commune) about 2700.

Rosbach, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 3671.

Rosber'con, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Barrow, opposite New Ross.

Rosbysrock, a post-village of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 17 miles S. of Wheeling. Pop. 75.

Roscoe, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Roscoe, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Rock River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 85 miles WNW. of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Roscoe, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Roscoe, a post-township of Goodhue co., Minn., 14 miles from Kasson. Pop. in 1900, 1012.

Roscoe, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo., on the Osage River, 65 miles NNW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Roscoe, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 18 miles NW. of Liberty, its banking point. It has chemical-works, etc. Pop. about 700.

Roscoe, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 25 miles N. of Zanesville. Pop. about 700.

Roscoe, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. (Lacyville station), 24 miles E. of Washington. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1354.

Roscoe, a post-village of Edmunds co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles W. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Roscoe, a banking post-village of Nolan co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 125.

Roscoff, ros'koff', a village of France, in Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, 13 miles NW. of Morlaix, opposite the island of Batz. It ships large quantities of vegetables and other produce. A biological laboratory is located here. Among the memorials of the town's past is a chapel built by Mary Stuart at the spot where, as a child, she landed in 1548. Pop. in 1901, 1983 (commune, 4936).

Roscom'mon, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the E. by the river Shannon and Lough Ree and on the W. by the river Suck. In the N. is Lough Key. Area, 950 sq. m. The surface is mostly undulating or level; it is mountainous in the N. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Roscommon. The county sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1841, 254,550; in 1901, 101,640.

Roscommon, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Roscommon, 17 miles NNW. of Athlone. It has a mediæval castle and a noteworthy church. Pop. in 1901, 1891.

Roscommon, a county in the north-central part of Michigan, has an area of 535 sq. m. It is drained by the Muskegon River and the South Branch of the Ausable River.

It contains Lake Houghton, about 11 miles long. Capital, Roscommon. Pop. in 1890, 2033; in 1900, 1787.

Roscommon, a banking post-village, capital of Roscommon co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 87 miles NNW. of Bay City. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Roscrea, ros-krā′, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, near its NW. extremity, 7 miles W. of Borris-in-Ossory. It has a round tower and other memorials of its mediæval past. Pop. about 2500.

Rosdzin, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Kattowitz. Pop. in 1900, 8133.

Rose, a post-station of Woodson co., Kan., 12 miles W. of Humboldt.

Rose, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 44 miles NW. of Detroit. Pop. 60.

Rose, a post-village in Rose township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. about 800; of the town in 1900, 2055.

Rose, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1805.

Rose, a township (town) of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Roseau, ro-zō′, a county in the NW. part of Minnesota. Area, 1692 sq. m. The surface is mostly prairie. It is drained by the Roseau River and the South Branch of the Two Rivers and contains part of the Lake of the Woods. Capital, Roseau. Pop. in 1900, 6994.

Roseau, a banking post-village, capital of Roseau co., Minn., 52 miles (direct) NNE. of Thief River Falls. Pop. in 1900, 301.

Roseau, ro-zō′ (formerly **Charlotte Town**), a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of Dominica, near its SW. point, with a good harbor. Near the town are hot springs. Pop. about 5000.

Rosebank, Staten Island, N.Y., forms part of the borough of Richmond in the city of New York. Pop. about 1700.

Rosebank, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R., about 6 miles from Miami.

Rosebank, a suburb of Cape Town, southern Africa. It has a large match-factory.

Rosebay, a post-station of Hyde co., N.C.

Roseberry, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 4 miles from New Denver. Pop. 100.

Rose Blanche, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, 225 miles W. of St. John's. It has a small but safe harbor.

Roseboom, a post-village in Roseboom township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., 36 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. about 600; of the town in 1900, 1031.

Roseboro, a post-town of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 63. The banking point is Wilmington or Clinton.

Rose Bower, a post-station of Appomattox co., Va.

Rosebud, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 125.

Rosebud, a post-village of White co., Ark., 28 miles W. of Kensett station. Pop. 150.

Rosebud, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 10 miles below Golconda.

Rosebud, a village of Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 65.

Rosebud, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Altoona.

Rosebud, a post-village of Meyer co., S. Dak., 215 miles W. by N. of Yankton. Here is an agency of the Sioux Indians, in what is a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation (located in Gregory, Lugenbeel, Lyman, Meyer, Tripp, and Washabaugh cos., with a pop. in 1900 of 5201).

Rosebud, a banking post-village of Falls co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 20 miles S. of Marlin. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. about 700.

Rosebud Creek, Mont., rises in Custer co. and enters the Yellowstone River in lat. 46° 22′ N.

Roseburg, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., 24 miles E. of Kokomo. Pop. 100.

Roseburg, a post-station of Sanilac co., Mich.

Roseburg, a banking city, capital of Douglas co., Oregon, on the South Fork of the Umpqua River and on the Southern Pacific R., 200 miles S. of Portland. It has flour-, saw- and planing-mills, and is the principal market of the large and fertile Umpqua Valley. Pop. in 1900, 1690.

Roseburg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Newport.

Rosebush, a village of Isabella co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 200.

Rose City, a banking post-village of Ogemaw co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. Pop. about 300.

Rosecrans, ro′ze-kranz, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., 7 miles NW. of Waukegan. Pop. 75.

Rosecrans, a post-station of Clinton co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Lockhaven.

Rosecrans, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowoc.

Rosecreek, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles SE. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Rose Creek, a post-hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn., 6 miles W. of Bethel station.

Rosedale, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. The banking point is Bakersfield. Pop. about 300.

Rosedale, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill., on the Illinois River, 16 miles W. of Jerseyville.

Rosedale, a post-town of Parke co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 13 miles NNE. of Terre Haute. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 865.

Rosedale, a banking city of Wyandotte co., Kan., near the Kansas River and on the Frisco System, 4 miles SW. of Kansas City. It has iron- and wire-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3270.

Rosedale, a post-station of Carter co., Ky.

Rosedale, a post-village of Iberville parish, La., 20 miles W. of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 400.

Rosedale, Baltimore co., Md., 5¼ miles NE. of the heart of Baltimore, is a post-substation of that city. Pop. about 300.

Rosedale, post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Mich., 8 miles SSE. of Sault Ste. Marie.

Rosedale, a banking post-town, capital of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 125 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Rosedale, a post-station of Boyd co., Neb.

Rosedale, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J. The banking point is Hammonton. Pop. 100.

Rosedale, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex. The banking point is San Marcial. Pop. 150.

Rosedale, a post-hamlet of Pasquotank co., N.C., about 40 miles S. of Norfolk, Va.

Rosedale, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 4 miles SE. of Irwin. Pop. about 200.

Rosedale, a borough of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 386.

Rosedale, a post-station of Greene co., Pa., about 60 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Rosedale, a post-station of Jefferson co., Tex.

Rosedale, a post-station of Russell co., Va.

Rosedale, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 7 miles NW. of Fenelon Falls.

Rosefield, a post-station of Catahoula parish, La.

Roseg, the largest glacier of the Bernina Alps of Switzerland, 6 miles from Pontresina. It is formed in part from the snows of the Piz Roseg (12,935 feet). Length, 4¼ miles.

Roseglen, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Duncannon. Pop. 200.

Rose Hall, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, 14 miles from Picton, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Rosehearty, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on Moray Firth, 4 miles W. of Fraserburgh.

Rosehill, a post-station of Covington co., Ala., 35 miles SW. of Troy.

Rosehill, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 300.

Rosehill, a post-station of Wabash co., Ind.

Rosehill, a banking post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles E. of Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Rosehill, a post-village of Butler co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Rosehill, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., 4 miles W. of Harrodsburg.

Rosehill, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 150.

Rose Hill, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. 100.

Rosehill, a post-village of Duplin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 42 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Rosehill, a post-hamlet of Darke co., Ohio, about 30 miles WNW. of Piqua.

Rosehill, a post-station of Harris co., Tex., about 14 miles NNW. of Houston.

Rosehill, a post-village of Lee co., Va. Pop. 100.

Rose Island, an island of the Bahamas, E. of New Providence.

Rose Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Samoa Islands.

Roseland, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 14 miles S. of Chicago.

Roseland, a post-town of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Illinois Central R., 3 miles N. of Amite, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1320.

Roseland, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., 18 miles SW. of Hastings, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Roseland, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., at the base of Second Mountain, 5 miles NW. of Orange. Pop. about 350.

Roseland, a village of Monroe co., N.Y. Pop. 65. The post-office is Webster.

Roseland, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Roseland, a post-village of Nelson co., Va. Pop. 75.

Roselawn, a banking post-village of Newton co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 30 miles NE. of Kentland. Pop. about 300.

Roselawn, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking point is Seymour. Pop. 100.

Roselle, ro'zĕl', a banking post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles W. by N. of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Roselle, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 90.

Roselle, a post-borough of Union co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R., 3 miles W. of Elizabeth, its banking point. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 1652.

Roselle, a post-village of Washington co., Pa.

Roselms, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Rosemark, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Rosemary Island, in the Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia.

Rose Mills, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va.

Rosemond, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Indianapolis and St. Louis R., 42 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. about 250.

Rosemont, a post-village of Webster co., Neb. Pop. 75.

Rosemont, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. about 70.

Rosemont, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio. The banking point is Canfield. Pop. 200.

Rosemont, a post-station and residential suburb of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles WNW. of Philadelphia. It has many fine villas and residences.

Rosemont, a post-village of Dufferin co., Ontario, 7 miles from Alliston, its banking point. Pop. 275.

Rosemount, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles S. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Rosenau, ro'zĕh-nŏw' (Hun. *Rozsnyó*, rozh'n'yo'), a town of northern Hungary, co. of Gömör, on the river Sajó. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop and of a Lutheran superintendent and has an episcopal seminary. It has various manufacturing establishments and some trade. Near by are frequented mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 5198.

Rosenau (Hun. *Rozsnyó*), a town of Transylvania, Hungary, on an affluent of the Aluta, 7 miles S. of Kronstadt. Pop. about 5000.

Rosenberg, ro'zĕn-bĕRG' (Bohem. *Rozmberk*), a town of Bohemia, 22 miles SSW. of Budweis. It has a mediæval castle, enlarged half a century ago. Pop. about 1000.

Rosenberg (Hun. *Rózsahegy*, ro'zhŏh-hĕdj'), a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, on the Waag, 23 miles NNE. of Neusohl. Pop. in 1900, 8198.

Rosenberg, ro'zĕn-bĕRG' (Pol. *Olesna*), a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 25 miles ENE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4855.

Rosenberg, a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, 17 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 3103.

Rosenberg, a banking post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex., 37 miles SW. by W. of Houston, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and other railroads. Pop. about 400.

Rosendale, a post-station of Meeker co., Minn.

Rosendale, a banking post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Burlington Route, 21 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Rosendale, a post-village in Rosendale township (town), Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek and on the Wallkill Valley R., 8 miles SSW. of Kingston. It has large hydraulic cement-works. The banking point is Kingston or New Paltz. Pop. in 1900, 1840; of the town, 6278.

Rosendale, a post-village in Rosendale and Springvale townships (towns), Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles W. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1106.

Roseneath, rōz'neeth, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 20 miles NNE. of Cobourg. Pop. 200.

Rosenfeld, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 6 miles from Altona. Pop. 150.

Rosenhayn, ro'zĕn-hīne', a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles NE. of Bridgeton. It has an iron-foundry and tobacco and cigar manufactures. Pop. about 800.

Rosenheim, ro'zĕn-hīme', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 32 miles SE. of Munich. Of the numerous ecclesiastical edifices the most interesting are the thirteenth-century parish church, recently restored, containing many fine tombs, the church of St. Sebastian, and the church of St. Joseph. The manufactures comprise machinery, matches, and cement. Pop. in 1900, 14,246.

Rosenlaui, ro'zĕn-lŏw'ee, a glacier of Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland, between the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn, is famous for the beauty of its scenery. The baths of Rosenlaui, opposite the glacier and on the Reichenbach, are 4 miles from Meiringen. Altitude, 4363 feet.

Rosenthal, ro'zĕn-tål', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles NNE. of Marburg. It has remains of its old fortifications. Pop. about 1000.

Rosenthal, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. 55.

Rosenvick, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 42 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Rosepine, a banking post-village of Vernon parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. about 250.

Rosepoint, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek, 8 miles E. by S. of Newcastle. Pop. 85.

Roses Valley, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Trout Run station.

Roseto, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 230.

Roseton, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the West Shore R. The banking point is Newburgh. Pop. 230.

Roseto Valfortore, ro-zā'to vål-foR-to'rā, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 11 miles W. of Troja. Pop. in 1901, 4984.

Rosetta, ro-zĕt'tå (Arab. *Er-Rashid*), a town of Lower Egypt, on the W. (the Rosetta or Bolbitinic) arm of the Nile, 6 miles from the sea and 33 miles NE. of Alexandria, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 31° 25′ N.; lon. 30° 22′ E. Pop. about 16,000. It had some commercial importance until the construction of the Mahmudiyeh Canal diverted most of its trade to Alexandria. The town is pleasantly situated and neatly built. It was founded in 870, near the site of the ancient Bolbitinum. Here in 1799 was discovered the famous "Rosetta stone," which furnished the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Rosetta, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Miss. Pop. 70.

Rose Valley, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 50 miles from Charlottetown.

Roseville, a village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 1 mile from Tuscaloosa. It has a hosiery-mill.

Roseville, a post-village of Logan co., Ark. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 100.

Roseville, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 18 miles NE. of Sacramento. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 400.

Roseville, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 22 miles SW. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Roseville, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Glasgow. Pop. 75.

Roseville, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 11 miles NNE. of Detroit.

Roseville, a suburban quarter of Newark, N.J., with a station on the Lackawanna R. Its post-office is Newark.

Roseville, a banking post-village of Muskingum and Perry cos., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 10½ miles S. by W. of Zanesville. It has brick- and terra-cotta works, manufactories of stone-ware, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1207.

Roseville, a borough of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Roseville, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. 150.

Rosewood, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala., 18 miles S. of Tecumseh.

Rosewood, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles NE. of Cedar Keys. Oranges and other fruits are raised here. Pop. 100.

Rosewood, a post-village of Appling co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Rosewood, a town of Muhlenburg co., Ky., 12 miles SW. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 82.

Rosewood, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio. The banking point is St. Paris. Pop. 250.

Rosewood, a village of Upshur co., Tex. The banking point is Gilmer.

Rosheim, ros'hīme, a town of Alsace, Germany, at the foot of the Vosges, 14 miles SW. of Strassburg. It has remnants of its old fortifications and a well-preserved Romanesque church of the twelfth century. Pop. in 1900, 3128.

Rosiclare, a post-village of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 3 miles below Elizabethtown and about 12 miles above Golconda. It has mines of lead and fluor-spar. Pop in 1900, 278.

Rosiere, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., 20 miles NW. of Watertown. Pop. 60.

Rosiere, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis., 30 miles NE. of Green Bay (city).

Rosières, a village of France, in Somme, 18 miles ESE. of Amiens. Pop. about 2500.

Rosières-aux-Salines, ro'ze-aiʀz' ō sā'leen', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 9 miles SE. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe. Pop. about 2000.

Rosignano, ro-zeen-yä'no, a village of Tuscany, 17 miles from Leghorn. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 9000).

Rosina, a post-station of Ionia co., Mich.

Rosindale, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., 38 miles by rail WNW. of Wilmington.

Rosine, ro-zeen', a post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 99 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Rosita, ro-zee'ta, a post-town of Custer co., Colo., 30 miles S. of Cañon City and at an altitude of 8932 feet above the level of the sea. Silver has been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 110.

Roskilde, a town of Denmark. See Roeskilde.

Roslavl', a town of Russia, government and 69 miles SSE. of Smolensk. Pop. in 1897, 17,848.

Roslin, a village of Scotland, co. and 7 miles S. of Edinburgh. It has the exquisite Roslin Chapel, erected in the fifteenth century and containing the tombs of many of the earls of Orkney and Rosslyn.

Roslin, a post-station of Cumberland co., N.C.

Roslin, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 150.

Roslindale, Suffolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., is a post-substation of Boston.

Roslyn, a banking post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., at the head or S. end of Hempstead Harbor (a long narrow inlet of Long Island Sound) and on the Long Island R., 23 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. It has plaster-works and boat-yards. Pop. about 1200.

Roslyn, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Jenkintown. Pop. 200.

Roslyn, a post-town of Kittitas co., Wash., in a coal-mining district, 28 miles NW. of Ellensburg, its banking point, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 2786.

Rosmaninhal, ros-mä-neen-yäl', a small fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, 65 miles SSE. of Guarda.

Rosny-sous-Bois, ro'nee' soo bwä, a village of France, with a detached fort, 3 miles E. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 4098.

Rosny-sur-Seine, ro'nee' sür sän, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles W. of Mantes, on the Seine. It has a château, with a beautiful park, the birthplace of Sully (originally called Baron de Rosny). Pop. about 800.

Rosolini, ro-zo-lee'nee, a town of Sicily, 8 miles SW. of Noto. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,462.

Rösrath, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the circle of Mülheim. Pop. in 1900, 3941.

Ross, Ireland, an island in the lower Lake of Killarney, 2 miles S. of Killarney.

Ross, a town of England, co. and 12 miles SSE. of Hereford. It has a mediæval church. Pop. in 1901, 3303.

Ross (New Ross), Ireland. See New Ross.

Ross, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 646 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and also drained by Paint Creek, the North Fork of Paint Creek, and Sugar Creek. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop. in 1890, 39,454; in 1900, 40,940.

Ross, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Michigan Central R., 35 miles SSE. of Chicago. Pop. about 125.

Ross, a post-station of Audubon co., Iowa.

Ross, a post-station of Kent co., Mich., 13 miles by rail S. of Grand Rapids.

Ross, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, ¾ of a mile W. of the Miami River and 8 miles SW. of Hamilton. Pop. about 350.

Ross, a post-township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2671.

Ross, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1386.

Ross, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Ross, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. 50.

Ross, a maritime town of South Island, New Zealand, 35 miles SW. of Greymouth. Pop. (borough) about 750.

Ross and Crom'arty, a county extending across the N. part of Scotland, from sea to sea, between the Minsh on the W. and Moray Firth on the E., and including the principal part of the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides. Area, 3078 sq. m. Cromarty and Dornoch firths indent it on the E. and Loch Broom, Gruinard Bay, and lochs Ewe, Gairloch, and Torridon on the W. It is in the region of the Highlands, its highest elevation being nearly 4000 feet, and contains a number of lakes. There is little arable land, but there are extensive tracts available for sheep pasture. The principal towns are Dingwall (the county town), Tain, Stornoway, and Cromarty. Pop. in 1901, 76,400. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

Rossano, ros-sä'no (anc. *Roscianum*), a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, near the Gulf of Taranto, in the foothills of the Apennines, 17 miles WNW. of Cariati. It is the seat of an archbishop. It has an old castle, a handsome cathedral, and an archiepiscopal library. There are marble- and alabaster-quarries and silk and olive oil are manufactured. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 17,979; in 1901, 13,555.

Rossbach, ross'bäĸ, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles WNW. of Elbogen. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 4895.

Rossbach, a village of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S. of Halle. Here on Nov. 5, 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

Rossberg, ros'bĕʀg, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the mining of coal and lead-ores and the manufacture of machinery. Pop. in 1900, 13,915.

Rossberg, a mountain of Switzerland, rising between the lakes of Zug, Aegeri, and Lowerz, which originated the memorable Goldau landslip of 1806. Height, 5190 feet.

Ross Carbery, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 7 miles WSW. of Clonakilty. It has an old cathedral, now used as a parish church.

Ross Corners, a post-village of York co., Me., about 32 miles W. by S. of Portland. Pop. 100.

Rosseau, ros-so', a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, about 28 miles S. of Zanesville.

Rosseau, a post-village and resort of Parry Sound district, Ontario, on Lake Rosseau, 35 miles from Bracebridge. Pop. about 300. The lake is 12 miles long and 1–6 miles wide. Elevation, 800 feet.

Rössel, rös'sęl, a town of East Prussia, 52 miles SE. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4342.

Ros'sel, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Louisiade Archipelago.

Rosser, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala. The banking point is Livingstone or Meriden, Miss. Pop. about 140.

Rosser, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. 125.

Rossford, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Toledo. Pop. about 400. It has glass-works.

Rossfork, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho. Pop. 70.

Rossie, a post-village in Rossie township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Indian River, at the head of navigation, about 26 miles S. by W. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 135; of the town in 1900, 1136.

Rossignol (ros'seen'yōl'), **Lake,** the largest lake of Nova Scotia, on the Liverpool River, 16 miles from the head of tide.

Rossinières, ros'se-ne-aiʀ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 1½ miles from Château-d'Œx.

Rossiter, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney. It has coal-mining interests.

Rossitz, a village of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Eibenschitz. Pop. in 1900, 3804.

Rossiyeny, ros-se-yĕn'ee, a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 100 miles NW. of Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 7455, largely Jews.

Rossla, ross'lä, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. of Sangerhausen.

Rossland, a post-station of Monroe co., Pa., about 20 miles NNW. of Easton.

Rossland, a banking and mining town and port of entry of British Columbia, on the Spokane Falls and Northern and the Canadian Pacific Rs., near the United States boundary and 12 miles W. by S. of Trail. It is the centre of the rich gold region of West Kootenay. Pop. in 1901, 6159.

Rosslau, ros'lŏw, a town of Anhalt, on the Elbe, 4 miles N. of Dessau. Iron-founding, the manufacture of machinery, the building of steamboats, and various other manufacturing industries are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 10,059.

Rossleben, ross'lä'bęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut.

Rosslyn, Scotland. See Roslin.

Rosslyn, a post-village of Alexandria co., Va., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Rs. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 300.

Rossman, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Albany and Hudson Electric R. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. 300.

Ross, New, a town of Ireland. See NEW ROSS.

Rossport, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Port Arthur. Pop. 150.

Ross Sea, that portion of the Antarctic Ocean lying immediately E. of Victoria Land and N. of the wall of ice known as Ross's Ice Barrier.

Ross Station, a post-village of Dorchester co., S.C., 37 miles NW. of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Rossstock, a mountain of Switzerland, near the SE. extremity of Lake Lucerne. Height, 8080 feet.

Rosston, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark. Pop. 80.

Rosston, a post-village of Boone co., Ind. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 100.

Rosston, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles S. of Kittanning. Pop. 100.

Rosston, a post-village of Cook co., Tex., 60 miles W. of Sherman. Pop. 225.

Rosstrevor, a seaport of Ireland. See ROSTREVOR.

Rossview, a post-station of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Rossville, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Lafayette or Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. about 500.

Rossville, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the North Fork of the Vermilion River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 18 miles N. of Danville. It has brick- and tile-works. Pop. in 1900, 1435.

Rossville, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Ind., on the Middle Fork of the Wild Cat River, 17 miles E. of Lafayette, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. Pop. in 1900, 598.

Rossville, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 14 miles SSW. of Lansing. Pop. about 250.

Rossville, a banking city of Shawnee co., Kan., on Cross Creek and on the Union Pacific R., 16 miles NW. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 555.

Rossville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles ESE. of Baltimore. Pop. 120.

Rossville, Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island Sound, about 18 miles SW. of New York city proper, forms part of the borough of Richmond of the city of New York.

Rossville, a village of Darke co., Ohio, in Allen township. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Rossville, a post-village of York co., Pa., 14 miles NW. of York. Pop. 250.

Rossville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., S.C., about 44 miles N. of Columbia.

Rossville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 31 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. 200.

Rossville, a post-station of Atascosa co., Tex.

Rosswein, ross'vīn, a town of Saxony, circle of Leipsic, district of Döbeln, on the Freiberg Mulde. It has several technical schools and is a busy manufacturing place. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry, foundries, manufactories of various kinds of metallic articles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8852.

Rostak, ros'tăk', an inland town of southern Arabia, in Oman, 60 miles WSW. of Muscat.

Rosthern, a banking post-village of Saskatchewan district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 11 miles from Duck Lake. Pop. in 1901, 415.

Ros'tock, a seaport of Germany, the most important town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic Sea and 44 miles NE. of Schwerin. It has retained a quaint appearance. The principal edifices are the many-turreted town-hall, the twelfth-century church of St. Peter, with a tower 433 feet in height, the handsome university buildings, and the grand-ducal palace. In the Blücherplatz is a bronze statue of Blücher, a native of the town. The university, founded in 1419 and after Heidelberg and Leipsic the oldest within the limits of the present German Empire, had in 1904 about 560 students. It has a library of over 300,000 volumes. Rostock is one of the principal Baltic ports and an important industrial town. There are manufactures of machinery, sugar, chemicals, etc., and ship-building, iron-founding, dyeing, and tanning are carried on. Rostock was an important member of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1890, 44,409; in 1900, 54,713.

Rostock, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 10 miles from Stratford. Pop. 200.

Rostov', or **Rostov-on-the Don,** a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, situated on the Don, about 25 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Taganrog, the large NE. arm of the Sea of Azov. It is a busy commercial centre and is the principal shipping point for the wheat and other products of southeastern Russia. The industries comprise distilling, milling, and the manufacture of tobacco, and there are iron-works. There are large grain store-houses. Pop. in 1897, 119,889. Adjacent to Rostov is Nakhitchevan.

Rostov, a town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslav, on Lake Nero, 37 miles SSW. of the city of Yaroslav. It is a picturesque place, mediæval in aspect, and is built about the interesting old Kremlin which is on an eminence surrounded by battlemented walls. Among the noteworthy edifices are the thirteenth-century Uspensky cathedral (cathedral of the Ascension), the White Palace, containing a fine collection of ecclesiastical antiquities, and the *terem*, or the residence of the mediæval princes of Rostov. The town carries on manufactures of icons (holy images). Pop. in 1897, 13,016.

Rostraver, a post-station of Westmoreland co., Pa., 28 miles SSE. of Pittsburg.

Rostrenen, ros'trẹh-nôN', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 25 miles SSW. of Guingamp. It has a mediæval church.

Rostrevor, or **Rosstrevor,** ros-tree'vọr, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 8 miles ESE. of Newry.

Roswell, roz'well, a banking post-town of Cobb co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, at the mouth of Vickery's Creek and on the Southern R., 22 miles N. of Atlanta. It has cotton- and woollen-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1329.

Roswell, a banking post-town, capital of Chaves co., N.Mex., on the Rio Hondo, 80 miles N. of Carlsbad, on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R. It has a territorial military institute, flouring-mills, and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2006.

Roswell, a post-village of Miner co., S.Dak. The banking point is Howard. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Rota, ro'tå, or **Sarpan,** sar-pân', an island of the Ladrones, N. of Guam. It is 12 miles long.

Rota, a seaport of Spain, province and 6 miles NNW. of Cadiz, on the Bay of Cadiz. Pop. in 1900, 7471.

Rotenburg, ro'tẹn-boorg', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles E. of Bremen. Pop. in 1900, 2631.

Rotenburg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 24 miles SSE. of Cassel, on the Fulda. Pop. in 1900, 2998.

Roth, rōt, a river of Württemberg, joins the Danube on the right, 7 miles SSW. of Ulm. Length, 38 miles.

Roth, a town of Bavaria, on the Rednitz, 15 miles S. of Nuremberg. It has a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1900, 4049.

Rotha, or **Rothay,** a small stream of England, in Westmoreland, joins the Brathay.

Rötha, rö'tå, a town of Saxony, 10 miles SSE. of Leipsic, on the Pleisse. Pop. about 2500.

Rothbury, roth'bẹr-e, a small town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 miles WSW. of Alnwick. Pop. in 1901, 1303.

Rothbury, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 70.

Rothenbrunnen, ro'tẹn-broon'ẹn, a village and watering-place of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles from Chur.

Rothenburg, ro'tẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 54 miles W. of Liegnitz, near the Neisse. Pop. 1200.

Rothenburg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau. See ROTENBURG.

Rothenburg, a village of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles NNW. of Merseburg, on the Saale.

Rothenburg, ro'tẹn-bŏŏrg', a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles NW. of Lucerne. Pop. 1300.

Rothenburg-ob-der-Tauber (or **an-der-Tauber**), ro'tẹn-bŏŏrg' ōbe dĕr tŏw'bẹr, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Tauber, 31 miles SSE. of Würzburg. It is one of the most interesting of the smaller towns of southern Germany. It still retains its old walls and towers, and exhibits many quaint houses. The mediæval double bridge over the Tauber still survives. There are some notable old churches and the venerable town-hall is a very interesting edifice. Rothenburg is one of the most ancient towns of Germany. It was a free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire and was a flourishing place at the close of the Middle Ages. It lost its independence in 1802. Pop. in 1900, 7923.

Rothenditmold, ro'tẹn-dit'molt, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, adjoining Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 5011.

Rothenfelde, a village and resort of Hanover, Prussia, in the district of Osnabrück. It has saline and other waters.

Rothenfels, ro'tẹn-fêlz', a village of Baden, on the Murg, 6 miles ESE. of Rastadt.

Rothenfels, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 17 miles WNW. of Würzburg. Pop. about 600.

Rother, roth'ẹr, a small river of England, in Sussex, enters the English Channel about 2 miles below Rye.

Rother, a rivulet of England, co. of Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

Rotherham, roтн'ẹr-ạm, a municipal borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Don, 6 miles NE. of Sheffield. Its principal edifice is the fine Perpendicular parish church. There are manufactures of ironwares, glass, and pottery. Pop. in 1891, 40,100; in 1901, 54,349.

Rotherhithe, roтн'ẹr-hīтн (often pronounced and written **Redriff**), a quarter of London, on the Surrey side of the Thames, 2¼ miles SE. of St. Paul's. The Thames Tunnel connects it with Wapping.

Rotherturm, ro'tẹr-tooʀm' (*i.e.*, "red tower"), a pass in the Transylvanian Alps (Carpathian Mountains), between Transylvania and Rumania, 17 miles SSE. of Hermannstadt. Elevation, 1198 feet. The Aluta River breaks through the mountains here.

Rotherwood, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 26 miles ENE. of Rogersville. Pop. 125.

Rothes, roth'ez, a town of Scotland, co. and 9 miles SSE. of Elgin. Near by is Rothes Castle. Pop. about 1500.

Rothesay, roth'sā, a seaport and watering-place of Scotland, capital of the co. of Bute, on the island of Bute, at the head of a beautiful and spacious bay, 30 miles W. of Glasgow. The most interesting architectural feature of the town is the ruin of Rothesay castle, dating from the fourteenth century. The mildness of the climate and the excellent bathing facilities render Rothesay a popular resort. Rothesay Pier during the season presents a scene of great activity. Fishing and ship-building are carried on. Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, is 5 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 9323.

Rothhaar-Gebirge, rōt'hȧr ghẹh-bĕʀ'ghẹh, a mountain-range in the S. part of Westphalia, Prussia, stretches nearly 45 miles, from SW. to NE. It attains an elevation of about 2700 feet.

Rothhorn, rōt'hoʀn, the name of a number of lofty summits of Switzerland, among which the better known are the Blümlisalp-Rothhorn, 10,828 feet; Brienz-Rothhorn (ascended by mountain railway), 7715 ft.; Finsteraar-Rothhorn, 11,345 ft.; Macugnana-Rothhorn, 10,620 ft.; Ober-Rothhorn and Unter-Rothhorn, both near Zermatt, respectively 11,215 and 10,190 ft.; and Zinal-Rothhorn, 13,855 ft.

Rothkosteletz, rōt'kos'tĕl-ĕts, a town of Bohemia, district of Nachod. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 3917.

Rothsay, a banking post-village of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 17 miles NW. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Rothsay, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Conestogo, 18 miles NW. of Elora. Pop. about 300.

Rothsay, or **Rothesay,** a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Kennebaccasis River and on the Intercolonial R., 9 miles N. of St. John.

Rothstock, rōt'stok, the name of several mountains of Switzerland, the most noted of which are the Uri-Rothstock (9620 feet) and the Engelberg-Rothstock (9250 ft.), off the SW. extremity of Lake Lucerne, 4 and 6 miles, respectively, from Altdorf. The Rigi-Rothstock has an altitude of 5460 ft.

Rothsville, rōts'vīl, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of Lancaster, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar-boxes.

Rothville, a banking post-village of Chariton co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Brookfield. Pop. 175.

Rothwell, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles SE. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 11,702.

Rothwell, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, 4 miles NW. of Kettering. Pop. in 1901, 4193.

Rotoava, the chief settlement of the Low Archipelago, on Fakarava Island.

Rotomagus, the ancient name of Rouen.

Rotomahana, a hot lake in the N. part of North Island, New Zealand, in about lat. 38° 20′ S., famous for its sinter terraces ("Pink" and "White Terraces"), which were destroyed by the eruption of Tarawera, in June, 1886. The lake was in greater part drained.

Rotonda, ro-ton'dȧ, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 19 miles SE. of Lagonegro. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Rotondella, ro-ton-dĕl'lȧ, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, adjacent to Rotonda. Pop. about 4000.

Rotondo, Pizzo, St. Gotthard Mountains. See Pizzo Rotondo.

Rotorua, one of the hot lakes of the thermal region of North Island, New Zealand, immediately S. of lat. 38° S.

Rotorua, a post-town and meteorological station of North Island, New Zealand, in lat. 38° 9′ S., lon. 176° 15′ E., near the SW. end of Rotorua Lake.

Rottenburg, rot'tẹn-bŏŏʀg', a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, on the Neckar, 12 miles W. of Reutlingen. It has a mediæval castle and some interesting churches. There are machine-shops, textile-mills, etc. The town is a great hop market. For upward of five centuries, down to 1805, Rottenburg was a possession of Austria. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, who is at the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Württemberg. Roman remains exist in the vicinity. Pop. (including the suburb of Ehingen) in 1900, 7027.

Rottenburg, a town of Lower Bavaria, 12 miles NW. of Landshut, on the Great Laber. Pop. about 1000.

Rottenmann, or **Rothenmann,** rō'tẹn-mȧnn', a town of Styria, on an affluent of the Enns, 20 miles NW. of Judenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Rotterdam, rot'tẹr-dam' (Dutch pron. rot'tẹr-dȧm'; L. *Roterodam'mum*), the chief commercial port and second city in population of the Netherlands, is in South Holland, at the confluence of the Rotte with the Nieuwe (New) Maas, 43 miles SSW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55′ N.; lon. 4° 29′ E. Pop. in 1890, 209,136; in 1900, inclusive of the population of Delfshaven, Charlois, Kralingen, Ijsselmonde, etc. (suburbs that have been wholly or in part annexed), 319,866. The city, which has an inner or "old town," surrounded by new quarters, is traversed by numerous canals and is frequently designated the "Venice of the North." It is also bisected by a massive railway viaduct. The name is derived from a large dam (or dike) which marks the junction of the Rotte with the Maas. The houses of the city are largely quaint gabled edifices, constructed on piles, and overhanging their foundations. The Maas here is from 30 to 40 feet deep and permits ocean vessels of the largest draft to enter. It is bordered by vast docks, piers, and wharves, which have been built out so as to partition the river into a number of capacious basins and inner harbors. The beautiful quay known as the Boompjes forms one of the most attractive portions of the city and is at the same time a centre of the city's busy and social life. Other centring foci are the great square (or Groote Markt) and the Hoog Straat (High Street).

Rotterdam has comparatively few buildings of striking architectural effect, the most noteworthy being the Grootekerk ("Great Church"), or church of St. Laurens, completed about 1475 and having one of the finest organs in the world. Other notable buildings and institutions are the town-hall, palace of justice, exchange, central penitentiary, the Erasmian gymnasium, schools and academies of the industrial arts, painting and sculpture, music, navigation, etc., the Boyman Museum, asylums for the blind and deaf and dumb, and various important scientific associations. The city possesses a notable botanical-zoological garden.

Rotterdam is a central distributing point of trade for the Netherlands and the regions traversed by the Rhine and the Maas, the command of the water-ways giving it a position superior to that of any other city of the kingdom. The number of ocean vessels entering the harbor in 1901 was nearly 7000. The city has independent lines of steamers and vessels trading with nearly all the important ports of the world. The bulk of the exports consists of coffee, cigars and tobacco, flour, sugar, spices, provisions of nearly all kinds, cottons, dye-woods, madder, butter, cheese, whale oil, chemicals, and petroleum. Rotterdam has many distilleries, breweries, tanneries, candle- and dye-works, sugar-refineries, paint-mills, bleach-fields, etc. Its chief industry is ship-building.

Rotterdam is the birthplace of Erasmus and of the naval hero Cornelis van Tromp.

Rotterdam, a township (town) of Schenectady co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 7711.

Rotterdam Island, Pacific Ocean. See Annamuko.

Rotterdam Junction, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Boston and Maine and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Schenectady. Pop. 300.

Rotthausen, rot'hŏw'zẹn, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. It has coal-mines and manufactures of fire-brick and cement. Pop. in 1900, 16,600.

Rotti, rot'tee, or **Rotto,** an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the SW. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by Rotti Strait and of which it forms an administrative dependency. Area, about 652 sq. m. Pop. in 1895 (inclusive of that of a number of minor islets), 64,500. Some geographers regard this as the southernmost island of Asia.

Rottnest (Rat-Nest) Island, Western Australia, lies off the coast, about 13 miles NW. of Fremantle, in lat. 31° 58′ S. It is the marine residence of the governor of the colony.

Rottum, rot'tŭm, or **Rottumeroog,** rot'tŭm-ẹh-rōg', an island of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, in the North Sea, 4 miles SW. of Borkum.

Rottweil, rot'vīl, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, on a height beside the Neckar, 30 miles SW. of Tübingen. It has interesting churches, a sixteenth-century town-hall, and a museum containing a collection of mediæval German works of art. Among the leading industries are the manufacture of gunpowder and the construction of locomotives. The town has important grain markets. Rottweil was a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. Pop. in 1900, 7968.

Rotuma, Rotumah (ro-too'mȧ), **Rotuam** (ro-too'-ȧm), or **Grenville Island,** a volcanic island of the Pacific Ocean, NW. of the Friendly Group, in about lat. 12° 30′ S., lon. 177° 30′ E. It was made part of the colony of the Fiji Islands in 1880. Area, about 14 sq. m. Pop. 2200, mostly Christianized. The chief settlement is Fangwot.

Rötz, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzach, 30 miles NE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 1200.

Roubaix, roo'bȧ′, a manufacturing town of France, in the department of Nord, on the Canal of Roubaix, 6 miles N. of Lille. The principal buildings are the church of St. Martin, with fine glass paintings, and the Hôtel de Ville. The École Nationale des Arts Industriels is an important institution. Roubaix is one of the principal seats of the French textile industry. There are hundreds of mills, working up vast quantities of wool, silk, cotton, and flax. Brewing is carried on. Pop. in 1846, 31,039; in 1901, 120,209 (commune, 124,365).

Roubaix, a village of Lawrence co., S.Dak. The banking point is Lead.

Roubidoux, roo-be-doo′, or **Robideaux,** a post-township of Texas co., Mo., about 44 miles SSW. of Rolla. Pop. in 1900, 982.

Roubidoux (Robideaux, or **Robidoux) Creek,** Mo., enters the Gasconade River 1 mile below Waynesville.

Roubion, roo'be-ôn″, a small river of France, in Drôme, flows W. and joins the Rhone at Montélimar.

Rouen, rwȧn (anc. *Ratom'agus* or *Rotomagus*), a city of France, capital of the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Seine, 84 miles NW. of Paris and 56 miles ESE. of Havre. Lat. 49° 26′ N.; lon. 1° 6′ E. On the site of its former fortifications there are now fine shady avenues. The old crooked and picturesque streets, with their quaintly gabled and carved timbered houses, have given way in large part to broad, handsome boulevards in the style of those of Paris, but the city has retained many fine specimens of mediæval architecture. Foremost among the many imposing edifices is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic structures in France, erected in the thirteenth century. It is a cruciform pile surmounted by three beautiful towers, and has a richly decorated W. façade, handsome portals, magnificent rose windows, and numerous chapels, among them the Lady Chapel, containing many splendid monuments. Henry II. of England lies buried here and here was also entombed the heart of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Rivalling the cathedral in beauty and size is the exquisite Gothic church of St. Ouen. Among other important ecclesiastical structures are the church of St. Maclou, in the flamboyant Gothic style of the fifteenth century, with a fine W. portal; the church of St. Vincent, with superb stained glass; the church of St. Patrice, also with splendid stained glass; the church of St. Godard; and the restored Romanesque church of St. Gervais, with a crypt dating from the fourth century. The most striking secular edifices are the late Gothic Palais de Justice, built for the *parlement* of Normandy, with profuse decorations; the Hôtel de Ville, containing a public library and picture gallery; the archiepiscopal residence; the fine Hôtel Bourgthéroulde, now used as a bank, dating from the fifteenth century; the belfry (or Tour de la Grosse Horloge); and a museum containing rich collections. The city possesses one of the most valuable libraries in France with about 140,000 volumes. An old convent houses the museum of antiquities and the museum of natural history. There is a school of medicine and pharmacy affiliated with the university of Caen. The principal public places of Rouen are the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and the Place du Vieux-Marché, where Joan of Arc was burned and which contains a beautiful monument erected to her.

Along the Seine for a mile and a half stretch fine quays, rivalling those of Paris. The city is connected by a handsome stone bridge and by a suspension bridge with the suburb of Saint-Sever, on the opposite bank of the river. The Seine has here been artificially deepened and a spacious port has been constructed. Rouen is one of the chief seats of the textile industry in France. The principal branches of the industry carried on here are cotton-spinning and the manufacture of a variety of cotton stuffs called rouenneries. Silks are also extensively manufactured. There are chemical- and soap-works, machine-shops, iron-foundries, oil- and sugar-refineries, etc. There is an active trade.

Rouen grew into importance under the Romans. It was the capital of the duchy of Normandy. Philip Augustus took it from King John of England in 1204, but it was again held by the English for about thirty years during the first half of the fifteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 110,480 (commune, 116,316).

Rouergue, rwȧrg, an ancient district of France, in the E. part of the province of Guienne. It is now included in the department of Aveyron. Rodez was its capital.

Rougé, roo'zhȧ′, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles NW. of Châteaubriant.

Rouge Bayou, roozh bī'oo, La., drains part of Avoyelles parish and joins the Atchafalaya in St. Landry parish.

Rougemont, roozh'môn″, a town of France, in Doubs, 22 miles NE. of Besançon. Pop. about 1200.

Rougemont (Ger. *Rötschmund*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Saane, 28 miles E. of Lausanne.

Rougemont, a post-village of Durham co., N.C. Pop. 60.

Rougemont, roozh'môn″, a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, 11 miles E. by S. of Chambly Basin, on the Quebec Southern and the Central Vermont Rs. Pop. 150.

Rouge (roozh) **River,** Mich., enters the Grand River about 10 miles above Grand Rapids.

Rouge River, Mich., enters the Detroit River 5 miles below the city of Detroit.

Rough and Ready, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 4 miles NW. of Grass Valley and about 25 miles E. by N. of Marysville. Pop. 150.

Rough and Ready, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Danville. Pop. 110.

Rough Creek, Ky., enters the Green River about 9 miles above Calhoun. It is about 100 miles long.

Roughcreek, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 28 miles SSE. of Lynchburg.

Rough Creek Springs, a resort of Hardin co., Ky., 7 miles WNW. of Big Clifty.

Roujan, roo'zhôn″, a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles NNE. of Béziers. Pop. about 2000.

Rouleau, roo-lō′, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 32 miles from Moose Jaw, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Roulers, roo'lȧ′ (Flem. *Rousselaere*, rŏws'seh-lȧr′), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 13 miles NW. of Courtrai. It is prominent in the textile industry and has manufactures of lace, etc. Pop. in 1900, 23,231.

Roulette, roo-lĕt′, a post-township (and village) of Potter co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 7 miles ESE. of Port Allegheny. Pop. in 1900, 1127; of the village, about 600.

Roum. See Rum.

Roumania. See Rumania.

Roumelia. See Rumelia.

Round, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 55.

Roundaway Bayou (bī'oo), La., traverses Madison parish a few miles W. of the Mississippi, with which it communicates in high-water. It is connected towards the S. with Bayou Vidal.

Roundbottom, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Roundbottom, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va., 10 miles from Huntington.

Roundgrove, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9 miles W. of Sterling. Pop. 150.

Roundgrove, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, 20 miles NW. of Davenport.

Roundgrove, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 20 miles SE. of Sarcoxie.

Roundhay, a northeastern suburb of Leeds, England.

Roundhead, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, about 22 miles SE. of Lima. Pop. 275.

Roundhill, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 45 miles WSW. of New Haven. Pop. about 400.

Roundhill, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 14 miles NE. of Gettysburg. Pop. 100.

Roundhill, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., on the Southern R., 18 miles W. of Leesburg. Pop. 200.

Roundknob, a post-village of Massac co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Metropolis. Pop. about 100.

Roundknob, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., W.Va., about 28 miles NW. of Charleston.

Round Lake, a small lake of Hamilton co., N.Y., has its outlet into Lake Pleasant.

Roundlake, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles SE. of Worthington. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Roundlake, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Rosedale. Pop. about 200.

Round Lake, a post-village and watering-place of Saratoga co., N.Y., is on a small lake and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 13 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. about 300. It has summer-schools and camp-meetings.

Roundmound, a post-station of Osborne co., Kan.

Round Mountain, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., about 70 miles SE. of Huntsville. It has iron-works. Pop. about 100.

Round Mountain, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., about 30 miles NE. of Redding.

Round Mountain, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles from Statesville.

Round Mountain, a post-village of Blanco co., Tex., 50 miles W. of Austin. Pop. 100.

Roundoak, a post-village of Jones co., Ga.

Roundpeak, a post-station of Surry co., N.C.

Roundpond, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on a small inlet of the sea, about 22 miles E. of Bath. It is engaged in boat-building. Pop. about 550.

Round Prairie, a post-township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 742.

Round Rock, a banking post-village of Williamson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 18 miles N. of Austin. It has cotton-ginneries and manufactures of lime and brooms. Pop. about 700.

Round Timber, a post-station of Baylor co., Tex.

Round Top, a summit of the Catskill Mountains, N.Y., 13 miles WSW. of Catskill. Height, 3470 feet. Cairo Round Top, a minor elevation, is 7½ miles WNW. of Catskill.

Roundtop, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles S. of Wellsboro. Pop. 100.

Roundtop, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 20 miles SE. of Lebanon.

Roundtop, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 60 miles ESE. of Austin. Pop. about 300.

Round Valley, a post-village of Inyo co., Cal. The banking point is Independence. Pop. 150.

Rountree, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. The banking point is Swainsboro.

Rouphia, a river of Greece. See RUPHIA.

Rousay, roo'sȧ, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 5½ miles S. of Westray. Length, 4 miles. Pop. about 800.

Rouse, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Walsenburg.

Rouse Point, a banking post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, at its outlet, 24 miles N. by E. of Plattsburg, on the Canadian frontier and on the Canada Atlantic, the Central Vermont, the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads. It is an important shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1675.

Rouseville, rŏwss'vĭl, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on Oil Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles NNE. of Oil City. It has oil-wells, etc. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Rousseau, roos'sō', a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 5 miles N. of Knoxville.

Rousseau Range, mountains on the western side of Portland Canal, southeastern Alaska. Height, 3500–4000 feet.

Rousselaere, a town of Belgium. See ROULERS.

Rousses, Les, a village of France. See LES ROUSSES.

Roussillon, roo'see'yŏNⁿ', an old province of France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, and nearly corresponding to the modern department of Pyrénées-Orientales. Perpignan was its capital. The French wrested it from Spain in 1642.

Roussillon, a town of France, in Isère, 11 miles S. of Vienne. Pop. about 1250.

Routt, rōwt, a county in the NW. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. It is intersected by the Yampah and Green rivers. Gold, silver, lead, iron, and coal are found here. Area, 6980 sq. m. Capital, Hahns Peak. Pop. in 1900, 3661.

Rouville, roo'veel', a county of Quebec, bordering on the Richelieu River. Capital, Marieville.

Roux, roo, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, 2 miles NNW. of Charleroi. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 9493.

Rouxville, roo'veel', a district in the SE. part of the Orange River Colony, having S. the Orange River, NW. the Caledon (tributary to the Orange), and E. Basutoland. It is rugged, is watered by small streams, and has good pastures. Capital, Rouxville, 13 miles N. by E. of Aliwal North. Pop. about 500.

Rouzerville, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop. about 500.

Rovato, ro-vȧ'to, a town of Lombardy, 11 miles WNW. of Brescia. Pop. in 1901, 4694 (commune, 8575).

Rovellasca, ro-vĕl-lȧs'kȧ, a village of northern Italy, province and 9 miles S. of Como.

Rover, a post-village of Yell co., Ark. The banking point is Dardanelle. Pop. 200.

Rover, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 11 miles W. of Fosterville.

Roverbella, ro-vĕR-bĕl'lȧ, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles N. of Mantua.

Roveredo, ro-vȧ-rȧ'do, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 5 miles ENE. of Bellinzona. It is on the San Bernardino Route. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 1138.

Roveredo, ro-vȧ-rȧ'do, or **Rovereto,** a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Lens, near its junction with the Adige, 13 miles SW. of Trent. It has an old castle. The town is the centre of the Tyrolese silk-industry and has manufactures of leather and paper. At the close of the Middle Ages Roveredo was in the possession of Venice. Pop. in 1900, 10,180, mostly Italians.

Rovigno, ro-veen'yo (anc. *Arupinum*), a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, on a promontory in the Adriatic Sea, 39 miles SSW. of Triest. The most noteworthy building is the cathedral, with a tower built in imitation of the Campanile at Venice. There are manufactures of tobacco and olive growing and tunny- and sardine-fisheries are carried on. Rovigno is noted for its wine and for its hazelnuts, said to be the best in the world. The inhabitants have a reputation as pilots. Pop. in 1901, 10,205, mostly Italians.

Rovigo, ro-vee'go, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Rovigo, on the Adigetto, 38 miles SW. of Venice. It retains portions of its ancient walls and towers and ruins of an old castle. Among the notable buildings are the townhall, with a fine picture-gallery and a library, and the stately assize building. Dyeing and brewing are carried on and there are manufactures of leather. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,174.

Rovigo, a province of Italy, in Venetia, traversed by the Adige and bounded S. by the Po. Area, 685 sq. m. It is fertile. The products include grain, wine, silk, etc. Capital, Rovigo. Pop. in 1901, 221,904.

Rovno, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 115 miles WNW. of Zhitomir. Pop. in 1897, 24,905, in great part Jews.

Rovuma, ro-voo'mȧ, a river of southeastern Africa, rises in the highlands E. of Lake Nyassa, flows generally E., separating German East Africa from Portuguese East Africa, and falls into the Indian Ocean immediately N. of Cape Delgado. It is a powerful stream but not navigable.

Row, roo, a village of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on Loch Gare.

Rowan, ro-ȧn', a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 270 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Licking River and is partly drained by Triplett Creek. Capital, Morehead. Pop. in 1890, 6129; in 1900, 8277.

Rowan, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 483 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Yadkin and South Yadkin rivers and is partly drained by Crane Creek and other small streams. Gold, copper, and other minerals occur here. Capital, Salisbury. Pop. in 1890, 24,123; in 1900, 31,066.

Rowan, a banking post-village of Wright co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 9 miles E. of Clarion. Pop. 200.

Rowan'diz, or **Rowanduz,** a town of Turkish Kurdistan, 75 miles NE. of Mosul, on the Rowandiz-Tchai, an affluent of the Greater Zab, which here flows through a deep limestone ravine. The neighboring mountains reach an elevation of about 8000 feet. Pop. about 6000.

Rowanta, a post-station of Dinwiddie co., Va.

Rowayton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles from South Norwalk, its banking point. It has an oyster trade. Pop. about 750.

Rowe, rō, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., 6½ miles by rail NW. of Pontiac.

Rowe, a post-village in Rowe township (town), Franklin co., Mass., about 12 miles E. of North Adams. Pop. of the town in 1900, 549.

Rowe, a post-village of San Miguel co., N.Mex. Pop. 75.

Rowena, a post-station of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, opposite Lairsville.

Rowena, a post-village of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Sioux Falls. Pop. 100.

Rowenna, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 150.

Rowesville, rōz'vĭl, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Southern R., 71 miles NW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Rowland, a post-station of Limestone co., Ala.

Rowland, a post-town of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Rowland, a post-station of Isabella co., Mich.

Rowland, a banking post-town of Robeson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 8 miles from Lumberton. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Rowland, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, 10 miles SW. of Cumberland station.

Rowland, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on Lackawaxen Creek, 21 miles ESE. of Honesdale. Pop. 80.

Row Landing, a post-village of West Feliciana parish, La. Pop. 60.

Rowland Mills, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 1 mile from Stanton.

Rowlandsville, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 4½ miles N. of Port Deposit. It has a paper-mill, etc. Pop. about 300.

Rowlesburg, rōlz'bŭrg, a post-town of Preston co., W.Va., on the Cheat River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 27 miles E. of Grafton. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Rowlett, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Garland. Pop. 100.

Rowletta, rŏw-let'ta, a post-station of Pettis co., Mo., 20 miles NW. of Sedalia.

Rowletts, rŏw'lets, a post-town of Hart co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 75 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Rowley, rŏw'le, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles S. of Independence. Pop. 250.

Rowley, a post-village in Rowley township (town), Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 31 miles NNE. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, heels, canoes, etc. The town contains extensive salt-marshes. Pop. in 1900, 1391.

Rowley Regis, a town of England, in the extreme southern part of Staffordshire, in a coal and iron region, 5 miles W. of Birmingham. It is a busy seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1901, 34,670.

Rowleys Bay, a post-village of Door co., Wis., on a bay of Lake Michigan.

Rows, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 9 miles E. of Ashland. Pop. 250.

Rox'abell, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the North Fork of Paint Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 13 miles WNW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 100.

Roxalana, a post-station of Roane co., W.Va.

Rox'an'a, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 4 miles NE. of Selbyville. Pop. about 500.

Roxana, a post-village of Paulding co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Roxana, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., about 17 miles W. of Lansing. Pop. 60.

Roxboro, rŏx'bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-town, capital of Person co., N.C., 55 miles NNW. of Raleigh, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has tobacco-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Roxborough, a station of Philadelphia co., Pa., included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, about 7 miles N. by W. of Independence Hall. It lies W. of the Wissahickon Creek and adjoins Manayunk. Many fine residences are located here.

Roxburgh, rox'bŭr-rŭh, or **Roxburghshire,** rox'bŭr-rŭh-shir, a county of Scotland, having E. and SE. the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Area, 665 sq. m. The Cheviot Hills extend along the border of Northumberland. Roxburgh belongs to the basin of the Tweed, which crosses the N. portion, and whose principal affluent, the Teviot, flows through nearly the entire length of the county, from SW. to NE. It is a fine sheep-raising and farming district. Principal towns, Jedburgh (the capital) and Hawick. Melrose and Abbotsford are in this county. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 48,800.

Roxburgh, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 4 miles SW. of Kelso. It was anciently a place of importance.

Roxburgh, a post-borough of South Island, New Zealand, on the Clutha River, 61 miles NW. of Dunedin. Pop. about 500. It is the centre of an important gold-field.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., 14 miles W. of Waterbury. The town is drained by the Shepaug River. Pop. in 1900, 1087. See ROXBURY STATION.

Roxbury, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kan. Pop. 50.

Roxbury, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., about 44 miles NNW. of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Roxbury, or **Boston Highlands,** a former city of Suffolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, 3 miles SSW. of Boston, of which city it now constitutes a part. Here are many elegant residences, with gardens and ornamented grounds. It has numerous and varied manufactures.

Roxbury, a township (town) of Cheshire co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Roxbury, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2185.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, on the East Branch of the Delaware River and on the Ulster and Delaware R., 59 miles NW. of Rondout. Pop. in 1900, 418; of the town, 2134.

Roxbury, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, about 20 miles WNW. of Marietta.

Roxbury, a post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Chambersburg. The banking point is Shippensburg. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R., 15 miles SSW. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 712.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Dane co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 24 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 966.

Roxbury Falls, Litchfield co., Conn. See ROXBURY.

Roxbury Mills, a post-station of Howard co., Md.

Roxbury Station, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles N. of Bethel. Pop. about 250.

Roxby cum Risby, a town of England, in the NW. corner of Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1901, 389.

Roxham, a post-village of St. Johns co., Quebec, 5 miles from Hemmingford. Pop. 150.

Roxie, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 110.

Roxie, a post-town of Franklin co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Gloster. Pop. in 1900, 214.

Rox'obel, a post-town of Bertie co., N.C., about 90 miles ENE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Roxo (rox'o or ro'sho), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 12° 16′ N.; lon. 16° 45′ W.

Roxo (ro'HO), **Cape,** on the SW. coast of Porto Rico, near lat. 17° 50′ N., lon. 67° 5′ W.

Roxton, a banking post-village of Lamar co., Tex., 13 miles SW. of Paris, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. about 900.

Roxton Falls, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Black River, 16 miles NE. of Granby, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has milling- and other industries. Pop. in 1901, 818.

Roxton Pond, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Granby. Pop. 250.

Roy, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 600.

Royal, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 350.

Royal, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop. 150.

Royal Center, a banking post-town of Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles NW. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Royal Gorge (or **Cañon**) of the Arkansas River, in Fremont co., Colo., between Parkdale and Cañon City, traversed by the Denver and Rio Grande R., is a stupendous exhibition of river erosion. It is about 8 miles long, exceedingly narrow, and trenched in the granitic rock to a depth of 2600 feet.

Royal Harbor, on the E. side of the island of Antigua.

Royal Leamington Spa. See LEAMINGTON.

Royal, Mount, Canada. See MOUNT ROYAL.

Royaloak, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 8 miles W. of Easton, on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. Pop. 150.

Royaloak, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles NNW. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Royalston, a post-village and township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., about 24 miles WNW. of Fitchburg, on the Boston and Maine R. It is surrounded by hills and beautiful scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 958.

Royalton, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., about 15 miles NNW. of Indianapolis.

Royalton, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., 20 miles W. of Somerset.

Royalton, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 8 miles NW. of Berrien Springs and 1 mile from Lake Michigan. It is on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 100.

Royalton, a banking post-village of Morrison co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles N. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town), Niagara co., N.Y., 10 miles E. of Lockport. Pop. 100; of the town, which contains part of Middleport village, in 1900, 4797.

Royalton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 22 miles SE. of Columbus. Pop. 160.

Royalton, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. in 1900, 1106.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town), Windsor co., Vt., on the White River and on the Central Vermont R., 42 miles S. of Montpelier. Royalton and Mount St. Joseph's Academies are located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1427.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town), Waupaca co., Wis., on the Waupaca River and on the Green Bay and Western R., 33 miles NNW. of Oshkosh. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1272.

Royan, rwå'yôNⁿ', a seaport, fishing town, and one of the most frequented sea-side resorts of France, in Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 miles SW. of Saintes. The place figured as a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8374.

Royat (Royat-les-Bains), a watering-place of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, near Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 1500.

Roybon, rwå'bôNⁿ', a small town of France, in Isère, 22 miles W. of Grenoble.

Roycefield, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Somerville. Pop. 150.

Roye, rwå, a town of France, in Somme, on the Arve, 26 miles ESE. of Amiens. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4349.

Royer, a post-station of Blair co., Pa. See MINES.

Royersford, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles WNW. of Norristown. It has foundries and machine-shops, stove- and bottle-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2607.

Royerton, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 5½ miles N. of Muncie. Pop. about 300.

Royse, rois, a hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., 1 mile from Hillsboro.

Royse (rois) **City,** a banking post-town of Rockwall co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 9 miles NE. of Rockwall. It has cotton-gins, oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Royston, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 13 miles SSW. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1901, 3517.

Royston, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 4397.

Royston, a banking post-town of Franklin co., Ga., on the Southern R., 31 miles SSE. of Toccoa. Pop. in 1900, 579. It has cotton-industries.

Royton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Oldham. It is an active seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1901, 14,881.

Rozellville, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis.

Rozendaal, or **Roozendaal,** a town and commune of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, near the Belgian border, 10 miles ENE. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. (commune) in 1899, 13,720, of whom about one-half dwelt in the town.

Ro'zet'ta, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., 5 miles E. of Oquawka.

Rozier (ro'zeer), **Cape** (Fr. pron. ro'ze-å'), a headland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Gaspé. Lat. 48° 51′ 57″ N. It has a light-house.

Roznau, rozh'nŏw (Slavic, *Roznov*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 20 miles ESE. of Weisskirchen. It is frequented by invalids for its whey-cure. Pop. in 1900, 3011.

Roznov, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. 100.

Rozoy, ro'zwå', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles NE. of Melun. Pop. about 1300.

Rozoy-sur-Serre, ro'zwå' sür sair, a town of France, in Aisne, 25 miles NE. of Laon. Pop. about 1400.

Ruabon, ru-å'bon, a town and parish of Wales, in Denbighshire, at a railway junction, 5 miles SSW. of Wrexham. The parish contains great iron-works and collieries. Pop. (parish) in 1901, 21,721.

Ruad, roo'åd', an islet off the coast of Syria, SW. of Tortosa (Tartus). It is occupied by the village of Ruad, with 2000–3000 inhabitants, largely engaged in navigation and the sponge-fishery. Ruad preserves the name of the ancient Aradus (or Arvad), an important town of the Phœnicians, which stood on the island and which lorded it over a large district of the main-land. A large castle attests the importance of Ruad in Saracenic times. There are imposing remains of the old city walls.

Ruapehu, an extinct volcano of North Island, New Zealand, in about lat. 39° 15′ S., with a summit crater-lake. Height, 9195 feet.

Ruatán, roo-å-tån', or **Roatán,** ro-å-tån', one of the Bay Islands, Honduras, in lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 86° 19′ W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. The surface is moderately elevated and well wooded, but in the W. consists of grassy plains; the soil is very productive and yields large quantities of tropical fruits. Chief settlement, Ruatán, which is the capital of the department of the Bay Islands.

Rübeland, a village of Brunswick, Germany, in the Harz region, 11 miles by rail from Blankenburg. It has powder-works, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Ruben, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Rubermont, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va.

Rubí, roo-Bee', a village of Spain, province and about 10 miles from Barcelona.

Rubiana, Solomon Islands. See NEW GEORGIA.

Rubiana, roo-be-å'nå, a small town of Italy, province of Turin, 18 miles E. of Susa.

Rubicon (It. *Rubicone,* roo-be-ko'nå), a river of Italy, which enters the Adriatic Sea, 9 miles NW. of Rimini. Length, 20 miles. It was anciently regarded as the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul. It is celebrated in history on account of Cæsar's passage across it at the head of his army, by which act he declared war against the republic.

Rubicon, a small river of Wisconsin, enters the Rock River about 10 miles NE. of Watertown.

Rubicon, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. 100.

Rubicon, a post-village in Rubicon township (town), Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 41 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900, 1449.

Ruby, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Black River, at the mouth of Mill Creek, 11 miles WNW. of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Ruby, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 300.

Ruby, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Ruby, a post-village of Chesterfield co., S.C., on the Chesterfield and Lancaster R. The banking point is Cheraw.

Rubyhill, a post-village of Eureka co., Nev., 2½ miles from Eureka. Silver has been mined here. Pop. 100.

Ruby Valley, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., about 60 miles SE. of Elko. Pop. 250.

Rucker, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn. Pop. about 95.

Ruckersville, a post-town of Elbert co., Ga., about 45 miles ENE. of Athens. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Ruckersville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Va., 16 miles N. of Charlottesville.

Ruckerville, a post-village of Clark co., Ky., about 32 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. 80.

Ruda, roo'då, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, on the railway from Breslau to Kattowitz. It has smelting-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 11,906.

Rudauli, roo-dŏw'lee, a town of Oudh, British India, Bara Banki district. Pop. about 10,000.

Rudbar, rood'bar', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 35 miles S. of Resht, on the Sefid-Rud.

Rudd, a banking post-town of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles W. of Charles City. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Rudd, a post-station of Carlisle co., Ky.

Ruddell, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C. The banking point is Hampton.

Ruddels Mills, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., on the South Licking River, at the mouth of Hinkston Creek, 24 miles NE. of Lexington. Pop. about 240.

Ruddervoorde, rüd'dẹr-vōR'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 7 miles S. of Bruges.

Ruddock, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish, La., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 125.

Rudefeha, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo. Pop. 50.

Rudelsburg, roo'dẹlz-bŏŏRG', a ruined castle in Prussian Saxony, district of Merseburg, circle of Naumburg. It stands on a rocky height, towering above the river Saale.

Rudelstadt, roo'dẹl-stått', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 24 miles S. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. about 1500.

Rüdersdorf, a village of Prussia, a short distance SE. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 2996.—Near by (NW.) is the village of RÜDERSDORFER KALKBERGE. Pop. in 1900, 3325.

Rüdesheim, rü'dẹs-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Bingen, 15 miles SW. of Wiesbaden. It is situated at the base of the Niederwald, whose summit is reached by a mountain

railway. Rüdesheim is famous for its wine. It is a very ancient place. Pop. in 1900, 4812.

Rudeston, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y. The banking point is Northville. Pop. 200.

Rudgeley, a town of England. See RUGELEY.

Rudkjöbing, rood'kö'bing, a seaport of Denmark, on the W. coast of Langeland. Pop. about 3500.

Rudolf, Lake, in British East Africa, occupies a portion of the great continental trough or "Rift Valley," between lat. 2° 20′ and 5° N., lon. about 36° 30′ E. It receives the Omo River on the N. and is without outlet. Elevation above sea-level, 1240 feet. It is undergoing desiccation. The native name is Basso Narok,—*i.e.*, "dark water."

Rudolfstadt, roo'dolf-stått' (Bohem. *Rudolfov*), a town of Bohemia, 4 miles from Budweis. Pop. about 1500.

Rudolfswert, roo'dolfs-wĕrt', formerly **Neustadtl** (Slavic, *Novomesto*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, on the river Gurk, 38 miles SE. of Laibach. Pop. about 2000.

Rudolph, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 50.

Rudolph, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., in Rudolph township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1046; of the village, about 200.

Rudolstadt, roo'dol-ståt', a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Saale, 18 miles S. of Weimar. It has a fine church, a château (the residence of the prince), a palace containing a natural-history collection, and a library of 65,000 volumes. Its industries are diversified, well-known products being children's building blocks of artificial stone. The town is a frequented summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 12,407.

Rudy, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Rudyard, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. Pop. 125.

Rue, a town of France, in Somme, 14 miles NW. of Abbeville. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3000).

Ruecas, roo-ā'kās, a small river of Spain, in Estremadura, flows SW. and joins the Guadiana near Medellín.

Rueda, roo-ā'dā, a town of Spain, 25 miles SW. of Valladolid. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Rueil, rwāy, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of Mont-Valérien, 5 miles W. of Paris. It has a church containing the tombs of the Empress Josephine and her daughter Hortense. In the vicinity is Malmaison, the residence of Josephine. Pop. in 1901, 9593 (commune, 11,013).

Ruelle, rwĕl, a village of France, in Charente, 5 miles NE. of Angoulême.

Rufach, roo'fāĸ, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 9 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. about 3000.

Ruffano, roof-fā'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 16 miles ESE. of Gallipoli. Pop. about 3500.

Ruffcreek, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Waynesburg. Pop. 75.

Ruffec, rüf-fĕk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente, 26 miles N. of Angoulême. It is noted for its truffle *patés*. Pop. in 1901, 3474.

Ruffey, rüf'fā', a village of France, in Jura, arrondissement of Lons-le-Saunier.

Ruffin, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Southern R., 15 miles SW. of Danville, Va. Pop. 75.

Ruffin, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. 100.

Ruffsdale, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. 300.

Rufiji, a river of German East Africa, flows generally E. and discharges into the Indian Ocean SW. of Mafia Island. It is navigable for a considerable distance. Its chief tributary is the Ruaha.

Rufino, roo-fee'no, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Santa Fé, 279 miles WNW. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail.

Rufisque, rü'feesk' (Port. *Rufisco*), a maritime town of Senegal, western Africa, 10 miles E. of Cape Verde. It has an active trade in peanuts and hides. Pop. 8000.

Rufus, a post-village of Sherman co., Oregon. Pop. 60.

Rugby, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 80 miles NNW. of London. It owes its celebrity to its public school, the most famous in England, founded in 1567 and raised to its exalted position by Dr. Thomas Arnold, who was master from 1828–42. Attached to the school are an art museum and an observatory. Pop. of the town in 1901, 16,830.

Rugby, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 100.

Rugby, a banking post-village, capital of Pierce co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 146 miles W. by N. of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Rugby, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. about 300.

Rugby, a post-village of Grayson co., Va. Pop. 60.

Rugeley, a town of England, co. and 8 miles ESE. of Stafford, on the Trent. Pop. in 1901, 4447.

Rügen, rü'ghĕn, an island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Prussia and included in the province of Pomerania, separated from the main-land by a strait in its narrowest part less than 1 mile wide. Area, 362 sq. m. It is the largest of the German islands. It is very irregular in shape, being deeply indented by bays, which cut off peninsulas. The largest of these peninsulas, Wittow, forming the northern part of the island and terminating in the N. in Cape Arkona, is almost an island. The surface of Rügen is level in the W., rises in the interior to a height of over 300 feet, and presents on the E. side steep chalky cliffs. The island is very attractive in its landscape. There are fertile fields, yielding bountiful crops of wheat and rape-seed. Large numbers of cattle and horses are reared. The fisheries, especially the herring-fishery, are important and the inhabitants are good seamen. The fine sea-bathing and the scenery render Rügen a favorite resort. Among the towns and villages are Bergen (the capital), Putbus, near which is the sea-side resort called Friedrich-Wilhelms-Bad, Garz, Sagard, Sassnitz, and Crampas, the last two being frequented watering-places. On the main-land, opposite Rügen, is Stralsund. The ancient Germanic inhabitants of Rügen were supplanted in the early part of the Middle Ages by Slavs, who were not Christianized till the twelfth century. The island passed into the possession of Sweden in 1648 and became Prussian in 1815. Pop. (including adjacent islets) in 1900, 46,270.

Rügenwalde, rü'ghĕn-wâl'dĕh, a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, 19 miles NNE. of Köslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic Sea. Pop. in 1900, 5853.

Rüggisberg, rüg'ghis-bĕrg', a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S. of Bern.

Ruggles, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Vermilion River, about 48 miles SW. of Cleveland.

Ruggles, a post-station of Luzerne co., Pa.

Rugles, rüg'l, a town of France, in Eure, on the Rille, 24 miles SW. of Évreux. Pop. (commune) about 1800.

Ruhamah, Mount, in southeastern Alaska, near the head of Disenchantment Bay. Height, 5460 feet.

Ruhla, roo'lā, a town of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 7 miles SSE. of Eisenach. It is a long straggling place, picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, its scenic attractions rendering it a summer-resort. It is noted for its manufactures of tobacco-pipes and parts of pipes. There are also manufactures of various kinds of metallic wares. Pop. in 1900, 6598, about equally divided between Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Ruhland, roo'lânt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Black Elster, 18 miles WNW. of Hoyerswerda. Pop. about 2500.

Ruhr, an affluent of the Meuse. See ROER.

Ruhr, ROOR, a river of Prussia, in Westphalia, flows W. and joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 miles S. of Wesel. Length, about 150 miles.

Ruhrort, ROOR'ORT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Düsseldorf, at the confluence of the Ruhr with the Rhine. It manufactures machinery and iron- and tin-ware. It has the largest strictly river harbor on the continent of Europe. Pop. in 1900, 12,407.

Ruidoso, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.Mex. The banking point is Whiteoaks. Pop. 150.

Ruinen, roi'nĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 17 miles SSW. of Assen.

Ruinerwold, roi'nĕr-wôlt', a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 24 miles SSW. of Assen.

Ruisseau Le Blanc, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R., 23 miles from Paspebiac. Pop. 150.

Ruiz, a volcanic mountain of Colombia, in the central chain of the Andes, immediately N. of Tolima and S. of lat. 5° N. Height, 17,390 feet.

Ruki, a river of the Congo Free State, tributary to the Congo, which it enters at Coquilhatville, in about lon. 18° 20′ E. It is formed by the junction of the Juapa (Chuapa) and Bossira, both navigable streams.

Rukwa, or **Rikwa,** a lake of German East Africa, lying to the E. of the SE. part of Lake Tanganyika, at an elevation of 2560 feet. It has no outlet. The lake is also known as Lake Leopold.

Ruleville, a banking post-village of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. 150.

Rulo, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Big Nemaha, 45 miles N. by W. of Atchison, on the Burlington Route. Agriculture is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 877.

Rülzheim, a town of Bavaria, in the district of Germersheim. Pop. in 1900, 3201.

Rum, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, in Argyllshire, 16 miles NNW. of Ardnamurchan Point. Length, 8 miles. Pop. about 50.

Rum, SULTANATE OF. See KONIEH.

Ruma, roo'mŏh', a town of Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, co. of Szerém (Syrmia), 35 miles NW. of Belgrade. Pop. in 1900, 10,377.

Ruma, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., about 27 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Rumā'nia, a kingdom of southern Europe, comprising the former principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the former in the NE. and the latter in the SW. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Austria-Hungary, on the E. by Russia and the Black Sea, on the S. by Bulgaria, and for a short distance on the W. by Servia. The Carpathians stretch like a great wall on the side of Austria-Hungary. The rivers Pruth and Danube separate the country from Russia. The Danube forms the greater part of the southern boundary and separates Rumania from Servia. This river traverses the SE. part of the kingdom, which includes its delta. The district between it and the Black Sea, acquired in 1878 (having been previously part of Bulgaria) is called the Dobrudja. Rumania lies between the parallels of 43° 40′ and 48° 15′ N. latitude. Area, about 50,700 sq. m. The country comprises the greater part of the vast basin of the lower Danube, and the bulk of it is a great plain, into which project (covering a large area) the spurs and foothills of the Carpathians. The NE. part of this plain, in Moldavia, is elevated, and in its formation partakes of the character of the Russian steppes. A great part of the Wallachian plain is a lowland, but slightly elevated above the level of the sea. Here the Danube has flat and marshy banks. The Dobrudja, outside of the delta region, is mainly a plateau from which rise some low mountains. The Carpathians in Wallachia attain an elevation of about 8000 feet.

Moldavia is traversed from N. to S. by the river Sereth, which joins the Danube a few miles above the influx of the Pruth. A number of large affluents of the Danube course over the Wallachian plain, the principal from W. to E. being the Schyl (Jiul), Aluta (which breaks through the Carpathians in the Red Tower Pass), Arjesh, Yalomitza, and Buseu (Buzau). Of the Rumanian rivers the Danube and Pruth alone are navigable. Sea-going vessels ascend the Danube to Braila. There are no natural harbors on the coast of the Dobrudja, but an artificial port has been created at Kustendje through the construction of great works. The climate of the country is of a continental character, with long and cold winters (the Danube mouths being ice-bound for a considerable part of the winter) and very hot summers. The average annual rainfall is only about 20 inches and droughts are frequent.

The Rumanian plains belong to the most fertile regions of Europe. They produce enormous crops of grain, especially wheat (about 75,000,000 bushels in 1902) and maize (about 115,000,000 bushels in 1901). Among other products, in addition to ordinary fruits and vegetables, are rape-seed, flax, tobacco, beets (for sugar), and wine. The vineyards and plum orchards cover a large area. There are extensive forests, largely of oaks, firs, and beeches. Rumania is a great pastoral as well as an agricultural country, cattle, sheep, horses, and swine being reared in vast numbers. The buffalo is frequently seen on the farms. Bee-keeping is an important industry. Salt and petroleum, which are obtained in abundance in the region of the Carpathians, constitute the mineral riches of the country. The manufacturing industries are still mainly of a domestic character. A beginning has, however, been made in the way of establishing modern factories. Cereals constitute the great bulk of the exports of Rumania, their value in 1902 having been about $47,000,000. The countries having the largest share of the trade with Rumania are Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Great Britain. There are about 2000 miles of railway, all belonging to the state.

The government of Rumania is a constitutional monarchy. The succession is in the male line. The legislature consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies, the members of the former being elected for eight years and those of the latter for four years. All citizens paying a tax, however small, are entitled to vote, but the suffrage is unevenly distributed, the voters being divided into classes (electoral colleges), based upon property-tax-profession qualifications, the voters in one class not having the same representation relative to numbers as those in another. The population in 1899 was 5,912,520, nearly nine-tenths being Rumans. The Jews number more than 250,000. There are about 200,000 gypsies—more than in any country. There are large numbers of Bulgarians, Hungarians, Turks, Germans, Greeks, and Armenians. The Orthodox Greek Church is the state church and is professed by nearly all the Rumans. It is independent, the presiding body being a synod, at the head of which is the metropolitan primate of Bucharest. There are universities at Bucharest and Jassy. The largest cities are Bucharest, the capital (formerly the capital of Wallachia), Jassy (the old capital of Moldavia), and the two busy ports of Galatz and Braila.

The Rumans (or Wallachs) belong linguistically to the Romanic family of nations. They are a mixed race, the last of the Christian nations of Europe to make its appearance in history. The establishment of Roman colonies in Dacia and Mœsia gave rise to the development of a modern Romanic language isolated geographically from the other Romanic languages. Slavic and other foreign elements enter largely into the Ruman tongue. The Rumans themselves claim descent from the Roman colonists of Dacia, whence their name. An extensive national literature of recent growth exists. Little more than one-half of the Rumans dwell in Rumania. There are about 3,000,000 in Austria-Hungary (about nine-tenths of whom live in Transylvania and Hungary proper and the rest in Bukowina), perhaps one million in the Russian government of Bessarabia, and several hundred thousand in Servia, Macedonia, and Bulgaria. Those in the extreme S. are called Tsintsars.

The principality of Rumania came into existence in 1859–61 through the union of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. These principalities make their appearance in history towards the close of the Middle Ages. They had barely attained a large extension and considerable power when they came in conflict with the Turkish invaders of southeastern Europe. There was a long period of vassalage to the Ottoman sultans (at times merely nominal or entirely interrupted), and finally from the seventeenth century the status of subject provinces. From the early part of the eighteenth century Moldavia and Wallachia were ruled by hospodars appointed by the sultan from among the noble Greek families called Fanariotes, who exploited the inhabitants to their own advantage. In 1777 Bukowina and in 1812 Bessarabia were severed from Moldavia. In 1829 Turkey was forced to concede to Russia a protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia (the Danubian Principalities). Russia's efforts to become the controlling power in the principalities proved, however, abortive, and the Crimean War put an end to her activities in this direction. Its close was followed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia under the sway of a native Ruman ruler, Prince Cuza, who was proclaimed as Alexander John I. in 1861. Rumania continued to pay tribute to the sultan. In 1866 Charles of Hohenzollern became prince. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, in which the Rumans fought bravely on the side of Russia, brought about the complete independence of Rumania and the acquisition of the Dobrudja, which accession of territory, however, was purchased by the enforced retrocession to Russia of a strip of Bessarabia which that power had been forced to surrender at the close of the Crimean War. In 1881 Charles of Hohenzollern assumed the title of King of Rumania.

Rumbeke, rŭm'bā'kĕh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 16½ miles S. of Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 6116.

Rumble, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop. 150.

Rumburg, rŏŏm'bŏŏRG, a town of Bohemia, 42 miles NNW. of Jungbuntzlau, on the border of Saxony. It has manufactures of textiles and horn articles. Pop. in 1900, 10,388.

Rum Cay, an island of the Bahamas, a few miles SW. of Watling's Island.

Rume'lia (Turk. *Rumili*, room'e-lee), a name applied to the eastern portion of the Turkish dominions in Europe, between Bulgaria on the N. and the Ægean Sea and the Sea of Marmora on the S., and extending from the Black Sea to the river Vardar. It thus includes Thrace and part of Macedonia. In a somewhat wider application of the name, Rumelia extends westward to the borders of Albania. The region between the crest of the Balkans and what is now Turkish Rumelia was constituted the principality of Eastern Rumelia (which see) in 1878. The name "Rumelia" signifies the "land of Rome," the city of Constantinople, when the Mohammedans came in contact with the Byzantine Empire, having appeared to them in the light of a new Rome and been designated as such. The sultanate of Iconium, in Asia Minor, which existed at the time of the Crusades, was called by the Mohammedans the sultanate of Rum. When the Ottoman Turks conquered the Balkan peninsula, the Christian subjects of the sultan in Europe came to be known to the Mohammedan world as Romans, and at the present day the Greeks are still designated as such by the Mohammedans. The name

Rumelia came to designate the principal part of the Turkish dominions in the Balkan Peninsula.

Rumes, rüm, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 5 miles SW. of Tournai.

Rumford, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 38 miles NW. of Lewiston. It contains Rumford Falls, Rumford Center, and Rumford Point. Pop. in 1900, 3770.

Rumford, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles N. by E. of Providence. It has manufactories of chemicals. Pop. about 600.

Rumford Center, a post-village in Rumford township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 37 miles NNW. of Lewiston. Pop. about 300.

Rumford Falls, a banking post-village in Rumford township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 20 miles (direct) N. by W. of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 2595. The Androscoggin, which here falls 160 feet, affords immense water-power. Rumford Falls has pulp-, paper- and lumber-mills, chemical-works, and manufactories of motor-carriages, etc.

Rumford Point, a post-village in Rumford township (town), Oxford co., Me., near the Falls of the Androscoggin and 3 miles E. of Rumford Center. Pop. 150.

Rumilly, rü'mee'yee', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 12 miles WSW. of Annecy. Pop. about 2600 (commune, 4250).

Rumilly, a town of France, in Nord, 3 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2000.

Rum-Kaleh, room kå'lå (Armenian, *Hrhomgla*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 50 miles SSE. of Samsat. Its pistachio nuts are in high repute.

Rummel, a river of Algeria, rises E. of Setif, traverses the city of Constantine in a deep and imposing gorge, and discharges into the Mediterranean Sea as the Wad el Kebir, about 45 miles W. of Philippeville.

Rummelsburg, rŏŏm'mĕls-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 35 miles ESE. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900, 5335, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Rummelsburg, a workingmen's "colony," forming an eastern suburb of Berlin, on a lake-like expansion of the Spree. Pop. in 1900, 16,884.

Rummerfield, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Towanda or Wyalusing. Pop. 100.

Rumney, a post-village in Rumney township (town), Grafton co., N.H., in a beautiful valley, on the Baker's River, 7 miles WNW. of Plymouth. It has manufactures of crutches. Pop. of the town in 1900, 837.

Rumney Depot, a post-village in Rumney township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Baker's River and on the Boston and Maine R., 59 miles N. by W. of Concord and ¾ mile from Rumney. Pop. 90.

Rumpst, rŭmpst, a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Dyle and Nèthe, which here form the Rupel. Pop. 2500.

Rum River, Minn., the outlet of Lake Millelacs, in the N. part of Millelacs co., enters the Mississippi River at Anoka. Length, about 150 miles.

Rumsey, a post-town of McLean co., Ky., on the Green River, about 33 miles SSE. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Runaway, Cape, on the E. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 37° 32′ S.

Runcorn, a town and river-port of England, in Cheshire, 13 miles NE. of Chester, on the river Mersey, here crossed by a lofty railway bridge. Its industries comprise iron-founding, ship-building, tanning, the manufacture of chemicals, etc. In the vicinity are stone-quarries. Runcorn is the largest canal centre in England. Pop. in 1891, 20,050; in 1901, 16,490.

Rundell, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 10 miles NW. of Meadville. Pop. 60.

Ründeroth, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Gummersbach. Pop. in 1900, 3465.

Runge, rŭnj, a banking post-village of Karnes co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 16 miles ENE. of Karnes City. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 700.

Rungpur, or **Rangpur,** rŭng'poor', a district of Bengal, near its NE. corner, bounded E. by the Brahmaputra.

Rungpur, or **Rangpur,** a town of Bengal, capital of Rungpur district. Lat. 25° 45′ N.; lon. 89° 18′ E. Pop. about 15,000.

Runkel, rŏŏn'kĕl, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 21 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 1000.

Runnells, a banking post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Wabash R., 15 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. about 400.

Runnels, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1073 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River and drained by many affluents of the same. Capital, Ballinger. Pop. in 1890, 3193; in 1900, 5379.

Running Water, a post-village of Bonhomme co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Niobrara, Neb. Pop. 200.

Runn of Cutch. See CUTCH.

Runnymede, or **Runnimede,** a beautiful meadow on the S. bank of the Thames, England, co. of Surrey, W. of the town of Egham, memorable as the place where the barons, in 1215, compelled King John to grant the Magna Charta.

Runnymede, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 250.

Ruoti, roo-o'tee, a market-town of Italy, in Basilicata, 11 miles NNW. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Rupe, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ill.

Rupel, rü'pĕl' or rü'pęl, a river of Belgium, formed by the union of the Nèthe and Dyle at Rumpst, joins the Scheldt 8 miles SW. of Antwerp.

Rupelmonde, rü'pĕl'mŏnd' or rü'pęl-mŏn'dęh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 9 miles SW. of Antwerp. It is the birthplace of the geographer Mercator. Pop. in 1900, 3283.

Rupert, a post-village of Taylor co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Rupert, a post-station of Madison co., Ohio.

Rupert, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 7½ miles E. of Danville, on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lackawanna Rs. Pop. 200.

Rupert, a post-village in Rupert township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7½ miles NE. of Salem, N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 863; of the village, about 300.

Rupert River, a river of Canada, issues from the W. extremity of Lake Mistassini and, after a W. course of about 300 miles, falls into James Bay. At its mouth is Rupert's House, a post of the Hudson Bay Company.

Ruphia, roo-fee-ä' (anc. *Alpheus*), a river of Greece, in the Morea, drains part of Arcadia, forms the boundary between Elis and Triphylia, and enters the Mediterranean Sea near the town of Pyrgos. Length, about 100 miles.

Ruppin, Neu, a town of Prussia. See NEURUPPIN.

Ruprechtstegen, roo'prĕkts-tä'ghęn, a resort of Bavaria, Germany, 27 miles by rail from Nuremberg, in the so-called "Franconian Switzerland."

Rupununy, rŭp-oo-noo'nee (written also **Ruponuny** and **Ripununy**), a river of British Guiana, tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 miles from the coast, in lat. 3° 30′ N., after a course of some 250 miles. It is navigable in its lower course.

Rural, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Rural, a post-station of Chase co., Kan.

Rural, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 40 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. 90.

Rural, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on a small lake, 5 miles SW. of Waupaca and about 42 miles NW. of Oshkosh. Pop. 125.

Ruralbower, a post-station of Greenville co., Va.

Ruraldale, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 18 miles SE. of Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Ruraldale, a post-station of Upshur co., W.Va.

Ruralgrove, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 8 miles SE. of Palatine Bridge. Pop. 150.

Ruralhall, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C., 11 miles N. of Salem.

Ruralhill, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ill.

Ruralhill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 20 miles SW. of Watertown.

Ruralhill, a post-station of Wilson co., Tenn.

Rural Retreat, a banking post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 13 miles SW. of Wytheville. It has manufactures of horse-collars and carwheels. Pop. about 700.

Ruralridge, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa., about 15 miles NNE. of Pittsburg.

Rural Shade, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 23 miles E. of Corsicana. Pop. 75.

Ruralvale, a post-station of Whitefield co., Ga., 12 miles NE. of Dalton.

Ruralvale, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 18 miles from Athens.

Rural Valley, a banking post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 12 miles E. of Kittanning. Pop. about 500.

Ruremonde, Belgium. See ROERMOND.

Ruric, Rurick (roo'rik), or **Arutua Isles,** in the Palliser Group, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 15° 10′ and 15° 30′ S., lon. about 147° W.

Rurik Harbor, southeastern Alaska, in Khantaak Island, Yakutat Bay.

Rurki, a town of India. See ROORKEE.

Rurutu, one of the Tubuai Islands group, in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to France.

Rus, roos, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles NE. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) about 3300.

Rusagornis, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, 14 miles SE. of Fredericton.

Ruscombmanor, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1212.

Ruscom Station, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Comber. Pop. 100.

Rusera, Roshra, or **Rowserah,** a town in the northern part of Bengal, British India, Durbunga district. Pop. about 10,000.

Rush, a town of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on a headland in the Irish Sea, 14 miles NE. of Dublin. Pop. about 1000.

Rush, a county in the southeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 406 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blue River and Flat Rock Creek. Capital, Rushville. Pop. in 1890, 19,034; in 1900, 20,148.

Rush, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, has an area of 730 sq. m. It is intersected by Walnut Creek, an affluent of the Arkansas River. Capital, La Crosse. Pop. in 1890, 5204; in 1900, 6134.

Rush, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 22 miles E. of Galena.

Rush, a post-station of Boyd co., Ky.

Rush, a post-village in Rush township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., on Honeoye Creek, about 12 miles S. of Rochester, on the Erie R. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900, 1491.

Rush, a post-township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 34 miles S. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 1094.

Rush, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2430.

Rush, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Rush, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 882.

Rush, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1395.

Rush, a post-village in Rush township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, 36 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. about 100; of the township in 1900, 1105.

Rushbranch, a post-station of Marion co., Ky.

Rushcenter, a post-village of Rush co., Kan., on Walnut Creek, 25 miles NNW. of Larned, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 170.

Rush City, a banking post-village of Chicago co., Minn., on Rush Lake and on the Northern Pacific R., 54 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 987.

Rush Creek, Ohio, enters the Hocking River about 8 miles below Lancaster.

Rush Creek, Ohio, enters the Scioto River in Marion co.

Rushcreek, a post-station of Union co., Ohio.

Rushcreek Valley, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., about 10 miles N. of Salem. Pop. 100.

Rushden, a manufacturing town of England, in Northamptonshire, near the border of Bedfordshire, 4 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901, 12,453.

Rushford, a banking city of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 35 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has flouring-, woollen- and knitting-mills, machine-shops, carriage-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1062.

Rushford, a banking post-village in Rushford township (town), Allegany co., N.Y., about 50 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 600; of the town in 1900, 1300.

Rushford, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1652.

Rush Hill, a post-village of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Mexico or Laddonia. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Rushings Store, a post-station of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Rush Lake, Wis., is in Winnebago co., about 4 miles NE. of Ripon. It is about 5 miles long.

Rush Lake, a post-station of Osceola co., Iowa.

Rushlake, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles SE. of Berlin. Pop. 75.

Rushmore, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 12 miles W. of Worthington. Pop. about 200.

Rushmore, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio R. The banking point is Delphos. Pop. 180.

Rusholme, a southern suburb of Manchester, England.

Rushpoint, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 100.

Rushpoint, a post-village of Chisago co., Minn. The banking point is Rush City. Pop. 200.

Rush River, Wis., rises in St. Croix co. and enters Lake Pepin at Maiden Rock. Length, 35 miles.

Rush River, a post-village of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 100.

Rush River, a township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 582.

Rushrun, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 11 miles by rail S. of Steubenville. Pop. 100.

Rushrun, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 300.

Rush Springs, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 53 miles S. of Elreno. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Rush'sylva'nia, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles NNE. of Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Rush Tower, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 38 miles below St. Louis.

Rushtown, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, 7 miles N. of Portsmouth.

Rushtown, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 3 miles SSW. of Danville.

Rushville, a banking city, capital of Schuyler co., Ill., 50 miles ENE. of Quincy, on the Burlington Route. It has hosiery-mills, wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2292.

Rushville, a banking city, capital of Rush co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, 39 miles ESE. of Indianapolis, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. It has manufactures of flour, furniture, bent-wood, carriages, etc., and is an important market for blooded stock. Pop. in 1900, 4541.

Rushville, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 17 miles SW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Rushville, a banking post-village, capital of Sheridan co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 32 miles E. by S. of Chadron. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Rushville, a post-village of Yates and Ontario cos., N.Y., about 15 miles WSW. of Geneva, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Rushville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on Rush Creek and on the Ohio Central Lines, 35 miles ESE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Rushville, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, 30 miles SSW. of Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. 150.

Rushville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 7 miles W. of Harrisonburg.

Rushville, a post-station of Roane co., W.Va.

Rusk, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 915 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Sabine River and drained by the Angelina River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1890, 18,559; in 1900, 26,099.

Rusk, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., about 75 miles N. of Charlotte.

Rusk, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Rusk, a post-station of Johnson co., Tenn.

Rusk, a banking post-town, capital of Cherokee co., Tex., 25 miles E. by N. of Palestine, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It is the seat of the State Eastern Penitentiary and has lumber-mills, cotton-gins, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Rusk, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., 6 miles ENE. of Menomonee.

Ruskin, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles E. by S. of Nelson. Pop. 200.

Ruskin, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn. Pop. 90.

Ruskington, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 12 miles SE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1901, 1196.

Russ, rŏŏss, a town of East Prussia, on one of the estuarine arms of the Memel, 26 miles NW. of Tilsit. Pop. about 2000.

Russdorf, rŏŏss'dorf, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg.

Russell, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 652 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River and also drained by Cowikee, Uchee, and Wetumpka creeks. Capital, Seale. Pop. in 1890, 24,093; in 1900, 27,083.

Russell, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 890 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River and by the Saline River and is partly drained by Paradise Creek. Capital, Russell. Pop. in 1890, 7333; in 1900, 8489.

Russell, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 351 sq. m. It is intersected in the S. part by the Cumberland River. Capital, Jamestown. Pop. in 1890, 8136; in 1900, 9695.

Russell, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 503 sq. m. It is intersected from E. to W. by the Clinch River. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 16,126; in 1900, 18,031.

Russell, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Russell, a post-town of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Russell, a post-station of Costilla co., Colo.

Russell, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 47 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 70.

Russell, a banking post-town of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 7½ miles E. by S. of Chariton. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Russell, a banking city, capital of Russell co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 77 miles W. of Salina. It is in a wheat and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Russell, a post-town of Greenup co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 9 miles SW. of Ashland. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Russell, a post-village and township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., on the Westfield River and on the Boston and Albany R., 18 miles WNW. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 793.

Russell, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. about 135.

Russell, a post-village in Russell township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, 12 miles S. of Canton. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 2067.

Russell, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. 100.

Russell, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 7 miles N. of Warren. Pop. about 300.

Russell, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Russell, a county in the E. part of Ontario. The Ottawa River washes its N. border.

Russell, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 400. It has grain-elevators.

Russell, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, 24 miles SE. of Ottawa, on the Ottawa and New York R. It has carding- and other mills.

Russell, a post-town and port of North Island, New Zealand, on the S. shore of the Bay of Islands, which forms an excellent harbor. The town, which is 120 miles N. by W. of Auckland, is in a minor way engaged in whaling, and has manganese- and antimony-mines. Pop. about 200.

Russell Gulch, a post-village of Gilpin co., Colo. The banking point is Central City. Pop. about 600.

Russellhill, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., about 25 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. 150.

Russell Mills, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on Mill Creek, 27 miles SE. of Danville, Ill.

Russell's Creek, Ky., enters the Green River about 3 miles below Greensburg.

Russell Springs, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Kan., in a farming and stock-raising district, on the Smoky Hill River, about 10 miles (direct) SE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 100.

Russell Springs, a village and resort of Russell co., Ky. The banking point is Jamestown. Pop. 200.

Russellville, a post-town, capital of Franklin co., Ala., on the Northern Alabama R., 18 miles S. of Tuscumbia. It has steel- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1602.

Russellville, a banking post-town, capital of Pope co., Ark., on the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Dardanelle and Russellville Rs., 74 miles NW. by W. of Little Rock. It has iron-works, cotton-gins, and manufactories of wagons and ice. Pop. in 1900, 1832.

Russellville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ga., 24 miles W. by N. of Macon.

Russellville, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Wabash River, 10 miles N. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Russellville, a banking post-town of Putnam co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 15 miles SSW. of Crawfordsville. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Russellville, a banking city, capital of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 29 miles WSW. of Bowling Green. It has various manufactories and is the seat of Logan Female College and Bethel College. Pop. in 1900, 2591.

Russellville, a banking post-village of Cole co., Mo., 16 miles WSW. of Jefferson City, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Russellville, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, about 45 miles ESE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Russellville, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Russellville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 48 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Russellville, a post-village of Hamblen co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 48 miles ENE. of Knoxville. Pop. about 200.

Russellville, a post-station of Fayette co., W.Va.

Rüsselsheim, rüs'sĕlz-hīme', a town of Hesse, on the Main, 13 miles WSW. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3933.

Russet, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Mannsville. Pop. 100.

Russia, rŭsh'ą (Russ. *Rossiya*, ros-see'yå; Fr. *Russie*, rüs'see'; Ger. *Russland*, rōōs'lânt), formerly called **Muscovy,** a country of Europe, the dominant member of the Russian Empire. (See RUSSIAN EMPIRE.) The main-land extends from lat. 38° 20′ N., on the Caspian Sea, to 70° 10′ N., in Lapland, and from lon. 17° 40′ to 66° 30′ E., but the territories S. of the Manytch River (including the whole of Caucasia) and those E. of the Ural Mountains belong more properly to the continent of Asia. Giving it the broader extension, it is bounded N. by Norway and the Arctic Ocean; E. by Siberia (the frontier with which is largely constituted by the Ural Mountains), the Kirghiz country, and the Caspian Sea; S. by Persia, Asiatic Turkey, the Black Sea, and Austria-Hungary; and W. by Rumania, Austria-Hungary, Prussia, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden. Apart from the grand-duchy of Finland and the general government or lieutenancy of the Caucasus (Caucasia), it is divided into 60 governments, 10 of which are in Poland. Area of Russia (with Poland), 1,950,000 sq. m.; Finland, 144,000 sq. m.; and Caucasia 180,800 sq. m. Total, 2,274,800 sq. m. If, as is commonly done, the range of the Caucasus be regarded as constituting the boundary between Europe and Asia, then, deducting from the total here given the area of Transcaucasia (minus Daghestan and that part of the government of Baku which lies N. of the Caucasus), we shall have approximately for the area of the Russian dominions in Europe the figure of 2,200,000 sq. m.

Face of the Land.—The surface of Russia in Europe (not reckoning Caucasia) may be considered as one vast plain, partially enclosed by the Ural Mountains on the E., the Caucasus and the heights of the Crimea on the S., and the Carpathian foot-hills on the SW. Throughout its extent this plain is not broken by a single mountain. The Baltic provinces have a mean elevation of 1000 feet above the sea, while the general elevation of the land sinks to less than one-half of this height, sloping off peripherally to the N., NW., S., and SE. The west-central part of the country is occupied by the dome-shaped morass plateau of the Valdai Hills,—the water-parting between the principal river-systems of the land,—the average height of which is 800 to 900 ft. and the summit 1100 ft. above the sea; these sink rapidly to the SE., where they are lost in marshes. Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe: the Baltic Sea receives the Kem, Uleå, Kumo, Neva, Narova, Düna, Niemen, and Vistula; the Arctic Ocean, the Pasvig, Kola, and Petchora; the White Sea, the Vig, Onega, Dvina, and Mezen; the Black Sea, the Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, Don (with its chief tributary, the Donets), and Kuban; and the Caspian Sea, the Ural, Volga, Kuma, and Terek. The Pruth and the Danube form the boundary on the side of Rumania and the Torneå flows on the border of Norway. The Volga (rising in the Valdai water-parting), with a length of upward of 2000 miles, which establishes by means of its intercommunicating waters direct navigation throughout the length and breadth of the country, is the largest river of Europe. (See VOLGA.) In the N. of Russia, especially in Finland, there are numerous lakes: the chief are Ladoga (the largest in Europe), Onega, Saima, Päijänne, Peipus, Ilmen, and Enara. The smaller lakes Bielo-Ozero, in the government of Novgorod, and Kubinskoye, in Vologda, are important for the internal navigation of the empire. The most valuable of the numerous salt lakes is Elton, in Saratov. Among the many islands belonging to the empire Nova Zembla (Novaya Zemlya), Vaigatch, and Kolguyev can properly be said to be a part of Russia in Europe. Geological phenomena warrant the conclusion that a great portion of central Russia was under the sea at a comparatively recent period. The loftiest elevations (outside of Caucasia) are found in the Ural Mountains, where a number of summits attain 5000 ft., the Telpös-is being 5500 ft. Roman-Kosh and Tchatyr-Dagh, in the Taurian Alps of the Crimea, both attain about 5000 ft.

Tundras, Steppes, etc.—The soil comprises every variety. There is an immense area of the finest agricultural land and there are great stretches unfit for cultivation. The vast region of the *tundras*, extending from lat. 64° N.

to the N. coast, is a swamp in summer and is covered with ice for nine months in the year; it produces chiefly moss, but in some places grasses grow luxuriantly. SW. of this the country, over a vast extent, is covered with forests of pine, larch, birch, and other trees, which afford valuable timber. In the SE. an immense grass and steppe region, partly of an uncovered desert type, extends between the Ural and the Volga and to the SW. of the lower course of the latter river; a portion of it affords tolerable pasturage. E. of lon. 45° E. a series of salt lakes occupy a depressed area, which once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea, the surface of which is now about 83 feet below that of the Mediterranean. This steppe is exposed to the greatest extremes of temperature; in winter the thermometer is frequently 15° and sometimes 35° below zero, while in summer the heat is often upward of 100°. The region of central Russia, in the upper basin of the Volga, is the most fertile in the empire. In the S., in the basins of the Dnieper and Don, reaching down to the Black Sea, is the great region of the grass steppes, in portions of which the soil, as in central Russia, consists of fertile black earth.

Climate.—From its vast extent, Russia has a great diversity of climate. The plains of the N., exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes. In nearly the whole of the northern region, between lat. 66° N. on the White Sea and 62°, the soil is frozen throughout the year nearly to the surface, the temperature descending to —40° and —50°. The summer heat, although of short duration, is frequently intense. Between this frozen zone and lat. 58° N. the mean annual temperature varies from 32° to 40°; at St. Petersburg, which is within this zone, the thermometer in December and January sinks to more than 20° below zero, while in summer it rises to 85° or 90°. S. of lat. 58° the mean temperature is between 40° and 55°; the winters are severe and the summers hot. In parts of the steppe region and in the Crimea the summer heat is almost of torrid intensity. The mean July temperature of Odessa is 74°. In the Baltic provinces the climate is more temperate than in the interior. In the interior SSE. and S. winds prevail, while W. and NW. winds are most common on the coasts. The rainfall over a great part of Russia is small. The precipitation is most abundant in the Baltic provinces, where the average annual amount is 15 to 20 inches. The amount and frequency decrease in proceeding from W. to E., and during the long summer of the southern provinces rain very seldom falls. Snow falls early in winter and covers the ground to a great depth.

Vegetable Resources, Live-stock.—Russia produces all the plants common to the other countries of Europe. Agriculture is still largely in a rude state. The area under crops in 1903 was nearly 210,000,000 acres and the portion covered by forest about 550,000,000 acres, the greater part of which is owned by the state. Rye is the chief cereal crop and is very widely grown; the cultivation of barley extends to lat. 67° and that of oats to 62° N.; wheat is grown chiefly in southern Russia. Next to the United States, Russia is the leading wheat-exporting country in the world. The portion of the basin of the Volga included in the governments of Nizhni-Novgorod, Penza, Kazan, and Simbirsk is called the granary of Russia. Hemp and flax are grown chiefly on the upper Volga (to a considerable extent also in Poland); tobacco is cultivated principally in the Ukraine and in Transcaucasia; grapes are grown in the Crimea, in Transcaucasia, and on the lower courses of the Don and Volga; tea is cultivated with success in the Crimea and in Transcaucasia. The forests yield valuable produce, and building-timber, tar, pitch, and potash are widely exported. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and tallow and hides are exported in great quantities. Fine breeds of horses are raised. Camels are bred by the Tartars on the steppes and in the Crimea.

Fauna.—The fauna of European Russia is essentially that of the greater part of Europe, comprising Mediterranean and Arctic types as well as the general temperate forms. A number of Asiatic forms (saiga antelope, jackal) enter in the SE. The bison-like aurochs is found near the sources of the Narev and in restricted parts of the Caucasus; the reindeer is confined to the region N. of lat. 66° N.; the elk, boar, deer, and hare are found in the forested tracts, principally of the N.; and the fur-bearing animals are actively hunted. The wolf, fox, glutton, bear, and other carnivores are numerous. In addition to the birds common to other countries of Europe, the capercailzie is found in the N., the pelican in the S., on the shores of the Black and Caspian seas, and the bustard in the steppe region; geese and ducks abound in the lakes. Fish is plentiful in the rivers, especially in the Volga and the Ural, and in the White Sea, the Caspian Sea, and the Sea of Azov. Astrakhan is noted as a great seat of the sturgeon-fishery. The whale, seal, and Polar bear are extensively hunted in or about the Arctic waters.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral resources of Russia are very important, but apart from iron, coal, and naphtha the product is limited almost entirely to the region of the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus. The minerals or metals exploited are gold, platinum, silver (in limited quantity), copper, lead, manganese (Transcaucasia), mercury, zinc (Poland), sulphur (Caucasia and Poland), and cobalt. The output of coal in all the coal-fields in 1903 was 17,240,000 tons, of which the Donets coal-field furnished about 12,000,000 tons and Poland (Dombrowa), 4,500,000 tons. The chief naphtha deposits are those of the Baku region, the richest in the world, but mineral oil is also obtained at localities in the governments of Archangel and Samara, and in Kielce, Poland. Large quantities of salt are obtained from deposits of rock-salt and from numerous salines. Many forms of precious stones—among them the diamond, emerald, and topaz—are found in the Ural Mountains.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Since the time of Peter the Great, the progress of manufactures has been very rapid, and the improvement of their products has been commensurate with it. The staple manufactures are woollens, silks, linens, cottons, metal wares, soap, tobacco, liquors, beet-sugar, and candles; besides which there are manufactures of glass, paper, porcelain, arms, jewelry, and morocco leather. The cotton-industry has been especially developed during recent years and, together with the woollen industry, has an important seat in Poland. The number of people employed in the textile industries was in 1902, 708,186; in the manufacture and exploitation of metals, about 750,000; and in the preparation of articles of food, 303,213. The production of alcohol in the Russian Empire in 1904 was 86,756,217 gallons, the product of 2370 distilleries, nearly all of which were in European Russia. The sugar-industry is of great importance, the quantity of refined sugar produced in 1902–03 having been 1,180,293 tons. There are in the empire nearly 500,000 tobacco plantations. The commerce of Russia is greatly facilitated by its numerous navigable rivers and its vast and excellent system of canals, by means of which not only do the Baltic and the White seas communicate with the Caspian and the Black seas, but the great lakes and the principal rivers are united into a complete system of inland navigation. There are 17,000 miles of internal navigable waters. The length of completed railroads in Russia in 1904 was 31,299 miles. A line extends through Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. Moscow is the centre of internal commerce. The chief seaports are St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, and Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White Sea, Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, and Odessa on the Black Sea. The chief exports comprise grain, flour, flax, hemp, timber and wooden manufactures, seeds, tallow, eggs, dairy produce, furs, leather, wool, tar, bristles, textiles, isinglass, bones, oil-cake, metals and metal goods, sugar, naphtha and naphtha oils, etc. Among the imports across the Asiatic frontier are tea, raw cotton, and rice. The fair of Nizhni-Novgorod is still an important factor in the interchange of Russian and Asiatic commodities, the value of the business transacted having diminished but little as the result of the opening up of more direct communication between distant points or of the introduction of more advanced mercantile methods.

Government, etc.—The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. All power emanates from the emperor (or czar), who is the head of the Greek Church in Russia, officially styled the Orthodox Catholic faith. All rank is based on the tenure of civil or military office. The nobility are a privileged class; they have great political power and possess more than half of all the cultivated land in the country. Education is still in a backward state, although it has materially advanced during late years. There are universities at Moscow (with 4344 students in 1902), St. Petersburg (3835 students in 1904), Kiev, Kharkov, Dorpat (Yuriev), Warsaw, Kazan, Odessa, and Helsingfors. Technical, law, medical, and theological schools are found in some of the larger cities. The Russians are preeminently a nation of peasants and of dwellers in small towns. Previous to the reign of Alexander II. the bulk of the peasantry were serfs. On March 3, 1861, an imperial decree was passed declaring the emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire. Most of the land of the peasantry is not owned by individuals, but is held in common by the *mir*, or people of the commune in which it is situated, a redistribution of the land among the households composing the mir being made at intervals of a number of years. Part of the land is kept reserved for common purposes. The existence of the mir as a political unit secures to the Russian peasantry the enjoyment of local self-government in a remarkable degree considering the autocratic form of rule in the empire. The seat of government since

the beginning of the eighteenth century has been St. Petersburg, but Moscow, the former capital, has remained the focus of the national life of the Russian people.

Population.—The main political subdivisions of the Russiam Empire are the governments, replaced in the newer parts of the empire by military districts or provinces (territories).

The following table exhibits the population of Russia (Russia proper, Poland, Finland, Caucasia), according to the census of 1897:

Governments.	Pop. in 1897.	Governments.	Pop. in 1897.
1. Russia Proper:		2. Poland:	
Archangel	347,589	Kalisz	846,719
Astrakhan	994,775	Kielce	763,746
Bessarabia	1,933,436	Lomza	585,781
Courland	672,634	Lublin	1,159,463
Don, Terr'y of the	2,575,818	Piotrkow	1,409,044
Esthonia	413,724	Plock	556,877
Grodno	1,617,859	Radom	820,363
Kaluga	1,185,726	Siedlce	775,316
Kazan	2,191,058	Suwalki	604,945
Kiev	3,576,125	Warsaw	1,933,689
Kostroma	1,429,228		
Kovno	1,549,444	Total, Poland	9,455,943
Kursk	2,396,577		
Kharkov	2,509,811		
Kherson	2,732,832		
Livonia	1,300,640		
Minsk	2,156,123	3. Grand-Duchy of Finland:	
Mohilev	1,708,041		
Moscow	2,433,356	Åbo-Björneborg	430,194
Nizhni-Novgorod	1,600,304	Knopio	305,166
Novgorod	1,392,933	Nyland	276,335
Olonets	366,715	St. Michael	186,478
Orel	2,054,749	Tavastehus	285,281
Orenburg	1,609,388	Uleåborg	268,226
Penza	1,491,215	Viborg	394,412
Perm	3,003,208	Vasa	446,772
Podolia	3,031,513		
Poltava	2,794,727	Total, Finland	2,592,778
Pskov	1,136,540		
Ryazan	1,827,539		
St. Petersburg	2,107,691		
Samara	2,763,478		
Saratov	2,419,884	4. Caucasia:	
Simbirsk	1,549,461	Kuban	1,922,773
Smolensk	1,551,068	Stavropol	876,298
Tambov	2,715,453	Terek	933,485
Taurida	1,443,566		
Tchernigov	2,321,900	Northern Caucasia	3,732,556
Tula	1,432,743		
Tver	1,812,825		
Ufa	2,220,497	Baku	789,659
Vilna	1,591,912	Black Sea Terr'y	54,228
Vitebsk	1,502,916	Daghestan	586,636
Vladimir	1,570,733	Yelizavetpol	871,557
Volhynia	2,997,902	Erivan	804,757
Vologda	1,365,587	Kars	292,498
Voronezh	2,546,255	Kutais	1,075,861
Vyatka	3,082,788	Tiflis with Zakataly	1,040,943
Yaroslav	1,072,478		
Yekaterinoslav	2,112,651	Transcaucasia	5,516,139
Total, Russia proper	94,215,415	Total, Caucasia	9,248,695

The total population in 1897 of Russia in Europe, not reckoning any part of the Caucasus, was 106,264,136. The population in 1902 was estimated at 115,500,000. It is now (1905) approximately 120,000,000, the annual excess of births over deaths being about 2,000,000. It consists mainly of Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Letts, Jews, Finns and other Finnic peoples, Tartars, and Germans. (For a list of the nationalities in the whole empire, see Russian Empire). About three-fourths of the inhabitants of European Russia are Russians, who comprise about three-fourths of the whole Slavic race. The Russians are divided into Great Russians, Little Russians, and White Russians. More than two-thirds are Great Russians, who comprise nearly all the inhabitants of the central governments and constitute the bulk of the population in the N. (exclusive of Finland) and the E. The Little Russians are about one-third as numerous as the Great Russians. They dwell mainly in the governments of Kiev, Kharkov, Poltava, and Tchernigov, in the SW. (Little Russia or Malo-Russia). Their dialect differs from the speech of the Great Russians and is spoken by the Ruthenians in Austria-Hungary. The White Russians number about 5,000,000, the bulk of them living in Lithuania. The Russians constitute about one-fourth of the population of Asiatic Russia (including Caucasia). The whole body of the Russians belong to the Greek Church, but there are millions of dissenters within the church called Raskolniks. The Poles in Russia number about 8,000,000. They are Roman Catholics, as are also the bulk of the Lithuanians, whose territory, down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, formed part of the old kingdom of Poland. The Germans, who number about 2,000,000, live mainly in the Baltic Provinces (where they constitute the educated class), Poland, and southern Russia. They are Protestants. The Jews, who number about 5,000,000, are crowded together in the cities and towns of Poland, Lithuania, and the SW. part of Russia proper. They are compelled to live within a specified pale, and, while unhindered in their religious observances, they are treated as a down-trodden race. The Finns proper, who inhabit the NW. corner of European Russia (Finland), were until the beginning of the nineteenth century subjects of Sweden, and are Protestants. There are a number of Finnic tribes scattered over a large area in the N. and E. Their Russification is progressing steadily. The Rumans (Moldavians) inhabit Bessarabia. The Tartars dwell in the E. and S. The Cossacks, who live to a great extent under a military organization, are a people of uncertain origin. Their principal habitat is the province known as the Territory of the Don Cossacks, on both sides of the lower Don, and they are numerous on the eastern border. They speak the Little Russian dialect. See table of religions under Russian Empire.

The following 16 cities had a population of more than 100,000 in 1897: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw (the capital of Poland), Odessa, Lodz (the Polish Manchester), Riga, Kiev, Kharkov, Vilna, Saratov, Kazan, Yekaterinoslav, Rostov (on the Don), Astrakhan, Tula, and Kishinev.

Russia in Asia embraces Siberia and Central Asia (including the Khirgiz Steppes, Turkestan, and the Transcaspian Province), and, in addition to this, the whole or the southern half of Caucasia (according to whether we take the Manytch depression or the crest of the Caucasus as the dividing line between Europe and Asia) may properly be regarded as belonging to it. See Russian Empire, Siberia, Turkestan, Central Asia, etc.

History.—The foundation of the Russian Empire was laid at Novgorod about 862 by the Rus, or Varangians, a body of Scandinavians (Northmen), led by Rurik, whose descendants ruled for over 700 years. Kiev, wrested by the Northmen from the Khazars, soon became the seat of dominion. The Northmen were gradually absorbed into the body of the Slavic Russians. The grand-prince Vladimir the Great embraced Christianity in 988. In the following century the country was partitioned into various principalities. In the twelfth century the grand-principality of Vladimir (Susdal) became the chief seat of power, having supplanted Kiev. About this time Novgorod rose to be a flourishing state. In the first half of the thirteenth century the Mongols poured into Russia, and in 1240 the Russian princes had to do homage to the Mongol khan. Early in the fourteenth century large territories (Volhynia, Kiev, etc.) became the prey of the Lithuanians. About this time Moscow became the leading principality among the Russian states, still groaning under Mongol domination. In 1478 she annexed the republic of Novgorod, and two years later shook off the Mongol yoke. Russia soon after became the realm of Moscow (Muscovy). In the middle of the sixteenth century the Russians conquered the Tartar khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan, and a little later the conquest of Siberia was begun. The Russian dominion in this region spread with extraordinary rapidity. In 1613 the Romanoff dynasty mounted the throne, which it still occupies. In the seventeenth century Smolensk, the Ukraine, and Kiev were wrested from Poland. At the close of that century and in the early years of the next Peter the Great introduced reforms of every kind in Russia and brought it forward into the body politic of Europe. He made Russia a power on the Baltic, and founded St. Petersburg as the new capital in 1703. Catharine II. seized the greater part of the Polish dominions (1772, 1793, 1795), incorporated the Crimea in the empire, extended its frontiers to the Dniester on the side of Turkey, and annexed Courland. In the first half of the nineteenth century the region of the Caucasus, Finland, and Persian Armenia were conquered and the frontier on the side of Turkey was pushed to the Pruth. In 1815 the new kingdom of Poland was erected for the Russian dynasty. The Amur country was acquired in 1858. In 1867 Alaska was sold to the United States. Samarkand was annexed in 1868, Khokand in 1876, a large part of Turkish Armenia in 1878, and Merv in 1884. In 1898, by an agreement with China, Russia obtained a foothold at the extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula (the southern projection of Manchuria), where Port Arthur was converted into an almost impregnable naval station, while a great commercial port was created at Dalny, the two places being made termini of a branch of the Transsiberian railway. The convulsions attending the Boxer movement in China in 1900 gave the Russians an opportunity to occupy Man-

churia. Their advance in this direction brought on in 1904 a disastrous war with Japan. The Japanese took Dalny, forced Port Arthur to surrender (Jan., 1905), drove the enemy from Mukden, and destroyed the Russian naval power. Conformably to a treaty of peace negotiated, under the mediation of President Roosevelt, at Portsmouth, N.H., and signed Sept. 5, 1905, Russia withdrew from Manchuria, allowed Japan to retain Port Arthur, ceded half of Saghalin to Japan, and gave the Japanese a free hand in Korea.

Russia, a post-village in Russia township (town), Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 15 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. about 200; of the town, 2025.

Russia, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Russian America, the former name of ALASKA.

Russian Central Asia. See CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Empire, an empire in Europe and Asia, the largest state in the world next to the British empire. It embraces about one-sixth of the earth's surface,—more than one-half of Europe and more than one-third of Asia. The following is a table of the main divisions of the empire.

Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1897.
Russia proper (without Poland and Finland)	1,902,000	94,215,415
Poland	49,000	9,455,943
Finland	144,000	2,592,778
Caucasus (Caucasia)	181,000	9,248,695
Central Asia	1,549,000	7,721,684
Siberia	4,820,000	5,727,090
Total	8,645,000	128,961,605

The population of the Russian empire was estimated in 1902 at 140,576,000. The excess of births over deaths being more than 2,000,000 a year, the number of inhabitants may now (1905) be put at about 147,000,000. The nationalities (omitting a number of minor ones) comprised in the Russian Empire are as follows. The figures of the population for 1900 are given in round numbers:

Russians	95,000,000
Poles	8,000,000
Bulgarians	200,000
Lithuanians	2,500,000
Letts	1,000,000
Germans	2,000,000
Swedes	300,000
Rumans	1,000,000
Armenians	1,000,000
Ossetes, Tajiks, Kurds, Persians, and Gypsies	400,000
Georgians, Mingrelians, Lesghians, and other mountain tribes of the Caucasus	2,500,000
Jews	5,000,000
Finns and Karelians	2,500,000
Other Finno-Ugric peoples: Esths, Lapps, Mordvins, Tcheremisses, Votyaks, Permiaks, Zyrians, Ostyaks, Voguls, Samoyeds, etc.	2,500,000
Tchuvashes (mixed Finnic-Tartar stock?)	500,000
Turco-Tartaric peoples: Tartars, Bashkirs, Uzbegs, Kirghizes (Kazaks), Kara-Kirghizes, Turkomans, Yakuts, etc.	8,000,000
Kalmucks, Buriats, Tunguses	500,000

The religions in 1897 were represented as follows:

Orthodox Greeks	89,606,000
Roman Catholics	11,420,000
Protestants	6,213,000
Other Christians	1,225,000
Jews	5,200,000
Mohammedans	13,890,000

Also many Buddhists. See RUSSIA.

Russian River, Cal., rises in the Coast Range and enters the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles W. of Santa Rosa. Length, about 125 miles.

Russian Turkestan. See TURKESTAN.

Russiaville, a banking post-village of Howard co., Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 9 miles SW. of Kokomo. Pop. in 1890, 603.

Russikon, roos'sẹ-kọn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles S. of Zürich.

Russniaks. See RUTHENIANS.

Rust, a town of Hungary. See RUSZT.

Rustburg (formerly **Campbell Court-House**), a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 13 miles S. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 350.

Rustchuk, rŏŏs'chŏŏk, or more properly **Rushtchuk** (Bulg. *Russe,* roo-sä'), a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, at the influx of the river Lom, opposite the Rumanian town of Giurgevo, 139 miles by rail NW. of Varna. The numerous mosques, now slimly attended, constitute the chief architectural feature of the place. Rustchuk has a large trade and manufactures of pottery, tobacco, etc. It is the seat of a Bulgarian and an Armenian bishop. It was an important fortress under the Turks, figuring in the Russian wars. Pop. in 1900, 32,661, comprising Bulgarians, Turks, Rumans, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians.

Rustenburg, a district in the W. part of the Transvaal Colony, intersected by the Limpopo and its tributaries. On the S. border is the Witwatersrand. Rustenburg, the capital, is near the N. foot of the Magaliesberg, at the source of the Hex River (tributary to the Limpopo), 55 miles W. of Pretoria. Altitude, about 3700 feet. It is regularly laid out in a good location and is a pretty town, but has declined. Pop. about 700.

Rustford, a post-hamlet of Mecosta co., Mich., 6 miles E. of Morley.

Rustic, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 1½ miles from Drakesville.

Rustico, a post-village and outport of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on Rustico Bay, 16 miles from Charlottetown. It is a summer-resort and has a fishing trade.

Ruston, a banking post-town, capital of Lincoln parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Arkansas Southern R., 107 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss. Pop. in 1900, 1324. It has cotton interests and lumber-mills. The Louisiana Industrial Institute is located here.

Ruswyl, roos'ṽeel, a village of Switzerland, 9 miles WNW. of Lucerne.

Ruszt, rŏŏst, or **Rust,** a town of Hungary, 10 miles NNE. of Ödenburg, on the Neusiedler See. It is noted for its wine. Pop. about 1500.

Rute, roo'tȧ, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 miles SSE. of Lucena. Pop. in 1900, 10,740.

Rutersville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., about 64 miles ESE. of Austin. Pop. 75.

Ruth, a post-station of Saint Martin parish, La.

Ruth, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 150.

Ruth, a post-station of Stone co., Mo., 20 miles SW. of Salem.

Rüthen, rü'tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles ENE. of Arnsberg. Pop. about 2000.

Ruthenians, or **Russniaks** (also called **Red Russians**), a Slavic people of Galicia, Hungary, and Bukowina, speaking a language of their own, essentially identical with that of the Malo-Russians, or "Little Russians," in the southwestern governments of Russia. Their language has received some literary culture, and there is in the Roman Catholic church a special Ruthenian rite. They number about 3,250,000 in Galicia, where they are the most numerous part of the population, more than 400,000 in Hungary, and 300,000 in Bukowina. They are a people of peasants. The Ruthenians have a strong national feeling, and in Galicia they carry on a bitter political warfare against their Polish neighbors, who constitute the nobility and the bulk of the townspeople, and whose superior position and intelligence enable them to have the upper hand. The bulk of the Ruthenians belong to the United Greek church.

Rutherford, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 547 sq. m. It is intersected by the Broad River. Capital, Rutherfordton. Pop. in 1890, 18,770; in 1900, 25,101.

Rutherford, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 605 sq. m. It is drained by the Stone River and other small streams. Capital, Murfreesboro. Pop. in 1890, 35,097; in 1900, 33,543.

Rutherford, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 54 miles N. of San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Rutherford, a banking post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., near the Passaic River, on the Erie R., 7 miles SSE. of Paterson. It has manufactures of lithographic supplies, mirrors, boilers, etc. Many New York business-men reside here. Pop. in 1900, 4411.

Rutherford, a banking post-town of Gibson co., Tenn., on the South Fork of the Obion River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 39½ miles N. by W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Rutherford, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Cairo and Kanawha Valley R. The banking point is Harrisville. Pop. 200.

Rutherford College, a post-station of Burke co., N.C. The banking point is Morganton.

Rutherfordton, a banking post-town, capital of Rutherford co., N.C., 78 miles W. by N. of Charlotte, on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. It has sash- and flour-mills. The Rutherford Military Institute is located here. Pop. in 1900, 880.

Rutherglen (local pron. rŭg'lẹn), a royal and municipal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 3 miles SE. of Glasgow. It has an interesting parish church

and a handsome town-hall. There are large iron-works and collieries. Pop. in 1901, 18,280.

Rutherglen, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., 29 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 70.

Rutherglen, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 125.

Rutherglen, a shire and post-town of Victoria, Australia, 27 miles W. of Albury. Pop. about 2000. It has vine-growing interests.

Rutherton, a post-village of Union co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflinburg. Pop. 100.

Ruthin, roo'thin (Welsh pron. h'rirh'in; the "red fortress"), a town of Wales, on the Clwyd, co. and 7 miles SE. of Denbigh. It has remains of an old castle and a fine modern mansion known as Ruthin Castle. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 2641.

Ruthton, rooth'ton, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 16 miles NE. of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Ruthven, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on a fine lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 13 miles E. of Spencer. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Ruthven, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 4 miles from Leamington. Pop. 200.

Ruthwell, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 9 miles ESE. of Dumfries. It is noted for its ancient cross.

Rüti, rü'tee, a commune of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SE. of St. Gall. Pop. about 800.

Rüti, a commune of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SE. of Zürich. Pop. about 3500.

Rutigliano, roo-teel-yä'no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 7 miles WNW. of Conversano. Pop. in 1901, 9017.

Rutlam, rüt'lam, or **Ratlam,** a town of Central India, capital of the native state of Rutlam, 48 miles WNW. of Ujjain. It is noted as an opium market. Pop. about 30,000.

Rutland, or **Rutlandshire,** the smallest county of England, bounded by the cos. of Lincoln, Northampton, and Leicester, and bordered on the SE. by the river Welland. Area, 152 sq. m. The surface is undulating and finely diversified. Live-stock is extensively reared. Capital, Oakham. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 20,659.

Rutland, a county in the W. part of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of 911 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain and is drained by Otter Creek and the Castleton, Pawlet, Tinmouth, and Poultney rivers. The surface is finely diversified with mountains, verdant hills, small lakes, and fertile valleys. Among its prominent features is Killington Peak, 4241 feet high. The county is noted for its deposits of fine marble. Good slate is also found. Capital, Rutland. Pop. in 1890, 45,397; in 1900, 44,209.

Rutland, a post-station of Bibb co., Ga.

Rutland, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Toluca, Marquette and Northern Rs., 25 miles S. of Lasalle. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Rutland, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 22 miles N. by W. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 250.

Rutland, a village of Montgomery co., Kan., 13 miles WSW. of Independence, is a rural free delivery of Wayside.

Rutland, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 30 miles N. of Lexington.

Rutland, a post-station of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Patuxent River, about 12 miles WSW. of Annapolis.

Rutland, a post-village in Rutland township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 12 miles NW. of Worcester, on the Boston and Maine R. A state hospital for tubercular patients is located in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1334.

Rutland, a village in Rutland township (town), Jefferson co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Watertown, its post-office. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 1885.

Rutland, a post-village of Sargent co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lidgerwood. Pop. 210.

Rutland, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, about 6 miles W. by N. of Pomeroy, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. about 300.

Rutland, a post-village in Rutland township, Tioga co., Pa., 20 miles SSW. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 838.

Rutland, a city, the capital of Rutland co., Vt., is pleasantly situated on Otter Creek, 67 miles S. by E. of Burlington and 6 miles W. by N. of Killington Peak, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains, on the Delaware and Hudson and the Rutland Rs. Rutland is the second town of the state in population. It contains a government building, memorial hall, a handsome court-house, town-hall, and various educational institutions, and has foundries and machine-shops, iron- and boiler-works, and manufactories of marble monuments, scales, shirts, etc. Large quantities of fine white marble are quarried in the vicinity, Rutland, the central shipping point for "Vermont white marble," furnishing about three-fourths of the marble quarried in the United States. (See Proctor.) Pop. in 1890, 8230; in 1900, 11,499. Elevation, 560 feet.

Rutland, a township (town) of Rutland co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 1109.

Rutland, a post-hamlet in Rutland township (town), Dane co., Wis., about 14 miles S. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1297.

Rutland Island, Ireland, co. of Donegal, is SE. of North Arran.

Rutland Island, in the Bay of Bengal, S. of Great Andaman Island.

Rutlandshire, England. See Rutland.

Rutledge, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala., on a branch of the Patsaliga River, about 50 miles (direct) S. of Montgomery. It has the Rutledge High-School. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Rutledge, a banking city of Morgan co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 59 miles E. by S. of Atlanta. It has cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 469.

Rutledge, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Rush City. Pop. in 1900, 363.

Rutledge, a banking post-town of Scotland co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles S. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Rutledge, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Darby. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Rutledge, a post-village, capital of Grainger co., Tenn., is near the base of Clinch Mountain, about 25 miles NE. of Knoxville and 4 miles NW. of the Holston River, on the Knoxville and Bristol R. Pop. about 350.

Rütli, a meadow in Switzerland. See Grütli.

Rut'nagher'ry, or **Ratnagiri,** rüt'na-ghîr'ree, a town of British India, in the Konkan, Bombay presidency, capital of Rutnagherry district, on the Malabar coast, 140 miles S. of Bombay. Pop. about 12,000.

Rüttenscheidt, a peasant community of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. The inhabitants are largely engaged in coal-mining and the iron-industry. Pop. in 1900, 14,735.

Ruvo, a village of Italy, in Basilicata, 10 miles SSW. of Melfi.

Ruvo di Puglia, roo'vo de pool'yä (anc. *Rubi*), a town of Italy, province and 21 miles W. of Bari. It has a venerable cathedral and an interesting baptismal church. Fine Apulian vases have been unearthed here. The town has manufactures of pottery. Pop. in 1901, 23,776.

Ruwenzo'ri, a mountain of eastern equatorial Africa, between the Albert Nyanza and the Albert Edward Nyanza, with a height estimated at from 16,500 to 18,000 feet. The snow cap descends to 13,500 ft. and glaciers somewhat lower.

Ruyen, roi'ẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 20 miles SSW. of Ghent, on the Scheldt.

Ruysbroeck, rois'brŏŏk, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, in the southwestern outskirts of Brussels.

Ruysselede, rois'sĕl-lä'dẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 14 miles SSE. of Bruges. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6528.

Ryan, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 75 miles S. of Chickasha. It is in a farming and stock-raising region. Pop. about 1000.

Ryan, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 9½ miles S. of Manchester. Pop. 250.

Ryan, a post-station of Rush co., Kan.

Ryan, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 719.

Ryan, a post-station of Kewaunee co., Wis., on the Kewaunee River, 22 miles E. of Green Bay.

Ryan, Loch, lok rī'ạn, a bay of the SW. part of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, commences at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde and extends 10 miles SSE. Average breadth, about 2 miles. It forms a safe and commodious harbor for the largest fleet.

Ryazan, re-ä-zäñ', a government of central Russia, enclosed by the governments of Moscow, Vladimir, Tambov, and Tula. Area, 16,261 sq. m. The surface is generally level. The principal river, the Oka, an affluent of the Volga, divides it into two portions, of which the southern is fertile and the northern in great part marshy or covered with forests. Capital, Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 1,827,085.

Ryazan, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Ryazan, on the Trubesh, a navigable tributary of the Oka, 110 miles SE. of Moscow. It is the seat of an archbishop and has some interesting ecclesiastical edifices. The principal part of the town is on an eminence where was formerly the Kremlin or citadel. Ryazan has considerable trade. Pop. in 1897, 44,552. OLD RYAZAN, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a village about 30 miles to the SE., on the Oka. It was the capital of the mediæval principality of Ryazan.

Ryazhsk, a town of Russia, government and 65 miles SSE. of Ryazan. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 12,993.

Rybinsk, rib'insk, a town of Russia, government and 52 miles NW. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. Its proximity to several waterways, natural and artificial, renders it the most important interior port of Russia. An immense amount of freight is handled here annually. Pop. in 1897, 25,200. The number of inhabitants is greatly increased at the season of navigation.

Rybnik, rib'nik, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles SSE. of Oppeln, on the Ruda. Pop. in 1900, 7921.

Rydal, Mount, a locality in England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Leven, 2 miles NW. of Ambleside. It was the residence of Wordsworth.

Ryde, a municipal borough and fashionable watering-place of England, the largest town of the Isle of Wight, on the N. coast of the island, 5 miles SW. of Portsmouth. It is built on the site of an old town which bore the name of Rye or La Riche and presents an attractive appearance. The principal building is All Saints' Church, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. There is a fine esplanade. Pop. in 1901, 11,042.

Ryde, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is McVeytown. Pop. 150.

Ryde, a post-town and railway-station of New South Wales, on the Parramatta River, 8 miles NW. of Sydney. Pop. about 2500.

Rye, a town of England, in Sussex, on the Rother, about 2 miles from its mouth in the English Channel, 10 miles NE. of Hastings, and 63 miles SE. of London. It was formerly a flourishing seaport, but the silting up of the harbor deprived it of its importance and left inland the rocky eminence on which it is perched. Rye is a picturesque little town. With the remains of its old walls, its twelfth-century Ypres tower, its old church, and the venerable Landgate, it presents a quaint appearance. Shipbuilding and fisheries are carried on. Rye is one of the Cinque ports. Pop. in 1901, 3900.

Rye, a post-village of Pueblo co., Colo. The banking point is Pueblo. Pop. 100.

Rye, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Rye township (town), 4 miles S. of Portsmouth and 1 mile from the ocean. The town borders on the Atlantic Ocean and contains Ryebeach, a fashionable watering-place. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1142.

Rye, a banking post-village in Rye township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles NE. of New York city. It has a ship-yard and carriage-factory. Rye Beach, a summer-resort, is in this town, which has quarries of granite. Pop. of Rye village, about 1000; of the town (which includes Port Chester and part of Mamaroneck village) in 1900, 12,861.

Rye, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 680.

Rye, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Ryebeach, a post-village and largely frequented seaside resort of Rockingham co., N.H., in Rye township (town), about 6 miles S. by E. of Portsmouth. At this point the direct telegraph cable from Great Britain comes to land. Pop. about 300.

Rye Beach, N.Y. See RYE.

Ryecove, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 37 miles WNW. of Bristol, Tenn. Pop. 80.

Ryegate, a post-village in Ryegate township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., 6½ miles NNW. of the Wells River. The town is on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 995; of the village, about 160.

Ryepatch, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 118 miles NE. of Reno.

Ryerson Station, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., about 50 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 60.

Rye Valley, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon. Gold and silver have been found here.

Rye Valley, a post-station of Smyth co., Va.

Rykerts, an outport of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of Kaslo.

Ryland, a post-station of Culpeper co., Va.

Rylsk, a town of Russia, government and 62 miles WSW. of Kursk, on the Seim, an affluent of the Desna. Pop. in 1897, 11,415.

Rymanow, a commune of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 15 miles W. of Sanok. Pop. in 1900, 3720.

Rynexs Corners, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., 8 miles W. of Schenectady.

Ryot, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. 100.

Ryp'in, a town of Poland, province and 39 miles NNW. of Plock, on an affluent of the Drewenz. Pop. in 1897, 6040.

Ryssen, or **Rijssen,** rīs'sen, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 23 miles SE. of Zwolle. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Ryswick (Dutch, *Rijswijk,* rīce'wīk), a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 2 miles SE. of The Hague. Here, in 1697, Louis XIV. of France concluded treaties of peace, humiliating to France, with the allied powers,—Holland, Spain, England, and the German Empire.

Ryton, a town of England, in Durham, 6 miles W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1901, 8452, engaged in coal-mining and the iron-industry.

Rzeszow, zhĕsh'uv, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 43 miles E. of Tarnow. It possesses a fine castle. It has manufactures of linens and jewelry and is noted as a horse-mart. Pop. in 1900, 14,714, mostly Poles.

Rzhev, a town of Russia, government and 74 miles SW. of Tver, on the navigable Volga, which divides it into two parts. It has hemp-spinning mills and an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 21,390.

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Saadani, a seaport of German East Africa, opposite the island of Zanzibar. It is a terminus of caravan routes from the interior. Pop. about 4000.

Saadeh, a town of Arabia. See SADA.

Saal, zāl, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 6 miles ESE. of Neustadt. Pop. about 1000.

Saalach, zā'lăk, or **Salzburger Saale,** a river of Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows NW. and joins the Salzach 4 miles NW. of Salzburg. Length, 70 miles.

Saalburg, zāl'bo͝org, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleiz, 30 miles SW. of Gera, on the Saale. Pop. 800.

Saale, zā'leh, or **Fränkische Saale,** frĕn'kish-eh zā'leh (anc. *Sala*), a river of Germany, in Bavaria, joins the Main at Gemünden (Lower Franconia), after a course of 70 miles. It becomes navigable at Gräfendorf, 8 miles from its mouth.

Saale, Sächsische Saale, zĕk'sish-eh zā'leh, or **Thüringer Saale,** tü'ring-er zā'leh (anc. *Sala*), a river of Germany, rises in the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria, 14 miles SW. of Hof, flows tortuously N. through Thuringia, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, etc., and joins the Elbe, 18 miles SE. of Magdeburg. Total course, over 250 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Halle and is canalized from Naumburg (108 miles).

Saalfeld, zāl'fĕlt, a town of East Prussia, district and 71 miles SW. of Königsberg. Pop. about 2500.

Saalfeld, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the river Saale, 41 miles E. of Meiningen. It has a mediæval church, a ducal palace, a fine town-hall, and the ruins of a castle, known as the Sorbenburg, said to have been erected by Charles the Great. The industries of Saalfeld comprise iron-founding and brewing and the manufacture of machinery, paints, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,679.

Saalfelden, zāl'fĕl'den, a town of Austria, on the Saalach, 28 miles SSW. of Salzburg. Pop. about 1750.

Saane, zā'neh (Fr. *Sarine,* sā'reen'), a river of Switzerland, cantons of Bern and Fribourg, flows N. and joins the Aar 10 miles WNW. of Bern. Length, 75 miles.

Saanen, zä'nęn (Fr. *Gessenay,* zhĕs'nä'), a town of Switzerland, canton and 32 miles SW. of Bern, on the Upper Saane. It is noted for its manufactures of Gruyère ("Swiss") and Vacherin cheese. Pop. in 1900, 3683. Elevation, 3382 feet.

Saanich North, a post-village of British Columbia, 18 miles from Victoria, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Saar, zär (Fr. *Sarre,* sar), a river which rises in France, in the Vosges mountains, and pursues a N. course in Alsace-Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, joining the Moselle, 5 miles SW. of Treves. Length, about 150 miles.

Saar, zär (Bohem. *Zd'ar*), a town of Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, 18 miles NE. of Iglau. Pop. about 3000.

Saaralben, zär'äl'bęn (Fr. *Sarralbe,* sar'rälb'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, at the confluence of the Saar and Albe, 9 miles SSW. of Saargemünd. Pop. in 1900, 3905.

Saarbrücken, zär'brük'ęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles SSE. of Treves, on the river Saar. It is connected by bridge with the town of Sankt Johann on the opposite bank of the river. The principal edifices are the old castle and the town-hall containing fine frescoes. There is a noteworthy statue of Bismarck. Saarbrücken is in the centre of a rich coal region and has large mining interests. It has manufactures of textiles, hardware, leather, and tapestries. The town was the scene of the opening engagement (Aug. 2, 1870) of the last Franco-Prussian war. Pop. in 1890, 13,812; in 1900, 23,242.

Saarburg, zär'bŏŏrg (Fr. *Sarrebourg,* sar'boor'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 40 miles E. of Nancy, on the Saar. It has manufactures of watch-springs, gloves, and lace. Pop. in 1900, 9178.

Saarburg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles SSW. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. about 2500.

Saardam, Netherlands. See Zaandam.

Saargemünd, zär'ghęh-münt' (Fr. *Sarreguemines,* sar'ghęh-meen'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, at the confluence of the Blies and the Saar, 9 miles S. of Saarbrücken. It retains some remains of its old fortifications. There are manufactures of fine pottery, silk, velvets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,680.

Saarlouis, zär'loo'ee', a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the river Saar, 30 miles SSE. of Treves. Its fortifications, constructed by Vauban, now serve as a military depot, barracks, etc. There are manufactures of pottery. Pop. in 1900, 7864.

Saarn, zärn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles NNE. of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 5362.

Saarunion, zär'oo-ne-ôn', a town of Germany, in Alsace, 18 miles NW. of Zabern, on the Saar. Pop. in 1900, 3007.

Saarwellingen, zär'vęl'ing-ęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles SSE. of Treves. Pop. in 1900, 3217.

Saas-Fee, zäs fä, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, above the Saasthal, about 15 miles SE. of Visp. Elevation, 5900 feet. It commands a magnificent view.

Saas-im-Grund, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the Saasthal (valley of the Saas), 1 mile from Saas-Fee. Elevation, 5125 feet.

Saati, sä'te, or **Sahati,** sä'hä-te, a fortified village of Eritrea, Italian Northeast Africa, 16 miles by rail W. of Massowa. It was occupied by Italian troops in 1887.

Saaz, or **Saatz,** zäts (Bohem. *Zatec*), a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 43 miles WNW. of Prague. Among its architectural attractions are the sixteenth-century town-hall and a thirteenth-century church. The town is the chief centre of the Bohemian hop-industry. There are machine-shops and a variety of manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 16,188.

Saba, sä'bä, a small volcanic island of the Dutch West Indies, 18 miles NW. of St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 39′ N., lon. 63° 19′ W. Area, 5 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 2254. The inhabitants were at one time largely engaged in ship-building.

Sabac, a town of Servia. See Shabats.

Sabadell, sä-bä-dĕl', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 10 miles NNW. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 23,294.

Sabana del Palmar', a village of Porto Rico, 18 miles S. by W. of San Juan, in the Comeiro district.

Sabana Grande, sä-bä'nä grän'dä, a town and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, on the high-road from Mayaguez to Ponce, 14 miles (direct) SE. of the former. Pop. in 1899, 2531 (of the jurisdiction, 10,560).

Sabanagrande, sä-bä'nä-grän'dä, a town and mining district of Honduras, about 30 miles SW. of Tegucigalpa, with which it is connected by rail.

Sabanagrande, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar, on the Magdalena River, 42 miles ENE. of Cartagena. Pop. (district) about 10,000.

Sabana la Mar, a minor port of Santo Domingo, on the Bay of Samaná, about 16 miles S. by W. of the town of Samaná.

Sabaneque, Cuba. See Jardines del Rey.

Sabanilla, or **Punta de la Vigía,** poon'tä dä lä ve-he'ä, a point at the W. side of the entrance to Cienfuegos (or Jagua) Bay, Cuba. It has a light-house, also called Faro Villa Nueva.

Sabanilla, or **Savanilla,** sä-bä-neel'yä, a seaport of Colombia, department of Bolívar, near the mouth of the river Magdalena. Lat. 10° 58′ N.; lon. 75° 5′ W. It is connected with Barranquilla by rail and is a leading port for exportation. The harbor is shallow and the anchorage is several miles away. Pop. about 2000.

Sabanilla, a village of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, about 20 miles (direct) NE. by N. of Santiago. Mines are located in the vicinity. Pop. in 1899, 780.

Sabanilla del Encomendador (dĕl ĕn-ko-mĕn-dä-dōr'), a city of Matanzas province, Cuba, 14 miles by rail and road S. of Matanzas. It has sugar-mills and stock farms and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 2200.

Sabara, sä-bä'rä, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas, an affluent of the São Francisco, 46 miles NW. of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail.

Sabathny, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Sabattis, a post-station and resort of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region.

Sabattus, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 4 miles N. of South Lewiston. It is on a fine lake (Sabattus Pond) and has woollen-mills. Pop. about 500.

Sabattus Pond, Androscoggin co., Me., is about 4 miles long and 1 mile wide. The Sabattus River issues from this pond and enters the Androscoggin River.

Sabbathday Lake, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 150.

Sabbathday Point, a post-hamlet and steamboat-landing of Warren co., N.Y., on Lake George, 12 miles W. of Whitehall. It is a summer-resort.

Sabbath Rest, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 28 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop. 200.

Sabbioncello, säb'be-on-chĕl'lo (Slavic, *Pelyezhats* or *Orebitch*), a peninsula of Dalmatia, 25 miles N.W. of Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic Sea, between the islands of Curzola and Lesina. Length, 43 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. It rises to a height of about 3000 feet.

Sabbioneta, säb-be-o-nä'tä, a small town of Lombardy, 18 miles SW. of Mantua.

Sabbot (or **Sabot) Island,** a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., on the James River, 20 miles above Richmond.

Sabermutti, sŭb'ęr-mŭt'tee, or **Sabarmati,** a river of India, rises in the Udaipur dominions, flows SSW. past Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 miles W. of Cambay. Total course, 200 miles.

Sabetha, a banking city of Nemaha co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 16 miles E. by N. of Seneca. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, wagons, cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1646.

Sabi, a river of southeastern Africa, rises in Mashonaland, flows SE., traversing Portuguese East Africa, and discharges into the Indian Ocean in lat. 21° S. It is navigable for light craft to the border of Rhodesia.

Sabillasville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 66 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Sabina, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs., 11 miles E. by N. of Wilmington. It has milling-industries, a cannery, brick- and tile-works, etc. Pop in 1900, 1481.

Sabinal, sä-be-näl', a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. 210.

Sabinal, a post-village of Uvalde co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 21 miles NE. of Uvalde. It has a ginnery. Pop. 350.

Sabinal Creek, Tex., rises in Bandera co. and enters the Rio Frio.

Sabinas, sä-bee'näs, a river of Mexico, states of Coahuila and Nuevo León, joins the Rio Grande.

Sabinas Hidalgo, a mining town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 70 miles N. by E. of Monterey.

Sabine, sa-been', a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, has an area of 1029 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Sabine River and is drained in the northeast-central part by San Miguel Bayou. Capital, Many. Pop. in 1890, 9390; in 1900, 15,421.

Sabine, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 577 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by

the Sabine River and is drained by Patroon Creek. Capital, Hemphill. Pop. in 1890, 4969; in 1900, 6394.

Sabine, a post-station of Marion co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Sabine, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tex., E. by S. of Beaumont. Pop. about 400.

Sabine (sab'in), **Cape,** on the NW. coast of Alaska. Lat. 68° 56′ N.; lon. 164° 30′ W. Coal is found here.

Sabine (sab'in), **Cape,** in the E. part of Ellesmere Land, on Smith Sound. Lat. 78° 45′ N.; lon. 74° W. It has figured prominently in connection with Arctic exploration.

Sabine Cross-Roads, a locality near Mansfield, De Soto parish, La. Here on April 8, 1864, the Confederates defeated the forces of General Banks.

Sabine (sab'in) **Island,** off the E. coast of Greenland, King William Land, in about lat. 74° 30′ N.

Sabine (sa-been′) **Lake,** an expansion of the Sabine River, forms part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas and is about 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 20 miles long and 9 miles wide.

Sabine (sā'bīne) **Mountains,** a range of the Apennines, E. of the lower Tiber. Their highest peak has an elevation of about 4500 feet.

Sabine (sa-been′) **Pass,** a post-town of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Sabine River, about 66 miles ENE. of Galveston, on the Texas and New Orleans R. Pop. in 1900, 363. Here is a fine sea-beach.

Sabine River rises near the northern boundary of Texas, by several streams in Collin and Hunt cos., runs SE. to the Louisiana boundary, thence southward, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, until it enters the Gulf of Mexico, through Sabine Lake. Its length is estimated at 500 miles. It is navigable for small steamboats for some distance.

Sabinetown, a post-hamlet of Sabine co., Tex., on the Sabine River, about 175 miles NNE. of Galveston.

Sabinsville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 54 miles N. of Lockhaven, on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. Pop. about 450.

Sabioncello, Dalmatia. See SABBIONCELLO.

Sabiote, så-be-o'tå, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles NE. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Sablé, så'blā', a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confluence with the Erve, 32 miles WSW. of Le Mans. It was formerly strongly fortified. There are coal-mines and quarries of black marble in the vicinity. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5599.

Sable, Cape, Fla., the southernmost point of the mainland of the peninsula. Lat. 25° 10′ N.; lon. 81° 10′ W.

Sable, Cape, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 26′ N.; lon. 65° 38′ W.

Sable Island, a small island of Nova Scotia, in the Atlantic Ocean, lying 110 miles SE. of Cape Canso. Lat. 43° 56′ N.; lon. 60° W. It is narrow, low, and sandy, about 25 miles in length, and has been the scene of numerous shipwrecks. The island has light-houses, with fog-horns and life-saving stations. The Canadian government has recently planted many thousand trees on the island, in order to make it more conspicuous. It produces many cranberries. CAPE SABLE ISLAND is off the SW. extremity of Nova Scotia.

Sable River, a village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Lockport, its banking point.

Sables d'Olonne, Les. See LES SABLES D'OLONNE.

Sabot Island, Va. See SABBOT ISLAND.

Sabougla, sa-boog'la, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., 25 miles E. of Grenada.

Saboya, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá and near the famous Piedra Pintada.

Sabres, såb'r, a small town of France, in Landes, 19 miles NNW. of Mont-de-Marsan.

Sabrevois, såb'r'vwå', a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 8½ miles from St. Johns, on the Quebec Southern and the Rutland Rs. Pop. 150.

Sabrina, or **Sabriana,** the ancient name of the SEVERN.

Sabrina, så-bree'nå, a volcanic island of the Azores, thrown up in 1811 to the height of 260 feet above the sea, near São Miguel. It has since been wholly submerged.

Sabrina Land, the name of a supposed land-mass in Antarctica, forming part of "Wilkes Land," and occupying a position approximately on the Antarctic Circle and in lon. 120° E.

Sabugal, så-boo-gål', a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 23 miles SE. of Braga. Pop. about 1500.

Sabu'la, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 42 miles SE. of Dubuque, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has manufactures of buttons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Sabula, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. 100.

Sabula, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 14 miles NW. of Clearfield. Pop. 150.

Säby, så'bü, a small seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, at the mouth of a little river of its own name in the Cattegat.

Sac (sawk), or **Big Sac,** a river of Missouri, formed by branches in Greene and Lawrence cos., enters the Osage River 2 miles above Osceola. It is about 120 miles long.

Sac, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Boyer and Coon (or Raccoon) rivers and their affluents. Capital, Sac City. Pop. in 1890, 14,522; in 1900, 17,639.

Sac, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 3 miles SW. of Blountville.

Sacaba, så-kå'bå, a town and mining district of Bolivia, in the department of Cochabamba.

Sacandaga Park, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 1 mile S. of Northville.

Sac and Fox Agency, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Deep Fork of the Canadian River, 40 miles W. of Okmulkee. Pop. 125.

Sacapa, Guatemala. See ZACAPA.

Sacapulas, Guatemala. See ZACAPULAS.

Sacatapeques, Guatemala. See ZACATEPEQUEZ.

Sacatecoluca, Salvador. See ZACATECOLUCA.

Sacaton, så-kå-tōn′, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz., on the Southern Pacific R., 90 miles S. by E. of Prescott. Pop. 160.

Sacavem, så-kå-vĕn′, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the W. side of the estuary of the Tagus, 7 miles N. of Lisbon.

Saccatoo, Africa. See SOKOTO.

Sac (sawk) **City,** a banking post-town, capital of Sac co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, at the mouth of Cedar Creek, about 45 miles W. by S. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It has a foundry and machine-shop, flour-mill, and cannery. The Sac City Institute is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2079.

Sacco, såk'ko, a river of Italy, flows SW. and joins the Garigliano 4 miles S. of Frosinone. Length, 40 miles.

Sacconnex (såk'kon'nĕx'), GRAND and PETIT, two villages of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles NW. of Geneva, with which they are connected by tramway.

Sacedón, så-thå-dōn′, a small town of Spain, province and 27 miles SE. of Guadalajara, near the Tagus.

Sachsa, zåk'så, a town of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles NNW. of Erfurt, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. about 2000.

Sachse, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Sachsen, the German for SAXONY.

Sachsen-Altenburg. See SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. See SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Sachsenland, Transylvania. See SAXONLAND.

Sachsen-Meiningen. See SAXE-MEININGEN.

Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach. See SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.

Sacile, så-chee'lå, a town of Italy, in the province of Udine, 38 miles NNE. of Venice, on the Livenza. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000).

Sackatoo, Africa. See SOKOTO.

Sacket (or **Sacketts**) **Harbor,** a post-village and summer-resort of Jefferson co., N.Y., on a bay of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Black River, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 10 miles W. of Watertown. It has a good and safe harbor, which is easy of access, and it was formerly an important naval station. The Madison Barracks are located here. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Säckingen, zĕk'king-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, and at the foot of the Black Forest, 51 miles SSE. of Freiburg. It has a castle which figures in Scheffel's "Trompeter von Säckingen." There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry, foundries, machine-shops, etc. The venerable abbey (for women) of Säckingen was abolished in 1806. Pop. in 1900, 4043.

Sackville, a banking seaport town of New Brunswick, Westmoreland co., at the head of the Bay of Fundy and on the Intercolonial and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Rs., 35 miles SE. of Moncton. It is the seat of Mount Allison College (Wesleyan) and has a tannery, an iron-foundry, saw-, grist- and carding-mills, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Sackville, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Halifax.

Saco, saw'ko, a city of York co., Me., on the left bank of the river of the same name, about 6 miles from its mouth and 14 miles SW. of Portland, on the Boston and Maine R. It is connected by bridge with Biddeford, a city

on the opposite bank of the river. It contains the Thornton Academy, the Dyer and York Institute libraries, etc., and has large cotton-factories, cotton-machinery works, and manufactories of belting, shooks, bricks, etc. The river here falls more than 50 feet and affords excellent water-power, which is extensively employed. Pop. in 1900, 6122.

Saco, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.

Sacomango River rises in Warren co., N.Y., and falls into the Hudson River about 15 miles SW. of Lake George.

Sacondaga River, N.Y., rises in Piseco Lake, in Hamilton co., and enters the Hudson River at Hadley, about 10 miles W. of Glens Falls.

Saco River rises a little to the N. of the Crawford Notch of the White Mountains, in Coos co., N.H. It runs southeastward into Maine, in which it drains parts of Oxford and Cumberland cos. It finally runs southeastward through York co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean 7 miles below Biddeford, where there is a fall of 55 feet. It is about 175 miles long.

Sacramento, the largest river of California, rises in the northern part of the state, its main head-stream, called the Pitt River, being the outlet of Goose Lake. It irrigates part of Lassen co., from which it runs westward through the Sierra Nevada into Shasta co. Below the town of Shasta it flows nearly southward, and enters Suisun Bay on the boundary between Contra Costa and Solano cos. It is about 600 miles long. The only large town on it is Sacramento. Small steamboats ascend it to Red Bluff, about 300 miles, while those of larger size penetrate only to Sacramento.

Sacramento, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 1000 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Sacramento River and is also drained by the American and Cosumne rivers. The San Joaquin River touches the SW. part. Capital, Sacramento, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 40,339; in 1900, 45,915.

Sacramento, the capital of California and of Sacramento co., is situated on the left bank of the Sacramento River, at the mouth of the American River, in the midst of a level and fertile country, 90 miles NE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. Lat. 38° 34′ N.; lon. 121° 26′ W. It is regularly laid out, with wide and shaded streets and numerous attractive gardens. The city enjoys a mild and salubrious climate, the mean annual temperature being about 60°. It lies at the head of navigation for large steamboats and is accessible for steamers and sailing-vessels at all seasons of the year; the Sacramento River, with its important affluent the Feather River, is navigable for small steamboats far above, into the interior of the country. These advantages made the city an important supply entrepôt for a large section of distant mining region in the N. It has also an extensive trade with the great central agricultural valley of the state. The principal buildings of the city are the state capitol (built in a large park at a cost of $2,500,000 and containing a library of upward of 120,000 volumes), city-hall, Roman Catholic cathedral, masonic temple, Crocker Art Gallery, and the exhibition building of the State Agricultural Society. The city has a number of collegiate institutions (Christian Brothers' College, Howe's Academy, St. Joseph's Academy). The industries are fairly extensive and comprise slaughtering and meat-packing, the reduction and smelting of ores, brewing and distilling, milling of flour, lumbering, the manufacture of furniture, harness, sash and doors, etc. The city has also large railway-shops. Steamers ply regularly between this point and San Francisco. Sacramento was founded in 1848. Pop. in 1860, 13,785; in 1870, 16,283; in 1880, 21,420; in 1890, 26,386; in 1900, 29,282.

Sacramento, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., 24½ miles by rail S. of Fairfield.

Sacramento, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ky., about 14 miles NE. of Madisonville. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Sacramento, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Neb., 25 miles SW. of Kearney Junction.

Sacramento, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 34 miles NNE. of Harrisburg. The banking point is Williamstown. Pop. about 250.

Sacratif (så-krȧ-teef′), **Cape,** Spain, on the coast of Granada. Lat. 36° 40′ N.; lon. 3° 28′ W.

Sacred Heart, a banking post-town of Renville co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles E. of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Sacred Heart, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. The banking point is Violet.

Sacrificios, så-kre-fee′se-oce, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 miles S. of Vera Cruz, a place of sacrifice under the Aztecs. It has some remains of temples, etc.

Sacrificios, an island in the Pacific, on the SW. coast of Mexico, half a mile long. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 98° 6′ W.

Sacrum Promontorium. See CAPE ST. VINCENT.

Sacui, Sacuhi, så-koo-ee′, or **Sussuhi,** soos-soo-ee′, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, after a SE. course of about 250 miles joins the Doce.

Sada, så′dȧ, or **Saadeh,** sȧ′dẹh, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 145 miles NW. of Sana.

Sada, så′dȧ, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles E. of Corunna, on the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6569.

Sádaba, så′dȧ-bȧ, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 42 miles NW. of Saragossa.

Sadagura, så-dȧ-goo′rȧ, or **Sadagora,** a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bukowina, district of Czernowitz. Pop. in 1900, 4510.

Sadaquada, sad'ą-kwä′dą, or **Sauquoit,** a creek of Oneida co., N.Y., enters the Mohawk River at Whitesboro.

Saddleback, a mountain of Cumberland co., England, 4½ miles NE. of Keswick. Elevation, 2847 feet.

Saddleback, an island in Hudson Strait, in British North America.

Saddleback Mountain, Franklin co., Me., near Rangeley Lake. Height, about 4000 feet. The Saddleback River, a tributary of the Kennebec, rises here.

Saddlecreek, a post-station of Lincoln co., S.Dak.

Saddlehead is the N. extremity of Achill Island, co. of Mayo, Ireland.

Saddle Mountain, the loftiest mountain of Massachusetts, is in Berkshire co., about 4 miles SW. of North Adams. Its highest summit is Greylock, 3535 feet.

Saddle Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude, 4536 feet.

Saddle Peak, a mountain of Great Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

Saddle River, N.J., falls into the Passaic River in Hudson co.

Saddle River, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., in the valley of the Saddle River, 1½ miles from Allendale station, which is on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 415.

Saddle River, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1954.

Saddlers Creek, a post-station of Anderson co., S.C.

Saddleworth, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the valley of the Tame, 11 miles SW. of Huddersfield. It has cotton and woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 12,320.

Sadhaura, sȧd-hŏw′rą, a town of the Punjab, British India, district of Umballa. Pop. about 10,000.

Sadieville, sā′de-vĭl, a banking post-village of Scott co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 15 miles N. of Georgetown. Pop. in 1900, 532.

Sadler, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Sado, sȧ′do, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. of Hondo. Lat. 38° N.; lon. 138° 30′ E. Area, about 300 sq. m. It produces gold and silver. Pop. in 1899, 112,738. The chief settlement is Aikawa.

Sadorus, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 33 miles E. by N. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Sadowa, sȧ′do-v̂ȧ, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles NW. of Königgrätz. Here was fought the decisive battle of the Seven Weeks' War, otherwise known as the battle of Königgrätz, July 3, 1866, in which the Prussians overwhelmed the Austrians.

Sadsbury, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 942.

Sadsbury, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Sadsbury, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1023.

Sadsburyville, a post-village in Sadsbury township, Chester co., Pa., 40 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Sadska, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, district of Podiebrad. Pop. about 3000.

Saegerstown, sā′gẹrz-tŏwn, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek and on the Erie R., 6 miles N. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 607.

Saegersville, sā′gẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on Jordan Creek, 16 miles NW. of Allentown. Pop. about 250.

Safa, a volcanic district of Syria, about 50 miles SE. of Damascus. Curious Semitic inscriptions have been discovered here.

Safed, or **Safet,** a town of Palestine, 12 miles N. by W. of Tabariyeh. It is the most elevated place in Galilee, lying about 2700 feet above the sea. Here are the ruins of a castle built by the Crusaders. The town contains about 25,000 inhabitants, of whom about one-half are Jews, who regard the place as sacred. A famous rabbinical school is located here. The chief industries are weaving and dyeing. Safed has suffered terribly from earthquakes,

Safed-Koh, or **Sefid-Koh,** a mountain-range of northern Afghanistan, forming a westerly continuation of the Koh-i-Baba. It follows the course of the Heri-Rud. Greatest altitude, about 11,800 feet.

Safed-Koh, or **Sefid-Koh,** a mountain-range of Afghanistan, on its E. border, S. of the Kabul River, extending eastward toward Peshawur (India). Sikaram Peak has an altitude of 15,615 feet.

Safe Harbor, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Conestoga Creek, and on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles below Columbia. It has milling-industries.

Saffelaere, säf'fą-lâ'rẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles NE. of Ghent.

Saffi, a town of Morocco. See SAFI.

Saffold, a post-station of Early co., Ga.

Safford, a banking post-village of Graham co., Ariz., in the Pueblo Viejo valley, on the Gila River, 80 miles NE. of Tucson. It is on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R. and in a mining and farming region.

Safford, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn. The banking point is Lexington.

Safford Station, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Selma. Pop. 200.

Saffordville, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Emporia. Pop. 110.

Saffron-Walden, a municipal borough of England, in Essex, 49 miles by rail N. by E. of London. It has a large Perpendicular church, some old timbered houses, and remains of a Norman castle. Pop. in 1901, 5896.

Safi, sâ'fee\, **Saffi, Azaffi,** â\zâf'fee\, or **Asfi,** âs'fee\, a seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 105 miles WNW. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 32° 20′ N.; lon. 9° 12′ W. Pop. about 9000, including about 1500 Jews. It has a fairly extensive export trade in leather, grain, and horses. It was formerly of great commercial importance, but declined with the rise of Mogador.

Safra, a district of Arabia, SE. of Mecca, noted for its balsam.

Saga, sâ'gâ, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, formerly capital of the province of Hizen, 50 miles NE. of Nagasaki. Pop. in 1899, 32,753.

Sagadahoc, sag\ą-dą-hok', a county in the S. part of Maine, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 259 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kennebec River and is bounded on the SW. by the Androscoggin River, which enters the Kennebec 5 miles above Bath. The latter river is navigable for large vessels in the county. Capital, Bath. Pop. in 1890, 19,452; in 1900, 20,330.

Sagalin, an island of Asia. See SAGHALIN.

Sagallo, a station of French Somaliland, near Tajura Bay.

Sag'amore, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Wareham or Yarmouthport. Pop. 250.

Sagan, zâ'gân, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, capital of the mediatized principality of Sagan, 48 miles NW. of Liegnitz, on the river Bober. It has remains of its old fortifications, several fine churches, some ancient dwellings, and a château situated in a beautiful park and containing art collections. The town has iron-foundries and breweries and there are manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, pottery, glass, and paper. Pop. in 1900, 13,367.

Sagan'ing, a post-station of Arenac co., Mich.

Sagaponack, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y. Pop. 65.

Sagar, India. See SAUGOR.

Sagard, zâ'gart, a town of Prussia, on the island of Rügen, 23 miles NE. of Stralsund. Pop. about 1600.

Sag Bridge, a village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 22 miles SW. of Chicago. The post-office is Lemont. Pop. about 200.

Sage, a post-station of Burnet co., Tex., 52 miles NW. of Austin.

Sage Creek, Wyo., enters the Green River in the SW. part of Sweetwater co.

Sageville, a village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 5 miles NNW. of Dubuque. Pop. about 200.

Sageville, N.Y. See LAKE PLEASANT.

Saghalin, sâ-gâ-lin' (more properly **Sakhalin**), or **Tarrakai,** tâ-râ-kī', a long and narrow island off the E. coast of Asia (Primorskaya), between lat. 46° 10′ and 54° 30′ N. and lon. 141° 50′ and 144° 45′ E., separated from the main-land by the Gulf of Tartary (or Saghalin), and S. from Yezo by La Pérouse Strait. It is 570 miles long and from 17 to 90 miles across. Area, estimated at about 29,400 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, rising in the peak of Tiara to 5000 feet, and is largely forest-clad, with some prairie-land and pastures. The climate is very severe in winter and raw in summer. The grains are but little cultivated. Many fur-bearing animals abound. Lignitic coal of good quality occurs in large deposits. Pop. in 1897, 28,113, of whom nearly one-half were convicts or banished offenders. The island was officially Russian until September, 1905. By the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, N.H., the southern half was ceded to Japan.

Saghalin-Ula, a town of Manchuria. See AIGUN.

Sag Harbor, a banking post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Gardiner's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles E. by N. of New York, on the Long Island R. It has a good harbor, many stately residences, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, and manufactures of silver-ware, watch-cases, bricks, carriages, and cigars. It was at one time an important whaling-port. Pop. in 1900, 1969.

Sag'inaw, a small river of Michigan, is formed by the Flint and Shiawassee rivers, which unite in Saginaw co., about 10 miles SW. of East Saginaw. It enters Saginaw Bay about 5 miles below Bay City. Steamboats ascend the river to Saginaw.

Saginaw, a county of Michigan, is near the middle of the lower peninsula. Area, 832 sq. m. Its chief rivers are the Saginaw, which intersects the northern part, and its branches the Flint and Shiawassee rivers, which unite near the middle of the county. It is also drained by the Cass and Tittabawassee rivers, which enter the Saginaw about 2 miles below the junction of the Flint with the other branch. Capital, Saginaw (Saginaw West Side). Pop. in 1890, 82,273; in 1900, 81,222.

Saginaw, or **Saginaw West Side,** a city, capital of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw River, at the head of navigation, 96 miles NW. of Detroit, on the Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs. Its site is a plateau elevated about 30 feet above the river, which is here crossed by several bridges. The city's important industries are represented by large railroad-shops, iron-, machine-, boiler- and plate-glass works, furniture-factories, breweries, and manufactories of gasoline-engines, automobiles, wooden-ware, brick, etc. Saginaw is the centre of the vast beet-sugar industry of the state and is also extensively engaged in coal-mining, lumbering, and salt-production. Vessels drawing 10 feet of water can ascend the river to this place. The city has several prominent educational institutions (St. Andrews Academy, Saginaw Valley Medical College), the Germania Institute, Hoyt Library, etc. Pop. in 1890, 46,322; in 1900, 42,345.

Saginaw, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn. Pop. 150.

Saginaw, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Cottagegrove. Pop. about 200.

Saginaw, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, the largest body of water which indents the southern peninsula of Michigan, is situated in the E. part of the state. It is about 60 miles in length and 25 miles in its greatest breadth and affords good navigation and safe harbors for large vessels. It receives the Saginaw River.

Sago, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. 150.

Sago, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sago, a post-station of Upshur co., W.Va.

Sagoarema, sâ-go-â-râ'mâ, a village of Brazil, state and 45 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Sagoarema.

Sagola, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. 250.

Sagole, są-go'le, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 100.

Sagone, sâ-go\nâ', a small seaport of Corsica, 13 miles N. by W. of Ajaccio.

Sagoo'a, an island near the entrance of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland.

Sagor, India. See SAUGOR.

Sagres, sâ'grẽs, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, on a peninsula near Cape St. Vincent. Prince Henry the Navigator here established a school of navigation. Pop. about 600.

Saguache, są-watch', a county in the S. part of Colorado. It is partly drained by the Saguache River. Area, 2769 sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous, a large portion being occupied by ranges or groups of mountains called Saguache and Sangre de Cristo. This county comprises a large part of the fertile San Luis Park. Gold, silver, and lead are mined here. Capital, Saguache. Pop. in 1890, 3313; in 1900, 3853.

Saguache, a banking post-town, capital of Saguache co., Colo., on a creek of the same name, 60 miles SW. of

Cañon City and near the northern border of San Luis Park. Altitude, 7743 feet. Pop. in 1890, 660; in 1900, 73.

Saguache (or **Sa\watch'**) **Range, or Sierra Madre,** se-ẽr'rå må'drå, Colo., a range of the Rocky Mountains, is one of the loftiest and most symmetrical ranges in the state. It trends nearly N. and S., extends about 80 miles, and forms the Continental Divide. The Holy Cross Mountain, which is the most northern peak of this range, is in lat. 39° 28′ N. and has a height of 14,006 feet. Other lofty peaks of the range are Mount Massive (14,424 ft.), Mount Elbert (14,421 ft.), Mount Harvard (14,375 ft.), and Mount Yale (14,187 ft.).

Saguache (or **Sawatch**) **River,** Colo., rises in Saguache co., irrigates the northern part of San Luis Park, and enters San Luis swamp or lake.

Sagua de Tánamo, så'gwå då tå'nå-mo, a town of the N. part of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on the Sagua River and 57 miles (direct) NE. by E. of Santiago de Cuba. The region is mountainous and produces tobacco. The town has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1282.

Sagua la Grande, a river on the N. coast of Cuba. It rises in the mountains S. of Sagua la Grande and flows E. and N., emptying E. of La Isabela. It is navigable for about 20 miles. The river Sagua la Chica discharges about 25 miles ESE. of the mouth of the Sagua la Grande.

Sagua la Grande, så'gwå lå grån'då, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 32 miles by rail and highway N. by W. of Santa Clara. It is on the Sagua la Grande River and is connected by rail with Cienfuegos and Havana, and with La Isabela, its port, on the N. coast, a few miles distant. The streets are wide. It has a fine church, private and municipal schools, theatres, casinos, a hospital, town-hall, boards of education and health, machine-shops, and lumber-yards. Local railroads run to plantations in the vicinity. It exports sugar. Pop. in 1899, 12,728.

Saguenay, sag-ạ-nå', a river of Quebec and one of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters 120 miles NE. of Quebec, in lat. 48° 6′ N., lon. 69° 38′ W., and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St. John. Length of the course below Lake St. John, about 110 miles. It leaves the lake by what is known as the Great and Little Discharges, which are separated from one another by Alma Island. The true source of the river is one of the long streams (Peribonka, Mistassini, Ashuapmouchouan) which are tributary to Lake St. John. The Saguenay is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. Its upper course runs through a wilderness of pine- and spruce-covered hills, abounds in water-falls, and is navigable only for canoes. A few miles below the village of Chicoutimi, where an extensive lumber-business is transacted, there recedes from the river a beautiful expanse of water called Ha Ha Bay. Between this bay and the mouth of the river its course exhibits some of the most sublime river-scenery in the world, the banks in places (Capes Trinity and Eternity) rising to 1500 and 1700 feet. The extraordinary depth of the lower channel (the bottom at the confluence with the St. Lawrence being about 600 ft. lower than that of the major stream) and the abrupt plunge of the banks have led some geologists to assume for the structure a seismic origin. During the summer months the Saguenay is visited by thousands of tourists. It is navigable to Ha Ha Bay for vessels of the largest class and to Chicoutimi for regular steamboats. It receives the waters of many tributaries. At the mouth of the river is Tadousac, a watering-place.

Saguenay, a county in the SE. part of Quebec. The St. Lawrence forms its SE. boundary and it is intersected by the Saguenay River. Capital, Tadousac.

Sagunto, så-goon'to, formerly **Murviedro,** moor-vẽå'dro (a name derived from the Latin, *Muri Veteres,—i.e.,* "old walls;" anc. *Sagun'tum*), a fortified town of Spain, province and 14 miles NNE. of Valencia, 3 miles from the Mediterranean, picturesquely situated at the foot of a mountain. It has Roman and Moorish remains. The ancient Saguntum, which was a seaport (the sea has since receded), was an opulent city when Rome and Carthage first came in conflict. Its siege, capture, and destruction by Hannibal in 219 B.C. was the prelude to the second Punic War. The city was rebuilt by the Romans. Pop. in 1900, 6784.

Sagur, India. See Saugor.

Sahagún, så-å-goon', a town of Spain, province and 31 miles ESE. of León. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Sahama, or **Nevado de Sahama,** nå-vå'do då så-å'må, or more accurately **Sajama,** a volcanic mountain of the Bolivian Andes, in the department of Oruro. Lat. about 18° 7′ S.; lon. 68° 52′ W. Height, about 21,000 feet.

Sahara, så-hå'rå, properly så'hạ-rå (Arab. så'h'rå), called the **Great Desert,** a vast region of northern Africa, with no very precise boundary-limitations, but lying mainly between the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and the valley of the Nile on the E., the Sudan on the S. and the Atlas Mountains and a portion of the Mediterranean Sea on the N. The greater portion of this vast region, whose greatest length exceeds 3000 miles and whose area probably covers not less than 2,000,000 sq. m., lies between lat. 12° 30′ and 30° N., and is in position about one-third extra-tropical. It is perhaps in greater part a table-land of moderate elevation, or a series of plateaus of different altitudes (500–2000 feet) with no clear relationships existing between them, and with irregular mountain-elevations or even chains, especially in the central portion, extending far into the region. Some of these mountain-elevations, as the Tarso (7800 ft.) in the region of Tibesti (about lat. 20° N.; lon. 18° 20′ E.), and Ilaman (6200 ft.) and Tahat in Ahaggar (about lat. 22° 30′; lon. 4° 40′ E.), are partially covered with snow during several weeks of the year. The deepest depression of the true Sahara is found in a region of *schotts* (Mreir, Jerid), lying W. of the Gulf of Gabes, where the surface descends to 60–70 ft. below sea-level. The surface of Lake Chad, on the borders of the Sudan, lies at an altitude of about 830 ft. A considerable portion of the Sahara presents strictly desert conditions, with vast areas, especially in the eastern (Libyan) and western (Moroccan) sections, having little or no vegetation, but elsewhere vegetation of a restricted number of types (artemisia, tamarisk, acacia) is present in greater or less quantity, especially along the *wads* or dry water-courses. Large numbers of oases or fertile spots, the "gardens of the desert," are irregularly scattered about, in places following in close succession, and in these there is even a profuse vegetation. The physiognomic type is the date-palm, which is sometimes numbered by 100,000–500,000. The fig, peach, grape, and a number of the south European fruits are cultivated. Throughout nearly the entire region there are no permanent water-courses (the Nile touches the E. border and the Niger traverses a part of the tract on the S.), but from time to time, as fed by the waters of the interior mountains and depending upon heavy rain-falls in the mountain-region, temporary and even tempestuous streams are developed, which, however, soon dry out or are absorbed by the desert-sands. The largest of such streams appear to be the two Igharghars, both descending from the heights of Ahaggar—one flowing northward into the depression of Mreir, and the other southwestward towards the Niger. Much water is distributed through the sands even in the highest superficial zone, and is frequently tapped in artesian and native wells at a depth of 30–70 feet.

As regards its surface aspect, two types of the Sahara are recognized: 1, the *Hamada* (or stony Sahara), where solid rock-masses, either as flattened or horizontally-placed plateaus, or as disturbed mountain fragments, constitute the dominating feature of the land; and 2, the *Erg* or *Areg*, the region of shifting sands and dunes, the latter not infrequently 300–500 feet in height, or even attaining 1000–1400 feet, as near the oasis of Tuggurt. Over large areas the sands are manifestly only degradational products derived from the rocks.

The climate of the Sahara is varied and presents extremes of diurnal as well as of seasonal temperatures. The daily summer temperature in the low-lying areas frequently rises to 115°–120°, or even higher, whereas in winter frosts are in some sections by no means exceptional. Even at times of extreme heat by day, freezing, resulting from extremely rapid radiation, may be a characteristic of the nightly period. At other times, however, the temperature of night may remain at 100°–105°. Storm-winds (*simoom*), suffocating through their high temperature and the sand which they carry with them, are a serious menace to travellers in the Saharan region. The exact conditions of the Saharan climate are not yet fully understood, nor is the meteorologist in a position to state in how far the present desert conditions represent the past history of the region. It would appear, however, from the discovery of the remains of many poplar trees, together with Roman remains, in the region of El-Outaia, N. of Biskra, that over a part of the Sahara, at least, desert conditions have become accentuated since the middle Roman period. The fauna of the Sahara is a restricted one, the deficiency of vegetation and water readily accounting for this condition. Of the most broadly distributed and more general animal types are the jackal, hyena, numerous antelopes or gazelles, jumping-mice or jerboas, lizards, and the horned or sand-viper. The lion and panther rarely penetrate far beyond the confines of the region, and there are comparatively few animal types of the true African fauna of the south and centre of the continent which reach northward. The Sahara, in fact, is a barrier to migration almost as pronounced as would be an arm of the sea. Regarding the geological history of the region much still remains to be determined, but there exists hardly a doubt, as is indicated by the fossil

remains that have been found (1903–04) at Bilma, Dakar, Tamaske (250 miles W. of Zinder), and near Zinder itself, that as late as the Cretaceous and Tertiary ages of geological time a vast sea swept over the major portion of the region, and extended perhaps continuously to Beluchistan and British India. The Sahara has yielded some metals, but its principal product is salt, which is obtained in large quantities at Bilma, Taudeny, and elsewhere.

A number of well marked-out caravan routes traverse the interior of the region and supply avenues of commercial enterprise. Among the more important of these are the routes (from Fez or the city of Morocco; from Gardaia and Ouargla, in Algeria; from Ghadames and Murzuk in Tripoli) having Timbuktu and other places in the Niger region, or the Sudan territory about Lake Chad, for objective points. Various lines of railway have been projected to penetrate into the interior, but so far,—largely as the result of the enmity to foreigners shown by some of the interior roving tribes, more particularly the Tuaregs,—comparatively little has been accomplished. The line seemingly having the greatest promise is the one projected to unite the city of Algiers with the great bend of the Niger (passing Laghouat and Gardaia).

Saharunpur, India. See SEHARUNPUR.

Sahaswan, a town of India. See SUHESWAN.

Sahel, a name given to the E. coast littoral of Tunis, between Cape Bon and Tripoli.

Sahuaripa, sä-wä-ree'pä, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora and on the Sahuaripa River, 170 miles NE. of Guaymas.

Sahuayo, sä-wī'yo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán and near Lake Chapala, 103 miles W. by N. of Morelia. Pop. in 1900, 7408.

Sahwatch, Colo. See SAGUACHE.

Saida, sī'dȧ (anc. *Sidon*), a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. of Beirut. It is ill built, dirty, and unattractive, but its vicinity abounds in orchards and mulberry plantations. Its harbor is accessible only to small vessels. Sidon was one of the leading maritime states of Phœnicia, its rival being Tyre, by which it was eclipsed before the close of the second millennium B.C. It remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era and figured in the Crusades. It was an important seat of commerce in modern times, but declined with the rise of Beirut. Pop. about 11,000, mainly Mohammedans.

Saida, a town of Saxony. See SAYDA.

Saida, a town of Algeria, in the province of Oran and on the Oran railway, about 80 miles E. of Tiemcen. It has a market and cultivates halfa grass and European fruits. Pop. in 1901, 5117.

Saidora, sa-do'ra, a post-station of Mason co., Ill., 28 miles by rail N. of Jacksonville.

Said, Port. See PORT SAID.

Saigon, sī-gon' (Fr. *Saïgon,* sī'gôn'), a city of Indo-China, capital of French Cochin China, on the river Saigon, 35 miles from the China Sea. Lat. 10° 47′ N. It is the most important Asiatic port between Singapore and Hong Kong, its river harbor, with a naval yard, large dry- and repair-docks, and extensive wharves, giving access to ocean-vessels of nearly the largest draft. The city, which consists essentially of a commercial and a native town, is regularly built, and has elegant modern quarters, with gardens, promenades, cafés, etc. The more notable buildings and institutions are the citadel, a stately government palace, arsenal, military and naval barracks, colleges, astronomical observatory, botanical-zoological garden, acclimatization garden, and cathedral. Saigon has a large trade in rice and rice-flour, which are exported to Java, the Philippines, and numerous Asiatic and European ports. It has also an important trade in cinnamon and other spices. The number of vessels entering the port in 1901, mainly steamships, was over 600. Pop. in 1901, 47,577, of whom 5475 were French. Mean annual temperature, 79°.

Saillans, sȧ'yôn', a town of France, in Drôme, 21 miles SE. of Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. about 1500.

Sailor's Island, a small island on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Sailor Springs, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., 8 miles E. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Saima (sī'mȧ), **Lake,** the largest lake of Finland, 30 miles NW. of Viborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 20′ N. Its shape is very irregular. Area, about 650 sq. m. It contains many islands, is connected N. with numerous other lakes, and discharges its surplus waters on the SE. by the Vuoxen into Lake Ladoga. It is connected by the Saima Canal with the Gulf of Finland.

Sainghin-en-Weppes, sȧn'gȧn' ôn vepp, a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles from Lille. Pop. 2500.

Sains, sȧn, a village of France, in Aisne, 19 miles N. of Laon.

Sains, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles from Avesnes. Pop. about 3000.

Sains, a village of France, in Somme, 5 miles SE. of Amiens.

Saint Abb's, a seaside resort of Berwickshire, Scotland, 2½ miles from St. Abb's Head.

Saint Abb's Head, a promontory of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 4 miles NNW. of Eyemouth. Height, 310 feet. It has a light.

Saint-Affrique, sȧnt ȧf'freek', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aveyron, on the Sorgue, 29 miles SSE. of Rodez. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, and a trade in Roquefort cheese. Pop. in 1901, 4492 (commune, 6699).

Saint Agapit, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles from St. Romuald. Pop. 250.

Saint Ag'atha, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. in 1900, 1396.

Saint Agatha, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Berlin. Pop. 200.

Saint Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, England, on the coast and included in the co. of Cornwall. Lat. 49° 53′ N.; lon. 6° 20′ W. On it is a light-house. Pop. about 250.

Saint Agnes, a small town of England, in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles NW. of Truro. St. Agnes' Beacon, in the vicinity, rises to a height of about 600 feet.

Saint-Aignan, sȧnt ȧn'yôn', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 22 miles S. of Blois, on the Cher. Pop. 2300.

Saint Aimé, sȧnt ȧ'mȧ', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Richelieu, on the Yamaska, 50 miles NE. of Montreal, on the Quebec Southern R.

Saint Alban, sȧnt ȧl'bôn', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Portneuf, 4 miles from St. Casimir. Pop. about 350.

Saint Albans, a city and municipal borough of England, in Hertfordshire, 20 miles NW. of London. It is on the site of the Roman Verulamium, one of the oldest towns in Britain. The modern town grew up about the Benedictine abbey founded at the close of the eighth century, which rose to be one of the most important in the kingdom. The abbey church, a fine cruciform structure, recently restored and raised to the rank of a cathedral, is 550 feet in length, having the longest Gothic nave in the world. It has a fine Norman tower and some beautiful stained glass. Of the conventual buildings of the abbey the gate alone remains. St. Michael's church contains the tomb of Lord Bacon, who was Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. The town has been the seat of a bishop since 1877. Straw-plaiting and the manufacture of silk are carried on. At St. Albans, in 1455, was fought the first battle of the War of the Roses, resulting in a Yorkist victory. The Lancastrians were victorious here in 1461. Pop. in 1891, 12,895; in 1901, 16,019.

Saint Albans, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., on the outlet of a small lake, about 33 miles W. by N. of Bangor. It has a canning-factory and manufactures of handles, boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Saint Albans, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 34 miles W. of St. Louis.

Saint Albans, a city, capital of Franklin co., Vt., 2½ miles E. of Lake Champlain, about 30 miles N. by E. of Burlington, on the Central Vermont R. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, with a central park, and contains a court-house, the School of Notre Dame, foundries and machine-shops, railroad-car shops, and manufactories of overalls, implements, etc. Large quantities of butter and cheese are exported from this place. Pop. in 1900, 6239.

Saint Albans, a township (town) of Franklin co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 1715.

Saint Albans (formerly **Coalsmouth**), a banking post-town of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, at the mouth of the Coal River, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 12 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Saint Albans, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, is a suburb of Christchurch. Pop. about 6500.

Saint Albans Bay, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 26 miles N. of Burlington and 3 miles W. of St. Albans. Pop. about 300.

Saint Alban's Head, a promontory of England, on the S. coast of Dorset. Lat. 50° 35′ N.; lon. 2° 10′ W.

Saint Albert, a post-village of Alberta district, Canada, 10 miles NW. of Edmonton, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 333.

Saint Alexandre, sȧnt ȧ'lĕk'sôNd'r', a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 12 miles from Fraserville. Pop. about 400.

Saint Alexandre d'Iberville, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 36 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. about 400.

Saint Alexis, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, 20 miles from Campbelton, New Brunswick. Pop. 150.

Saint Alexis de Montcalm, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, 12 miles NW. of L'Assomption. Pop. 150.

Saint Alexis des Monts, sånⁿᵉ å'lĕk'sis' dà mônⁿᵉ, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 25 miles from Louiseville. It has butter- and cheese-factories, etc. Pop. about 500.

Saint Alphonse, sånt ål'fônz', a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 57 miles NW. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

Saint Alphonse de la Grande Baie. See Bagotville.

Saint-Amand, or **Saint-Amand-les-Eaux,** sånt å'mônⁿᵉ' lăz ō, a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles NNW. of Valenciennes, at the confluence of the Elnon and the Scarpe. The town grew up around an abbey, of which only the portal and the church façade remain. Saint-Amand has varied manufactures. Its warm baths were known to the Romans. Pop. in 1901, 9520 (commune, 13,705).

Saint-Amand-en-Puisaye, sånt å'mônⁿᵉ' ônⁿᵉ pwe'zà', a small town of France, in the department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Cosne.

Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond, sånt å'mônⁿᵉ' mônⁿᵉ rônⁿᵉ, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cher, 27 miles SSE. of Bourges, near the junction of the river Marmande with the Cher. It has ruins of the castle of Mont-Rond. Pop. in 1901, 8326.

Saint-Amans, sånt å'mônⁿᵉ', a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion.

Saint-Amans-Soult, sånⁿᵉ å'mônⁿᵉ' soolt (formerly **Saint-Amans-la-Bastide**), a village of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Castres, on the Thoré. It is the birthplace of Soult.

Saint-Amarin, the French name of Sankt Amarin.

Saint Ambroise, Quebec co., Quebec. See Lorette.

Saint Ambroise de Kildare. See Kildare.

Saint Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette. See Lorette.

Saint-Ambroix, sånt ônⁿᵉ'brwå', a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles NE. of Alais. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk-industry. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3585.

Saint Ambrose, an island of Chile, in lat. 26° 21′ S., lon. 79° 55′ W.

Saint-Amour, sånt å'moor', a town of France, in Jura, 19 miles SSW. of Lons-le-Saunier. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2109.

Saint Anaclet, sånt å'nà'klà', a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, 7 miles below Rimouski. Pop. 150.

Saint André, sånt ônⁿᵉ'drà', or **Saint André de Kamouraska,** a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 16 miles from Fraserville. Pop. about 500.

Saint André Avelin, sånt ônⁿᵉ'drà' å'vẹh-lånⁿᵉ', a post-village of Quebec, 9 miles NW. of Papineauville.

Saint André d'Acton. See Acton Vale.

Saint-André-de-Cubzac, sånt ônⁿᵉ'drà' dẹh küb'zàk', a town of France, in Gironde, 12 miles NE. of Bordeaux, near the river Dordogne. At the neighboring village of Cubzac the river is spanned by two great modern bridges. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Saint André de L'Épouvante, sånt ônⁿᵉ'drà dẹh là'poo'vônt', a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 29 miles from Roberval. Pop. 150.

Saint Andrew, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 9 miles WNW. of Newburg.

Saint Andrew Island, in the Caribbean Sea, about 114 miles E. of the Nicaraguan coast, in lat. 12° 28′ N.

Saint Andrews, an inlet on the coast of Guinea.

Saint Andrews, a seaport and royal burgh of Scotland, on the E. coast of Fifeshire, 39 miles NNE. of Edinburgh. It has ruins of a splendid cathedral, of a mediæval castle, and of a Dominican monastery. The university of St. Andrews, founded in 1411, is the oldest in Scotland. It embraces the United Colleges (St. Salvator and St. Leonards) and St. Mary (a divinity school). Its library contains over 115,000 volumes. The number of students in 1903–04 was 287. The town is the seat of Madras College, a large school for boys founded by the munificence of the famous educator Andrew Bell. St. Andrews is one of the most fashionable watering-places of Scotland and a great golf centre, its links being noted far and wide. The manufacture of golf clubs and balls is extensively carried on. St. Andrews played a prominent part in the history of Scotland in the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation. Its episcopal (later archiepiscopal) see held the primacy in the kingdom. Pop. in 1901, 7621.

Saint Andrews, Fla. See Saint Andrews Bay.

Saint Andrews, a post-village of Manitoba, 16 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Saint Andrews, an outport, banking town, and summer-resort of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Charlotte, at the NE. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, 60 miles W. by S. of St. John and 2½ miles from the United States border, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has a good harbor and had at one time a brisk lumbering trade and ship-building industry. Pop. about 1800.

Saint Andrews, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the South River, 10 miles from Antigonish, its banking point.

Saint Andrews, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 7 miles NNW. of Cornwall.

Saint Andrews, or **Saint Andrews East,** a post-village of Quebec, co. of Argenteuil, on the North River, 3 miles from its junction with the Ottawa and 40 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 800.

Saint Andrew's Bay, Washington co., Fla., on the S. coast.

Saint Andrews Bay, a post-village of Washington co., Fla., on a bay of the same name, about 100 miles E. of Pensacola. It has fishing interests.

Saint Andrews East, Quebec. See Saint Andrews.

Saint Andrew's Islands, Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelew Islands.

Saint Andrew's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, about 10 miles S. of Brunswick, receives the waters of the Satilla River.

Saint Anicet, sånt å'nee'sà', a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 56 miles SW. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Saint Ann, a settlement of Alberta, Canada, on Little St. Ann Lake, 40 miles W. by N. of Edmonton.

Saint Anna, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 80.

Saint Ann, Cape, Africa, the extreme NW. point of Sherbro Island, coast of Sierra Leone.

Saint Ann, Cape, a headland on the NW. coast of Africa, about 35 miles SSE. of Cape Blanco.

Saint Anne, a small town on the island of Alderney, Channel Islands.

Saint Anne, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 67 miles S. of Chicago. It has the Academy of St. Anne and a considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Saint Anne, a lake of Canada, 50 miles N. of Lake Superior, into which it discharges by a small river.

Saint Anne, Canada. See Sainte Anne.

Saint Anne, Martinique and Guadeloupe. See Sainte-Anne.

Saint Anne, a town and bay, island of Nukahiva, one of the Marquesas.

Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea, a town and watering-place of Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles S. of Blackpool. Pop. in 1901, 6838.

Saint Annie, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo.

Saint Ann's, New Brunswick. See Fredericton.

Saint Ann's, a post-village and outport of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island. The banking point is Baddeck. It has lobster-packing industries.

Saint Anns, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Jordan River, 11 miles from Grimsby. Pop. 100.

Saint Ann's Bay, a maritime town of Jamaica, on the N. coast of Middlesex co., 20 miles W. of Port Maria.

Saint Anselme, sånt ônⁿᵉ'sẽlm', a banking post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 6 miles from St. Henri de Lauzon, on the Quebec Central R. Pop. about 400.

Saint Ansgar, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles NW. of Osage. It is in a farming region and has creameries and nurseries and the St. Ansgar Seminary and Institute. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Saint-Anthème, sånt ônⁿᵉ'taim', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of Ambert. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Saint Anthony (an'to-ne), a banking post-town, capital of Fremont co., Idaho, on a fork of the Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line, 35 miles NE. of Market Lake. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Saint Anthony, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 7 miles E. of Huntingburg, on the Southern R. Pop. about 150.

Saint Anthony, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Iowa, 17 miles WNW. of Marshalltown, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Saint Anthony, a village of Morton co., N.Dak. Pop. 50.

Saint Anthony, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Moncton and Buctouche R., 20 miles from Moncton, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Saint Anthony, Cape, on the SW. coast of Arabia, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Saint Anthony, Falls of, in the Mississippi River, at Minneapolis, have a vertical descent of 50 feet and furnish immense water-power.

Saint Anthony in Roseland, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on the E. coast of Falmouth harbor, 3 miles E. of Falmouth. Here is St. Anthony's Point light-house.

Saint-Antoine, sånt ôn"'twân', a small town of France, department of Isère, 5½ miles NW. of Saint-Marcellin. It takes its name from a celebrated abbey, the church of which is still preserved.

Saint Antoine, or **Sainte Antoine River Richelieu,** a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 15 miles N. of St. Hilaire. It manufactures butter and cheese. Pop. about 600.

Saint Antoine l'Abbé, Quebec. See STARNESBOROUGH.

Saint Antoine de Tilly, sånt ôn"'twân' dęh tee'-yee', a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles SW. of Quebec. Pop. about 300.

Saint Antoine River Richelieu, Quebec. See SAINT ANTOINE.

Saint-Antonin, sånt ôn"'to'nân"', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 miles NE. of Montauban, on the Aveyron, here crossed by an interesting old bridge. It has a mediæval town-hall, recently restored by Viollet-le-Duc, and a number of quaint houses. It is a busy little place. Pop. in 1901, 1808 (commune, 3745).

Saint Antonin, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 15 miles W. of Armand. Pop. 100.

Saint Apollinaire, sånt å'pol'le-nair', a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 15 miles from Levis. Pop. 200.

Saint Ar'mand, a township (town) of Essex co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 769. It contains part of Saranac Lake village.

Saint Armand Center, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, near St. Armand Station.

Saint Armand Station, or **Saint Armand,** a post-village and port of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont R., 52 miles SSE. of Montreal. Pop. 175.

Saint Arnaud, a post-borough of Victoria, Australia, 158 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. It is in a gold-mining region. Pop. about 3500.

Saint Arsène, sånt ar'sān', a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 7 miles NE. of Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 200.

Saint Asaph (az'ąf), an episcopal city of Wales, co. of Flint, 5 miles N. of Denbigh. It has a mediæval cathedral, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, the smallest cathedral in Britain. Pop. in 1901, 6170.

Saint-Astier, sånt ås'te-å', a town of France, in Dordogne, 9 miles SW. of Périgueux. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Saint Athanase, Quebec. See IBERVILLE.

Saint-Aubert, sånt ô'bair', a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles from Cambrai.

Saint Aubert, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo.

Saint Aubert, sånt ô'bair', a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, on the river Trois Saumons, 2 miles from St. Jean Port Joli. Pop. 275.

Saint Aubin, a small town in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of St. Aubin's Bay, 4 miles W. of St. Helier's.

Saint-Aubin-du-Cormier, sånt ô'bân"' dü kor'-me-å', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 miles SW. of Fougères. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

Saint Augusta, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 6 miles below St. Cloud. Pop. 75.

Saint Augustin, a river and bay of Labrador, near the S. entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Saint Augustin (de Montréal), sånt ô'güs'tân"' dęh môn"'rà'âl', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Two Mountains, on the river Petit Chicot, 27 miles W. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 167.

Saint Augustin (de Québec), sånt ô'güs'tân"' dęh kå'bêk', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Portneuf, 13 miles from Quebec. Pop. 175.

Saint Augustine, a bay on the SW. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35′ S.

Saint Augustine, sęnt aw'gŭs-teen', a city, port of entry, and capital of St. John co., Fla., on Matanzas Sound, 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 36 miles (direct) SE. of Jacksonville, on the Florida East Coast and the St. Augustine and South Beach Rs. The site is a plain only a few feet higher than the level of the sea and directly opposite Anastasia Island. The city, although one of the most fashionable winter-resorts of the United States and containing palatial hotels, retains many of its old features of narrow streets, shell- (coquina-) buildings, and overhanging balconies. The gardens are largely grown with subtropical plants—the palmetto, Spanish bayonet, orange, citron, and date—and give to the city a most pleasing appearance. Among the ancient remains are the city gate, Fort of San Marco (now Fort Marion), and what is said to be the oldest house in the United States (built by the Huguenots in 1564). In the centre of the city is the Plaza de la Constitucion, which extends to the sea-wall, ¾ mile in length. The city has a Roman Catholic cathedral, a state institution for the deaf and dumb, the St. Joseph's Academy, and an institute of natural science. The mildness of the climate renders it an attractive place of winter residence. The mean temperature for winter is 55° and for the year, 70°. The city was settled by the Spaniards in 1565. Pop. in 1890, 4742; in 1900, 4272.

Saint Augustine, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., 16 miles S. of Galesburg, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Saint Augustine, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 10 miles S. of Elkton.

Saint Augustine, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Ebensburg. Pop. 100.

Saint Augustine, Cape, on the W. coast of Madagascar, at St. Augustine Bay. Lat. 23° 35′ S.

Saint Augustine, Cape (Port. *Santo Agostinho,* sån'to å-gos-teen'yo), a headland of Brazil, on the coast of Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 21′ S.; lon. 34° 56′ W. This was the first land discovered in South America.

Saint Augustine, Cape, a headland at the SE. extremity of the island of Mindanao, Philippines.

Saint Aus'tell, a town of England, in Cornwall, near St. Austell Bay, 13 miles NNE. of Truro. It has mines of tin, copper, and kaoline. The pilchard-fishery is carried on in the Bay of St. Austell. Pop. in 1901, 3340.

Saint-Avold, a town of Germany. See SANKT AVOLD.

Saint Barnabé, sån" bar'nå'bå', a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 9 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 75.

Saint Barnabé, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, 15 miles from Louiseville. It has saw- and grist-mills and cheese- and butter-factories. Pop. about 500.

Saint Barthélemi, sån" bar'tå'lęh-mee', a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, 56 miles NE. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 500.

Saint-Barthélemy. See SAINT BARTHOLOMEW.

Saint Bartholomew (Sw. *Bartolomäus,* bar-to-lomå'us; Fr. *Saint-Barthélemy,* sån" bar'tå'lęh-mee'), an island of the West Indies, 35 miles N. of St. Kitts (Christopher). In 1878 it was ceded by Sweden to France. Lat. of E. point, 17° 53′ N.; lon. 62° 52′ W. Area, 8 sq. m. Pop. about 3000. Its shape is very irregular. The soil is fertile, though the island, which is partly of volcanic formation, is destitute of fresh water. The products are sugar, tobacco, cotton, mandioca, and cacao. Carenage, on the W. side, is a good harbor, and near it is Gustavia, the capital of the island.

Saint Basil, sån" bå'zeel', a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, 7 miles N. of Portneuf.

Saint Bazile, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 15 miles from St. Raymond.

Saint Bazille Le Grand, a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, 14 miles from Montreal.

Saint-Béat, sån" bå'å', a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 17 miles S. of Saint-Gaudens.

Saint Beatrix, a post-village of Joliet co., Quebec, 16 miles from Joliet. Pop. 140.

Saint Bees, a village of England, on the coast of Cumberland, 3 miles WNW. of Egremont. A nunnery was founded here by St. Bega about 650. The place is the seat of St. Bees College (a divinity school) and has an old grammar-school. The village stands on the side of a bay formed by St. Bees Head.

Saint Benedict, a banking post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. 100.

Saint Benedict, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kan. The banking point is Seneca.

Saint Benoît, sån" bęh-nwå', a town of the island of Réunion, one of the Mascarene group, on its NE. side, 23 miles SE. of Saint-Denis.

Saint Benoît, sån" bęh-nwå', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Two Mountains, 33 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

Saint Benoît Labre, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 12 miles from St. François North East. Pop. 150.

Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire, sån" bęh-nwå' sür lwar, a small town of France, in Loiret, arrondissement of Gien. It was formerly the seat of the Benedictine abbey of Fleury, famous in the Middle Ages. The abbey church still survives, a splendid specimen of Romanesque architecture.

Saint-Bernard, sẹnt bẹr'nard' or bẹr'nạrd (Fr. pron. sắNº bẽR'naR'), a mountain-pass of the Alps, between Piedmont and the canton of Valais, in Switzerland. It owes its modern name to the fame of its *Hospice*, said to have been founded as a monastery by Bernard de Menthon in 962 for the succor of travellers. The hospice, a strong stone building dating from the sixteenth century, is situated on the summit of the pass, 12 miles NNW. of Aosta and 17 miles (30 miles by road) S. by E. of Martigny, at an elevation of 8110 feet above the level of the sea. It is inhabited by 10–15 monks and a number of attendants and gives lodgement to numerous travellers making use of the pass. The famous breed of St. Bernard dogs has been replaced by a Newfoundland stock. Mean temperature of winter, about 15°; of spring, 25°; and of summer, 48°. In the chapel of the church is a monument to General Desaix, erected by Napoleon in 1805. This pass, which was traversed by armies in Roman and mediæval times, is chiefly noted for the passage of Bonaparte's army in May, 1800.

Saint Ber'nard', a parish in the extreme SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 721 sq. m. It is a peninsula, bounded on the SE. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the NW. by Lake Borgne. Capital, St. Bernard. Pop. in 1890, 4326; in 1900, 5031.

Saint Bernard, a post-village, capital of St. Bernard parish, La., is near the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 14 miles below New Orleans, on the Louisiana Southern R. Pop. 250.

Saint Bernard, a post-village of Platte co., Neb. The banking point is Lindsay. Pop. 100.

Saint Bernard, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 7 miles from Cincinnati. It manufactures fertilizers and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 3884.

Saint Bernard, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 18 miles S. of St. Henri de Lauzon. Pop. 200.

Saint Bernard, Isle, eel sắNº bẽR'naR', or **Nun's Island,** a small island of Quebec, at the mouth of the river Chateauguay, in the St. Lawrence.

Saint Bernard, Little, a mountain-pass of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc, and close to the Franco-Italian boundary. Elevation, 7176 feet; of the hospice, 7080 feet.

Saint Bernice (bẹr'niss), a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., 20 miles N. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 250.

Saint Bethlehem, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. about 200.

Saint Blaise, a post-village of St. Johns co., Quebec, 9 miles from St. Johns. Pop. 150.

Saint Blazey, a small town of England, in Cornwall, S. of Bodmin.

Saint Bonaventure, sắNº bo'nȧ'vôNº'tür', a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, 30 miles from St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 300.

Saint Boniface, a banking post-town of Manitoba, on the Red River, opposite Winnipeg, on the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Rs. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and of a college, seminary, convent, academy, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2019.

Saint Boniface, Quebec. See SHAWENEGAN.

Saint Bonifacius, a banking post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., about 35 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. 140.

Saint Bonifacius, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., about 20 miles NW. of Altoona. Pop. 100.

Saint-Bonnet, sắNº bon'nȧ', a small town of France, in the department of Hautes-Alpes, arrondissement of Gap.

Saint-Bonnet-le-Château, sắNº bon'nȧ' lẹh shȧ'tō', a town of France, in Loire, 13 miles S. of Montbrison. Here is an interesting old church. Pop. about 2000.

Saint Boswells, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 4 miles SE. of Melrose.

Saint Brandon Islands. See CARGADOS.

Saint Brelade (Fr. pron. sắNº brẹh-lȧd'), a village of Jersey, on St. Brelade's Bay, on the SW. coast of the island and 1½ miles SW. of St. Aubin.

Saint Bride's Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, at the W. extremity of the county of Pembroke, Wales, having at its entrance Ramsey and Skomer islands.

Saint Bridget, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kan., about 16 miles NW. of Seneca.

Saint Bridget, Quebec. See SAINTE BRIGIDE.

Saint-Brieuc (or **-Brieux**), sắNº bre-uh', a town of France, capital of the department of Côtes-du-Nord (Brittany), 63 miles NW. of Rennes, on the river Gouet, near its mouth in the English Channel. It is an ancient town and has many quaint old houses and some notable edifices, including a thirteenth-century cathedral, recently restored, the church of Notre Dame d'Espérance, the modern church of St. Michel, and the Palais de Justice. The town is the seat of varied manufactures. Its port, Le Légué, lies about a mile to the N. Saint-Brieuc is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 14,629 (commune, 22,198).

Saint Bruno, a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Rs., 15 miles E. of Montreal. Pop. 175.

Saint Bruno, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 31 miles from Chicoutimi. Pop. 150.

Saint Cajetan, Quebec. See ARMAGH.

Saint-Calais, sắNº kȧ'lȧ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Sarthe, 26 miles ESE. of Le Mans, on the Anille. It has manufactures of textiles. At a very ancient date it became the seat of a Benedictine abbey. The abbey church still survives. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3627.

Saint Camille, sắNº kȧ'meel', a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 17 miles SE. of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Saint Canute (kạ-nūt'), a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec, 39 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Saint Casimir, sắNº kȧ'zee'meeR', a banking post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the river Ste. Anne, 6 miles from Ste. Anne de la Perade. It has manufactures of threshing-machines, foundry products, etc. Pop. about 800.

Saint Cassien des Caps, sắNº kȧs'se-ắNº' dȧ kȧp, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, 51 miles from Quebec. Pop. about 300.

Saint Catharine, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., 30 miles E. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Saint Catharines, a city and port of Ontario, capital of the co. of Lincoln, on the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Electric Rs., 12 miles NW. of Niagara. It is the centre of a large business and has numerous mills, machine-shops, and manufacturing establishments. Ship-building is also extensively engaged in. St. Catharines is celebrated for its mineral springs. The Bishop Ridley College is located here. Pop. in 1891, 9631; in 1901, 9946.

Saint Catharines, Brazil. See DESTERRO.

Saint Catherine, a village of Sumter co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air and the Atlantic Coast Lines. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 200.

Saint Catherine, an island of Liberty co., Ga., in the Atlantic Ocean, about a mile from the main-land.

Saint Cécile du Bic, Quebec. See BIC.

Saint Célestin, sắNº sȧ'les'tắNº', a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 25½ miles from Arthabaska. Pop. about 300.

Saint-Céré, sắNº sȧ'rȧ', a town of France, department of Lot, 35 miles NE. of Cahors. Pop. (commune) about 3250.

Saint-Cergues, sắNº sẽRg, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, in the district of Nyon and near the Dôle.

Saint Césaire, sắNº sȧ'zȧR', a banking post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River, 33 miles N. of Montreal, on the Central Vermont R. Pop. in 1901, 865.

Saint-Chamas, sắNº shȧ'mȧ', a seaport of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the Étang de Berre, 24 miles NW. of Marseilles. It has a large powder-mill and establishments for the making of olive oil. Near it, over the little river Touloubre, is the Pont Flavien, a Roman bridge, at each end of which is a triumphal arch. The same stream is crossed by a great railway viaduct. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Saint-Chamond, sắNº shȧ'mòNº', a town of France, in the department of Loire, on the Gier, 7 miles NE. of Saint-Étienne. It has manufactures of silks, ribbons, laces, etc., iron-works, and dyeing establishments. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 15,469.

Saint Charles, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of 300 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River and bounded on the N. by Lake Pontchartrain and on the SE. by Lake Washa. Capital, Hahnville. Pop. in 1890, 7737; in 1900, 9072.

Saint Charles, a county in the E. part of Missouri, borders on Illinois. Area, 456 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Copper and Mississippi rivers and on the SE. by the Missouri, which enters the Mississippi at the E. extremity of the county. It is also drained by Dardenne Creek. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal, lead, and copper. Capital, St. Charles. Pop. in 1890, 22,977; in 1900, 24,474.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on the White River, about 35 miles WSW. of Helena. Pop. 150.

Saint Charles, a post-town of Coweta co., Ga. The banking point is Newnan. Pop. in 1900, 66.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 70 miles NW. of Evanston, Wyo. Pop. about 300.

Saint Charles, a banking city of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 38 miles W. of Chicago. It is situated on both sides of the river, which affords extensive water-power at this place. The city has manufactures of bicycle-chains, chandeliers, steel-ranges, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2675.

Saint Charles, a banking post-town of Madison co., Iowa, about 25 miles SSW. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Saint Charles, a post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 156 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 753.

Saint Charles, a banking post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Bad River, near the mouth of Beaver Dam Creek, and on the Michigan Central R., 14 miles SW. of Saginaw. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 1317.

Saint Charles, a banking city of Winona co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 28 miles W. by S. of Winona. It has manufactures of wagons, cigars, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Saint Charles, a city and the capital of St. Charles co., Mo., is situated on the left or N. bank of the Missouri River, 22 miles from its mouth and 22 miles NW. of St. Louis, on the Wabash and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It is built on an elevated site near rocky bluffs which command beautiful views of the river, and is the seat of Lindenwood Female College, St. Charles Military College, and the Academy of the Sacred Heart. The city has extensive car-works and manufactories of cob-pipes, furniture, beer, and brick and tile. Pop. in 1890, 6161; in 1900, 7982.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Lee co., S.C., 12 miles SSE. of Bishopville.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Assiniboine River, 8½ miles from Winnipeg, on the Canadian Northern R. Pop. about 350.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the river Boyer and on the Intercolonial R., 15 miles from Quebec, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Saint Charles, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 8 miles N. of St. Hilaire village. The banking point is St. Hyacinthe. It has carding- and other mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Saint Charles de Captan, a village and parish of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. The banking point is Paspebiac. Pop. about 400.

Saint Charles Lake, Quebec, 12 miles NNW. of the city of Quebec, is 5 miles in length, and gives rise to the St. Charles River, which joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

Saint-Chély, sȧn shȧ'lee', a village of France, in Aveyron, 25 miles NE. of Rodez.

Saint-Chély d'Apcher, sȧn shȧ'lee' dȧp'shair', a small town of France, in Lozère, 22 miles WNW. of Mende.

Saint-Chinian, sȧn shee'ne-ȯn', a town of France, in Hérault, 60 miles WSW. of Montpellier. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. about 3000.

Saint Christophe d'Arthabaska, Quebec. See ARTHABASKAVILLE.

Saint Christopher, or **Saint Kitts,** one of the British West India Islands, belonging to the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles, lat. 17° 17′ N., lon. 62° 45′ W., 46 miles WNW. of Antigua. Area, 65 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 29,782. The island is traversed from N. to S. by a mountain-ridge of volcanic origin, from which the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea. The culminating point is Mount Misery, variously estimated at from 3700 to 4200 feet. The island has a rich, fertile, and highly cultivated soil; pasture and woodlands ascend almost to the mountain-summits. The climate is dry and healthy. The scenery, especially the vale of Basseterre, is rich and beautiful. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar-plantations. The chief products are sugar and rum. Capital, Basseterre. The island belongs to the colony of Leeward Islands, and constitutes (with Nevis and Anguilla) one of the five presidencies of that government. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was then densely peopled by Caribs. About 1623 it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent and bloody contests between the two nations until it was finally ceded to the British in 1713.

Saint Chrysostom, a harbor of southern Alaska, on the S. shore of Cook Inlet, just N. of Kenai.

Saint Chrysostome, Quebec. See SAINT JEAN CHRYSOSTOME DE CHATEAUGUAY.

Saint Clair, a county in the northeast-central part of Alabama, has an area of 650 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Coosa River and is partly drained by the Cahawba River. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Ashville. Pop. in 1890, 17,353; in 1900, 19,425.

Saint Clair, a county in the SW. part of Illinois, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from St. Louis, Mo., is intersected by the Kaskaskia River, and is also drained by Richland and Silver creeks. It contains extensive deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, Belleville. Pop. in 1890, 66,571; in 1900, 86,685.

Saint Clair, a county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron and the St. Clair River and on the S. by Lake St. Clair. It is intersected by the Belle and Black rivers and also drained by Mill Creek. The county contains deposits of salt. Capital, Port Huron. Pop. in 1890, 52,105; in 1900, 55,228.

Saint Clair, a county in the WSW. part of Missouri, has an area of 705 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and is also drained by the Sac River, which enters the Osage near the middle of the county, and by Weaubleau (or Warbleau) Creek. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1890, 16,747; in 1900, 17,907.

Saint Clair, a village of Lowndes co., Ala. Pop. 100.

Saint Clair, a banking city of St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Pine River, and on the Michigan Central R., 12 miles S. of Port Huron. It has a foundry and manufactories of salt, bricks, flour, ploughs, etc. It has mineral waters. Pop. in 1900, 2543.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn. The banking point is Mankato. Pop. about 300.

Saint Clair, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 56 miles SW. of St. Louis and 1 mile W. of the Maramec River. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Saint Clair, a post-station of Antelope co., Neb.

Saint Clair, a post-station of Churchill co., Nev.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 7 miles N. of East Liverpool. Pop. 150.

Saint Clair, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 3 miles N. of Pottsville. It has coal-mining interests and manufactures of miners' supplies. Pop. in 1900, 4638. The banking point is Pottsville.

Saint Clair, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 2 miles E. of Greensburg.

Saint Clair, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1122.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., 5 miles NE. of Whitesburg. Pop. about 100.

Saint Claire, Quebec. See SAINTE CLAIRE.

Saint Clair Flats, a village of St. Clair co., Mich. The banking point and post-office is Detroit.

Saint Clair, Lake, between the province of Ontario and the state of Michigan, is 29 miles in length and 24 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 396 sq. m. Depth, 20 feet. Height above the sea, 576 ft., or 3 ft. higher than Lake Erie. It contains many islands, receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear, and other streams, and communicates on the SW. by the Detroit River with Lake Erie. On the N. it is entered by the St. Clair River, which brings to it the surplus waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. The shoals (or flats) in its N. part are traversed by a deep canal bordered with dikes.

Saint Clair, Lake, in the west-central part of Tasmania.

Saint Clair River is the outlet of Lake Huron and forms the boundary between St. Clair co., Mich., and the British province of Ontario. It issues from the southern end of Lake Huron, runs nearly southward about 42 miles, and enters Lake St. Clair. It is nearly a mile wide and is navigable by large steamboats. A portion of it has been canalized. The chief towns on its banks are Port Huron and Sarnia, which are connected by a tunnel passing beneath the river.

Saint Clairs Bottom, a post-station of Smyth co., Va.

Saint Clair Springs, a hamlet and summer-resort of St. Clair co., Ala., 1½ miles from St. Clair station, which is on the Queen and Crescent Route.

Saint Clairsville, a banking post-village, capital of Belmont co., Ohio, on the National Road, 11 miles W. of Wheeling, W.Va., and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It is in a coal-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 1210.

Saint Clairsville, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 26 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 102.

Saint Clairtown, Scotland. See SINCLAIRTOWN.

Saint-Clar, sȧn klar, a small town of France, in Gers, 8 miles ESE. of Lectoure.

Saint Clara, a post-village of Doddridge co., W.Va. The banking point is West Union. Pop. 125.

Saint-Claude, sȧn klōd, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Jura, 25 miles SE. of Lons-le-Saunier, at the confluence of the Bienne and the

Tacon. It has a fourteenth-century cathedral, originally an abbey church. There are manufactures of toys, snuff-boxes, and pipes, and gem-cutting is an important industry. Pop. in 1901, 9024 (commune, 10,499).

Saint Clear's, or **Saint Clare's,** a borough and parish of Wales, 9 miles by rail SW. of Carmarthen. It has a small port on the Taf.

Saint Clements, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 10 miles NW. of Berlin. Pop. about 300.

Saint Clements Bay, a hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., on a creek or inlet which opens into the estuary of the Potomac, about 44 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Saint Clere, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 35 miles NW. of Topeka.

Saint Clet, sȧn klȧ, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 35 miles from Montreal.

Saint-Cloud, sȧn kloo, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Seine, in the western outskirts of Paris. It is picturesquely situated on the acclivity of a hill which commands a view of the capital. Here stood formerly the fine château of Saint-Cloud, originally the property of the dukes of Orleans and later a favorite residence of royalty. It was destroyed by fire during the siege of Paris in 1870. The extensive park in which it was located is a splendid specimen of the work of Le Nôtre. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7195.

Saint Cloud, a post-village of Osceola co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Saint Cloud, a city of Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns cos., Minn., and the capital of Stearns co., is on the W. bank of the Mississippi River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 75 miles NW. of St. Paul. It has abundant water-power and manufactures of beer, flour, iron goods, wagons, sleds, etc. Its chief industry is the exploitation of granite. St. Cloud is the seat of a state normal school and of a state reformatory. The city has also a Catholic cathedral. Pop. in 1900, 8663.

Saint Cloud, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Saint Cloud, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 17 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 215.

Saint Columb Major (kol'ŭm mā'jor), a small town of England, in Cornwall, 32 miles SW. of Launceston.

Saint Côme, sȧn kōm, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 30 miles from Joliette, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Saint Constant, sȧn kôn'stôn', a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, on Little River St. Pierre, 6 miles from Laprairie, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs. Pop. 250.

Saint Croix, a West India island. See Santa Cruz.

Saint Croix, sent kroi', also called **Pas'samaquod'dy** and **Schoodic,** skoo'dik, a river which rises in Grand Lake, on the border between Maine and New Brunswick, and, flowing in a general SSE. direction, but in a very winding course, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay. It forms the boundary for its whole course between the United States and New Brunswick. Length, 75 miles.

Saint Croix, a river of Wisconsin, rises in branches in Douglas and Bayfield cos., near the W. end of Lake Superior, and flows SW. until it reaches the E. boundary-line of Minnesota. From this point it pursues a general S. course, forming the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and falls into the Mississippi River 20 miles SE. of St. Paul. The whole length is about 200 miles. St. Croix Lake, an expansion of this river, near Stillwater, is 26 miles long and 2 miles wide. Several falls occur in the St. Croix about the middle of its course, and the so-called St. Croix Falls interrupt navigation about 55 miles from the junction with the Mississippi.

Saint Croix, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 711 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River and also drained by the Apple, Willow, and Rush rivers. Capital, Hudson. Pop. in 1890, 23,139; in 1900, 26,830.

Saint Croix, a post-village of Perry co., Ind. The banking point is Tell City. Pop. 100.

Saint Croix, a village of Aroostook co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R. Pop. 100.

Saint Croix (Fr. pron. sȧn krwȧ), a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the St. Croix River, 1½ miles from Newport. Pop. 150.

Saint Croix Falls, a banking post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the St. Croix River, about 33 miles N. by E. of Hudson, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The river affords great water-power here. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Saint Croix Lake, an expansion of the St. Croix River, forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. It extends from Stillwater (or Hudson) southward nearly to Prescott and is about 2 miles wide.

Saint Cuthbert, a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, on a river of the same name, 7 miles NW. of Berthier en Haut, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw- and carding-mills, butter- and cheese-factories, etc. Pop. about 500.

Saint Cyprian (sip're-ȧn) **Bay,** an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, immediately N. of Cape Barbas. Lat. 22° 35′ N. It receives the small St. Cyprian River.

Saint-Cyprien, sȧn see'pre-ȧn', a village of France, in Dordogne, 9 miles W. of Sarlat.

Saint-Cyprien, a village of France, in Aveyron, 16 miles NNW. of Rodez.

Saint Cyprien, Quebec. See Napierville.

Saint-Cyr, sȧn seer, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 2½ miles W. of Versailles. Its famous military school, established in 1803, occupies part of a noted institution for the education of girls, founded by Madame de Maintenon. Pop. in 1901, 2649 (commune, 4253).

Saint Cyrille, sȧn see'Reel', a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, 7 miles from L'Islet. Pop. 250.

Saint Damase, sȧn dȧ'mȧz', a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River, 7½ miles S. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Quebec Southern R. Pop. 200.

Saint Damien, Bellechasse co., Quebec, 36 miles from Quebec.

Saint Damien de Brandon, sȧn dȧ'me-ȧn' deh brôn'dôn', a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, 27½ miles NW. of Berthier en Haut. Pop. 200.

Saint David, one of the eastern Bermuda Islands. Area, about 1 sq. m. It has a light-house. See Bermuda Islands.

Saint David, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 170.

Saint David, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 4½ miles S. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Saint David, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Fort Kent.

Saint David de l'Auberivière, Levis co., Quebec, 2 miles from Levis.

Saint David d'Yamaska, or **River David,** a post-village and parish of Yamaska co., Quebec, 18 miles from Sorel. It has butter- and cheese-industries.

Saint Davids (anc. *Menevia*), a decayed town ("city") of Wales, co. of Pembroke, situated at the westernmost point of the country, near St. Bride's Bay, 15 miles WNW. of Haverfordwest. It is the seat of a bishopric, dating from the beginning of Christianity in Britain, and has a splendid cathedral, erected (on the site of an older edifice) at various times between the close of the twelfth century and the early part of the sixteenth, and recently restored. Near by are the ruined edifice of St. Mary's College (fourteenth century) and the beautiful remains of the mediæval episcopal palace. In Norman times, when royal personages made pilgrimages hither to the shrine of St. David, the place was of considerable importance. Now it is little more than a village.

Saint Davids, a post- and residential-suburb of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Saint Davids, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 5 miles from Niagara Falls. It has several canneries. Pop. 250.

Saint Davids Head, the westernmost point of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, in lat. 51° 54′ N., lon. 5° 19′ W.

Saint Day, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 7 miles W. of Truro. Pop. 2700, chiefly employed in mining.

Saint-Denis, sȧn deh-nee', a fortified suburb of Paris, France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine, on the right bank of the Seine, 5½ miles N. of the centre of Paris. It is celebrated as containing a church which is the burial place of most of the kings of France. Founded in the eighth century and rebuilt in the twelfth century, after partial destruction it was restored with great splendor in the time of Napoleon III. by Viollet-le-Duc, who made it one of the finest Gothic buildings of France. Saint-Denis contains a large school for the daughters of members of the Legion of Honor, founded by Napoleon. The annual market held in the town is one of the oldest in France. Saint-Denis is the seat of extensive and very diversified manufactures. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 60,808.

Saint-Denis, the capital town of the French island of Réunion, in the Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river Saint-Denis. Lat. 20° 52′ S.; lon. 55° 30′ E. Pop. in 1902, 27,392. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospital, botanical garden, museum, theatre, and an active general trade. Its port has been superseded by that of Pointe-des-Galets, about 11 miles to the WSW., on the NW. coast.

Saint Denis, a village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles SW. of Baltimore, of which it is a post-substation. Pop. about 400.

Saint Denis, sănⁿ dęh-nee′, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 14 miles N. of St. Hilaire. It has butter- and cheese-industries and manufactures of cutlery. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Denis (de la Boutellerie), sănⁿ dęh-nee′ dęh lå boo'tĕl'lęh-ree′, a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 97 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Denis-le-Gast, sănⁿ dęh-nee′ lęh gåst, a village of France, in Manche, 10 miles SSE. of Coutances.

Saint Dennis Bayou (bī'oo), La., traverses the parish of Jefferson and flows into Barataria Bay.

Saint De'roin', a post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 80 miles ESE. of Lincoln. Pop. 80.

Saint Didace, sănⁿ dee'dăss′, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the river Maskinonge, 48 miles W. of Three Rivers.

Saint-Didier-la-Séauve, sănⁿ dee'de-ā′ lå sā'ōv′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 14 miles NE. of Yssingeaux. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 6000).

Saint-Dié, sănⁿ de-ā′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vosges, picturesquely situated in the region of the Vosges mountains, on the river Meurthe, 32 miles ENE. of Épinal. It contains numerous interesting edifices, among which are the eleventh-century cathedral in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, an eighth-century Romanesque church, the canons' house, the episcopal residence, and the town-hall, containing a museum with valuable natural-history collections and a library of about 120,000 volumes. The town has lumber interests and manufactures of textiles and hosiery. Pop. in 1901, 16,289 (commune, 21,481).

Saint-Dizier, sănⁿ dee'ze-ā′, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Marne, 58 miles NE. of Troyes, on the river Marne. It has a parish church with a fine façade and a museum. There are large iron-works and boat-building is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 10,082 (commune, 14,601).

Saint Domingo. See Santo Domingo.

Saint Dominique, sănⁿ do'me'neek′, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 6 miles SE. of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint Dominique des Cèdres, sănⁿ do'me'neek′ dā să'r, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, 7½ miles N. of Cedars, on the Grand Trunk R.

Saint Donat, sănⁿ do'nā′, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles NE. of St. Anaclet.

Saint-Donat-le-Roman, sănⁿ do'nā′ lęh ro'mônⁿ′, a small town of France, in Drôme, 13 miles N. of Valence.

Saint Donatus, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 14 miles SSE. of Dubuque. Pop. 100.

Sainte Adélaide de Pabos, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, 46 miles from Paspebiac, its banking point.

Sainte Adèle, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 18 miles from St. Jérome.

Sainte Agathe, sănt å'gåt′, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 25 miles SE. of Lotbinière. Pop. 200.

Sainte Agathe des Monts, sănt å'gåt′ dā mônⁿ′, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the North River, 60 miles N. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1073.

Sainte Agnes, sănt ăn'yĕs′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Charlevoix, 10 miles from Murray Bay. Pop. 100.

Sainte Agnes de Dundee, sănt ăn'yĕs′ dęh dun'-dee′, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 12 miles above St. Anicet.

Sainte Anastasie, sănt å'năs'tā'zee′, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 15 miles from Plessisville.

Sainte Angèle, sănt ônⁿ'zhål′, or **Sainte Angèle de Monnoir,** a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, 6 miles from Ste. Marie de Monnoir, on the Central Vermont and the Quebec Southern Rs. Pop. 200.

Sainte Angèle de Laval, sănt ônⁿ'zhål′ dęh lå'vål′, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 2 miles from Three Rivers. Pop. about 300.

Sainte Angèle de Rimouski, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec. The banking point is Rimouski. Pop. 150.

Sainte Anne (Fr. pron. sănt ănn), a river of Quebec, after a SW. course estimated at 120 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on its N. bank, about 50 miles WSW. of Quebec. Another river of the same name enters the St. Lawrence 22 miles below Quebec. See Sainte Anne de Beaupré.

Sainte Anne, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 2 miles from Chicoutimi. Pop. in 1901, 507.

Sainte Anne, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 30 miles from Winnipeg.

Sainte-Anne, sănt ănn, a seaport village of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles, on the S. coast of Grande-Terre, 12 miles ESE. of Pointe-à-Pître. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Sainte-Anne, a village of Martinique, near the S. extremity of the island. Pop. (commune) about 2800.

Sainte Anne de Beaupré, sănt ănn dęh bō'prā′, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Ste. Anne, 22 miles below Quebec, on the Quebec R. There are very picturesque falls near the village.

Sainte Anne de Bellevue, a post-town of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 21 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1343.

Sainte Anne de la Pérade (dęh lå pā'rād′), a banking post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the river Ste. Anne, 55 miles W. by N. of Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Sainte Anne de la Pocatière (dęh lå po'kå'te-air′), a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 86 miles below Quebec. It has milling-industries. Pop. about 600.

Sainte Anne de Prescott, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, 7 miles from Alexandria, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Sainte Anne de Restigouche (dęh rĕs'tee'goosh′), Bonaventure co., Quebec. See Mission Point.

Sainte Anne des Monts (dā mônⁿ′), a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river Ste. Anne, 184½ miles below Fraserville. There are several rivers of the same name in this district. Pop. 200.

Sainte Anne de Sorel, a post-village of Richelieu co., Quebec, 3 miles from Sorel. Pop. 100.

Sainte Anne des Plaines (dā plĕn), a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 28 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. 375.

Sainte Anne de Stukely, Quebec. See Rochelle.

Sainte Anne du Sault (dü sō), a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 15 miles from Victoriaville, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Sainte Barbe, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 6 miles from Huntingdon.

Sainte-Baume, sănt bōm, a minor mountain-chain in the SE. part of France, in the departments of Bouches du Rhône and Var. Height, 3785 feet.

Sainte Béatrix, sănt bā'å'treeks′, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 18 miles NNW. of Joliette.

Sainte Brigide, sănt bre'zheed′, or **Sainte Brigide d'Iberville,** a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 10 miles E. of St. Johns. Pop. 300. There are extensive peat bogs in the vicinity.

Sainte Brigitte de Laval, Quebec. See Laval.

Sainte Brigitte des Saults, sănt bre'zheet′ dā sō, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the river Nicolet, 60 miles below Montreal. Pop. 150.

Sainte Catherine (kå'treen′), a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, 6 miles from St. Raymond. Pop. 150.

Sainte Claire, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 6 miles from St. Anselme.

Sainte Clothilde, a parish of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 18 miles from Victoriaville, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Sainte-Croix, sănt krwå, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 miles W. of Grandson. Principal industries are the making of watches, musical boxes, etc. Pop. about 6000. Elevation, 3635 feet.

Sainte Croix, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 33 miles above Quebec. Pop. about 500.

Sainte Croix, West Indies. See Santa Cruz.

Sainte-Croix-Aux-Mines. See Sankt Kreuz.

Sainte-Croix-Volvestre, a commune of France, in the department of Ariège.

Sainte Cunegonde, a city of Hochelaga co., Quebec, adjoins Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 10,912.

Saint Edmundsbury. See Bury St. Edmund's.

Sainte Dorothée, sănt do'ro'tā′, a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, 15 miles from Montreal.

Saint Édouard, sănt ā'doo'ar′, a post-village of Napierville co., Quebec, on Rivière La Tortue, 4 miles from La Pigeonnière. See Rivière Bois Clair.

Saint Edward, a banking post-village of Boone co., Neb., 30 miles WNW. of Columbus, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Sainte Élizabeth, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river Bayonne, 7 miles from Joliette.

Sainte Émilie, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 39 miles from St. Romuald. Also known as Leclercville.

Sainte Émilie de l'Énergie, sănt ā'mee'lee' dẹh lā'nĕr'zhee', a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the Black River, 42 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Sainte Eulalie, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, 18 miles by rail from Victoriaville, its banking point.

Sainte Famille, sănt fā'mee', a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 17 miles below Quebec.

Sainte Flavie, sănt flā'vee', a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 87 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas.

Sainte Flore, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 31 miles NNW. of Three Rivers. The banking point is Grandmère.

Sainte-Foy, sănt fwā, a commune of France, in Rhône, 2 miles SSW. of Lyons.

Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, sănt fwā lā grŏnd, a town of France, in Gironde, on the left bank of the Dordogne, 42 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 3500.

Sainte-Geneviève, sănt zhẹh-nẹh-ve-āv', a village of France, in Aveyron, 19 miles N. of Espalion.

Sainte Genevieve, sẹnt jĕn'e-veev', a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 493 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi River and is drained in the central part by the Aux Vasse River and in the S. part by Saline Creek. Lead and copper are found here. Capital, Ste. Genevieve. Pop. in 1890, 9883; in 1900, 10,359.

Sainte Genevieve, a banking city, capital of Ste. Genevieve co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles below St. Louis, on the Frisco System and the Illinois Southern R. It has lime and mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 1707.

Sainte Geneviève, sănt zhẹh-nẹh-ve-aiv', a post-village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the Rivière des Prairies, 18 miles W. of Montreal. Near it are mineral springs. Pop. in 1901, 735.

Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 10 miles from St. Anne de la Perade. Pop. about 250.

Sainte Gertrude (Fr. pron. sănt zhĕr'trüd'), a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, 15 miles ESE. of Three Rivers, its banking point.

Sainte Hélène, sănt ā'lain', a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 108 miles below Quebec. Pop. 200.

Sainte Hélène de Bagot (dẹh bā'gō'), a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 7 miles NW. of Upton, on the Intercolonial R.

Sainte Hénédine, sănt ā'nā'deen', a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Dorchester, on the Quebec Central R., 16 miles SE. of St. Henri de Lauzon. It has various mills and manufactures of threshing-machines.

Sainte Irénée, sănt ee'rā'nā', a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 78 miles below Quebec.

Sainte Julie de Somerset, sănt zhü'lee' dẹh som'ẹr'set', a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Becancour station. Pop. 200.

Sainte Julie de Verchères, sănt zhü'lee' dẹh vĕr'shair', a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, at the foot of Boucherville Mountain, 15 miles from Montreal. Pop. (parish) about 1340.

Sainte Julienne, sănt zhü'le-ĕn', a post-village of Quebec, capital of Montcalm co., on the river St. Esprit, 23 miles NW. of L'Assomption, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Sainte Justine, Quebec. See LANGEVIN.

Sainte Justine de Newton, sănt zhüs'teen' dẹh nuh'tŏn', a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 14 miles NW. of Coteau station.

Saint Eleanors, sẹnt ĕl'ẹ-nụrz, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R., 2½ miles from Summerside.

Saint Eli'as (Gr. *Hagios Ilias;* anc. *Taygetus*), a mountain of the Morea, Greece, 9 miles S. of Kalama. Height, 7872 feet.

Saint Elias (anc. *Ocha*), a mountain of Greece, near the SE. extremity of the island of Eubœa. Height, 5260 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Zea (or Ceos). Height, 1860 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Milo (Melos). Height, 2530 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Paros. Height, 2532 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Santa Maura.

Saint Elias, the highest peak of the island of Santorini. Height, 1718 feet.

Saint Elias, a peak in the S. part of the island of Ægina, 1742 feet high. It is the most conspicuous point on the Saronic Gulf.

Saint Elias Mountains, a coastal range of southeastern Alaska and northwestern Canada. It is a broad, elevated belt, with numerous peaks and short ridges, culminating in Mounts Logan (estimated at from 18,000 to 19,500 feet) and St. Elias (18,026 ft.). It continues to the SE. with the mounts Vancouver, Cook, Fairweather, Lituya, Crillon, and La Pérouse, and lesser peaks. The mountains are in the main of sedimentary origin, with, as yet, undefined relations to the inner Alaskan Mountains. They give off numerous glaciers, of which th largest is the Malaspina. The snow-line is found at about 2500–3000 ft. Mount St. Elias, on the 141st meridian of W. longitude, was first ascended in 1897 by Prince Luigi, of Savoy (Duke of the Abruzzi).

Saint Élie, St. Maurice co., Quebec, 15 miles from Shawenegan Falls, its banking point.

Saint Elizabeth, a post-village of Miller co., Mo., on the Osage River, 25 miles S. of Jefferson City. Pop. 70.

Saint Élizabeth, Quebec. See SAINTE ÉLIZABETH.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 20 miles SSW. of Mobile. Pop. 100.

Saint Elmo, a post-town of Chaffee co., Colo. The banking point is Buena Vista. Pop. in 1900, 65.

Saint Elmo, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 14 miles E. of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900, 1050.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. The banking point is Pembroke. Pop. about 200.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss., 14 miles E. of Port Gibson.

Saint Elmo, a post-substation of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Saint Elmo, a post-station of Travis co., Tex.

Saint Éloi, sănt ā'lwā', a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 8 miles NE. of Isle Verte, on the Intercolonial R. Pop. about 150.

Sainte Louise (des Aulnaies), sănt loo'eez' dāz ō-nā', a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, 29 miles from Montmagny, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Elphège, sănt ĕl'fāzh', a parish of Yamaska co., Quebec, 17 miles from Nicolet, its banking point.

Sainte-Luce, sănt lüss, a town on the S. coast of the island of Martinique, 11 miles SE. of Fort-de-France. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Sainte Luce Station, Rimouski co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 10 miles from Rimouski.

Saint Elzéar, sănt ĕl'zā-ar', a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 27 miles S. of St. Henri de Lauzon. Pop. 200.

Sainte Marguerite, sănt mar'gheh-reet', a river of Quebec, joins the Saguenay 14 miles from its mouth.

Sainte Marguerite, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 9 miles from St. Anselme. Iron and copper are found in the vicinity.

Sainte-Marguerite. See LÉRINS, ÎLES DE.

Sainte-Marie, or **Sainte-Marie-de-Madagascar,** sănt mā'ree' dẹh mā'dā'gās'kar' (native name, *Nossi Ibrahim,* or *Nossi Burrah*), a French island on the E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 17° S. Area, 64 sq. m. The soil is of volcanic origin. It is chiefly important as the seat of an active commerce. Chief town, Sainte-Marie, a free port, with a good harbor. Pop. mostly of the Malagassy race.

Sainte Marie, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 15 miles from Olney. The banking point is Newton or Olney. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Sainte Marie, a township (town) of Green Lake co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Sainte-Marie, sănt mā'ree', a town of the island of Martinique, on its NE. side, SE. of Marigot. Pop. (commune) about 11,000.

Sainte-Marie, a town and commune in the island of Réunion, on its N. coast. Pop. about 5500.

Sainte-Marie-Aux-Mines. See MARKIRCH.

Sainte Marie de Monnoir, sănt mā'ree' dẹh mon'nwar', Quebec. See MARIEVILLE.

Sainte Marie Magdeleine, St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Rs., 7½ miles from St. Hyacinthe.

Sainte Marthe, sănt mart, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 13 miles from Coteau station.

Sainte Martine, sănt mar'teen', a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Chateauguay, on the river Chateauguay, 13½ miles S. of Caughnawaga, on the Grand Trunk R.

Sainte-Maure, sănt mōr, a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Manse, 18 miles ESE. of Chinon, on the railway from Bordeaux to Paris.

Sainte Mélanie, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 11 miles from Joliette.

Sainte-Menehould, sănt męh-nęh-ool′ or męh-noo′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Marne, on the Aisne, 26 miles ENE. of Châlons. It was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1901, 3252 (commune, 4990).

Sainte-Mère-Église, sănt mâr ā'gleez′, a small town of France, in Manche, 9 miles SE. of Valognes.

Saint-Émilion, sănt ā'me'le-ôn'′, a decayed town of France, in the department of Gironde, arrondissement of Libourne, on a hill overlooking the valley of the Dordogne. It is celebrated for its wine. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages, and has interesting memorials of its past in the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices. There is an ancient church excavated out of the solid rock. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3400).

Sainte Monique, sănt mo'neek′, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, 8 miles from Nicolet.

Sainte Monique des Deux Montagnes, Two Mountains co., Quebec, 8 miles from St. Jerome.

Sainte Pétrouille, sănt pā'troo′e, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, 6½ miles from Quebec, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 220.

Sainte Philomène, sănt fee'lo'mân′, a post-village of Chateauguay co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 8 miles from Caughnawaga.

Sainte-Philomène, a northern suburb of Saint-Pierre, island of Martinique, destroyed during the eruption of Pelée on May 8, 1902.

Saint Éphrem (de Tring), sănt ā'frêm′ dęh treeng, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 70 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. in 1901, 380.

Saint Éphrem d'Upton, or **Upton,** a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 48 miles E. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 671.

Saint Épiphanie, Quebec. See VIGER.

Saint Epiphany (or **Epiphanius**), **Cape** (anc. *Ac'amus Promonto'rium*), the NW. extremity of Cyprus, near lat. 35° 14′ N.

Sainte Prudentienne, sănt prü'dôn'se-enn′, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from Granby. Pop. in 1901, 339.

Sainte Rosalie, sănt rō'zā'lee′, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 3 miles NE. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads.

Sainte-Rose, sănt roz, a village of the island of Guadeloupe, on its N. coast, 10 miles SW. of Port Louis. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Sainte-Rose, a town of the island of Réunion, on its E. coast, 31 miles SE. of Saint-Denis. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Sainte Rose, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Laval (Isle Jésus), on the S. shore of the river Jésus (a branch of the Ottawa) and on the Canadian Pacific R., 15 miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1154.

Saintes, sănt (anc. *Mediola'num*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Inférieure, 42 miles SE. of La Rochelle, on the left bank of the Charente. It has many Roman remains, including the ruins of a large amphitheatre and the arch of Germanicus. The principal edifices are the church of St. Pierre (the old cathedral), the church of Notre Dame, the church of St. Eutropius (founded in the sixth century and rebuilt in the sixteenth), and the Palais de Justice. There are foundries and manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Saintes took its name from having been the chief town of the Gallic tribe of the Santones. It was the capital of the old province of Saintonge. Pop. in 1901, 13,799 (commune, 18,219).

Sainte Scholastique, sănt sko'lăs'teek′, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Two Mountains, on the Belle Rivière, 33 miles W. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 865.

Saintes, Les, French West Indies. See LES SAINTES.

Sainte Sophie, sănt so'fee′, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 7 miles from Plessisville. Pop. 200.

Sainte Sophie (de Lacorne), sănt so'fee′ dęh lă'korn′, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 34 miles NW. of Montreal, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Sainte Sophie (de Levrard), Nicolet co., Quebec, 33 miles from Three Rivers.

Saint-Esprit, sănt ĕs'pree′, a seaport of France, department of Landes, on the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb.

Saint Esprit, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river St. Esprit, 17 miles NW. of L'Assomption. Pop. about 300.

Sainte Thérèse de Blainville, sănt tā'raiz′ dęh blăn'veel′, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Rivière aux Chiens, 20 miles NNW. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has a convent and college, various mills, piano- and furniture-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1541.

Sainte Thérèse, Isle, eel sănt tā'rāiz′, an island in the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the island of Montreal.

Saint-Étienne, sănt ā'te-ênn′ (*i.e.*, "St. Stephen"), a town of France, capital of the department of Loire, on the Furens, a small affluent of the Loire, 32 miles SW. of Lyons. It is one of the leading manufacturing centres of the country, its situation in one of the richest coal regions in southern France having caused its industrial development to be very rapid. The principal manufactures are those of fire-arms (the national factory alone employing many thousand hands). The ribbon manufacture is on a vast scale, and iron- and steel-wares of many kinds are extensively made. There are great iron-works in the vicinity. The town presents little that is of interest from an architectural standpoint. Saint-Étienne possesses a school of mines and a Palais des Arts, comprising a museum of artillery, an industrial museum, a gallery of painting, and a public library. Pop. in 1830, 33,000; in 1861, 92,250; in 1901, 139,350.

Saint-Étienne-de-Baïgorry, sănt ā'te-ênn′ dęh bī'gor'Ree′, a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles SSE. of Bayonne. It has mines of iron and other minerals.

Saint Étienne de Beauharnois, sănt ā'te-ênn′ dęh bō'ar'nă′, a post-village of Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 5 miles from Beauharnois.

Saint-Étienne-de-Lugdarès, sănt ā'te-ênn′ dęh lüg'dā'rās′, a village of France, in Ardèche, 31 miles W. of Privas.

Saint-Étienne-de-Montluc, sănt ā'te-ênn′ dęh môn'lük′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles NW. of Nantes. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4000).

Saint-Étienne-de-Saint-Geoirs, sănt ā'te-ênn′ dęh sănⁿ zhwar, a town of France, in Isère, 20 miles NW. of Grenoble. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 1500).

Saint Étienne des Grès, sănt ā'te-ênn′ dā grā, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 15 miles NW. of Three Rivers. Pop. 300.

Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray, sănt ā'te-ênn′ dü roov'rā′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, near the Seine, 4 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5500).

Saint Eugène, sănt uh'zhăn′, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles from Vanleek Hill.

Saint Eugène de Grantham, a post-village and parish of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 18 miles from St. Hyacinthe, its banking point.

Sainte Ursule, sănt ŭr'sül′, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the Little Rivière du Loup, 5 miles from Three Rivers, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Eustache, sănt uhs'tăsh′, a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec, on the Rivière du Chêne, 21 miles SW. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has several mills, canneries, and tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1901, 1079.

Saint Eustatius (ū-stā'she-ŭs), or **Saint Eustache** (also known to the inhabitants as **Statia**), one of the Dutch West India Islands, Lesser Antilles, 12 miles NW. of St. Christopher. Area, 7 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 1458. It is mountainous, with a symmetrical volcanic cone rising to 1905 feet. The climate is healthy, but earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Tobacco and sugar-cane are grown. The island belongs to the Dutch government of Curaçao. Capital, Orangetown, or St. Eustatius, on the SW. coast.

Saint Eustatius, St. Eustatius island. See ORANGETOWN.

Saint Évariste de Forsyth, sănt ā'vā'reest′ dęh for'sīth′, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 78 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Évariste Station, Beauce co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R., 24 miles from St. François North East. Pop. 100.

Sainte Victoire, sănt vik'twar′, a post-village of Richelieu co., Quebec, 7 miles from Sorel.

Saint Fabien, sănⁿ fā'be-ănⁿ′, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 46½ miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint-Fargeau, sănⁿ far'zhō′, a town of France, in Yonne, 26 miles ESE. of Auxerre, on the Loing. Here is a fine castle, surrounded by a splendid park, once the residence of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV. There is also an interesting mediæval church. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Saint Faustin, sănⁿ fôs'tănⁿ′, Terrebonne co., Quebec, 45 miles from St. Jerome.

Saint Félicien, sånⁿ fā'lee'se-ånⁿ', Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 18 miles from Roberval.

Saint Félicité, sånⁿ fā'lee'see'tā', a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Matane.

Saint Felix, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapó, Chile.

Saint Felix, a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar.

Saint Félix de Valois, sånⁿ fā'leeks' dẹh vå'lwå', a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river Bayonne, 51 miles NNE. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw-, flouring- and carding-mills, a foundry, butter- and cheese-factories, etc.

Saint Ferdinand de Halifax, sånⁿ fêR'de-nônⁿ' dẹh å'lee'fåx', a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, on Lake William, 17 miles SE. of Somerset. Pop. about 600.

Saint Féréol, sånⁿ fā'rā'ōl', a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 30 miles below Quebec. In the vicinity are attractive water-falls. Pop. 150.

Saint Fidèle, sånⁿ fee'dål', a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles ENE. of Murray Bay. Pop. 150.

Saintfield, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down, 9 miles SSE. of Belfast.

Saint Flavien, sånⁿ flå've-ånⁿ', a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 30 miles SW. of the city of Quebec. Pop. 300.

Saint Flore, Quebec. See SAINTE FLORE.

Saint-Florent, sånⁿ flo'rônⁿ' (It. *San Fiorenzo*, sån fe-o-rĕn'zo), a small seaport of Corsica, on its N. side, on the Gulf of Saint-Florent, 7 miles W. of Bastia.

Saint-Florentin, sånⁿ flo'rônⁿ'tånⁿ', a town of France, in Yonne, at the confluence of the Armance and Armançon, 15 miles NNE. of Auxerre. It is an ancient town and was formerly fortified. It has an interesting old church. Pop. about 2500.

Saint Florian, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala. The banking point is Florence. Pop. 125.

Saint-Flour, sånⁿ floor, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cantal, 33 miles ENE. of Aurillac. It stands on a rock at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet above the sea, near the right bank of the Auzon. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large mediæval cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 4319 (commune, 5634).

Saint Foy, sånⁿ fwå, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, 4 miles SW. of Quebec.

Saint Francis, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of 646 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Francis River and also drained by the Languille River. Capital, Forrest City. Pop. in 1890, 13,543; in 1900, 17,157.

Saint Francis, a post-town of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 7 miles NE. of Piggott. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Saint Francis, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. The banking point is De Land. Pop. 60.

Saint Francis, a banking post-village, capital of Cheyenne co., Kan., on the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 134 miles W. by S. of Orleans. Pop. about 300.

Saint Francis, a post-plantation of Aroostook co., Me., on the river St. John, 15 miles above Fort Kent. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Saint Francis, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn., on the Rum River and 30 miles N. of Minneapolis. Pop. 100.

Saint Francis, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 4 miles S. of Milwaukee. It is the seat of the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales and the Catholic Normal School.

Saint Francis, a headland of Africa, in Cape Colony, W. of St. Francis Bay. Lat. 34° 10′ S.

Saint Francis, Cape, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Conception Bay.

Saint Francis Islands, a group of islands off the S. coast of Australia, in the Nuyts Archipelago. Lat. (N. extremity) 32° 32′ S.

Saint Francis, Lake, an expansion of the St. Lawrence River, in Quebec, about 30 miles SW. of Montreal. It is 28 miles long.

Saint Francis (or **François**), **Lake,** a beautiful lake of Beauce co., Quebec, 40 miles NE. of Sherbrooke. Length, about 14 miles; breadth, 1 to 2 miles.

Saint Francis River, Mo., rises in St. François co., runs southward to the NE. corner of Arkansas and beyond, and enters the Mississippi about 9 miles above Helena. Length, about 450 miles, of which about 150 miles are navigable.

Saint Francis (or **François**) **River,** Quebec, rises in Lake St. Francis, Beauce co., and enters the St. Lawrence in the expansion known as Lake St. Peter. Length, 100 miles.

Saint Francisville, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Wabash River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles SW. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Saint Francisville, a banking post-town, capital of West Feliciana parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles NW. by N. of Baton Rouge. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1059.

Saint Francisville, a post-village of Clarke co., Mo., on the Des Moines River, 12 miles WNW. of Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. 75.

Saint Francis Xavier (zā'ver), a hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., about 40 miles SE. of Centralia.

Saint François, sẹnt fran'ses (Fr. pron. sånⁿ frônⁿ'swå'), a southeastern county of Missouri, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is drained in the S. part by the St. Francis River, which rises in it, and in the N. part by the Big River. The chief mineral deposit is iron, occurring in the famous Iron Mountain. Mines of lead have also been opened here. Capital, Farmington. Pop. in 1890, 17,347; in 1900, 24,051.

Saint-François, sånⁿ frônⁿ'swå', a town of the island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, on the SE. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 miles E. of Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Saint-François, Martinique. See FRANÇOIS.

Saint François (de la Beauce), sånⁿ frônⁿ'swå' dẹh lå bōce, a post-village and outport of Quebec, capital of the co. of Beauce, on the river Chaudière, 46 miles SSE. of Quebec. It has various mills and manufactures.

Saint François de Sales (dẹh sål), a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, on Isle Jésus, 1 mile from Terrebonne.

Saint François d'Orléans (doR'lā'ônⁿ'), a post-village of Quebec, co. of Montmorency, on the island of Orleans, 27 miles below Quebec. Pop. 150.

Saint François du Lac (dü låk), a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, on Lake St. Peter, 27½ miles below Sorel, on the Quebec Southern R.

Saint François North East, Beauce co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. See SAINT FRANÇOIS (DE LA BEAUCE).

Saint François Rivière du Sud (re've-aiR' dü süd), a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 42 miles NNE. of Quebec.

Saint François Xavier (de Brompton), Richmond co., Quebec, 4 miles from Windsor Mills, its banking point.

Saint Frédéric (Fr. pron. sånⁿ frā'dā'reek'), a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 48 miles S. by E. of Quebec. It has saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 804.

Saint Gabriel (Fr. pron. sånⁿ gā'bre'ĕl'), a post-village of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles above Donaldsonville, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R.

Saint Gabriel de Brandon, sånⁿ gā'bre'ĕl' dẹh brôn'dônⁿ', a banking post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, on Lac Maskinonge, 21 miles NNW. of Berthier en Haut, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 1199.

Saint Gall, sẹnt gål (Fr. pron. sånⁿ gåll; Ger. *Sankt Gallen*, zånkt gål'lẹn), a canton in the NE. part of Switzerland, bordering on the Rhine and the Lake of Constance and enclosing the canton of Appenzell. Area, 779 sq. m. Its S. portion is very elevated, the Alpine summits reaching an elevation of about 10,000 feet. The mountain slopes are covered with wood or pasture; in the lower tracts there are orchards and vineyards. St. Gall is a busy manufacturing district, cotton goods and embroideries being extensively produced. There are heavy exports to the United States. The constitution is democratic. St. Gall is the capital. Pop. in 1900, 250,285. Three-fifths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. This district was the scene of the missionary labors of St. Gallus in the early part of the seventh century. The abbots of the Benedictine monastery of St. Gall rose to be princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. They held sway over the town of St. Gall, which finally emancipated itself from their authority at the close of the Middle Ages. The abbots retained a petty sovereignty down to the close of the eighteenth century. The canton as such was constituted in 1803.

Saint Gall, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of St. Gall, situated in an elevated valley, on the left bank of the Steinach, 19 miles SE. of Constance and 2208 feet above sea-level. It is one of the chief industrial towns of Switzerland and has extensive manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, fine muslins, and prints. The city contains the buildings (reconstructed in the eighteenth century) of a famous Benedictine abbey (founded in the seventh century and suppressed in 1805), which was at one time a leading seat of learning in

Europe and contains an important library of 30,000 volumes; a cathedral, ethnological museum, town library (60,000 volumes), picture-gallery, and industrial museum. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 33,116.

Saint-Galmier, sănᵍ gȧl'me-ȧ', a town of France, in Loire, on a railway, 12 miles E. of Montbrison. It has the mineral spring of Fontfort. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Saint-Gaudens, sănᵍ gō'dŏnᵍ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Garonne, near the left bank of the Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 55 miles SW. of Toulouse. It has a mediæval church. Pop. in 1901, 4580 (commune, 7277).

Saint Gédéon, in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R., 36 miles from Chicoutimi.

Saint Genevieve, Mo. See Sainte Genevieve.

Saint-Geniez, sănᵍ zhęh-ne-ȧ', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 miles ENE. of Rodez. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. about 3000.

Saint-Genis-Laval, sănᵍ zhęh-nee' lȧ'vȧl', a town of France, in Rhône, 5 miles S. of Lyons, on the railway thence to Saint-Étienne. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3500).

Saint-Genoix, sănᵍ zhęh-nwȧ', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6½ miles SE. of Courtrai.

Saint George, Azores. See São Jorge.

Saint George, an island of the Bismarck Archipelago, in the Admiralty group.

Saint George, the SE. island of the Pribilof group, Alaska. It contains a village of the same name.

Saint George, one of the principal of the Bermuda Islands, NE. of Bermuda (or Main Island), with which it has been at various times connected by a causeway. Area, about 11 sq.m. It is strongly fortified and forms the chief military depot in the Bermudas.

Saint George, a port of the Bermuda Islands, on St. George Island, is a British military station. It has a noble and safe harbor.

Saint George, the strait or channel which separates the islands of Neupommern and Neumecklenburg, Bismarck Archipelago.

Saint George, a channel between the Great and Little Nicobar islands, in the Bay of Bengal, about 16 miles long and from 3 to 6 miles wide.

Saint George, an island of British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Balize.

Saint George, a bay and harbor of Newfoundland, on the W. coast. The bay extends inward about 50 miles and receives the river St. George.

Saint George, a suburb of Bristol, England, in Gloucestershire. It is a seat of the iron-, lead- and glass-industries. Pop. in 1901, 55,426.

Saint George, or **St. George's,** a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of Grenada, on the SW. coast. Lat. 12° 2′ N.; lon. 61° 48′ W. It is divided into two parts, one being called Bay Town and the other the Carenage (or "Careenage"). The harbor is one of the best in the West Indies. St. George is the seat of government of the Windward Islands.

Saint George, a post-station of Kankakee co., Ill.

Saint George, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R., 43 miles W. by N. of Topeka. Pop. 175.

Saint George, a post-village in St. George township (town), Knox co., Me., on the sea-coast, about 9 miles SW. of Rockland. The town is a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2206.

Saint George, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Saint George, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn.

Saint George, a post-station of Wright co., Mo.

Saint George, Staten Island, N.Y. See New Brighton.

Saint George, a banking post-town, capital of Dorchester co., S.C., 82 miles E. by S. of Augusta, on the Southern R. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Saint George, a post-city, capital of Washington co., Utah, on the Rio Virgen (or Virgin) River, about 280 miles S. by W. of Salt Lake City. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Saint George, a post-township (town) of Chittenden co., Vt., 9 miles SSE. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 90.

Saint George, a post-town of Tucker co., W.Va., on the Cheat River, 86 miles SE. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Saint George, a post-town and outport of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotte, near the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, 45 miles W. of St. John, on the New Brunswick Southern R. It has pulp- and paper-mills and granite-quarries. Pop. about 600.

Saint George, a banking post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles from Harrisburg. It has saw- and woollen-mills. Pop. about 650.

Saint George, Cape, the southern point of St. George's Island, S. of Franklin co., Fla., with a fixed light. Lat. 29° 35′ N.

Saint George, Cape, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance to St. George Bay. Lat. 48° 29′ N.

Saint George, Cape, on the NE. coast of Nova Scotia, at the W. entrance to a bay of its own name. Lat. 45° 50′ N.

Saint George, Cape, on the SE. coast of New South Wales. Lat. 35° 10′ S.; lon. 150° 45′ E.

Saint George de Henryville. See Henryville.

Saint George (de la Beauce), sănᵍ zhorzh dęh lȧ bōce, a banking post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, on the river Chaudière, 60 miles SSE. of Quebec. Pop. about 400.

Saint George del Mina, Africa. See Elmina.

Saint George de Windsor, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, 10 miles SE. of Danville.

Saint-George-d'Oléron, sănᵍ zhorzh do'lȧ'rŏnᵍ', a small town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the island of Oléron, 15 miles NW. of Marennes.

Saint George, Gulf of, a broad inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 45° and 47° S.

Saint George Island, in the Mozambique Channel, is in lat. 15° 2′ S.

Saint George Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group.

Saint George Island, a post-station of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 75.

Saint George Islands, India, a group off the coast of Malabar, in lat. 15° 21′ N., lon. 73° 45′ E.

Saint Georges, a post-town of Newcastle co., Del., on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 16 miles SSW. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Saint George's, a village of Newfoundland. The banking point is Bay of Islands.

Saint George's, Grenada. See Saint George.

Saint George's Bank is in the Atlantic Ocean, about 100 miles E. of Cape Cod. It is resorted to by fishermen.

Saint George's Bay, Nova Scotia. See Antigonish.

Saint George's Channel, an arm of the ocean which separates the SE. part of Ireland from Wales and England and connects the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. Length, about 100 miles; width, 60 to 95 miles.

Saint George's Island, off the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Apalachicola. Length, about 22 miles. St. George's Strait or Sound, separating it from the main-land, is from 5 to 7 miles across.

Saint-George-sur-Loire, sănᵍ zhorzh sür lwar, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles WSW. of Angers. It has a fine château.

Saint-Germain. See Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Saint Germain de Grantham, sănᵍ zhĕr'mănᵍ' dęh grŏnᵍ'tŏnᵍ', or **Headville,** a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, 15 miles NNE. of Upton, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint-Germain du Bois, sănᵍ zhĕr'mănᵍ' dü bwȧ, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N. of Louhans.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye, sănᵍ zhĕr'mănᵍ' ŏnᵍ lȧ, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, beautifully situated on the river Seine and on the borders of the forest of Saint-Germain, 7 miles N. of Versailles and 10 miles WNW. of Paris. It was at one time the summer residence of the French court, and the prestige thus gained and its picturesqueness have rendered it a popular and fashionable resort. Along the Seine extends a handsome terrace commanding superb views of the river and the plain below dotted with villas. The principal objects of interest are the fine old royal château, recently restored, and containing a museum of national antiquities, a pavilion, all that remains of the palace called the Château Neuf; and the town-hall, containing a library and art-gallery. The famous forest of Saint-Germain, stretching away from the town, covers an area of about 11,000 acres. There are a considerable number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1901, 14,858 (commune, 17,297).

Saint-Germain-Laval, sănᵍ zhĕr'mănᵍ' lȧ'vȧl', a town of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S. of Roanne. It has manufactures of porcelain. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Saint-Germain-Lembron, sănᵍ zhĕr'mănᵍ' lŏnᵍ'brŏnᵍ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S. of Issoire. Pop. about 2000.

Saint German, or **Saint Germans,** a village of England, co. of Cornwall, 9 miles W. of Plymouth. The place was once the seat of a bishop. It has a fine parish church, formerly part of a cathedral.

Saint-Gervais, sănᵍ zhĕr'vȧ', a village of France, in Hérault, 22 miles NNE. of Béziers.

Saint-Gervais, a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles NW. of Riom.

Saint-Gervais, sȧn'vȧ', a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of St. Charles. It has saw- and grist-mills.

Saint-Gervais-les-Bains (lȧ bȧn), a village, watering-place, and tourist-resort of France, department of Haute-Savoie, 35 miles SE. of Geneva, in the valley of the river Arve. Here are quarries of jasper.

Saint-Ghislain, sȧn gheez'lȧn', a small town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Haine, 6 miles W. of Mons. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 4309.

Saint-Gildas-des-Bois, sȧn zheel'dȧ' dȧ bwȧ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles NNW. of Savenay.

Saint Giles, sənt jīlz, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 25 miles S. of Quebec.

Saint-Gilles, sȧn zheel, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles NE. of Ghent. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Saint-Gilles, a southwestern suburb of Brussels.

Saint-Gilles, sȧn zheel, or **Saint Gilles-les-Boucheries,** a town of France, in Gard, on the Canal of Beaucaire, 11 miles SSE. of Nîmes. It has a fine mediæval church. There is a trade in wine, brandy, etc. Pop. in 1901, 5234 (commune, 6381).

Saint-Gilles-lez-Termonde, sȧn zheel lȧ tȧr'mȯnd', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 1 mile E. of Dendermond.

Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie, sȧn zheel sür vee', a small seaport and watering-place of France, in Vendée, on the Vie, 16 miles NNW. of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Saint-Girons, sȧn zhee'rȯn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ariége, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Salat, an affluent of the Garonne, 26 miles W. of Foix. It has varied manufactures and considerable trade. Pop. in 1901, 5233 (commune, 6618).

Saint-Gobain, sȧn go'bȧn', a village of France, in Aisne, 10 miles WNW. of Laon.

Saint Gotthard, sənt goth'ȧrd (Ger. *Sankt Gotthard,* zȧnkt got'hart), a small group of mountains in the Lepontine Alps of Switzerland, cantons of Uri, Valais, and Ticino, of which several summits exceed 10,000 feet in elevation (Pizzo Rotondo, 10,490 ft.). They are famous for their Alpine flora. The pass of St. Gotthard, on the route from Flüelen to Bellinzona, rises to 6935 ft., and had formerly a hospice, but its service has been superseded by the railway tunnel, 9¼ miles long, which connects Göschenen with Airolo. The boring, which attains an elevation of 3786 ft., was completed in Feb., 1880 (begun June, 1872).

Saint Gotthard (Ger. *Sankt Gotthard;* Hun. *Szentgotthárd*), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the river Raab, near the Styrian border. It has an ancient Cistercian abbey. It is famous for the victory gained there in 1664 by Montecuculi, the general of the emperor Leopold I., over the Turks.

Saint Grégoire, sȧn grȧ'gwar', a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 31 miles WNW. of Arthabaska.

Saint Grégoire le Grand, Quebec. See Mount Johnson.

Saint Guillaume d'Upton, sȧn ghee'yōm' düp'tȯn', a banking post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the river David, 7 miles N. of Upton, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint-Héand, sȧn ȧ'ȯn', a small town of France, in Loire, 6 miles N. of Saint-Étienne.

Saint Hedwig, a post-station of Bexar co., Tex.

Saint Helen, a post-town, capital of Columbia co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Columbia River, 10 miles above Kalama. The river is here about 1 mile wide. Large sea-going ships can ascend to this place. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Saint Helen, a watering-place and summer-resort of Tasmania, 55 miles E. by N. of Launceston. Pop. about 500.

Saint Hele'na, an island and British possession in the southern Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 15° 57′ S., lon. 5° 42′ W., about 820 miles SE. of the island of Ascension and 1200 miles W. of the nearest African coast. Area, 47 sq. m. The island, whose commercial importance has greatly lessened since the construction of the Suez Canal, is an admiralty coaling station, and is connected by cable, directly or indirectly, with European, South African, and American ports. It is essentially of basaltic structure and rises in its highest point, Diana's Peak, to about 2700 feet. The rugged mountains are cut by numerous ravines, in one of which, on its NW. shore, is Jamestown, the only port of the island and the residence of the governmental authorities. Its harbor affords excellent anchorage and is defended by strong batteries. There are a number of tolerably level plateau-tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these is that of Longwood, where Napoleon lived in banishment and where he died on May 5, 1821.

The island is watered by numerous brooks and about one-fifth of its surface is fertile, but the native vegetation, which had many distinctive insular types, has almost entirely disappeared in the struggle with introduced species. The island fauna, likewise, consists almost wholly of introduced (European) species. The climate is temperate and healthful. Mean temperature of the year, 71°; of August (the coldest month), 65°; of February (the warmest month), 75°. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of a garrison of 1532 and of 4655 interned Boer prisoners), 9850. The colony is administered by a governor.

Saint Helena, a small island in Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia. It is used as a penal station.

Saint Helena, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, borders on the state of Mississippi. Area, 409 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Amite River, is intersected from N. to S. in the E. part by the Tickfaw River, and is also drained by Mill and Darlings creeks. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890, 8062; in 1900, 8479.

Saint Helena, a banking post-town of Napa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 60 miles N. of San Francisco. It is in a grape region and produces much wine. It has also fruit-packing and distilling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1582.

Saint Helena, a post-village of Cedar co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 10 miles below Yankton, S.Dak., and 100 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Saint Helena Island, one of the sea-islands of Beaufort co., S.C., is about 13 miles in length.

Saint Helena Port (Sp. *Puerto Santa Elena,* pwȧr'to sȧn'tȧ ȧ-lȧ'nȧ), an inlet of the E. coast of the Argentine Republic, between the Gulfs of St. George and St. Matthias.

Saint Helen's, or **Saint Hellan's,** one of the Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall.

Saint Helens, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on an affluent of the Mersey, 12 miles ENE. of Liverpool. It is noted for its manufacture of glass and has copper-smelting and chemical-works. There are collieries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1861, 18,396; in 1901, 84,410.

Saint Helens, a town of England, near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight. Pop. in 1901, 4652.

Saint Helens, a post-town of Lee co., Ky., on the Lexington and Eastern R. The banking point is Clay City. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Saint Helen's Island, in the St. Lawrence River, opposite the E. end of the city of Montreal. It is about ¾ of a mile long by ⅓ of a mile broad.

Saint Helen's, Mount, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range, in Skamania co., Wash., near lat. 46° 20′ N. and lon. 121° 50′ W. It is a more or less active volcano and is thought to have been in eruption in 1843. Its altitude is estimated at 10,000 feet.

Saint Helier's (Fr. *Saint-Hélier,* sȧnt ȧ'le-ȧ'), a seaport and popular watering-place of the Channel Islands, capital of the island of Jersey, situated on its S. coast, at the E. side of St. Aubin Bay. It has a fourteenth-century parish church, a town-hall, the Victoria College, a Jesuit College, and a public library. The town is defended by Fort Regent, on a ridge to the E., and by Elizabeth Castle, on an island in the harbor. Pop. about 30,000.

Saint Henri, or **Tannery West,** a city of Hochelaga co., Quebec, is a suburb of Montreal (3 miles distant). Pop. in 1901, 21,192.

Saint Henri (**de Lauzon**), sȧnt ȯn'ree' dẹh lō'zȯn', a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, on the river Etchemin, 3½ miles from St. Henri station.

Saint Henry, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., about 44 miles ENE. of Evansville.

Saint Henry, a post-station of Lesueur co., Minn.

Saint Henry, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 15 miles N. of Ansonia, on the Cincinnati Northern R. It manufactures handles, tiles, and wagons. Pop. about 800.

Saint Hermas, sȧnt ẹr'mȧ', a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec, is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, 40 miles W. of Montreal.

Saint Hermogenes, sẹnt hẹr-moj'e-nẹz, an island off the coast of Alaska, NE. of Kadiak. Lat. 58° 10′ N. It is now generally known as Marmot Island.

Saint-Hilaire, sȧnt ee'lair', a town of France, in Aude, arrondissement of Limoux. It has the church of a mediæval abbey. Its wine is in high repute. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Hi'laire', a banking post-village of Red Lake co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 28 miles NE. of Crookston. It has manufactures of flour. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Saint-Hilaire des Loges, sånt ee'lair' då lozh, a village of France, department of Vendée, 7 miles E. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Saint-Hilaire de Talmont, sånt ee'lair' deh tål'-mônⁿ', a village of France, in Vendée, 9 miles ESE. of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Saint-Hilaire du Harcouet, sånt ee'lair' dü har'-koo'å', a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles SW. of Mortain. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3775.

Saint-Hilaire-lez-Cambrai, sånt ee'lair' lå kôm'-brå', a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2500.

Saint Hilaire Village, a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, half a mile from St. Hilaire station on the Grand Trunk R., 24 miles from Montreal. It has a convent, academy, etc.

Saint-Hippolyte, sånt eep'po'leet', a town of France, in Doubs, arrondissement of Montbéliard. It is the birthplace of the famous painter, Jacques Courtois, known as Il Borgognone. Pop. about 1000.

Saint-Hippolyte, the French name of Sankt Pilt.

Saint Hippolyte (sånt eep'po'leet') **de Kilkenny**, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 48 miles NW. of Montreal.

Saint-Hippolyte du Fort, sånt eep'po'leet' dü for, a town of France, in Gard, 13 miles ESE. of Le Vigan. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Saint Honoré, sånt o'no'rå', a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 75 miles S. of Quebec.

Saint Honoré, Quebec. See Armand.

Saint-Hubert, sånt ü'bair', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 17 miles W. of Bastogne. Pop. about 2500.

Saint Hubert, sånt ü'bair', a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles ENE. of Montreal.

Saint Hubert's, a popular resort of the Adirondack region, N.Y., near the head of Keene Valley, at an elevation of 1350 feet and about 7 miles (direct) SW. of Elizabethtown.

Saint Hugues, sånⁿ üg, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 11 miles NE. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint Hyacinthe, sent hī'a-sinth (Fr. pron. sånt ee'å'sånt'), a county in the S. part of Quebec, intersected by the Grand Trunk R. Capital, St. Hyacinthe.

Saint Hyacinthe, a city and port of entry of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. Hyacinthe, on the river Yamaska and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 35½ miles ENE. of Montreal. The principal institutions are a Roman Catholic cathedral, bishop's palace, St. Hyacinthe College, monasteries of the Precious Blood and Dominican Fathers, a nunnery, etc. The chief industries of the city are comprised in manufactories of woollens, wooden-ware, leather, organs, iron castings, mill-machinery, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9210.

Saint Ig'nace', a banking city and summer-resort, capital of Mackinac co., Mich., on a bay of Lake Huron and on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R., 45 miles N. of Petoskey. It has lumber-mills, a meat-packing house, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2271.

Saint Ignace, sånt eeg'nåss', a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, 10 miles from the city of Quebec.

Saint Ignace de Loyola, Berthier co., Quebec, 3 miles from Berthierville.

Saint Ignatius, sent ig-na'she-us, a post-station of Missoula co., Mont.

Saint Imier, sånt ee'me-å' (Ger. *Sankt Immer*, zånkt im'mer), a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles W. of Brienne, in a long, narrow valley of the Jura Mountains. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7491.

Saint Inigoes, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., about 60 miles S. of Annapolis and 2 miles W. of Chesapeake Bay.

Saint Isidore (de Montréal), sånt ee'zee'dor' deh mônⁿ'rå-ål', a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, 15 miles S. of Montreal, on the Grand Trunk R.

Saint Isidore (de Quebec), sånt ee'zee'dor' deh keh'bek', a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 20½ miles S. by E. of Quebec. It has saw-, grist-, carding- and fulling-mills.

Saint Ives, sent īvz, a seaport and municipal borough of England, in Cornwall, beautifully situated on St. Ives Bay, 7 miles NE. of Penzance. Its picturesqueness, excellent bathing facilities, and mild climate make it a popular bathing- and winter-resort. It has a fifteenth-century church in the Perpendicular style. St. Ives is the centre of the pilchard industry. Pop. in 1901, 6697.

Saint Ives, a municipal borough of England, co. and 5 miles E. of Huntingdon, on the Ouse. It is a quaint little place and has an interesting ancient bridge over the river. It possesses a corn-exchange. Pop. in 1901, 2910.

Saint Ives, sent īvz, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 5 miles from Thorndale.

Saint Ives, a former English name for the Portuguese seaport of Setubal.

Saint Jacob, Switzerland. See Sankt Jakob.

Saint Jacob, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ill., on Silver Creek and on the Vandalia Line, 26 miles E. by N. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Saint Jacobs, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 8 miles N. of Berlin, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500.

Saint-Jacques, Canada. See Saint James.

Saint Jacques (de l'Achigan), sånⁿ zhåk deh lå'-she'gônⁿ', a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, 13 miles NNW. of L'Assomption, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Jacques des Piles, Champlain co., Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 7 miles from Grandmère.

Saint Jacques le Mineur, sånⁿ zhåk' leh mee'nur', a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, 5 miles from L'Acadie. Pop. 200.

Saint-Jal, sånⁿ zhål, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 10 miles NW. of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

Saint-James, sånⁿ zhåm, a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles S. of Avranches. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint James, in Spain, etc. See Santiago.

Saint James (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, sånⁿ zhåk), a river of Quebec, flows SE. 23 miles and joins the St. Lawrence 10 miles NE. of the mouth of the Saguenay.

Saint James, a mission station of Alaska, on the Yukon River, at the mouth of the Tozi.

Saint James, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 280 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River and bounded on the NE. by Lake Maurepas. Capital, Convent. Pop. in 1890, 15,715; in 1900, 20,197.

Saint James, a post-village of Stone co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Saint James, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., 15 miles by rail N. of Evansville.

Saint James, a post-village of St. James parish, La., on the Mississippi River and on the Texas and Pacific R., 50 miles W. of New Orleans. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 500.

Saint James, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. The banking point is Harbor Springs. Pop. about 160.

Saint James, a banking city, capital of Watonwan co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 36 miles WSW. of Mankato. It has a packing-house, creamery, flouring-mills, and manufactures of cigars. Pop. in 1900, 2607.

Saint James, a banking city of Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 10 miles ENE. of Rolla. It has the State Federal Soldiers' Home. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Saint James, a post-village of Cedar co., Neb., near the Missouri River, about 20 miles SE. of Yankton. Pop. 150.

Saint James, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 50 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. Pop. 200.

Saint James, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Saint James, Cape, the S. extremity of Prevost Island and of the Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia. Lat. about 52° N.

Saint Janvier, sånⁿ zhônⁿ've-å', a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 26 miles NW. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint Jean Baptiste, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 6 miles from Morris, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville, sånⁿ zhônⁿ bå'teest' deh roo'veel', a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, on the Little River Huron, 5 miles S. of St. Hilaire station.

Saint-Jean-Bonnefonds, sånⁿ zhônⁿ bonn'fônⁿ', a village of France, department of Loire, 3 miles NE. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Saint Jean Chrysostôme de Châteauguay, sånⁿ zhônⁿ kree'zos'tôm' deh shå'to'gå' (formerly called **Edwardstown**), a post-village of Chateauguay co., Quebec, at the confluence of the English and Black rivers, 16 miles SW. of St. Rémi.

Saint Jean Chrysostôme de Levis, sånⁿ zhônⁿ kree'zos'tôm' deh lå-vee', a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, 13 miles S. of Quebec.

Saint Jean d'Acre, Syria. See Acre.

Saint-Jean d'Angély, sȧn zhôn dôn'zhȧ'lee', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Boutonne, 15 miles NNE. of Saintes. It has some fine public buildings. One of the old city gates has been preserved. The town is a very ancient place and was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901, 6281 (commune, 7041).

Saint-Jean de Bournay, sȧn zhôn dẹh booR'nȧ', a village of France, in Isère, 12 miles E. of Vienne. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3300).

Saint-Jean de Losne, sȧn zhôn dẹh lōn, or **Belle-Défense,** bĕll dȧ'fôNss', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Saône, at its junction with the Canal of Burgundy, 25 miles ENE. of Beaune. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. about 1500.

Saint-Jean de Luz, sȧn zhôn dẹh lüz, a fortified town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bay of Saint-Jean de Luz (Bay of Biscay), at the mouth of the Nivelle, 12 miles SW. of Bayonne. It has a mediæval church, an interesting château, and quaint old dwellings. Fisheries are carried on and the place is a sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1901, 3165 (commune, 4309).

Saint Jean de Matha, sȧn zhôn dẹh mȧ'tȧ', a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 20 miles N. of Joliette. It has various mills and manufactures of threshing-machines.

Saint-Jean de Maurienne, sȧn zhôn dẹh mō're ĕnn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Savoie, on the Arc, 30 miles SE. of Chambéry. It is the seat of a bishop and has a venerable and interesting cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 2219 (commune, 3081).

Saint-Jean de Mont, sȧn zhôn dẹh môN, a village of France, in Vendée, near the Atlantic Ocean, 33 miles NNW. of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Saint Jean Deschaillons, sȧn zhôn dĕsh'ȧ'yôN', a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River, 57 miles SW. of Quebec, on the Lotbinière and Megantic R.

Saint Jean d'Orléans, sȧn zhôn doR'lȧ'ôN', a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, 19 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Jean du Gard, sȧn zhôn dü gaR, a town of France, in Gard, on the Gardon d'Anduze, 9 miles W. of Alais. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1901, 2195 (commune, 3228).

Saint-Jean-en-Royans, sȧn zhôn ôn rwȧ'yôN', a village of France, in Drôme, 19 miles ENE. of Valence, on the right bank of the Lionne. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, sȧn zhôn pe-ȧ' dẹh poR, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Mauléon. It has a citadel. The pass of Roncesvalles is on the road from this town to Pamplona. Pop. about 1500.

Saint Jean Port Joli, sȧn zhôn poR zho'lee', a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercolonial R., 71 miles NE. of Quebec.

Saint Jérôme, sȧn zhȧ'rōm', a banking post-town and outport of Quebec, capital of the co. of Terrebonne, on the North River, 33 miles NW. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern Rs. It has paper-, pulp-, sash-, door- and planing-mills, cheese-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3619.

Saint Jérome de Matane, Quebec. See MATANE.

Saint Jérôme (du Lac Saint Jean), sȧn zhȧ'rōm' dü lȧk sȧn zhôn, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 55 miles from Chicoutimi. Pop. in 1901, 498.

Saint Jo, a banking post-town of Montague co., Tex., 65 miles W. of Sherman, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Saint Joachim, sȧn zho'ȧ'kȧN', a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles NE. of Quebec, on the Quebec R.

Saint Joachim de la Pointe Claire, a post-village of Jacques Cartier district, Quebec. Pop. in 1901, 555.

Saint Joachim de Shefford, sȧn zho'ȧ'kȧN' dẹh shef'foR, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Saint Joe, a post-village of Searcy co., Ark. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 200.

Saint Joe, a post-station of Kootenai co., Idaho.

Saint Joe, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 8½ miles by rail S. of Karns. Oil was struck here in Aug., 1874.

Saint Joe Station, a banking post-town of Dekalb co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 25 miles NE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Saint John, a lake of Concordia parish, La., is 3 miles W. of the Mississippi River and 18 miles N. of Natchez, Miss. It is about 14 miles long and 1 mile wide.

Saint John, a lake and resort of Quebec, about 100 miles NNW. of the city of Quebec. It receives numerous rivers (Peribonka, Mistassini, Ashuapmouchouan), contains many islands, and discharges by the Saguenay (Great and Little Discharges). It is of nearly circular form and about 26 miles in diameter. See SAGUENAY.

Saint John, a river of Quebec. See RICHELIEU.

Saint John, an island of the Danish West Indies, E. of St. Thomas. Area, 21 sq. m. The chief products are bay rum, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Chief settlement, Cruz Bay. Pop. in 1901, 925.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Glenn co., Cal., near the Sacramento River, and about 48 miles NW. of Marysville.

Saint John, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 2 miles N. of Duquoin. Pop. 200.

Saint John, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 34 miles S. by E. of Chicago, Ill. Pop. about 300.

Saint John, a banking city, capital of Stafford co., Kan., 48 miles W. of Hutchinson, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 869.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky.

Saint John, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 7 miles W. of Fort Kent. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Saint John, a post-village of Putnam co., Mo., 12 miles from Seymour, Iowa.

Saint John, a post-station of Hertford co., N.C.

Saint John, a post-village of Rolette co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

Saint John, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, about 45 miles SW. of Salt Lake City, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Saint John, a banking post-village of Whitman co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. 150.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., 3 miles from Hilbert. Pop. 50.

Saint John, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and intersected by the river St. John, which at its mouth forms one of the finest harbors on the coast. It is also drained by the Kennebaccasis and other rivers. Capital, St. John.

Saint John, a city and seaport of New Brunswick, the commercial metropolis of the province, and capital of the co. of St. John, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the St. John River, on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbor, 190 miles NW. of Halifax, on the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific, and the New Brunswick Southern Rs. Lat. 45° 14′ N.; lon. 66° 3′ W. The city is regularly laid out and has a number of substantial buildings,—St. Mary's cathedral (Roman Catholic), Trinity Church, provincial insane asylum, city hospital, court-house and jail, marine hospital, penitentiary, custom house, almshouse, Wiggins's and state orphan asylums, sailors' home, public library, masonic temple, mechanics' institute, and academy of music. The chief business street is King Street, which leads off from King Square, near the centre of the city. Portland and Carleton are now included within the city limits. The harbor of St. John is capacious, safe, and never obstructed by ice, being the only harbor of the Atlantic coast N. of Baltimore that enjoys this condition. Its entrance is protected by Partridge Island, on which are a quarantine hospital and a light-house. The entrance of the river St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a narrow, rocky gorge, in which the rise of the tide is 17–20 feet, and where, at low-water, there is a fall in the direction of the sea of 12–15 ft. The river is spanned by railway and suspension bridges. St. John is the entrepôt of a wide extent of country abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. It has manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden-ware, soap and candles, carriages, car-springs, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc., but its most important branches of industry are ship-building and the shipping of lumber. Several hundred men are yearly engaged in the fisheries in the harbor of St. John. Salmon, shad, herrings, alewives, halibut, and haddock are taken in large quantities. St. John was created a town by royal charter in 1785. The city has several times been visited by ravaging fires, the most destructive having been that of June 20, 1877, which destroyed property to the value of nearly $30,000,000. Pop. of the city in 1891, 39,179; in 1901, 40,711.

Saint John, the chief town of the island of Antigua, British West Indies, on its NW. coast, is the seat of the government of the Leeward Islands. It has a fair harbor and a number of substantial buildings. Pop. in 1901, 9262.

Saint John Baptist, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 209 sq. m. It is bounded on the

N. by Lake Maurepas and on the E. by Lake Pontchartrain, and is intersected by the Mississippi River. Capital, Edgard. Pop. in 1890, 11,359; in 1900, 12,330.

Saint John, Cape, the E. point of Staten Island, off Tierra del Fuego, near lat. 54° 46′ S.

Saint John River, New Brunswick, rises in two branches, in Somerset co., Me., and in Quebec, flows NE. 150 miles under the name of the Walloostook, and, after forming part of the boundary between Maine and the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, turns in a general SE. direction, intersects the latter province, and enters the Bay of Fundy. Length, about 500 miles, of which about 225 miles are navigable in high water for small steamers to Grand Falls (where there is a descent of 75 feet). Steamers of larger draught ascend to Fredericton. Among the tributaries of the St. John are the Aroostook and the Allegash. See SAINT JOHN (city).

Saint Johns, a county in the NE. part of Florida, has an area of 960 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by the St. John's River. Capital, St. Augustine. Pop. in 1890, 8712; in 1900, 9165.

Saint Johns, a post-village, capital of Apache co., Ariz., on the Little Colorado River and about 40 miles (direct) SSW. of Billings. It has flouring- and other mills.

Saint Johns, a banking post-village, capital of Clinton co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 22 miles N. of Lansing. It has manufactures of engines and boilers, carriages, iron and canned goods, tables, quilts, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3388.

Saint Johns, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y. The banking point is Haverstraw. Pop. 250.

Saint Johns, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, 5½ miles E. of Wapakoneta, on the Detroit Southern R. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. about 350.

Saint Johns, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 300.

Saint Johns, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. about 300.

Saint John's, a county in the SW. part of Quebec, bordering on the Richelieu River. Capital, St. John's.

Saint John's, a city and seaport, capital of Newfoundland, near the extremity of the easternmost of the peninsulas which project from the E. portion of the island, 1700 miles W. by S. of Queenstown, Ireland, and 550 miles NE. of Halifax, on the Newfoundland R. Lat. 47° 35′ N.; lon. 52° 45′ W. The city occupies a magnificent site, rising steeply from its fortified harbor, which is landlocked and approached through the Narrows between Chain Rock and Pancake Rock. On the N. is Signal Hill, 520 feet above water. St. John's consists chiefly of three principal streets, on which are numerous warehouses and factories. Among the more notable public buildings are the Roman Catholic cathedral, on a hill overlooking the city, the Anglican cathedral, the Colonial Building (or House of Parliament), post-office (with a public museum), Government House, St. John's Athenæum, and St. Bonaventure and other colleges. The city's industrial interests are chiefly the fisheries and seal-oil refining, but it has important manufactures and contains numerous foundries and machine-shops, breweries and distilleries, tanneries, soap-factories, rope-walks, and manufactories of boots and shoes, ship's bread, etc. St. John's was visited by a disastrous fire in 1892, when about 1800 buildings were destroyed. It is the station of departure for whaling- and sealing-fleets. Pop. in 1901, 29,594.

Saint John's, or **Saint Jean** (formerly **Dorchester**), a city and port of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. John's, on the river Richelieu, 27 miles SE. of Montreal, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads. It is connected with St. Athanase, on the opposite side of the Richelieu, by bridge. St. John's has a large trade in lumber, grain, and country produce, and manufactories of pottery, silk, straw and metal goods, etc. It has a lunatic asylum and military barracks. Pop. in 1901, 4030.

Saint John's, Antigua. See SAINT JOHN.

Saint John's, a port on the E. coast of Cape Colony, at the mouth of the St. John's River, in lat. 31° 40′ S.

Saint Johnsburg, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y. The banking point is Tonawanda. Pop. about 500.

Saint Johnsbury, a post-village, capital of Caledonia co., Vt., in St. Johnsbury township (town), on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine and the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Rs., 34 miles NE. of Montpelier. It contains the Fairbanks Museum, St. Johnsbury Academy, an art-gallery, public library (with 17,000 volumes), and extensive manufactories of weighing-scales, engines, electrical machines, and agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900, 5666; of the town, 7010.

Saint Johnsbury Center, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 500.

Saint Johnsbury East, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Moose River, about 37 miles ENE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

Saint John's River, Fla., rises in Brevard and Osceola cos. and runs nearly northward. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Volusia and St. Johns on the right and Orange, Lake, Marion, Putnam, and Clay on the left, and enters the Atlantic Ocean in Duval co., about 15 miles E. by N. of Jacksonville (in lat. 30° 24′ N.). It is about 400 miles long. Steamboats of fair size ascend it to Enterprise, about 230 miles. The river is several miles wide at many places, flowing through a level region in which are many lakes (largest, St. George), and having its course bordered by a semi-tropical vegetation. The river is much visited by tourists.

Saint Johnsville, a banking post-village in St. Johnsville township (town), Montgomery co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 64 miles WNW. of Albany. It has manufactories of engines and motors, piano-actions, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1873; of the town, 2674.

Saint Joseph, one of the Seychelles Islands of the Indian Ocean.

Saint Joseph, an island of Ontario, in the channel between lakes Superior and Huron. Length, about 19 miles.

Saint Joseph, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 560 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River and also drained by the Kankakee River. Capital, South Bend. Pop. in 1890, 42,457; in 1900, 58,881.

Saint Joseph, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 506 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River and drained by the Fawn, Portage, and Prairie rivers. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890, 25,356; in 1900, 23,889.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow.

Saint Joseph, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 22 miles W. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 637.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Ind., 9 miles NW. of Evansville.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 12 miles below Algona. Pop. 100.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Cloud co., Kan., 5 miles from Clyde.

Saint Joseph, a banking post-town, capital of Tensas parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 40 miles above Natchez, Miss. It has cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Saint Joseph, a city and resort, capital of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, 1½ miles W. of Benton Harbor. It is the centre of the Michigan fruit-belt, and has iron-, knitting- and paper-mills, and manufactures of boats, motor-bicycles, baskets, fruit-packages, sash and blinds, etc. Large quantities of fruit are shipped here. Battery Beach is at this point. Pop. in 1890, 3733; in 1900, 5155.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., 7 miles W. of St. Cloud, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Saint Joseph, a city, capital of Buchanan co., Mo., is situated on the left or E. bank of the Missouri River, 63 miles NNW. of Kansas City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Rock Island and Western and other railroads. A steel bridge crossing the river connects with Elwood, in Kansas. It is the third city of the state in population and second in commerce and manufactures, being outranked in the latter only by St. Louis. The city, which is built along the bluffs of the river, has few buildings of prominence, some of the more noteworthy being the city-hall, court-house, stock exchange, public library, and the structures of various institutions of charity and relief. Its educational institutions include medical colleges. A state fish-hatchery is located here. St. Joseph's industrial interests cover a wide range and relate primarily to slaughtering and meat-packing, the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods (shirts, overalls, etc.), cereal foods, boots and shoes, clothing, foundry products, leather-ware, crackers, glue, malted liquors, etc. The stock-yards are of vast extent and have a capacity of 20,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, 15,000 sheep, and 2000 horses. St. Joseph dates under its present name from 1843, and was incorporated in 1853. Pop. in 1870, 19,565; in 1880, 32,431; in 1890, 52,324; in 1900, 102,979.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles N. by E. of Florence, Ala. Pop. 200.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 90.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 16 miles from Exeter, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec. Pop. in 1901, 352.

Saint Joseph Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, in Calhoun co., Fla. It is formed by a narrow crooked peninsula, extending from the main-land to Cape St. Joseph, the S. extremity of which forms Cape San Blas. Length, about 25 miles.

Saint Joseph de Beauce, sănˢ zhoˈzēfʹ dẹh bōce, a banking post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 42½ miles SSE. of Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. Pop. in 1901, 1117.

Saint Joseph de Levis, Quebec. See Lauzon.

Saint Joseph de Maskinonge. See Maskinonge.

Saint Joseph de Sorel, Richelieu co., Quebec, adjoining Sorel.

Saint Joseph du Lac, sănˢ zhoˈzēfʹ dü lȧk, a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec, near the Lake of Two Mountains, 30 miles W. of Montreal.

Saint Joseph Hill, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., 8 miles by rail N. of New Albany.

Saint Joseph, Isle, an island of Quebec, in the river St. Francis, near its mouth in Lake St. Peter.

Saint Joseph, Isle, an island in the St. Lawrence River, opposite Boucherville, Quebec.

Saint Joseph River rises in Hillsdale co., Mich., passes into Ohio and Indiana, and unites with the St. Mary's River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee River. It is about 150 miles long.

Saint Joseph River rises in Hillsdale co., Mich., and enters Lake Michigan at St. Joseph. It is about 250 miles long. Small steamboats ascend it for about 100 miles.

Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode, a suburb of Brussels.

Saint Jovite, Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 51 miles from St. Jerome, its banking point.

Saint Jude, sănˢ zhüd, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, 13½ miles N. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Quebec Southern R.

Saint Julian, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, W. of Borneo.

Saint Julian, Malta. See San Giuliano.

Saint Julian (Sp. *San Julián,* sȧn hoo-le-ȧnʹ), a harbor on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 8′ S.

Saint-Julien-Beychevelle, sănˢ zhüˈle-ănˢʹ bȧshˈ-vělʹ, a village of France, department of Gironde, arrondissement of Lesparre, on the river Gironde. The famous Saint-Julien wine is produced here.

Saint-Julien-Chapteuil, sănˢ zhüˈle-ănˢʹ shȧpˈtuʹʸ, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 8 miles E. of Le Puy. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3500).

Saint-Julien de Concelles, sănˢ zhüˈle-ănˢʹ dẹh kònˢˈsělʹ, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles ENE. of Nantes.

Saint-Julien du Sault, sănˢ zhüˈle-ănˢʹ dü sō, a small town of France, department of Yonne, on the Yonne, 20 miles NW. of Auxerre.

Saint-Julien-en-Genevois, sănˢ zhüˈle-ănˢ ònˢ zhẹnˈvwȧʹ, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Savoie, 5 miles SW. of Geneva. Pop. about 1000.

Saint-Julien-en-Jarret, sănˢ zhüˈle-ănˢʹ ònˢ zhaRˈ-rȧʹ, a commune of France, in Loire, on the Gier, 7 miles NE. of Saint-Étienne. It is a busy seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1901, 6976.

Saint-Junien, sănˢ zhüˈne-ănˢʹ, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, at its confluence with the Glane, 8 miles NE. of Rochechouart. It has some interesting mediæval structures, including a church, a chapel, and a bridge. It is a busy industrial centre, the inhabitants being engaged in the dressing of skins, glove-making, and other manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 8532 (commune, 11,432).

Saint Just (joost), a town of Cornwall, England, 7 miles W. of Penzance. There are tin- and copper-mines here. Pop. in 1901, 5646.

Saint Justin, sănˢ zhüsˈtănˢʹ, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 2 miles from Maskinonge.

Saint Kilda, an island of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, 82 miles W. of Harris (Hebrides). Lat. 57° 48′ N.; lon. 8° 35′ W. It has lofty precipitous cliffs and is the haunt of numerous sea-birds. The island is but sparsely inhabited.

Saint Kilda, a fashionable watering-place and southern suburb of Melbourne, Australia, from which city it is about 3 miles distant.

Saint Kilian, a post-village of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 70.

Saint Kilian, a post-station of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Saint Kitt's, West Indies. See Saint Christopher.

Saint Lambert, sănˢ lȯNˈbairʹ, a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence and on several railroads, 2 miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1362.

Saint Lambert de Lauzon (dẹh lōˈzònˢʹ), or **de Levis,** a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, 20 miles S. of Levis.

Saint Landry, a parish in the south-central part of Louisiana, has an area of 1662 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Atchafalaya Bayou, which is navigable, and is drained by Courtableau, Nezpique, and Teche bayous. The surface is extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. Capital, Opelousas. Pop. in 1890, 40,250; in 1900, 52,906.

Saint Laurent, sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ, a post-village of Manitoba, on Lake Manitoba, 60 miles W. by N. of Winnipeg. Pop. about 300.

Saint-Laurent de Cerdans, sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ dẹh sĕRˈ-dònˢʹ, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 10 miles SW. of Céret. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Laurent de la Salanque, sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ dẹh lȧ sȧˈlȧNkʹ, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, near the mouth of the Agly, 7 miles NE. of Perpignan and 3 miles from the sea. Pop. in 1901, 3932.

Saint Laurent (de Montréal), sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ dẹh mònˢˈrȧˈlʹ, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the island of Montreal, 6 miles WNW. of Montreal, on the Grand Trunk R. It has religious institutions. Pop. in 1901, 1390.

Saint Laurent d'Orléans, sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ doRˈlȧˈònˢʹ, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 10 miles NE. of Quebec. Pop. 150.

Saint-Laurent du Pont, sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ dü pònˢ, a town of France, in Isère, 14 miles N. of Grenoble. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Laurent-sur-Gorre, sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ süR goR, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Gorre, 14 miles WSW. of Limoges.

Saint Lawrence (Fr. *Saint-Laurent,* sănˢ lōˈrònˢʹ), one of the largest rivers of North America, the outlet of the Great Lakes, issues from Lake Ontario, through what is known as the Lake of the Thousand Islands, in about lat. 44° 10′ N. and lon. 76° 30′ W., and, flowing in a NE. direction, forming in a part of its course the boundary between New York and Canada, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by an estuary 90 miles across, in about lat. 49° 30′ N. and lon. 64° W. Viewing this river in connection with the Great Lakes, it may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into Lake Superior a few miles SW. of Duluth. The stream, taken in this broadest extension, has received different names in different parts of its course: between lakes Superior and Huron it is called the St. Mary's; between lakes Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between lakes Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between Lake Ontario and the sea it is the St. Lawrence proper. Its full length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2100–2200 miles. Many geographers place the true mouth of the St. Lawrence (increasing the extent of the Gulf of St. Lawrence) between Pointe des Monts and Cape Chatte, which is at a distance in a direct line of 550 miles from Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence discharges a greater quantity of water than any river of the globe excepting the Amazon, and it drains the largest association of freshwater lakes. Its general width is 1–3 miles, expanding in Lake St. Peter to about 7 miles, and below Quebec, or the island of Orleans, rapidly broadening to 10 miles. In its lower course it reaches a width of 30–40 miles. The river is navigable for large ocean vessels to Montreal. Between Montreal and Lake Ontario the navigation is considerably impeded by rapids, the most important of which are Cedar, Coteau, the Cascades, and the Lachine, the latter 9 miles above Montreal. This is overcome by the canals, which have an aggregate length of 42 miles, river steamers being enabled to ascend all the way to the lake. Steamers pass through the rapids on descending the river. The total fall from Lake Ontario to the Gulf is 247 feet. Tide-water ascends to Three Rivers, about half way between Quebec and Montreal. The depth of water at or near Quebec reaches 100 ft. and the sunken estuary has the extraordinary depth of 1200 ft. By means of the Richelieu (or St. John) River and Chambly Canal, large vessels pass from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, which communicates through canal with the navigable waters of the Hudson. The principal affluents of the St. Lawrence are the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, Batiscan, Richelieu, St. Francis, Chaudière, and Saguenay. The St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, drains an area probably not much exceeding 500,000 sq. m. The navigation of the river, owing to ice, is usually suspended for 4–5 months. In 1535–36 Jacques Cartier

ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal. See ONTARIO, ERIE, NIAGARA, etc.

Saint Lawrence, a county in the N. part of New York, has an area of 2810 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the river St. Lawrence, which separates it from Canada, and is intersected by the Indian, Grass, Oswegatchie, Raquette, and St. Regis rivers. Lead and iron are found in the county. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890, 85,048; in 1900, 89,083.

Saint Lawrence, a post-station of Daviess co., Ky.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co., Minn., on Rush Lake, about 30 miles NE. of Fergus Falls.

Saint Lawrence, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 20 miles NW. of Watertown. Pop. 75.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 50 miles W. of Raleigh.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., about 20 miles NW. of Altoona.

Saint Lawrence, a post-city of Hand co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 4 miles E. of Miller. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Saint Lawrence, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., about 33 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 250.

Saint Lawrence, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1178.

Saint Lawrence, Cape, the N. extremity of Cape Breton, extending into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 5′ N.; lon. 60° 35′ W.

Saint Lawrence, Gulf of, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in North America, surrounded by the British colonial provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (Cape Breton), and Newfoundland. It communicates on the E. with the ocean by 3 passages, the Strait of Belle Isle, which has a depth of water of 600 feet and is the route of the Transatlantic steamers; Cabot Strait (63 miles wide), between Cape Breton and Newfoundland; and the Gut of Canso, between Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia. General length and breadth, 280 miles each. On its W. side are the bays of Chaleur and Miramichi and the estuary of the St. Lawrence River. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward, the Magdalen, and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

Saint Lawrence (or **Clerke's**) **Island,** an island of Alaska, in Bering Sea, in lat. 63° 30′ N., lon. 170° W. Length, from E. to W., 80 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Its people are Eskimos.

Saint Lawrence Park, a post-station and resort of the Thousand Islands, Jefferson co., N.Y.

Saint Lazare, sănt lȧ'zȧr′, a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, 27 miles E. of Quebec.

Saint Lazare de Vaudreuil (dęh vō'drŭ′ȳ), Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 32 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 250.

Saint-Leger-sur-Dheune, sănⁿ lęh-zhȧ' sŭr dun, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles WNW. of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. about 2000.

Saint Leon, a post-town of Dearborn co., Ind., about 28 miles NW. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Saint Léon, sănⁿ lȧ'ōnⁿ′, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 5 miles NW. of Louiseville. See also STANDON.

Saint-Léonard, sănⁿ lȧ'o'nȧr′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 11 miles E. of Limoges. It has active manufactures. Gay-Lussac was born here. Pop. in 1901, 3190 (commune, 5851).

Saint Leonard, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md., 1½ miles W. of Chesapeake Bay and about 40 miles S. of Annapolis.

Saint Léonard, sănⁿ lȧ'o'nȧr′, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the river Nicolet, 9 miles from Aston.

Saint Leonards, sęnt lĕn′ȧrdz, a watering-place of England, now included in Hastings.

Saint Leonards, a post-village and outport of Madawaska co., New Brunswick, on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific Rs. The banking point is Edmondston.

Saint Leon Springs, a health-resort of British Columbia, 41 miles from Revelstoke, its banking point.

Saint-Leu, sănⁿ luh, a town of the island of Réunion, on its W. coast, 10 miles S. of Saint-Paul. Pop. (commune) about 8500.

Saint-Leu-Taverny, sănⁿ luh tȧ'vĕr'nee', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles ESE. of Pontoise. It has a fine château and a church containing the tombs of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, and of Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon. Pop. in 1901, 3057.

Saint Lewis, a post-town of Edgecombe co., N.C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Saint Liboire, sănⁿ lee'bwar′, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 44 miles ENE. of Montreal.

Saint Libory, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., about 20 miles SE. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Saint Libory, a post-village of Howard co., Neb. Pop. 50.

Saint Liguori, sănⁿ le'gwo'ree′, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river Lac Ouareau, 39 miles N. of Montreal.

Saint Lin, L'Assomption co., Quebec. See LAURENTIDES.

Saint-Lô, sănⁿ lo (anc. *Briovera*), a town of France, capital of the department of Manche (Normandy), on the Vire, 47 miles SE. of Cherbourg. It contains the interesting church of Notre Dame, once a cathedral, dating from the fourteenth century and restored in the seventeenth, and a museum. Pop. in 1901, 8959 (commune, 11,604).

Saint-Louis, sęnt loo'is (Fr. pron. sănⁿ loo'ee′), an island of western Africa, in the delta of the Senegal, belonging to the French. See SAINT-LOUIS (town).

Saint Louis, an island in the SW. part of the Strait of Magellan.

Saint-Louis, a village of Alsace. See SANKT LUDWIG.

Saint-Louis, French Guiana. See CAYENNE.

Saint Louis, sęnt loo'is or loo'ee, a county in the NE. part of Minnesota, bordering on Ontario. Area, 5532 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Namekan Lake (southern arm of Rainy Lake), La Croix and other lakes, and the Namekan River, and SE. by Lake Superior. It is drained in the S. part by the St. Louis River and by the Cloquet and other affluents of the St. Louis. The surface is diversified by rugged ranges of sterile hills and several lakes, the largest of which is Vermilion Lake. The Mesaba Iron Range, containing vast deposits of iron-ore, traverses the north-central part of the county. Capital, Duluth. Pop. in 1890, 44,862; in 1900, 82,932.

Saint Louis, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 483 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the N. and NW. by the Missouri River. It is intersected by the Maramec River, which also forms part of the southern boundary. The county contains much marble and serviceable building-stone. Capital, Clayton. Pop. in 1890, 36,307; in 1900, 50,040.

Saint Louis, a small post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 62 miles NE. of Marysville. Gold has been found near here. Pop. 80.

Saint Louis, a banking city of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Pine River and on the Pere Marquette R., 35 miles W. of Saginaw. It has foundries and machine-shops, manufactures of furniture, sugar, and flour, and a notable mineral spring. Pop. in 1900, 1989.

Saint Louis, sęnt loo'is or loo'ee, the chief city of Missouri and the fourth in population of the cities of the United States, is situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, 600 miles (direct) N. by W. of New Orleans, and 875 miles WSW. of New York. Lat. of observatory, 38° 38′ 3″ N.; lon. 90° 12′ 17″ W. The centre of one of the finest agricultural districts, with admirable facilities for water transportation and vast railroad systems, St. Louis possesses almost unrivalled business advantages. The Mississippi gives it direct communication with many thousands of miles of navigable water, and numerous great lines of railroad radiate from St. Louis as a centre and place it in communication with all sections of the country. Among the railroads of the St. Louis system are the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Burlington Route, the Wabash, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Vandalia Line, the Louisville and Nashville, the Mobile and Ohio, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. All of these lines, together with others hardly less important, now use the Union Station, a colossal structure erected in 1895 at a cost of $5,000,000 and giving accommodation to 32 tracks.

The city, whose major part lies at an elevation of 400–500 feet above the sea, is built on three terraces, the uppermost of which is about 200 ft. above the river surface. It is laid out on the rectangular plan, the streets running N. and S. being numbered serially from the river. The more important thoroughfares are Washington Avenue, devoted largely to wholesale trade interests, and Broadway (or Fifth) and Olive Streets, with the more attractive retail shops. The river-front is largely a levee, along which are lined the numerous steamers that are engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi River; although still at times bustling with life, it no longer shows that activity which was a feature of the city before the later days of railroad development. The magnificent Eads Bridge, which crosses the river at this point and permits the eastern railroads to enter directly into the city, consists of three steel spans, each of which is over 500 ft. in length, and is justly considered a masterpiece in bridge-building. It was constructed in 1869–74,

and cost, with its vast tunnel, about $10,000,000. The Merchants' Bridge, designed exclusively for railroads, is 3 miles farther up the river, and was completed in 1890 at a cost of about $3,000,000. St. Louis has a most complete electrical and cable street-railway system.

Among the notable buildings and institutions of the city are the new city-hall (occupying a conspicuous position in Washington Park), the court-house, chamber of commerce, the custom-house and post-office, the Four Courts (an immense structure designed in pattern after the Louvre of Paris), museum of fine arts, and the coliseum, the last-named an enormous edifice designed for concerts, conventions, and expositions, and giving seating accommodation to 15,000 persons. Many of the business houses are massive architectural constructions. The Washington University is an important institution of learning, and has schools of art, science, engineering, law, and medicine. The attendance in 1904 (exclusive of the School of Fine Arts) was about 1900. The St. Louis University is a Roman Catholic institution. Among special schools the St. Louis Medical College occupies a high position. Other educational institutions are the Forest Park University for Women, Christian Brothers' College, Kenrick Theological Seminary, Missouri School for the Blind, Mercantile Library, and the public library, the last-named with (1905) nearly 200,000 volumes. The city has a large number of beautiful churches and hundreds of magnificent residences, St. Louis being essentially a city of homes. It has more than 2000 acres enclosed in public parks and pleasure-grounds, some of which are handsomely improved. The most beautiful spot in the city is Tower Grove Park, containing 276 acres, adjoining which is the Missouri Botanical Garden (or Shaw's Garden), which was bequeathed to the city by Henry Shaw and stands first in the rank of educational botanical gardens of the country. Forest Park, the largest park of the city, contains 1370 acres.

The mean annual temperature of St. Louis is 55.7°. The purest of water is secured from the Mississippi through the works at Bissel's Point, and a new system of water-works, located at Chain of Rocks, just below the mouth of the Missouri River, has lately been established.

St. Louis ranks fourth among the manufacturing cities of the United States, the value of its manufactured product in 1900 having been about $235,000,000. Chief among the articles manufactured are tobacco (the city being the largest tobacco mart in the world and turning out annually upward of 80,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco), malted liquors (upward of 20,000,000 gallons of beer per year), hardware, railroad-cars, street-cars, stoves, flour, clothing, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, sanitary-engineering supplies, drugs, biscuits, meat products, bricks, etc. The city is also the largest mule market in the world. In its central position at the junction of upward of 20 important lines of railway and commanding the navigation of the Mississippi River, St. Louis is a most important distributary for both manufactured articles and the produce of the soil, its shipments of cotton (upward of 700,000 bales per year), breadstuffs, live-stock, wool, metal products, coal, hides, etc., being very heavy. It is noted as a drug market.

St. Louis was settled in 1764, when Pierre Laclède Liguest established a trading-post for furs. The settlement was within the limits of Louisiana, which had just been ceded by France to Spain. The site remained in the hands of the French until some years later. The purchase by President Jefferson of Louisiana (which had been retroceded by Spain to France) brought St. Louis in 1803 within the dominions of the United States. It had then about 1000 inhabitants. In 1822, soon after the admission of Missouri into the Union, St. Louis was chartered as a city. In 1830 the population was 6694; in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 77,850; in 1860, 160,773; in 1870, 310,864; in 1880, 350,518; in 1890, 451,770; in 1900, 575,238. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World's Fair) was held in the city in 1904.

Saint Louis, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon.

Saint Louis, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kent Northern R. The banking point is Rexton.

Saint-Louis, sȧN° loo'ee', or **Andar,** ôN°'daR', a town on Saint-Louis Island, western Africa, capital of the readjusted French colony of Senegal. It is one of the most substantial and unhealthy cities of the W. coast. It has fine public buildings and mission schools and is connected by rail with Dakar, the seat of government of French western Africa. It is the terminus of numerous caravan routes from the Sahara. Pop. (commune) in 1904, 24,070.

Saint-Louis, sȧN° loo'ee', an inferior port and commune of Haiti, on the S. coast, 12 miles ENE. of Aux Cayes. Pop. 8000.

Saint-Louis, an inferior port and commune of Haiti, on the N. coast, E. of Port-à-Paix. Pop. about 20,000.

Saint-Louis, sȧN° loo'ee', a town, formerly the capital, of the island of Réunion, 20 miles S. of Saint-Paul, near the SW. coast. Pop. (commune) about 18,500.

Saint-Louis, a commune of the French island of Marie-Galante, in the Lesser Antilles.

Saint Louis Crossing, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Saint-Louis-de-Blandford. See BLANDFORD.

Saint Louis de Bonsecours (dẹh bon°'sẹh-koor'), Richelieu co., Quebec, on the Quebec Southern R., 14 miles from Sorel.

Saint Louis de Gonzague, sȧN° loo'ee' dẹh gôN°'zȧg' (formerly **Georgetown**), a post-village of Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 10 miles SW. of Beauharnois.

Saint Louis du Ha-Ha, Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Temiscouata R., 38 miles from Frazerville. Pop. 150.

Saint-Louis-du-Rhône, a small port of France, department of Bôuches-du-Rhône, on the river Rhone, near its mouth.

Saint Louis, Lake, a lake of Quebec, formed by the expansion of the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles SW. of Montreal. The river Ottawa enters it on its W. side.

Saint Louis of Mile End, a town of Quebec, in Maisonneuve district, adjacent to Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 10,933.

Saint Louis Park, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 4 miles from Minneapolis. It has manufactories of grain-drills, grain-grinding mills, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1325.

Saint Louis River rises in St. Louis co., Minn., is the outlet of numerous small lakes, and enters the W. extremity of Lake Superior about 8 miles SW. of Duluth. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids or falls. This stream is sometimes recognized as being the ultimate source of the St. Lawrence River.

Saint Louisville, sẹnt loo'is-vĭl, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles N. of Newark. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Saint-Loup-sur-Semouse, sȧN° loo sür sẹh-mooz', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles NW. of Lure. It is an ancient place. Pop. in 1901, 3709.

Saint Luc, Quebec. See VINCENNES.

Saint Lucas, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, about 10 miles NW. of West Union. Pop. 125.

Saint Lucas Cape, the S. extremity of Lower (Baja) California. Lat. 22° 44′ N.

Saint Luce, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas.

Saint Lucia, sẹnt loo-see'ạ (Fr. *Sainte-Lucie,* sȧNt lü'see'), one of the British West India Islands, in the Windward group, lying between Martinique and St. Vincent. Lat. (N. point) 14° 5′ N.; lon. 60° 57′ W. Greatest length, from N. to S., 27 miles. Area, 233 sq. m. The island is of a volcanic nature, with rugged and largely precipitous slopes. Many of the heights have been at no very remote period active craters. In one of them, called Soufrière, volcanic agency is still attested by the sulphurous vapors rising from it. The greater part of the island is covered with dense forests; but the valleys and lower heights are well cultivated and remarkably productive. The staple products are sugar, rum, logwood, spices, and cacao. Coffee was formerly one of the staples. Native sulphur is found. The island has a local government, but forms part of the colony of the Windward Islands. The capital is Castries, with an excellent and now strongly fortified harbor. Pop. in 1902, 50,934.

Saint Lucie, sẹnt loo-see', a post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River, nearly opposite Indian River Inlet, about 230 miles SSE. of Jacksonville. It is a place of winter-resort.

Saint-Lunaire, sȧN° lü'naiR', a small watering-place of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 miles W. of Saint-Malo.

Saint-Macaire, sȧN° mȧ'kaiR', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles W. of La Réole. It has a fine mediæval church and remains of old fortifications. Pop. about 2000.

Saint Magdalen, a post-station of Ripley co., Ind., 18 miles N. of Madison.

Saint Magloire, sȧN° mȧg'lwaR', Bellechasse co., Quebec, 60 miles from Quebec.

Saint Magnus, Bay of, a bay on the W. coast of Mainland, Shetland Islands, Scotland. It is 8½ miles wide at its entrance. The island of Papa-Stour is at its mouth.

Saint-Maixent, sănⁿᵉ mȧx'ŏnⁿᵉ' (L. *Maxentiopolis Pictonum*), a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles ENE. of Niort. An abbey was founded here at a very early period. Pop. in 1901, 4097.

Saint Malachie, sănⁿᵉ mȧ'lȧ'kee', or **East Frampton,** a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 8 miles NW. of Standon.

Saint Malachie d'Ormstown. See Ormstown.

Saint-Malo, sănⁿᵉ mȧ'lo', a fortified seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine (Normandy), on the English Channel, near the mouth of the river Rance, 51 miles NW. of Rennes. Situated on a rocky peninsula, with old ramparts, enclosing narrow and tortuous streets, the town presents a picturesque and quaint appearance. The principal edifices are the fourteenth-century castle, now used as barracks; the mediæval parish church, formerly a cathedral, with a fine spire; and the town-hall, containing a museum and a library. The beach of Saint-Malo, which is one of the best in France, has rendered the town a popular bathing-resort. The place is connected with Saint-Servan, on the opposite side of the newly-constructed harbor, by the Pont Roulant ("rolling bridge"). Ship-building is carried on and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the Newfoundland cod-fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 9122 (commune, 11,486).

Saint Malo, sănⁿᵉ mȧ'lo', a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 30 miles E. of Coaticook.

Saint Malo, a post-village of Manitoba, 40 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Saint-Mandé, sănⁿᵉ mŏnⁿ'dȧ', an eastern suburb of Paris, adjoining the Bois de Vincennes. Pop. in 1901, 15,726.

Saint Marc, a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 31 miles NE. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Saint Marc, sănⁿᵉ mark, a commune of Haiti, on its W. coast, on St. Marc Bay, 44 miles NW. of Port-au-Prince. It exports coffee and logwood. Pop. about 20,000 (?).

Saint Marcel, sănⁿᵉ mar-sĕl', a post-village of Richelieu co., Quebec, on the Yamaska, 19 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint-Marcellin, sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'sĕl'lănⁿᵉ', a town of France, the capital of an arrondissement in the department of Isère, near the river Isère, 21 miles WSW. of Grenoble. Pop. in 1901, 2610 (commune, 3237).

Saint-Marcouf, sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'koof', two islets off the N. coast of France, department of Manche, in the English Channel, 6 miles E. of the coast of Cotentin.

Saint Margarets, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 5 miles NE. of Annapolis.

Saint Margaret's Bay, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay, 22 miles W. of Halifax. It has lobster-packing and other industries. Pop. about 500.

Saint Maries, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho. The banking point is Spokane, Wash. Pop. 150.

Saint Mark, a post-station of Sedgwick co., Kan.

Saint Marks, a post-village and shipping-port of Wakulla co., Fla., on the St. Marks River, near the Gulf of Mexico and on the Seaboard Air Line, 21 miles S. of Tallahassee. Pop. 150.

Saint Marks, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., 6 miles SE. of Hoganville station. Pop. 100.

Saint Mark's River, a small stream which rises near the N. boundary of Florida. It runs in a SSW. direction and enters Apalachee Bay.

Saint Martin, an island of England, in the NE. part of the Scilly group.

Saint Martin (Fr. pron. sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'tănⁿᵉ'), one of the West India Islands, the N. part belonging to the French and the S. to the Dutch, between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew. Lat. of Le Marigot (French), 18° 4′ N.; lon. 63° 10′ W. Area, about 38 sq. m., nearly equally divided between the two sections. The surface is hilly, well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons, from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion, about one-third part is under culture. The chief products are sugar, tobacco, and rum. Many cattle are reared. The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638; they were expelled by the Spaniards, who themselves abandoned it in about 1650. The French and Dutch subsequently resumed possession and divided it between them. Pop. of the N. or French division, which is a dependency of Guadeloupe, about 3700; of the Dutch or S. division (forming part of the colony of Curaçao) in 1901, 3216.

Saint Martin (Sp. *San Martín*, sȧn marⁿ-teen'), an island off the W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 50° 40′ S.

Saint Martin, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana. Area, 493 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the S. by Chetimaches Lake and on the E. by Atchafalaya Bayou. It is also drained by Bayou Teche. This parish comprises part of the great cypress swamp. Capital, St. Martinville. Pop. in 1890, 14,884; in 1900, 18,940.

Saint Martin, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Md., 4 miles by rail NW. of Berlin.

Saint Martin, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. The banking point is New Paynesville. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Saint Martin, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio. The banking point is Blanchester. Pop. 150.

Saint Martin, sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'tănⁿᵉ', a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, on Isle Jésus, 15 miles W. of Montreal, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 849.

Saint-Martin-d'Auxigny, sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'tănⁿᵉ' dōx'een'-yee', a town of France, in Cher, on the Moulon, arrondissement of Bourges. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Saint-Martin-de-Ré, sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'tănⁿᵉ' dĕh rȧ, a seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles NNW. of La Rochelle, on the SE. coast of the island of Ré, in the Bay of Biscay, of which it is the capital. It has a citadel. Pop. about 1300 (commune, 2500).

Saint-Martin-de-Valamas, sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'tănⁿᵉ' dĕh vȧ'lȧ'mȧs', a town of France, in Ardèche, 17 miles NW. of Privas. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Saint Martins, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., about 12 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 110.

Saint Martins, a post-village and outport of St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Central New Brunswick R., 30 miles from St. John, its banking point. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Martin's Keys, islands of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 28° 42′ N.

Saint Martin's River, a small stream in the SE. part of Maryland, flows into Sinepuxent Bay.

Saint-Martin-Vésubie, sănⁿᵉ marⁿ'tănⁿᵉ' vȧ'zü'bee', a town and summer-resort of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, picturesquely situated amid high mountains, 30 miles N. of Nice. Pop. about 2000.

Saint Martinville, a banking post-village, capital of St. Martin parish, La., on Bayou Teche, at the head of navigation, and on the Southern Pacific R., 13 miles (direct) N. of New Iberia. It is in a sugar and rice region. Pop. in 1900, 1926.

Saint Mary, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. coast of Labrador.

Saint Mary, a small island of Madagascar, at the head of Antongil Bay, on the NE. coast.

Saint Mary, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 658 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Chetimaches Lake, on the SW. by Côte Blanche Bay, and on the E. by Atchafalaya Bayou. It is intersected by the navigable Bayou Teche. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 22,416; in 1900, 34,145.

Saint Mary, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of 372 sq. m. It is the most southern part of the division called the Western Shore and is a peninsula, bounded on the NE. by the Patuxent River, on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the SW. by the wide estuary of the Potomac River. Navigable inlets penetrate nearly to the middle of the county. Capital, Leonardtown. Pop. in 1890, 15,819; in 1900, 18,136.

Saint Mary, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill.

Saint Mary, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles W. of Lebanon. Saint Mary College is located here. Pop. 175.

Saint Mary, Cape, on the W. coast of Africa, forming the SW. entrance to the estuary of the Gambia. Lat. 13° 30′ N.

Saint Mary, Cape, Africa, on the SW. coast of Benguela. Lat. 13° 25′ S.

Saint Mary, Cape, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay. Lat. 46° 50′ N. It has a light-house.

Saint Mary, Cape, on the SW. coast of Nova Scotia, forming the southern headland of a bay of the same name. Lat. 44° 7′ N. It has a light-house.

Saint Mary, Cape, a headland of South America, on the E. coast of Uruguay. Lat. 34° 39′ S.

Saint Mary, Cape, the S. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 38′ S.

Saint Mary, Cape, on the SE. coast of the island of Neumecklenburg. Lat. 4° 2′ S.

Saint Mary Church, a town of England, in Devonshire, a suburb of Torquay.

Saint Mary's, the largest of the Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall. On it is Hughtown.

Saint Marys, an island in Lake St. Clair, 25 miles from Windsor, Ontario.

Saint Marys, a post-station of Huerfano co., Colo.

Saint Marys, a post-town and port of entry, capital of Camden co., Ga., on the St. Mary's River, at its confluence with Cumberland Sound, 9 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 9 miles NW. of Fernandina, Fla. Its harbor admits large vessels. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Saint Marys, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4 miles NW. of Terre Haute. Pop. 150.

Saint Marys, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, about 27 miles S. by W. of Des Moines.

Saint Marys, a banking city of Pottawatomie co., Kan., is near the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R., 23 miles WNW. of Topeka. Here is St. Mary's College (Catholic). Pop. in 1900, 1390.

Saint Marys, a banking city of Ste. Genevieve co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 72 miles below St. Louis, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Saint Marys, a banking post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on a river of the same name, on the Miami and Erie Canal, and on the Lake Erie and Western R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 22 miles SSW. of Lima. It has chain-works, woollen- and lumber-mills, and manufactories of wheels, straw-board, paper, pumps, plate-glass, etc. The large feeding reservoir of the Miami and Erie Canal is near the town. Pop. in 1890, 3000; in 1900, 5359.

Saint Marys, a banking post-borough of Elk co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Rs., 10 miles E. of Ridgway. It contains a priory and the St. Benedict Academy and has breweries, saw- and grist-mills, a tannery, and manufactures of electrical supplies, sewer-pipe, wood alcohol, etc. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 4295.

Saint Marys, a post-village of Refugio co., Tex., on Aransas Bay, about 50 miles S. by W. of Victoria.

Saint Marys, a banking post-village, capital of Pleasants co., W.Va., on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles above Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Saint Marys, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Wis., about 33 miles E. of La Crosse.

Saint Marys, a banking town and outport of Ontario, co. of Perth, on a branch of the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk R., 22 miles N. of London. It has saw-, grist-, oat-meal and flax-mills, limestone-quarries, and manufactories of agricultural implements, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3384.

Saint Marys, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., ½ mile from Fredericton. Pop. about 250.

Saint Marys, a fishing station and port of entry of Newfoundland, on St. Mary's Bay, 65 miles SW. of St. John's. It has a fine harbor.

Saint Mary's Bay, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 13 miles from Digby, its banking point.

Saint Marys City, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., on St. Mary's River, 60 miles S. of Annapolis. It has the St. Mary's Female Seminary.

Saint Mary's Island, in the estuary of the Gambia, British West Africa. It contains Bathurst.

Saint Mary's Loch (lŏĸ), a lake of Scotland, co. and 15 miles SW. of Selkirk. The Yarrow flows from its NE. end.

Saint Mary's River rises near the S. border of the Okefinokee Swamp, Ga. It forms the boundary between Nassau co., Fla., and Charlton and Camden cos., Ga., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 3 miles N. of Fernandina. Length, 175 miles.

Saint Mary's River (of the Maumee) rises in Ohio, enters Indiana, and unites with the St. Joseph River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee. It is about 110 miles long.

Saint Mary's Strait (or **River**), the outlet of Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between Ontario, Canada, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It issues from the E. end of the lake, runs southeastward about 50 miles, and enters Lake Huron by two main channels. It encloses or winds around numerous islands of considerable size, the largest of which is St. Joseph. Its navigation was obstructed by rapids at Sault Sainte Marie, where the river falls about 20 feet in the course of a mile, but the obstructions have been circumvented by the construction of ship-canals. The first of these, the old Soo Ship Canal, was constructed on the Michigan side in 1853–55, and was 1800 yards in length, 100 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, with two locks each of 350 feet length. The present Michigan Canal is 2330 yards in length and 108 feet wide and has a huge lock, constructed in 1896, 800 feet in length and 100 feet wide, accommodating vessels of 21 feet draught. A parallel canal on the Canadian side, opened in 1895, is two-thirds of a mile in length and has a lock 900 feet long. The annual tonnage carried by these canals is greatly in excess of that of the Suez Canal.

Saint Mathias, a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River, 8 miles S. of St. Hilaire station. Pop. 150.

Saint-Mathieu, sănⁿ mȧ'te-uh', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Tardoire, 8 miles SSW. of Rochechouart.

Saint Mathieu, sănⁿ mȧ'te-uh', a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, 42 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas.

Saint-Mathurin, sănⁿ mȧ'tü'răNⁿ', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles ESE. of Angers.

Saint Matthew, an island off the W. coast of Lower Siam. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 98° E.

Saint Matthew Islands, a group in Bering Sea, Alaska, consisting of St. Matthew (or Bear Island), Hall, and Pinnacle islands. Lat. 60° 30′ N.; lon. 172° 30′ W.

Saint Matthews, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 3½ miles from Louisville. Pop. 150.

Saint Matthews, a banking post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Southern R., 13 miles (direct) NE. of Orangeburg. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Saint-Maur, sănⁿ mōR, or **Saint-Maur-les-Fossées,** a commune of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of Sceaux, 3 miles SE. of Paris. It has large mills and other industrial establishments. At this place there is a canal about two-thirds of a mile in length, half under ground, which shortens by 9 miles the navigation of the Marne. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 23,035.

Saint Maurice (Fr. pron. sănⁿ mō'reess'), a river of Quebec, rises in a chain of lakes in lat. 48° 30′ N., lon. 74° 30′ W., flows SE., and joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 350 miles. Its principal affluents are the Ribbon and Vermilion rivers from the W., and the Bastonnois and Croche from the E. It expands into numerous lakes. It has a great variety of falls and cascades, but is navigable in sections.

Saint-Maurice, sănⁿ mō'reess', a southeastern suburb of Paris, on the river Marne, at its confluence with the Seine, and on the southern edge of the Bois de Vincennes, adjoining Charenton-le-Pont. Here is located the celebrated insane asylum of Charenton. The place contains a number of industrial establishments. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7325.

Saint-Maurice (anc. *Agaunum*), a picturesque town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the left bank of the Rhone, 14 miles SE. of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 2182. It is the seat of an abbey which played an important rôle as a Christianizing and civilizing centre in western Switzerland in the early part of the Middle Ages and which possesses a rich collection of antiquarian curiosities. Elevation, 1377 feet.

Saint Maurice, sent maw'reess', a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 44 miles SW. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Saint Maurice, a post-village of Winn parish, La., on Saline Bayou, 80 miles SW. of Monroe. Pop. 80.

Saint Maurice, a county of Quebec, bounded on the S. by the expansion of the St. Lawrence known as Lake St. Peter. Capital, Three Rivers.

Saint Maurice, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 13 miles N. of Three Rivers, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint Maurice Forges, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 8 miles NW. of Three Rivers.

Saint Mawe's, a maritime village of England, in Cornwall, near Falmouth. The place was formerly a parliamentary borough.

Saint-Maximin, sănⁿ măx'ee'măNⁿ', a town of France, in Var, 11 miles WNW. of Brignoles. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. in 1901, 2489.

Saint-Méen, sănⁿ mȧ'ŏNⁿ', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles WNW. of Montfort. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Saint Meinrad, sent mīn'rad, a post-town of Spencer co., Ind., on Anderson's Creek, 16 miles N. of Troy. St. Meinrad College (Catholic) is located here. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Saint Michael, sent mī'kel or mī'kȧ-el, or **Saint Michael's** (Port. *São Miguel*, sŏwNⁿ me-ghĕl'), the largest of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 299 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 125,183. The surface is mountainous, with volcanic summits rising to 2500–3500 feet, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and several lakes. Leading products are maize, wheat, tea, oranges, grapes, and wine. The manufactures are confined chiefly to druggets and coarse pottery. The chief town is Ponta Delgada.

Saint Michael, a province or län of Finland, in the SE. Area, 8818 sq. m., of which a large part is occupied by lakes. Capital, St. Michael. Pop. in 1901, 189,677.

Saint Michael, a small town of Finland, capital of the län of St. Michael, 80 miles S. of Kuopio.

Saint Michael, a post-village, commercial station, and subport of entry of Alaska, on St. Michael Island in Norton Sound (lat. 63° 28′ N.), ENE. of the mouth of the Yukon River. It was a Russian trading post (Mikhailovsk), and is now an important trading point for the interior, the headquarters of the military department of Alaska, erected in 1900, and a winter-station of the Yukon steamer-fleet. The port is fair, but shallow, and is in a low and swampy region. Pop. in 1900, 857.

Saint Michael, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., about 28 miles NW. of Minneapolis and 1 mile N. of the Crow River. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Saint Michaels, sānt mī′kẹls, a banking post-town of Talbot co., Md., on a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 22 miles SE. of Annapolis, on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. It has extensive oyster- and oyster-packing industries, and ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Saint Michaels, a post-station of Washington co., Wis.

Saint Michael's Bay, on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 52° 56′ N.

Saint Michael's Mount, a granite rock in Mount's Bay, co. of Cornwall, England, half a mile from Marazion. It rises in a pyramidal form, about 200 feet high, and is surmounted by a chapel founded in the fifth century. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was once a fortified post of importance. The surmounting castle is now used as a manorial residence. A small village lies at the base of the rock.

Saint Michael's River, Talbot co., Md., enters Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite the S. end of Kent Island.

Saint Michael Station, a post-village of Wright co., Minn. The banking point is Monticello.

Saint-Michel, sănⁿ mee`shĕl′, a town of France, department of Savoie, 7 miles ESE. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, on the Arc. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Saint Michel, sănⁿ mee`shĕl′, a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 16 miles below Quebec. It has religious and collegiate institutions and a lumber-trade.

Saint-Michel, Bay of, indents the SW. corner of Normandy. On its W. shore is the town of Cancale and in its E. part is the rocky little island of Mont-Saint-Michel, crowned by a famous old Benedictine abbey.

Saint Michel de Napierville, a village of Napierville co., Quebec, 5 miles from St. Rémi, its banking point.

Saint Michel des Saints, sănⁿ mee`shĕl′ dā sănⁿ, a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, on the Mantawa, 60 miles N. of Joliette.

Saint-Michel-en-l'Herm, sănⁿ mee`shĕl′ ŏnⁿ lĕrm, a maritime village of France, in Vendée, 22 miles WSW. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. about 2500.

Saint-Michel, Mont. See Mont-Saint-Michel.

Saint-Mihiel, sănⁿ mee`yĕl′, a town of France, in Meuse, on the river Meuse, 11 miles NNW. of Commercy. It has 2 interesting churches (one of them the church of the former abbey of Saint-Michel), some quaint old dwellings, and a fine stone bridge. There are 2 forts on the river near the town. The making of lace and embroidery and other industries are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 5613 (commune, 9350).

Saint Modeste, sănⁿ mo`dĕst′, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 9 miles E. by S. of Cacouna, on the Temiscouata R.

Saint Moïse, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 40 miles from Rimouski, its banking point.

Saint Monans, a fishing-village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles SW. of Anstruther.

Saint Moritz (mo′rits), or **Sankt Moritz,** zănkt mo′rits (Romansh, *San Murezzan*), a village and watering-place (summer- and winter-resort) of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, immediately N. of Lake St. Moritz, 28 miles SE. of Chur. It is the highest village of the Engadine (6033 feet) and is surrounded by magnificent scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1578. The famous baths of St. Moritz, which lie at an altitude of 5823 ft., are 1 mile distant.

Saint Narcisse, sănⁿ nar`seess′, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 9 miles W. of Batiscan, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint-Nazaire, sănⁿ nȧ`zair′, a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Loire, 40 miles W. of Nantes. It has a recently constructed harbor and a large trade. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 30,575 (commune, 35,813).

Saint Nazianz (nā`ze-ănts), a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 15 miles SW. of the city of Manitowoc. It has a cannery, iron-works, etc. Pop. about 500.

Saint-Nectaire, sănⁿ nĕk`tair′, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W. of Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

Saint Neots, sẹnt nee′ots (colloquially, nōtes), a town of England, co. and 8 miles SW. of Huntingdon, on the E. bank of the Ouse. Iron-founding and the manufacture of paper are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 3880.

Saint Nérée, Bellechasse co., Quebec, 40 miles from Quebec.

Saint Nicholas, or **Port Saint Nicholas,** a fine harbor on the NW. side of the island of Zea, in the Grecian Archipelago, 3 miles from the town of Zea.

Saint Nicholas, Cape Verde Islands. See São Nicolão.

Saint Nicholas, a post-hamlet of Duval co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 2 miles from Jacksonville.

Saint Nicholas, a post-station of Stearns co., Minn.

Saint Nicholas, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 2 miles SW. of Mahanoy City, its banking point. It is in a coal-mining region.

Saint Nicholas, a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 15 miles above Quebec, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Nicholas Channel, on the N. side of Cuba, 60 miles in length by 33 miles in breadth.

Saint Nicholas Harbor, Quebec, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence estuary, in lat. 49° 18′ N., lon. 67° 40′ W.

Saint Nicholas Point, the NW. extremity of the island of Java, on the Strait of Sunda, in lat. 5° 52′ S.

Saint-Nicolas (Fr. pron. sănⁿ nee`ko`lȧ′), or **Nicolaas,** a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 20 miles ENE. of Ghent. It has a fine town-hall and a large market-place. The inhabitants are busily engaged in marketing the products of the surrounding district, known as Waes, in the manufacture of textiles, and in other industries. Pop. in 1900, 31,083.

Saint-Nicolas, a suburb of Liège, Belgium. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 7843.

Saint Nicolas, a headland and village of Haiti, on the NW. side of the island. See Môle Saint Nicolas.

Saint Nicolas, Cape (Fr. pron. sănⁿ nee`ko`lȧ′), on the NW. extremity of Haiti. Lat. 19° 51′ N.; lon. 73° 27′ W.

Saint-Nicolas-du-Port, sănⁿ nee`ko`lȧ′ dü por, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 7 miles ESE. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe. It has an interesting old church. Pop. in 1901, 4689 (commune, 5827).

Saint Ninians (nin′e-ans), a parish of Scotland, in the outskirts of Stirling. It contains the villages of St. Ninians and Bannockburn, which have manufactures of carpets, tartans, leather, nails, etc., and coal-mines.

Saint Norbert, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, 15 miles from Rexton, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Saint Norbert, sănⁿ nor`bair′, a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, 54 miles N. of Montreal, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Norbert, a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 9 miles from Victoriaville.

Saint Norbert, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Rs., 12 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Saint Octave de Métis, Rimouski co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 23 miles from Rimouski.

Saint Ola, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 60 miles N. of Belleville.

Saint Olaf, a post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., about 54 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Saint Olaf, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn., 15 miles SE. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Saint-Omer, sănt o`mair′ (L. *Fanum Audomari*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the river Aa, 22 miles SE. of Calais. Its fortifications have been levelled. Among the principal features of the town are the ruins of the old Benedictine abbey; the church of Notre Dame, dating from the thirteenth century, with fine portals and many works of art; the modern buildings of the Collège Saint-Bertin; and the museum. The town has manufactures of textiles, hosiery, pipes, sugar, starch, etc. Pop. in 1901, 16,882 (commune, 20,687).

Saint Omer, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 10 miles NW. of Greensburg. Pop. about 250.

Saintonge, sănⁿ`tŏnzh′, an old province of France, in the W. It now forms the greater portion of the department of Charente-Inférieure. Its capital was Saintes.

Saint Onge, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak. Pop. 70.

Saint-Ouen, sănt wŏnⁿ, a town in the northern outskirts of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine. It is a busy river-port and has various industrial establishments and

many villas. There was formerly a royal château here (replaced by a modern structure), where Louis XVIII. signed the "Declaration of St. Ouen," May 2, 1814, which was the basis of the Charte Constitutionelle. Pop. in 1901, 35,436.

Saint Ours, sånt oors, a post-town of Richelieu co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 21 miles N. of St. Hilaire station. Pop. in 1901, 609.

Saint Pacome, sånⁿ pâ'kòm', a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Rivière Ouelle, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Pancras, a northern section of London.

Saint Paris, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 15 miles E. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 1222.

Saint Paschal, sånⁿ pâs'kål', a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 102 miles below Quebec.

Saint Patrick, a post-station of Scott co., Minn.

Saint Patrick, a post-station of Clarke co., Mo.

Saint Patricks, a post-village of St. James parish, La., on the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle R. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. 250.

Saint Patricks Channel, a settlement of Victoria co., Nova Scotia (Cape Breton), on a channel of the same name in Bras d'Or Lake, 47 miles from Port Hastings.

Saint Patricks Hill, or **Tingwick,** a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 7 miles NNE. of Danville.

Saint Paul, a river of Liberia, in western Africa, after a SW. course of probably 200 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean N. of Monrovia.

Saint Paul, a volcanic islet in the S. part of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 38° 43′ S., lon. 77° 30′ E. It belongs to France.

Saint Paul, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, lying a short distance N. of the equator and about 340 miles NE. of Fernando Noronha.

Saint Paul, an island of the Low (or Taumotu) Archipelago.

Saint Paul, the principal island of the Pribilof group, Alaska. Pop. about 250. On it is a village of the same name.

Saint Paul (Fr. pron. sånⁿ pōl), a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles NE. of the northern extremity of Cape Breton.

Saint-Paul, sånⁿ pōl, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 14 miles NNE. of Prades. Pop. about 2000.

Saint-Paul, a town of the island of Réunion, 10 miles SW. of Saint-Denis. Pop. about 20,000. This was the first French establishment on the island. It has a free port, a college, and hospitals.

Saint Paul, a post-town of Madison co., Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 54 miles NE. of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 100.

Saint Paul, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 37 miles SE. of Indianapolis. It has large limestone-quarries. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Paul, a post-town of Lee co., Iowa, about 30 miles N. by W. of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900, 65.

Saint Paul, a banking city of Neosho co., Kan., in a farming and stock-raising district, 35 miles SW. of Fort Scott, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 1047.

Saint Paul, the capital of Minnesota and the seat of justice of Ramsey co., is situated on the Mississippi River, about 2150 miles above its mouth, just below Minneapolis (the wide-spreading suburbs of the two cities being contiguous), and 350 miles (direct) NW. of Chicago. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern, the Great Northern, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and a number of other railroads, and is situated at an elevation of 670–880 feet above the sea. Lat. 44° 52′ N.; lon. 93° 5′ W. It is the second city of the state in population and is the head of navigation for large steamboats. It stands on a series of terraces, rising above both banks of the river, which is here crossed by a number of wagon and railway bridges. The city is substantially built, with prominent and imposing public edifices, and was one of the first cities to construct massive and lofty office-buildings of the modern style of architecture. Among the more notable public buildings are the new state capitol, the city-hall (erected at a cost of $1,000,000), post-office, Roman Catholic cathedral, and national guard armory. Among educational institutions are the agricultural college of the state university (at St. Anthony Park), Hamline University (Methodist, with about 500 students), Macalester College (Presbyterian), Concordia College, St. Paul's College, St. Paul's Seminary, the State Historical Library, and an academy of natural sciences. The most beautiful of the residence streets is Summit Avenue. St. Paul has an active wholesale distributing trade and important manufactures, the leading manufactured articles being boots and shoes, clothing, furs, farming implements, and malted liquors. The city has also large railroad repair-shops, foundries, and general machine-shops. The value of the manufactured product in 1900 was upward of $38,000,000. The average duration of the season of navigation is about 7 months. St. Paul was settled in 1838 and was chartered as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1860, 10,401; in 1870, 20,030; in 1875, 36,383; in 1880, 41,473; in 1890, 133,156; in 1900, 163,065.

Saint Paul, a station of St. Charles co., Mo.

Saint Paul, a banking city, capital of Howard co., Neb., on the Loup Fork, 22 miles N. of Grand Island, on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has large flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 16 miles SSE. of Columbus.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, 20 miles N. of Salem. Pop. 150.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C. The banking point is Manning. Pop. 100.

Saint Paul, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Va.

Saint Paul, a post-town of Jacques Cartier district, Quebec, near Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1496.

Saint Paul, Cape, Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 0° 55′ E.

Saint Paul de Loanda (Port. *São Paulo de Loanda,* sŏwⁿ pŏw'lo då lo-ån'då), a city, capital of the Portuguese colony of Angola, western Africa, on the S. side of Bengo Bay. Lat. 8° 48′ S.; lon. 13° 13′ E. It has a large and secure harbor, entrance to which is obstructed by bars. The city is the oldest Portuguese settlement of the continent S. of the equator and was formerly the centre of the slave-trade between Africa and Brazil. It was in the seventeenth century celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, many of which are now in ruins. Its market is well supplied and it has an export trade in ivory, hides, coffee, rubber, and palm oil. It is connected by rail with Ambaca, in the interior. Pop. in 1898, 20,106.

Saint Paul d'Industrie, sånⁿ pōl dånⁿ'düs'tree', a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 14 miles N. of L'Assomption.

Saint Paul du Buton, sånⁿ pōl dü bü'tònⁿ', a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, 18 miles SE. of St. Pierre du Sud.

Saint-Paulien, sånⁿ pō'le-ånⁿ', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 6 miles NNW. of Le Puy. It was once the seat of a bishop. Pop. about 1300 (commune, 2700).

Saint Paulin (Fr. pron. sånⁿ pō'lånⁿ), a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 80 miles NNE. of Montreal, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Paul l'Ermite, sånⁿ pōl lair'meet', a post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 18 miles N. of Montreal.

Saint-Paul-lès-Dax, sånⁿ pōl lå dåx, a village of France, in Landes, near Dax.

Saint Paul Park, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles S. of St. Paul. It has manufactures of linen, etc. Pop. about 1700.

Saint Paul's Bay, in Malta, on the NE. coast, 6½ miles NW. of Valetta. Here St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

Saint Paul's Bay, Quebec. See Baie Saint Paul.

Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux, sånⁿ pōl trwå shå'tō', a village of France, department of Drôme, 14 miles S. of Montélimar. It was once a seat of a bishop and has a mediæval cathedral. Pop. about 1400 (commune, 2200).

Saint-Pé, sånⁿ på, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 15 miles SW. of Tarbes. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2000).

Saint-Peray, sånⁿ pęh-rå', a town of France, in Ardèche, 9 miles S. of Tournon. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 2600).

Saint Peter, a lake of Quebec, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, just below the confluence of the Richelieu and extending to near Three Rivers. Length, 35 miles. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis from the SE.

Saint Peter, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, one of the Natunas, near the coast of Borneo.

Saint Peter, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill. The banking point is Kinmundy. Pop. 100.

Saint Peter, a banking city, capital of Nicollet co., Minn., on the left or W. bank of the Minnesota River, 75 miles SW. of St. Paul, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs.

It contains a court-house, public library, the Gustavus Adolphus College, and a state hospital for the insane. It has grain-elevators, bottling-works, woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4302.

Saint Peter, a post-station of Dixon co., Neb.

Saint Peter Port, or **Saint Peter's** (Fr. *Saint-Pierre-Port* or *Saint-Pierre-le-Port*, sănt pe-air' lẹh por), the capital of the island of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, on its E. side. It is a picturesque town, rising in terraces which command fine views, and possesses a handsome esplanade. It is defended by Fort George and the venerable Castle Cornet, the famous residence of the governors. The principal edifices are the interesting church of St. Peter, dating from the fourteenth century and recently restored, and the Hauteville House in which Victor Hugo lived for a time and which contains many memorials of the writer. Pop. about 18,000.

Saint Peter's, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., 33 miles WNW. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. 70.

Saint Peters, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route, 8 miles W. of St. Charles. Pop. about 500.

Saint Peters, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ohio, 14 miles E. of Portland, Ind.

Saint Peters, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Spring City. Pop. about 200.

Saint Peters, a banking town and outport of Nova Scotia, co. of Richmond, on St. Peter's Bay, 36½ miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. about 350.

Saint Peter's, a post-village and outport of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R., 33 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Saint Peters, a municipal suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, from which it is 4 miles distant. Pop. about 6000.

Saint Petersburg (Russ. *Sankt Peterburg*, sănkt pyĕt'ẹr-bŏŏrg'), a government of European Russia, having on the N. the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga and on the W. Lake Peipus and the river Narova. Area, exclusive of lakes, 17,250 sq. m.; inclusive of the water-surface, 20,760 sq. m. Surface low and level and in part marshy. Nearly half is covered with forest. The region is well watered. The principal rivers, in addition to the Narova, are the Volkhov, entering Lake Ladoga, and the Neva, connecting Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. There is an extensive system of canals. Market-gardening and dairying are the principal branches of rural industry. The fisheries are important and much lumber is exported. Pop. in 1897, 2,107,691. A considerable fraction of the rural inhabitants belong to the Finnish race.

Saint Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Empire and of the government of St. Petersburg, situated on the Neva, the outlet of Lake Ladoga, where that river enters the E. end of the Gulf of Finland, 400 miles NW. of Moscow. Lat. of the observatory 59° 56′ 32″ N.; lon. 30° 17′ 51″ E. The Neva here divides into a number of arms, forming a delta, which is embraced within the city limits. There are 4 main arms, the Great and Little Neva and the Great and Little Nevka. The largest of the delta islands is the Vassili Ostrov (Basil Island), between the Great Neva on the S. and the Little Neva on the N. The next largest is that formed by the Great and Little Neva and the Great and Little Nevka. This is subdivided by narrow waterways into 4 islands,—the Petersburg, Apothecary's, and Petrovsky islands, and the islet on which is the fortress of Peter and Paul. The main portion of St. Petersburg is on the main-land, occupying a peninsula washed on the E. by the Neva and on the NW. by the Great Neva. The Vassili Ostrov contains the most important insular section of the city. The islands with their gardens and villas are a charming feature of the capital. The various parts of the city are connected by about 120 bridges, most of them spanning narrow canals, the longest, the new Troitsky Bridge, being a little more than one-third of a mile in length. St. Petersburg was built on a swamp. The land has been laboriously reclaimed and is still subject to overflow by the Neva. The water-front is lined with massive granite quays. The city has a circuit of about 30 miles and an area of about 35 sq. m.

St. Petersburg is the administrative head-quarters of the Russian Empire and the seat of autocracy, but it yields to Moscow the distinction of being regarded as the focus of the national life of the Russian people. The city has a modern appearance, having just completed the second century of its existence. It is regularly laid out, with streets of generous width. It contains within a comparatively small area an extraordinary collection of edifices impressive by the beauty of their architecture or their great extent, and of imposing sculptural monuments. The quarters removed from the heart of the city present, however, in great part a dreary expanse of uninteresting streets, whose monotony is broken here and there by an open square or a stately edifice. Whole sections have little to show but a vast agglomeration of low wooden dwellings. The principal section of the city is included between the Great Neva and the curving canal called the Fontanka, a waterway about 50 yards in width. This is divided into 4 quarters, the principal of which is the Admiralty Quarter, extending along the Great Neva. It takes its name from the Admiralty building, a structure dating from the earliest period of the city's history. This edifice, the seat of the ministry of the marine and containing the marine museum, has a length of nearly 1600 feet. It faces the attractive Alexander Gardens on the SE. On the SW. is the Peter Square, containing the famous colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great, designed by Falconet, who was commissioned to execute the work by Catharine II. The pedestal is a block of granite about 15 yards long and 5 yards high, weighing 1000 tons or more, which had to be transported a distance of several miles. Beyond the Peter Square are the buildings of the Senate and Holy Synod. A short distance from the SW. corner of the Admiralty is the cathedral of St. Isaac, the most magnificent ecclesiastical structure of St. Petersburg, erected in the first half of the nineteenth century. With its porticos, whose columns are monoliths of polished red granite over 50 ft. high, and its huge gilded dome, it presents an appearance hardly surpassed by that of any modern edifice. The splendor of the interior corresponds to the external effect. To the NE. of the Admiralty there is an array of palaces extending along the river front. The one nearest to the Admiralty is the famous Winter Palace, a vast pile, facing the Neva on one side and the Palace Square on the other. This building, the imperial winter residence, is the work of three empresses,—Anna, Elizabeth, and Catharine II. It contains a bewildering assemblage of sumptuous apartments adorned with innumerable works of painting and sculpture. In one of these apartments are the imperial regalia and crown jewels, unsurpassed for their wealth of precious stones. Adjoining the Winter Palace is the Hermitage, dating in part from the reign of Catharine II., but mainly the work of Nicholas I. It contains one of the leading museums of painting in the world, and splendid collections of Greek and Roman sculptures, Greek antiquities, and objects of art, vases, coins, etc. At the end of this series of stately edifices is the so-called Marble Palace erected by Catharine II. The Palace Square, SE. of the Winter Palace, contains the Alexander Column, erected to the memory of Alexander I., the largest monolithic monument of modern times, the columnal part having a height of nearly 100 ft. On the SE. side of the square is the imposing building of the General Staff.

From the Alexander Garden, in front of the Admiralty, the Nevsky Prospekt, the principal thoroughfare of St. Petersburg, extends in an easterly direction. It is a broad and stately boulevard, one of the handsomest avenues in Europe, lined in part with elegant shops, where the life of the capital reveals itself in its most animated and picturesque aspect. Among the prominent objects on the line of the Nevsky Prospekt, or in close proximity to it, are the magnificent Kazan Cathedral (early part of nineteenth century), having in front a great semicircular colonnade of Corinthian columns; the Duma (or city-hall); the Gostiny Dvor, a vast pile of buildings, whose arcades are lined with shops; the imperial library; the monument to Catharine II. (on the Alexandra Square), the fine Alexandra Theatre, the Anitchkoff Palace, and the Anitchkoff Bridge over the Fontanka. In the angle formed by the Neva and the Fontanka, at the NE. end of the Admiralty Quarter, is an extensive open space, comprising the Field of Mars, on which military parades on a vast scale are held, and the Summer Garden, laid out by Peter the Great. S. of the Field of Mars is the Mikhailovsky Garden, with a splendid memorial church erected on the spot where Alexander II. was killed. On the S. side of this park is the Russian Museum of Alexander III. (now Michael Palace), one of the finest edifices in the city, in Italian style, devoted to Russian art. On the E. side of the park is a grand palace (old Michael Palace) devoted to the military engineering service. Among the other notable edifices and monuments in the part of St. Petersburg situated on the main-land are the palace of the Council of State, the building of the Corps of Pages, the Conservatory (seating 4000 persons), the Imperial Bank, the Tauric Palace (with the fine Tauric Garden, presented by Catharine II. to Potemkin), the Ismailoff Cathedral, the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, the Cathedral of the Resurrection (belonging to the Smolny monastery), the Alexander Nevsky monastery (on the Neva at the SE. corner of the city), an array of great structures devoted to military purposes (constituting a prominent feature of the city), a large number of extensive government buildings,

the theatres, the great foundling asylum, the hospitals, many stately buildings devoted to art, music, and education, the monument to Nicholas I., the monument erected to commemorate the victories in the last war against Turkey, and the Moscow and Narva triumphal arches.

The part of the Vassili Ostrov (Basil Island) facing the Admiralty Quarter contains the splendid Bourse, the buildings of the university and of the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts (with a museum), the Mining Institute, the zoological garden, and the Semenoff gallery of paintings, rich in works of Flemish and Dutch art. On a little island in the Great Neva, opposite the E. end of the Admiralty Quarter, is the fortress of Peter and Paul, dating from the infancy of the city. Here is the cathedral of Peter and Paul, containing the tombs of the Russian rulers from Peter the Great. Near by, on the Petersburg Island, is the little wooden house in which Peter the Great lived when he began to lay out his capital. On the Apothecary's Island is the botanical garden.

St. Petersburg is surpassed by few cities in respect to its educational and scientific institutions and learned bodies. The institutions of learning include the university (about 4000 students), Imperial School of Law, Alexander Lyceum, Historico-Philological Institute, Academy of Military Medicine (an institution on a vast scale), Institute of Experimental Medicine, Technological Institute, Mining Institute (with immense collections), Institute of Civil Engineers, the Women's Medical Institute (about 1300 students), the institute of higher studies for women, and the Imperial Academy of Arts. Among the societies for the advancement of science are the Imperial Academy of Sciences, the Russian Geographical Society, the Natural History Society, and the Anthropological, Archæological, Astronomical, Historical, and Physico-chemical societies. The imperial public library is one of the largest collections of books in the world, containing nearly 1,500,000 volumes. At Pulkova, about 10 miles SW. of the city, is one of the leading observatories of Europe.

St. Petersburg is one of the great industrial centres of Russia. It has numerous cotton- and woollen-mills, iron-foundries, machine-shops, paper-mills, chemical-works, and tobacco-factories, and extensive manufactures of leather and glass. The city is the chief seat of the Russian book-trade. The vast domestic trade is greatly facilitated by the extent of the natural and artificial water communications. The value of the imports from foreign countries in 1901 was 145,000,000 rubles, and that of the exports 117,000,000 rubles. Cronstadt is an outer port of St. Petersburg and a great fortress, guarding the approach to the city. Previous to 1885 sea-going vessels could not ascend beyond that place, but in that year a ship canal was opened which enables vessels of great draught to reach the capital.

The climate of St. Petersburg is on the whole a disagreeable one, fluctuations in the weather being frequent, the heat of summer often intolerable, and the number of wet and damp days very large. The winters are not very severe considering the latitude, the mean temperature of January being about 16°.

The population of the city, inclusive of its suburbs, in 1902 was 1,487,720. The number of inhabitants more than quintupled in the course of the nineteenth century. About seven-eighths of the population is Russian. The Germans, Poles, Finns, and Jews collectively constitute about 10 per cent. of the inhabitants. Among the suburban places are Tsarskoye-Selo, Pavlovsk, Peterhof, Oranienbaum, and Gatchina.

St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, in a territory which he had wrested from the Swedes. In 1712 the place was inaugurated as the capital of Russia. At the time of the death of Peter, in 1725, it had already risen to be a populous city.

Saint Petersburg, a banking post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla., on Tampa Bay and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 31 miles S. of Tarpon Springs. It has ice- and cigar-factories and is a shipping point for salt-water fish. It is a summer- and winter-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Saint Petersburg, a banking post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 18 miles (direct) S. of Oil City. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Saint Peter's Island, in St. Peter's Bay, S. side of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from St. Peters.

Saint Peter's River. See Minnesota River.

Saint-Philbert de Grandlieu, sănⁿᵉ fil'bair' dẹh grŏnⁿᵉ'le-uh', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles SSW. of Nantes. It is situated on the little river Boulogne, at its mouth in the lake of Grand-Lieu.

Saint Philip, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 8½ miles by rail W. of Evansville.

Saint Philippe, sănⁿᵉ fe'leep', a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, 6 miles S. of Laprairie, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Saint Philippe (d'Argenteuil), sănⁿᵉ fe'leep' daR'-zhŏnⁿ'tu'y, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Great Northern R. of Canada, 5 miles from Lachute.

Saint Philippe de Néri (dẹh nā'ree'), a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, 3½ miles from St. Denis, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Pie, sănⁿᵉ pee, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 11 miles S. by E. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint Pie de Guire, sănⁿᵉ pee dẹh gheer, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, on Rivière La Vache, 18 miles from Sorel, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Saint-Pierre, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR', an island in Lake Bienne, Switzerland, canton of Bern, celebrated as the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

Saint Pierre, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR', an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles off the S. coast of Newfoundland. The surface is rocky and vegetation scanty. It forms, with the Miquelon Islands, immediately NW., a colony (St. Pierre and Miquelon), belonging to France, which is administered by a governor and assisting councils. Area of the colony, 93 sq. m. Pop. about 6500. The area of the St. Pierre group is about 10 sq. m. Pop. 5800. See Miquelon.

Saint Pierre, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR', an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 miles NE. of Madagascar, dependent upon the British colony of the Seychelles. On the SE. side of the island is a small town of the same name.

Saint-Pierre, Guernsey. See Saint Peter Port.

Saint Pierre, a post-village of Manitoba, 6 miles from Otterburn. The banking point is Winnipeg. It has cheese manufactures.

Saint Pierre, a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 7 miles from Montmagny.

Saint Pierre, a town, capital of the French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the SE. side of the island of St. Pierre. It is compactly built of stone, has a good harbor, and is an important cod-fishing station. It is connected by cable with Europe and America and has steamship communication with Boston and Halifax.

Saint-Pierre, formerly the principal town of the island of Martinique, on its NW. coast, 12 miles NW. of Fort-de-France. It was overwhelmed and completely annihilated by the eruption of Mont Pelée on May 8, 1902, when its entire population, together with about 5000 in the adjoining suburbs, was destroyed. It had numerous public buildings, schools and colleges, a handsome theatre, clubhouses, baths, and a botanical garden. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 26,011.

Saint-Pierre, a town of the island of Réunion, 30 miles (direct) S. of Saint-Denis, with which it is connected by rail. It has sugar- and canning-industries. Pop. about 30,000.

Saint Pierre aux Liens, Quebec. See Blue Bonnets.

Saint Pierre Baptiste, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR' bå'teest', a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 7 miles from Inverness. Pop. 150.

Saint-Pierre d'Albigny, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR dål'be'nyee', a town of France, department of Savoie, arrondissement of Chambéry. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Pierre d'Oléron, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR' do'lå'rŏnⁿ', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the island of Oléron, 17 miles SSW. of La Rochelle. It has a small port. Pop. about 1400 (commune, 4500).

Saint Pierre d'Orléans, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR' doR'lå'ŏnⁿ', a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the island of Orléans, in the St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Quebec, its banking point. It manufactures butter and cheese.

Saint-Pierre-le-Moûtier, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR' lẹh moo'-te-å', a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles NW. of Moulins. It has two mediæval churches. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint Pierre les Becquets, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR' lå bĕk'kå', a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 66 miles SW. of Quebec. The banking point is Three Rivers.

Saint-Pierre-Port. See Saint Peter Port.

Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives, sănⁿᵉ pe-aiR' sür deev, a small town of France, in Calvados, on the Dives, 19 miles SE. of Caen.

Saint Placide, sănⁿᵉ plå'seed', a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 9 miles from St. Andrews. Pop. 400.

Saint-Pol, sănⁿᵉ pol (Saint-Pol-sur-Ternoise), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Ternoise, 19 miles WNW. of Arras. Pop. in 1901, 3348 (commune, 3956).

Saint-Pol de Léon, sånⁿ pol dęh lā'ôⁿ', a town of France, in Finistère, on a height near the English Channel, 13 miles NW. of Morlaix. It was formerly the seat of a bishop and has an interesting mediæval cathedral. Another old church, with a lofty tower, and a former episcopal palace, now used as a town-hall, are also interesting edifices. Pop. in 1901, 3225 (commune, 7846).

Saint-Pölten, a town of Austria. See SANKT PÖLTEN.

Saint Polycarpe (Fr. pron. sånⁿ po'le'karp'), a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the river Delisle and on the Canada Atlantic R., 40 miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 405.

Saint-Pons, sånⁿ pônⁿ, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hérault, 56 miles W. of Montpellier. It was formerly the seat of a bishop and has an interesting mediæval cathedral, restored in the eighteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 2355 (commune, 3040).

Saint-Pourçain, sånⁿ poor'sånⁿ', a town of France, in Allier, 18 miles S. of Moulins. It has an interesting ancient abbey church. Pop. in 1901, 3334 (commune, 4943).

Saint Privat, a village of Lorraine, Germany, 9 miles NW. of Metz. It figured in the general engagements around Gravelotte in August, 1870.

Saint Prosper, sånⁿ pros'pair', a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Batiscan.

Saint Prosper (de Dorchester), a mission and station of Dorchester co., Quebec, 18 miles from St. François North East.

Saint-Quay, sånⁿ kā, a village and picturesque watering-place of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 miles NNW. of Saint-Brieuc.

Saint-Quentin, sånⁿ kônⁿ'tånⁿ' (anc. *Augusta Veromanduorum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, on the river Somme, 30 miles NW. of Laon. The principal objects of interest are the fine twelfth-century church of St. Quentin, with a richly decorated interior; the mediæval Hôtel de Ville, with a fine façade and an interesting council chamber; the Palais de Justice, and the museum. The town has important manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs. Here, on Aug. 10, 1557, the forces of Philip II. of Spain obtained a great victory over the French. Here the French, under Faidherbe, suffered a great defeat at the hands of Von Goeben on Jan. 19, 1871. Pop. in 1901, 46,518 (commune, 50,278).

Saint-Rambert, sånⁿ rôm'bair', a town of France, in Ain, 20 miles SE. of Bourg. Pop. in 1901, 3626 (commune, 5028).

Saint-Rambert, a town of France, in Loire, 10 miles SE. of Montbrison, on the Loire. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Raphael, sånⁿ rā'fā'ĕl', a village and watering-place of France, department of Var, 1½ miles ESE. of Fréjus.

Saint Raphael, sånⁿ rā'fā'ĕl', a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 7 miles NW. of Rivière Raisin.

Saint Raphael (de Bellechasse), sånⁿ rā'fā'ĕl' dęh bĕl'shăss', a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, on Rivière du Sud, 6 miles SE. of St. Valier. It has numerous mills.

Saint Raymond (Fr. pron. sånⁿ rā'mônⁿ'), a banking post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Little River Ste. Anne, 21 miles NNW. of Pointe aux Trembles en Bas, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. Pop. in 1901, 1272.

Saint Regis, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. 200.

Saint Régis, a post-village and outport of Huntingdon co., Quebec, and partly in Franklin co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, opposite Cornwall, inhabited almost entirely by Indians of the Iroquois tribe.

Saint Regis Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 11 miles S. of Moira, on the New York and Ottawa R. It has paper- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Saint Regis Lake, a resort of the Adirondack region in Franklin co., N.Y., on the Lower St. Regis Lake, 10 miles NW. of Saranac Lake. Elevation, 1620 feet. Upper St. Regis Lake is 1½ miles S. St. Regis Mountain has an elevation of 2890 ft.

Saint Regis River rises in Franklin co., N.Y., and flowing through St. Lawrence co., falls into the St. Lawrence River near its intersection with the boundary-line between the United States and Canada.

Saint Rémi, sånⁿ rā'mee', a banking post-village of Napierville co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 21 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1080.

Saint-Remy, sånⁿ ręh-mee', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 13 miles NE. of Arles. It has extensive stone-quarries. The surrounding district is in a high state of cultivation. The town is the birthplace of the astrologer Nostradamus. About 1 mile distant are the remains of the ancient Glanum. Pop. in 1901, 3624 (commune, 6009).

Saint Remy, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Saint-Rémy-sur-Durolle, sånⁿ rā'mee' sür dü'rol', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 35 miles ENE. of Clermont-Ferrand. It has manufactures of fine cutlery. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 5000).

Saint-Riquier, sånⁿ re'ke-ā', a decayed town of France, in the department of Somme, arrondissement of Abbeville. It was noted in the Middle Ages for its Benedictine abbey and was a place of some importance. The later abbey church still survives, an interesting edifice of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Saint Robert, sånⁿ rô'bair', a post-village of Richelieu co., Quebec, 9 miles SE. of Sorel, on the Quebec Southern R.

Saint Roch de l'Achigan, sånⁿ rôk dęh lā'shee'gônⁿ', a post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river Achigan, 11 miles W. of L'Assomption. Pop. 200.

Saint Roch de Richelieu, sånⁿ rôk dęh rish'le-uh', a post-village of Richelieu co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 1 mile from St. Ours, on the South Shore R.

Saint Roch des Aulnaies, sånⁿ rôk dāz ō'nā', a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 78 miles below Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Rochs, a suburb of the city of Quebec.

Saint Romain, sånⁿ ro'mån', a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 51 miles NE. of Lennoxville.

Saint Romuald d'Etchemin. See NEW LIVERPOOL and ETCHEMIN.

Saint Roque, a town of Spain. See SAN ROQUE.

Saint Roque (rōk or ro'kā), **Cape,** a promontory on the NE. coast of Brazil. Lat. 5° 28′ S.; lon. 35° 16′ W. After Cape St. Augustine, it is the easternmost point of South America.

Saint Rosa, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ohio.

Saint Rose, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Breese station.

Saint Rose, a post-village of St. Charles parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Saint-Saëns, sånⁿ sônⁿ, a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 18 miles NNE. of Rouen.

Saint Sampsons, a minor port of the island of Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Saints Anges, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 9 miles from La Beauce.

Saint-Saulge, sånⁿ sōzh, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles ENE. of Nevers.

Saint-Sauveur, sånⁿ so'vur', a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on a cliff beside the Gave de Pau. It has mineral springs of nearly the same quality as those of Barrèges, 4 miles NE.

Saint Sauveur, sånⁿ so'vur', a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on Rivière du Nord, 12 miles NW. of St. Jérôme, on the Great Northern (of Canada) R. Pop. 250.

Saint Sauveur, a suburb of the city of Quebec.

Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte (lęh vee'kônt'), a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles S. of Valognes. It has the buildings of an old Benedictine abbey. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Saint-Savin, sånⁿ sā'vånⁿ', a village of France, in Gironde, 10 miles E. of Blaye.

Saint-Savin, a town of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Montmorillon. It has a mediæval church, with a belfry over 300 feet high. Pop. (commune) about 1600.

Saint-Savin, a village of France, in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Argelés, near the Gave de Pau. It has an interesting Romanesque church.

Saint Sebald, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, about 50 miles WNW. of Dubuque.

Saint Sebastian, Spain. See SAN SABASTIÁN.

Saint Sébastien, sånⁿ sā-bās'te-ånⁿ', a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 6 miles SW. of Des Rivières. Pop. 250.

Saint Sébastien d'Aylmer, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 8 miles SE. of Lambton.

Saint-Servan, sånⁿ sĕr'vônⁿ', a seaport and watering-place of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the river Rance, close to its mouth in the English Channel, about 1 mile from Saint-Malo, with which it is connected by a rolling bridge. The chief objects of interest are the church of Ste. Croix, the handsome town-hall, and a tower dating from the fourteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 9934 (commune, 12,597).

Saint-Sever, sånⁿ sęh-vair', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Landes, on the

left bank of the Adour, 11 miles SSW. of Mont-de-Marsan. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. in 1901, 2493 (commune, 4769).

Saint Sevère, sănˢ seh-vair′, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, 6½ miles NW. of Yamachiche. Pop. 100.

Saint Simeon, Quebec. See PORT AU PERSIL.

Saint Simon (de Rimouski), sănˢ see'mŏNˢ′ dẹh ree'moos'kee′, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 37 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 200.

Saint Simon de Yamaska, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 9 miles NE. of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. about 300.

Saint Simon's Island, Ga., at the S. side of the entrance to the Altamaha, with a light, in lat. 31° 8′ N.

Saint Simons Mills, a post-village of Glynn co., Ga. The banking point is Brunswick. Pop. about 300.

Saint Simon's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, forms the entrance to Brunswick Harbor.

Saint Sophie, sẹnt so'fee′, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, about 35 miles below New Orleans.

Saint Stanislas, sănˢ stă'nees'lăs′, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the river Batiscan, 8 miles NW. of Batiscan.

Saint Stanislas de Kostka, a post-village of Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 7 miles from Valleyfield, on the St. Lawrence and Adirondack R.

Saint Stephen, sẹnt ste′vẹn, an island of Alaska, Kadiak Archipelago, in lat. 56° 10′ N.

Saint Stephen, a post-station of Seneca co., Ohio.

Saint Stephen, a post-town of Berkeley co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Saint Stephen, sẹnt ste′vẹn, a banking seaport town and port of entry of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotte, at the entrance of Deny's River into the St. Croix, opposite Calais, Me. (with which it is connected by bridge), on the Canadian Pacific and the New Brunswick Southern Rs. It has manufactures of chemicals, edge-tools, soap, etc., and is a shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1901, 2840.

Saint Stephens, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ala., on the W. bank of the Tombigbee River, 60 miles N. of Mobile. Pop. about 100.

Saint Stephens Church, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., about 30 miles NE. of Richmond.

Saint Sulpice, sănˢ sül'peess′, a post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 29 miles below Montreal. Pop. 150.

Saint Sylvestre, sănˢ seel'vest'r′, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 35 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Tammany, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River and on the SW. by Lake Pontchartrain. It is also drained by the Bogue Chitto and Chefonte River. Capital, Covington. Pop. in 1890, 10,160; in 1900, 13,335.

Saint Télesphare, sănˢ tă'lẹh-sfar′, Saulanges co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 16 miles from Alexandria, its banking point.

Saint Thaddeus, Cape, a headland of Kamtchatka. Lat. 62° 40′ N.

Saint Thécle, sănˢ tăk'l, Champlain co., Quebec, 19 miles from Grandmère.

Saint-Thégonnec, sănˢ tă'gon'nĕk′, a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles W. of Morlaix.

Saint Theodore, an islet in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Crete, 5 miles NW. of Khania.

Saint Théodore d'Acton (Fr. pron. sănˢ tă'o'dor′ dăk'tŏNˢ′), a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 4 miles from Acton Vale.

Saint Théodore (de Chertsey) sănˢ tă'o'dor′ dẹh shĕrt'see′, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, 14 miles NW. of Rawdon.

Saint Theresa (tẹ-ree'sạ), a post-station and watering-place of Franklin co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 40 miles SW. of St. Marks.

Saint Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark, 38 miles E. of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 20′ N.; lon. 65° W. Length, 14 miles. Area, 33 sq. m. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height (about 1600 feet) towards the centre. The soil is sandy and by far the greater part of it remains uncultivated. The trade, which was once extensive, has mostly been transferred to Barbados. The island is a coaling station. Capital, Charlotte Amalie. Pop. in 1901, 11,012, chiefly descendants of negro slaves and many of them employed in the cultivation of sugar-cane. See CHARLOTTE AMALIE.

Saint Thomas, sẹnt tom′as, or **São Thomé,** sŏwNˢ to-mă′, an island of the Gulf of Guinea, immediately N. of the equator, in lon. 6° 3′ E. It is of volcanic origin and rises in the peak of Santa Anna to 7020 feet. With Principe (or Prince's) Island (to the NE.) it forms a Portuguese colonial possession. Area, 360 sq. m. It produces cacao, coffee, and cinchona. Capital, Cidade de São Thomé, on Chaves Bay, NE. side. Pop. in 1900, 37,776.

Saint Thomas, a post-station of Crittenden co., Ark.

Saint Thomas, a post-hamlet of Lesueur co., Minn., about 7 miles NE. of Lesueur.

Saint Thomas, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., on the Osage River, 18 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 200.

Saint Thomas, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev., on the Rio Virgen, about 30 miles from its mouth and 110 miles S. of Pioche.

Saint Thomas, a banking post-town of Pembina co., N.Dak., 14 miles N. of Grafton, on the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Saint Thomas, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in St. Thomas township, 7 miles W. of Chambersburg, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 400; of the township in 1900, 2133.

Saint Thomas, a city and port of Ontario, capital of Elgin co., on the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 16 miles S. of London. It has extensive manufacturing interests, embracing the construction of cars and car-wheels. Pop. in 1900, 11,485.

Saint Thomas, Quebec. See MONTMAGNY and PIERREVILLE.

Saint Thomas (São Thomé), a southern suburb of Madras.

Saint Thomas (de Joliette), a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 4 miles from Joliette.

Saint Thomas-the-Apostle, a suburb of Exeter, England.

Saint Timothée, sănˢ te'mo'tă′, a post-village of Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the Beauharnois Canal and on the St. Lawrence and Adirondack R., 9 miles SW. of Beauharnois. Pop. about 350.

Saint Tite, sănˢ teet, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 33 miles N. of Three Rivers, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Tite des Caps, sănˢ teet dă kăp, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, 34 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Trond, sănˢ' trŏNˢ′ (Flem. *Sanct Truijen*, sănkt troi′ẹn), a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 12 miles WNW. of Tongres. It has breweries, distilleries, sugar-refineries and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 14,451.

Saint-Tropez, sănˢ tro'pĕs′ (anc. *Heraclea Caccabaria*), a seaport, watering-place, and fishing town of France, department of Var, on the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (or of Grimaud), an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 miles ENE. of Toulon. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3704.

Saint Ubalde, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, 11 miles from Saint Casimir, its banking point.

Saint Ubes, a town of Portugal. See SETUBAL.

Saint Ulric, Quebec. See TESSIERVILLE.

Saint Urbain, sănt ür'bănˢ′, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Baie St. Paul.

Saint Urbain, a post-village of Chateauguay co., Quebec, 15 miles N. by E. of Lachine. Pop. 200.

Saint-Vaast, sănˢ văst, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons.

Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue, sănˢ văst lă oog, a seaport and fishing town of France, in Manche, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Cotentin, on the English Channel, 10 miles NE. of Valognes. The harbor is defended by forts on some small islands, including La Hougue, whose name (often written La Hogue) became famous in 1692 in connection with the defeat of the fleet of Admiral Tourville by the English and Dutch. Near by are the watering-places of Beuzeval and Houlgate. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2832.

Saint Valentine, sănˢ vă'lŏNˢ'teen′, a post-village of St. John's co., Quebec, on the Richelieu, 12 miles from St. John's, its banking point.

Saint Valérien, sănˢ vă'lă're-ănˢ′, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Upton. Pop. 150.

Saint-Valery-en-Caux, sănˢ vă'lẹh-ree′ ŏNˢ kō, a seaport, fishing-town, and watering-place of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 17 miles WSW. of Dieppe. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3553.

Saint-Valery-sur-Somme, sănˢ vă'lẹh-ree′ sür somm, a seaport and watering-place of France, department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, near the English Channel, 11 miles NW. of Abbeville. It consists of the upper or old town, which has preserved some of its mediæval structures, and the lower or new town, known as La Ferté. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3527.

Saint Valier, sănˢ vă'le-ā′, a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 36 miles below Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Valier Station, a village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 15 miles from Montmagny.

Saint Vallier, sȧn° vȧl'le-ȧ', a town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, 19 miles N. of Valence. It has a fine Gothic castle. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4286.

Saint-Venant, sȧn° veh-nôn°', a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Lys, near Béthune.

Saint Victor de Tring, sȧn° veek'toR' deh treeng, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 60 miles S. of Quebec.

Saint Vincent, one of the British West India Islands, in the Lesser Antilles, colony of the Windward Islands, lies about 25 miles S. of St. Lucia. Lat. of Kingstown, the capital, 13° 13′ N. The island is 17 miles long and about 10 miles broad. Area, 132 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin, with a lofty ridge of heights traversing it from N. to S., and having as its loftiest summit (in the N.) the active volcano known generally as the Soufrière, about 3700 feet in height, whose great eruptions in 1812 and 1902 have wrought much ruin upon the island. (See SOUFRIÈRE.) The soil in the valleys is in most places rich and highly productive, supporting a vegetation of tropical luxuriance. The climate is exceedingly humid, having an annual rainfall of nearly 80 inches, but is not unhealthy. The principal products are sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, cacao, and spices. The sugar-industry, which was at one time of considerable importance, has been in decline for many years. About one-sixth of the total area of the island is under cultivation. The island has a local government (administrator and colonial secretary, assisted by a legislative council), subject to that of the Windward Islands. Pop. in 1891, 41,054; estimated for 1901, about 44,500, chiefly negroes.

Saint Vincent (Port. *São Vicente,* sŏwn° ve-sẽn'tȧ), one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic, SE. of Santo Antonio. Area, about 75 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and the soil is unfruitful. The Porto Grande is one of the safest bays in these islands. Several cable lines centre here.

Saint Vincent, a banking post-village of Kittson co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, opposite Pembina, N.Dak., and 2 miles from the boundary of Manitoba, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Saint Vincent, Cape (Port. *Cabo de São Vicente,* kȧ'bo dȧ sŏwn° ve-sen'tȧ; anc. *Promonto'rium Sa'crum*), the SW. extremity of Portugal. Lat. 37° 2′ N.; lon. 8° 58′ W. Off this cape have been fought several important naval engagements. In 1693 Admiral Tourville defeated the English and Dutch; in 1780 Admiral Rodney defeated the Spaniards; in 1797 the Spanish fleet was overwhelmed by Admiral Jervis, who received the title of Earl of St. Vincent; in 1833 the fleet of the usurper Dom Miguel was defeated by that of Dom Pedro, commanded by Sir Charles Napier.

Saint Vincent, Cape, on the W. coast of Madagascar.

Saint Vincent, Cape, on the E. coast of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 38′ S.

Saint Vincent de Paul (Fr. pron. sȧn° vȧn°-sôn°' deh pōl), a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, on Isle Jésus, the Rivière des Prairies, and the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles NNW. of Montreal. It has cheese- and butter-factories and various mills. Pop. in 1901, 1462.

Saint Vincent Gulf, South Australia, lat. 35° S., lon. about 138° E., is bounded E. by the main-land and W. by Yorke Peninsula, separating it from Spencer Gulf. Length, 90 miles. It communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf and by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay.

Saint-Vivien, sȧn° vee've-ȧn°', a village of France, in Gironde, 10 miles NW. of Lesparre.

Saint Vrain Creek, Colo., is formed by two branches, which rise in the Rocky Mountains near Long's Peak, and enters the South Fork of the Platte about 15 miles above Evans.

Saint Wenceslas, sȧn° vȧn°'sês'lȧs', a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, 10 miles SE. of St. Célestin. Pop. 250.

Saint Wendall (or **Wendel**), a post-township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Saint Wendel, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Saint Wendells, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., about 12 miles NNW. of Evansville. Pop. 125.

Saint Williams, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie and on the Grand Trunk R., 17 miles S. of Simcoe. Pop. 250.

Saint Xavier, zav'e-ẹr (Sp. *San Xavier* or *Javier,* sȧn HȦ-ve-aiR'), an island off the W. coast of Chile, in the Gulf of Peñas. Lat. 47° 4′ S.

Saint-Yrieix, sȧnt ee're-ȧks', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Vienne, on the Loue, 27 miles S. of Limoges. It has an interesting mediæval church. Near the town are rich beds of kaolin, which furnish a great part of the material for the French potteries. Pop. in 1901, 3570 (commune, 8363).

Saint Zénon, sȧn° zȧ'nôn°', or **Saint Louis de Mantawa,** sȧn° loo'ee' deh mȧn'tȧ'wȧ', a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on a tributary of the St. Maurice, 57 miles NNW. of Joliette.

Saint Zéphirin, sȧn° zȧ'fe'rȧn°', a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, 21 miles E. of St. François du Lac. Pop. 200.

Saint Zotique, sȧn° zo'teek', a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 2½ miles from Coteau Landing, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 150.

Saipan, an island and seat of government of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands.

Sais, an ancient city of Egypt, situated on the Canopic (Rosetta) arm of the Nile, just S. of the parallel of 31° N. lat. It was the capital of the country under the twenty-sixth dynasty in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. The village of Sa el-Hager is near its site.

Saj, a town of Spain. See SAX.

Sajaka, Cape, Alaska, the northeasternmost point of Tanaga, Andreanof group of Islands (middle Aleutians). Elevation, 7108 feet.

Sajama, volcano, South America. See SAHAMA.

Sajó, shŏh'yō' (*i.e.,* "salt"), a river of northern Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 miles NW. of Dobschau, flows SE. and joins the Theiss about 20 miles SW. of Tokay. Length, about 100 miles. Its chief affluent is the Hernád.

Sajó-Szent-Péter, shŏh'yō' sẽnt pȧ'tẽr', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 8 miles NW. of Miskolcz. Pop. about 3500.

Sak, sȧk, a salt lake of Russia, near the W. shore of the Crimea, 12 miles ESE. of Eupatoria. It is about 3 miles long. Immense quantities of salt are obtained from it. On it is a village of the same name, with baths.

Saka, sȧ'kȧ, a town of Abyssinia, the chief place in the region of Enarea, on an affluent of the river Gibbi, near lat. 8° N., lon. 37° E.

Sakai, sȧ'kȧ-e, a seaport town of Japan, in the prefecture of Osaka and on the Inland Sea, 8 miles S. by W. of Osaka. Lat. 35° 33′ N. It has wide and well-paved streets, conducts fisheries, and has manufactures of cotton, iron, and bricks. Pop. in 1899, 50,203.

Sakara, a village of Egypt. See SAKKARA.

Sakariyah, sȧ-kȧ-ree'yȧ, often written **Sakaria** (anc. *Sangarius*), a river of Asia Minor, enters the Black Sea 90 miles E. by N. of Constantinople.

Sakata, sȧ-kȧ'tȧ, a seaport of Japan, on the W. coast of Hondo, about 60 miles SSW. of Akita. Pop. in 1898, 21,937.

Sakatu, Africa. See SOKOTO.

Saket, sȧk-ẽt', a village of Egypt, in lat. 24° 35′ N., lon. 34° 47′ E. A few miles northeastward are the ancient emerald-mines of Jebel-Zabara, which were worked in the early part of the Middle Ages.

Sakhalin, an island of Asia. See SAGHALIN.

Sakkar, a town of India. See SUKKUR.

Sakkara, sȧk-kȧ'rȧ, written also **Sakara,** a village of Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, 15 miles S. by W. of Cairo. It is remarkable for its pyramids, the Apis tombs, the tomb of Ti (or Thy), with its mural reliefs, and the vast necropolis, which measures 4⅓ miles in length and ¼–1 mile in width.

Sakmara, sȧk-mȧ'rȧ, a river of Russia, government of Orenburg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows mostly S. and joins the Ural River 18 miles W. of Orenburg. Length, about 400 miles.

Sakura, sȧ-koo'rȧ, an island of Japan, in a large bay of the island of Kiushiu. It contains a mountain called Mitaké.

Sal, sȧl, a river of Russia, in Astrakhan and the Territory of the Don Cossacks, joins the Don near Novo-Tcherkask, after a W. course of about 400 miles.

Sal, sȧl, a river of Peru, unites with the Jauja to form the Mantaro.

Sal, sȧl, or **Sel,** sẽl, one of the Cape Verde Islands, NNW. of Boavista. Length, 20 miles. It produces salt.

Sala, sȧ'lȧ, a town of Sweden, län of Vestmanland, 21 miles W. of Westerås. Near it are mines of argentiferous lead whose yield of silver was formerly large. Pop. in 1900, 6593.

Sala Consilina, sȧ'lȧ kon-se-lee'nȧ, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, in the Val di Diano, 20 miles SW. of Potenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6387.

Salado, sȧ-lȧ'do, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., about 50 miles N. by E. of Austin. It has flour-mills, a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. about 450.

Salado (sȧ-lȧ'DO) **Bay,** Chile, province of Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, S. of Copiapó.

Salado (sȧ-lȧ'do) **Creek,** Tex., enters the San Antonio River about 16 miles SSE. of San Antonio.

Salado, Rio, ree'o sâ-lâ'do (*i.e.*, "salt river"), a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Buenos Aires, flows through the Pampas, and enters the estuary of the Plata, in the Bay of Saruborombón, 95 miles SSE. of Buenos Aires, after a course of 400 miles.

Salado, Rio, a river of the Argentine Republic, provinces of Salta, Tucumán, Santiago, and Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly SE. and joins the river Paraná, of which it is an important tributary, 240 miles NW. of Buenos Aires. Total course, 1000 miles. In its upper part it is called the Pasage and Valbuena.

Salado, Rio, or **Desaguadero,** a river of the Argentine Republic. See DESAGUADERO.

Salaga, a town of western equatorial Africa, in the Gold Coast hinterland, about 170 miles WNW. of Abomey. It was at one time of considerable importance.

Salahieh, a town of Egypt. See SALIHIEH.

Salama, sâ-lâ'mâ, a city of Guatemala, capital of the department of Baja Verapaz, 25 miles S. of Cobán. Pop. about 4500.

Salamanca, a long and narrow island of Colombia, off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 miles SW. of Santa Marta.

Salamanca, sâ-lâ-mâng'kâ (anc. *Elmantica* and *Salamantica*), a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, in the old kingdom of León, 45 miles NE. of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the right bank of the river Tormes. The stream is here spanned by a bridge of 27 arches, 15 of which belonged to the original Roman structure. Salamanca lies on hills, in the midst of a barren plain, and is subject to violent extremes of temperature. The town, one of the oldest and most famous of Spain, wears a picturesque and striking appearance, having retained many of its narrow, tortuous streets lined with lofty edifices, and presenting a large array of splendid architectural monuments. In the centre is the Plaza Mayor, one of the finest squares in the kingdom, flanked by colonnades and tall buildings. Among the principal structures are the magnificent old cathedral, dating from the twelfth century; the imposing new cathedral, begun in the sixteenth century and completed in the eighteenth, with striking interior decorations: the churches of San Martín and San Estéban, the latter containing the tomb of the Duke of Alva; the Casa de las Conchas (the "house of shells"), so called from the shells which decorate the façade; the Casa de la Salina, now the seat of the provincial assembly; several very interesting convents, and the stately buildings of the university. The university of Salamanca, founded in the first half of the thirteenth century, was in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries one of the leading institutions of Europe, being famed in particular for its law school. At the period of its greatest prosperity it was attended by as many as 6000 students. It has now about 1200 students. Wellington defeated the French under Marmont at Salamanca, on July 22, 1812. Pop. in 1900, 25,690.

Salamanca, a province of Spain, in León, bounded W. by Portugal. Area, 4829 sq. m. It is watered by the Douro, the Tormes, and the Alagón. Pop. in 1901, 320,765. Capital, Salamanca.

Salamanca, a banking post-village in Salamanca township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River and on the Erie and other railroads, 34 miles E. of Jamestown. It has extensive lumbering and manufacturing interests and railroad repair-shops. Pop. in 1900, 4251; of the town, 5174.

Salamanca, sâ-lâ-mâng'kâ, a town of Mexico, state and 25 miles S. by E. of Guanajuato, on the Lerma River and the Mexican Central R. It has cotton and porcelain manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 13,583.

Salamanca, sâ-lâ-mâng'kâ, a town of Chile, province of Coquimbo, SE. of Illapel. Pop. about 2100.

Salambria, a river of Thessaly. See SALAMVRIA.

Salámina, a town of Colombia, in Antioquía, 50 miles S. by E. of Medellín. It has salines.

Sal'amis, or **Kuluri,** koo-loo'ree, an island of Greece, nomarchy of Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 miles W. of Athens. It is distant only about a mile from the nearest point of the main-land. Area, about 36 sq. m. Its shape is very irregular and the surface mountainous. Pop. in 1896, 6633. It contains the town of Salamis (or Kuluri), with about 4000 inhabitants. This place is not on the site of the ancient town of Salamis. In the channel between the island and the main-land on the E. the Greeks under Themistocles gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, 480 B.C. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis.

Salamis, an ancient city of Cyprus, on its E. coast. The site is a few miles NW. of Famagusta.

Salamonia, a post-town of Jay co., Ind., about 40 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Salamonie River, Ind., rises in Jay co. and enters the Wabash River at Lagro. It is about 100 miles long.

Salamvria, sâ-lâm-vree'â, or **Salambria** (anc. *Peneus*), the principal river of Thessaly, Greece. It rises in the NW. corner of that region, flows SE. and then NE., finally passing between mounts Olympus and Ossa, and enters the Gulf of Saloniki. Length, about 110 miles.

Salandra, sâ-lân'drâ, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 12 miles SE. of Tricarico. Pop. about 3000.

Salang, an island of the Indian Ocean. See JUNK-SEYLON.

Salanga, sâ-lâng'gâ, a point and island off the coast of Ecuador, 80 miles NW. of Guayaquil.

Salangor, Malay Peninsula. See SELANGOR.

Salas, sâ'lâs, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 28 miles W. of Oviedo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 17,147.

Salasa, sâ-lâ'sâ, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Rio Agno Grande, at some distance from its mouth. Pop. in 1903, 8746.

Salat, sâ'lâ', a river of France, in Ariège, rises in the Pyrenees, flows NNW., and joins the Garonne. Length, 60 miles.

Salaverry, a port of Peru, in the department of Libertad, a few miles from Trujillo.

Salawati, sâ-lâ-wât'tee, or **Salwatty,** an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the NW. extremity of Papua, from which it is separated by Galewo Strait, in lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Area, about 670 sq. m. Pop. about 3000.

Salayer, or **Saleyer,** sâ-lī'ẹr, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of Celebes, forming part of the Dutch possessions. It consists of the islands of Salayer (or Great Salayer), Kalaura, Boneratta, Hog Island, and the Boegerones. Salayer Island, about 35 miles long, in lat. (N. point) 5° 47′ S., lon. 120° 28′ E., is separated from Celebes by the Strait of Salayer, 13 miles broad. The chief products of the island-group are tobacco, potatoes, indigo, cotton, and a race of fine horses. Pop. about 80,000.

Sala-y-Gomez, sâ'lâ ee go'mĕth, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 28′ S., lon. 105° W. It lies NE. of Easter Island.

Salazar, or **Salazar de las Palmas,** sâ-lâ-sar' dâ lâs pâl'mâs, a town of Colombia, state of Santander and N. of Pamplona. Pop. (commune) about 11,000.

Salazie, sâl'â-zee', a hamlet and sanatorial station of the island of Réunion, in its NE. part.

Salcito, sâl-chee'to, a town of Italy, on the Trigno, province and 14 miles NNW. of Campobasso. Pop. 2500.

Salcombe, a town and sea-side resort of Devonshire, England, on the English Channel. It is noted for its mild climate, which allows subtropical fruits to ripen. Pop. in 1901, 1710.

Saldanha (sâl-dâ'nạ or sâl-dân'yâ) **Bay,** South Africa, in Cape Colony, 60 miles NNW. of Cape Town, in lat. 33° 1′ S.

Sale, a town of Cheshire, England, 5 miles from Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 12,088.

Sale, sâ'lâ, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 10 miles NNW. of Tortona. Pop. 3000 (commune, 6000).

Salè, Morocco. See SALEE.

Sale, a town of Victoria, Australia, in Tanjil co., on the Thomson River, 127 miles by rail ESE. of Melbourne. Pop. (borough) about 3500.

Salecreek, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Chattanooga. It has coaling- and coke-industries.

Salee, sâ'lâ' (written also **Salè, Sali,** and **Sla**), a seaport town of Morocco, 106 miles W. of Fez, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, opposite Rabat. Lat. 34° 5′ N. It is noted for its carpet manufactures. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Salem, a county in the SW. part of New Jersey, has an area of 359 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Maurice River and on the W. by the Delaware River, and is drained by the Muddy River and Old Man's and Salem creeks. The county has extensive deposits of marl. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890, 25,151; in 1900, 25,530.

Salem, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., 19 miles WNW. of Columbus, Ga., and 11 miles E. of Opelika, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Salem, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ark., is situated in a farming and mineral section, about 130 miles N. by E. of Little Rock. The banking point is Mammoth Spring.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township (town), New London co., Conn., 10 miles WSW. of Norwich. It is in a valley surrounded by hills and beautiful lakes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 468.

Salem, a post-station of Taylor co., Fla.

Salem, a post-station of Rockdale co., Ga.

Salem, a banking city, capital of Marion co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 13 miles NE. of Centralia. It has coal-mining, dairying- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1642.

Salem, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Ind., on a branch of the Blue River and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 35 miles NNW. of New Albany. It has saw- and flour-mills and extensive quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1995.

Salem, a banking post-town of Henry co., Iowa, about 30 miles W. of Burlington, on the Burlington Route. Whittier College was organized here in 1873 under the direction of the Friends. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Salem, a post-village of Jewell co., Kan., about 90 miles NNW. of Salina.

Salem, a banking post-town of Livingston co., Ky., about 30 miles NE. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Salem, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Salem township (town), 20 miles N. by W. of Farmington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 195.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 11 miles E. by S. of Cambridge.

Salem, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on a peninsula formed by two inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers, of which the former separates it from Beverly, 14 miles NNE. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. It has a good harbor. The town had formerly an extensive trade with India, China, Africa, and South America, but this has almost entirely disappeared, giving place to a coasting trade of some importance. The principal manufactures are of cotton goods, lumber products, machinery, leather, boots and shoes, etc. The city has an almshouse, several hospitals, an orphanage, homes for the aged, a state normal school, and a number of scientific institutions and public museums, including the East India Marine Museum, the Peabody Academy of Science, the Salem Athenæum (in Plummer Hall), and the Essex Institute (the last with a library in 1905 of 90,000 volumes and over 310,000 pamphlets). The town has many fine old mansions dating from the colonial period and the times of its mercantile supremacy. Among its most interesting remains are the Roger Williams House, where Roger Williams resided in 1635–36, and First Church, the oldest Protestant church of America. Hawthorne and Prescott were natives of Salem. The city is closely connected with neighboring towns by electric railroad. Pop. in 1890, 30,801; in 1900, 35,956. Salem was founded in 1628 by John Endicott. In 1692 it witnessed the famous Salem witchcraft delusion, during which a number of persons were executed as witches on what is called Gallows Hill.

Salem, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 8 miles NE. of Ann Arbor, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 175.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Miss., about 15 miles ENE. of Holly Springs.

Salem, a banking city, capital of Dent co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 127 miles SW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 1481.

Salem, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River, at the mouth of the South Fork, and on the Burlington Route, 85 miles SE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., near the Boston and Maine R. (Salem Depot), about 14 miles ENE. of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2041.

Salem, a city, capital of Salem co., N.J., is situated on a creek of the same name, 3½ miles from its entrance into the Delaware River, 34 miles SSW. of Camden, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. It is an agricultural and industrial centre and has several fruit-canneries, brass- and iron-works, and manufactories of glass- and tin-ware, oilcloth, hosiery, ladies' garments, etc. The Salem Friends' School and the John Tyler Library are located here. Pop. in 1900, 5811.

Salem, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Salem township (town), on the Delaware and Hudson R., 25 miles S. of Whitehall. Pop. in 1900, 1391; of the town, 2978.

Salem, a city of Forsyth co., N.C., on a small affluent of the Yadkin River, 109 miles WNW. of Raleigh and ½ mile S. of Winston Salem (its banking- and post-station), on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western Rs. It contains the Salem Female Academy and College (Moravian) and has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 3642.

Salem, a city of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s and the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western Rs., 20 miles SSW. of Youngstown. It is in a coal region and has flour-mills, machine-shops, sheet-metal, steel- and wire-works, and manufactures of engines, rivet-machines, pumps, tools, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5780; in 1900, 7582.

Salem, Montgomery co., Ohio. See CLAYTON.

Salem, Washington co., Ohio. See LOWER SALEM.

Salem, a city, capital of the state of Oregon and of Marion co., is situated on the E. or right bank of the navigable Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 53 miles S. by W. of Portland. Lat. 44° 56′ N.; lon. 123° 1′ W. The city has broad shaded streets, contains an imposing state capitol, and has state institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane, an Indian training-school, state penitentiary and reformatory, and an orphan's home. It is the seat of Willamette University (Methodist Episcopal) and of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. It has flouring-mills, fruit-packing houses, and manufactures of lumber, woollen goods, foundry products, sash and doors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4258.

Salem, a village of Salem township, Clarion co., Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1080. See LAMARTINE.

Salem, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1317.

Salem, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 499.

Salem, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 1½ miles W. of Selin's Grove. Pop. 125.

Salem, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1281.

Salem, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2587. See DELMONT.

Salem, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C. The banking point is Walhalla. Pop. about 160.

Salem, a banking city, capital of McCook co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs., 40 miles NW. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900, 741.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Cocke co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Bridgeport station.

Salem, a post-town of Utah co., Utah, 4½ miles from Payson, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 894.

Salem, a banking post-town, capital of Roanoke co., Va., on the Staunton River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 60 miles W. of Lynchburg. It is in the Great Valley and is frequented as a summer-resort. Salem is the seat of Roanoke College (Lutheran) and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3412.

Salem, a banking post-town of Harrison co., W.Va., 14 miles W. of Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It manufactures oil-tanks and tools. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township (town), Kenosha co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles W. of Kenosha. The town is drained by the Fox River and contains several lakes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1846; of the village, about 325.

Salem, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Salem, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Irvine River, 1 mile from Elora, its banking point. It has a brewery and various manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Salem, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Amherst, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Salem (corrupted from *Shelam'*), a town of Madras, British India, capital of Salem district, 170 miles SW. of the city of Madras. It is picturesquely situated in the Shevaroy Hills, a part of the Eastern Ghats. It has manufactures of textiles and cutlery. Pop. in 1901, 70,627, mainly Hindus.

Salembria, a river of Thessaly. See SALAMVRIA.

Salem Center, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 36 miles N. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 200.

Salem Center, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 28 miles SE. of Newburgh. Pop. 160.

Salem Center, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio, about 52 miles SW. of Marietta.

Salem Chapel, a post-township of Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1299.

Salem Church, a post-station of Randolph co., N.C.

Salem Church, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. 180.

Salem Creek, N.J., rises in Salem co. and enters Delaware Bay about 3 miles below the town of Salem.

Salem Depot, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Salem township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles NNW. of Lawrence, Mass. Pop. about 500.

Salemi, sȧ-lȧ′mee (anc. *Halycia*), a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 15 miles NE. of Mazzara. Pop. in 1901, 10,649 (commune, 17,004).

Salemsburg, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Kan., 12 miles SSW. of Salina. It was settled by a colony of Swedes.

Salentinum Promontorium. See LEUCA, CAPE.

Salernes, sȧ′lairn′, a town of France, department of Var, at the confluence of the Braque and Bresque, 11 miles W. of Draguignan. It has manufactures of faïence and a trade in good wine produced in the district. Pop. about 2500.

Salerno, sȧ-lĕr′no (anc. *Salernum*), a seaport of Italy, capital of the province of Salerno, beautifully situated at

the head of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 miles SE. of Naples. The old portions of the town, lying on the slope of a hill, present a mediæval aspect with their narrow, winding streets and venerable buildings. Along the water front runs a quay called the Corso Garibaldi, which commands charming views. Above the town tower the remains of a Lombard castle. The principal edifice is the cathedral of San Matteo, built by Robert Guiscard. It has an atrium surrounded by columns brought from Pæstum, bronze doors wrought in Constantinople, and beautiful frescoes and mosaics. In the Middle Ages Salerno possessed what was long the most famous medical school in Christendom. The town has manufactures of textiles. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 31,245; in 1901, 42,722.

Salerno (formerly **Principato Citra,** prin-che-pä'to che'trä), a province of Italy, in Campania, bounded W. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea and traversed by branches of the Apennines. Area, 1900 sq. m. It is a fruitful region. Capital, Salerno. Pop. in 1901, 564,328.

Salerno, Gulf of (anc. *Pæstanus Sinus*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, in Italy, separated from the Bay of Naples by the promontory of Amalfi or Campanella. It receives the river Sale and on its shores are Salerno and Amalfi.

Salesville, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 37 miles W. of Bellaire. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Salesville, a post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Salette, La (La Salette-Fallavaux), a noted place of pilgrimage in the French department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble, on the river Drac, an affluent of the Isère.

Salève, sȧ'lȧv', an isolated mountain-mass of the department of Haute-Savoie, France, about 3½ miles SE. of Geneva, Switzerland. It extends in a NE.–SW. direction for about 11 miles, and is separated by the depression of Monnetier into the Petit-Salève (in the NE.; height, 2950 feet) and the Grand-Salève, the latter culminating in the Crêt de Grange Tournier, 4524 ft. The Grand-Salève is ascended by mountain railway to Treize-Arbres, 3746 ft., a near point to which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc Alps and the valley of the Rhone.

Saleyer, Malay Archipelago. See SALAYER.

Salford, sawl'ford, a municipal, county, and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on the river Irwell, opposite Manchester, with which it virtually forms one city. The river is crossed by numerous bridges and viaducts. Among the public institutions is the Royal Museum and Library, situated in Peel Park. The industrial activity of Salford is part of that of Manchester, the great centre of the textile industry in England. The borough returns 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1891, 198,139; in 1901, 220,957. The suburb of Pendleton has about 75,000 inhabitants.

Salfordville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., near Salford station, on the Perkiomen R., 9 miles S. of Pennsburg. Pop. about 350.

Salgar, sȧl'gaR', a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar, on Sabanilla Bay, about 15 miles from Barranquilla, to which a railway extends.

Salghir, or **Salgir,** sȧl-gheeR', the principal river of the Crimea, rises about 12 miles SE. of Simferopol, flows northeastward, and enters the lagoon of Sivash (Putrid Sea) 40 miles NNW. of Kaffa. Length, over 100 miles.

Salgó-Tarján, shöl'gō' tŏr'yȧn', a commune of Hungary, co. of Neograd (*Nógrád*), 55 miles NE. of Budapest. It has iron- and rail-works. Pop. in 1900, 13,552.

Salibabo (sȧ-le-bȧ'bo), **Salibabu** (sȧ-le-bȧ'boo), **Talaut** (tȧ'lŏwt'), or **Tulur** (too'loor') **Islands,** a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, lying SE. of Mindanao, in about lat. 40° N. and between lon. 126° and 127° E.

Salida, sȧ-lee'dȧ, a post-station of Stanislaus co., Cal., 7 miles by rail NW. of Modesto.

Salida, a banking city of Chaffee co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 25 miles SSE. of Buena Vista. It is in a rich mineral region and has smelters and railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900, 3722.

Salies, sȧ'lee' (Salies-de-Béarn), a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on an affluent of the Gave d'Oloron. It is noted for its springs of brine, unsurpassed for the proportion of salt which they contain. Pop. in 1901, 2963 (commune, 5994).

Salihieh, sȧ-le-hee'ȧ (Es-Salihieh), also written **Salahieh,** a town of Egypt, 37 miles NE. of Belbeis. It is connected by rail with Cairo.

Salina, sȧ-lee'nȧ (anc. *Did'yme*), one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, NW. of Lipari. It consists of two extinct volcanic cones, the highest of which, Monte Salvatore, rises to 3155 feet. The soil is highly fertile and produces excellent Malmsey wine. The island contains a village of the same name.

Salina, sȧ-lī'nȧ, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., 9 miles NW. of Boulder. Gold and silver have been mined here. Pop. about 200.

Salina, a post-township of Kankakee co., Ill., about 28 miles S. of Joliet. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Salina, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 33 miles E. of Ottumwa. Coal is mined here. Pop. 170.

Salina, a city, capital of Saline co., Kan., on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 47 miles W. by S. of Junction City. It is the commercial centre of a farming and stock-raising region and has grain-elevators and various manufactories. The city has a fine government building on the Oakdale Park, and here are located the Kansas Wesleyan University, St. John's Military School, and the Salina Normal University. Pop. in 1870, 918; in 1880, 3111; in 1890, 6149; in 1900, 6074.

Salina, a township (town) of Onondaga co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 3745. It contains Liverpool village.

Salina, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Kiskiminetas River and on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles SE. of Freeport. Pop. 200.

Salina, a post-town of Sevier co., Utah, on the Sevier River and on the Rio Grande Western R., 17 miles NE. of Richfield. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Salina Cruz, sȧ-lee'nȧ kroos, a maritime town of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, a few miles S. of Tehuantepec, of which it is the port. It is the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec railway.

Salinas, sȧ-lee'nȧs, a banking city, capital of Monterey co., Cal., on the Salinas River and on the Southern Pacific R., 18 miles E. of Monterey. It is the centre of an agricultural and dairying region and is largely engaged in the sugar-beet growing industry. Pop. in 1890, 2339; in 1900, 3304.

Salinas, a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosí, 30 miles E. of Ojocaliente.

Salinas, sȧ-lee'nȧs, a town of Porto Rico, a short distance inland from a good harbor on the S. coast and near the Rio de la Lapa, 12 miles (direct) W. by S. of Guayama, with which it is connected by cart-road. Pop. in 1899, 1192.

Salinas Bay, Pacific Ocean, indents the coasts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Salinas (sȧ-lee'nȧs), **Cape,** the S. extremity of the island of Majorca.

Salinas River, Monterey co., Cal., enters the Pacific Ocean about 20 miles SE. of Santa Cruz.

Saline, sȧ-leen', a county in the central part of Arkansas, has an area of 750 sq. m. It is drained by the Saline River and its branches. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890, 11,311; in 1900, 13,122.

Saline, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 380 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle and South Forks of the Saline River, which unite in the SE. part of the county. Coal is found here. Capital, Harrisburg. Pop. in 1890, 19,342; in 1900, 21,685.

Saline, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 712 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River and also drained by the Saline and Solomon rivers and by Mulberry and Gypsum creeks. The county has numerous salt springs. Capital, Salina. Pop. in 1890, 17,442; in 1900, 17,076.

Saline, a county in the northwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Black River and the Salt Fork of the Lamine River. Coal, lead, and salt are among the county's products. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 33,762; in 1900, 33,703.

Saline, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Blue River and the North Fork of Turkey Creek. Capital, Wilber. Pop. in 1890, 20,097; in 1900, 18,252.

Saline, a post-station of Dallas co., Ark.

Saline, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., in Leef and Saline townships. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Saline, a post-village of Bienville parish, La. Pop. 85.

Saline, a banking post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., is on a river of the same name, 9 miles SSW. of Ann Arbor, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Saline, a post-station of Mercer co., Mo., about 11 miles S. of Leon, Iowa.

Saline Bayou, sȧ-leen' bī'oo, a short stream which connects Catahoula Lake with the Red River, in Louisiana.

Saline Bayou, La., enters the Rigolets de Bon Dieu about 7 miles E. of Natchitoches.

Saline City, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Evansville and Indianapolis R., 20 miles SE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 350.

Saline Creek (or **Bayou**), Ark., enters the Little River about 10 miles from its mouth.

Saline Creek (or **River**), Ill., is formed by its North and South Forks, and enters the Ohio River about 10 miles below Shawneetown.

Saline (or **Little Saline**) **Creek,** Cooper co., Mo., enters the Missouri River about 16 miles below Boonville.

Saline (or **Salt**) **Creek,** Neb., enters the Platte River about 3 miles NE. of Ashland. It is about 90 miles long. Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is on this creek, which derives its name from salt-springs in the vicinity.

Saline Mines, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Saline River, 3 miles from the Ohio River and 24 miles NE. of Golconda.

Saline River, Ark., rises by several branches near the N. border of Saline co. and enters the Washita River at the S. extremity of Bradley co. It is about 200 miles long.

Saline River, Kan., rises in the W. part of the state, runs eastward through extensive fertile prairies, and enters the Smoky Hill River in Saline co., about 7 miles E. of Salina. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is about 200 miles.

Saline River, Mich., a small stream which flows into the Raisin River.

Salines (sȧ'leen'), **Cape** (or **Point**), a promontory of the SE. extremity of the island of Martinique, near lat. 14° 25′ N.

Salineville, sȧ-leen'vĭl, a banking post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 30 miles SSE. of Alliance. It has coaling and pottery interests. Pop. in 1900, 2353.

Saling, a post-township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1440.

Salins, sȧ'lăn', a town and watering-place of France, in Jura, picturesquely situated in the narrow gorge of the river Furieuse, 21 miles SSW. of Besançon. It is an ancient town and has preserved some memorials of its past in two mediæval churches and remains of its old fortifications. A large part of it was destroyed by a conflagration in 1825. The place is embellished with several sculptural monuments. There are two forts on the heights above the town. It has extensive salt-magazines, iron-works, soda-factories, and tanneries. The brine-springs, from which Salins is named, yield large quantities of salt. Pop. in 1901, 4358 (commune, 5525).

Salis, sȧ'lis, a river of Livonia, which flows into the Gulf of Riga.

Salisbury, sawlz'bẹr-e, or **New Sarum** (sȧ'rŭm), a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of Wiltshire, 21 miles W. of Winchester and 96 miles WSW. of London. Its dominant feature is the famous cathedral, founded in 1220 and completed forty years later. It is one of the finest specimens of Early-English architecture in existence, being unsurpassed in harmony of proportion and grace of outline. It is in the form of a double cross, and its beautiful spire is the loftiest in England (404 feet). Within the Close which surrounds the cathedral and its fine cloisters are the episcopal residence and the deanery. Salisbury possesses many interesting survivals of the domestic architecture of the Middle Ages, of which the Halle of John Halle, a rich cloth merchant, is perhaps the best example. There is a mediæval Poultry Cross with six arches. The Blackmore Museum contains a collection of flint implements which is surpassed by that of the British Museum alone. In the northern outskirts of the city is OLD SARUM (which see). Pop. in 1901, 17,117.

Salisbury, a post-township (town and village) of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R., forms the NW. extremity of the state and is bounded on the E. by the Housatonic River. Its surface is diversified by beautiful lakes, fertile valleys, and cultivated hills, which present attractive scenery. It has beds of excellent hematite iron-ore and has iron-works and a manufactory of cutlery-handles. The Hotchkiss School is located here (in the village of Lakeville) and there is a large school or hospital for imbeciles. Pop. in 1900, 3489. The village of Salisbury is 42 miles (direct) WNW. of Hartford.

Salisbury, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 10 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. 250.

Salisbury, a banking post-town, capital of Wicomico co., Md., is situated on the Wicomico River and on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Rs., 32 miles ENE. of Crisfield. It has a canning-factory, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of lumber, fertilizers, baskets, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 4277.

Salisbury, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Salisbury township (town), near the N. bank of the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles NE. of Haverhill. It is connected by bridge with Newburyport. Salisbury town has some manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1558. See SALISBURY BEACH.

Salisbury, a banking city of Chariton co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 21 miles W. of Moberly. The North Missouri Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1847.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., 16 miles NNW. of Concord. Mount Kearsarge is on the W. border of this town, which is drained by the Black River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 604. Franklin, the birthplace of Daniel Webster, was formerly included in this town.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town), Herkimer co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Little Falls. Pop. about 170; of the town in 1900, 1426.

Salisbury, a city, capital of Rowan co., N.C., on the Southern R., 44 miles NNE. of Charlotte. It is the seat of Livingstone College (colored), opened in 1882, and the State Colored Normal School, and has railroad-shops and manufactures of foundry products, hosiery, cotton goods, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6277.

Salisbury, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 16 miles E. of Lancaster. The township is intersected by the Pennsylvania R. and comprises part of the fertile Pequea Valley. Pop. in 1900, 3548.

Salisbury, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4583.

Salisbury, a borough of Somerset co., Pa., 22 miles WNW. of Cumberland, Md. The post-office is Elklick. Pop. in 1900, 980.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town), Addison co., Vt., about 22 miles N. by W. of Rutland. It has manufactures of pulp and flour. The town is bounded on the W. by Otter Creek and contains the beautiful Lake Dunmore. Pop. of the town in 1900, 692.

Salisbury, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River and on the Intercolonial and the Salisbury and Harvey Rs., 76 miles NE. of St. John. Pop. about 300.

Salisbury, a town of southern Africa, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, 225 miles (direct) NE. of Buluwayo, with which it is connected by rail. The town consists of two portions, known as the Causeway (containing the government buildings and most of the private residences) and the Kopje, the site of the old fort. It has a cathedral, hospitals, barracks, various clubs, etc. Pop. about 500 whites. Elevation, 4700 feet. Extremes of temperature, 34° (June) and 94° (October). Annual rainfall, about 34 inches.

Salisbury Beach, a village and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass., in Salisbury township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles NE. of Newburyport.

Salisbury Center, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 10 miles NNE. of Little Falls. Pop. about 250.

Salisbury Cove, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, 5 miles from Bar Harbor. Pop. 150.

Salisbury Heights, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H. The banking point is Concord. Pop. 125.

Salisbury Island, Hudson Strait, Canada, is in lat. 63° 27′ N.

Salisbury Island, in Franz-Josef Land, is one of the minor divisions of Zichy Land.

Salisbury Mills, a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y., about 50 miles N. by W. of New York, on the Erie R. It has a paper-mill. Pop. about 400.

Salisbury Plain, an elevated undulating tract of open downs, in Wiltshire, England, near the city of Salisbury. Large portions of it are occupied solely as pasture for sheep. On it, about 6 miles N. of Salisbury, is Stonehenge.

Salitpa, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 250.

Salix, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 15 miles S. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Salkehatchie, sawl-kẹ-hatch'e, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Salkehatchie River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 50 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. 175.

Salkehatchie River, S.C., unites with the Little Salkehatchie on the NE. border of Hampton co. to form the Combahee River.

Salkhia, a northern suburb of Howrah, Bengal.

Sal'laco'a, a post-station of Cherokee co., Ga.

Salladasburg, sal'-a-dạz-bŭrg, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., about 12 miles W. by N. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Sallanches, sȧl'lôNsh', a town of France, in the department of Haute-Savoie and on the route from Geneva to Chamouni, 30 miles E. by S. of the former. Pop. about 2000. Elevation, 1790 feet.

Sallee, a town of Morocco. See SALEE.

Salles-Curan, sål kü'rôNⁿ', a village of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles WNW. of Millau.

Salles-la-Source, sål lå soorss', a village of France, in Aveyron, 7 miles NNW. of Rodez.

Salley, a post-town of Aiken co., S.C. The banking point is Aiken. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Sallie, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 150.

Sallis, a post-town of Attala co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 60 miles NNW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Sallisaw, sal'e-saw, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 28 miles W. of Van Buren, Ark., on the Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 975.

Salmantica, the ancient name of SALAMANCA.

Salmo, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard R., 25 miles from Nelson, its banking point.

Salmon, a banking city, capital of Lemhi co., Idaho, on the Salmon River, at the mouth of the Lemhi River, 340 miles N. by W. of Corinne, Utah. Gold and silver have been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Salmon Arm, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 65 miles from Kamloops, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Salmon Beach, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Caraquet R., 7 miles from Bathurst, its banking point. Pop. about 140.

Salmon Creek, Cayuga co., N.Y., enters Cayuga Lake near Ludlowville.

Salmon Creek, Monroe co., N.Y., enters Lake Ontario at Braddock's Bay, about 14 miles NW. of Rochester.

Salmon Creek, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, 40 miles from Fredericton, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Salmo'ne, Cape, one of the two promontories at the E. end of the island of Crete.

Salmon Fall River, Idaho, enters the Snake River in Alturas co., about 24 miles W. of Shoshone Falls.

Salmon Falls, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal., on the South Fork of the American River, about 30 miles ENE. of Sacramento.

Salmon Falls, a banking post-village of Strafford co., N.H., on the Salmon Falls River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles NE. of Dover and 3 miles SE. of Great Falls. It has cotton-mills, a foundry, etc. Pop. about 1100.

Salmon Falls (or **Salmon**) **River** forms the boundary between York co., Me., and Strafford co., N.H. It unites with the Cocheco about 3 miles SE. of Dover to form the Piscataqua River. The falls of this stream afford abundant water-power.

Salmonier, sal-mo-neer', a post-town at the head of St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 49 miles SW. of St. John's.

Salmon River, Cal., flows NW. and enters the Klamath River 5 miles above Orleans Bar.

Salmon River, Conn., enters the Connecticut River in Middlesex co., 3 miles below Haddam.

Salmon River, Idaho, rises by several branches in the Rocky Mountains and the Salmon River Mountains, drains Custer, Lemhi, and Idaho cos., and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about 40 miles S. of Lewiston. It is about 450 miles long.

Salmon River, N.Y., rises in Franklin co. and enters the St. Lawrence River in the province of Quebec.

Salmon River, N.Y., rises in Lewis co. and enters Lake Ontario 4 miles W. of Pulaski.

Salmon River, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, about 28 miles E. by N. of Oswego.

Salmon River, a post-village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Yarmouth.

Salmon River, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 19 miles from Sydney.

Salmon River, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 80 miles from Halifax, its banking point. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 900.

Salmünster, zål'mün'ster, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the river Kinzig, 24 miles SW. of Fulda. It retains its old walls and towers. Pop. about 1300.

Salò, så-lo', a town of Italy, on the W. side of Lago di Garda, 14 miles ENE. of Brescia, at the foot of Monte San Bartolommeo. It has some interesting churches. Pop. in 1901, 3712 (commune, 5098).

Salobreña, så-lo-brên'yå, a town of Spain, province and 34 miles SSE. of Granada, near the mouth of the Motril in the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Saloma, a post-town of Taylor co., Ky., 14 miles SSW. of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900, 64.

Salon, så'lôNⁿ', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 28 miles NNW. of Marseilles. It is an ancient town and has some interesting old churches, and a monumental fountain, surmounted by a statue of the engineer Craponne, who constructed the canals which irrigate the neighboring district of Cran. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of oil, in the silk-industry, the marketing of almonds and early produce, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9324 (commune, 12,872).

Salona, så-lo'nå (Slavic, *Solin*), a village of Dalmatia, 3 miles NNE. of Spalato, on the E. side of the Bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea. It is on the site of the important ancient city of Salona (Solinæ), near which Diocletian built a vast palace, out of whose ruins sprung the town of Spalato.

Salona, så-lo'nå (anc. *Amphissa*, which is the official name), a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Phocis, 84 miles WNW. of Athens, a few miles from an inlet of the Corinthian Gulf, and at the W. foot of Mount Parnassus. It is overlooked by the ruins of a mediæval castle.

Salona, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 4 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 400.

Saloniki, så-lo-nee'kee, or **Salonica** (Turk. *Selanik;* anc. *Therma* and *Thessaloni'ca*), a town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, capital of the vilayet of the same name, at the head of the Gulf of Saloniki, about 140 miles S. by W. of Sofia. It presents a picturesque appearance, rising in terraces from the flat shore to a height crowned by the seven-towered citadel, and surrounded in part by old white walls and towers, its domes and minarets soaring above the mass of houses. It has numerous remains of antiquity, chief among which are the so-called triumphal arch of Constantine and Las Incantadas, a portico with caryatides, presumed to have been one of the entrances to a hippodrome. Of the many mosques the most interesting are the one known as St. Sophia, containing some fine mosaics; the Rotunda, formerly the church of St. George; and that known as St. Demetrius. Saloniki is, after Constantinople, the most important seaport of European Turkey. It has a splendid harbor protected by a breakwater over 1800 feet long. It is connected by rail with Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarian railway system, Sofia, Adrianople, and Constantinople. Saloniki is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. estimated at about 100,000, of whom about one-half are Jews and one-third Mohammedans. The popular speech is Ladino, a corrupted Spanish introduced by the Jews. Thessalonica was a place of great importance under the Romans. It is famous in connection with the early history of Christianity through Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians.

Saloniki, Gulf of (anc. *Thermaicus Sinus*), an arm of the Ægean Sea, indenting the coast of the Balkan Peninsula, between Thessaly and Macedonia on the W. and the peninsula of Chalcidice (part of Macedonia) on the E. Length, about 75 miles; greatest breadth, about 50 miles. It receives the Salamvria (anc. Peneus), Vistritsa (Haliacmon), and Vardar (Axius) rivers.

Salop, a county of England. See SHROPSHIRE.

Salor, så-lōr', a river of Spain, in Estremadura, flows into the Tagus 6 miles N. of Salorino. Length, 80 miles.

Salorino, så-lo-ree'no, a village of Spain, province and 51 miles W. of Cáceres, near the Salor.

Salpi, sål'pee, a lake of Italy, 22 miles E. of Foggia, separated from the Adriatic Sea by a very narrow tongue of land. Length, from SE. to NW., 10 miles; breadth, 2–3 miles. On its banks stood in ancient times the town of Salapia, whose ruins are found near the village of Salpi. Salt is obtained from the lake, the draining of which is in progress.

Salsette, sal'sett', an island of British India, immediately N. of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a causeway, a stone bridge, and railway embankments. Length, 18 miles. Area, about 240 sq. m. It is interesting on account of the great rock-cut caves, with colossal statues of Buddha, at Keneri, near Tanna (Thana), a town on the E. coast, the principal place on the island. Salsette was long a possession of the Portuguese.

Salso, sål'so (*i.e.*, "salt river;" anc. *Him'era*), the largest river of Sicily, rising in the Madonian mountains, in the province of Palermo, flows S., and enters the Mediterranean Sea at Licata. Length, 70 miles.

Salsoda, a post-station of Crenshaw co., Ala., about 42 miles S. of Montgomery.

Salsomaggiore, sål'so-måd-jo'rå, a village of Italy, 20 miles W. by S. of Parma.

Salta, sål'tå, the northernmost province of the Argentine Republic, extending northward to about lat. 22° 20′ S. Area, about 60,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated for 1901, 134,025. The surface is very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers are the Salado and upper Vermejo. The province has rich mineral resources and flourishing pastoral and agricultural industries, the latter forming the chief occupation. Capital, Salta.

Salta, a city, capital of Salta province, situated on an affluent of the Salado, 140 miles N. by W. of Tucumán. It is a bishop's see and has numerous religious edifices, a national college, custom-house, etc. It is connected by rail with Buenos Aires. Pop. in 1895, 16,672.

Saltair, a post-station of Clermont co., Ohio.

Saltair, a bathing resort on the Great Salt Lake, Utah, 17 miles from Salt Lake City.

Saltaire, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bradford, on the river Aire. It was founded in 1853 by Sir Titus Salt, who established extensive manufactures of alpacas and worsted, and built up a model industrial colony. The factories are on a vast scale. Pop. about 5000.

Saltash, a municipal borough and seaport of England, in Cornwall, on the estuary of the Tamar, 3½ miles NW. of Devonport. The Tamar is here crossed by a grand railway bridge. Pop. in 1901, 3357.

Saltburn-by-the-Sea, a town and picturesque sea-bathing place of England, in Yorkshire, 10 miles SE. of Hartlepool. Pop. in 1901, 2578.

Saltcoats, a town and sea-side resort of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 24 miles SW. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1901, 8121.

Saltcoats, a post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 65 miles from Birtle. Pop. in 1901, 155.

Salt Creek, Ill., enters the Sangamon River about 9 miles N. of Petersburg. It is about 100 miles long.

Salt Creek, Ind., rises in Brown co. and enters the East Fork of the White River, about 4 miles SW. of Bedford. It is about 90 miles long.

Salt Creek, Iowa, enters the Iowa River in Tama co.

Salt Creek, Kan., enters the Saline River in Russell co.

Salt Creek, Gratiot co., Mich., flows into the Maple River.

Salt Creek, Ohio, enters the Scioto River 13 miles SE. of Chillicothe.

Salt Creek, Muskingum co., Ohio, enters the Muskingum River 10 miles below Zanesville.

Saltcreek, a post-township of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 1024.

Salt Creek, Utah. See NEPHI.

Saltcreek, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.

Saltee Islands, two small islands off the coast of Ireland, S. of the co. of Wexford.

Saltens-Elf, sål'tens ĕlf, a river of Norway, in Nordland, after a NW. course of 70 miles enters the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 12′ N., through the broad Saltenfjord, famous for its wild cataract.

Salter, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Salters Depot, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 58 miles N. of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Salt, Es, a town of Palestine. See Es-SALT.

Saltford, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 1 mile from Goderich, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Salt Fork, a banking village of Grant co., Okla., on the Frisco System.

Saltholm, sålt'holm, an island of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 miles ESE. of Copenhagen and WNW. of Malmö, in Sweden. Length, 5 miles.

Saltillo, a post-town of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 41 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Saltillo, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on Salt Creek, 8½ miles by rail S. of Lincoln.

Saltillo, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., Ohio, 34 miles SW. of Canton.

Saltillo, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top R., 19 miles S. of Mount Union. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Saltillo, a post-village of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 45 miles ESE. of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Saltillo, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Saltillo, sål-teel'yo, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Coahuila, 46 miles SW. of Monterey, on the Mexican National R. It is an important trade-centre and has a college, athenæum, and the Madero Institute. Its manufactures include cottons, blankets (serapes), shawls, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 23,996. Elevation, 5200 feet. A few miles distant is the battle-field of Buena Vista.

Saltilloville, a post-town of Washington co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 12 miles WNW. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Salt Island, one of the British West India Islands, in the Virgin group, SE. of Tortola.

Salt Island, an island in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland.

Salt Key Bank, about 90 miles S. by E. of Florida, between the Grand Bank of Bahama and Cuba Island, is 62 miles long and 36 miles wide at its greatest breadth. Elbow Key, with a light, is in lat. 23° 56′ 24″ N.

Salt Keys, some islets in the Bahamas and off the N. coast of Cuba.

Salt Lake, Utah. See GREAT SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake, a county in the N. part of Utah, has an area of 768 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Great Salt Lake and intersected by the Jordan River. The surface is mostly an extensive valley or table-land, bounded on the N. and E. by the Wasatch Mountains, which here rise 11,000 feet above the level of the sea and present sublime scenery. Gold, silver, lead, and copper are mined here. Capital, Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1890, 58,457; in 1900, 77,725.

Salt Lake City, capital of Utah and of Salt Lake co., the most important commercial city of the United States between Denver and the Pacific coast, is situated at the western foot of the Wasatch Mountains, near the E. bank of the Jordan River, which connects Utah Lake with Great Salt Lake, about 12 miles SE. of Great Salt Lake and 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande Western and other railroads. The city was laid out in 1847 by a company of Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, and has since been the head-quarters of the Mormon organization. It is regularly laid out, with wide, straight streets, made attractive by the succession of gardens which surround the residential homes. The focal centre of the city, constituting the "sacred square of the Mormons," is Temple Block, which covers an area of 10 acres and contains the famous Tabernacle, a vast oval auditorium building, 250 ft. long, 150 ft. wide, and 70 ft. high, and giving seating accommodation to 8000 people; the Temple, erected between 1853 and 1893, at a cost exceeding $4,000,000, and used for the purposes of ordination (marriage, prayer, baptism, etc.); and the Assembly Hall, devoted to divine service, and accommodating 3000 people. Other buildings and institutions of note are the city and county building, penitentiary, museum, exposition buildings, University of Utah, and the huge warehouse of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. A state normal school is located here. Salt Lake City's manufacturing industries are insignificant, but through its central position the city has acquired marked importance as a trade distributing point for a vast mining, agricultural, and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1870, 12,854; in 1880, 20,768; in 1890, 44,843; in 1900, 53,531.

Saltley, a suburb of Birmingham, England.

Saltlick, a banking post-village of Bath co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Licking River Rs. Pop. about 400.

Saltlick Bridge, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W.Va., 53 miles SSW. of Clarksburg.

Salto, sål'to, a department in the NW. part of Uruguay, along the Uruguay River. Area, 4763 sq. m. The surface is broken; the soil is fertile and well watered. Capital, Salto. Pop. estimated for 1902, 46,793.

Salto, a town of Uruguay, capital of Salto department, 260 miles NW. of Montevideo, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important shipping and transshipping point for northern Uruguay leather, and is largely engaged in the salting of meats and in boat-building. Pop. about 14,000.

Salto Grande, sål'to grăn'dă, a lofty cascade of the Jequitinhonha River, Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the Cordillera dos Aimorés.

Salto Grande, a fall of the Paraná River, in southwestern Brazil, below the confluence of the Paranapanema.

Salton, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., in a highly saliferous tract, 65 miles SE. of Riverside. It is in a depression 260 feet below sea-level. The banking point is Colton.

Saltpetre, a post-station of Washington co., Ohio.

Saltpetre Cave, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River, 9 miles above Buchanan. Pop. 150.

Saltpoint, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek and on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Central New England Rs., 10½ miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 250.

Saltpond, a station of the Gold Coast of Africa.

Salt Range, a minor mountain-range of the Punjab, British India, lying chiefly between the Indus and Jhelum rivers, in about lat. 32° 30′ N. They rise to about 5000 feet elevation (Sakeswar). The range is noted for its deposits of salt.

Salt River, Ky., is formed by three branches, the Rolling Fork, the East Fork, and the Beech River, and enters the Ohio River at West Point, about 10 miles from the junction of the East Fork and Rolling Fork. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Salt River, Mo., is formed by its North, Middle, and South Forks, the first of which is the main river or branch.

This rises in Schuyler co. and enters the Mississippi River in Pike co., about 3 miles above Louisiana. It is 200 miles long.

Salt Rock, a post-village of Cabell co., W.Va. The banking point is Huntington.

Saltrou, a minor port of Haiti, on the S. coast, 40 miles E. of Jacmel.

Saltsburg, a banking post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., at the union of the Conemaugh River and Loyalhanna Creek (which form the Kiskiminetas River), and on the Pennsylvania R., 28 miles (direct) E. of Pittsburg. It has steel- and bottle-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 828.

Salt Springs, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., 13 miles from Brownsville station.

Salt Springs, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from West River. The banking point is New Glasgow.

Salt Springville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Cherry Valley. Pop. 150.

Salt Sulphur Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Monroe co., W.Va., about 20 miles S. of Lewisburg. It is surrounded by attractive mountain-scenery and has medicinal springs. Pop. 75.

Saltville, a post-station of Mitchell co., Kan., about 60 miles NW. of Salina.

Saltville, a banking post-town of Smyth and Washington cos., Va., 1 mile from the North Fork of the Holston River and about 17 miles ENE. of Abingdon, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has alkali-works. Pop. in 1900, 1051.

Saltwell, a post-station of Nicholas co., Ky.

Saluafata, a harbor on the N. coast of Upolu, Samoan Island.

Salubria, a post-village of Washington co., Idaho. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. about 300.

Saluda, a county in the W. part of South Carolina. Area, 438 sq. m. It is drained by the Big and Little Saluda rivers. The surface is generally hilly. Capital, Saluda. Pop. in 1900, 18,966.

Saluda, a post-township of Jefferson co., Ind., about 10 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1488.

Saluda, a post-town of Polk co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Hendersonville. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Saluda, a banking post-town, capital of Saluda co., S.C., 12 miles N. of Johnston. Pop. in 1900, 289.

Saluda, a post-village, capital of Middlesex co., Va., near the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles E. by N. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Saluda River, S.C., rises in the Blue Ridge, near the N. border of Pickens co., runs generally southeastward, and unites with the Broad River to form the Congaree River at Columbia. It is about 200 miles long.

Saluggia, så-lood'jå, a town of Italy, 20 miles WSW. of Vercelli. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Salunga, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles NW. of Lancaster. Pop. about 300.

Sa'lur', a town of India, district and about 55 miles N. of Vizagapatam. Pop. about 15,000.

Saluru, zå-looʀn', a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 19 miles SSW. of Bozen.

Saiut, Îles du, eel dü så'lü' ("Safety Islands"), a group of three islands off the coast of French Guiana, to which they belong. They have an elevation of from 100 to 200 feet. The climate is salubrious, with refreshing breezes. Here is located a French penal station, with administrative head-quarters on Île Royale, nearest the main-land, which is a coaling station, and has an immense hospital and workshops for convict-labor. The light-house on the W. end is in lat. 5° 16′ 50″ N., lon. 52° 34′ 31″ W. To the seaward is the Île du Diable (or Devil's Island), noteworthy as the prison of Alfred Dreyfus, confined here 1894–99. Between these two islands is the Île de St. Joseph, the third member of the group.

Saluvia, a post-station of Fulton co., Pa.

Saluzzo, så-loot'so (Fr. *Saluces,* så'lüss'), a town of northern Italy, province of Cuneo, on an affluent of the Po, at the eastern foot of the Cottian Alps, 17 miles NW. of Cuneo. It consists of an upper town, on a height crowned by a mediæval castle, the residence of the old marquises of Saluzzo, now used as a prison, and a lower town, with a handsome cathedral. It has manufactures of silk, leather, hats, and hardware. In the latter part of the Middle Ages and down to the middle of the sixteenth century the town was the capital of a marquisate. On the extinction of the princely house, France claimed and seized the little state, which, however, in 1601, was relinquished to Savoy. Pop. in 1901, 10,622 (commune, 16,394).

Salvador, sål-vå-dōʀ', a republic of Central America, bounded N. by Honduras, NW. by Guatemala, from which it is in part separated by the Rio Paz, SE. by the Gulf of Fonseca (which separates it from Nicaragua), and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 8130 sq. m. (officially claimed to be 13,150 sq. m.). Its coast-line extends 200 miles and is deeply indented, particularly in the SE., by several good harbors, of which the most frequented are La Unión, the roadstead of Libertad, and Acajútla. The surface from the shore N. for about 15 miles is moderately low and level, but it shortly after becomes broken and rugged and is traversed by mountain-groups, giving it a wild appearance. This is increased by the presence of a considerable number of volcanoes, none of which exceeds 8000 feet in height. Among those that have been most active in historic times are Santa Ana, Quezaltepeque, San Miguel, Conchagua, Conchaguita, and Izalco, the last-named formed towards the close of the eighteenth century and almost continuously active since. Ilopango, formed in the basin of Lake Ilopango in 1880, has almost disappeared. The largest river is the Lempa, which, issuing from the Lake of Guijar, flows SE., forming part of the boundary between Salvador and Honduras. The next in magnitude are the Paz and the San Miguel. Other smaller streams are numerous and important as furnishing the means of irrigation. Lake Guijar, on the Guatemala boundary, is about 15 miles long by 5 miles broad, and Lake Ilopango, 5 miles E. of the town of San Salvador, is 9 miles long by 3 miles broad. Numerous mineral and thermal springs occur in many quarters. The variations of temperature are considerable; but, on the whole, the country is healthy. Earthquakes are very frequent, especially in the region of the capital city, which has been wrecked eleven times since the middle of the sixteenth century.

The soil possesses great fertility and the state is very highly cultivated. The most important crop was for a long time indigo, but it is now little grown. The chief crop is coffee, of which the product in 1901 amounted to 55,600,000 pounds. Other products are rubber, sugar, and tobacco, and some cotton. The part of the coast between Acajútla and Libertad is famous for producing the balsam of Peru. The mineral deposits include those of gold, silver, copper, iron, and mercury and there are about 180 mines in operation. The affairs of the state are administered by a president, elected for four years and assisted by a cabinet of 4 members, and by a single legislative chamber. The republic is divided into 14 departments: San Salvador, La Libertad, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, Cabañas, San Miguel, Morazán, La Unión, Usulután, Vicente, and La Paz. Capital, San Salvador. Pop. in 1902, 1,006,848. Salvador was subject to Spain until 1821. From 1823 to 1839 it formed part of the republic of Central America, on whose dissolution it became an independent republic.

Salvage Island, one of the Falkland group, in lat. 51° 1′ S.

Salvages, sål-vå'ʜĕs, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira islands, in about lat. 30° N., lon. 16° W. The Great Piton (or Great Salvage) yields orchil. The islands are a dependency of Madeira.

Salvaleón, sål-vå-lå-ōn', a town of Spain, 20 miles SSE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Salvaterra de Extremo, sål-vå-tĕʀ'ʀå då ĕx-trå'mo, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 miles E. of Castello Branco. It has mineral springs.

Salvaterra de Magos, sål-vå-tĕʀ'ʀå då må'gọsh, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the left bank of the Tagus, 31 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 2500.

Salvatierra, a town of Mexico, state and 60 miles SE. of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 10,393.

Salvatierra de los Barros, sål-vå-te-ĕʀ'ʀå då loce baʀ'ʀoce, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles SSE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Salvetat, La, France. See La Salvetat.

Salvisa, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., on the Southern R., 20 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. 250.

Salwin, sål'win', or **Salwen,** a river of southeastern Asia, principally in Burma, rises in the SE. part of Tibet, flows S. (for some distance through the province of Yunnan, China), and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns of Martaban and Maulmain. It is a noble stream, flowing through a richly wooded country, but is little serviceable for navigation, owing to numerous rapids and banks. Length, estimated at about 1750 miles.

Salyany, sål-yån'e, a town in the Russian government of Baku (Transcaucasia), on the river Kur, 15 miles from its mouth in the Caspian Sea. It is the centre of extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1897, 12,120, in great part Tartars.

Salyersville, a post-town, capital of Magoffin co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 90 miles E. by S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Salzach, zält'sȧĸ, or **Salza,** a river of Austria-Hungary, rises in the lofty section of the Alps known as the Hohe Tauern, flows through Salzburg and then between Bavaria and Upper Austria, and joins the Inn after a generally northerly course of 130 miles.

Salzbrunn, zält'broon (Obersalzbrunn, Bad Salzbrunn), a village and watering-place of Prussia, in Silesia, 35 miles SW. of Breslau. Its alkaline waters are exported in great quantities. Pop. in 1900, 5141. Adjacent to it are the villages of Neusalzbrunn and Niedersalzbrunn.

Salzburg, zälts'bo͝oRG, a crown-land and duchy of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, bordering on Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Bavaria. Area, 2767 sq. m. It is in the region of the Alps, which here attain an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet. Nearly the whole of the surface is drained by the Salzach, an affluent of the Inn. There are a number of picturesque little mountain lakes. The principal mineral product is salt, which is obtained in great quantities. The area under cultivation is very small, owing to the rugged character of the region. Capital, Salzburg. The archbishops of Salzburg occupied a prominent place among the princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The see was secularized in 1802–03 and in 1805 Napoleon gave the territory to Austria. Pop. in 1890, 173,510; in 1900, 192,763.

Salzburg (anc. *Juvavum*), a city of Austria-Hungary, capital of the crown-land of Salzburg, beautifully situated in the midst of a cluster of mountains, on both banks of the Salzach, 156 miles WSW. of Vienna. It is divided into two parts connected by bridges, the old town, in which are the main residence section and the principal buildings, on the left bank of the river, and the newer quarters on the right bank. The ancient fortifications have been converted into residential districts. The old town presents a quaint and pleasing appearance, with its narrow, winding streets, its venerable flat-roofed houses, and its wide squares and handsome fountain. Above it on a rocky eminence towers the imposing castle of Hohen-Salzburg. Of the numerous public places the most noteworthy are the Residenzplatz, flanked by stately edifices, and the Mozartplatz, with a bronze statue of the composer, who was born in Salzburg. The city contains a number of interesting ecclesiastical edifices, among which are the cathedral, in Late-Renaissance style, and the thirteenth-century Franciscan church. Among the prominent secular edifices are the two former archiepiscopal palaces (one of which is now a royal palace), the stately new government buildings, and the buildings of the former university. The educational institutions of Salzburg comprise the museum Caroline-Augusteum, with valuable antiquarian collections and a library of over 50,000 volumes, and a municipal library of over 65,000 volumes. Among interesting features of the town are the old cemeteries and the Summer Riding School, with galleries cut out of the solid rock. Salzburg is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1900, 32,934.

Salzburg, German Lorraine. See CHÂTEAU-SALINS.

Salzburg (Hun. *Vizakna*), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Unterweissenburg (Alsó-Fehér). It has salt-works. Pop. in 1900, 3920.

Salzderhelden, zälts'dẹr-hĕl'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Leine, 2 miles SE. of Einbeck. Pop. about 1000.

Salzdetfurth, zälts'dẹt-fo͝oRt', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 7 miles SSE. of Hildesheim, on the Lamme.

Salzgitter, zälts'ghit-tẹr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 20 miles ESE. of Hildesheim. Pop. about 2000.

Salzgrub, a town of Transylvania. See KOLOS.

Salzkammergut, zälts-kȧm'mẹr-goot, an Alpine region of Upper Austria, Styria, and Salzburg, chiefly in the first-named, noted for its grand and picturesque scenery of lofty mountains, charming valleys, and lakes (Traun, Atter or Kammer, Mond, Sankt Wolfgang, Hallstatt, etc.). Among its better known resorts are Ischl, Gmunden, Traunkirchen, Mondsee, Gosau, and Hallstatt. The region has extensive deposits of salt.

Salzkotten, zälts'kot'tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 45 miles SSW. of Minden. Pop. about 2500.

Salzschlirf, zälts'shlĕ̈RF, a village of Prussia, district of Cassel, at the foot of the Vogelsgebirge. It has mineral waters which are extensively exported and which attract many invalids.

Salzuflen, zält'soo'flẹn, a town of Germany, in Lippe, 11 miles NW. of Detmold. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 5396.

Salzungen, zält'sŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 19 miles NNW. of Meiningen. It has brine springs, yielding large quantities of salt and providing salt-baths, which attract many invalids. Pop. in 1900, 4528.

Salzwedel, zälts'vȧ'dẹl, or **Saltwedel,** sält'vȧ'dẹl, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles NNW. of Magdeburg, on the Jetze. It is one of the most ancient places of central Germany. Some of the old city gates still survive. The principal edifice is the mediæval church of St. Mary, a basilica with five naves. Another interesting building is the old town-hall. There are manufactures of textiles, leather, needles, etc. Salzwedel was an important place in the Middle Ages and a member of the Hanse. Pop. in 1900, 10,189.

Samaden, zȧ-mȧ'dẹn, a village and health-resort of Grisons, Switzerland, the chief place in the Upper Engadine. It is beautifully situated on the river Inn, at an elevation of about 5500 feet, about 4 miles NW. of Pontresina. It enjoys a splendid winter climate. Pop. about 1000.

Samaeil, sȧ-mȧ-ȧl', or **Semayel,** a town of Arabia, in Oman, 45 miles W. of Muscat.

Sam'akov, a town of Bulgaria, 30 miles SSE. of Sofia. It is situated at an elevation of about 3000 feet. It has iron-works. The town is the seat of a Bulgarian metropolitan and of a Bulgarian Protestant congregation. Pop. in 1893, 9568.

Samal, sȧ-mȧl', one of the Philippine Islands, in Dávao Gulf, S. of Mindanao.

Samales, sȧ-mȧ'lĕs, a group of the Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands.

Samalut, sȧ-mȧ-loot', a small town of Egypt, on the Nile, 15 miles N. by W. of Minieh, on the Nile railway.

Samambaia, sȧ-mȧm-bī'ȧ, a village of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, district of Cantagallo.

Samaná, sȧ-mȧ-nȧ', a peninsula on the NE. coast of the island of Haiti, republic of Santo Domingo, stretching from W. to E. 32 miles. It is 10 miles across at its greatest breadth and is terminated at its E. end by Cape Samaná, in lat. 19° 16′ N., lon. 69° 8′ W.

Samaná, a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas.

Samaná, or **Santa Barbara de Samaná,** sȧn'tȧ bar'bȧ-rȧ dȧ sȧ-mȧ-nȧ', a town of Santo Domingo, on the N. side of Samaná Bay, 15 miles N. of Savana la Mar. It exports cacao, bananas, and cocoanuts. Pop. about 5000.

Samaná Bay, Santo Domingo, on the S. side of the peninsula of Samaná, is about 43 miles in length from E. to W., by about 10–12 miles broad, and at its W. end receives the Yuna, one of the largest rivers in the republic. It forms an excellent harbor.

Samanco, sȧ-mȧn'ko, a bay on the coast of Peru, between the bays of Casina and Ferrol, in lat. 9° 15′ S.

Samantha, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 36 miles W. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Sámar, sȧ'mȧR, one of the Philippine Islands, washed on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, separated on the NW. from Luzon by Bernardino Strait, and on the S. from Leyte by the narrow San Juanico Channel, crossed by the parallel of 12° 30′ N. lat. Area, 5031 sq. m. With outlying islands it forms the province of Sámar, with a total area of 5276 sq. m. The coasts are high and steep. The island is traversed from NW. to SE. by a mountain-chain of moderate elevation (1500–1800 feet), from which radiate numerous valleys that are watered by rivers of small volume, though abundant. The dense forests supply good timber. The climate and soil permit of the production of all the staple crops of the archipelago. Sugar, rice, the cocoanut, coffee, cacao, tobacco, and the cereals are extensively cultivated and yield large crops. The hemp exported in 1899 amounted to over 21,000,000 pounds. Gold, cinnabar, copper, and coal are said to abound in greater or less quantity. There are few roads in the island. Capital, Catbalogán. Pop. of the island in 1903, 222,690.

Samara, sȧ-mȧ'rȧ, a river of Russia, flows W. and joins the Dnieper 4 miles SE. of Yekaterinoslav. Length, about 200 miles.

Samara, a river of Russia, governments of Orenburg and Samara, after a W. course of about 350 miles joins the Volga at Samara.

Samara, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Samara, 100 miles SE. of Simbirsk, at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. It has vast grain storehouses, large milling-industries, and some manufactures. There is an active trade. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1897, 91,672.

Samara, an eastern government of European Russia, having the Volga on the W. and extending E. to the foothills of the Ural mountains. Area, 58,321 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Samara, an affluent of the Volga. It has a large extent of fertile land, producing grain, potatoes, tobacco, etc. Capital, Samara. Pop. in 1897, 2,763,478.

Samarabriva, the ancient name of AMIENS.

Samarai, a port of entry of British New Guinea, on a small island, about 4 miles SE. of the extremity of the main-land.

Samarang, sȧ-mȧ-rȧng', a fortified seaport town of Java, capital of a residency of the same name, on its N.

coast, near the mouth of the Samarang River, 240 miles ESE. of Batavia. It is one of the most important commercial towns of the island, is well built, and has a town-hall, military school, hospital, theatre, etc. It owes its importance solely to the adjacent country, which yields large quantities of coffee, pepper, indigo, rice, sugar, and tobacco, which are extensively exported. Pop. in 1897, 84,244; of the residency in 1895, 1,494,816.

Samarate, så-mȧ-rȧ'tȧ, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles E. of Gallarate. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Samarcand, a city of Turkestan. See SAMARKAND.

Samaria (Hebrew, *Shomron*), an ancient city of Palestine, 38 miles N. of Jerusalem. It was made the capital of the kingdom of Israel in the early part of the ninth century B.C. and remained such until about 722 B.C., when the Assyrians took it and put an end to the kingdom. Shortly before the beginning of the Christian era Samaria, which had been destroyed by John Hyrcanus, was rebuilt by Herod the Great, receiving the name of Sebaste. The village of Sebastiyeh is on its site. Near the village are the interesting ruins of the ancient church of St. John.

Samaria, in Roman times the name of the central division of Palestine W. of the Jordan, between Galilee on the N. and Judæa on the S.

Samaria, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho. The banking point is Malad.

Samaria, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., 9½ miles by rail SW. of Franklin.

Samaria, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor and the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Rs., 11 miles N. of Toledo, Ohio. Pop. 150.

Samarinda, a town and port on the E. coast of Borneo, at the mouth of the Koti.

Samarkand, så-mar-kånd', a government or province of Asiatic Russia, adjoins Bokhara on the S. and Ferghana on the E. The northern portions present the general characteristics of Turkestan, but in the S. the surface rises into lofty mountains (Hissar Mountains). It is traversed by the Zerafshan and the Syr-Darya forms part of its NE. boundary. The chief industries are agriculture, fruit-culture, and the raising of live-stock. Capital, Samarkand. Area, about 26,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 857,847.

Samarkand (anc. *Maracanda*), a city of Russian Turkestan, capital of the territory of the same name, on the Transcaspian railway, 130 miles E. of Bokhara, and a few miles S. of the Zerafshan. Lat. 39° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 50′ E. The city is divided into an old (or native) quarter, with its vast central square (Righistan), irregular and narrow streets, numerous elaborate mosques and bazaars, and remains of schools of learning, and the new (or Russian) quarter, established since 1871. The mosque of Shah Zindeh, one of the finest of Central Asia, lies outside of the city walls. Samarkand is regarded with great veneration in Central Asia. It possesses the tomb of Tamerlane, under whom it was the capital of a vast empire and a great centre of learning and commerce. The city is still an entrepôt for caravan trade, with important native industries, comprised in the manufacture of silver- and gold-wares, leather goods, cottons and silks, wine, and pottery. Its climate, abundance of fruit and water, and the beauty of its vicinity have caused it to be highly eulogized by Asiatic poets. Pop. in 1897, 54,900, of whom about 35,000 (including the Jews) inhabited the old city.

Samarlakota, a town of India. See CHAMARLAKOTA.

Samarra, så-mar'rȧ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles NNW. of Bagdad, on the left bank of the Tigris. In the ninth century it was for a time the splendid residence of the Abbasside caliphs. It is a place of Shiite pilgrimage. The population has dwindled down to about 2500.

Samatan, sȧ'mȧ'tôNˢ', a small town of France, in Gers, on the Save, 1 mile NE. of Lombez.

Sambalpul, a town of India. See SUMBULPUR.

Sambar (sȧm-bar'), **Cape** (or **Point**), the SW. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 3° 52′ S.

Sambas, sȧm'bȧs', a river in the SW. part of the island of Borneo, enters the Strait of Carimata. Length, about 90 miles.

Sambas, a state on the W. coast of Borneo, forming a dependency in the Dutch residency of Pontianak and separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang mountains. It is watered by the Sambas, its principal stream, the Selaku, Siakawan, etc. It contains some of the richest gold-mines of Borneo. The state is very populous and is nominally governed by a Mohammedan sultan. Chief town, Sambas.

Sambas, a town of the island of Borneo, on a low marshy site, near the left bank of the Sambas, about 30 miles from the sea, in about lat. 1° 32′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E. It is the seat of a native sultan and of a Dutch assistant resident.

Sambatikila, sȧm-bȧ-te-kee'lȧ, a town of French Sudan, in the Mandingo country, about 155 miles S. by E. of Bamaku.

Sambhal, a town of India. See SUMBHUL.

Sambiase, sȧm-be-ȧ'zȧ, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, circle of Nicastro. Pop. in 1901, 7710 (commune, 11,007).

Sambiliung, a town of Borneo, capital of a native sultanate, about 25 miles from the east-centre of the island.

Samboán, sȧm-bo-ȧn', or **Sambuán,** sȧm-boo-ȧn', a pueblo of Cebú, Philippine Islands, in a flat region, on the S. part of the W. coast. It produces fabrics of cotton and abacá. Pop. in 1900, 7742.

Samboanga, Philippine Islands. See ZAMBOANGA.

Sambor, sȧm'bor, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Dniester, 40 miles SW. of Lemberg. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 17,039.

Sambre, sôмb'r (anc. *Sabis*), a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows ENE., and joins the Meuse at Namur. Total course, 100 miles.

Sambro, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic, 20 miles from Halifax. Pop. about 500.

Sambro, Cape, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia, has a light-house. Lat. 44° 30′ N.; lon. 63° 32′ W. A short distance NW. is the village of Sambro.

Sambuca Zabut, sȧm-boo'kȧ tsȧ-boot', a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, circle of Sciacca. Pop. in 1901, 9884.

Sambucca, sȧm-book'kȧ, a village of central Italy, in Tuscany, 27 miles NNW. of Florence.

Samburg, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Samer, sȧ'maiʳ', a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles SE. of Boulogne.

Samish, a post-hamlet of Skagit co., Wash., on Bellingham Bay, about 70 miles N. of Seattle.

Sammonsville, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., about 44 miles WNW. of Albany, on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. Pop. about 200.

Samnium, in ancient geography, a region of southern Italy, extending from the borders of Campania and Latium on the SW. to the Adriatic Sea and traversed by the Apennines. The Samnites were subdued by the Romans at the beginning of the third century B.C.

Samoan (or **Navigator's**) **Islands,** a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the United States and to Germany, between about lat. 13° 25′ and 14° 30′ S. and lon. 168° and 173° W. The islands, which lie about 4200 miles SW. of San Francisco, are of volcanic origin and are 14 in number, of which Savaii (660 sq. m.), Upolu (340 sq. m.), Apolima—these three belonging to Germany—Tutuila (54 sq. m.) and Manua (20 sq. m.) are alone of importance. The total area is about 1100 sq. m., with a population (in 1900) of about 38,000, of which number 32,612 were in the German section (350 white inhabitants) and 5800 in the American. The islands are markedly mountainous, in some of the Savaiian cones (active in 1902–03) rising to 5200–5500 feet, and support a luxuriant tropical vegetation. The climate is healthful, but with a tropical temperature, the mean December heat being about 80°. Violent hurricanes are not infrequent and the islands have several times (as in March, 1889) been visited by destructive "tidal" waves. The natives are nearly all Christianized Polynesians, of fine physique, good habits, and marked mental capacity, who have long been noted for their seafaring qualities. Copra is largely exported. The chief settlements are Apia, the capital of the former kingdom, on Upolu, and Pago Pago, with an excellent harbor, on Tutuila. The division of the islands between Germany and the United States was effected by treaty and ratification in 1899–1900.

Samoëns, sȧ'mo-ȧNˢ', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 15 miles E. of Bonneville.

Samogitia, sȧ-mo-jish'ę-ȧ (Pol. *Zmudz*), formerly the designation of that part of Lithuania which bordered on the Baltic Sea, now forming a large part of the Russian government of Kovno, together with part of Courland and of East Prussia. Its capital was Rossieny.

Samos (Turk. *Susam-Adassi*, soo'zȧm' ȧ-dȧs'see), a Greek island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scalanova, 42 miles SW. of Smyrna. It is separated by a strait only about 1 mile wide from the promontory of the main-land, anciently called Mycale. Length, E. to W., 27 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Area, about 180 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous, the greatest elevation (Mount Kerki) being 4725 feet. There are extensive forests on the mountains. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the archipelago, exporting raisins, oil, fruits, skins, mastic, corn, carobs, and excellent Muscadine wines. There are

quarries of marble. The principal towns are Vathy (the capital), on the N. side, with a good harbor, Karlovasi, and Chora (the former capital), a short distance from the S. coast near the site of the ancient Samos. In ancient times Samos was a state of the Ionian Greeks, which rose to great prosperity and splendor under the tyrant Polycrates in the latter part of the sixth century B.C. It possessed a famous temple of Hera (Juno). The island was the native country of Pythagoras. The Samians distinguished themselves in the Greek war of independence, throughout which they successfully held the island against the Turks. Since 1832 the island has been an autonomous principality, paying an annual tribute to Turkey. The ruler, styled Prince of Samos, is nominated by the sultan and is a Greek. There is a general assembly. Pop. in 1896, 49,733, mostly Greeks.

Samosata. See SAMSAT.

Sam'othrace (L. *Samothracia;* anc. Gr. Σαμοθράκη; Turk. *Semedrek*, se-mĕ-drĕk'; called by the modern Greeks *Samothra'ki*), an island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 14 miles NNW. of Imbros and about 20 miles from the coast of Thrace. It is of an oval shape. Area, about 30 sq. m. It is mountainous, the highest point being over 5000 feet above the sea. On its N. side are remains of the ancient town of Samothrace. Pop. about 5000, mostly Christians.

Samovar Hills, Alaska, are a part of the St. Elias group of mountains, N. of the Malaspina Glacier.

Samoyeds, a people of Finnish stock inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from the mouth of the river Petchora, in the NE. of the government of Archangel, Russia, to the Bay of Khatanga, in the NE. of the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia. They live by fishing, hunting, and keeping reindeer.

Samozero, sȧ'mo-zair'o, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 40 miles WNW. of Petrozavodsk, about 20 miles in length from W. to E. and 8 miles in breadth. Its superfluous waters are carried by the river Shuya into Lake Onega.

Sampanmangio, Cape (or **Point**), the N. extremity of Borneo.

Samper de Calanda, sȧm-pair' dȧ kȧ-lȧn'dȧ, a commune of Spain, in Teruel, 44 miles SSE. of Saragossa.

Sampeyre, sȯm-pair', a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles WSW. of Saluzzo. Pop. in 1901, 2941 (commune, 5763).

Sampit, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. 100.

Sampit, a town in the S. part of the island of Borneo, about 20 miles from the mouth of the Sampit River.

Sampsell Station, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., 9 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Sampson, a county in the southeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 921 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the South River and also drained by the Black River. The county contains extensive phosphate deposits. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 25,096; in 1900, 26,380.

Sampson, a post-village of Bradford co., Fla. The banking point is Stark. Pop. about 300.

Sampsons Wharf, a post-station of Northumberland co., Va.

Sam'sat', a village of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Aleppo, on the right bank of the Euphrates, about 50 miles above the point where the river approaches nearest to the Mediterranean Sea. It occupies part of the site of the ancient city of Samosata, the capital of the kingdom of Commagene, and the birthplace of Lucian and of Paul of Samosata. It has a ruined castle and there are remains of ancient walls and of an aqueduct.

Sam-shui, a town and treaty-port of China, in the province of Kwang-tung, at the junction of the Si-kiang and Pe-kiang, 25 miles W. of Canton. Pop. about 5000.

Samsö, sȧms'ö', an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jutland. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. Pop. in 1901, 6939. The chief place is Nordby.

Samsonville, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Rondout. Pop. 75.

Samsonville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, 28 miles by rail NE. of Portsmouth. Pop. 60.

Sam's Point, N.Y., one of the highest points of the Shawangunk Mountains, in Ulster co., a short distance from Ellenville. Elevation, 2100 (?) feet.

Samsun, sȧm'soon', a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, capital of a sanjak, in the vilayet of Trebizond. Lat. 41° 18′ N.; lon. 36° 22′ E. It has a large trade, both imports and exports, the latter consisting of cereals, flour, tobacco, etc. It is near the site of the ancient Amisus, a flourishing commercial city of Pontus and still an important town in the Middle Ages. Pop. about 13,000.

Sams Valley, a post-station of Jackson co., Oregon.

Samsville, a post-village of Edwards co., Ill., about 16 miles S. of Olney. Pop. 75.

Samter, zȧm'tĕr, a town of Prussia, 20 miles NW. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 5261.

Samuels, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 33 miles S. by E. of Louisville. It has a distillery. Pop. about 100.

San, sȧn, a river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, flows NNW., and joins the Vistula 4 miles NE. of Sandomir (Russian Poland). Total course, 250 miles.

San, sȧn, a village of Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 miles SSW. of Menzaleh. Here are the ruins of the ancient Egyptian city of Tanis, which gave its name to an arm of the Nile (the Tanitic arm), now called the Muiz Canal. Tanis is the Zoan of the Bible.

Sana, or **Sanaa,** sȧ-nȧ', a city of Arabia, the chief city of Yemen, is situated in a fine valley, 7200 feet above the sea, 100 miles ENE. of Hodeida. Lat. 15° 23′ N. It is enclosed by brick walls, 5½ miles in circumference, and has several richly decorated mosques, public baths, and caravansaries. The principal commerce is in coffee and in its husk; the native industries comprise manufactures of arms, jewelry, mantels, and silks. Pop. about 50,000.

Saña, sȧn'yȧ, or **Miraflores,** me-rȧ-flo'rĕs, a town of Peru, in the department and 32 miles SE. of the town of Lambayeque.

Sanaapu, a harbor of Upolu, Samoan Islands.

San Acacia, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 300.

San Andreas, a post-village, capital of Calaveras co., Cal., is near the Calaveras River, about 56 miles SE. of Sacramento. Placer gold was formerly extensively mined here. Pop. about 650.

San Andrés, an island of the Caribbean Sea. See SAINT ANDREW.

San Andrés Chalchicomula, a town of Mexico. See CHALCHICOMULA.

San Andrés de Palomar, sȧn ȧn-drĕs' dȧ pȧ-lo-mar', a northern suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

San Andrés Tuxtla, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, near the W. foot of the volcano of Tuxtla, 82 miles SE. of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1900, 8669.

San Ángel, sȧn ȧn'hĕl, a residential town of Mexico, 6 miles SW. of the capital.

San Angelo (Sp. pron. sȧn ȧn'hȧ-lo), a post-village, capital of Tom Green co., Tex., on the Concho River and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 72 miles WSW. of Coleman Junction. It has an ice-plant, foundry and machine-shop, etc., and is a shipping point for cattle. Pop. about 4000.

San Anselmo, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., on the North Shore R. The banking point is San Rafael. Pop. 150.

San Antonio, a town of Sicily. See CIANCIANA.

San Antonio, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal.

San Antonio, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 7 miles (direct) WSW. of Dade City. Pop. about 300.

San Antonio, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 4 miles NW. of Easton.

San Antonio, a post-village of Nye co., Nev., 135 miles from Eureka.

San Antonio, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Socorro.

San Antonio, a city, the capital of Bexar co., Tex., is on the San Antonio River, which here receives the San Pedro, 80 miles SW. of Austin, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, the International and Great Northern and other railroads. Lat. 29° 30′ N.; lon. 98° 25′ W. The city is surrounded by a fertile country, of which cattle, cotton, wool, and hides are the staple products. It is one of the leading cattle, horse, and mule markets of the country and has large flouring-mills, breweries, foundries and machine-shops. The city is of a distinctly Spanish cast and contains a number of plazas (Alamo Plaza, Plaza de las Yalas) and the attractive San Pedro and Breckenridge parks. Among its notable buildings are the Federal building, court-house, the cathedral of San Fernando, opera-house, and the Alamo (Church of the Alamo), part of the structures of an old Franciscan mission, the defence of which, in 1836, is a noted event in the history of the state. The city has several collegiate and academic institutions and a military school. One mile N. of the city is Fort Sam Houston, one of the most important military posts of the United States. San Antonio has latterly become a prominent winter health-resort and is much frequented by those suffering from pulmonary troubles. Mean winter temperature, 52°; summer temperature, 82°. Pop. in 1890, 37,673; in 1900, 53,321.

San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, a cape of Brazil, with a light-house, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia. Lat. 13° 0′ 7″ S.; lon. 38° 31′ 7″ W.

San Antonio, a cape of the Argentine Republic, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, on the S. side. Lat. 36° 19′ S.

San Antonio, or **Port San Antonio,** a large port or bay of the Argentine Republic, in lat. 40° 49′ S.

San Antonio, a pueblo of Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. It produces rice, maize, and excellent tobacco. Pop. in 1903, 6343.

San Antonio, a mining town of Mexico, in Baja California, 30 miles SE. of La Paz.

San Antonio, a town of Bolivia, department and 105 miles NE. of the city of Cochabamba, on a tributary of the Mamoré.

San Antonio, a town of Venezuela, on an affluent of the Apure, about 38 miles WSW. of San Fernando.

San Antonio, a town on the NE. coast of Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea.

San Antonio Abad (å-båd′), a small seaport on the island of Iviza, Balearic Islands.

San Antonio, Cape, a headland of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lat. 38° 48′ N.; lon. 0° 10′ E.

San Antonio, Cape, the rounded W. extremity of Cuba, on the low and extensive Guanacabibes peninsula. Lat. 21° 51′ 5″ N.; lon. 84° 57′ 2″ W. It has a light-house and breakwater.

San Antonio, Cape, a peak at the NE. extremity of the island of Kunashi, one of the Kuril group, near lat. 44° 29′ N.

San Antonio Creek, a small stream of Marin co., Cal., flows into the Pacific Ocean.

San Antonio de Areco, sån ån-to'ne-o då å-rå'ko, a town of the Argentine Republic, 60 miles WNW. of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 3000.

San Antonio de Gibraltar, Venezuela. See Gibraltar.

San Antonio de Laguna, Peru. See Laguna.

San Antonio (de las Bodegas), a seaport of Santiago province, Chile, about 35 miles S. of Valparaiso.

San Antonio de las Vueltas, sån ån-to'ne-o då lås vwel'tås, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 16 miles (direct) W. by N. of Caibarién. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1336.

San Antonio de los Baños, sån ån-to'ne-o då loce bån'yoce, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 21 miles by rail SW. by S. of Havana. The city is healthful and picturesque, and has popular mineral baths, post- and telegraph-offices, etc. The region is level and brush-covered and is watered by the San Antonio River. Pop. in 1899, 8178.

San Antonio de los Cues, sån ån-to'ne-o då loce koo'ås, a town of Mexico, state and 35 miles NE. of Oaxaca.

San Antonio de Praia, sån ån-to'ne-o då prī'å, a small town on the N. coast of Annobon.

San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte, sån ån-to'ne-o då ree'o blån'ko del nor'tå, a village of Havana province, Cuba, 25 miles by road ESE. of Havana. Pop. in 1899, 965.

San Antonio River, Tex., is formed by the Medina River and Leon Creek and enters Espiritu Santo Bay. Length, about 175 miles.

San Antonio River, Havana province, Cuba, drains Ariguanabo Lake and flows through San Antonio de los Baños.

San Ardo, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Salinas. Pop. 100.

Sanatoga, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 21 miles ESE. of Reading. Pop. about 350.

San Augustín de las Cuevas. See Tlalpán.

San Augustine, san aw-gŭs-teen′, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Attoyac and on the SW. by the Angelina River. Capital, San Augustine. Pop. in 1890, 6688; in 1900, 8434.

San Augustine, a banking post-town, capital of San Augustine co., Tex., 75 miles S. by E. of Marshall. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 261.

San Bartholomé, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° 15′ N.; lon. 164° 32′ E.

San Bartholomé, sån bar-to-lo-må′, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquía, on the Magdalena, at the influx of the San Bartholomé, 60 miles SE. of Remedios.

San Bartolomé, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, 26 miles S. of San Cristóbal.

San Bartolomé de Tirajana, sån bar-to-lo-må' då te-rå-hå'nå, a town of the Canaries, on Gran Canaria.

San Bartolomeo in Galdo, sån bar-to-lo-må'o in gål'do, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 28 miles W. by S. of Foggia, on a hill. Pop. in 1901, 8752.

San Benedetto del Tronto, sån bå-nå-det'to del tron'to, a seaport of Italy, province of Ascoli Piceno, on the Adriatic, 13 miles NNW. of Giulia. Pop. in 1901, 6226 (commune, 8850).

San Benedetto Po, a village and commune of Italy, on the S. bank of the Po, province and 12 miles SE. of Mantua.

San Benito, sån bå-nee'to, a county in the W. part of California. Area, 1388 sq. m. The Coast Range of mountains extends along its eastern border. It is irrigated by the San Benito River. Capital, Hollister. Pop. in 1890, 6412; in 1900, 6633.

San Benito, a post-village of San Benito co., Cal., on the Salinas River, about 60 miles SE. of Monterey.

San Benito River, Cal., rises in the Coast Range, runs northwestward through San Benito co., and joins the Pajaro River.

San Bernard, a small river of Texas, flows SE. into the Gulf of Mexico, 10 miles SW. of the mouth of the Brazos River.

San Bernardino, sån ber-nar-dee'no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of Mesocco, 15 miles N. of Roveredo. It has mineral springs. Elevation, 5270 feet. The Pass of San Bernardino (or Bernhardin) is traversed by the route from Chur to Bellinzona. The summit, which has a hospice, is about 4½ miles from the village of San Bernardino. The pass was known to the Romans. Height, 6770 feet.

San Bernardino, sån ber-nar-dee'no, a county in the SE. part of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 19,947 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Colorado River and is partly traversed by the Santa Ana and Mohave rivers, the latter of which sinks into the alkaline soil near the middle of the county. The surface is occupied by volcanic mountains and desert or arid plains and valleys destitute of timber and fresh water. Among the minerals are gold, copper, silver, and tin. Capital, San Bernardino. Pop. in 1890, 25,497; in 1900, 27,929.

San Bernardino, a city and resort, capital of San Bernardino co., Cal., in a fertile valley, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 60 miles E. of Los Angeles. It is in a fruit and alfalfa region, has railroad-shops, and various kinds of mineral and thermal waters in the vicinity. The San Bernardino Mountain lies 20 miles E. of the city. Pop. in 1890, 4012; in 1900, 6150.

San Bernardino, a town and colony of Paraguay, E. of Asunción.

San Bernardino Range, a lofty mountain-mass of southern California, chiefly in the SW. part of San Bernardino co., considered to be a part of the Coast Range. Its highest summit is Mount San Bernardino, 75 miles E. of Los Angeles, which rises to 11,600 feet.

San Bernardino Strait, Philippines, lies between Luzon (Albay province) and the island of Sámar. Well sheltered from the monsoons, it is the chief commercial route of the archipelago, but the violence of its tides makes navigation dangerous at times.

San Bernardo, sån ber-nar'do, a group of islets of Colombia, near the entrance of the Bay of Morrosquillo and off the Point of San Bernardo, 50 miles S. by W. of Cartagena.

San Bernardo, sån ber-nar'do, a town of Chile, province and 10 miles by rail SW. of Santiago. Pop. about 4500.

San Biase, a town of Italy. See Sambiase.

San Blas, sån blås, a seaport town of Mexico, in the territory of Tepic, S. of the embouchure of the river Santiago in the Pacific, 35 miles W. by N. of Tepic, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 32′ N. The climate is unhealthy. The harbor, though bad, with an open roadstead, is much frequented. The town has considerable commercial importance and exports lumber, silver-ore, coffee, rice, and mescal. Pop. about 3500.

San Blas, a minor Atlantic port of the republic of Panama, on the Gulf of San Blas, in about lon. 79° W.

San Blas, Caribbean Sea. See Mandingo.

San Blas, Cape, a low point of land extending about 2 miles from the S. coast of Florida, 125 miles SE. of Pensacola. It has a light. Lat. 29° 39′ N.; lon. 85° 21′ W.

San Blas, Cape, a headland on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the NW. entrance to San Blas Bay. Lat. 9° 35′ N.; lon. 78° 58′ W.

San Blas Point. See San Blas, Cape.

San Bonifacio, sån bo-ne-få'cho, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles E. of Verona. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6500).

San Bonifacio de Ibagué, Colombia. See Ibagué.

Sanborn, a county in the southeast-central part of South Dakota, having an area of 576 sq. m. Capital, Woonsocket. Pop. in 1900, 4464.

Sanborn, a banking post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles W. of Spencer. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 1247.

Sanborn, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles (direct) S. of Redwood Falls. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Sanborn, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 20 miles N. of Buffalo. Pop. about 275.

Sanborn, a post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 90 miles W. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Sanborn, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 200.

Sanbornton, a post-village in Sanbornton township (town), Belknap co., N.H., 22 miles N. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 944.

Sanbornville, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles E. of Wolfboro, its banking point.

San Buenaventura, sân bwâ'nâ-vĕn-too'râ, a village of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, 18 miles NW. of Monclova.

San Buenaventura River, a small stream of Ventura co., Cal.

Sanburn, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., 43 miles by rail NE. of Cairo.

San Carlos, a post-station of Gila co., Ariz.

San Carlos, sân kar'loce, a pueblo and road-centre of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a marshy plain of the S. shore of Lingayén Gulf. Pop. in 1903, 27,166.

San Carlos, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 57 miles NE. of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. in 1895, 6871.

San Carlos, a town of Chile, province of Nuble, 15 miles N. by E. of Chillán, connected by rail with Santiago. Pop. about 7500.

San Carlos, a suburb of the city of Santo Domingo, island of Haiti.

San Carlos, a town of Venezuela, state of Zamora, on the Nirgua River, 105 miles SW. of Carácas. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

San Carlos, a port on the NW. coast of East Falkland Island, near the N. entrance of Falkland Sound, with anchorage for large vessels. Lat. (Fanning Head, SW. summit) 51° 27′ S.

San Carlos de Ancud, Chile. See Ancud.

San Carlos de la Rápita, sân kar'loce dâ lâ râ'pe-tâ, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean Sea, about 20 miles from Tortosa. It owes its foundation to Charles (Carlos) III., who intended to make it a great commercial emporium, but the extensive works commenced during his reign were subsequently abandoned and the place sank into insignificance. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

San Carlos del Zulía, a river-port of Venezuela, in the state of Zulía, 120 miles S. of Maracaibo.

San Carlos, Rio, a river of Costa Rica, is the chief tributary of the San Juan, into which it discharges a short distance above Ochoa.

San Casciano, sân kâ-shâ'no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles SW. of Florence. Pop. about 2500. The commune of San Casciano in Val di Pesa has about 15,000 inhabitants.

Sancasse, sân-kâs'sâ, an island in the Indian Ocean, NW. of Madagascar.

San Cataldo, sân kâ-tâl'do, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara, 5 miles WSW. of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 17,941. In its vicinity are rich sulphur-mines.

Sancerre, sôNs'saiR', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cher, on a vine-clad hill on the Loire, 26 miles NE. of Bourges. Its wine is prized. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

San Cesario, sân chà-sâ're-o, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Sanchez, a minor port of Santo Domingo, on Samaná Bay.

San Chirico Nuovo, sân kee're-ko nwo'vo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, province of Potenza, 5 miles NW. of Tricarico. Pop. about 2500.

San Chirico Raparo, sân kee're-ko râ-pâ'ro, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 22 miles SE. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. about 2500.

Sancho, san'ko, a post-station of Tyler co., W.Va.

San Clemente, sân klâ-mĕn'tâ, a town of Spain, 48 miles SSW. of Cuenca. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

San Clemente, sân klâ-mĕn'tâ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of California, 15 miles S. of the island of Santa Catalina.

Sancoins, sôNs'kwåNs', a town of France, in Cher, 30 miles SE. of Bourges. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4737.

San Colombano, sân ko-lom-bâ'no, a town of Italy, 9 miles S. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. in 1901, 5642 (commune, 7233).

Sancoty Head, Mass. See Sankaty Head.

San Cristóbal, a lake of Mexico, 12 miles NNE. of the city of Mexico, is one of the series of 6 lakes about the capital whose waters have been regulated by the great drainage canal. It has on its S. side a village of its own name.

San Cristóbal, sân krees-to'bål (formerly **Ciudad Real** and **Ciudad de Las Casas**), a town and bishop's see of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, 48 miles ENE. of Tuxtla Gutierrez. It is situated in a fruitful region, at an altitude of about 6500 feet, and is well built, with a cathedral, hospital, seminary or university, and other public institutions. Pop. about 16,000.

San Cristóbal, a railroad city of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 65 miles by rail WSW. of Havana. The town is in an open, healthful country, and has post- and telegraph-offices, etc. Pop. in 1899, 1996.

San Cristóbal, a mining-village of Bolivia, department and 130 miles SW. of the city of Potosí.

San Cristóbal, a town of the republic and 17 miles W. by S. of the city of Santo Domingo. It has large plantation and mining interests.

San Cristóbal, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Táchira, 100 miles WSW. of Mérida, on the Rio Torbes. Pop. about 5600. It was overthrown in 1875 by an earthquake.

San Cristóbal, a small town of Guatemala, in Alta Verapaz, 10 miles SW. of Cobán.

San Cristóbal de la Laguna, Teneriffe. See Laguna.

San Cristóbal Island, one of the larger of the Solomon Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Sanct Goar, etc. See Sankt Goar, etc.

Sancti Spíritus, sângk'te spee're-toos, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, about 50 miles by high-road SE. of Santa Clara and 22 miles by rail NNE. of Tunas de Zaza, its seaport on the S. coast. It is situated on the Yayabo River. The streets are narrow and crooked. The city has a second-class college, hospitals, an asylum for girls, post- and telegraph-offices, etc. Pop. in 1899, 12,696.

San Cugat del Valles, sân koo-gât' dĕl vål'yĕs, a commune of Spain, 9 miles N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2000.

Sancy, Pic de, the loftiest summit of the Mont Dore, France, 6188 feet. See Mont Dore.

Sanda, an island of the Orkneys. See Sanday.

Sanda, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire, on the E. side of Canna.

Sanda, a small island of Scotland, at the W. side of the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, 5 miles E. of the Mull of Kintyre.

Sandakan, a town of British North Borneo, on its NE. coast and on the N. point of Sandakan Bay. It is a telegraph station and the terminus of a railway. Pop. about 6000.

Sandal Magna, a town of Yorkshire, England, 2 miles from Wakefield. Pop. in 1901, 6843.

Sandalwood, or **Bua,** a settlement on the SW. coast of Vanua-Levu, Fiji Islands.

Sandalwood (or **Sumba**) **Island,** an island of the Dutch East Indies, S. of the island of Flores, in about lat. 10° S. Area, about 4300 sq. m. It is fertile and very populous and has a considerable trade. Valuable timber and horses of an unusually fine breed are exported.

San Damiano, sân dâ-me-â'no, a town of Italy, 6 miles WSW. of Asti. Pop. about 3000. The commune of San Damiano d'Asti has about 10,000 inhabitants.

San Daniele, sân dâ-ne-â'lâ, a town of Italy, 13 miles NW. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. in 1901, 4900; of the commune of San Daniele del Friuli, 6622.

Sandanona, Mount. See Santanoni, Mount.

Sandarli, Asia Minor. See Tchandarli.

Sandau, zân'dŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, 49 miles NNE. of Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Elbe. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. about 2000.

Sanday, an island of Scotland, in the Orkneys, 2½ miles S. of North Ronaldshay. Pop. about 2000.

Sandbach, sand'batch, a town of England, co. and 24 miles ESE. of Chester, and 4 miles NNE. of Crewe, near the river Wheelock. Pop. in 1901, 5556.

Sandbank and Ardnadam, a minor watering-place of Argyllshire, Scotland, on Holy Loch, 2½ miles from Dunoon.

Sand Beach, Huron co., Mich. See HARBOR BEACH.

Sandbeach, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Hummelstown. Pop. 200.

Sandborn, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 26 miles ENE. of Vincennes.

Sandbrook, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 22 miles NNW. of Trenton. Pop. 60.

Sandcoulee, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Great Falls.

Sand Creek, Ind., enters the Driftwood Fork of the White River about 13 miles below Columbus.

Sandcreek, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich. The banking point is Adrian. Pop. 100.

Sandcreek, a post-station of Saunders co., Neb., about 42 miles N. of Lincoln.

Sandcreek, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River, 22 miles N. of Rusk. Pop. 70.

Sandec, Alt, ält sän'dĕts (Pol. *Stary Sacz*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 6 miles SW. of Neu-Sandec. Pop. in 1900, 4537.

Sandec, Neu, noi sän'dĕts (Pol. *Novy Sacz*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 49 miles SE. of Cracow. It is situated at the base of the Carpathians, on the river Dunajec. It has an old church and a former castle. Large railway-shops are located here. Pop. in 1900, 15,724.

Sandefjord, sän'dĕh-fyorD', a seaport and watering-place of Norway, on the W. side of the Christiansfjord. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 4847.

Sanderay Island, one of the Outer Hebrides, in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 3¼ miles SW. of Barra.

Sanders, a post-town of Carroll co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is New Liberty. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Sanders, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H.

Sandersleben, zän'dĕrs-lā'bĕn, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on the Wipper, SW. of Bernburg. Pop. in 1901, 3561.

Sanderson, a post-village of Baker co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 37 miles W. of Jacksonville. Pop. about 100.

Sanderson, a post-village of Pecos co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. 110.

Sanderson's Hoop (or **Hope**), a prominent headland on the W. coast of Greenland, S. of Upernivik.

Sandersville, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Ga., on the ridge between the Oconee and Ogeechee rivers, about 70 miles SW. of Augusta, on the Augusta Southern and the Sandersville Rs. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 2023.

Sandersville, a post-town of Jones co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 17 miles NE. of Ellisville, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Sandez, Alt and **Neu.** See SANDEC.

Sandford, san'fŏrd, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles NW. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Sandford, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Sandford, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 7 miles WNW. of Uxbridge. Pop. 250.

Sandford (or **Sanford**) **Lake,** Essex co., N.Y., lies among the Adirondack Mountains, about 4 miles S. of the Indian Pass. The Hudson River issues from its S. end. It is about 10 miles long, is very narrow, and is 1800 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Sandfork, a post-hamlet in Walnut township, Gallia co., Ohio, 14 miles SW. of Gallipolis.

Sandfork, a post-village of Gilmer co., W.Va. The banking point is Glenville. Pop. 150.

Sandgate, a small watering-place of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel, 2 miles WSW. of Folkestone.

Sandgate, a post-village in Sandgate township (town), Bennington co., Vt., about 20 miles N. of Bennington and 4 miles W. of Equinox Mountain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 482.

Sandgate, a post-town and watering-place of Queensland, Australia, 13 miles N. of Brisbane. Pop. about 2000.

Sandhill, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 8 miles E. of Carrollton. Pop. 200.

Sandhill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky.

Sandhill, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 12 miles NW. of Detroit. Pop. 100.

Sandhill, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River, 12 miles S. of Memphis.

Sandhill, a post-station of Marshall co., W.Va., 10 miles from Wheeling.

Sandhill, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, about 14 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. 150.

Sandhurst, a village of England, in Berkshire, 5 miles SSE. of Wokingham. Sandhurst Royal Military College is located here.

Sandhurst (officially **Bendigo**), a city of Victoria, Australia, on the Melbourne and Echuca railway, 100 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is a Catholic bishop's see and is the centre for gold-mining, viticultural and agricultural industries. It has large breweries, potteries, iron-foundries, and other industrial establishments. Pop. in 1901, 31,020; with the suburbs, 43,112.

San Diego, sän de-ā'go, the southernmost county of California, borders on Mexico. Area, 8478 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and on the E. by the Colorado River. The surface is diversified by high mountains, cañons, fertile valleys, and desert plains. The highest point is the San Jacinto Mountain, 10,987 feet. The eastern part of the county is a naked, sterile, sandy plain, called the Great Colorado Desert. Between the mountains and the sea the soil is generally fertile. Capital, San Diego. Pop. in 1890, 34,987; in 1900, 35,090.

San Diego, a city, health-resort, and port of entry, the capital of San Diego co., Cal., is situated on a beautiful bay of the Pacific Ocean, 127 miles SSE. of Los Angeles and 15 miles from the Mexican frontier, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the San Diego, Pacific Beach and La Jolla and other railroads. Lat. 32° 41′ N. The harbor of San Diego covers upward of 20 sq. m. and within its environs have been established a military post (Fort Rosecrans), quarantine station, government works, and a system of fortifications for the locality. San Diego has a mild and genial climate, in which the orange, the fig, and the olive flourish. The equable temperature and balmy atmosphere render this city an excellent place for a sanitarium. The mean January temperature is 54° and August, 69°. The city has an important foreign commerce, with several ocean-steamship lines, and various manufacturing industries. Fruits, olive, orange and lemon oils, citric acid, fertilizers, etc., are among the articles of export. A state normal school is located here. On the opposite side of the bay lies CORONADO BEACH. Pop. in 1890, 16,159; in 1900, 17,700.

San Diego, a banking post-village, capital of Duval co., Tex., about 53 miles W. of Corpus Christi, on the Mexican National R. It has cotton-gins, etc.

San Diego, or **Caiguanabo,** kī-gwā-nā'bo, a river of Cuba, rises near San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Rio province, flows S. and empties into the Caribbean Sea.

San Diego (sän de-ā'go), **Cape,** a headland of South America, Tierra del Fuego, bounding on the W. the Straits of Le Maire. Lat. 54° 33′ S.; lon. 65° 10′ W.

San Diego de los Baños, sän de-ā'go dā loce bän'yoce, a village and commune of Cuba, province and 28 miles NE. of the town of Pinar del Rio. It has mineral springs.

San Dimas, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Pomona. Pop. 275.

San Dimas, sän dee'mäs, a mining town of Mexico, state and 57 miles W. by N. of the city of Durango.

Sandisfield, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., about 30 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Sandlake, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 26 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Sandlake, a post-village in Sandlake township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 10 miles E. of Albany. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 2299.

Sand Mountain, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ala.

Sandö, one of the Faroe Islands.

Sandomil, sän-do-meel', a commune of Portugal, province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Vizeu.

San Domingo. See SANTO DOMINGO.

San Domingo, Rio, ree'o sän do-ming'go, drains the SE. part of Arizona and enters the Gila River.

San Domino, sän do-mee'no, the largest of the Tremiti Islands, in the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles N. of the promontory of Gargano. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Sandomir, sän-do'meer' (Pol. *Sandomierz*, sän-do'me-aïrzh'), a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, on the Vistula, 51 miles SW. of Lublin. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and was once the residence of the kings of Poland. Pop. in 1897, 6535.

Sandon, a banking post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific and the Kaslo and Slocan Rs. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1901, 551.

San Donà di Piave, sän do-nä' de pe-ä'vä, a district and commune of Italy, 18 miles NE. of Venice, on the Piave.

San Donato, sän do-nä'to, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles E. of Sora. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6000).

Sando'val, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Baltimore and Ohio South-

western Rs., 6 miles N. of Centralia. It has coal- and zinc-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 1258.

Sand'oval, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex. Pop. 100.

Sandover, a post-station of Abbeville co., S.C.

Sandow, zän'dō, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, adjoining Cottbus. Pop. in 1900, 5013.

Sandoway, a small town of Burma, in Arakan, capital of a district, 40 miles SE. of the island of Cheduba. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

Sandown, or **Sandham,** a watering-place of England, Isle of Wight, on its E. coast, 5 miles NE. of Ventnor. Pop. in 1901, 5006.

Sandown, a post-village in Sandown township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles NE. of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 400.

Sandoz Knob, or **Black Brother,** N.C., a peak of the Black Mountains, in Yancey co., about 4 miles N. of Clingman's Peak. Its altitude is 6619 feet.

Sandpatch, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 34 miles NW. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 100.

Sandpoint, a post-station of Pobof Island, Alaska, off the NE. coast of Unga Island.

Sandpoint, a banking post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 68 miles NE. of Spokane. It has lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. about 900.

Sand Point, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa and on the Canadian Pacific R., 74½ miles NNW. of Brockville. Pop. 150.

Sandridge, Australia. See PORT MELBOURNE.

Sandringham, a royal estate in Norfolk, England, 8 miles NE. of King's Lynn.

Sandrock, a post-station of Cherokee co., Ala.

Sandrun, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio. The banking point is Logan. Pop. 100.

Sandrun, a post-station of Upshur co., W.Va.

Sands, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich. The banking point is Negaunee. Pop. 100.

Sand Spring, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 37 miles WSW. of Dubuque. Pop. 200.

Sandstone, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., about 33 miles S. of Lansing.

Sandstone, a banking post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 30 miles N. of Pine City. Pop. in 1900, 1189. It has quarries of sandstone.

Sandstone, a post-station of Vernon co., Mo., 10 miles SE. of Nevada.

Sandtown, a post-station of Campbell co., Ga.

Sandts Eddy, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 5 miles above Easton. Pop. 90.

Sandukli, sän-doo'klee, a small town of Asia Minor, 67 miles S. of Kutaieh. In the vicinity are remains of the cities of the Phrygian Pentapolis.

Sandusky, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 429 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie, is intersected by the Sandusky River, and is also drained by the Portage River and Green and Muddy creeks. Capital, Fremont. Pop. in 1890, 30,617; in 1900, 34,311.

Sandusky, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Sandusky, a post-station of Alexander co., Ill., 14 miles by rail N. of Cairo.

Sandusky, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Sandusky, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route, 5 miles N. of Keokuk. Pop. 100.

Sandusky, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 40 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

Sandusky, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Erie co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Sandusky Bay, near its E. end, 5 miles from Lake Erie and 56 miles (direct) W. by S. of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. Lat. 41° 27′ N. The city is built on ground which rises gradually from the shore and commands a beautiful view of the bay. It has a good harbor and contains a number of notable buildings and institutions, —a Federal building, court-house, state fish-hatchery, and Soldiers' Home. Its industries are varied and important and are represented by chemical-, glass- and cement-works, ship-building yards, and manufactories of agricultural implements, engines and dynamos, tools, and lumber products. The city also has an extensive trade in coal, fish, ice, fruit, wine, and beer. Pop. in 1880, 15,838; in 1890, 18,471; in 1900, 19,664.

Sandusky, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Sandusky, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., about 50 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Sandusky Bay, Ohio, is a part of Lake Erie, extending inland between Erie and Ottawa cos. to the mouth of the Sandusky River. It is about 15 miles long by 5 miles wide and forms an excellent harbor. On its shore is the city of Sandusky.

Sandusky River, Ohio, rises near the W. border of Richland co. and enters the W. end of Sandusky Bay. It is about 150 miles long.

Sandwich, a municipal borough of England, in Kent, near its E. coast, on the river Stour, 2 miles from its mouth in Pegwell Bay and 4 miles N. of Deal. It is a quaint, compactly-built town, with curious mediæval dwellings. Among the objects of interest are the church of St. Clement's (with a Norman tower), an old gate, and a Tudor tower known as the Barbican. Along the old walls there are now attractive promenades. Sandwich is the most ancient of the Cinque Ports. In the eleventh century it was one of the principal English ports, but the silting up of its harbor and its consequent recession 2 miles from the sea long since robbed it of importance. Pop. in 1901, 3174.

Sandwich, a banking city of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 18 miles WSW. of Aurora. It has manufactures of corn-shellers, windmills, harvesters, reapers, ploughs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2520.

Sandwich, a post-village in Sandwich township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles SE. of Plymouth. It has manufactures of glass, lamps, silk-cord, jewelry, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1448.

Sandwich, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Sandwich township (town), about 48 miles N. of Concord. It is surrounded by fine mountain-scenery. The town is bounded on the SW. by Squam Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1077.

Sandwich, a post-town of Ontario, capital of Essex co., on the Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit and 2 miles from Windsor, its banking point. It manufactures wines, robes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1450.

Sandwich Bay, the name of an inlet of Labrador.

Sandwich, Cape, on the coast of Hinchinbrook Island, Queensland. Lat. 18° 13′ S.

Sandwich Dome, a mountain of New Hampshire, is partly in Sandwich township (town), on the boundary between Carroll and Grafton cos. Height, 3969 feet. It commands one of the grandest views in New England.

Sandwich Harbor, on the coast of German Southwest Africa.

Sandwich Island is the name of two islands in the Pacific Ocean, respectively in the New Hebrides group and off the NW. coast of Neumecklenburg.

Sandwich Islands. See HAWAII.

Sandwip, sünd'wip', an island of British India, at the mouth of the Megna. Pop. about 100,000. A great part of its inhabitants perished in the cyclone of 1876.

Sandy, a post-station of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Sandy, a post-station of Blanco co., Tex.

Sandy, a post-city of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line, 13 miles S. of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Sandy, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Sandy Bay, Tasmania. See QUEENBOROUGH.

Sandy Bay, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of North Island.

Sandybay, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan.

Sandy Bay, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Metis.

Sandy Beach, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, 4 miles from Gaspé Basin.

Sandy Bottom, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 30 miles from West Point.

Sandy, Cape, on the E. coast of Australia, at the entrance to Hervey Bay. Lat. 24° 45′ S.

Sandy Cove, a maritime village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, 18 miles SW. of Digby. Pop. about 300.

Sandy Cove, a settlement of Queens co., Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Liverpool.

Sandy Creek, Ala., enters the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa co.

Sandy Creek, Colo. and Neb. See BIG SANDY CREEK.

Sandy Creek, Morgan co., Ga., unites with Labor Creek a few miles from its mouth.

Sandy Creek, Ga., enters the Oconee River.

Sandy Creek, Jefferson co., N.Y., enters Lake Ontario about 2 miles from Ellisburg.

Sandy Creek, N.Y., enters Lake Ontario in Monroe co.

Sandy Creek, Randolph co., N.C., enters the Deep River a few miles E. of Ashboro.

Sandy Creek, Ohio, enters the Tuscarawas River at Bolivar.

Sandy Creek, Pa., rises in Mercer co. and enters the Alleghany River 5 miles S. of Franklin.

Sandy Creek, Tex., enters the Colorado River in Llano co.

Sandy Creek, Tex., is an affluent of the Navidad.

Sandy Creek, Va., enters the Banister River near Meadville, Halifax co.

Sandycreek, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 2 miles from Bridgeton, on the Bridgeton and Saco River R. Pop. 250.

Sandycreek, a post-village in Sandycreek township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., near the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles NE. of Oswego. It has natural-gas and oil-industries and manufactures of wooden plates and butter-boxes. Pop. in 1900, 692; of the town, 2232.

Sandy Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Sandycreek, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Sandycross, a village of Oglethorpe co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Sandyflat, a post-station of Greenville co., S.C.

Sandyford, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., 8 miles SSE. of Bufords Gap station.

Sandyfork, a post-village of Leslie co., Ky. The banking point is London. Pop. 100.

Sandygrove, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C.

Sandyhill, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Washington co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 4 miles E. of Glens Falls. It has manufactories of foundry products, lumber, and paper. Pop. in 1900, 4473.

Sandyhill, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Sandy Hook, a narrow sandy peninsula of Monmouth co., N.J., extending northward. It is about 6 miles long and lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Sandy Hook Bay, about 15 miles S. of the extremity of Manhattan Island. On the N. point are a fixed light 90 feet high and government ordnance proving-grounds. Fort Hancock is located here. Sandy Hook forms part of the outer boundary of Lower New York Bay, upon the entrance to which it has been steadily encroaching.

Sandy Hook, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport and about 10 miles E. of Danbury. It has manufactures of fire-hose and paper-boxes. Pop. about 1200.

Sandy Hook, a post-village, capital of Elliott co., Ky., 26 miles SW. of Grayson and about 80 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Sandyhook, a post-station of Goochland co., Va.

Sandylake, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., 1 mile from a small lake of the same name, 14 miles (direct, or 20 miles by rail) WSW. of Franklin, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs. It is in an oil and coal region and has woollen- and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Sandy Level, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sandymush, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., 40 miles from Oldfort. Pop. 60.

Sandy Neck, on the W. side of the entrance to Barnstable Bay, Mass., has a fixed light. Lat. 41° 44′ N.

Sandypoint, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., at the mouth of the Penobscot River, 4 miles S. of Bucksport. Pop. 200.

Sandypoint, a post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 28 miles S. by W. of Houston. Pop. 100.

Sandy Point, a town on the island of St. Christopher, 10 miles NW. of Basse-Terre.

Sandy Point, a village and port of call on the French Shore of Newfoundland, the chief settlement in St. George Harbor. It depends largely upon the spring herring-fisheries. Pop. about 400.

Sandyridge, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 7 miles E. of Calhoun.

Sandyridge, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ga., about 38 miles SE. of Atlanta.

Sandyridge, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Sandyridge, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 29 miles N. by E. of Altoona. Pop. about 500.

Sandyridge, a post-station of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Sandy (or **Big Sandy**) **River,** an affluent of the Ohio, is formed by the Tug Fork and the West Fork, which unite at Louisa, Ky. It runs northward, forms part of the boundary beween Kentucky and West Virginia, and enters the Ohio River at Catlettsburg, 18 miles (direct) N. of Louisa. Each of the contributing forks is about 160 miles long. Small steamboats ascend the river and its West Fork nearly 100 miles. It is sometimes called Chatterawah.

Sandy River, Me., rises in Franklin co. and enters the Kennebec River about 6 miles above Norridgewock.

Sandy River, Mich., enters Lake Michigan in Mason co.

Sandy River, Oregon, rises in Clackamas co. and enters the Columbia River about 14 miles ENE. of Portland.

Sandy River, S.C., a small stream which enters the Broad River at the SW. extremity of Chester co.

Sandy River, a township (town) of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 21.

Sandy River, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sandyrun, a mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R., 10 miles E. by N. of Hazleton. Pop. about 600.

Sandyrun, a post-township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 1587.

Sandy Spring, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 18 miles N. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 80.

Sandysprings, a post-station of Grant co., Ark.

Sandysprings, a post-station of Polk co., N.C.

Sandyston, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Sandy Valley, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 17 miles by rail E. of Brookville.

Sandyville, a banking post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 22 miles SSE. of Des Moines. Pop. 110.

Sandyville, a village of Carroll co., Md. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. 250.

Sandyville, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Sandy Creek, 12 miles S. of Canton, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 300.

Sandyville, a post-village of Jackson co., W.Va., on Sand Creek, 8 miles N. of Ripley, on the Ohio River R. Pop. about 200.

San Elizario, sän ā-le-zä′re-o, a post-village of El Paso co., Tex., on the Rio Grande and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Texas and Pacific Rs. The banking point is El Paso.

San Estanislao, a town of Paraguay, about 100 miles NE. of Asunción. Pop. about 7000.

San Estéban, sän ĕs-tä′bän, a village of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua.

San Eugenio, sän ā-oo-нä′ne-o, a town of Uruguay, capital of Artigas department, on the Cuareim River, 110 miles NE. of Salto. Pop. about 2000.

San Fabián, sän fä-вe-än′, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a S. tributary of Lingayén Gulf. Pop. in 1903, 10,022.

San Fele, sän fā′lā, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 3 miles from Melfi. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6000).

San Felice, sän fā-lee′chā (San Felice a Circeo), a village of Italy, 12 miles W. of Terracina, near the sea, not far from the site of the ancient Circæum.

San Felice (San Felice sul Panaro), a village of Italy, 4 miles ESE. of Mirandola.

San Felice, a town of Italy, 6 miles SE. of Caserta. Pop. in 1901, 4576 (commune of San Felice a Cancello, 8040).

San Felices de los Gallegos, sän fā-lee′thĕs dā loce gāl-yā′goce, a commune of Spain, province and 56 miles SW. of Salamanca. Pop. about 1750.

San Felipe, sän fā-lee′pā, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point is Hollister. Pop. 200.

San Felipe (Sp. pron. sän fā-lee′pā, usually pronounced by the Texans san fil′ip), a post-town of Austin co., Tex., on the Brazos River, about 50 miles W. of Houston. Pop. in 1900, 241.

San Felipe, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles N. of Guanajuato.

San Felipe, sän fā-lee′pā, a village of Havana province, Cuba, at the junction of railroads from Havana to Batabano and Güines, 26 miles S. by E. of Havana. Pop. in 1899, 1450.

San Felipe, sän fā-lee′pā, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Lara, 40 miles WNW. of Valencia. The district produces sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, etc. Pop. about 7000.

San Felipe de Aconcagua, sän fā-lee′pā dā ä-kon-kä′gwä, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Aconcagua, in a fine valley, about 15 miles from the Andes and 40 miles N. of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. It has a considerable trade and is regularly built, with handsome public walks, a central square, etc. Pop. in 1902, 11,660.

San Felipe de Bacalar, Yucatan. See BACALAR.

San Felipe de Játiva. See JÁTIVA.

San Felipe de Linares. See LINARES.

San Felipe Nery, sän fā-lee'pā nā're, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in the suburbs of Manila, on the Pasig River. Pop. in 1903, 4349.

San Feliu de Guixols, sän fā-le'oo dā ghe-HOLS', a seaport of Spain, province and 18 miles NNE. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1900, 11,333.

San Felix, a town of Venezuela, at the confluence of the Orinoco and Carony, about 45 miles E. of Ciudad Bolívar.

San Fernando, sän fĕR-nän'do (formerly **Isla de León**), a town of southwestern Spain, situated on the island of León, 7 miles SE. of the city of Cadiz. It has a fine consistorial palace, a large naval establishment, and a naval academy in the suburb of San Carlos. The port of La Carraco, on the Bay of Cadiz, 1 mile to the N., has an arsenal. The astronomical observatory outside of the town is the southernmost of Europe. San Fernando has salt-works and iron-foundries and carries on manufactures of cordage and sails. Pop. in 1900, 29,802.

San Fernando, a seaport of the W. coast of the island of Trinidad, 26 miles S. by E. of Port of Spain. It has a deep harbor.

San Fernando, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 21 miles NNW. of Los Angeles.

San Fernando, a village of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 80 miles SW. of Metamoros.

San Fernando, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Colchagua, 86 miles by rail S. of Santiago. Pop. in 1902, 8164.

San Fernando, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Plata, 15 miles NW. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail.

San Fernando, Uruguay. See FLORIDA.

San Fernando, a pueblo of the island of Cebú, Philippine Islands, 16 miles SW. of Cebú. Pop. in 1903, 15,451.

San Fernando, a port and pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of La Unión province, Luzon. It is on the W. coast and has 2 small anchorages. San Fernando Point is small and low and is surrounded by reefs. It has a lighthouse. The town is 105 miles from Manila, with which it is connected by road. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1903, 16,095.

San Fernando, a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 4½ miles NE. of Bacolor. Pop. in 1903, 13,556.

San Fernando de Apure, sän fĕR-nän'do dā ä-poo'rā, a town of Venezuela, on the river Apure, near the mouth of the Portuguesa, 70 miles S. of Calabozo. It has a college and an extensive trade in cattle. Pop. about 3500.

San Fernando de Atabapo, a village of southwestern Venezuela, on the Orinoco River, at the confluence with the Atabapo.

San Fernando de Catamarca. See CATAMARCA.

San Fernando de Nuevitas, Cuba. See NUEVITAS.

San Fernando (Tunnel), a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 26 miles NNW. of Los Angeles. Here is a tunnel 6957 feet long, penetrating the San Fernando Mountains.

San Filippo d'Argirò, Sicily. See AGIRA.

Sanford, a post-village of Conejos co., Colo. The banking point is Alamosa. Pop. about 200.

Sanford, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., 8½ miles by rail S. of Danbury.

Sanford, a banking city of Orange co., Fla., on Lake Monroe, an expansion of the St. John's River, 70 miles S. of Palatka, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is virtually the head of navigation of the St. John's River. The city is largely engaged in fruit-culture. Pop. in 1900, 1450.

Sanford, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga. Pop. 65.

Sanford, a post-village in Sanford township (town), York co., Me., on the Mousam River, about 35 miles WSW. of Portland. It has manufactures of dress goods, carriage-robes, carriages, mohair yarn, etc. The Mousam River affords water-power for many mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6078.

Sanford, a post-village of Midland co., Mich., on the Tittabawassee River and on the Pere Marquette R., 28 miles NW. of Saginaw. Pop. about 125.

Sanford, a post-township (town) of Broome co., N.Y., is intersected by the Erie R. It contains a part of the village of Deposit and a hamlet named Sanford, which is 7 miles NW. of Deposit. Pop. in 1900, 3514; of the village, about 100.

Sanford, a banking post-town of Moore co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads, 38 miles NW. of Fayetteville. Pop. in 1900, 1044.

Sanford, a post-station of Accomac co., Va.

Sanford Corners, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 5 miles NE. of Watertown. Pop. 75.

Sanford, Lake. See SANDFORD.

Sanford, Mount, Alaska, is in the Wrangell group of the St. Elias range, in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, 14,000 feet.

San Francesco d'Albaro, sän frän-ches'ko dāl-bā'ro, an eastern suburb of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 21,200.

San Francisco, a city of California, the largest city on the Pacific coast of America, and the commercial emporium of the state. Lat. of Davidson Observatory, 37° 47′ 28″ N.; lon. 122° 25′ 42″ W. It is coextensive with the county of San Francisco and has an area of 47 sq. m. It occupies the end of a peninsula or tongue of land, with the ocean on one side and the bay of San Francisco on the other. The site is uneven, embracing many hills, of which the highest, known as the Twin Peaks, are 925 feet high and form an amphitheatric background to the built-up portion of the city. Several of these hills are traversed by residential streets, from which magnificent prospects over the surrounding country, with the bay and ocean, can be had. Systems of cable and electric railways pass over the hills to the ocean beach on the W., where, from the famous resort known as the Cliff House and the Sutro Heights, a magnificent view of the Seal Rocks and the Pacific Ocean is obtained.

The entrance from the Pacific Ocean to the bay of San Francisco is through the Golden Gate, a water-way with a strikingly beautiful and picturesque setting, about 5 miles long and 1 mile wide. The bay itself extends from Fort Point past the city in a southeasterly direction for about 40 miles, and northward expands into San Pablo Bay, at the NE. end of which is Mare Island with a national navy-yard. Nearly in front of the city are Alcatraz, Angel, and Yerba Buena (or Goat) islands. The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Point, which is on the S. shore of the Golden Gate, and by fortifications on Angel and Alcatraz islands. A government military reservation, the Presidio, occupies a portion of the N. end of the peninsula. See SAN FRANCISCO, BAY OF.

The city was originally built of wood, but the earlier constructions have been in the main swept away by successive conflagrations. Most of the houses remain of wood, however, and in 1900 there were less than 4000 buildings constructed of brick and stone. Of recent years many large and costly buildings have been erected, and marble, granite, and terra-cotta have come into extensive use, with interior frames of iron and steel. The most notable public edifices are the city-hall, a vast pile erected on Yerba Buena Park in 1892–96, at an expenditure of upward of $5,000,000; the new post-office, a granite building costing about $5,000,000; Hall of Justice, custom-house, national mint, the building of the Society of California Pioneers, stock and merchants' exchanges, and the vast Ferry Building, with collections illustrating the economic and mining resources of the state, Alaskan ethnology, etc. Among the educational institutions are the Hopkins Art Institute, the Academy of Sciences, Memorial Museum (in Golden Gate Park), Mechanics' Institute, public library, Sutro Library (containing some 200,000 volumes), California School of Mechanical Arts, Cooper Medical College, Cogswell Polytechnic College, College of Notre Dame, Sacred Heart Academy, and Irving Institute. The medical and legal departments of the University of California are also located here.

The chief commercial thoroughfare is Market Street, which has a length of about 3½ miles. Of the residential quarters the most distinguished are "Nob Hill," of California Street, and the Pacific Heights. The largest of the city's parks is Golden Gate Park, which covers an area of 1050 acres. Originally a barren tract of sand-dunes, it has been gradually converted into one of the most attractive parks in the country.

The climate of San Francisco is mild and, on the whole, healthy. The record for 30 years shows the average annual rainfall to be 21–23 inches, the mean temperature 56°, the average monthly maximum temperature 63°, and the average minimum temperature 51°. The highest temperature recorded was 100°, the lowest 29°. Little rain falls during the summer months, or between June and October, and during this period a disagreeable day wind, coming through the Golden Gate, is apt to blow across the city. Most of the railroads that communicate with the city terminate on the bay of San Francisco, where they are directly connected with the city by ferries.

Ship-building (including the construction of the largest battle-ships), sugar-refining, the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, slaughtering and packing, and fruit-canning are among the more important of the city's diversified industries. The value of the manufactured product in 1900 was $134,000,000. San Francisco, although no longer the only important port of the Pacific coast, has a most extensive shipping commerce, both with foreign and

domestic ports, the shipments of treasure, wheat, liquors, and lumber, and receipts of sugar, coffee, and tea being particularly heavy. Regular lines of steamships connect the city with Japan, China, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Mexico, and the Central and South American ports.

The first white settlement at San Francisco Bay was established in 1776, when an Indian mission (San Francisco de Asisi) was founded by the Spaniards. Sixty years later the little village of Yerba Buena sprang up on the shores of the bay. This place took the name of San Francisco in 1847. The discovery of gold in 1848 attracted hosts of immigrants from all parts of the world to California, and San Francisco, which was their landing place, suddenly developed into a busy city. In the early part of 1849 the population was about 2000; by the end of the year it had increased to 20,000. The place was incorporated as a city in 1850. The population in 1860 was 56,802; in 1870, 149,473; in 1880, 233,959; in 1890, 298,997; in 1900, 342,782. [Postscript. Was greatly damaged by earthquake and fire, April, 1906.]

San Francisco, sân frân-this'ko, a pueblo of Cebú, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 8110.

San Francisco Bay, Cal., is a landlocked portion of the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the city of the same name. It forms the W. boundary of the cos. of Alameda and Contra Costa, and extends from Sonoma co. in a SSE. direction to Alviso. Its length is about 50 miles, including the northern part called San Pablo Bay. The width varies generally from 3 to 12 miles. This bay forms one of the best harbors in the world and has a depth of water reaching to 100 feet. The entrance from the Pacific is by the Golden Gate, which is about 1 mile wide. On the NE. the San Pablo basin communicates through the Straits of Carquinez with Suisun Bay, which receives the waters of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and San Benito rivers.

San Francisco (sân frân-sees'ko), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Ecuador. Lat. 0° 40′ N.

San Francisco de la Montana, sân frân-sis'ko dâ lâ mon-tâ'nâ, a village of the republic of Panama, NE. of Santiago.

San Francisco de Limache, sân frân-sis'ko dâ le-mâ'chà, a town of Chile, province and about 60 miles SE. of Valparaiso. Pop. about 4000.

San Francisco del Rincón, a town and commune of Mexico, state and 39 miles W. of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 10,904.

San Francisco de Malabón, sân frân-this'ko dâ mâ-lâ-bōn′, a pueblo of Cavite province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 9515.

San Francisco de Tisnador, sân frân-sis'ko dâ tis-nâ-dor′, a town of Venezuela, state of Miranda, 20 miles SW. of Ortiz.

San Francisco Mountain, the highest summit of Arizona, is 75 miles N. by E. of Prescott and immediately N. of Flagstaff, on the Colorado plateau, near its S. border. Height, 12,794 feet above sea-level. It is of volcanic origin and rises 5000 ft. above the plateau. Near it are many extinct volcanic cones.

San Francisquito (sân frân-sis-kee'to) **Creek,** a small stream of California, falls into San Francisco Bay.

San Fratello, sân frâ-tĕl'lo, a town near the N. coast of Sicily, province of Messina, circle of Mistretta, 8 miles E. of Santo Stefano di Camastra. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9879.

San Fructuoso (sân frook-too-o'so) or **Tacuarembo City,** a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Tacuarembo, about 110 miles NE. of Paysandú. It is on the railway connecting Montevideo with Rivera. It has a considerable trade in hides, wool, and skins.

San Gabriel (Sp. pron. sân gâ-bre-ĕl′), a small river of Los Angeles co., Cal., enters the Pacific near Wilmington.

San Gabriel, a small river of Texas, enters the Little River a few miles SW. of Cameron.

San Gabriel, sân gâ-bre-ĕl′, a small island of South America, in the estuary of the Plata, 22 miles NE. of Buenos Aires.

San Gabriel, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

San Gabriel, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 9 miles E. of Los Angeles. It is in a vine-growing region. Near it is the old Spanish mission San Gabriel, with the mission-church erected in 1804.

San Gabriel, a post-village of Milam co., Tex. The banking point is Thorndale. Pop. 100.

Sangai, a volcano of Ecuador. See Sangay.

Sangamon, săng'gą-mŏn, a county near the middle of Illinois. Area, 860 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sangamon River and also drained by its South Fork, and by Spring, Brush, and Sugar creeks. It has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Springfield, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 61,195; in 1900, 71,593.

Sangamon, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 6 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. 60.

Sangamon River, Ill., is formed by the North and South Forks and enters the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The river, including the North Fork, is about 250 miles long.

Sangar, sân-gar′, or **Tsugar,** tsoo-gar′, a strait communicating between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, and separating the island of Hondo on the S. from that of Yezo on the N.

Sangarius, the ancient name of the Sakariyah.

Sangay, sân-ghī′, an active volcano of the Andes of Ecuador, about lat. 2° S. It has a height of about 17,400 feet.

Sanger, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., 14 miles E. of Fresno, on the Southern Pacific R. It has lumbering and fruit interests. Pop. about 1200.

Sanger, a post-village, capital of Oliver co., N.Dak., on the Missouri River, 37 miles above Bismarck.

Sanger, a banking post-village of Denton co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 13 miles NW. of Denton. Pop. about 600.

Sangerberg, a watering-place of Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, in the district of Marienbad.

Sangerfield, sang'gher-feeld, a post-village in Sangerfield township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., 23 miles SSW. of Utica, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. about 150; of the town in 1900, 2440.

Sangerhausen, zâng'ĕr-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 31 miles WNW. of Merseburg, at the foot of the Harz mountains. It has interesting churches and 2 hospitals dating from the Middle Ages. Among the industries are the manufacture of shoes and agricultural implements, iron-founding, and brewing. Pop. in 1900, 12,073.

San German, sân hĕr-mân′, a city in the SW. part of Porto Rico, 10 miles (direct) SE. by S. of Mayaguez. It is beautifully located and has fine market-places, hospitals, a seminary, town-hall, theatre, casino, etc. Pop. in 1899, 3954. It exports sugar, cacao, coffee, tobacco, and fruit.

San Germano, the former name of Cassino.

San Germano, near Naples. See Agnano.

San Geronimo, sân hâ-ron'e-mo, a small stream of Marin co., Cal., flows into the Pacific. It is noted for its salmon-fisheries.

San Geronimo, sân hâ-ron'e-mo, a village of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, NW. of Acapulco.

San Geronimo, sân hâ-ron'e-mo, a town of Colombia, 16 miles SE. of Antioquía.

Sangerville, sang'gher-vĭl, a post-village in Sangerville township (town), Piscataquis co., Me., on the Piscataquis River and on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 7 miles W. of Dover. It has woollen and cassimere manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1294.

Sangerville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles N. of Staunton. Pop. 75.

San Gil, sân heel, or **Sanjil,** a town of Colombia, department of Santander, 64 miles SW. of Pamplona. It has a college, manufactures of tobacco, cotton cloth, and quinine, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 12,000.

San Gimignano, sân je-min-yâ'no, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles SW. of Siena. With its old walls, its numerous towers, and the Gothic architecture of many of its buildings, it preserves its mediæval aspect more perhaps than any town in Tuscany. It is rich in splendid works of art. The church of Sant' Agostino contains beautiful frescoes, the cathedral is adorned with some of Ghirlandajo's most successful works, and the thirteenth-century Palazzo Pubblico possesses many fine paintings. The Palazzo del Podestà has a stately loggia. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9848.

San Ginesio, sân je-nâ'ze-o, a commune of Italy, 15 miles SSW. of Macerata, near the Fiastrella. Pop. about 7000.

San Giorgio Canavese, sân jor'jo kâ-nâ-vâ'zâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles SSW. of Ivrea, near the Orca. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

San Giorgio Maggiore, sân jor'jo mâd-jo'rà, an island of the Adriatic Sea, 3 miles SSE. of Venice.

San Giorgio Morgeto, sân jor'jo mor-jâ'to, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles SE. of Palmi. Pop. in 1901, 4506.

San Giorgio Sotto Taranto, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 9 miles E. of Taranto. Pop. about 3000.

San Giovanni a Teduccio, sân jo-vân'nee â tâ-doo'cho, a commune of Italy, 3 miles SE. of Naples, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1901, 20,797.

San Giovanni in Fiore, sän jo-vän'nee in fe-o'rā, a town of Italy, at the base of the lofty portion of the Apennines known as La Sila, 25 miles E. of Cosenza. Pop. in 1901, 12,085.

San Giovanni in Persiceto, sän jo-vän'nee in pĕr-se-chā'to, a commune of Italy, in Emilia, province and circle of Bologna. Its capital is the little town of Persiceto.

San Giovanni Rotondo, sän jo-vän'nee ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, 19 miles ENE. of Foggia, situated on the slope of Monte Gargano. Pop. in 1901, 9482.

Sangir, or **Sanguir,** sän-gheer', an island of the Eastern Archipelago, midway between Celebes and Mindanao. Length, 30 miles. The surface is mountainous, with a number of active volcanoes (Abu). The island is one of a group of islands belonging to the Netherlands, which form part of the residency of Menado.

San Giulio, sän joo'le-o, a rocky islet in the Lake of Orta, Piedmont, with an ancient church.

San Giuseppe Jato, sän joo-zĕp'pā yā'to, a town of Sicily, 18 miles SW. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 7201.

Sang-koi, a river of Tongking. See SONG-KA.

San Gorgonio, Mount, Cal., is a peak of the Coast Range, near lat. 33° 48' N.

Sangre de Cristo, sän'grā dā krees'to, a mountain-range of south-central Colorado, which forms the E. boundary of the San Luis Park, trending nearly N. and S. This range is one of the finest and best defined in Colorado, and presents many notable peaks, the highest of which is Blanca Peak, having an altitude of 14,390 feet (14,464?), and thought to be the loftiest summit of the Rocky Mountains within the United States (excluding Alaska).

San Gregorio, sän grā-go're-o (San Gregorio Magno), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 17 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. 4000.

San Gregorio, sän grā-go're-o, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., in a valley of its own name, 24 miles SSW. of Redwood City. Pop. 80.

San Gregorio, a town of Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, 60 miles S. by E. of San Fructuoso.

Sangro, sän'gro (anc. *Sa'grus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Abruzzi and after an E. and NE. course of 65 miles enters the Adriatic Sea 12 miles SE. of Ortona.

Sang Run, a post-village of Garrett co., Md. The banking point is Oakland. Pop. 150.

Sangüesa, sän-gwā'sā, a town of Spain, 25 miles SE. of Pamplona, on the Aragón. Pop. (commune) 3000.

San Ignacio, sän ig-nā'se-o, a town of Mexico, state of Sinaloa, 60 miles N. of Mazatlán.

San Ignacio, a mining village of northern Peru, NE. of Jaén.

San Ignacio, a town of Bolivia, department and 160 miles NE. of the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Sanilac, a county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of 966 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron and is drained by the Black and Cass rivers, which rise in it. Capital, Sanilac Center. Pop. in 1890, 32,589; in 1900, 35,055.

Sanilac Center, a banking post-village, capital of Sanilac co., Mich., 7 miles (direct) W. of Carsonville. Pop. in 1900, 578.

San Ildefonso, Spain. See LA GRANJA.

San Ildefonso, sän eel-dā-fon'so, a group of islets in the South Atlantic Ocean, 80 miles W. of Cape Horn.

San Ildefonso, sän eel-dā-fon'so, a pueblo or Indian town of New Mexico, 24 miles NW. of Santa Fé.

San Ildefonso, two pueblos of Luzon, Philippine Islands. (1) In Bulacán province. Pop. in 1903, 5326. (2) In Ilocos Sur province, on a small river of the W. coast. Pop. 2137.

San Isabel, or **Ysabel** (native, *Mahaga*), a central island of the Solomon group.

San Isidro, sän e-see'dro, Luzon, Philippine Islands, a pueblo, capital of Nueva Ecija province, near the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, 48 miles (direct) N. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 9800. The town was much damaged by an earthquake in 1899 and a large tract in the foot-hills of the San Jacinto range sank into a subterranean cavern.

San Isidro, sän e-see'dro, a town of the Argentine Republic, 12 miles N. of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 2000.

Sanitaria Springs, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Binghamton. Pop. 200.

San Jacinto, sän ja-sin'to, a county in the SE. part of Texas, is bounded on the NE. by the Trinity River. Area, 636 sq. m. It is partly drained by the East Fork of the San Jacinto River. Capital, Coldspring. Pop. in 1890, 7360; in 1900, 10,277.

San Jacinto, a banking city of Riverside co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 30 miles SE. of Riverside. It is in a fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 583.

San Jacinto, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., on Graham's Creek, 18 miles N. by W. of Madison.

San Jacinto, a village of Harris co., Tex., on Galveston Bay, at the mouth of the San Jacinto River, about 20 miles ESE. of Houston. It was destroyed by the cyclone of Sept., 1875. In April, 1836, the Texans here gained a victory over the Mexicans which decided the independence of Texas.

San Jacinto Mountains, in southwestern California, chiefly in San Diego co., lie SW. of the San Bernardino Range. The highest summit is San Jacinto Mountain, 10,987 feet.

San Jacinto River, Tex., rises a few miles W. of Huntsville and enters Galveston Bay about 20 miles ESE. of Houston.

San Jaime, sän HĪ'mā, a town of Venezuela, on the Portuguesa, 30 miles NNW. of San Fernando de Apure.

San Javier de Loncomilla, sän HĀ've-air' dā lon-ko-meel'yā, a town of Chile, province of Linares. Pop. about 3200.

San Joaquin, sän wah-keen', a river of California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, near the NE. extremity of Fresno co., runs southwestward to Millerton, and subsequently enters the great central valley of California, in which its general direction is NNW. It intersects the cos. of Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin, and unites with the Sacramento River near its mouth, which is at the E. end of Suisun Bay. Its length is estimated at 350 miles; navigable at all seasons to Stockton. Its largest affluents are the Fresno, Merced (which flows through the Yosemite Valley), Tuolumne, and Stanislaus rivers. In Fresno co. the river formerly received the intermittent discharge from Lake Tulare. The San Joaquin Valley, which is about 200 miles in length and 30 miles wide, is frequently spoken of as the "granary of California," producing vast crops of grain and fruit.

San Joaquin, a county of California, is a part of the great central valley which lies between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Area, 1396 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the S. by the Stanislaus River and is intersected by the San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Mokelumne rivers. The surface is mostly a level plain. The soil is deep and very fertile. The northwestern part of the county presents a vast expanse of marsh, called *tule* land, which is overgrown with a species of rush called *tule* and is submerged during high-water. Capital, Stockton. Pop. in 1890, 28,629; in 1900, 35,452.

San Joaquin, sän HO-å-keen', a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the SE. coast. It has a telegraph-office and the region produces dye-wood. Pop. in 1903, 14,333.

San Joaquin, sän HO-å-keen', a town of Colombia, in the department of Santander.

San Joaquin, a village of Paraguay, 110 miles E. by N. of Asunción. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1746.

San Jorge, sän HOR'HĀ (*i.e.*, "Saint George"), a river of Colombia, joins the Cauca 30 miles SW. of Mompox, after a course of 225 miles.

San José, an island in the Gulf of California, 100 miles SE. of Loreto. Length, 25 miles.

San José, sän HO-sā', one of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, 8 miles SW. of Isla del Rey.

San José, sän ho-sā', a city, the county-seat of Santa Clara co., Cal., is situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of Santa Clara, on the Guadalupe River, 48 miles SE. of the city of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It has a dry and delightful climate and is noted for its beautiful gardens. It is the chief locality in the Santa Clara fruit region and has extensive fruit-growing and packing interests, besides various manufacturing industries (the making of fruit-packing machines, wind-mills, leather, wine, etc.). The city has a city-hall, court-house, public library, state normal school, the University of the Pacific, St. Joseph's College, and the Catholic College of Notre Dame (for girls). Pop. in 1880, 12,567; in 1890, 18,060; in 1900, 21,500.

San José (local pron. san joce), a banking post-village of Logan and Mason cos., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 22½ miles S. of Pekin. Pop. in 1900, 479.

San José, sän HO-sā', a minor Pacific port of Guatemala, 27 miles S. by W. of Escuintla.

San José, sän HO-sā', a town of Bolivia, department and about 150 miles SE. of the city of Santa Cruz.

San José (Port. *São José*, sŏwN zho-zā'), a settlement of Brazil, state of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro.

San José, or **San José del Interior,** sän HO-sā' dĕl een-tā-re-ŌR', a town, capital of Costa Rica, 12 miles WNW. of Cartago. It lies in a valley in a very rich agricultural region and is commercially the centre of the country, being connected by rail with Limón, on the Atlantic coast, and with Alajuela. It has a cathedral, national

library, national museum, institute of physical geography, school of law, etc., with well-paved streets, parks, electric-lighting system, and a good water-supply. Elevation, 3868 feet. Pop. in 1900, 25,000 (estimated).

San José, a southern department of Uruguay, along the Rio de la Plata. Area, 2687 sq. m. The soil is fertile; agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Capital, San José. Pop. in 1900, 40,261.

San José, sân ho-sâ′, a town of Uruguay, capital of San José province, about 45 miles by rail NNW. of Montevideo. Pop. about 9000.

San José, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of Batangas Bay. It manufactures fabrics of cotton and abacá. Pop. in 1903, 8996.

San José, a town of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of Lagonoy Bay. Pop. in 1903, 8314.

San José de Buenavista, sân ho-sâ′ dâ bwâ-nâ-vees′tâ, a pueblo of the Philippines, capital of Antique province, on the W. coast of the island of Panay. Pop. in 1903, 6768.

San José de Cúcuta, Colombia. See Cúcuta.

San José de Flores, sân ho-sâ′ dâ flo′rês, a town of the Argentine Republic, 6 miles from Buenos Aires.

San José de Iturbide, sân ho-sâ′ dâ ee-toor-bee′dâ, a town of Mexico, state and 48 miles E. by N. of the city of Guanajuato.

San José de las Lajas, sân ho-sâ′ dâ lâs lâ′hâs, a city of Havana province, Cuba, on the S. slope of the Camoa hills, 20 miles by high-road SE. of Havana. It has boards of health and education, a theatre, and a post-office, and is surrounded by coffee-plantations and stock-farms. Pop. in 1899, 3024.

San José del Cabo, a port of Mexico, near the S. extremity of Baja (Lower) California.

San José del Interior, Costa Rica. See San José.

San José de los Ramos, sân ho-sâ′ dâ loce râ′moce, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 12 miles ENE. of Colón. Pop. in 1899, 2310. The region is famous for the production of sugar.

San José, Rio de, ree′o dâ sân ho-sâ′, an affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

San Juan, sân hoo-ân′, a river of Bolivia, tributary to the Aguapehi.

San Juan, a river of Colombia, department of Cauca, enters the Pacific 35 miles NW. of Buenaventura, after a SW. course estimated at 150 miles.

San Juan, a river of Cuba, in the NW. part of Matanzas province, which it traverses, flowing through Matanzas and emptying into Matanzas Bay. It is insignificant above tide-water.

San Juan, a river of Mexico, states of Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas, joins the Rio Grande 35 miles SE. of Carrizo, after an E. course of about 150 miles.

San Juan, a river of Nicaragua, forming the outlet for Lake Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea, which it enters at the port of Greytown. The river leaves the lake at its SE. extremity and flows tortuously in a generally SE. direction, forming part of the boundary with Costa Rica. Length, about 110 miles. Although in some places impeded by short rapids (Machuca, Toro), it is navigable throughout its entire course by vessels of light draft. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado. The chief tributary is the San Carlos, in Costa Rica. The San Juan River is part of the so-called Nicaragua Route to the Pacific and was considered of importance in connection with the contemplated construction of a Nicaragua Canal.

San Juan, a river of Santo Domingo, discharges in the W. part of the S. coast.

San Juan (Sp. pron. sân hoo-ân′), a county in the SW. part of Colorado, is drained by the Animas River, the Uncompahgre River, and other small streams. Area, 438 sq. m. It comprises Mount Æolus and Sultan Mountain, peaks of the San Juan Mountains. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal are mined. Capital, Silverton. Pop. in 1890, 1572; in 1900, 2342.

San Juan, a county in the NW. corner of New Mexico. Area, 5742 sq. m. It is watered by the San Juan, Animas, and La Plata rivers. The soil is fertile under irrigation. Coal is abundant. Capital, Aztec. Pop. in 1900, 4828.

San Juan, a county in the SE. corner of Utah, bordering E. on Colorado and S. on Arizona. Area, 8025 sq. m. On the W. boundary is the Colorado River and in the S. is the San Juan River. The Abajo Mountains, with Abajo Peak (11,445 feet), are found in the centre, and NE. are the Cedar Mountains, Mount Peale, and other peaks. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 1023.

San Juan, a county in the NW. part of Washington. Area, 187 sq. m. It comprises the island of San Juan and other islands in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Gulf of Georgia, near the northern end of Puget Sound. Capital, Friday Harbor. Pop. in 1890, 2072; in 1900, 2928.

San Juan, a post-town of San Benito co., Cal., is in a fertile valley on the San Benito River, about 44 miles SSE. of San José. Its banking point is Hollister. Pop. in 1900, 449.

San Juan (formerly **San Juan de Puerto Rico** and **San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico,** sân hoo-ân′ bŏw-tees′tâ dâ pwĕn′to ree′ko), the capital, principal city, and a seaport of Porto Rico, on a small island off the N. coast, connected with the main-land by bridges and a fortified causeway. Lat. 18° 29′ N.; lon. 66° 5′ W. It has an excellent harbor, is fortified and walled (with a commanding Morro Castle), and is regularly laid out with plazas and squares (Plaza de Santiago). Its sanitary arrangements have been materially improved since the American occupation. The streets are straight, but mainly narrow; the houses are plainly and massively constructed of stone. San Juan was the seat of the Spanish provincial government, and contains palaces of the captain-general and the bishop, a Jesuit college, city-hall, theatre, military hospital, a statue of Ponce de León, a large cathedral and other churches, a spacious market-place, private clubs and casinos, the Casa Blanca, etc. The manufactures are unimportant. Pop. of the municipal district in 1899, 32,048. The fortifications of San Juan were bombarded by Admiral Sampson in May, 1898.

San Juan, pueblos of the Philippine Islands: (1) In Bohol Island. Pop. 6000. (2) In Batangas province, Luzon, on a tributary of Batangas Bay. Pop. in 1903, about 13,000. (3) In La Unión province, Luzon, on a small river near the W. coast. Pop. 11,223. It yields rice and maize and valuable timber from the mountains.

San Juan, a village of Mexico, state and 32 miles W. of Chihuahua.

San Juan, a mining town of Mexico, state and 115 miles NW. of the city of Durango.

San Juan, sân hoo-ân′, a town of Haiti, near the centre of the island, 80 miles WNW. of Santo Domingo.

San Juan, a village of Venezuela, 24 miles W. of Mérida.

San Juan, Nicaragua. See San Juan del Sur and Greytown.

San Juan, or **San Juan de la Frontera,** sân hoo-ân′ dâ lâ fron-tâ′râ, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 28° 30′ and 32° 30′ S., having W. the Andes, N. the province of La Rioja, and S. the province of Mendoza. Area, 33,715 sq. m. It is exceedingly rich in minerals,—gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, malachite, etc. Agriculture is the chief industry; wheat, maize, alfalfa, grapes, etc., are raised and cattle are exported to Chile. Capital, San Juan. Pop. in 1900, 94,991.

San Juan, or **San Juan de la Frontera,** sân hoo-ân′ dâ lâ fron-tâ′râ, capital of San Juan province, Argentine Republic, 85 miles N. of Mendoza, with which it is connected by rail. It has normal, public, and mining schools, national college, banks, etc. Pop. in 1895, 10,410.

San Juan Bautista, a port of the island of Juan Fernandez (Mas à Tierra), Chile.

San Juan Bautista, or **San Juan Baptista del Pao,** Venezuela. See Pao.

San Juan Bautista (or **Baptista**) (formerly **Villa Hermosa**), a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco (Grijalva), about 70 miles from its mouth (at Frontera, its port). Pop. in 1900, 10,543.

San Juan, Cape, the NE. extremity of the island of Porto Rico.

San Juan, Cape, the S. point of Vancouver Island, in British Columbia, bounded S. by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

San Juan, Cape, a headland of the Rio Muni territory, Spanish western Africa, forming the N. point of Corisco Bay.

San Juan Capistrano, Cal. See Capistrano.

San Juan de Fuca, North America. See Fuca.

San Juan de Guadalupe, sân hoo-ân′ dâ gwâ-dâ-loo′pâ, a town of Mexico, state and 120 miles NE. of the city of Durango.

San Juan de las Abadesas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 33 miles NW. of Gerona. It has coal- and iron-mines.

San Juan de las Yeras, sân hoo-ân′ dâ lâs yâ′râs, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 12 miles (direct) and 23 miles by rail WSW. of Santa Clara. Pop. in 1899, 1469.

San Juan del Norte. See Greytown.

San Juan de los Llanos, sân hoo-ân′ dâ loce lâ′-noce, a town of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, on the Guaviare, 65 miles SSE. of Bogotá.

San Juan de los Llanos, a town of Mexico, state and NE. of the city of Puebla.

San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba. See Remedios.

San Juan del Puerto, sân HOO-ân' dêl pwĕR'to, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles NE. of Huelva, near the Rio Tinto. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

San Juan del Rio, sân HOO-ân' dêl ree'o, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles SE. of Querétaro, with which it is connected by rail. It has an extensive trade in opals. Pop. in 1900, 8124.

San Juan del Sur, sân HOO-ân' dêl SOOR, a port of Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean, 24 miles SSW. of Rivas.

San Juan de Ulúa, sân HOO-ân' dâ oo-loo'â (often called **San Juan de Ulloa,** sân HOO-ân' dâ ool-yo'â), a castle, defending the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on an islet E. of that city.

San Juan Mountains, or **Sierra San Juan,** se-ĕR'rà sân HOO-ân', a range of the Rocky Mountains in southwestern Colorado, is bounded on the E. by the San Luis Park. The Rio Grande, Rio Animas, and Rio San Miguel rise in this range, which is sometimes called Sierra Mimbres. Rich silver-mines have been opened in these mountains. Among the highest peaks of this range or of the associated Uncompahgre Mountains are Mount Sneffels, Mount Wilson (14,280 feet), Mount Canby, Mount Kendall, and Uncompahgre Peak (14,289 ft.).

San Juan Nepomuceno, Mexico. See PICHILINQUE BAY.

San Juan y Martinez, sân HOO-ân' ee mar-tee'nĕs, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, about 3 miles from the S. coast and 16 miles by high-road SW. by W. of Pinar del Rio. The surrounding country is rich in tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 2970.

Sankaty Head, the E. point of Nantucket Island, Mass. It has a light. Lat. 41° 17′ N.; lon. 69° 57′ W.

Sankt Amarin, a town of Upper Alsace, Germany, circle of Thann. It is a busy seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1900, 2304.

Sankt Andrä, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 10 miles above Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 4822. See SZENT-ENDRE.

Sankt Andreasberg, a town of Prussia. See ANDREASBERG, SANKT.

Sankt Antönien, zânkt ân-tö'ne-ẹn, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 15 miles NE. of Chur. This village gives its name to the adjacent valley of Sankt Antönienthal.

Sankt Avold, zânkt â'vôlt, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 18 miles W. of Saargemünd. Pop. in 1900, 5648.

Sankt Beatenberg, zânkt bâ-â'tẹn-bĕRG', a village and popular health-resort of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the SE. side of the Lake of Thun and on the flank of the Beatenberg, 7 miles by road from Interlaken. It is reached by cable tramway (1 mile) from Beatenbucht. Pop. in 1900, 1050. Elevation, 3775 feet.

Sankt Blasien, zânkt blâ'ze-en, a town of Baden, 10 miles NW. of Waldshut, charmingly situated in the Black Forest, at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the sea. It is a frequented summer-resort and has a large hydropathic establishment. Previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century it was the seat of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the tenth century. Pop. in 1900, 1655.

Sankt Egidien, a town of Saxony, in the district of Chemnitz. Pop. about 2000.

Sankt Florian, zânkt flo're-ân, a town of Upper Austria, district of Linz. It has a venerable Augustinian abbey with a beautiful church. The abbey buildings contain splendid apartments and a library of over 85,000 volumes, rich in incunabula. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3676.

Sankt Gallen, Switzerland. See SAINT GALL.

Sankt Georgen, zânkt gâ-OR'ghẹn, a town and summer-resort of Baden, circle of Villingen, situated in the Black Forest at an elevation of over 2800 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1900, 3520.

Sankt Georgen, Hungary. See SZENT-GYÖRGY.

Sankt Goar, zânkt go'ar, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles SSE. of Coblenz, on the left bank of the Rhine. Above it tower the ruins of the castle of Rheinfels. Pop. about 1600.

Sankt Goarshausen, zânkt go'ars-hŏw'zẹn, a town on the Rhine, opposite Sankt Goar. On a height above it is the imposing castle called the Katz (Katzenelnbogen) and a little up-stream the famous Lorelei. Pop. about 1600.

Sankt Gotthard. See SAINT GOTTHARD.

Sankt Ingbert, zânkt ing'bẹrt, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 10 miles W. of Zweibrücken. It has an iron-foundry, steel- and glass-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,050.

Sankt Jakob, zânkt yâ'kop, a hamlet of Switzerland, 2 miles SE. of Basel. It is famous for the heroic resistance made here in 1444 by a body of Swiss against a vastly superior force of French marauders known as Armagnacs. In 1872 a monument was erected to commemorate the event.

Sankt Johann, zânkt yo'hânn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Saar, opposite Saarbrücken. Its industries include iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery, cables, iron-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 21,266.

Sankt Johann, a small town of Austria, on the Salzach, 33 miles S. of Salzburg. Near by is the wild gorge through which the little river Ache makes its way to the Salzach.

Sankt Kreuz, zânkt kroits (Fr. *Sainte-Croix-aux-Mines*), a village of Alsace, Germany, circle of Markirch. Pop. in 1900, 3598.

Sankt Leonhard, zânkt lâ'on-hart', a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, district of Wolfsberg. Near it are the mineral springs of Preblau.

Sankt Ludwig, zânkt lood'wĭg, a village of Upper Alsace, 4 miles NW. of Basel. Pop. in 1900, 4018.

Sankt Moritz, Switzerland. See SAINT MORITZ.

Sankt Peter, a village of Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, in the district of Schleswig. Near by is the North Sea watering-place of the same name.

Sankt Pilt (Fr. *Saint-Hippolyte*), a town of Alsace, circle of Rappoltsweiler. Near it, on a steep height, is the old castle of Hohkönigsburg, one of the grandest structures of its kind in Germany.

Sankt Pölten, zânkt pöl'tẹn, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Traisen, 35 miles W. of Vienna. It is the seat of a bishop and has a mediæval cathedral, rebuilt in the eighteenth century. The inhabitants are engaged in the iron-industry, the manufacture of arms, cotton-spinning, milling, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,533.

Sankt Tönys, zânkt tö'nis, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles NW. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 7229.

Sankt Veit, zânkt fit ("Saint Vitus"), a town of Austria, in Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Klagenfurt. Pop. in 1900, 4676.

Sankt Veit, a village of Lower Austria, 11 miles S. of Sankt Pölten.

Sankt Wendel, zânkt wĕn'dẹl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles SE. of Treves. Pop. in 1900, 5516.

Sankt Wolfgang, zânkt wŏlf'gâng, a town of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, 7 miles W. by N. of Ischl. It is situated on the Sankt Wolfgang See (Abersee), a lake about 7½ miles long and little more than 1 mile wide, and at the foot of the Schafberg (5384 feet), the summit of which is reached by a cog-railway. The town has an old church with a splendidly carved altar. Pop. about 1600.

Sankuru, a river of the central part of the Congo Free State, known in its upper part as the Lubilash, is a tributary of the Kassai, which it enters in about lat. 4° 20′ S.

San Lazzaro, sân lâd'zâ-ro, an islet in the lagoon of Venice, 2 miles SE. of the city, famous for its Armenian monastery.

San Leandro, sân lâ-ân'dro, a banking post-town of Alameda co., Cal., is on a creek of its own name and on the Southern Pacific R., 16 miles E. by S. of San Francisco. It has a manufactory of farming-implements and has fruit-canning industries. Pop. in 1900, 2253.

San Lorenzo, sân lo-rĕn'so, a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Vermejo from the W., 55 miles N. of Corrientes.

San Lorenzo, sân lo-rĕn'tho, a town of the Canaries, on the SE. shore of Gran Canaria, 5 miles from Las Palmas.

San Lorenzo, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., about 20 miles ESE. of San Francisco. Pop. about 350.

San Lorenzo, a Pacific port of Honduras, on the Bay of San Lorenzo (Gulf of Fonseca), 70 miles SW. of Tegucigalpa.

San Lorenzo, sân lo-rĕn'so, a town of the Argentine Republic, 15 miles N. of Rosario.

San Lorenzo, a village of Paraguay, on the Paraná River, 190 miles SE. of Asunción.

San Lorenzo, a town of Santo Domingo, on the S. shore of the Bay of Samaná.

San Lorenzo, a town of Bolivia, department and 12 miles NW. of the town of Tarija, on the Guapai. Pop. 4000.

San Lorenzo, Cape, on the W. coast of Ecuador. Lat. 1° 3′ S.

San Lorenzo de la Muga, sân lo-rĕn'tho dâ lâ moo'gâ, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles N. of Gerona.

Sanlúcar de Barrameda, sân-loo'kar dâ bar-RÂ-mâ'dâ, a seaport of Spain, province and 18 miles N. of Cadiz, on the left bank of the river Guadalquivir, at its mouth. It is a much frequented bathing-resort. The principal edifices are the sixteenth-century Hospital of St. George and the fine palace of the Duc de Montpensier, containing valuable works of art. The town has an active trade in wine, an excellent quality of which (Manzanilla) is produced in the vicinity. The port is La Bonanza. Magellan sailed from here on his memorable voyage in 1519. Pop. in 1900, 23,747.

Sanlúcar la Mayor, sân-loo'kar lâ mī-ᴏʀ', a town of Spain, province and 11 miles W. of Seville. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

San Lucas, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., in an agricultural and stock-raising district, on the Southern Pacific R., 60 miles SE. of Salinas. Pop. about 300.

San Lucas, Cape, the southern extremity of the peninsula of Lower California. Lat. 22° 52′ N.

San Luis, a post-village, capital of Costilla co., Colo., is in the San Luis Park, about 100 miles SW. of Pueblo and 14 miles E. of the Rio Grande.

San Luis, sân loo-ees', a central province of the Argentine Republic, bounded W. by Mendoza, from which it is separated by the Desaguadero and the Rio Salado. The region is largely steppe. Area, 28,535 sq. m. Cereals, alfalfa, potatoes, grapes, etc., are cultivated for home consumption. The minerals include copper, gold, and graphite. Capital, San Luis. Pop. in 1901, 92,711.

San Luis, or **San Luis de la Punta,** sân loo-ees' dâ lâ poon'tâ, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of San Luis province, 140 miles E. by S. of Mendoza, with which, and with Buenos Aires, it is connected by rail. It has a national college and normal school and does a large export business in horses, hides, and wool. It manufactures ponchos. Pop. in 1898, 11,000 (estimated).

San Luis, a town of Bolivia, department and 55 miles E. of the city of Tarija.

San Luis, a city of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, near the San Sebastián River and 9 miles (direct) S. by W. of Pinar del Rio. It is in a region noted for the production of tobacco and has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 5059.

San Luis, Luzon, Philippine Islands: (1) A pueblo of Batangas province. Pop. in 1903, 5316. (2) A pueblo of Pampanga province, on the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, near the W. bank of Candava Lake. Pop. 10,067.

San Luis de Apra, island of Guam, is the port of Agaña.

San Luis de la Paz, sân loo-ees' dâ lâ pâs, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles ENE. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 9768.

San Luis de Potosí, Bolivia. See Potosí.

San Luis Gonzaga, sân loo-ees' gon-sâ'gâ, a town of Chile, in the province of Concepción.

San Luis Obispo (Sp. pron. sân loo-ees' o-bees'po), a southwestern county of California, has an area of 3310 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Coast Range, on the S. by the Santa Maria River, and on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean. It is drained by a branch of the Salinas River and the Arroyo Grande. The surface is partly mountainous. Among its minerals are copper, cinnabar, and petroleum. Capital, San Luis Obispo. Pop. in 1890, 16,072; in 1900, 16,637.

San Luis Obispo, a banking city, capital of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., about 8 miles from the Pacific Ocean and 90 miles NW. of Santa Barbara, on the Pacific Coast and the Southern Pacific Rs. It has some manufacturing industries. It occupies the site of a mission founded in 1772. Pop. in 1890, 2995; in 1900, 3021.

San Luis Park (or **Valley**) is mostly in Colorado and partly in Taos co., N.Mex. It is bounded on the E. and NE. by the Sangre de Cristo Range and on the W. and NW. by the San Juan Mountains and the Saguache Range. The Rio Grande runs southward through the middle of this park, which is irrigated by numerous mountain-streams, many of which are lost in the sand after a short course. The park is about 120 miles long and averages 60 miles in width; the surface, which is diversified by lava *mesas,* is elevated about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is partly fertile, but requires artificial irrigation.

San Luis Potosí, sân loo-ees' po-to-see', a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. and NE. by Nuevo León and Tamaulipas, SE. by Vera Cruz, S. by Hidalgo, Querétaro, and Guanajuato, and W. by Zacatecas. Area, 25,316 sq. m. Most of the state lies within the area of the Central Plateau, falling abruptly on the SE. into the depression of the Pánuco. The mountainous districts abound in excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared, and the arable districts or valleys are remarkable for their fertility. The principal streams are the Verde, Tampico, and Pánuco, the last-named forming part of the boundary with the state of Vera Cruz. There is much mineral wealth, but mining operations are not very extensive. The state is one of the most progressive of the republic. Capital, San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1900, 575,432.

San Luis Potosí, a city and railroad-centre of Mexico, capital of the state of the same name, is situated near the sources of the Verde, at an elevation of 6200 feet, 70 miles NNE. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 61,019. It is regularly built, with broad streets and several plazas, and is largely surrounded by gardens. The chief edifices are the church of San Pedro, the governor's palace, palace of justice, town-hall, mint, exchange, and theatre. Its markets are well supplied and it has an active trade in leather, hats, cattle, wool, hides, and tallow. The famous silver-mines of San Pedro, in the vicinity, are almost abandoned.

San Luis Rey (râ), a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal., on the San Luis Rey River, about 90 miles SE. of Los Angeles and 3 miles from the ocean.

San Marcial, sân mâr-se-âl', a banking post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande, 170 miles SSW. of Santa Fé, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 1000.

San Marco (sân maʀ'ko), **Cape,** on the SW. coast of Sicily. Lat. 37° 29′ N.

San Marco, Cape, on the W. coast of Sardinia, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Oristano. Lat. 39° 52′ N.

San Marco in Lamis, sân maʀ'ko in lâ'mis, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 12 miles ENE. of San Severo, at the foot of Monte Gargano. Pop. in 1901, 17,309.

San Marco la Catola, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 22 miles SW. of San Severo. Pop. about 4000.

San Marcos, sân mar'koce, a post-station of San Diego co., Cal.

San Marcos, a banking post-town, capital of Hays co., Tex., on the San Marcos River, about 30 miles SW. of Austin, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern Rs. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 2292.

San Marcos, sân maʀ'koce, a western department of Guatemala. The Pacific Ocean and Rio Naranjo form the S. and SE. boundaries and the Suchiate River part of the boundary (with Mexico) on the W. It produces wheat, maize, beans, sugar, and cacao, and exports coffee, sarsaparilla, hides, and rubber. Capital, San Marcos. Pop. in 1893, 89,332.

San Marcos, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of San Marcos, about 85 miles (direct) WNW. of Guatemala. It is surrounded by coffee-plantations. Pop. in 1893, 6036.

San Marcos River, Tex., enters the Guadalupe at Gonzales.

San Marino, sân mâ-ree'no, a republic in Italy, one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, situated a few miles from the Adriatic Sea, immediately S. of the parallel of 44° N. lat. It is enclosed on all sides by the provinces of Forlì and Pesaro e Urbino. Area, 22 sq. m. It is a mountainous district, rising in Monte Titano, a projection of the Apennines, to a height of about 2650 feet. On this peak is perched the little town of San Marino, protected by a wall. The town has several churches, one having the tomb and statue of St. Marinus (San Marino). The more wealthy citizens reside in the suburb called the Borgo. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rural industry. The legislature of the republic is a representative chamber of 60 members, elected for life by the nobles, burghers, and peasants. From this body an executive council of 12 is chosen yearly. Two *capitani reggenti* (or presidents) are chosen every six months. The military consists of 950 men. Pop. about 10,000. This little state has had an existence of about 1000 years.

San Marino, san mą-ree'no, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va.

San Martin, sân mar-teen', a village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles N. of Gilroy, its post-station. Pop. 75.

San Martín, sân maʀ-teen': (1) A village of the Argentine Republic, in the province of San Juan, 9 miles from the town of San Juan. (2) A village of the Argentine Republic, province and 30 miles E. by S. of the town of Mendoza, with which it is connected by rail.

San Martín, a village of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 100 miles SE. of Bogotá. Pop. 1000.

San Martín, Cape, Spain, in Valencia, a headland on the Mediterranean, 10 miles SE. of Denia.

San Martín de Provensáls, a northeastern suburb of Barcelona, Spain. It has extensive manufactures.

San Martín de Trevejo, sân maʀ-teen' dâ trâ-vâ'ho, a small town of Spain, province of Cáceres.

San Martín de Unx, sân maʀ-teen' dâ oonk, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 14 miles SE. of Pamplona.

San Martín de Valdeiglesias, sân maʀ-teen' dâ vâl'dâ-ee-glâ'se-âs, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles NW. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

San Martino de Castrozza, a hospice and resort of southern Tyrol, on the Primiero road. Elevation, about 4750 feet.

San Mateo, sân mâ-tâ'o, a western county of California, has an area of 434 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Bay of San Francisco and on the W. by the Pacific

Ocean. The northern part is contiguous to San Francisco. The county has coal and iron and sulphur springs. Capital, Redwood City. Pop. in 1890, 10,087; in 1900, 12,094.

San Mateo, a banking city of San Mateo co., Cal., on the W. side of San Francisco Bay and on the Southern Pacific R., 21 miles S. of San Francisco. It is in a fruit and dairying region. Pop. in 1900, 1832.

San Mateo, a post-town of Putnam co., Fla., on the E. bank of the St. John's River and on the Florida East Coast R., 5 miles S. of Palatka. Pop. in 1900, 267.

San Mateo, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex., about 60 miles W. by N. of Albuquerque.

San Mateo, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 18 miles from Manila, on an affluent of the Pásig River. In the vicinity are famous caverns with stalactites. Pop. 4500.

San Mateo, a mountain-pass of Peru, in lat. 11° 48′ S. Height, upward of 15,000 feet.

San Mateo, a town of Venezuela, 60 miles SSW. of Cumaná.

San Mateo, or **Vega de San Mateo,** vä′gä dā sän mä-tā′o, a town of the Canaries, on the island of Gran Canaria, about 10 miles from Las Palmas.

San Mauro Castelverde, sän mŏw′ro kås-tĕl-vĕr′-dā, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 19 miles SE. of Cefalù. Pop in 1901, 5573.

San Miguel, sän me-ghĕl′, a river of Colorado, rises in the San Juan Mountains and enters the Dolores near the W. boundary of the state.

San Miguel, a small river of Texas, rises in Medina co. and falls into the Rio Frio.

San Miguel, a river of Bolivia, rises in the department of Santa Cruz, near the Brazilian frontier, flows generally NW., and empties into the Itenez (or Guaporé), in about lon. 64° 30′ W.

San Miguel, a gulf of the republic of Panama, forms a projection of the Gulf of Panama, in about lat. 8° 10′ N. An inner prolongation is known as Darien Harbor.

San Miguel, a harbor of the republic of Panama, in the Gulf of San Miguel, having an entrance about 6 miles wide and extending about 8 miles inland. It communicates at its inner part with Darien Harbor, which has a depth of water of from 9 to 14 fathoms at low-water. These two harbors have been considered in connection with a tidal interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

San Miguel, an active volcano of Salvador, about 9 miles SW. of the town of San Miguel. It has a large summit crater and is thought to measure 7000 (5900?) feet in height.

San Miguel, a southwestern county of Colorado, has an area of about 1310 sq. m. It is largely mountainous, with extensive metallic deposits. Gold and silver are largely mined. Capital, Telluride. Pop. in 1890, 2909; in 1900, 5379.

San Miguel, a county in the NE. part of New Mexico. Area, 4833 sq. m. It is drained by the Pecos River. A range of high mountains extends along the NW. border. Capital, Las Vegas. Pop. in 1890, 24,204; in 1900, 22,053.

San Miguel, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 47 miles N. of San Luis Obispo, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 450.

San Miguel, a post-village of San Miguel co., N.Mex., on the Pecos, 25 miles S. by W. of Las Vegas. Pop. about 400.

San Miguel, Philippine Islands: (1) A suburb of Manila, Luzon. (2) A pueblo of Panay, province and near Iloilo. It produces fabrics of cotton and abacá. Pop. in 1903, 5378. (3) A pueblo of Leyte Island. Pop. 4000.

San Miguel, sän me-ghĕl′, a village of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, 160 miles NE. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

San Miguel, a department in the SE. part of Salvador. It is bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean and on the W. by the Lempa River. The San Miguel River intersects it. It is generally mountainous, with fertile valleys, and there are hot and medicinal springs. It has a large trade. Capital, San Miguel. Pop. in 1892, 60,000.

San Miguel, a town of Salvador, on a river of the same name, and capital of the department of San Miguel, 75 miles ESE. of the city of San Salvador. It has many substantial houses, partly constructed of lava. The volcano of San Miguel stands at a short distance from the town. Trade is chiefly in indigo. Pop. in 1901, 24,768.

San Miguel Allende (äl-yĕn′dā), or simply **Allende,** a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles E. by S. of Guanajuato. It has mineral springs and a trade in blankets, horse equipments, etc. Allende, the Mexican patriot, was born here. Pop. in 1900, 10,547.

San Miguel Bay, on the N. coast of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is about 20 miles in diameter, and encloses an island, with San Miguel volcano.

San Miguel de Cabulco, Chile. See Cabulco.

San Miguel de Camiling, sän me-ghĕl′ dā kä-me-leeng′, or **Camiling,** a pueblo of Tarlac province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a small affluent of the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 25,243.

San Miguel de los Baños, sän me-ghĕl′ dā loce bän′yoce, a watering-place of Matanzas province, Cuba, in an elevated position among the Jucán Mountains, 12 miles (direct) SSE. of Matanzas.

San Miguel de Mayumo, sän me-ghĕl′ dā mä-yoo′-mo, a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of the Candava lake, 32 miles by road N. of Bulacán. It produces gold, iron, petroleum, and cloths. Pop. in 1903, 14,919.

San Miguel de Piura, Peru. See Piura.

San Miguel Sarrat, sän me-ghĕl′ sar-rät′, or **Sarrat,** a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It produces famous woven fabrics. Pop. in 1903, 9584.

San Miniato, sän me-ne-ä′to, a town of Italy, 21 miles WSW. of Florence, on the Arno. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 2542 (commune, 20,242).

Sannak Islands, a group off the western end of the Alaskan peninsula.

San Narciso, sän nar-see′so, a pueblo of Zambales province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. coast. Pop. in 1903, 7528.

San Nicandro, sän ne-kän′dro (San Nicandro di Bari), a town of Italy, province and 10 miles SW. of Bari. Pop. in 1901, 7584.

San Nicandro (San Nicandro Garganico), a town of Italy, on the peninsula of Gargano, 10 miles E. of Lesina. Pop. in 1901, 10,699.

San Nicola, sän nik′o-lä, one of the Tremiti Islands.

San Nicolas, Cape Verde Islands. See São Nicolão.

San Nicolás, Philippine Islands: (1) A pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, in a low and marshy locality, 3 miles from Laoag. Pop. in 1903, 10,880. (2) A pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, in a mountainous region, on the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. 9780. (3) San Nicolas de Cebú, a pueblo of Cebú, now forms part of the municipality of Cebú. It has active fisheries and produces alluvial gold.

San Nicolás, sän nee-ko-läs′, a village of Havana province, Cuba, 9 miles by rail SE. of Guines. It has sugar-works.

San Nicolás, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires, on the Paraná, 35 miles SE. of Rosario, with which it is connected by rail. It has an extensive beef-preserving industry. Pop. in 1895, 12,550.

San Nicolò, sän ne-ko-lo′, the Italian name of the town of Hagios Nikolaos (St. Nicholas), or Tenos, on the island of Tenos.

San Nicolò, Cape, on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 25′ N.

Sannikov Land, a doubtfully located land-mass (island) to the N. of the New Siberian Islands.

Sannois, san'nwå′, a commune of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles NNE. of Versailles. Pop. in 1901, 4905.

Sanok, så′nok, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 38 miles SW. of Jaroslaw. Pop. in 1900, 6365.

Sanoma, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 80.

San Pablo, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., in a valley near the S. shore of San Pablo Bay, about 15 miles NNE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs.

San Pablo, sän på′blo, a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a broken country, near the Majayjay volcano and on a tributary of Tayabas Gulf. Pop. in 1903, 22,612.

San Pablo, a town and mining centre of Bolivia, in the department of Potosí.

San Pablo Bay, Cal., is the northern part of San Francisco Bay, and touches the cos. of Sonoma, Solano, Contra Costa, and Marin. It is connected with Suisun Bay by the Strait of Carquinez, the outlet of the water which is collected in the great central valley of the state.

San Pablo Meoqui, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles SE. of the city of Chihuahua.

San Pantaleo, sän pän-tä-lä′o, an islet off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Marsala, with ruins of the ancient Motya.

San Paolo de Loanda. See Saint Paul de Loanda.

San Pascual, a pueblo of Burias Island, Philippines.

San Pasqual, a post-station of San Diego co., Cal.

San Patricio, san pạ-tree′se-o, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 700 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Aransas River, on the S. by Corpus Christi Bay, and on the SW. by the Rio Nueces. The surface is low and nearly level. Capital, Sinton. Pop. in 1890, 1312; in 1900, 2372.

San Patricio, a post-village of Sabine parish, La., about 60 miles S. of Shreveport.

San Patricio, a small post-village of San Patricio co., Tex., on the Rio Nueces, about 20 miles from its mouth and 25 miles from Corpus Christi.

San Pedro (Sp. pron. sän på'dro), a bay and inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in California, about 25 miles S. of Los Angeles.

San Pedro, sän på'dro, a river of Mexico, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumacinta, which it joins near its mouth in the Tabasco River.

San Pedro, a banking city of Los Angeles co., Cal., on San Pedro Bay, 26 miles S. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific R. It has lobster-canning and lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1787.

San Pedro, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 500.

San Pedro, a pueblo of Antique province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the W. coast. Pop. in 1903, 7892.

San Pedro, a mining centre of Mexico, state and 40 miles S. of the city of Chihuahua.

San Pedro, a town of the Argentine Republic, about 200 miles N. by E. of Tucumán.

San Pedro, a town of Bolivia, on the Machupa River, in lat. 14° S., lon. 64° 48′ W.

San Pedro, a town of Honduras, in the department of Santa Barbara, 25 miles W. by S. of Puerto Cortés, with which it is connected by rail.

San Pedro, a town and river-port of Paraguay, about 90 miles NE. of Asunción. Pop. 8,000–10,000.

San Pedro Carchá, a village of Guatemala, 4 miles from Cobán.

San Pedro Coahuila, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, 130 miles W. by N. of Saltillo.

San Pedro del Paraná, a town of Paraguay, 140 miles SE. of Asunción.

San Pedro Macatí, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, a suburb of Manila, on the Pásig River. It is a health-resort for convalescents. Pop. 3000.

San Pedro Macoris, a town of Santo Domingo, on the S. coast, 40 miles E. of the city of Santo Domingo.

San Pedro y San Pablo, Rio de, ree'o dà sän på'dro e sän på'blo ("River of St. Peter and St. Paul"), Mexico, enters the Caribbean Sea 10 miles NE. of the mouth of the Tabasco, of which it is one of the delta-arms.

Sanpete, a county of Utah, borders on Colorado. It is intersected by the Green River and is also drained by the White and Sanpete rivers. Area, 1561 sq. m. The Wahsatch Mountains extend through this county in a N. and S. direction. Near the western base of this range is the Sanpete Valley, watered by the Sanpete River. Capital, Manti. Pop. in 1890, 13,146; in 1900, 16,313.

San Pier d'Arena, sän pe-ĕr' dà-rà'nà, a western suburb of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 15,353 (commune, 34,885).

San Pier Niceto, sän pe-air' ne-chà'to, a commune of Sicily, 13 miles W. of Messina. Pop. in 1901, 5067.

San Pierre, san pę-air', a post-village of Starke co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs., 36 miles S. of Michigan City. Pop. about 275.

San Pietro, sän pe-ā'tro, an island off the SW. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles NW. of Sant' Antioco. Length, 7 miles. Pop. in 1901, 7718.

San Pietro, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, in a ravine of the mountain above the town of Patti. Pop. in 1901, 4159 (commune, 5803).

San Pietro in Casale, sän pe-ā'tro in kà-zà'là, a commune of Italy, province and 15 miles NE. of Bologna.

San Pio Quinto, a port of Camiguín Island, Philippines.

Sanpo, a river of Tibet. See BRAHMAPUTRA.

San Quentin (Sp. pron. sän kwĕn-teen'), a post-village of Marin co., Cal., on the W. shore of the Bay of San Francisco, 11½ miles N. of San Francisco, on the North Shore R. Pop. about 250.

Sanquhar, sank'ker, a town of Scotland, co. and 24 miles NNW. of Dumfries, on the Nith. Immediately SE. of the town, on a steep bank overlooking the Nith are the picturesque ruins of the castle of Sanquhar. Pop. about 1300.

San Quintín de Mediona, sän keen-teen' dà mà-DE-o'nà, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 35 miles from Barcelona.

San Rafael (rà-fà-ĕl'), a banking residential city, capital of Marin co., Cal., is situated in a small valley on the North Shore and the California Northwestern Rs., 15 miles N. of San Francisco, near the northern end of the Bay of San Francisco. It has many beautiful villas and gardens and is a favorite pleasure-resort. Mount Tamalpais Military Academy and a Dominican Female College are located here. Pop. in 1900, 3879.

San Rafael, a town of Conejos co., Colo., in San Rafael precinct. Pop. in 1900, 700.

San Rafael, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

San Rafael, sän rà-fà-ĕl', a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quingua River. Pop. in 1903, 6682.

San Rafael, a village of Costa Rica, near San José.

San Ramon (rà-mōn'), a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., in San Ramon Valley, 9 miles E. of Haywood. Pop. 100.

San Ramón, a village of Costa Rica, 25 miles NW. by W. of San José. Pop. 2000.

San Remigio, sän rà-me-HE'o, pueblos of the Philippines: (1) In Cebú Island. Pop. in 1903, 9813. (2) In Antique province, Panay Island. Pop. 4361.

San Remo, sän rà'mo, a city and popular resort of the Riviera of Italy, in the province of Porto Maurizio, on the Mediterranean Sea, 26 miles NE. of Nice. It is well sheltered by hills and mountains and is much frequented by sufferers from bronchial and tubercular affections. San Remo is divided into an "old" and a "new" town, the latter with stately hotels, beautiful promenades (*Corso dell' Imperatrice*), drives, and gardens. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 21,440.

San Roque, sän ro'kà, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 56 miles SE. of Cadiz and 7 miles NW. of Gibraltar. San Roque was built in 1704 by the Spaniards, after the loss of Gibraltar. Pop. in 1900, 8569.

San Roque, sän ro'kà, a peninsula jutting N. into Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippine Islands. On it is situated Cavite.

San Roque, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and W. of Cavite, on the long, narrow peninsula on the W. side of Bacoor Bay. Pop. 3000.

San Roque, Cape. See SAINT ROQUE, CAPE.

Sans, a western suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

San Saba, sän sà'bà, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1150 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NE. by the Colorado River and is intersected by the San Saba River. Capital, San Saba. Pop. in 1890, 6641; in 1900, 7569.

San Saba, a banking post-village, capital of San Saba co., Tex., on a river of the same name, about 7 miles from its entrance into the Colorado River and 90 miles NW. of Austin. It has a cotton-gin, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. about 800.

San Saba River, Tex., rises near the W. border of Menard co. and enters the Colorado River. Length, about 150 miles.

San Salvador, sän säl-và-dōR', a name given by Columbus to one of the Bahamas (called by the natives Guanahani), the first land seen by him in the New World. It was for many years identified with Cat Island, but is now generally conceded to have been Watlings Island, which has been officially named San Salvador.

San Salvador, a sea- and river-port of Uruguay, department and 12 miles SE. of the town of Soriano.

San Salvador, a republic of Central America. See SALVADOR.

San Salvador, sän säl-và-dōR', a central department of Salvador. Lake Ilopango forms part of the E. boundary. The surface is varied; the Coast Range traverses the S. part from E. to W. Capital, San Salvador. Pop. in 1892, 63,000.

San Salvador, a city of Central America, capital of the republic of Salvador and of the department of San Salvador, is situated on a small stream which flows into the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles SE. of the town of Guatemala. Lat. 13° 44′ N. It stands between wooded heights, in a well-watered vale, about 3 miles SE. of the volcano of San Salvador. The town, which was founded about 1525 and is connected by rail with Acajutla and La Libertad, is regularly built, contains a university, national palace (*Casa Blanca*), cathedral, national library, astronomical observatory, botanical garden, etc., and is the seat of a bishop. It has a large agricultural trade, particularly in indigo. The city has suffered considerably from earthquakes (1854, 1872, 1879). Pop. in 1901, 59,544.

San Salvador, Brazil. See BAHIA.

San Salvador, sän säl-và-dōR', or **Banza,** bän'zà (also called **Congo Grande**), a town of Angola, Africa, capital of the native state or kingdom of Congo, 160 miles SE. of Loango.

San Salvador Pequeño, sän säl-và-dōR' på-kān^{y}yo, an island on the W. side of Cat Island, Bahamas; also called LITTLE SAN SALVADOR.

San Salvatore, sän säl-và-to'rà (San Salvatore Monferrato), a town of Italy, 7 miles NNW. of Alessandria. Pop. in 1901, 5051 (commune, 7854).

Sansanding, sän'sän'ding', or **Sansandig,** a town of Africa, native state of Bambarra, in French Sudan and on the Joliba (Niger), 26 miles NE. of Segu. It is a place of extensive trade and has a population estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000.—Sansanding is also the name of a minor town of Senegal, in Bambuk.

San Saturnino de Noya, sän sä-toor-nee'no dä no'yä, a commune of Spain, province and 18 miles from Barcelona. Pop. about 2500.

San Sebastián, sän sä-bäs-te-än' (Saint Sebastian), a town of Spain, capital of the province of Guipúzcoa, one of the Basque Provinces, the summer residence of the royal family and one of the most beautiful watering-places of Europe, on the Bay of Biscay, 12 miles from the French frontier. It is picturesquely situated on an isthmus connecting the rocky Mount Urgull with the main-land, having on the W. a landlocked harbor with a beautiful beach. Above it rises the fortress of La Mota. The old town, cramped and closely laid out despite the fact that it has been practically rebuilt since the fire of 1813, is divided from the spacious new town by the splendid Alameda (or boulevard) running across the isthmus. Fine avenues, beautiful quays, and stately buildings characterize the new town. The principal edifices are the Palacio de la Diputación (the head-quarters of the provincial government), the town-hall, the splendid Casino, the Renaissance Church of Santa Maria, and the unpretentious royal palace of Miramar. San Sebastián has manufactures of sail-cloth, cotton, etc. Pop. in 1887, 29,047; in 1900, 37,703.

San Sebastián, the capital town of the island of Gomera, in the Canaries, on its E. coast.

San Sebastián, sän sä-bäs-te-än', a town of Porto Rico, 12 miles (direct) SE. by E. of Aguadilla, with which it is connected by road. Pop. in 1899, 1700; of the jurisdiction, 16,412.

San Sebastián de los Reyes, sän sä-bäs-te-än' dä loce rä'ës, a town of Venezuela, 50 miles SSW. of Carácas.

San Sepolcro, sän sä-pol'kro (Borgo San Sepolcro), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 15 miles ENE. of Arezzo, on the Tiber. It has a cathedral and a number of other churches, all adorned with fine paintings. Among other features of interest are the town-hall and a hospital dating from the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 4537 (commune, 9077).

San Severino, sän sä-vä-ree'no, a town of Italy, in the Marches, province and 15 miles WSW. of Macerata, on the Potenza. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 3202; of the commune of San Severino Marche, 14,385.

San Severo, sän sä-vä'ro, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles NW. of Foggia. It has a cathedral. It was destroyed in 1799 by the French. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 30,040.

San Simeon (Sp. pron. sän see-mä-ōn'), a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles S. of Jolon. It has a good harbor. Pop. 80.

San Simon, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz. Pop. about 60.

San Simón, sän se-mōn', a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. Pop. in 1903, 6764.

Sans-Souci. See Potsdam.

Sans Souci, sän soo'se, a post-hamlet of Bertie co., N.C., on the Cashie River, 8 miles NW. of Plymouth.

San Stefano, Italy and Sicily. See Santo Stefano.

San Stefano, sän stä-fä'no (Gr. *Hagios Stephanos*), a village in the western outskirts of Constantinople, on the Sea of Marmora. Here the preliminary treaty between Russia and Turkey, terminating the last war between these powers, was signed on March 3, 1878.

Santa, sän'tä, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean about 75 miles SE. of Trujillo. Opposite its mouth are the islets of Santa.

Santa, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 7 miles S. by W. of Scottsboro.

Santa, a post-station of Kootenai co., Idaho, 25 miles by rail E. of Farmington, Wash.

Santa, sän'tä, a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Rio del Abra, a few miles E. of Vigán. Pop. in 1903, 8063.

Santa, or **Parilla,** pä-reel'yä, a town of Peru, department of Ancachs, on the river Santa, near the Pacific Ocean, 64 miles SE. of Trujillo. Pop. 3000.

Santa Ana, sän'tä ä'nä, a lake of Mexico, state of Tabasco, 154 miles SE. of Vera Cruz.

Santa Ana, a banking city, capital of Orange co., Cal., 34 miles SE. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. It is in a fruit and dairying region. Pop. in 1890, 3628; in 1900, 4933.

Santa Ana, two pueblos of Luzon, Philippine Islands: (1) Near Manila, on the Pásig River. The soil is very fertile and yields sugar-cane and indigo. Pop. 2200. (2) In Pampanga province, on a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 5532.

Santa Ana, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 8 miles (direct) S. by W. of Matanzas. Pop. in 1899, 1421.

Santa Ana, a western department of Salvador, bordering on Guatemala. Lake Güija forms part of the W. boundary and it is intersected by the Lempa River. Two mountain-ranges traverse it from E. to W. There are several active and extinct volcanoes. It is an agricultural district and has active commerce with Europe and America. Coffee is the chief export. Capital, Santa Ana. Pop. in 1892, 80,000.

Santa Ana, a city, capital of Santa Ana department, Salvador, about 30 miles NW. of the city of San Salvador, with which it is connected by rail. It is, after the capital, the largest city in the republic and is extensively engaged in the cultivation of coffee and sugar. Pop. in 1901, 48,120.

Santa Ana, sän'tä ä'nä, a town of Peru, 80 miles NW. of Cuzco, in a picturesque valley 50 miles in length.

Santa Ana River, a small stream in the SSE. part of Los Angeles co., Cal., falls into the Pacific Ocean.

Santa Anna, sän'tä än'nä, a small island of Brazil, state and 40 miles ENE. of Maranhão, near the coast.

Santa Anna, a banking post-village of Coleman co., Tex., in a farming district, 76 miles ESE. of San Angelo, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 700.

Santa Anna (or **Ana**), ä'nä, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, 110 miles S. of Matto Grosso, Brazil.—Santa Anna is also the name of a town in the Bolivian department of Beni, 84 miles NW. of Trinidad.

Santa Barbara, a county in the SW. part of California, has an area of 2632 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean and on the N. by the Cuyamas River and comprises several of the Santa Barbara Islands. It is partly watered by the Santa Clara and Santa Ynez rivers. The Santa Ynez Mountains traverse the county in an E. and W. direction. The climate is mild and almost tropical. Rain seldom falls here between May and November. The orange, lemon, fig, olive, and grape flourish in this county. Large quantities of asphaltum have been exported from the county. Capital, Santa Barbara. Pop. in 1890, 15,754; in 1900, 18,934.

Santa Barbara, a city, subport of entry, and capital of Santa Barbara co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles WNW. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific R. Its beautiful location and partial encirclement by hills and mountains have given to it the name of the American Mentone. Santa Barbara is noted for its display of flowers. The city has extensive fruit-growing interests. Several collegiate institutions are located here. The famous mission church of Santa Barbara dates from 1786. Pop. in 1900, 6587. The mean temperature for winter is about 52°; summer, 68°.

Santa Bárbara, sän'tä bär'bä-rä, a mining town of Mexico, state and 135 miles SE. of the city of Chihuahua.

Santa Barbara, sän'tä bar'bä-rä, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 30 miles NNE. of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 5000.

Santa Bárbara, sän'tä bar'bä-rä, a village of Chile, province of Bio Bio, SE. of Los Ángeles.

Santa Bárbara, a village of Venezuela, on the S. bank of the Orinoco, opposite the influx of the Ventuari.

Santa Bárbara, a department of Honduras, in the NW. part. Area, 4246 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea and partially E. by the Ulúa River. It is very mountainous, but the valleys are fertile and have valuable timber. It is intersected by several navigable rivers. Agriculture, mining, and timber-cutting are carried on and there is an extensive trade in coffee and rubber. Capital, Santa Bárbara. Pop. about 35,000.

Santa Bárbara, a city of Honduras, capital of Santa Bárbara department, 115 miles (direct) WNW. of Tegucigalpa. It is especially noted for hats made by the inhabitants. Pop. about 6000.

Santa Bárbara, pueblos of the Philippine Islands: (1) In Pangasinán province, Luzon, on a tributary of Lingayén Gulf. Pop. in 1903, 10,367. (2) In Iloilo province, Panay, on a small river. Pop. 15,149.

Santa Barbara Channel, a strait of the Pacific Ocean, 18–30 miles across, between the main-land of California and the Santa Barbara Islands.

Santa Bárbara de Ocampo, Mexico. See Ocampo.

Santa Bárbara de Samaná. See Samaná.

Santa Barbara Islands, 8 in number,—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicholas,—lie off the southern part of the coast of California, opposite the shores of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego cos., extending in a direction from NW. to SE. about 160 miles,

and at a distance from the land of from 20 to 60 miles. The islands contain several good harbors, among which are Prisoners' Harbor, on the N. side of Santa Cruz, Cuyler's Harbor, on the NE. side of San Miguel, and Catalina Harbor, on the W. side of the island of Santa Catalina. The four first-named islands are separated from the main-land by Santa Barbara Channel. Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, is a popular resort.

Santa Catalina, sån'tå kå-tå-lee'nå, one of the Santa Barbara Islands, off the California coast, SW. of San Pedro Bay. It is mountainous, with picturesque rocky coasts and a delightful climate. Avalon, on its SE. side, is a popular resort.

Santa Catalina, an islet of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles E. of Nicaragua and N. of Old Providence Island.

Santa Catarina, sån'tå kå-tå-ree'nå (Santa Catarina Villarmosa), a town of Sicily, 7 miles NNW. of Caltanissetta, near the W. bank of the Salso. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8057.

Santa Catharina, sån'tå kå-tå-ree'nå, a fortified island of Brazil, bounding the bay or passage of the same name, off the coast of the state of Santa Catharina, between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles. The surface is mountainous. On the W. coast is the town of Desterro.

Santa Catharina, sån'tå kå-tå-ree'nå, a state of Brazil, having on the E. the Atlantic Ocean and on other sides the states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul and the Argentine Republic. Area, 28,625 sq. m. Pop. estimated for 1897, about 260,000. The coast is low; surface elsewhere mountainous, traversed by the Serra Catharina on the W. and by the Serra Geral towards the E. The Uruguay River forms part of the southern boundary. Forests cover the mountains and coast-belt; the irregular plateau W. of the mountains has open grass-lands, with tracts of forest. There are several agricultural colonies; grazing and agriculture are practically the only industries. Some little coal is mined. The chief crops are sugar, tobacco, manioc, and corn. Capital, Desterro.

Santa Clara, sån'tå klå'rå, an islet of Ecuador, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 miles SE. of the island of Puna.

Santa Clara, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of 1286 sq. m. The northern part of it is washed by the Bay of San Francisco. It is drained by the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek. The surface is finely diversified with grassy hills and heavily-timbered mountains. The most prominent point is Mount Hamilton (a peak of the Coast Range), which is 4209 feet high. The soil is mostly fertile, especially in the beautiful valley of Santa Clara, which is one of the best fruit regions of the state, growing grapes, peaches, plums, etc., abundantly. The county has a genial and equable climate. Among its mineral resources are cinnabar (quicksilver), copper, asphaltum, and petroleum. Capital, San José. Pop. in 1890, 48,005; in 1900, 60,216.

Santa Clara, a banking post-town of Santa Clara co., Cal., is in a fertile valley of its own name, on the Southern Pacific R., 46 miles SSE. of San Francisco and 3 miles W. by N. of San José. It is extensively engaged in fruit culture and is the seat of Santa Clara College and other educational institutions. Pop. in 1890, 2891; in 1900, 3650.

Santa Clara, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., on the New York and Ottawa R. The banking point is Malone. Pop. 150.

Santa Clara, a post-village of Washington co., Utah, 6 miles W. by N. of St. George. Pop. 200.

Santa Clara, sån'tå klå'rå, a province in the centre of Cuba, having Matanzas province on the W., Puerto Príncipe on the E., the Straits of Florida on the N., and the Caribbean Sea on the S. Area, 9560 sq. m. The surface of the interior is greatly undulating, with ranges and hills in the E. and SE.; the dominating peak in the centre is the Pico de Potrerillo (about 3000 feet). Santa Clara has numerous small lakes and several rivers, of which the Rio Sagua la Grande, discharging on the N. coast, is the largest. The province is very rich and has many sugar-plantations and factories. It yields sugar, tobacco, coffee, tropical and temperate fruits, cattle, gold, silver, copper, asphalt, etc.; its facilities for grazing are exceptionally good. Capital, Santa Clara. Pop. in 1899, 356,536.

Santa Clara, a city, capital of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 194 miles by rail ESE. of Havana; it is connected by local railways with ports on the N. and S. coasts (Cienfuegos and Sagua la Grande). The city is well built, with wide streets. It has electric lights, a good theatre, and post- and telegraph-offices. The region is rich for agricultural and grazing purposes; the tobacco is of very high grade. Mines of gold, graphite, copper, and asphalt are worked. Pop. in 1899, 13,763. It is also called Villa Clara.

Santa Clara River, Cal., rises in Los Angeles co., runs W. through Ventura co., and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Santaclaus, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Santa Coloma de Farnés, sån'tå ko-lo'må då farnés, a town of Spain, 13 miles SSW. of Gerona. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4666.

Santa Croce, sån'tå kro'chå (Santa Croce Camerina), a town of Sicily, 13 miles SW. of Modica, near the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1901, 6081.

Santa Croce, Cape, a headland on the E. coast of Sicily, N. of Agosta. Lat. 37° 15′ N.

Santa Croce del Sannio, sån'tå kro'chå dĕl sån'ne-o (formerly **Santa Croce di Morcone**), a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 12 miles SSE. of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901, 3973.

Santa Croce di Magliano, sån'tå kro'chå dee mål-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 8 miles SE. of Larino. Pop. in 1901, 4852.

Santa Croce sull' Arno, sån'tå kro'chå sool-laR'no, a town of Italy, province of Florence, on the Arno, 6 miles NW. of San Miniato. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8000).

Santa Cruz, one of the Santa Barbara Islands, off the coast of California, separated from the main-land by Santa Barbara Channel.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, an island in the Gulf of California, 75 miles SE. of Loreto.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, a river of the Argentine Republic, in Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in about lat. 50° S., in an estuary formed by the confluence of the Chico. Along its banks are extensive fossiliferous deposits.

Santa Cruz, a bay on the W. side of Curaçao.

Santa Cruz (krooz), or **Saint Croix,** sent kroi (Sainte Croix), an island of the Lesser Antilles, forming with St. Thomas and St. John a Danish colony. It lies 65 miles ESE. of Porto Rico, in lat. (E. point) 17° 45′ N. Area (inclusive of some islets), 83 sq. m. It is generally flat, well watered, and fertile. The climate is at times unhealthy. The greater portion of the island is in sugar-cane plantations. Next to sugar, rum is the principal product. Some cattle are reared. The capital and residence of the governor is Christiansted, and in the island is another town called Fredericksted. Santa Cruz was successively under the sway of the Dutch, English, Spaniards, and French, and passed into the possession of the Danes by purchase in 1733. It was taken by the British in 1807 and restored to the Danes in 1814. The prevailing language is English. Pop. in 1901, 18,590.

Santa Cruz, an island off the N. coast of Cuba, 30 miles NE. of Matanzas.

Santa Cruz, Africa. See Angra Pequeña.

Santa Cruz (krooz), a county in the S. part of Arizona, has an area of 1212 sq. m. The Santa Cruz River traverses the county from S. to N. and its fertile valley is productive under irrigation. Capital, Nogales. Pop. in 1900, 4545.

Santa Cruz, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of 424 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Monterey. It is drained by the San Lorenzo and Soquel rivers. Capital, Santa Cruz. Pop. in 1890, 19,270; in 1900, 21,512.

Santa Cruz, a city and sea-side resort, capital of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean and on the Southern Pacific R., 60 miles (direct) SSE. of San Francisco. The location is noted for its beautiful sea-cliff scenery and for the grove of giant redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*, including the famous "Pathfinder" tree of Fremont) in the close vicinity (5 miles distant). Santa Cruz has manufactures of lime, cement, powder, asphalt, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5659.

Santa Cruz, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande, 25 miles N. of Santa Fé. Pop. about 100.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå krooth, Philippine Islands: (1) A pueblo of Cavite province, Luzon. Pop. in 1903, 8792. (2) A pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, near the W. coast. Pop. 6000. (3) A pueblo, capital of Laguna province, Luzon, 33 miles (direct) SE. by E. of Manila, to which is a high-road. It is on the Santa Cruz River, in the centre of a fertile region, and has fine buildings and good markets. Pop. 12,747. (4) A part of Dasol Bay, off Zambales province, Luzon.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, a town of Mexico, state and 25 miles SE. of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 7239.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, a territory in the S. part of the Argentine Republic, lying S. of Chubut. The Andes form the W. boundary and the Atlantic Ocean the E. Near the coast are good pastures and there are agricultural lands in the river valleys. The territory is traversed by the Chico, Santa Cruz, and Gallegos rivers. Gold is found in some parts. Capital, Gallegos. The civilized population was in 1900, 1444.

Santa Cruz, a settlement of the Argentine Republic, in the territory of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz River, a short distance above its mouth. Lat. 50° S.

Santa Cruz, a town of Brazil, state and 120 miles SE. of Goyaz, on the Pari.

Santa Cruz, a town of Morocco. See AGADIR.

Santa Cruz, a town of the Azores, island of Flores, with a port.—Also, a town of the Azores, on the N. side of the island of Graciosa.

Santa Cruz, a village of Costa Rica, 100 miles W. by N. of San José.

Santa Cruz, sän'tä krooth, or **Santa Cruz de la Palma,** the capital of the island of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies on the E. coast, in a spacious bay from 7 to 10 fathoms in depth, and is extensively engaged in ship-building. It exports wine, fruit, cochineal, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7383.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, sän'tä kroos dä lä se-ĕr'rä, or **Santa Cruz,** the easternmost department of Bolivia, adjoining Brazil. Area, 141,000 sq. m. The surface is a vast plain, except a small portion in the W., where spurs of the Andes are found. It is extensively watered by the Mamoré, Guapai, and San Miguel rivers. The forests are interspersed with great tracts of open land. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo; large quantities of rubber and drugs are exported. Capital, Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Pop. in 1900, 209,592.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a town of Bolivia, capital of a department and province of the same name, 190 miles NE. of Sucre. It is a bishop's see and has a national college, flour- and sugar-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 15,874.

Santa Cruz de los Pinos, sän'tä kroos dä loce pee'noce, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 7 miles W. by S. of San Cristóbal. It has cattle- and breeding-farms. Pop. in 1899, 1357.

Santa Cruz del Quiché, sän'tä kroos dĕl kee-chä', a ruined city of Guatemala, about 32 miles NE. of Quetzaltenango. Near it is the modern town of the same name, capital of the department of Quiché. Pop. 4500.

Santa Cruz del Sur, sän'tä kroos dĕl soor, a seaport on the S. coast of Puerto Príncipe province, Cuba, 55 miles by road S. by W. of Puerto Príncipe. It exports cedar, mahogany, honey, wax, etc. Pop. in 1899, 1210.

Santa Cruz de Mudela, sän'tä krooth dä moo-dä'lä, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 37 miles SE. of Ciudad Real. It is noted for its wine and has manufactures of cutlery. Pop. in 1900, 4898.

Santa Cruz de Napo, sän'tä krooth dä nä'po, a pueblo of Marinduque Island, Philippines, near the NE. coast. Pop. in 1903, 16,350.

Santa Cruz de Rosales, sän'tä kroos dä ro-sä'lĕs, a town of Mexico, 45 miles SE. of Chihuahua.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, sän'tä krooth dä tĕn'ä-ree'fä, a seaport and capital of the Canary Islands, on the NE. coast of the island of Teneriffe. Lat. 28° 28′ N.; lon. 16° 14′ W. The city, which is protected by several forts, is well built and of a modern character, with a number of notable buildings and institutions (palace of the captain-general, civil government building, school of navigation, museum of natural history, high- and other schools, etc.). The harbor is very secure and has a mole of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea. Wine, brandy, sugar, agricultural products, cattle, and cochineal are exported. Santa Cruz affords good coaling facilities. Pop. in 1900, 35,055.

Santa Cruz Islands. See LA PÉROUSE ISLANDS.

Santa Cruz River, or **Rio Santa Cruz,** rises near the S. boundary of Arizona and enters the Gila River in Pinal co.

San Tadeo, sän tä-dä'o, a river of Chile, enters the Gulf of San Estéban, in the Pacific Ocean.

Santa Elena, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Entre Rios, department of La Paz, on the Paraná. Pop. about 1200.

Santa Elena, a village of Ecuador, in the province of Guayas and on the bay of Santa Elena, about 60 miles W. by S. of Guayaquil. It has salt- and petroleum-industries.

Santa Eufemia, Gulf of. See SANT' EUFEMIA.

Santa Eulalia, sän'tä ä-oo-lä'le-ä, a small town of Íviza, one of the Balearic Islands.

Santafé, sän'tä-fä', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 7 miles W. of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6700.

Santa Fé, a county in the north-central part of New Mexico, has an area of 2212 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande and is diversified by high mountains and extensive forests. The valley of the Rio Grande is fertile, but the county contains extensive arid table-lands, about 7000 feet above the level of the sea, where water is scarce and the soil is mostly uncultivated. The mineral resources include gold, silver, copper, zinc, and coal or lignite. Capital, Santa Fé. Pop. in 1890, 13,562; in 1900, 14,658.

Santa Fé, a post-station of Alachua co., Fla.

Santa Fé, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 22 miles NW. of Cairo.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., about 22 miles ESE. of Logansport. Pop. about 300.

Santa Fé, a post-city, capital of Haskell co., Kan., 28 miles S. of Garden City. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Santafé, a post-hamlet of Bracken co., Ky., 6 miles SW. of Brookville.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., on the South Fork of the Salt River, about 36 miles SW. of Hannibal. Pop. 125.

Santa Fé (Sp. pron. sän'tä fä), the capital and second town in population of New Mexico, seat of justice of the county of its own name, about 20 miles E. of the Rio Grande and 40 miles W. of Las Vegas, on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. Lat. 35° 41′ N.; lon. 105° 54′ W. The city, which occupies a site nearly 7000 feet in elevation, is, after St. Augustine, Fla., the oldest town in the United States, dating from near the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Spaniards settled here. It is of a quaint aspect, with Mexican and Spanish characteristics,—narrow streets, a central plaza, and adobe houses. Of the older buildings may be mentioned the governor's palace, old Fort Marcy, the cathedral of San Francisco, and the church of San Miguel. Among the modern buildings and institutions are the capitol, federal building, penitentiary, territorial orphan asylum, Indian schools, museum of the New Mexico Historical Society, San Miguel College, and Loretto Academy. Santa Fé is largely engaged in stock-raising and mining. Pop. in 1890, 6185; in 1900, 5603.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. 100.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., about 36 miles SSW. of Nashville. Pop. 250.

Santa Fé, a province of the Argentine Republic, lying W. of Corrientes and Entre Rios, from which it is separated by the Paraná River. It is traversed by the Salado River. The province is well suited for agricultural and grazing purposes. Area, 50,915 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 560,459. The chief towns are Santa Fé (the capital) and Rosario.

Santa Fé, sän'tä fä, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, on the E. bank of the Rio Salado, 90 miles N. of Rosario, with which it is connected by rail. It has a Jesuit college, normal school and seminary, and is largely engaged in ship-building. Pop. (commune) in 1895, 24,755.

Santa Fé, a resort in the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Santa Fé de Antioquía. See ANTIOQUÍA.

Santa Fé de Bogotá. See BOGOTÁ.

Santa Fé (fä) or **New River,** a river in the N. part of Florida, forms the boundary between Alachua and Columbia cos. and enters the Suwanee River.

Santa Fé Springs, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Downey. Pop. 70.

Santa Fiora, sän'tä fe-o'rä, a town of Italy, province and 50 miles E. by N. of Grosseto. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 8000).

Sant' Agata, sänt ä'gä-tä, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, with remains of a magnificent amphitheatre and ruins of ancient Minturno.

Sant' Agata de' Goti, sänt ä'gä-tä dä go'tee (anc. *Agathap'olis*), a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 15 miles E. of Capua. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 9000).

Sant' Agata di Puglia, sänt ä'gä-tä dee pool'yä, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 10 miles S. of Bovino. Pop. 6000.

Sant' Agostino, sänt ä-gŏs-tee'no, a commune of Italy, province of Ferrara, on the Reno, 7 miles NE. of Cento.

Santa Ines, sän'tä ee-nĕs', one of the Chilean islands of Tierra del Fuego, SW. of Brunswick Peninsula.

Santa Inez (or **Ynez**) (Sp. pron. sän'tä e-nĕs'; "Saint Agnes"), a river of Santa Barbara co., Cal., rises among the mountains of the Coast Range and falls into the Pacific Ocean about 10 miles N. of Cape Concepcion.

Santa Inez, Santa Barbara co., Cal. See SANTA YNEZ.

Santa Isabel, sän'tä e-sä-bĕl', a town and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, 14 miles (direct) E. by S. of Ponce, with which it is connected by cart-road. Pop. in 1899, 1142 (of the jurisdiction, 4858).

Santa Isabel, sän'tä e-sä-bĕl, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo and ENE. of the city of São Paulo. It cultivates the sugar-cane.

Santa Isabel, sän'tä e-sä-bĕl', a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 6403.

Santa Isabel, a town of the island of Fernando Po, on its N. coast.

Santa Isabel de las Lajas, sän'tä e-sä-bĕl' dä läs lä'häs, or **Las Lajas,** a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 22 miles by rail NNE. of Cienfuegos. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 3042.

Santa Isabel Nova, a village of Brazil, on the Rio Negro, in lon. 65° W.

Santa Juana, sän'tä hoo-ä'nä, a town of Chile, on the Bio Bio, province and 35 miles SE. of Concepción.

Santa Lagoa, sän'tä lä-go'ä, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on a lake of the same name, 16 miles NE. of Sabara.

Santa Leopoldina, a colony of Brazil, in the state of Espirito Santo, near the coast, and connected by rail with Santa Clara. Pop. about 800, mostly Swiss.

Santal Pergunnahs, or **Santal Parganas,** sän-täl' pẽr-gŭn'nạz, a district of Bengal, Bhagalpur division. It is bounded in part on the N. and E. by the river Ganges. A great part of the country is a jungle. Among its inhabitants are many Santals, a people of Dravidian stock. Capital, Naya Dumka.

Santa Luca, a post-station of Gilmer co., Ga.

Santa Lucia, sän'tä loo-che'ä, a town of Sicily, 7 miles SSE. of Milazzo. Pop. in 1901, 4930 (commune, 8799).

Santa Lucía, a river of Uruguay, joins the Plata estuary 7 miles NW. of Montevideo.

Santa Lucía, sän'tä loo-see'ä, a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tidal river, near the W. coast. Pop. in 1903, 7882.

Santa Lucia, sän'tä loo-see'ä, a town and mining district of Honduras, in the department of Tegucigalpa.

Santa Lucía, a town of Uruguay, 30 miles N. of Montevideo, with which it is connected by rail.

Santa Lucía (sän'tä loo-see'ä), **Cape,** the W. extremity of Cambridge Island, off the W. coast of Patagonia.

Santa Luzia, sän'tä loo-see'ä, one of the Cape Verde Islands, SE. of Santo Antonio. Length, 8 miles.

Santa Luzia, sän'tä loo-see'ä, a village of Brazil, state and 120 miles E. of Goyaz.

Santa Luzia (formerly called **Alagoas do Norte**), a village of Brazil, state of Alagoas, about 110 miles SSW. of Pernambuco.

Santa Luzia, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas, 55 miles NNW. of Ouro Preto.

Santa Luzia (sometimes called **Santa Luzia do Rio Real**), a village of Brazil, state of Sergipe, 26 miles SSW. of São Christovão.

Santa Magdalena, sän'tä mäg-dä-lä'nä, a bay on the NE. coast of Malta, 4 miles NW. of Valetta.

Santa Margarita, a town on the island of Majorca, 22 miles S. of Alcudia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4159.

Santa Margarita, sän'tä maR-gä-ree'tä, an island off the W. coast of Lower California. Lat. 24° 30′ N. It is separated from the main-land by the Bay of Madelina. Length, from NW. to SE., 30 miles.

Santa Margarita, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop. about 300.

Santa Margherita, sän'tä maR-gä-ree'tä (Santa Margherita di Belice), a town of Sicily, 42 miles NW. of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 7916.

Santa Margherita (Santa Margherita Ligure), a town of Italy, province of Genoa, on the Mediterranean Sea, 9 miles W. of Chiavari. It has coral-fisheries and manufactures of lace. It is a winter-resort and watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 4023 (commune, 7169).

Santa Maria, sän'tä mä-ree'ä, the southernmost of the Azores. It contains the town of Villa do Porto and several hamlets.

Santa Maria, sän'tä mä-ree'ä, a small island off the coast of Chile, 30 miles SW. of Concepción, in the Bay of Arauco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of Feb., 1835. Lat. of light, 36° 59′ S.

Santa Maria, sän'tä mä-ree'ä, a town of the island of Majorca, 7 miles NE. of Palma. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Santa Maria (mä-ree'ä), a banking post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., near the Santa Maria River and on the Pacific Coast R., 55 miles (direct) NW. of Santa Barbara. It has various industries. Pop. about 1200.

Santa Maria, a post-village of Cameron co., Tex., 28 miles above Brownsville. Pop. 100.

Santa Maria, sän'tä mä-ree'ä, a town of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 160 miles W. by N. of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Santa Maria, a village in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, famous for its coffee culture.

Santa Maria, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua. Pop. about 2500.

Santa Maria, Luzon, Philippine Islands: (1) A pueblo (officially Santa Maria de Pandi) of Bulacán province, on the Rio de San José. Pop. in 1903, 10,791. (2) A pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, in a mountainous region, near the W. coast. It has ports for large and small craft. Pop. 10,082.

Santa Maria a Monte. See Santa Maria in Monte.

Santa Maria a Vico sän'tä mä-ree'ä ä vee'ko, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, near Nola. Pop. 5000.

Santa Maria Capua Vetere, sän'tä mä-ree'ä kä'-poo-ä vet'ä-rā, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 5 miles WNW. of Caserta and about 2 miles SE. of the modern town of Capua. It is on the site of the ancient city of Capua. Among the remains of antiquity is an amphitheatre. The town has a large modernized cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 21,825.

Santa Maria de Fé, sän'tä mä-ree'ä dä fä, a village of Paraguay, 60 miles SSW. of Villa Rica.

Santa Maria del Rio, a town of Mexico, state and 37 miles SE. of the city of San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1900, 8440.

Santa Maria del Rosario, sän'tä mä-ree'ä dĕl ro-sä're-o, a village of Havana province, Cuba, 5½ miles by road from Guanabacoa and 8 miles (direct) SE. of Havana. It has coal- and asphalt-mines, and mineral waters. Pop. in 1899, 544.

Santa Maria di Leuca, Cape. See Leuca.

Santa Maria di Licodia, sän'tä mä-ree'ä dee le-ko'de-ä, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 7 miles SE. of Caltagirone. Pop. about 4000.

Santa Maria in Monte, sän'tä mä-ree'ä in mon'tä, a small town of Italy, province of Florence, circle of San Miniato.

Santa Maria River, Cal., enters the Pacific 20 miles S. of San Luis Obispo.

Santa Marta, sän'tä maR'tä, a town of Spain, 19 miles SSE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Santa Marta, sän'tä maR'tä, a seaport and port of entry of Colombia, capital of the department of Magdalena, on the E. shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles NE. of the mouth of the river Magdalena. It has some good residences, a conspicuous cathedral, seminary, hospital, public library, etc. Pop. about 8000.

Santa Marta, Sierra Nevada de, a mountain-knot of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena, SE. of the town of Santa Marta. It descends with great abruptness into the Caribbean Sea and attains an elevation of 16,728 (18,000?) feet.

Santa Maura, sän'tä mŏw'rä, or **Leuca'dia** (anc. *Leucadia* and *Leucas;* officially in modern Gr. *Levkas*), one of the Ionian Islands, Greece, separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Acarnania, with which it was formerly connected. Length, 22 miles; extreme breadth, 9 miles. Area, 109 sq. m. A chain of limestone mountains, rising to a height of 3750 feet, extends through it from N. to S., terminating in the S. in the promontory of Cape Ducato (anc. *Leucadia*, from the Greek λευκός, *leukos*, "white"), from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name, and which is famous as "Sappho's Leap." The principal products are oil, wine, and currants. Many of the population live by fishing and the manufacture of salt. Capital, Amaxichi. Pop. in 1896, 31,769. The island, together with Ithaca and some smaller islands, constitutes the nomarchy of Levkas, which had a population in 1896 of 43,178.

Santa Monica, sän'tä mon'e-kä, a banking city and sea-side resort of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles W. of Los Angeles. It is a shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 3057.

Sant' Anastasia, sänt ä-näs-tä'ze-ä, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles E. of Naples, at the N. foot of Vesuvius. Pop. in 1901, 5347 (commune, 8721).

Santander, sän-tän-dair', one of the principal seaports of northern Spain, capital of the province of Santander, 207 miles N. of Madrid, on the Bay of Biscay. It consists of the upper (or old) town and the lower (or new) town, the latter having fine boulevards and squares. The principal edifice is the cathedral. Santander is a fashionable resort and on the beach of Sardinero are large hotels and bathing establishments. There is a fine harbor. The fisheries are important and iron-founding and a variety of manufactures are carried on. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 54,346.

Santander, a province of Spain, in Old Castile, bordering on the Bay of Biscay and traversed by the Cantabrian mountains. Area, 2108 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 276,003. Capital, Santander.

Santander, a river of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, enters the Gulf of Mexico 110 miles N. of Tampico. On

it are the towns of Ciudad Victoria and Soto la Marina. Its navigation is impeded at the mouth.

Santander, sän-tän-daiʀ′, a department of Colombia, partially bounded W. by the Magdalena River and adjoining Venezuela in the NE. It is intersected by numerous streams, the N. part draining to Lake Maracaibo. The surface is mountainous, except for plains near the Magdalena and in the E. part. Agriculture is the chief industry, sugar, coffee, cacao, and tobacco being produced. The minerals include gold, silver, emeralds, etc., which are mined to some extent. Capital, Bucaramanga, N. of Socorro, which it has superseded. Area, 16,400 sq. m. Pop. about 560,000.

Sant' Angelo de' Lombardi, sänt än′je-lo dā lom-baʀ′dee, a town of Italy, 20 miles ENE. of Avellino. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 2300 (commune, 7000).

Sant' Angelo Lodigiano, sänt än′je-lo lo-de-jä′no, a town of Italy, in Milan, 8 miles SW. of Lodi. Pop. in 1901, 6988 (commune, 8771).

Sant' Angelo, Monte, a mountain of Italy, S. of Castellammare, rising to 4735 feet. It is the highest elevation of the region of the Bay of Naples and affords a magnificent prospect.

Santanilla (sän-tä-neel′yä) or **Swan Islands,** two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Honduras, in about lat. 17° 25′ N.

Santa Ninfa, sän′tä neen′fä, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 10 miles SE. of Salemi. Pop. in 1901, 7673.

Sant' Anna, an agricultural colony of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo.

Santanoni (san‵tą-no′nee), **Mount,** or **Sandanona,** san‵dą-no′ną, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, in the W. part of Essex co., N.Y., about 13 miles W. by S. of Mount Marcy. Height, 4644 feet.

Sant' Antimo, sänt än-tee′mo, a town of Italy, 7 miles N. of the city of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 8733.

Sant' Antioco, sän‵tän-tee′o-ko, an island off the SW. coast of Sardinia, with which it is connected by a bridge, forming part of the province of Cagliari. Area, about 36 sq. m. It contains the town of Sant' Antioco, which has a population of about 4000.

Santany, sän-tä′nee, a town on the island of Majorca, 29 miles SE. of Palma. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6692.

Santa Paula, sän′tä pŏw′lä, a banking post-village of Ventura co., Cal., 35 miles W. of San Fernando, on the Southern Pacific R. Oil is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

Santa Pola, sän′tä po′lä, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles SW. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Santa Pola, Cape, Spain, on the SE. coast of Valencia, 12 miles SW. of Alicante, near lat. 38° 13′ N.

Santaquin, a post-town of Utah co., Utah, 70 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs. Pop. in 1900, 889.

Sant' Arcangelo, sänt‵ aʀ-kän′je-lo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 10 miles W. of Tursi. Pop. in 1901, 4661.

Santarem, sän-tä-rĕnᵉ′ (anc. *Scal'abis* and *Præsidium Julium*), a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, capital of the district of Santarem, on the right bank of the Tagus, 40 miles NE. of Lisbon. There are scanty remains of the old walls and of the Moorish citadel. Santarem has numerous churches and a largely attended theological seminary. Pop. in 1900, 8704.

Santarem, sän-tä-rĕnᵉ′, a town of Brazil, state of Pará, on the right bank of the Tapajos, near its confluence with the Amazon, 60 miles SW. of Montalegre. Pop. about 4000. Its chief trade is in rubber, cacao, and medicinal plants.

Santarem Channel, West Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt Key Banks, is 30 miles across.

Santa Rita, san′tą ree′tą, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., about 6 miles N. of Salinas. Pop. 65.

Santa Rita, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Silver City.

Santa Rita, sän′tä ree′tä, pueblos of the Philippine Islands: (1) In Pampanga province, Luzon, on a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 7954. (2) On the W. coast of Samar. Pop. 4500.

Santa Rita, sän′tä ree′tä, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 90 miles E. by S. of Ouro Preto.

Santa Rosa, off the coast of California, is one of the Santa Barbara Islands.

Santa Rosa, a county in the NW. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 1528 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W. by the Escambia River. It is also drained by the Yellow River. Pensacola Bay touches the SW. part of the county. Capital, Milton. Pop. in 1890, 7961; in 1900, 10,293.

Santa Rosa, a city, capital of Sonoma co., Cal., on Santa Rosa Creek and on the Southern Pacific and the California Northwestern Rs., 57 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It is situated in a fertile valley, near the W. base of the Coast Range, and has a delightful climate, adapted to the culture of grapes. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of wine, leather, woollen goods, flour, and lumber products. Fruit-canning is an important industry. The Pacific Methodist College and the Ursuline Academy of the Sacred Heart are located here. Pop. in 1900, 6673 (largely increased since census).

Santa Rosa, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R.

Santa Rosa, a banking post-village of Guadeloupe co., N.Mex. Pop. about 300.

Santa Rosa, sän′ta ro′sä, Luzon, Philippine Islands: (1) A pueblo of Laguna province, on the W. shore of Laguna de Bay. Pop. in 1903, 7339. (2) A pueblo of Nueva Écija province. Pop. 4500.

Santa Rosa, a river-port of Uruguay, in the department of Artigas and on the Uruguay River, 87 miles NE. of Salto.

Santa Rosa, a department in the S. part of Guatemala. It is bounded S. by the Pacific Ocean and W. by the Michatoyat River. Rice, sugar-cane, and coffee are grown. Capital, Cuajiniquilapa. Pop. in 1893, 47,293.

Santa Rosa, a town of Guatemala, in the department of the same name, 7 miles N. by E. of Cuajiniquilapa.

Santa Rosa, a town of Honduras, capital of Copán department, 36 miles W. by N. of Gracias. It has military barracks, government offices, a college, and cigar- and tobacco-factories. Gold and silver are mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 7000.

Santa Rosa de los Andes. See ANDES.

Santa Rosa (de Osos), sän′tä ro′sä dā o′soce, a town of Colombia, department and 28 miles ENE. of the city of Antioquía. Elevation, 8500 feet. It has rich gold-mines. Pop. about 11,000.

Santa Rosa (de Viterbo), a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, 110 miles NNE. of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000.

Santa Rosalia, a seaport of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California, on the Gulf of California, in about lat. 27° 20′ N.

Santa Tecla, Salvador. See NUEVA SAN SALVADOR.

Santa Teresa, sän′tä tä-rä′sä, an agricultural colony of Uruguay, on the Atlantic, near the Brazilian frontier and 100 miles NE. of Maldonado.

Santa Ynez (Sp. pron. sän′ta e-nĕs), a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal. The banking point is Santa Maria or Santa Barbara, the latter 25 miles distant. It is the site of an old Spanish mission. Pop. about 200.

Santee, san-tee′, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., 65 miles SSE. of Jackson. Pop. 125.

Santee, a post-village of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 30 miles above Yankton, S.Dak.

Santee, a post-station of Charleston co., S.C.

Santee River, S.C., is formed by the Congaree and Wateree rivers, which unite at the SE. extremity of Richland co. The united stream is about 150 miles long. It runs southeastward and enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat. 33° 7′ N. Steamboats ascend the river to Columbia on the Congaree and to Camden on the Wateree.

Santeramo in Colle, sänt-ä-rä′mo in kol′lä, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 11 miles E. of Altamura. Pop. in 1901, 13,443.

Santerno, sän-tĕʀ′no (anc. *Vatre'nus*), a river of Italy, in Tuscany and Emilia, joins the Po di Primaro 12 miles NW. of Ravenna. Length, 60 miles.

Santerre, sŏNᵉ‵tĕʀ′, an old subdivision of France, now included in the departments of Somme and Oise.

Sant' Eufemia, sänt ä-oo-fä′me-ä (Sant' Eufemia d'Aspromonte), a town of Italy, in Calabria, 17 miles NW. of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. in 1901, 5734.

Sant' Eufemia, Gulf of, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, indenting the W. coast of Calabria.

Santhià, sän‵te-ä′, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles NW. of Vercelli. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5500).

Santiago, sän-te-ä′go, a river of Ecuador, after an E. course, joins the Amazon at Santiago, in about lat. 4° 12′ S., lon. 77° 20′ W.

Santiago, a river of Ecuador, enters the Pacific Ocean (Sardinas Bay) 50 miles NE. of Esmeraldas.

Santiago, a river of Salvador, enters the Pacific Ocean 20 miles W. of Sonsonate.

Santiago, or **Saint James** (Port. *Santhiago* or *São Thiago*, sŏWᵉ te-ä′go), the largest and southernmost of the Cape Verde Islands, off the W. extremity of Africa. Area, about 450 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, rising

in the São Antão "sugar-loaf" to 7500–8000 feet. The products are corn, physic-nuts, coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, etc. Chief town, Porto (or Villa) Praya.

Santiago, san'tę-ā'go, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Mitchellville. Pop. 100.

Santiago, a post-township of Sherburne co., Minn., on a branch of the Elk River, about 20 miles E. by S. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Santiago, sân-te-ā'go, a town of Mexico, in the territory of Tepic, 13 miles N. by E. of San Blas.

Santiago, a village of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California, on the Gulf of California, 40 miles N. by E. of Cape St. Lucas.

Santiago, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, near Jalapa.

Santiago, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 19 miles SE. of Monterey. Pop. (commune) 11,000.

Santiago, Cuba. See SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago, a province of Chile, having N. the provinces of Aconcagua and Valparaiso. Area, 5223 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 435,595. The peak of Tupungato, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, is on the border of Argentina. The chief river is the Maipo, but the province in general is deficiently watered. Capital, Santiago de Chile, which is also the capital of Chile.

Santiago, sân-te-ā'go, or **Santiago de Chile,** sân-te-ā'go dā chee'lā, the capital of Chile and of the province of Santiago, situated in a large and fertile plain, on the rapid Mapocho River and near the foot of the Andes, at an elevation of about 1800 feet, 42 miles SE. of Valparaiso. Lat. 33° 26′ S.; lon. 70° 38′ W. The city, which is regularly laid out, with houses in the main patterned after the Spanish style of architecture, is one of the most imposing of the South American capitals. Many noble structures have during recent years been added to those that formerly distinguished the city, the beauty of which has been enhanced by open squares (Plaza de la Independencia), broad and well-paved streets, attractive promenades and boulevards (Avenida de las Delicias), and decorative fountains and sculptural works. The Tajamar, on the banks of the Mapocho, is a vast embankment of solid masonry for the purpose of protecting the city from the inroads of the river. The view towards the Andes is here wholly unobstructed; it embraces one of the grandest displays of mountain-scenery to be found in the world.

Santiago is an archbishop's see. It has numerous churches (including an imposing cathedral) and monastic establishments, well-endowed hospitals, a university (founded in 1743 and attended by about 1000 students), a pedagogical institute, national library (containing about 115,000 volumes), national museum, botanical garden, observatory, sumptuous opera-house, etc. Other notable buildings and institutions are the Hall of Congress, exposition palace, mint, barracks, arsenals, and academy of sciences. The manufactures are unimportant. The city was founded in 1541 by Valdivia, one of the Spanish conquerors. Pop. in 1900, 269,886. Average summer temperature, 64°; winter, 44°.

Santiago, a town of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 190 miles SE. of the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Santiago, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Amazon, at the influx of the Santiago.

Santiago, sân-te-ā'go, or **Ribeira Grande,** re-bā'e-rā grân'dā, Cape Verde Islands, a town on the island of Santiago, with a small harbor, 7 miles W. of Porto Praya.

Santiago, a port on the island of Ponape, of the Carolines.

Santiago, a town on the S. coast of the island of Teneriffe.

Santiago Atitlán, Guatemala. See ATITLÁN.

Santiago, Cape, a headland on the W. coast of Luzon, in the Philippines.

Santiago de Cacem, sân-te-ā'go dā kā-sĕn', a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the coast, 34 miles SSE. of Setubal.

Santiago de Carbajo, sân-te-ā'go dā kar-bā'ho, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, about 50 miles WNW. of Cáceres, near the Tagus.

Santiago de Compostela, sân-te-ā'go dā kom-pos-tā'lā ("Saint James of Compostela"), or simply **Compostela** (anc. *Campus Stellæ*), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the province of Corunna, 33 miles SSW. of Corunna, on the Sar. Its chief attraction is the cathedral, begun in the eleventh century on the site of an earlier church, one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in Europe. It is perhaps the finest example of early Romanesque architecture in Spain, its cloisters ranking among the most beautiful in the kingdom. Among other noteworthy edifices are the Hospital Real, built by Ferdinand and Isabella for pilgrims; the convents of San Francisco and San Martin; the church of San Lorenzo, a short distance from the town; and the interesting church of Santa Maria de Sar. Santiago de Compostela is the seat of a metropolitan archbishop. The town has a university dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century, a veterinary school, and one of the oldest libraries in Spain. Pop. in 1900, 24,917.

Santiago de Cuba, sân-te-ā'go dā koo'bā, the most easterly of the Cuban provinces, bounded W. by Puerto Príncipe province. Area, 12,468 sq. m. The coast is abrupt on the S. and NE.; elsewhere there are outlying islands and keys and some swamps and marshes. The region is drained by numerous streams, of which the largest is the Cauto. The E. part is occupied by sierras and cuchillas, interspersed with very fertile plains and valleys. Turquino, in the Sierra Maestra, and close to the S. border, is the highest peak and the culminating point of the island, 8320 feet. Good roads are still scarce. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, cereals, honey and wax, petroleum, and cabinet woods, with iron, copper, manganese, mercury, marble, slate, and other minerals are the resources. Cattle are raised in the extensive grazing-lands. Capital, Santiago de Cuba. Pop. in 1899, 327,716.

Santiago de Cuba, a city of Cuba, capital of Santiago de Cuba province, on a splendid harbor of the S. coast, 475 miles (direct) SE. of Havana, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 19° 55′ N.; lon. 75° 50′ W. The harbor is 5 miles long and 2 miles in extreme width; the entrance, which is defended by forts, is narrow. Previous to the American occupation the city had narrow and filthy streets and was extremely unhealthy; the sanitary conditions have since materially improved. Santiago, which is a port of entry, is second in population of the cities of the island, and has a cathedral, government palace, theatre, a market-place, military and other hospitals, boards of health, charity, agriculture, industry, and commerce, a casino, clubs, etc. It is the centre of a rich agricultural and mineral district, and exports to the United States sugar, iron-ore, copper, manganese, mahogany, cedar, hides, wax, and tobacco. The iron-mining region gives employment to upward of 4000 hands. The city has iron-foundries, machine-shops, and tobacco-factories. Santiago was founded by Velasquez in 1514. It was the objective point of the land operations of the Americans in Cuba during the war with Spain (1898), and outside its harbor occurred the second of the two great naval engagements of the war (July 3, 1898), ending in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The Americans entered the city two weeks later. Pop. in 1899, 43,090. Mean summer temperature, 88°; winter, 82°.

Santiago de la Espada, sân-te-ā'go dā lā ĕs-pā'dā, a town of Spain, 73 miles NE. of Jaén, in an elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. (commune) 5500.

Santiago de las Atalayas, sân-te-ā'go dā lās ā-tā-lī'ās, a town of Colombia, department of Boyacá, 70 miles NE. of Bogotá.

Santiago de las Vegas, sân-te-ā'go dā lās vā'gās, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 13 miles by rail and highroad S. of Havana. It has boards of health, charity, and education, a hospital, asylum for the insane, post- and telegraph-offices, clubs, etc. The locality is elevated and healthful and well cultivated. The manufacture of tobacco is an important industry. Pop. in 1899, 7151.

Santiago del Estero, sân-te-ā'go dĕl ĕs-tā'ro, the central province of the Argentine Republic. Area, 39,764 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 180,612. It is extensively forested, but contains cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado and Dulce, which produce good crops of wheat and maize, with some cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo, and there are also large grazing areas. Capital, Santiago del Estero.

Santiago del Estero, the capital of Santiago del Estero province, Argentine Republic, about 88 miles SE. of Tucumán, with which it is connected by rail. It has a national college, normal school, libraries, and a theatre; it is well built and is lighted by electricity. Pop. about 10,000.

Santiago de los Caballeros, sân-te-ā'go dā loce kā-bāl-yā'roce, a town of Santo Domingo, in its N. part, on the Yaquí River, 20 miles S. by E. of Puerto Plata. It is situated in the fertile Vega Real. Pop. about 10,000.

Santiago de Veragua, sân-te-ā'go dā vā-rā'gwā, a town of the republic of Panama, about 100 miles SW. of the city of Panama. It has gold-mines and mineral springs. Pop. about 6000.

Santiago Papasquiaro, Mexico. See PAPASQUIARO.

Santiago Tuxtla, a town of Mexico, state and 67 miles SE. of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1895, 5865.

Santiam (san'te-am') **River,** Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range by two branches called the North and South Forks, and enters the Willamette River a few miles below Albany.

Santipur, san'tę-poor', a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, on the Hugli, about 50 miles above Calcutta. Pop. about 30,000.

Santo, a post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. about 300.

Santo Amaro, sân'to å-mâ'ro, a town of Brazil, state and 30 miles NW. of Bahia, on a river of the same name. It has an active trade. Pop. about 10,000.

Santo Antão, Cape Verde Islands. See SANTO ANTONIO.

Santo Antonio, sân'to ân-to'ne-o, or **Santo Antão** (ân-tŏwnˢ'), the northernmost and one of the largest of the Cape Verde Islands. Lat. (N. point) 17° 12′ N.; lon. 25° 5′ W. It is ruggedly mountainous, rising in the "sugar-loaf" of Santo Antonio to about 8000 feet. The village of Santo Antonio is on the N. shore. Area, 265 sq. m. Pop. about 22,000.

Santo Antonio, a station and falls on the Madeira River, Brazil, in about lat. 9° S.

Santo Antonio, a village of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, at the confluence of the Içá and Javarí rivers.

Santo Domingo, sân'to do-ming'go, an islet on the Great Bahama Bank, 90 miles NE. of Las Nuevitas.

Santo Domingo, sân'to do-ming'go (also called **San Domingo, Saint Domingo,** and **The Dominican Republic**), a state of the West Indies, occupying the eastern and larger part of the island of Haiti, it being nearly twice as large as the republic of Haiti. Area, about 18,000 sq. m. The physical features of Santo Domingo are those of the island generally, and will be found noted in the article HAITI. The loftiest eminence in the land, the Loma Tina, 10,300 feet in height, lies WNW. of the city of Santo Domingo. The greater part of the republic is amenable to successful cultivation, and many of the tropical and subtropical staples are grown in large plantations, especially in the S. and in the W. of the republic. The chief agricultural products exported in 1900 were: sugar, 107,940,000 pounds; coffee, 3,592,000 pounds; cacao, 11,230,000 pounds; tobacco, 17,392,000 pounds. The production and export of cacao had developed in 1902 to 29,000,000 pounds. The country is rich in valuable timber, yielding mahogany, logwood, satin-wood, cedar, etc. The mineral resources, which include gold, copper, iron, and coal, have as yet been but little developed. There are few good roads in the interior and communication is in many parts difficult. There are about 130 miles of railway in operation. Much gold was formerly obtained. The people are mostly of mixed African, Spanish, and Indian descent, and use the Spanish language. The Roman Catholic Church is the prevailing religion. In spite of the richest natural resources, the country is not very prosperous, though utter poverty is rare. The chief towns are Santo Domingo, Samaná, and Santiago de los Caballeros. The chief port is Puerto Plata, on the N. coast (connected by rail with Samaná Bay), which is also an important cable station. The republic of Santo Domingo has existed since 1844. (See HAITI.) The president is chosen by indirect election for a term of 4 years. Capital, Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo, or **San Domingo,** a city, capital of the republic of Santo Domingo, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the river Ozama; lat. 18° 28′ N., lon. 69° 55′ W. It is walled and poorly built, with unpaved streets, and mainly thatched houses. The city is the seat of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, government palace, college building (now used as a military magazine), hospitals, arsenal, barracks, high school, etc. It exports much sugar and coffee. Santo Domingo was founded in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus and is, after Isabela, on the N. coast, the oldest European town in the New World. Christopher Columbus was buried here and his bones were kept in the cathedral until about 1795. Pop. 20,000–25,000.

Santo Domingo, sân'to do-ming'go, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 22 miles by rail SW. of Sagua la Grande. It is on the Sagua la Grande River, in a level and rich region, producing corn, sugar-cane, tobacco, bananas, and vegetables. Pop. in 1899, 2079.

Santo Domingo, a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near Vigán, on the W. coast. It produces valuable timber and woven cloths. Pop. in 1903, 10,075.

Santo Domingo, a village of Costa Rica, in the province of Cartago. Pop. about 2000.

Santo Espíritu, Cuba. See SANCTI SPÍRITUS.

Santoña, sân-tōn'yå, a small seaport of Spain, 16 miles E. of Santander, on a headland in the Bay of Biscay.

Santorin, sân-to-reen', **Santorini,** sân-to-ree'nee, or **Thira,** thee'rå (anc. *Thera*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 11 miles S. of the island of Ios (Nio). Area, about 35 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin, its crescent-shaped mass, together with a small island and a cliff, representing the edge of a crater, the enclosed hollow having a depth of nearly 1300 feet. There have been volcanic outbreaks here in historic times (a notable eruption in 1866). The highest point of the island, Mount St. Elias (Hagios Ilias), is about 1900 ft. The soil is mostly volcanic. Wine is the staple product. Puzzuolana is also exported. Pop. about 15,000. The little town of Thira has about 1000 inhabitants. Excavations on the site of the ancient town of Thera have yielded rich fruits.

Santos, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Santos, a post-village of Floyd co., Va. The banking point is Floyd. Pop. 150.

Santos, sân'tǫsh, a maritime town of Brazil, state and 30 miles by rail SE. of São Paulo, of which it is the port. Lat. 23° 56′ S. Its harbor admits large vessels and is, after Rio de Janeiro, the most active of the republic. It was entered in 1901 by 916 vessels, of which 843 were steamers. The city is well built, with stately streets and open parks, and has a number of notable edifices and institutions. It is the chief outlet for the southern coffee region, and is to-day the most important coffee-shipping port of the world. The export in 1900 amounted to nearly 6,000,000 bags (about 750,000,000 pounds). Pop. estimated in 1900, 35,000–40,000.

Santos, Los, loce sân'toce, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajoz, district of Zafra. Pop. in 1900, 6849.

Santos, Los, a town of the republic of Panama, 95 miles SW. of the city of Panama and near the Bay of Parita.

Santo Stefano di Camastra, sân'to stĕf'å-no de kå-mås'trå, a town of Sicily, on the N. coast, province of Messina, 4 miles NW. of Mistretta. Pop. in 1901, 5742.

Santo Stefano Quisquina (kwees-kwee'nå), a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 4 miles E. by N. of Bivona. Pop. in 1901, 5782.

Santo Tomás, sân'to to-mås', an Atlantic seaport of Guatemala, on the Bay of Honduras, 150 miles NE. of Guatemala.

Santo Tomás, a peak on the E. side of Lingayén Gulf, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Altitude, 7418 feet.

Santo Tomás, sân'to to-mås', Luzon, Philippine Islands: (1) A pueblo in Batangas province, near the Rio de Santo Tomas, a S. affluent of the Laguna de Bay. Pop. in 1903, 9488. (2) A pueblo of La Unión province, near a port on Lingayén Gulf. Pop. 5446.

Santuao, a seaport of China, in Fo-kien, on the island of Santu, in the Bay of Samsah, S. of Fu-ning-fu. It is a treaty port. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

San'tuck', a post-village of Union co., S.C., on the Southern R., 56 miles NNW. of Columbia. Pop. 150.

Santuit, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. The banking point is Hyannis. Pop. 110.

Sanvic, sôⁿ'veek', a suburb of Havre, France.

San Vicente, sân ve-sĕn'tå, a central department of Salvador, bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean and on the E. by the Lempa River. It is mountainous in the N. part, though level towards the sea-coast, and has extinct volcanoes, including San Vicente, 7600 (?) feet high, geysers, and hot springs. It has considerable commerce. Capital, San Vicente. Pop. about 46,000.

San Vicente, a town of Salvador, capital of San Vicente department, 23 miles E. of the city of San Salvador. Pop. in 1901, 17,832. Around it are indigo- and tobacco-plantations. The town manufactures cloths, silks, shoes, hats, etc., and has an important market.

San Vicente de Alcántara, sân ve-thĕn'tå då ål-kân'tå-rå, a town of Spain, 33 miles N. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7722.

San Vicente de la Barquera, sân ve-thĕn'tå då lå bar-kå'rå, a seaport of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 28 miles W. of Santander.

Sanville, a post-village of Henry co., Va. The banking point is Martinsville.

San Vito, sân vee'to (San Vito al Tagliamento), a town of Italy, 20 miles SW. of Udine. Pop. in 1901, 4984 (commune, 9717).

San Vito (San Vito sul Jonio), a town of Italy, 15 miles SSW. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 3000.

San Vito (sân vee'to), **Cape,** a headland forming the NW. extremity of Sicily.

San Vito dei Normanni, sân vee'to då'e nor-mân'nee, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 12 miles from Brindisi. Pop. in 1901, 8931 (commune, 11,968).

San Xavier, island. See SAINT XAVIER.

San Xavier, san zăv'e-ęr (Sp. pron. sân hå-ve-aiR'), a river of California, tributary to the Colorado.

San Xavier, a village of Bolivia, department and 130 miles NE. of the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on an affluent of the Mamoré.

San Ygnacio, sân eeg-nâ'se-o, a post-village of Zapata co., Tex. Pop. 100.

São Bernardo, sŏwnº bêr-nar'do, a city of Brazil, state of Ceará, 80 miles SSE. of Ceará.

São Bernardo, an agricultural colony of the state of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Christovão, sŏwnº krees-to-vŏwnº', or **Sergipe,** sêr-zhee'pâ, a town of Brazil, state of Sergipe, on the Paromapama, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

São Domingos, sŏwnº do-min'gǫsh, a town and commune of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, 390 miles NNW. of Ouro Preto.

São Domingos de Boa Vista, a village of Brazil, state and 50 miles SE. of the city of Pará.

São Domingos, Minas de, mines yielding large quantities of copper in the SE. part of Portugal, 30 miles SE. of Beja.

São Feliz, sŏwnº fâ-lees', a town of Brazil, state and 240 miles NNE. of Goyaz, on a small auriferous river of the same name, a tributary of the Maranhão.

São Fidelis, a town of Brazil, state and 120 miles NE. of the city of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 15,000.

São Francisco, sŏwnº frân-sees'ko, or **San Francisco,** a large and important river of Brazil, rises in the state of Minas Geraes, flows N., NE., and E., separating the state of Bahia from Pernambuco and Sergipe from Alagoas, and enters the Atlantic Ocean by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24′ S., lon. 36° 20′ W. Length, 1200 miles. Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Affonso, a series of magnificent cataracts, with a fall of about 270 feet (now circumvented by a railway), 180 miles from its mouth; but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, upward of 900 miles. Ocean steamers of moderate draft ascend to 130–150 miles from the mouth. Most of the São Francisco tributaries are unimportant.

São Francisco, a small river of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina, which enters the Atlantic opposite the island of São Francisco.

São Francisco, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the state of Santa Catharina by a narrow channel. Its chief settlement, a seaport of the same name, is in lat. 26° 18′ S.

São Francisco, a town of Brazil, state and 25 miles NW. of Bahia, on the Bay of Bahia.

São Gabriel, a village of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas and on the Rio Negro, 520 miles NW. of Manáos.

São Gabriel, a colony of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 180 miles NW. of Pelotas, with which it is connected by rail.

São Gonçalo, sŏwnº gôn-sâ'lo, a town of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, 12 miles from Natal.

São Gonçalo, a town of Brazil, state and 75 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro.

São Gonçalo d'Amarante, sŏwnº gon-sâ'lo dâ-mâ-rân'tâ, a town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 80 miles NW. of Oeiras.

São João da Barra, sŏwnº zho-ŏwnº' dâ bar'râ, a town of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, 18 miles ENE. of Campos, on the Parahyba, near the Atlantic.

São João da Foz, sŏwnº zho-ŏwnº' dâ fos, a small town of Portugal, 3 miles W. of Oporto, on the N. side of the mouth of the Douro.

São João das Duas Barras, a town and military colony of Brazil, in Pará, at the confluence of the Araguay and Tocantins.

São João das Lampas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near Alemquer. Pop. 2700.

São João del Rei, sŏwnº zho-ŏwnº' dêl râ'e, a city of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 80 miles SW. of Ouro Preto. It is connected by rail with Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 8000.

São João de Pesqueira, sŏwnº zho-ŏwnº' dâ pês-kâ'e-râ, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles E. of Lamego, on the Douro.

São João do Principe, sŏwnº zho-ŏwnº' do preen'se-pâ, a town of Brazil, state of Ceará, on the Jaguaribe. Lat. 6° 5′ S.

São Jorge, sŏwnº zhor'zhâ, or **Saint George,** one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, W. of Terceira, crossed by the meridiân of 28° W. lon. Length, 29 miles. It contains fine pastures and extensive woods. Principal town, Villa das Velhas. Pop. about 16,000.

São Jorge dos Ilheos, sŏwnº zhor'zhâ doce eel-yâ'ǫsh, a town of Brazil. See Ilheos.

São José (or **Jozé**), sŏwnº zho-zâ', a bay of Brazil, E. side of the island of Maranhão.

São José, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes. See Tiradentes.

São José, a town of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, on a creek in the Bay of Santa Catharina, 4 miles W. of Desterro.

São José, a town of Brazil, state and 60 miles NE. of São Paulo, near the Parahyba. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, who established a college here, in which they educated a great number of Indians.

São José do Norte, sŏwnº zho-zâ' do nor'tâ, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the strip of land bounding E. the Lagoa dos Patos, opposite the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

São José do Porto Alegre, a seaport town of Brazil, in the extreme NE. of the state of Espirito Santo, at the mouth of the Mucury River.

São Leopoldo, sŏwnº lâ-o-pol'do, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Rio Sinos, 30 miles N. of Porto Alegre. It was founded in 1824 by a colony of Germans. It has a Jesuits' college, seminary, and other schools. Pop. (district) about 30,000.

São Lourenço, a German colony in Mexico, state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Arroyo Grande.

São Lourenço do Bairro, sŏwnº lo-oo-rên'so do bīr'-ro, a commune of Portugal, 18 miles ESE. of Aveiro.

São Luiz, Brazil. See Maranhão.

São Luiz de Caceres, a town of Brazil, state and SSW. of the town of Matto Grosso.

São Matheos, sŏwnº mâ-tâ'ǫsh ("Saint Matthew"), a town of Brazil, state of Espirito Santo, 16 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, in about lat. 18° 45′ S. It has extensive plantations.

São Matheos, a town of Brazil, state and 190 miles SSW. of Ceará, on the Jaguaribe.

São Miguel, one of the Azores. See Saint Michael.

São Miguel, sŏwnº me-ghêl' ("Saint Michael"), a seaport town of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, in a bay of the same name, 15 miles NW. of Desterro. It has various manufactures.

São Miguel, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the Belmonte, 207 miles NE. of Diamantina.

Saona, sâ-o'nâ, an island off the SE. extremity of Haiti.

Saône, sōn (anc. *Arar*), a river of France, rises in the S. part of the department of Vosges, flows SSW., passing Gray, Chalon-sur-Saône, and Mâcon, and enters the Rhone on the right at Lyons. Length, about 300 miles. It is navigable for about three-fourths of its length. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

Saône-et-Loire, sōn â lwar, a department in the E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy. Area, 3302 sq. m. It is traversed from S. to N. by the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, and is watered by the Saône and Loire, the latter flowing along the W. boundary. The soil yields bountiful crops of cereals and the wines of Mâconnais and of Chalonnais are esteemed. There are rich mines of coal and iron. The great iron-works of Le Creuzot are in this department. Among the mineral springs are those of Bourbon-Lancy. Capital, Mâcon. Pop. in 1891, 619,523; in 1901, 620,360.

Saône, Haute. See Haute-Saône.

São Nicolao, sŏwnº ne-ko-lâ'o, one of the Cape Verde Islands, nearly in the centre of the group, in lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 24° 15′ W. Length, 30 miles. Pop. about 8000. The surface is mountainous. It has a small harbor, St. George Bay, and a town bearing the name of the island.

São Paulo, sŏwnº pŏw'lo, a state of Brazil, bounded on the N. and NE. by Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Paraná, and W. by Matto Grosso. Area, 112,280 sq. m. The coast-line stretches from NE. to SW. for above 400 miles. Part of it in the NE. is bold and rocky, but the rest is generally low. A mountain-chain, composed of the Serras do Mar and Cubatão, divides the narrow coast-land from the wide inland, largely grassy region (campos), traversed by the numerous affluents of the Paraná and the Paranapanema, which form together much of the interior boundary. One of the most important of these affluents is the Tiete. The Iguapé is the only river of importance flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. This is one of the richest states of Brazil. The products common to southern Europe are intermixed with those of tropical climates. Sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, cotton, beans, etc., are extensively cultivated and the state is the largest producer of coffee in the republic, exporting through its chief port, Santos, more coffee than any other district in the world. Live-stock of many kinds is numerous. Gold, silver, iron, and coal are among the mineral products. The manufacturing industries, which are in the main controlled by Germans, are represented by cotton-mills, iron-foundries, breweries and distilleries, manufactories of cigars, leather, etc. The state is well supplied with means of communication both by land and by water. Capital, São Paulo. Pop. in 1895, 1,637,354.

São Paulo, a city and railroad-centre of Brazil, capital of the state of the same name, 30 miles by rail NW. of Santos,

its port. It is largely a modern city, with fine shops, public gardens, and a number of stately edifices. Among the more notable public buildings and institutions are the cathedral, government palace, the palace of the bishop, polytechnic school, schools of law and theology, Museu Paulista (or national museum), botanical garden, various seminaries and higher academic schools, theatre, geographical and geological institute, hospitals, and convents. The magnificent edifice known as the Ypiranga Palace, located on the Ypiranga Hill, was built to commemorate the declaration of independence (of Brazil) in 1822. São Paulo is the seat of several important courts and the see of a bishop. Its vicinity is picturesque and interspersed with numerous villas. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil, having been founded in 1554, and is the industrial centre of the state. Pop. in 1890, 64,934; estimated for 1900, 100,000.

São Paulo de Loanda. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil. See OLIVENÇA.

São Pedro do Sul, sŏwⁿ på'dro do sool, a town and watering-place of Portugal, in Beira, district of Vizeu. It has hot sulphur springs. Pop. about 2500.

São Roque, Cape. See SAINT ROQUE, CAPE.

São Salvador, Angola. See SAN SALVADOR.

São Salvador, a city of Brazil. See BAHIA.

São Sebastião, sŏwⁿ så-bås-te-ŏwⁿ', a maritime town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, opposite an island of the same name, in lat. 23° 48′ S. The island is separated from a peninsula of the main-land by a narrow channel.

São Thiago, Cape Verde Islands. See SANTIAGO.

São Thomé, Portuguese Island. See SAINT THOMAS.

São Vicente, Cape Verde Islands. See SAINT VINCENT.

São Vicente, sŏwⁿ ve-sĕn'tå ("Saint Vincent"), a maritime village of Brazil, state of São Paulo, on a bay, opposite Santos. This was the first place founded by the Portuguese in America and was long the capital of southern Brazil. It is a sea-bathing resort.

Saparua, så-på-roo'å, or **Honimoa,** ho-ne-mo'å, an island of the Moluccas, off the SW. coast of Ceram, in lat. 3° 30′ S.

Sapata, or **Pulo Sapata,** poo'lo så-på'tå, an island of the China Sea, in lat. 10° 4′ N.

Sapata, an island off the W. coast of Borneo.

Sapello, a post-village of San Miguel co., N.Mex. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 200.

Sape'lo Island, on the coast of Georgia, forms a part of McIntosh co. It is about 12 miles long. It lies between Sapelo Sound on the N. and Doboy Sound on the S.

Sapetrán, a town of Colombia, department and a few miles E. by S. of the town of Antioquía.

Sapienza, så-pe-ĕn'zå, one of the small Greek islands called the Œnusæ, off the SW. coast of the Morea, 2 miles S. of Modon.

Sapoa, a small river of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, enters the W. side of Lake Nicaragua.

Sappa Creek rises in the W. part of Kansas and enters the Republican River in the S. part of Nebraska. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Sapperton, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 2 miles from New Westminster, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Sapphire, a resort of Transylvania co., N.C., on Lake Sapphire and near the terminus of the Transylvania R., a few miles SW. of Brevard.

Sappington, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 12 miles WSW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.

Sapporo, or **Satsuparo,** a town of Japan, capital of the island of Yezo. Lat. 43° 3′ 56″ N.; lon. 141° 21′ E. It is on a railway and is the seat of an agricultural college. It has various manufacturing industries, a museum, and a botanical garden. Pop. in 1899, 37,482.

Sapucahi, så-poo-kå-ee', a river of Brazil, in the S. part of the state of Minas Geraes, flows NW. and joins the Rio Grande after a course of about 200 miles.

Sapulpa, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 94 miles ENE. of Oklahoma. It has a cotton-compress, cotton-gins, ice-plant, etc. Pop. in 1900, 891 (largely increased since census).

Saquarema, så-kwå-rå'må, or **Sequarema,** så-kwå-rå'må, a town of Brazil, state and 31 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, near the Atlantic Ocean and on Lake Saquarema. Pop. about 16,000 (?).

Sara, så'rå, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 11,366.

Sara Bayou, så'ra bī'oo, La., a small stream which runs southward through West Feliciana parish and enters the Mississippi River at the village of Bayou Sara.

Sarabita, så-rå-bee'tå, or **Suarez,** swå'rĕs, a river of the republic of Colombia, rises near the centre of the country, flows NNE., nearly parallel to the Magdalena, and after a course of about 160 miles joins (in the department of Santander) the Galinazo (or Sogamoso), an affluent of the Magdalena.

Saracena, så-rå-chå'nå (anc. *Sestum*), a town of Italy, in Calabria, 8 miles WSW. of Cassano. Pop. about 3000.

Sarafand. See SAREPTA.

Sarafshan. See ZERAFSHAN.

Saragossa (Sp. *Zaragoza*, thå-rå-go'thå; anc. *Cæsaraugusta*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Saragossa and of Aragon, on the river Ebro, 176 miles NE. of Madrid. It is situated in a barren region, but is surrounded by a fertile *huerta* over which many country houses are scattered. The old (or central) portion of the town retains the narrow, winding streets and the stately, though now ruined, houses of the mediæval Saragossa. The newer portions have spacious, regularly laid-out avenues. The principal edifices are the old cathedral (La Seo), dating from the twelfth century; the cathedral of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, containing a sacred pillar much resorted to by pilgrims and a beautiful alabaster altar; the churches of San Pablo, in Transition style, and of Santa Engracia; the Castillo de la Aljafería, at one time the residence of the kings of Aragon; the handsome Renaissance Lonja (exchange); the Audencia, formerly the palace of the counts of Luna; the Casa de Zaporta; and the archiepiscopal palace. The educational institutions of Saragossa comprise the university (founded in 1474), schools of music and art, and a veterinary school. There is a botanical garden. The city has manufactures of flour, chocolate, soap, textiles, etc. It is the seat of an archbishop. Saragossa was for four centuries in the hands of the Mohammedans, from whom it was wrested in 1118, after which it was the capital of Aragon. It is famous for the heroic resistance which its citizens, under the lead of Palafox, offered in 1808–09 to the French, who finally took it. Pop. in 1900, 98,125.

Saragossa, a province of Spain, in Aragon, bounded on the N. and W. by Navarre. Area, 6726 sq. m. Capital, Saragossa. Pop. in 1900, 421,843.

Sarah, a post-village of Cabell co., W.Va. The banking point is Huntington.

Sarahsville, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 30 miles N. of Marietta, on the Ohio River and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. See SARAYEVO.

Sarakhs', or **Serakhs,** a settlement and fort in the Russian Transcaspian Territory, 90 miles SW. of Merv, on the right bank of the river Tejen (Heri Rud), which here, before losing itself in the sands of the desert, forms the boundary between the Russian dominions and the Persian province of Khorassan. On the opposite side of the river is the Persian town of Sarakhs.

Saraki, a town of Northern Nigeria, western equatorial Africa, in Nupé, NE. of Ilorin. Pop. estimated at about 40,000.

Saralvo, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. The banking point is Waxahachie. Pop. 150.

Saramacca, så-rå-måk'kå, a river of Dutch Guiana, after a N. course of 250 miles enters the Atlantic Ocean 30 miles W. of the mouth of the Surinam.

Saran, India. See SARUN.

Saranac, sår'a-nak, the name of two connected lakes in Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondack Wilderness. Upper Saranac Lake is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide and is 1575 (1606?) feet above sea-level. Lower Saranac Lake, inferior in size, is about 5 miles E. of the upper lake and 8 miles N. of Mount Seward. Elevation, about 1550 ft. The Saranac River issues from this lake, which derives a supply of water from Round Lake and Upper Saranac Lake.

Saranac, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 25 miles E. by S. of Grand Rapids. It is in a fruit region and has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Saranac, a post-village in Saranac township (town), Clinton co., N.Y., on a river of the same name, 16 miles W. by S. of Plattsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3463.

Saranac Hollow, a hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., 3 miles from Saranac.

Saranac Inn, a resort of the Adirondack region of Franklin co., N.Y., on Upper Saranac Lake, 10 miles W. by N. of Saranac Lake. Elevation, 1575 feet.

Saranac Junction, a post-village of the Adirondack region of Franklin co., N.Y., 5 miles WNW. of Saranac Lake.

Saranac Lake, a banking post-village and resort of Franklin and Essex cos., N.Y., in the Adirondack region and on the Saranac River, near where it issues from Lower Saranac Lake, about 40 miles S. of Malone, on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and has in its vicinity a state hospital for tubercular complaints

and a sanatorium for consumptives. Pop. in 1900, 2594. Elevation, 1540 feet.

Saranac River, N.Y., is the outlet of the Saranac lakes in Franklin co. It runs northeastward through the Adirondack region and enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburg and is about 100 miles long. At Cadyville, about 9 miles W. of Plattsburg, it descends 45 feet in passing through a gorge 1½ miles long.

Sarandí, a town of Uruguay, department of Durazno, 110 miles N. by E. of Montevideo.

Sarangani (så-rän-gä'ne), **Cape,** or **Point Tinaca** (te-nä'kä), the S. point of Mindanao, Philippines.

Saransk', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N. of Penza. Pop. in 1897, 13,743.

Sarapiquí, så-rä-pe-kee', a river of Costa Rica, tributary to the San Juan, and a principal channel of communication between the interior of the country and the Caribbean Sea.

Sarapul, så-rä-pool', a town of Russia, government and 195 miles SE. of Vyatka, on the river Kama. Pop. in 1897, 21,395.

Sarasota, a post-village and resort of Manatee co., Fla., on Sarasota Bay, 110 miles S. of Cedar Keys. It is an important fishing station. Pop. 100.

Sarasota Bay, Manatee co., Fla., is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, cut off from the open gulf by Sarasota Island. North of this island, between it and Long Key, is Sarasota Pass, the main entrance of the bay.

Sarassa, a post-station of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Arkansas River.

Saratof, or **Saratoff,** Russia. See SARATOV.

Saratoga, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River and on the S. by the Mohawk and is intersected by the Sacondaga River. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating, except the northern part, which is mountainous. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1890, 57,663; in 1900, 61,089.

Saratoga, a post-village of Howard co., Ark. The banking point is Nashville. Pop. 150.

Saratoga, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., 10 miles SW. of San José. Here is a mineral spring which is a popular place of resort. Pop. about 200.

Saratoga, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 9 miles above Palatka. Here is a sulphur spring.

Saratoga, a banking post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Saratoga, a post-station of Howard co., Iowa, on Crane Creek, about 20 miles W. of Cresco.

Saratoga, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo. The banking point is Southwest City. Pop. about 100.

Saratoga, N.Y. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Saratoga, a post-town of Wilson co., N.C., 10 miles E. of Wilson. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Saratoga, a post-township (town) of Wood co., Wis., about 5 miles S. of Grand Rapids, is bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Saratoga, a banking post-village of Carbon co., Wyo., on the North Platte River and in an agricultural, stock-raising, and mining district, 28 miles S. by E. of Fort Steele. Pop. about 450.

Saratoga Lake, a beautiful lake in Saratoga co., N.Y., about 4 miles SE. of Saratoga Springs. It is 7 miles long and nearly 2 miles wide. Its outlet is Fish Creek, which enters the Hudson River.

Saratoga Springs, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in a township (town) of its own name, on the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads, 38 miles N. of Albany. It is one of the most fashionable resorts of the United States, and its vast hotels, giving accommodation to about 20,000 guests, are among the largest in the world. The village is noted for its numerous carbonated medicinal springs (chalybeate, sulphur, iodine), which are considered efficacious in the treatment of rheumatic, liver, and digestive troubles, and of which vast quantities are bottled and exported. Saratoga has long been famous for its horse-races and latterly it has introduced an autumnal flower fête. The village has several parks. About 4 miles distant is Saratoga Lake. Twelve miles SE. of Saratoga, on the Hudson River, is the battle-ground of Stillwater (see STILLWATER and BEMUS HEIGHTS), where were fought the two battles of Saratoga, between the forces of Burgoyne and Gates, on Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777, followed by the surrender of Burgoyne on Oct. 17. Pop. in 1900, 12,409; of the town, 13,534. Elevation of Saratoga Springs village, 300 feet.

Saratov, så-rä'tov, an eastern government of European Russia, bounded on the E. by the river Volga and drained in part by the Khoper, Medvieditsa, and Ilovlya, tributaries of the Don. Area, 32,640 sq. m. It comprises a portion of a so-called black belt of Russia and a considerable area of steppe. Large crops of cereals are produced. The cultivation of tobacco is extensively carried on. The fisheries in the Volga are valuable. Capital, Saratov. Pop. in 1897, 2,419,884.

Saratov, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Saratov, on the right bank of the river Volga, about 450 miles SE. of Moscow. The houses are for the most part built of wood. The town carries on a considerable trade and there are various industrial establishments. It possesses a museum and there is a society of naturalists which maintains a biological station on the Volga. It is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1897, 137,109.

Saravía, så-rä-ve'ä, a pueblo of West Negros province, Negros, Philippine Islands, near Bacolod. Pop. in 1903, 13,132.

Sarawak, så-rä'wäk, a country on the NW. coast of Borneo, adjoining British North Borneo on the NE. It has lofty mountains in the interior, rising to 7000 or 9000 feet, and is watered by numerous streams (Rejang, Sarawak). Area, about 50,000 sq. m. Coal is found in large quantities, as are also gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. It exports gold, sago, arrow-root, pepper, etc. Pop. variously estimated at from 300,000 to 600,000. Sarawak is under British protection, being ruled by an English rajah. Capital, Sarawak.

Sarawak (formerly **Kuchin,** koo'chin), a town in the W. part of the island of Borneo, capital of a rajahship, on a river of the same name, about 23 miles from its mouth, in lat. 1° 33′ N., lon. 110° 20′ E. It consists of a native and a European town, the former built on each side of two reaches of the river, and divided into kampongs, or clusters, and the latter occupying heights on the left bank of the river. The European bungalows are surrounded by fine gardens. The town has Anglican and Catholic missions, and carries on, largely through the Chinese inhabitants, an active trade. It has forts, a palace of the rajah, barracks, prison, museum, and court-house. Good roads lead for some distance into the interior. Pop. about 30,000.

Sarawak, så-rä-wäk', or **Presqu' Île,** prĕsk'eel', a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Owen Sound.

Sarawan, så-rä-wän', a mountainous region of Beluchistan, to the N. and W. of Kelat.

Sarayacú, så-rī-ä-koo', a town of Peru, on the Ucayali, about lat. 6° 50′ S., lon. 75° 12′ W.

Sarayevo (Sarajevo), så-rä-yä'vo, **Serayevo,** or **Bosna-Serai,** bos'nä sĕ-rī', the capital of Bosnia, beautifully situated on both sides of the river Milyatska (Miljacka), 122 miles SW. of Belgrade. The principal edifices are the Roman Catholic cathedral, the town-hall, the sixteenth-century mosque of Hasref Bey, the governor's residence, and the museum, containing a collection of antiquities. There are ruins of a mediæval castle built by the Hungarians. The place has been greatly modernized under Austro-Hungarian rule, and is a flourishing trade-centre, with railway connections. It has manufactures of tobacco and metal-wares, and there are some establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1885, 26,268; in 1895, 41,173.

Sarcoxie, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo., on Center Creek and on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 14 miles ESE. of Carthage. It has an extensive nursery and manufactures of lime and bricks. Pop. in 1900, 1126.

Sardam, a town of the Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

Sardes, an ancient city of Asia Minor. See SARDIS.

Sardinas, sar-dee'näs, a bay in the extreme NW. part of Ecuador.

Sardinia, sar-din'e-ą (It. *Sardegna,* sar-dĕn'yä; Gr. Σαρδώ, *Sardo;* L. *Sardinia*), the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily, forming with some neighboring small islands, the principal of which are Sant' Antioco, San Pietro, Asinara, Maddalena, and Caprera, a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy. It lies about 115 miles (where the distance is least) SW. of the Italian peninsula, and extends from lat. 38° 5′ to 41° 15′ N.; greatest length, from Cape Teulada, in the S., to Punta del Falcone, in the N., 170 miles; greatest breadth, about 80 miles. Area, including the small islands along the coast, 9306 sq. m. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, but not without considerable indentations, including the Gulf of Cagliari in the S., the Gulf of Oristano in the W., and the Gulf of Asinara in the NW. On the N. it is separated from the island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, about 7 miles wide in its narrowest part.

The coast is rugged and precipitous, presenting a succession of headlands. Among the capes on the E. coast are Figari and Comino, at the SE. corner of the island is

Cape Carbonara, near the extreme S. is Cape Spartivento, and among the headlands on the W. coast is the lofty Capo dell'Argentiera. Sardinia is in great part covered with mountains, the mountain-mass of Gennargentu, a little E. of the centre of the island, rising over 6000 feet above the level of the sea (Perdu Crapias, 6017 feet). There are several extensive and fruitful plains, the largest, called Campidano, stretching diagonally across the southern part of the island from the Gulf of Oristano to that of Cagliari. There are numerous precipitous streams, some of considerable length. The Gulf of Oristano receives the river Tirso, and the Gulf of Cagliari, the river Samassi. The rivers Flumentosa and Mannu empty on the E. coast. About one-fourth of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile, but methods of cultivation are very primitive. The holdings are very small. Wheat is extensively raised and much attention is given to the production of wine. Other agricultural products are olives, oranges, lemons, and tobacco. There are large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. The SW. part of the island is a metalliferous region, yielding lead, zinc, silver, antimony, etc. Among the wild animals is the mouffion (or wild sheep). The island suffers greatly from malarial fever. The Sardinians represent a mixture of Italian blood with that of various nationalities. They are for the most part a simple, sturdy, rustic folk, very short of stature. The dialects spoken in some parts approach the Spanish. Education is very backward. At the head of the educational institutions are the universities of Cagliari and Sassari. The exports include wine, minerals, salt, olives and olive oil, tunny-fish, grain, cheese, charcoal, etc. The principal port is Cagliari. There are several hundred miles of railway. Sardinia comprises two provinces, named from the two chief towns, Sassari and Cagliari. Pop. in 1901, 791,754. Capital, Cagliari.

History.—The Carthaginians made themselves masters of part of Sardinia, but soon after the first Punic War (264–241 B.C.) they were forced to relinquish the island to the Romans. In the first half of the Middle Ages it was in the possession successively of the Vandals, Greeks, and Saracens. The Pisans and Genoese expelled the Mohammedans, and for a time the Pisans were in possession. In 1326 it became subject to Aragon. By the treaties of 1713–14, the island passed from Spain to Austria. In 1720 Austria ceded it to Savoy in exchange for Sicily, and it has ever since formed part of the dominions of the house of Savoy.

Sardinia, Kingdom of, a state which existed previous to the foundation, in 1860–61, of the present kingdom of Italy, of which it was the nucleus. It was ruled by the house of Savoy and comprised Piedmont, Savoy, Nice, Liguria, and the island of Sardinia. Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, received Sicily from Spain at the close of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–13). In 1720 he obtained Sardinia from Austria in exchange for Sicily, and erected his dominions into the kingdom of Sardinia. The house of Savoy was stripped of its possessions on the main-land by the French at the time of the Revolution, but in 1814–15 it recovered them and obtained in addition the territories of the former republic of Genoa (Liguria). In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, having united all Italy, with the exception of Venetia and part of the Papal States, under his sway, assumed the title of King of Italy. In the preceding year Savoy and Nice had been separated from the dominions of the house of Savoy and transferred to France.

Sardinia, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., about 35 miles NNW. of Madison, on the Southern Indiana R. Pop. 150.

Sardinia, a post-village in Sardinia township (town), Erie co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles SW. of Warsaw. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1548.

Sardinia, a banking post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., 46½ miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 600.

Sardinia, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Sardis, or **Sardes** (Gr. Σάρδις or Σάρδεις), an ancient city of Asia Minor, the capital of Lydia, at the N. foot of Mount Tmolus, 50 miles NE. of Smyrna. The principal vestiges of the city are the remains of a temple of Cybele. The little village of Sart is on the site.

Sardis, a post-village of Burke co., Ga. The banking point is Savannah or Waynesboro. Pop. 250.

Sardis, a banking post-town of Mason co., Ky., 12 miles SW. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Sardis, a banking post-town, capital of Panola co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 50 miles N. of Grenada. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1002.

Sardis, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles above Marietta. Pop. about 400.

Sardis, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 18 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

Sardis, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 25 miles E. of Henderson station. Pop. 250.

Sardis, a post-station of Cass co., Tex.

Sardis, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., 4 miles NW. of Wilsonburg. Pop. 150.

Sardoal, saR-do-ål′, a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles SE. of Thomar.

Sarecta, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on Goshen Creek, about 55 miles N. of Wilmington.

Sarepta (Bib. *Zarephath*), an ancient city on the coast of Phœnicia, about 10 miles SW. of Sidon. The locality now bears the name of Sarafand (Surafend).

Sarepta, sa-rêp′ta, a town of Russia, government of Saratov, in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 miles S. of Tsaritsyn. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of Germans, of the sect of Moravians. Pop. in 1897, 6000.

Sarepta, a post-village of Webster parish, La., on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. The banking point is Minden.

Sarepta, a post-town of Calhoun co., Miss., 50 miles WNW. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Sargans, zaR′gâns, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 7½ miles SE. of Wallenstadt. Pop. in 1900, 950; of the district of Sargans, 18,864.

Sargasso Sea, a tract in the North Atlantic Ocean, in which the seaweed *Sargassum bacciferum* (or other species) is found in particular abundance. It extends between about lat. 16° and 38° N. and lon. 35° and 80° W., the plant being most abundant in about lon. 45° W. The plants are inhabited by a numerous fauna of fishes, crustacea, and mollusks, and float in a thin layer on the surface, forming streaks or islands of constantly-changing outline.

Sargent, a county of southeastern North Dakota. Area, 864 sq. m. Capital, Forman. Pop. in 1890, 5076; in 1900, 6039.

Sargent, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., 37 miles S. by E. of San José. Pop. 100.

Sargent, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Newman. Pop. 200.

Sargent, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. 150.

Sargent, a banking post-village of Custer co., Neb., 20 miles (direct) NE. of Broken Bow, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Sargentville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. shore of Penobscot Bay (or Eggemoggin Reach), about 20 miles ESE. of Belfast. Pop. 250.

Sari, så-ree′, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 20 miles E. of Balfrush. Pop. variously estimated at between 8000 and 20,000.

Sariava, så-re-å′bå, a pueblo of Tayabas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 12,453.

Sarine, a river of Switzerland. See Saane.

Sarineña, så-re-nên′yå, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles SE. of Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. (commune) about 3300.

Sar-i-pul, a village of Afghanistan, on a river of the same name, 75 miles SW. of Balkh.

Sari- (or **Sary-**) **Su,** a river of Russian Central Asia, in Akmolinsk, flows S. and discharges into the lakes Tili-Kul and Usun-Kul. Length estimated at 500 miles.

Sark, or **Sercq,** saiRk, one of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, 6½ miles E. of Guernsey. Length, 3½ miles. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus, the Coupée, about 300 feet in length and nearly 300 ft. high. The island presents wild and beautiful scenery. The chief landing-place is Creux. Pop. in 1901, 506.

Sark, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, forms for several miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway Firth near its E. extremity.

Sarkad, shŏR′kŏd‵, a commune of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the White Körös, 35 miles SW. of Grosswardein. Pop. in 1900, 8760.

Sarlat, saR‵lå′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 44 miles SE. of Périgueux. It has a mediæval cathedral and a number of quaint old houses. Pop. in 1901, 4074 (commune, 6535).

Sarmatia, in ancient geography, a name applied in a wide sense to what is now European Russia. The Sarmatians inhabited the southern part of it, the region of the rivers Volga and Don and of the Caspian and Black seas.

Sarmiento, saR-me-ên′to, a mountain of Chile, in Tierra del Fuego, on the S. side of Gabriel Channel. Lat. 54° 27′ S.; lon. 70° 51′ W. Height, 6910 feet.

Sarnen, zaR′nęn, a town of Switzerland, capital of Obwalden, the W. part of the canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa, where it leaves the Lake of Sarnen, and at the foot

of the Landenberg, on the Brünig route, 11 miles S. of Lucerne. Pop. in 1900, 3974. In its council-house are some paintings and a relief model of Switzerland. Elevation, 1555 feet.

Sarnen, Lake of, in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, S. of Sarnen, 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern. Elevation, 1530 feet.

Sarner-Aa, Switzerland. See AA.

Sarnia, sar'nę-ą, a banking town and port of Ontario, capital of Lambton co., is situated on the river St. Clair near Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 61 miles W. of London. It is connected by ferry and railroad tunnel (1½ miles long) with Port Huron. It has manufactories of iron castings, machinery, woodenware, engines and thrashers, woollens, leather, ale and beer. Pop. in 1901, 8176.

Sarnico, sar'ne-ko, a small town of Italy, 15 miles ESE. of Bergamo, at the SW. extremity of Lake Iseo.

Sarno, a small river of Campania, southern Italy, rises eastward of Mount Vesuvius, flows past (on the S.) the site of Pompeii, and empties into the Bay of Naples 2½ miles N. of Castellammare.

Sarno, sar'no, a town of Italy, near the source of the Sarno (anc. *Sarnus*), 13 miles NW. of Salerno. It has a cathedral and remains of an old castle. Among the manufactures are textiles and paper. There are mineral springs here. Pop. in 1901, 12,160 (commune, 18,475).

Saron, a post-village of Trinity co., TEX. Pop. 75.

Saronicus Sinus, Greece. See ÆGINA, GULF OF.

Saronno, or **Sarronno,** sar-ron'no, a town of northern Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles NW. of Milan. It has an old church with fine frescoes. Pop. in 1901, 7331 (commune, 9534).

Saronville, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 125.

Sáros, shå'rŏsh`, a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Galicia. Capital, Eperies.

Saros (så'ros) or **Xeros, Gulf of,** an inlet of the Ægean Sea, in European Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It is the ancient Sinus Melas.

Sárospatak, shå'rosh-pŏt`ŏk, a town of northern Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the river Bodrog, 20 miles NE. of Tokay. It is situated at the foot of the vine-clad Hegyalja. It has a château and the ruins of an old castle. It is the seat of a celebrated Protestant academy of theology and law. Pop. in 1900, 7911.

Sarpa, sar'på, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Astrakhan, flows N., and joins the Volga 15 miles S. of Tsaritsyn, after a course of 200 miles.

Sarpsborg, a town of southeastern Norway, amt of Smaalenene. Here are grand falls of the river Glommen. Pop. in 1900, 6888.

Sarpy, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 225 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, which separates it from Iowa, and on the S. and W. by the Platte River. It is also drained by the Elkhorn and Papillion rivers. Capital, Papillion. Pop. in 1890, 6875; in 1900, 9080.

Sarrebourg. See SAARBURG.

Sarreguemines. See SAARGEMÜND.

Sarriá, sar`re-å', a town of Spain, near Barcelona. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6576.

Sarria, sar're-å, a town of Spain, in Galicia, province and 19 miles SSE. of Lugo. Pop. in 1900, 11,996.

Sarsina, sar-see'nå, a small town of Italy, in the province of Forlì, 4 miles SW. of Mercato-Sarraceno.

Sars-Poteries, sar po`tęh-ree', a village of France, in Nord, 4 miles from Avesnes. Pop. about 2500.

Sarstedt, zar'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 6 miles NW. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. in 1900, 3664.

Sarteano, sar-tå-å'no, a town of Italy, province of Siena, 5 miles WSW. of Chiusi. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Sartena, sar-tå'nå (Fr. *Sartène,* sar`tån'), a town of Corsica, capital of an arrondissement, 23 miles SSE. of Ajaccio. Pop. in 1901, 3678 (commune, 5098).

Sarthe, sart, a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, passes Alençon and Le Mans, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, near Angers, the united stream, which empties into the Loire after a course of a few miles, being known as the Maine. Length, 165 miles; navigable for 80 miles.

Sarthe, a department of France, in the NW., formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area, 2396 sq. m. Surface, flat; a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loir, and several smaller streams. It yields abundant crops of grain. Among its minerals are iron, coal, marble, slate, and limestone. Cider and perry are extensively made. Pop. in 1881, 438,-917; in 1901, 422,699. Capital, Le Mans.

Sartirana, sar-te-rå'nå (Sartirana di Lomellina), a town of Italy, in Pavia, 11 miles SW. of Mortara. Pop. about 4000.

Sartor-Ö, sar'tor ö, an island off the W. coast of Norway, a few miles W. of Bergen.

Sartwell, a post-station of McKean co., Pa., 20 miles by rail S. of Olean, N.Y.

Sarum, Old, England. See OLD SARUM.

Sarun, or **Saran,** så-rŭn', a district of Bengal, Patna division. It has the river Gogra on the SW., the Ganges on the S., and the Gunduk on the E. Capital, Chupra.

Sarus, the ancient name of the SIHUN.

Sárvár, shå'vår`, a small town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 20 miles ESE. of Güns.

Sarversville, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles SE. of Butler. Pop. 75.

Sarvis Point, a post-station of Webster co., Mo.

Sárviz, shå'veez`, a river of Hungary, flows S. and joins the Danube on the right near Baja. Length, 60 miles. Part of it is a drainage-canal.

Sarzana, sard-zå'nå, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, near the river Magra, 8 miles E. of Spezia. It has a handsome white marble cathedral in the Renaissance style. Wine and oil are made and there are manufactures of silk. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,141.

Sarzeau, sar`zō', a small town of France, on the S. coast of Morbihan, Brittany, on a peninsula between the sea and Morbihan Bay, 9 miles S. of Vannes. It is the birthplace of Lesage.

Sarzedas, sar-zå'dås, a small town of Portugal, province of Beira, 11 miles W. of Castello Branco.

Sasbach, zås'båk, a village of Baden, 17 miles ENE. of Strassburg. It has a monument to Marshal Turenne, who fell in battle here.

Sasebo, a naval port of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Kiushiu, 30 miles N. of Nagasaki, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1903, 68,344.

Sash, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Saskatchewan, sas-katch'ê-wŏn, a river of Canada, formed of two main branches, the North Saskatchewan and the South Saskatchewan, the former rising in the Rocky Mountains in the W. part of Alberta, SE. of Wilcox Peak (in the North Saskatchewan Glacier and other ice-fields, in about lat. 52° 8′ N., lon. 117° 5′ W.), and the latter (known in its upper course as the Bow River) in or about Devil's Lake, in western Alberta, in about lat. 52° N. The two branches, after long and tortuous courses of 800–900 miles, unite in the district of Saskatchewan, in lon. 105° W., whence the united stream flows generally E. to its discharge into Lake Winnipeg. From this great lake it runs NE. to Hudson Bay, but this section of the course is generally known as the Nelson River (or Katchewan). (See NELSON RIVER.) The length of the united Saskatchewan is about 300 miles. River steamers may ascend continuously to Edmonton, on the N. branch, about 850 miles. Rocky Mountain House is reached by smaller craft.

Saskatchewan, a district of the Northwest Territories of Canada, having E. Keewatin, S. Assiniboia and Manitoba, and W. Alberta. The surface is largely undulating and prairie and watered by numerous lakes and streams. The Saskatchewan River and its N. branch traverse its entire length from W. to E. Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis are partly in this district. The climate is healthy, but severe in winter. Wheat, oats, and barley are extensively cultivated. The seat of administration is Battleford. Area, 107,618 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 25,679.

Saskatoon, a post-village and outport of Saskatchewan district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 96.

Sassafras, a post-station of Knott co., Ky.

Sassafras, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 45 miles E. by N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Sassafras River, Md., forms the boundary between Cecil and Kent cos. and enters Chesapeake Bay.

Sassamansville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Boyerstown. Pop. 250.

Sassandra, a trading-post of the Ivory Coast of western equatorial Africa, at the mouth of the Sassandra River, in about lon. 6° 10′ W.

Sassano, sås-så'no, a commune of Italy, province of Salerno, 3 miles SE. of Diano. Pop. about 4000.

Sassari, sås'så-ree, a town of Italy, on the NW. side of the island of Sardinia, capital of the province of Sassari, 10 miles from the Gulf of Asinara and 59 miles NNW. of Cagliari. It is well built, with broad streets and fine squares. The principal edifice is the fifteenth-century cathedral. Sassari is the seat of a university. The port of Sassari is Porto Torres. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 38,268.

Sassari, a province of Italy, comprising the N. half of the island of Sardinia. Area, about 4100 sq. m. Capital, Sassari. Pop. in 1901, 308,206.

Sassari, Gulf of, on the N. coast of Sardinia, receives the rivers Turritano and Selema.

Sasser, a post-town of Terrell co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Sas'seram', a town of British India, in Bengal, district of Shahabad. Pop. about 20,000.

Sassik, a lake of Bessarabia, Russia, separated by a narrow strip of land from the Black Sea. Length, about 25 miles.

Sassnitz, a watering-place on the E. coast of the island of Rügen, Prussia.

Sassoferrato, sås-so-fĕR-rä'to (L. *Saxum Ferratum*), a town of Italy, in the Marches, province of Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, 7 miles NW. of Fabriano. Its churches contain madonnas by Salvi, called "Il Sassoferrato." Pop. in 1901, 1707 (commune, 9806).

Sassoso (sås-so'zo), **Cape** (*i.e.*, "rocky cape;" anc. *Promonto'rium Di'um*), on the N. coast of Crete.

Sassuolo, sås-swo'lo, a town of Italy, 10 miles SW. of Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. in 1901, 3402 (commune, 7709).

Satalieh. See ADALIA.

Sat'ara, a town of Bombay, British India, capital of a district, 58 miles SSE. of Poona. Pop. about 30,000.

Satartia, sa-tar'she-a, a post-town of Yazoo co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 32 miles NE. of Vicksburg. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Sater, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. 115.

Satgong, sät'gong', or **Satgaon,** a former important commercial town of Bengal, 4 miles NW. of Hugli. It is now a mere village.

Saticoy, sat-e-koi', a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., is on the Santa Clara River and on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Ventura. Pop. 200.

Satilla, or **Santilla,** a river of Georgia, rises in Irwin co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean in Camden co., 15 miles S. of Brunswick. It is about 220 miles long. It has an affluent named LITTLE SATILLA.

Satilla Bluff, a post-village of Camden co., Ga., on the Satilla River, 15 miles from its mouth. Lumber is shipped here. Pop. about 500.

Satilpa Creek, Clarke co., Ala., enters the Alabama River a few miles below Coffeeville.

Satlej, a river of India. See SUTLEJ.

Sato, a village of Jackson co., Ill. The banking point is Murphysboro and the post-office Ava. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Sátoralja-Ujhely, shä'tor'öl'yŏh' oo'e-hĕl', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Zemplin, about 30 miles SE. of Kaschau. It is picturesquely situated at the base of the vine-clad Hegyalja, a spur of the Carpathians. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 16,886.

Satpur, sät'poor', a pass across the Himalayas, leading into Bultistan, 12 miles SW. of Iskardo. Lat. 35° N.; lon. 75° 24' E.

Satpura (sät-poo'rä) **Mountains,** an extensive range in British India, between the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers, about lat. 21° 30' N., lon. from 74° to 82° E., mainly in the Central Provinces. They have a general elevation of about 3000 feet and rise in the highest point to 4500 ft.

Satriano, sä-tre-ä'no, a small town of Italy, province and 16 miles S. of Catanzaro.

Satsop, sat'sŭp, a post-hamlet of Chehalis co., Wash., 30 miles from Tenino.

Satsop River, Wash., enters the Chehalis River in Chehalis co., about 10 miles E. of Montesano.

Satsuma, sät-soo'mä, a former province of Japan, now included in the prefecture of Kagoshima, in the island of Kiushiu. It is noted for its fine porcelain-wares.

Satsuma Heights, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 200.

Satterfield, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa.

Sattler, a post-station of Comal co., Tex.

Sattley, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal. The banking point is San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Sau, the German name of the river SAVE.

Saucejo, El, ĕl sŏw-thä'ho, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles SE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5002.

Saucier, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss. The banking point is Gulfport. It has saw-mills.

Saucona, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 55.

Saucon Creek, Northampton co., Pa., falls into the Lehigh River near Easton.

Saude, a post-station of Chickasaw co., Iowa.

Sauer, zŏw'ĕr (Fr. *Sure*), a river which joins the Moselle from the left 7 miles SW. of Treves, in Rhenish Prussia. It rises in the Belgian province of Luxemburg and traverses the grand-duchy of Luxemburg. Length, about 100 miles; navigable for nearly 40 miles.

Saugatuck, saw'ga-tŭk', a small river of Fairfield co., Conn., enters Long Island Sound E. of Norwalk.

Saugatuck, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Saugatuck River and Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles WSW. of Bridgeport. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 650.

Saugatuck, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, near the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, about 30 miles S. of Grand Haven. It has a good harbor. Pop. in 1900, 707.

Saugeen, a river of Ontario, discharging into Lake Huron at Southampton, after a course of about 150 miles.

Saugeen, Ontario. See SOUTHAMPTON.

Saugeen (saw'gheen'), **Gheghelo,** or **Fishing Islands,** a group of islands on the eastern side of Lake Huron, about 18 miles from Southampton.

Saugerties, saw'ghẹr-tiz', a banking post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township (town), on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of Esopus Creek, and on the West Shore R., 10 miles N. of Kingston. It has extensive manufactures of paper, cement, and brick. Pop. in 1900, 3697; of the town, 9754. Here are valuable quarries of limestone and flagging-stone.

Saugor, or **Sagar,** an island of Bengal, in the Ganges delta, E. of the entrance of the river Hugli. It is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims and is the seat of a great annual fair. It has a light-house. The island was devastated in 1864 by a cyclone and tidal wave, when the greater part of the inhabitants perished.

Saugor, Sagar, or **Saugur,** saw-gŭr', a town of British India, in the Central Provinces, capital of Saugur district, 116 miles WNW. of Jubbulpur. It has an imposing fort. Pop. in 1901 (including cantonment), 42,330.

Saugues, sōg, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 17 miles WSW. of Le Puy. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Saugus, a post-village in Saugus township (town), Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 9½ miles NNE. of Boston. It has manufactures of flannel, rock-drills, leather, etc. The town is on Lynn Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 5084.

Saujon, sō'zhôn', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles WSW. of Saintes. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Sauk, a county in the southwest-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE., SE., and S. by the Wisconsin River and is intersected by the Baraboo River. Capital, Baraboo. Pop. in 1890, 30,575; in 1900, 33,006.

Sauk Center, a banking city of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 40 miles WNW. of St. Cloud. It has a brewery and manufactures of wagons and sleds, agricultural implements, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2220.

Sauk City, a banking post-village of Sauk co., Wis., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles S. of Baraboo. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Sauk Rapids, a banking post-village, capital of Benton co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Sauk River, and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 3 miles above St. Cloud. It has milling- and (granite) quarrying-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1391.

Sauk River, Minn., rises in Osakis Lake and enters the Mississippi River about 4 miles above St. Cloud. It is the outlet of numerous small lakes and is about 120 miles long.

Saukville, a post-village in Saukville township (town), Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 28 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the village, about 300; of the town in 1900, 1667.

Saulgau, zŏwl'gŏw, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube. Pop. in 1900, 4657.

Saulieu, sō'le-uh', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 15 miles SSW. of Semur. It has an interesting church of the twelfth century. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3583.

Saulnierville, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 25 miles from Digby, on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 300.

Saulsburg, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 32 miles ENE. of Altoona. Pop. 75.

Saulsbury, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 57 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. 200.

Saulston, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C. The banking point is Goldsboro.

Sault, sō, a small town of France, department of Vaucluse, 18 miles ENE. of Carpentras.

Sault au Cochon, sōt ō ko'shôNᵍ', a river-port of Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles below Tadousac. Pop. 175.

Sault au Recollet, sōt ō rẹh'kol'lā', or **Back River,** a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on Rivière des Prairies, 6 miles NW. of Montreal. It is the seat of the Convent of the Sacred Heart and is a favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.

Sault Sainte Marie (usually pronounced soo sānt mā'ree; Fr. pron. sō sāNᵍ mā'ree'), a city and port of delivery, capital of Chippewa co., Mich., on the St. Mary's River (or Strait), at its efflux from Lake Superior, 150 miles E. of Marquette, on the Canadian Pacific, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. It is opposite Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, with which it is connected by bridge. Here are rapids which formerly obstructed the navigation, but the navigable parts of the river have been connected by ship-canals, which carry an enormous tonnage of freight. (See Saint Mary's River.) The city has great water-power and manufactures lumber, paper, flour, woollen goods, carbides, dredges, engines, and boats. It has also a fish-packing industry. The mission of Sault Sainte Marie figured prominently in the dealings of the French with the Indians in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Pop. in 1890, 5760; in 1900, 10,538.

Sault Sainte Marie, a post-town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the district of Algoma, on the St. Mary's River, opposite Sault Sainte Marie, Mich. (with which it is connected by railway bridge), on the Algoma Central and the Canadian Pacific Rs. The town is pleasantly situated and has mining, shipping, agricultural, and manufacturing interests. (See Saint Mary's River.) Pop. in 1901, 7169.

Sault Saint-Louis, Quebec. See Caughnawaga.

Saulxures, sō'zür', a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3500).

Saulzoir, sō'zwar', a village of France, in Nord, on the Selle, 10 miles NE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2000.

Saumsville, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 4 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Saumur, sō'mür', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire and on an island in the river, 30 miles SE. of Angers. It has an old castle on a hill (now used as an arsenal), some interesting churches, a Gothic town-hall, and a handsome building in which is lodged a large cavalry school. Saumur is noted for its wines. Pop. in 1901, 14,260 (commune, 16,233).

Saunders, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 764 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Platte River and is drained by Cottonwood, Saline, and Wahoo creeks. Capital, Wahoo. Pop. in 1890, 21,577; in 1900, 22,085.

Saunders, Cape, on the NE. coast of the island of South Georgia. Lat. 54° 10′ S.

Saunders, Cape, on the SE. coast of South Island, New Zealand. Lat. 45° 55′ S.; lon. 170° 35′ E.

Saunders Island, off the NW. coast of Greenland, at the mouth of Wolstenholme Sound. Lat. 76° 36′ N.

Saunders' Island, in the South Atlantic, in the Sandwich group, in lat. 57° 52′ S., lon. 26° 24′ W., was discovered by Cook in 1775.

Saunderstown, a post-village of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 75.

Saundersville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SE. of Worcester. Pop. about 375.

Saundersville, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, 18 miles S. by W. of Gallipolis. Pop. 100.

Saundersville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., 19 miles NNE. of Nashville. Pop. about 100.

Saunemin, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 12 miles E. of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Sauquoit, saw-koit', a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Sauquoit Creek and on the Lackawanna R., 9 miles S. of Utica. It has manufactures of paper, etc. Pop. about 500.

Saurat, sō'rā', a town of France, in Ariège, 7 miles SSW. of Foix. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Sausalito, saw-sạ-lee'to, a post-town and resort of Marin co., Cal., on the W. shore of San Francisco Bay, at the S. terminus of the North Shore R., 6 miles NW. of the city of San Francisco, with which it is connected by ferry. Pop. in 1900, 1628.

Sautee, a post-village of White co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Sauternes, sō'tairn', a village of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles NW. of Bazas. It is renowned for its claret wine.

Sauvabelin, Signal de, a famous point of view in Switzerland, close to Lausanne. Height, 2125 feet.

Sauve, sōv, a town of France, in Gard, on the Vidourle, 20 miles WNW. of Nîmes. Pop. about 2000.

Sauveterre, sōv'tair', a small town of France, in Aveyron, 20 miles SW. of Rodez.

Sauveterre, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 9 miles SW. of Orthez. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. about 1500.

Sauvies, a post-station of Multnomah co., Oregon, and an island in the Columbia River at the mouth of the Willamette.

Sauxillanges, sōx'ee'yôNzh', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles NE. of Issoire.

Sava, sā'vā, a town of Italy, in Lecce, 5 miles W. of Manduria. Pop. in 1901, 7567.

Savage, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles SW. of Baltimore. It has some manufactures. Pop. about 650.

Savage, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Shakopee. Pop. 200.

Savage, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Addison. Pop. 200.

Savage, a post-village of Florence co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Savage Island (also called **Niue**), in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 19° S., lon. 169° W., SSE. of the Samoan Islands. It was annexed by Great Britain in 1899.

Savage Islands, several groups of islets of British North America, on the N. side of Hudson Strait.

Savage Mountain, a ridge in Garrett co., Md., 10 miles W. of Cumberland. It is the NW. boundary of the Cumberland coal basin.

Savage River, Md., a small stream which enters the North Branch of the Potomac River 2 miles W. of Piedmont, W.Va.

Savage's Station, Henrico co., Va., 10 miles E. of Richmond. One of the "seven days'" battles occurred here June 29, 1862.

Savah, a village of Posey co., Ind. The banking point and post-office is Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Savaii, sā-vī'ee, the largest of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and the westernmost and richest of the group. Lat. (S. point) 13° 49′ S.; lon. 172° 29′ W. Area, 659 sq. m. It is largely forested and has recent and extinct volcanoes. The loftiest summit is Mua, about 5400 feet high. Volcanic disturbances were noted in the island in 1902. The island was annexed by Germany in 1899. Pop. in 1900, 14,022.

Savana la Mar, sā-vā'nā lā mar (called also **Savannah la Mar**), a town on the S. side of the island of Jamaica, in the co. of Cornwall. Lat. 18° 12′ N.; lon. 78° 6′ W.

Savana la Mar, Santo Domingo. See Sabana la Mar.

Savanilla. See Sabanilla.

Savanna, a banking city of Carroll co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles W. of Mount Carroll. It ships produce, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3325.

Savanna, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is South McAlester. Pop. 200.

Savannah, a river of South Carolina and Georgia, is formed by the Tugaloo and Kiowee, two small streams which rise near the S. frontier of North Carolina and unite on the boundary between Anderson co., S.C., and Hart co., Ga. Flowing in a general SE. direction, it forms the boundary between those two states through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic Ocean through the Tybee Roads (or Sound), near 32° N. lat., 18 miles below the city of Savannah. The length of the river, exclusive of branches, is estimated at 450 miles. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta, about 230 miles, and smaller boats 150 miles higher.

Savannah, a village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles E. of Los Angeles. The post-office is El Monte. Pop. 200.

Savannah, a city of Georgia, the second in population, a port of entry, and capital of Chatham co., is on the Savannah River, 18 miles from the sea. The city, which is entered by the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Savannah and Statesboro, the Southern and the Central of Georgia Rs., has a fine harbor, and its wharves are accessible to vessels drawing 26 feet. It is built chiefly upon an elevated plain 40–50 ft. above low-water and is handsomely laid out, having towards the centre the beautiful Forsyth Park, with its attractive vegetation of pines, palmettos,

oleanders, camellias, jasmines, magnolias, and cacti, and its southerly continuation, the Parade Ground, containing the Confederate War Monument. The numerous shaded streets and umbrageous squares, of which there are nearly 30 in the heart of the city, have given to it the name of "Forest City."

The more notable public buildings comprise the city-hall (or City Exchange), the federal building, custom-house, county court-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, Telfair Hospital, Hodgson Hall (containing the collections and library of the Georgia Historical Society), and public library. The city has numerous charitable and benevolent institutions. Among its sculptural works are monuments to Pulaski and Sergeant Jasper (both of whom fell at the siege of Savannah in 1779) and that to General Nathanael Greene. Savannah ranks fourth among the ports of the Atlantic coast of the United States, the foreign commerce for the year 1901 having been valued at nearly $48,000,000. It is the first naval-stores port in the world and it is the leading cotton port on the South Atlantic coast. The shipments of timber, rice, and phosphate are also very heavy. The city's industries comprise the manufacture of locomotives, railway-cars, fertilizers, flour, cotton-seed oil, patent medicines, etc.

Savannah was founded by General James Oglethorpe in 1733 and was chartered as a city in 1789. It was taken by the British in Dec., 1778. The Americans and French assaulted the place with disastrous results on Oct. 9, 1779. It was evacuated by the British in 1782. Savannah was occupied by General Sherman on Dec. 21, 1864. Its population in 1850 was 15,312; in 1860, 22,292; in 1870, 28,235; in 1880, 30,709; in 1890, 43,189; in 1900, 54,244.

Savannah, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, on a branch of the North Fabius River, about 30 miles S. of Ottumwa.

Savannah, a banking city, capital of Andrew co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Chicago Great-Western R., 14 miles N. of St. Joseph and 6 miles from the Missouri River. It has a canning-factory, manufactories of harrows, stoves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1886.

Savannah, a post-village in Savannah township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 32 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 573; of the town, 1733.

Savannah, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 18 miles NNE. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Savannah, a banking post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tenn., on the E. bank of the Tennessee River, about 100 miles SW. of Nashville. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. about 1050.

Savannah la Mar. See SAVANA LA MAR.

Save, såv or sȧv (Ger. *Save,* zȧ′vẹh, or *Sau,* zŏw; Hun. *Száva,* sȧ′vŏh‘; anc. *Savus*), a river of Austria-Hungary and one of the principal affluents of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows SE. along part of the boundary between Carniola and Styria and through Croatia, and then E. by S. between Slavonia on the N. and Bosnia and Servia on the S., and joins the Danube at Belgrade, after a course of about 500 miles. Its chief affluents, all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Vrbas, Bosna, and Drina. It is navigable for steamboats to the influx of the Kulpa. On the N. offshoots of the Alps separate its basin from that of the Drave. Agram is on its banks.

Save, såv, a river of France, which joins the Garonne 15 miles NNW. of Toulouse, after a NE. course of 90 miles.

Savenay, sȧ‘vẹh-nȧ′, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles NW. of Nantes.

Saverdun, sȧ‘vĕR‘dŭNⁿ′, a small town of France, in Ariège, 18 miles N. of Foix. It was once a fortified place.

Saverne, a town of Alsace. See ZABERN.

Saverton, a post-village of Ralls co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 7 miles below Hannibal. Pop. about 100.

Saviano, sȧ-ve-ȧ′no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 2 miles SW. of Nola. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000).

Savigliano, sȧ-veel-yȧ′no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Cuneo, on the Maira, 9 miles E. of Saluzzo. It is still surrounded by its old walls and has a fine triumphal arch. The principal church contains some interesting paintings. The town has manufactures of textiles. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 17,321.

Savignano, sȧ-veen-yȧ′no (Savignano di Romagna), a town of Italy, province of Forlì, on the line of the Æmilian Way, 8 miles SE. of Cesena. It has a public library. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901, 4874).

Savigny, sȧ‘veen‘yee′ (Savigny-sur-Braye), a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 13 miles WNW. of Vendôme.

Saville, a post-station of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Saville, a post-township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1496.

Savilton, a post-station of Orange co., N.Y.

Savio, sȧ′ve-o (anc. *Sapis*), a river of Italy, enters the Adriatic Sea 10 miles SE. of Ravenna.

Savoie, sȧ‘vwȧ′, a department of France, formed of the southern part of the old duchy of Savoy. Area, 2388 sq. m. Its surface is covered by the Alps. On its eastern borders is the range of the Graian Alps. The highest peak in the department exceeds 12,500 feet in elevation. The river Rhone flows along the NW. boundary, and its affluent, the Isère, drains most of the department. Among the mineral springs are those of Aix-les-Bains. The various grains are cultivated and there are numerous vineyards, orchards, and mulberry plantations. Tobacco and cheese are among the products. Capital, Chambéry. Pop. in 1891, 263,297; in 1901, 254,781.

Savoie-Haute. See HAUTE-SAVOIE.

Savona, sȧ-vo′nȧ, a seaport of Italy, province of Genoa, on the part of the Mediterranean coast called the Riviera di Ponente, 25 miles SW. of Genoa. It has a cathedral with some interesting works of art, an episcopal palace, and a fine theatre. It possesses a small picture-gallery and a school of navigation. The town has considerable and varied manufactures. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,355.

Savona, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River and on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rs., 6 miles SE. of Bath. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Savonburg, a post-village of Allen co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 27 miles SE. of Iola. Pop. about 250.

Savoy, sa-voi′ (It. *Savoia* or *Savoja,* sȧvo′yȧ; Fr. *Savoie,* sȧ‘vwȧ′; L. *Sapaudia* and *Sabaudia*), a region in the SE. part of France, formerly one of the divisions of the kingdom of Sardinia. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland, from which, in that direction, it is in great part separated by the Lake of Geneva, and on the E. by Switzerland and Piedmont. Previous to its annexation to France, Savoy was divided into the two divisions of Chambéry and Annecy, the former comprising the provinces of Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Maurienne, and Tarantaise, and the latter the provinces of Génevois, Faucigny, and Chablais. It now forms two departments, SAVOIE and HAUTE-SAVOIE. Area, about 4000 sq. m. Savoy is situated in the region of the western Alps, its surface being entirely covered by the mountains. The summit of Mont Blanc, the culminating point of the Alps, is just within its borders. Savoy belongs to the basin of the Rhone, whose affluents, the Arve and the Isère, flow respectively through the northern and the southern part. There are two lakes of considerable size, Bourget and Annecy. Among the mineral springs are those of Aix-les-Bains, Saint-Gervais, and Evian. The products include cereals, wine, fruit, silk, tobacco, and cheese. The Savoyards are essentially French. Chambéry is the capital of the department of Savoie and Annecy of that of Haute-Savoie. Pop. in 1901, 518,584.

The history of the house of Savoy, which in the line of Savoy-Carignan is the reigning dynasty in Italy, goes back to the early part of the eleventh century. From that time there were counts of Savoy, whose dominions were included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The possessions of the house of Savoy were soon extended so as to comprise parts of Piedmont and Switzerland. By the close of the Middle Ages a great part of Piedmont was under its sway. In 1416 the county of Savoy was erected into a duchy. By this time the state was practically independent of the empire. In Switzerland the rulers of Savoy did not succeed in permanently maintaining their hold. In 1601 the marquisate of Saluzzo was annexed to Savoy. Part of the marquisate of Montferrat was acquired in 1631, and the remainder followed in 1703. In 1720 the duke of Savoy, having obtained the island of Sardinia in exchange for Sicily (ceded by Spain to Savoy in 1713), assumed the title of King of Sardinia. In 1860 Savoy was transferred to France. See SARDINIA, KINGDOM OF.

Savoy, a department of France. See SAVOIE.

Savoy, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 5 miles S. of Champaign. Pop. 150.

Savoy, a post-village and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., about 16 miles NE. of Pittsfield. The surface is hilly. Pop. of the town in 1900, 506.

Savoy, a post-town of Fannin co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 15 miles E. of Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Savoy Center, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. Pop. 75.

Savu, sȧ-voo′ (written also **Savo, Savoe,** and **Saboe**), one of a group of islands of the Dutch East Indies, between the islands of Timor and Sandalwood. Lat. about 10° 30′ S.; lon. 122° 30′ E. It is about 21 miles long from E. to W. Pop. about 16,000.

Savus, the ancient name of the SAVE.

Sawantwari, India. See SAWUNTWARI.

Sawatch, Colo. See SAGUACHE.

Sawbridgeworth, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles from Bishop Stortford. Pop. in 1901, 2085.

Sawdust Valley, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., 8 miles from Columbia.

Saw'kehatch'ee (or **Songahatchee**) **Creek,** Ala., enters the Tallapoosa River.

Sawkill, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 100.

Sawpit, a post-town of San Miguel co., Colo. The banking point is Telluride. Pop. in 1900, 90.

Sawtelle, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Sawuntwari, or **Sawantwari,** så-wŭnt-wâ'ree, a small native state of India, in Konkan, Bombay Presidency, crossed by the parallel of 16° N. lat. Capital, Sawuntwari (or Wari), 30 miles N. by W. of Goa and about half that distance from the sea.

Sawyer, a county in the NW. part of Wisconsin. Area, 1342 sq. m. It contains several lakes, including Lake Court Oreilles, and an Indian Reservation of the same name, and is drained by the Chippewa River and its tributaries, the Namekagon, and other streams. Capital, Hayward. Pop. in 1890, 1977; in 1900, 3593.

Sawyer, a post-village of Pratt co., Kan. The banking point is Coats. Pop. 150.

Sawyer, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. The banking point is Three Oaks.

Sawyer, a post-village of Butler co., Mo. The banking point is Poplar Bluff.

Sawyer, a banking post-village of Door co., Wis., on the Ahnapee and Western R. Pop. about 700.

Sawyer City, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 2 miles from Kendall.

Sawyers Bar, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Salmon River (North Fork), 60 miles NW. of Shasta. Gold has been mined near here. Pop. about 250.

Sawyer's River, N. H., rises in Grafton co. and forms one of the head branches of the Saco River.

Sawyersville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 16 miles SSE. of Highpoint.

Sawyerville, a post-village of Hale co., Ala., on the Southern R., 50 miles WNW. of Selma. Pop. 175.

Sawyerville, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the Eaton River, 16 miles E. of Lennoxville. Pop. in 1901, 428.

Sax, or **Saj,** såH (anc. *Salaria*), a town of Spain, 27 miles NW. of Alicante. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Saxapahaw, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C. The banking point is Burlington. Pop. 200.

Saxe-Altenburg, sax al'tẹn-bŭrg (Ger. *Sachsen-Altenburg,* zåx'ẹn ål'tẹn-bŏŏRG\',—*i.e.,* "Saxony-Altenburg"), a duchy of central Germany, comprising two nearly equal portions separated by Reuss-Schleiz (Reuss, Younger Line). It borders on Prussian Saxony, the kingdom of Saxony, and Saxe-Weimar. Area, 510 sq. m. The western half belongs to the region of the Thuringian Forest and is watered by the Saale and its affluent, the Orla. The eastern half is watered by the river Pleisse. The chief industries are agriculture, forestry, and cattle-rearing. Capital, Altenburg. Pop. in 1890, 170,864; in 1900, 194,914. The inhabitants are mainly Protestants. Saxe-Altenburg has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, sax ko'bŭrg go'tå (Ger. *Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha,* zåx'ẹn ko'bŏŏRG go'tå), a duchy of Germany, in Thuringia, composed of the duchies of Coburg and Gotha. Coburg is enclosed by the territories of Bavaria and Saxe-Meiningen. Gotha borders on Prussian Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Area, 755 sq. m. The country is a picturesque region of mountains and fertile valleys, belonging to the Thuringian Forest, whose highest peaks (over 3000 feet) are in the duchy of Gotha. The inhabitants belong in the main to the agricultural class, but there are extensive and diversified manufactures. Capitals, Coburg and Gotha. Pop. in 1890, 206,513; in 1900, 229,550. The great bulk of the people are Protestants. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 2 members in the Reichstag.

Saxe-Meiningen, sax mī'ning-ẹn (Ger. *Sachsen-Meiningen,* zåx'ẹn mī'ning-ẹn), a duchy of Germany, in Thuringia, consisting mainly of a long and narrow zone of a crescent shape, the concavity turned northward, bounded by Saxe-Weimar, the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, Bavaria, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and some of the lesser Thuringian states. Area, 953 sq. m. It is a hilly and mountainous region, traversed by the ranges of the Thuringian Forest, whose peaks rise to a height of about 2800 feet. Forests cover about two-fifths of the surface. The area of good agricultural land is limited. The manufactures are extensive, embracing glass, china, textiles, iron- and woodenwares, toys, leather, beer, etc. The greater part of the surface is drained by the river Werra (one of the head-streams of the Weser) and by the Saale, an affluent of the Elbe. There are several small lakes. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans. Capital, Meiningen. Other considerable towns are Hildburghausen, Sonneberg, Saalfeld, and Pössneck. Pop. in 1890, 223,832; in 1900, 250,731. Saxe-Meiningen has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 2 members in the Reichstag.

Saxeten, a health-resort of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, about 5 miles from Interlaken. Elevation, 3600 feet.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, sax wī'mạr ī'zẹn-åK\' (Ger. *Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach,* zåx'ẹn wī'mar ī'zẹn-åK\'), a grand-duchy of central Germany, in Thuringia, consisting of three main divisions and a large number of exclaves. The middle portion, that containing the towns of Weimar, Jena, and Apolda, is bounded mainly by Prussian Saxony, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Saxe-Altenburg. The eastern main division, that containing the town of Neustadt, is separated from the middle one by Saxe-Altenburg and extends eastward as far as the borders of the kingdom of Saxony. The western main division, that containing the town of Eisenach, is bounded by Prussian Saxony, the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, Bavaria, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Area of the grand-duchy, 1388 sq. m. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the region embracing parts of the Thuringian Forest, of the Rhöngebirge, and of the highlands of the Vogtland (on the borders of Saxony). There are some peaks exceeding 2500 feet in elevation. Saxe-Weimar almost wholly belongs to the basins of the Elbe and the Weser, being drained by the Saale, an affluent of the former, and by the Werra, one of the head-streams of the latter. The division containing Weimar is best adapted to agriculture. The region of Eisenach contains extensive forests. The various cereals are extensively grown and the cultivation of fruit is of some importance. The manufacturing industries are well developed, the textile industry (including the manufacture of hosiery) being in the lead. There are manufactures of glass, china, toys, superior optical instruments, etc. Jena is the seat of a famous university. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Protestants. Capital, Weimar. Pop. in 1890, 326,091; in 1900, 362,873. Saxe-Weimar has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 3 members in the Reichstag.

Saxkjöbing, såx'kö\'bing, a seaport of Denmark, on the island of Laaland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbor. Pop. about 1500.

Saxman, a post-station of Alaska, on the SW. coast of Revillagigedo Island.

Saxmundham, a town of Suffolk, England, 22 miles NE. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901, 1452.

Saxon, or **Saxon-les-Bains,** a watering-place of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of the Rhone, 5 miles from Martigny. Elevation, 1570 feet.

Saxon, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio.

Saxon, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash.

Saxon, a post-village of Iron co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rs. The banking point is Hurley.

Saxonburg, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., 20 miles NNE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Saxonland (Ger. *Sachsenland,* zåx'ẹn-lånt\'), the S. part of Transylvania, watered by the Aluta and its affluents. The inhabitants are in great part descendants of immigrants from Germany who settled in the region in the twelfth century and later. They preserve their German language and usages and are the most industrious and thriving class in Transylvania. The principal towns are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

Saxon Switzerland, a name applied to an exceedingly picturesque mountainous region mainly in the kingdom of Saxony, SE. of Dresden, extending along the Elbe from about Liebethal to the Bohemian frontier and some little distance beyond. The region is marked by craggy cliffs of fantastic form and deep secluded gorge-like valleys. The highest point is the Schneeberg, in Bohemia, 2371 feet. Among the more famous sites or points visited by tourists are the Bastei (645 ft. above the Elbe), the Utterwalder Grund, the Brand, Schandau (the central point of the region), the Kuhstall, the Grosse Winterberg, the Wilde Klamm, and Königstein.

Saxonville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Sudbury River and on the Boston and Albany R., 22 miles W. of Boston. It has a manufactory of yarns and woollens. Pop. about 1250.

Saxony (Ger. *Sachsen,* zåx'ẹn), KINGDOM OF, a state of the German Empire, the fifth in size and the third in order of population, bounded on the N. and NE. by Prussia

(provinces of Saxony and Silesia), on the SE. by Bohemia, on the SW. (for a short distance) by Bavaria, and on the W. by Reuss, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg, and Prussian Saxony. Length, 144 miles; breadth, 15 to 88 miles. Area, 5787 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 4,202,216.

All but about 5 per cent. of the inhabitants are Protestants. The Catholics number about 200,000 and the Jews about 13,000. The royal family belongs to the Catholic church. The non-German element in the population (in addition to the foreigners) is that of the Wends, a Slavic people who live in the extreme E. of the kingdom, in a portion of old Lusatia, and who number about 50,000. The kingdom is divided into the circles of Dresden, Leipsic, Bautzen, Chemnitz, and Zwickau. The chief towns are Dresden, Leipsic, Chemnitz, Plauen, Zwickau, Meissen, Zittau, Freiberg, Bautzen, and Glauchau. The capital is Dresden.

A large part of Saxony is mountainous or hilly. On the SE., along a great part of the frontier on the side of Bohemia, stretches the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), reaching in the Fichtelberg an elevation of nearly 4000 feet. N. of their eastern end, on both sides of the river Elbe, is the sandstone mountain region called the Saxon Switzerland, with its fantastically castellated peaks, rising to a height of about 1800 ft. above the sea. The northwestern corner of the kingdom, the region about Leipsic, is an extensive plain. The river Elbe traverses Saxony from SE. to NW. It is navigable throughout the whole of its course within the kingdom. The largest river, after the Elbe, is the Mulde, which flows N. through the western part of the country and joins the Elbe beyond its borders. Saxony possesses a fertile soil, which is in a high state of cultivation. A large area is devoted to rye, oats, and potatoes, which are the leading crops. Fruit is extensively cultivated. The forests cover about one-fourth of the surface. Much attention is given to the rearing of live-stock. The sheep yield a fine quality of wool, but sheep-breeding has declined greatly. Saxony is rich in minerals, which include coal, silver, iron, lead, tin, arsenic, copper, cobalt, bismuth, and antimony, besides a variety of precious and semi-precious stones, marble, sandstone (largely quarried), porcelain-clay, etc. The great mining-centre is Freiberg. There are numerous mineral springs, the best known being those of Elster. Saxony is more actively engaged in manufactures than any section of Germany except Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia. The textile industry takes the lead, a vast number of persons being employed in the weaving of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics and in the manufacture of knitted goods, embroidery, lace, and passementerie. The manufacture of articles of apparel and finery is carried on very extensively. There are great establishments engaged in turning out machinery of all kinds. Food products are manufactured on a large scale. The so-called Dresden china, manufactured at Meissen, is famous. Paper-making, brewing, wood-working, the preparation of chemicals, distilling, the manufacture of articles of leather, and piano-making are important industries. Leipsic vies with Berlin as the greatest publishing centre of Germany, and is the foremost place in the world in the extent of its book trade. The iron-industry is on a large scale. Saxony possesses one of the leading universities of Germany, that of Leipsic. The mining academy of Freiberg is the most celebrated institution of its kind in the world. Dresden has a notable polytechnic institute and the conservatory of music at Leipsic is world-renowned. The government of Saxony is a constitutional monarchy. There are six ministerial departments,—justice, finance, interior, education and ecclesiastical affairs, foreign affairs, war. The legislature consists of two chambers. The first chamber is composed of princes, nobles, ecclesiastics, burgomasters of the principal cities, deputies representing nobiliary estates, a few members nominated by the king, and a representative from the university of Leipsic. The second chamber, or house of representatives, is elected by indirect suffrage. The voters are divided into 3 classes, the representation being unequal. Saxony has 4 votes in the Bundesrat and sends 23 representatives to the Reichstag.

History.—In addition to the kingdom so-called, the name Saxony is a designation of one of the provinces of Prussia, and is borne also by four of the Thuringian states (*Sachsen* in the case of these being contracted in English to *Saxe*). It designates a very different region from the Saxony of the early period of German history. The home of the ancient Saxons was a territory extending southwestward from the river Elbe, near its mouth, nearly to the Rhine, in the vicinity of Cologne. It was from this region that the Saxons came who, with the Jutes and Angles, conquered Britain. Towards the close of the eighth century Charles the Great subdued the Saxons of the main-land and forced them to accept Christianity. Soon after the partition of the Frankish realm by the grandsons of Charles, about the middle of the ninth century, the national duchy of the Saxons makes its appearance,—one of the great fiefs of the new German kingdom. In 919 Henry the Fowler, duke of Saxony, was elected king of Germany. His son Otho succeeded him on the royal throne, and his coronation by the Pope at Rome in 962 inaugurated the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. This monarch conferred Saxony on Hermann Billung, whose house ruled till 1106. Shortly before the middle of the twelfth century the duchy came into the possession of the house of Guelph (Welf). Henry the Lion of this house, who was also duke of Bavaria, was a feared vassal of Frederick Barbarossa. In 1181 the emperor brought about the fall of Henry, whose dominions were partitioned. The title of Duke of Saxony was now borne by Bernhard of Askanien, a petty prince who had some possessions in the region of the Elbe. The lands of his house were divided about the middle of the thirteenth century and there were two little duchies of Saxony, Saxe-Lauenburg and Saxe-Wittenberg. In the Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV., issued in 1356, the duke of Saxe-Wittenberg was recognized as one of the imperial electors. In 1422 the line of Saxe-Wittenberg became extinct and the duchy and electoral dignity passed in 1423 to the margrave of Meissen (Misnia), of the House of Wettin. This house, in addition to the Saxon and Misnian dominions, acquired possessions in Thuringia. Its dominions collectively became known as Saxony. In 1485 they were divided into two states,—Saxony of the Ernestine Line (or electoral Saxony) and Saxony of the Albertine Line (or ducal Saxony), the capitals being respectively Wittenberg and Dresden. Wittenberg was the cradle of the Reformation.

In 1547 the elector of Saxony, the main head of the Protestants, in the war of the Schmalkaldic League was deprived of his dominions and electoral dignity, which were conferred upon Maurice of the ducal line. The Thuringian possessions were, however, restored to the Ernestine house, and out of these arose the small Saxon duchies. In 1635 Saxony acquired Lusatia. Two electors of Saxony in succession occupied the royal throne of Poland between 1697 and 1763. In 1806 Saxony was elevated to the rank of a kingdom. The king of Saxony was head of the duchy of Warsaw from 1807–13. In 1815 Saxony, in consequence of its alliance with Napoleon, was deprived by the powers of half of its dominions, which were transferred to Prussia. From 1866–70 the kingdom was part of the North German Confederation, and in 1871 it became part of the new German Empire.

Saxony, a province of Prussia, having on the NE. and E. the province of Brandenburg, on the W. Brunswick and the provinces of Hanover and Hesse-Nassau, and on the S. the Thuringian states and the kingdom of Saxony. Enclosed within it are the duchy of Anhalt and portions of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Brunswick, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Saxe-Weimar, and there are detached fragments of the province enclosed within the Thuringian states. Area, 9751 sq. m. In the extreme W. are the Harz mountains, while the southern portion belongs to the Thuringian highlands. The bulk of the province forms part of the great North German lowland. Prussian Saxony is watered by the Elbe, with its tributaries, the Black Elster, Mulde, and the Saale (which receives the Unstrut). This province is on the whole the most fertile portion of Prussia, producing bountiful crops of grain, potatoes, and beets (for sugar). Vegetable farming and horticulture are extensively carried on and wine, hops, and chiccory are produced. Prussian Saxony has the most productive coal-fields in Germany and rich deposits of common salt and other salts. Vast quantities of kainite are obtained at Stassfurt. The province is divided into the three districts of Magdeburg, Erfurt, and Merseburg. Capital, Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 2,832,616.

Saxton, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. 125.

Saxton, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 6½ miles by rail E. of St. Joseph.

Saxton, a post-station of Ulster co., N.Y.

Saxton, a banking post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 25 miles S. by W. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Saxtons River, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., on a small river of its own name, about 4 miles W. of Bellows Falls. Pop. about 350.

Sayabec, Rimouski co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 47 miles from Rimouski.

Sayan Mountains, a stem or prolongation of the Altai, separating Mongolia from the governments of Yeniseisk and Irkutsk, in Siberia, and extending to Transbaikalia. They attain a general elevation of about 6000 feet,

with a number of summits rising to 8000–9000 ft. (Mungo-Sardyk, 150 miles WSW. of Irkutsk, 11,450 ft.).

Saybrook, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, 32 miles E. of New Haven, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Saybrook was settled in 1639 and named in honor of Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke. It was united with the colony of Connecticut in 1644. Yale College (originally the Collegiate School of Connecticut) was for a few years in its infancy located at Saybrook. Pop. in 1900, 1634.

Saybrook, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 26 miles E. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Saybrook, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 50 miles ENE. of Cleveland. It has basket-works. Pop. about 200.

Saybrook, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 150.

Saybrook Point, a post-village and resort of Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles E. of New Haven.

Saybusch, zī'bŏŏsh (Slavic, *Zywiec*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 42 miles SW. of Cracow. Pop. in 1900, 4892.

Sayda, zī'dȧ, a town of Saxony, 30 miles SW. of Dresden. Pop. about 1500.

Saye, a town of French central Africa, on the Niger, in lat. 13° N.

Saylesville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Moshassuck Valley R., near Pawtucket. It has extensive dyeing- and bleaching-works. Pop. 250.

Saylesville, a hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 55.

Saylorsburg, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., about 16 miles N. by W. of Easton, on the Lehigh and Delaware R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. It has brickyards.

Sayn, zīne, a town of Prussia, 6 miles N. of Coblenz. Pop. in 1900, 3066.

Saypan, Saipan, sī-pȧn', or **Seypan,** sȧ-pȧn', a coral island of the Ladrones.

Sayre, a post-town of Ouachita co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Sayre, a banking post-village of Roger Mills co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has flour and lumber interests.

Sayre, a banking post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 19 miles SW. of Owego. It has railway-shops, car-wheel works, and manufactories of metal-work, frames, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5243.

Sayreton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 300.

Sayreville, a post-township of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Raritan River R. The banking point is New Brunswick, 6 miles distant. It has manufactures of brick, soda-water, and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 4155.

Sayula, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 70 miles SW. of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1900, 7883.

Sayville, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R., 4 miles W. of Patchogue and 50 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has oyster- and fishing-industries. Pop. about 1900.

Sazawa, sȧ'zȧ-ŵȧ, a river of Bohemia, after a WNW. course of 100 miles joins the Moldau 12 miles S. of Prague.

Scaer, skȧ'air', a small town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles NNW. of Quimperlé.

Scafati, skȧ-fȧ'tee, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Sarno, 6 miles W. of Nocera. Pop. in 1901, 8092 (commune, 13,777).

Scafell (pronounced and sometimes written **Scawfell**), a mountain of England, in Cumberland, 10 miles NE. of Ravenglass, having four main summits, respectively, Scafell Pike, 3210 feet, the loftiest mountain of England; Scafell, 3162 ft.; Great End, 2984 ft.; and Lingmell, 2649 ft. Scafell Pike is a trigonometric station. The river Esk rises on its E. side.

Scalanova, a town of Asia Minor. See KUSH-ADASSI.

Scalanova (skȧ'lȧ-no'vȧ), **Gulf of,** on the coast of Asia Minor, is 45 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 20 miles. The island of Samos forms the greater part of its S. coast.

Scalby, an urban district of Yorkshire, England, nearly adjoining Scarborough. Pop. about 1250.

Scaldis, the ancient name of the SCHELDT.

Scales Mound, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles ENE. of Galena. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Scalesville, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Scalloway, a village of Scotland, on the main-land of Shetland, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 6 miles WSW. of Lerwick.

Scalpa, a small island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, Inverness-shire, off the E. side of Skye. Pop. about 50. Another SCALPA (or SCALPAY) lies at the entrance of East Loch Tarbert, in Harris. Pop. about 550.

Scalpa Flow, a sea-basin among the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, South Ronaldshay, and Hoy.

Scalp Level, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 30 miles SW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Scamander, the ancient name of the MENDERES, a river of the Troad, Asia Minor.

Scammon, a banking post-city of Cherokee co., Kan., on the Frisco System, 8 miles N. of Columbus. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 1549.

Scammondon, a town of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 360.

Scandia, a banking city of Republic co., Kan., on the Republican River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 20 miles NW. of Concordia. Pop. in 1900, 598.

Scandia, a post-station of Washington co., Minn.

Scandiano, skȧn-de-ȧ'no, a small town of Italy, province and circle of Reggio nell' Emilia, on the Secchia.

Scandinavia, skan-de-nȧ've-ą, a name applied collectively to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the first two being comprised in the Scandinavian Peninsula. In ancient times the appellation Scandanavia (Scandia) designated what was supposed to be a large island in (or N. of) the Baltic Sea, little being known of the great land-mass of the peninsula. The southernmost portion of Sweden is still known as Scania.

Scandinavia, a banking post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R., 35 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Scandinavia, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 921.

Scania (Sw. *Skåne*, sko'nęh), an old province of Sweden, at its S. extremity, now included in the läns of Malmöhus and Christianstad.

Scanlan, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. Pop. 55.

Scanlin, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Berwick. Pop. 100.

Scanlon, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin and other railroads. The banking point is Cloquet. Pop. about 500.

Scansano, skȧn-sȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles SE. of Grosseto. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7000).

Scantic, a village of Hartford co., Conn., 10 miles NNE. of Hartford. Pop. 200.

Scantic River rises in Hampden co., Mass., and enters the Connecticut River about 9 miles above the city of Hartford, Conn.

Scaphusia, the Latin name of SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Scappoose, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, 20 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. 75.

Scarba, skar'bȧ, one of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, Scotland, off the N. end of Jura. Length and breadth, 3 miles each.

Scarboro, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., near the Ogeechee River, on the Central of Georgia R., 70 miles NW. of Savannah. Pop. 150.

Scarboro, a post-township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles (direct) SW. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 1865.

Scarboro, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles N. of Tarrytown. Pop. 100.

Scarboro, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C. The banking point is Sumter. Pop. 150.

Scarboro, a post-village of Anderson co., Tenn., 12 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. 150.

Scarboro Beach, a sea-side resort of Cumberland co., Me., 3 miles from Scarboro.

Scarborough, skar'bŭr-rŭh, a seaport and fashionable resort of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on a headland extending into the North Sea, 37 miles NE. of York. It is built in crescent form on terraces rising from the shore, is cleft by the deep ravine called Ramsdale Valley, spanned by bridges, and terminates on the NE. in a castle-crowned promontory. Scarborough has been popularly styled the "queen of watering-places." The town has a large spa, an interesting aquarium, a museum, and a

fine drive and promenade pier. There are manufactures of jet and important fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 38,161.

Scarborough, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 11 miles ENE. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

Scarborough, the capital town of the West India island of Tobago, on its SE. coast, 8 miles SW. of Georgetown. Lat. 11° 6′ N. Pop. about 2000.

Scarborough Islands, or **Los Buenos Jardines,** loce bwä'noce HAR-dee'nēs, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, NW. of the Marshall Islands.

Scarborough Junction, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles from Toronto. Pop. 150.

Scarbro, a village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Mount Hope and the post-office Thurmond. Pop. about 200.

Scarcies (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of western Africa, chiefly in Sierra Leone, discharge into the Atlantic Ocean by a common estuary in about lat. 8° 50′ N.

Scardona, skaR-do'nȧ (Slavic, *Skradin,* skrȧ-deen'), a small town of Dalmatia, 6 miles NNE. of Sebenico, on the river Kerka, near its mouth. Under the Romans it was the capital of Liburnia.

Scariff, or **Scara,** skȧ'rȧ, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 4 miles SW. of Hoghead.

Scariff, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Scariff, 8 miles NNW. of Killaloe.

Scarlets Mill, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 13 miles SSE. of Reading. Pop. 275.

Scarp, or **Scarpa,** an island of the Outer Hebrides, in Inverness-shire, Scotland. It rises to about 1000 feet and is 3 miles long. Pop. about 150.

Scarpanto, skaR'pȧn-to, or **Kerke** (anc. *Car'pathus*), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Turkey, 28 miles SW. of Rhodes. Length, 30 miles; extreme breadth, 8 miles. The surface is mountainous, the highest summit being about 4000 feet above the sea. Pop. about 8000, mostly Greeks.

Scarpe, skaRp, a navigable river of France, rises in the department of Pas-de-Calais, flows E. past Arras and Douai, and joins the Scheldt at Mortagne, on the frontier of Belgium. Length, 25 miles.

Scarperia, skaR-pȧ-ree'ȧ, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 16 miles NE. of Florence. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7000).

Scarsdale, a post-village in Scarsdale township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York and Harlem branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 20 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. of the town in 1900, 885.

Scarville, a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Scary, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., W.Va.

Scatary, an islet of British North America, off the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Length, from E. to W., 6 miles.

Scawfell, England. See SCAFELL.

Sceaux, sō, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine, 6 miles S. of Paris by railway. Pop. in 1901, 4541.

Scenery Hill, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Beallsville or Washington. Pop. about 250.

Scesaplana, shȧ-zȧ-plȧ'nȧ, the loftiest summit of the Rhätikon division of the Eastern Alps, on the borders of Vorarlberg and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 8 miles SW. of Bludenz. Height, 9740 feet.

Scey-sur-Saône, sȧ sür sōn, a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 9 miles WNW. of Vesoul.

Schadts, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Schaefferstown, shāf'fẹrz-tŏwn, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., about 24 miles W. by S. of Reading. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar boxes, a distillery, etc. Pop. about 800.

Schaerbeek, skȧR'bȧk, a northeastern suburb of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 63,508.

Schafberg, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, a short distance from Pontresina. Height, 8965 feet.

Schaffhausen, shȧff'hŏw'zẹn (L. *Scaphu'sia*), the northernmost canton of Switzerland, situated N. of the Rhine, which separates it in part from the cantons of Zürich and Thurgau. It is mostly enclosed by the grand-duchy of Baden. Area, 116 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 41,514, nearly all Protestants. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile, yielding large crops of cereals and vegetables. The vine is extensively cultivated. The government consists of a legislative assembly (*Grosser Rat*), chosen by the people for a term of 4 years, and of an executive council. The canton has 2 representatives in the federal council. Capital, Schaffhausen.

Schaffhausen, the capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, situated on the right bank of the Rhine and on the Basel-Constance railway, 23 miles N. by E. of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 15,403. It retains portions of its ancient walls and defences, the most conspicuous fragment of which is the castle of Munot (or Unnot), dating from the sixteenth century, a round tower 115 feet in diameter, with walls 16 ft. thick. The houses of the city are largely of quaint and curious architecture. Among the principal buildings and institutions are the cathedral, dating from the eleventh century, the town-hall, museum, and Imthurneum (with theatre, picture-gallery, and music-hall). The city has manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, mathematical and physical instruments, watches, pottery, knitted and woollen goods, etc. The Falls of Schaffhausen, also known as the Falls of the Rhine, a cataract 2 miles SSW. of the town, have a total descent of about 100 ft., with a vertical highest fall of 60 ft., and present the most imposing phenomena of the kind in Europe. Elevation of the city, 1295 ft. Schaffhausen joined the Swiss Confederacy in 1501.

Schagen, skȧ'ghẹn, a small town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 11 miles N. of Alkmaar.

Schaghticoke, skat'ī-kŏŏk', a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles N. by E. of Troy. It has manufactures of powder, twine, and woollens. Pop. in 1900, 1061; of the township (town), 2631.

Schalke, shȧl'kẹh, a manufacturing place of Prussia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1867, 2058; in 1900, 26,077.

Schaller, shal'lẹr, a banking post-town of Sac co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles WNW. of Sac City. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Schalls, a post-station of Perry co., Mo.

Schandau, shȧn'dŏw, a town of Saxony, 31 miles SE. of Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 3256.

Schapville, skap'vīl, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Schärding, shair'ding, a town of Upper Austria, 8 miles SSW. of Passau, on the Inn. Pop. in 1900, 3762.

Schässburg, shĕss'bŏŏRG (Hun. *Segesvár,* shĕg'ĕsh'-vȧR', a town of Transylvania, Hungary, in Saxonland, capital of the co. of Great Kokel (Nagy-Küküllö), on the Great Kokel River, 24 miles ESE. of Maros-Vásárhely. It has manufactures of textiles and an extensive trade. It has a well-preserved mediæval castle. A battle was fought here on July 31, 1849, between the Russians and Hungarians, in which the former were victorious and in which the Hungarian poet Petöfi is supposed to have perished. Pop. in 1900, 10,868, mainly Germans.

Schatzlar, shȧts'lȧr (Bohem. *Zacler*), a town of Bohemia, 33 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. in 1900, 3052.

Schaumberg, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Schaumburg-Lippe, shŏwm'bŏŏRG lip'pẹh, a principality of Germany, enclosed by the Prussian provinces of Hanover and Westphalia. Area, 131 sq. m. In the N. is a considerable lake called the Steinhuder Meer. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The principal towns are Bückeburg (the capital) and Stadthagen. The principality has 1 vote in the Bundestag and 1 member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1890, 39,163; in 1900, 43,132.

Schedewitz, shȧ'dẹh-wits, a village of Saxony, adjacent to Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 5987.

Scheemda, skȧm'dȧ, a village of the Netherlands, province and 16 miles ESE. of Groningen.

Scheer, shaiR, a town of Württemberg, 4 miles ESE. of Sigmaringen. Pop. about 1000.

Schehallion. See SCHIHALLION.

Scheibenberg, shī'bẹn-bĕRG', a town of Saxony, circle of Chemnitz, 6 miles E. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. about 2600.

Scheideck, shī'dĕk, or **Scheidegg** (also known as the **Hasli-Scheideck** and **Great Scheideck**), a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 8 miles SE. of Brienz. Height above the sea, 6430 feet. The LESSER SCHEIDECK (or WENGERN SCHEIDECK), which adjoins the Wengern-Alp, is a mountain SW. of the above, between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, noted for its magnificent panorama of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger. Elevation, 6770 ft. It is reached by the Bernese Oberland railway. See also RIGI.

Scheldt, skĕlt (Dutch, *Schelde,* skĕl'dẹh; Fr. *Escaut,* ĕs'kō'; anc. *Scaldis*), a river of Europe, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows N. and NE. through the department of Nord and the Belgian provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders and between East Flanders and the province of Antwerp, turns NW. at the city of Antwerp, and enters the North Sea by two estuaries, the East and West Scheldt, which enclose the islands of South Beveland, North Beveland, and Walcheren, belonging to the Dutch province of

Zealand. Total course, 200 miles. In its lower part it traverses a flat country and its banks are protected by dikes. It receives the rivers Scarpe and Lys from the W. and the Dender and Rupel from the E. It is navigable nearly throughout and connected by canals with the principal cities of Belgium and France, and is of high commercial importance. Among the cities on its banks are Cambrai, Tournai, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, and Antwerp. Down to 1863 dues were levied on foreign shipping ascending the Scheldt.

Schelestadt and **Schlestadt,** French names of SCHLETTSTADT.

Schellbourne, shell'bŭrn, a post-hamlet of White Pine co., Nev., 70 miles ENE. of Eureka.

Schellburg, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 9 miles from Bedford, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Schell (shell) **City,** a banking city of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 18 miles NE. of Nevada and 1 mile from the Osage River. Pop. in 1900, 668.

Schellenberg, the former name of AUGUSTUSBURG.

Schellsburg, Bedford co., Pa. See SCHELLBURG.

Schemnitz, shĕm'nits (Hun. *Selmecz-Bélabánya*, shĕl'-mĕts' bâ'lŏh-bân'yŏh), a so-called royal free city of Hungary, in the co. of Hont, situated in the offshoots of the Carpathian Mountains, about 2000 feet above the sea and 45 miles NNE. of Gran. It is famous for its mines, which have been worked since ancient times. They yield gold, silver, lead, and copper. The total length of the galleries excavated in the course of many centuries exceeds 200 miles. One drainage-adit alone, constructed to lead the water off to the river Gran, is about 10 miles long. The annual product of the mines is not great. The town has a school of mining and forestry, founded in 1760 by Maria Theresa. The miners are mostly Slovaks. Schemnitz has a fiscal cigar factory and there are manufactures of shoes and tobacco pipes. There is a ruined mediæval castle. Schemnitz rose into importance in the Middle Ages. Large numbers of Flemings and Germans settled in the district in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1900, 16,370.

Schenectady, skĕn-ĕk'tą-de, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 210 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mohawk River and bounded on the W. by the Schoharie River. Capital, Schenectady. Pop. in 1890, 29,797; in 1900, 46,852.

Schenectady, a city, capital of Schenectady co., N.Y., is situated on the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 17 miles NW. of Albany. It is the seat of Union University, which was founded in 1795 under the name of Union College, and embraces in its administration, besides Union College proper in this city, the departments of law and medicine and the Dudley Observatory, located in Albany. Schenectady contains a number of notable public buildings (court-house, city-hall, opera-house) and has important industrial establishments, comprising locomotive-, boiler-, engine- and electric-works, and manufactories of harvesting-machines, brooms, stoves, patent medicines, etc. Pop. in 1890, 19,902; in 1900, 31,682. Schenectady was settled in 1662. In 1690 it was burned by the French and Indians. It was chartered as a city in 1799.

Schenevus, sken'e-vŭs, a banking post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 67 miles W. by S. of Albany, on the Delaware and Hudson R. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Schenklengsfeld, shĕnk'lĕngs'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel, circle of Hersfeld. Pop. about 1000.

Scheppenstedt, Germany. See SCHÖPPENSTEDT.

Schererville, she'rẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 34 miles S. by E. of Chicago, Ill. Pop. about 400.

Schertz, a post-village of Guadalupe co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Scherweiler, shĕR'wī'lẹr, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles NW. of Schlettstadt.

Schesslitz, shĕss'lits, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 9 miles NE. of Bamberg. Pop. about 1200.

Scheveningen, SKâ'vẹn-ing'ẹn (Dutch pron. SKâ'vẹn-in'HẹN), the most fashionable bathing-resort of the Netherlands, on the North Sea, in the northwestern outskirts of The Hague, with which it is connected by a beautiful *allée* about 2 miles long. It has a large *Kurhaus*, the main hall of which accommodates nearly 3000 people, and a pier 450 yards in length extending into the sea. Scheveningen, whose fishing-industries are important, is visited annually by about 25,000 strangers. Pop. (resident) about 20,000.

Schiedam, SKEE-dâm' (*i.e.*, the "dam of the Schie"), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Schie, an affluent of the Meuse, 3 miles W. of Rotterdam. It is regularly built, with a number of prominent buildings, and is chiefly noted for its production of gin and other liquors. There are about 200 distilleries in the town and its vicinity. Large numbers of swine are fattened on the refuse of the distilleries. In addition to gin, Schiedam has a considerable trade in grain and stearine candles, the latter being manufactured here. Pop. in 1900, 27,126.

Schiedam Islands, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, 90 miles N. of Flores.

Schiefbahn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 3278.

Schiermonnik-Oog, SKEER'mon-nik ōg, an island, with a light-house, in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles E. of Ameland. Length, 8 miles.

Schiers, SHEERS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the Landquart, 11 miles NE. of Chur. Pop. about 2000. Elevation, 2155 feet.

Schierstein, SHEER'stīne, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 3 miles SSW. of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900, 3577.

Schiffbek, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, in the circle of Stormarn. Pop. in 1900, 5816.

Schifferstadt, shif'fẹr-stâtt', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 6 miles NNW. of Speyer. Pop. in 1900, 6075.

Schiffweiler, shif'wī'lẹr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Treves, circle of Ottweiler. Pop. in 1900, 7383.

Schihallion, or **Schehallion,** a mountain of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles SE. of Loch Rannoch. Elevation, 3545 feet.

Schildau, shil'dŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles ENE. of Merseburg. Pop. about 1350.

Schildberg (Pol. *Ostrzeszow*, ost-zhĕsh'ụv), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 83 miles SE. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 4645.

Schildesche, shil'dĕsh-ẹh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles SW. of Minden. Pop. in 1900, 6144.

Schiller, shil'lẹr, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., about 6 miles E. of Green Bay. Pop. 250.

Schiltach, shil'tâK, a town of Baden, circle of Offenburg, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach. Pop. about 2000.

Schilthorn, a summit of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, near Mürren. Height, 9753 feet.

Schiltigheim, shil'tig-hīme', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 1 mile N. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 10,745.

Schinkel, a village of Prussia, in the district of Osnabrück. Pop. in 1900, 4748.

Schinusa, ske-noo'zâ, or **Skino,** a small island of the Cyclades, 5 miles S. of Naxos.

Schinznach, shints'nâK, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 3½ miles SW. of Brugg. The Schintznach or Habsburg sulphur baths are noted. They are situated at the foot of the Wülpelsberg, on the summit of which are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Habsburgs. Pop. in 1900, 988. Elevation, 1203 feet.

Schio, skee'o, a town of Italy, 15 miles NW. of Vicenza. It has extensive manufactures of woollens. Pop. in 1901, 8295 (commune, 13,494).

Schippenbeil, ship'pẹn-bīle', a town of East Prussia, 36 miles SSE. of Königsberg, on the river Alle. Pop. about 2500.

Schirgiswalde, shĕĕR'ghis-wâl'dẹh, a town of Saxony, 6 miles S. of Bautzen, on the Spree. Pop. in 1900, 3223.

Schirwindt, shĕĕR'wint, a town of East Prussia, 19 miles ENE. of Gumbinnen. Pop. about 1200.

Schivelbein, sheef'ẹl-bīne', or **Schiefelbein,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles SW. of Köslin, on the river Rega. It has a castle and a church dating from the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 6742.

Schkeuditz, shkoi'dits, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 12 miles SE. of Halle. It has a large variety of manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 6356.

Schkölen, shkö'lẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles SSW. of Merseburg. Pop. about 1750.

Schladen, shlâ'dẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 27 miles ESE. of Hildesheim, on the Oker. Pop. about 2500.

Schlagendorfer Spitze, a summit of the Central Carpathians or High Tátra of Hungary, near Tátrafüred (Schmecks). Height, 8050 feet.

Schlaggenwald, shlâg'gẹn-wâlt' (Bohem. *Slavkov Horni*), a town of Bohemia, 5 miles SE. of Elbogen. It has manufactures of porcelain. Pop. in 1900, 4072.

Schlan, shlân (Bohem. *Slany*), a town of Bohemia, 20 miles NW. of Prague. The inhabitants are engaged in cotton-spinning, the manufacture of machinery and chemicals, iron-founding, coal-mining, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9491.

Schlangenbad, shlâng'ẹn-bât', a watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 6 miles WNW. of Wiesbaden. It has warm mineral baths, which attract many classes of invalids. Pop. about 400.

Schlater, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. 150.

Schlatterville, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 50 miles W. of Brunswick. Pop. 90.

Schlawe, shlä′v̂ẹh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles ENE. of Köslin, on the Wipper. Pop. in 1900, 5972.

Schlegel, shlä′ghẹl, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 47 miles SSW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 3622.

Schlei, or **Schley,** shlī (often called in English, **The Sley**), a narrow fjord-like arm of the Baltic Sea, penetrating Schleswig in a SW. direction for a distance of about 25 miles. At its head is the town of Schleswig. It is very shallow at its entrance. Fish are abundant in its waters.

Schleicher, shlī′kẹr, an unorganized county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 1355 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Schleisingerville, shlī′zing-ẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 33 miles NW. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of vehicles, organs, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Schleitheim, shlīt′hīme, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles NW. of Schaffhausen, near the foot of the Randen. Pop. in 1900, 1891.

Schleiz, shlīts, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss, Younger Line, called also Reuss-Schleiz, on the Wiesenthal, 24 miles SW. of Gera. It has manufactures of textiles, hosiery, metallic wares, toys, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5331.

Schlesien, a province of Prussia. See SILESIA.

Schleswig, shlāz′v̂ig, a region forming the N. half of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, which is coextensive with the government-district of Schleswig. It lies between Jutland (Denmark) and Holstein, from which it is partly separated by the river Eider, and between the Baltic Sea (with the Little Belt) on the E. and the North Sea on the W. The North Frisian Islands and the island of Alsen belong to it. It is a level and low-lying region. Among the towns are Flensburg, Schleswig, Hadersleben, Husum, and Apenrade. See SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Schleswig, a town of Prussia, capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein (coextensive with the government-district of Schleswig), at the head of the Schlei, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 25 miles from the sea and 70 miles NNW. of Hamburg. It is picturesquely built in semicircular form and consists of three portions, the Friedrichsberg, the Lollfuss, and the Altstadt. The principal edifices are the twelfth-century Romanesque-Gothic cathedral, recently restored, the church of St. Michael, and the interesting chapel of Gottorp. The town has large manufactures of leather. Pop. in 1900, 17,909.

Schleswig, shlēz′wig, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 5 miles NE. of Denison. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Schleswig, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1385.

Schleswig-Holstein (hol′stīne), a province of Prussia, formed out of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, formerly belonging to Denmark. It is coextensive with the government-district of Schleswig, and is bounded on the N. by Denmark, on the E. by the Baltic Sea, Mecklenburg, and Lübeck, on the S. and SW. by the province of Hanover, from which it is separated by the river Elbe and Hamburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. It includes the North Frisian Islands, in the North Sea, and the islands of Alsen and Fehmarn, in the Baltic. Area, 7338 sq. m. The northern half is Schleswig; the southern, Holstein and Lauenburg, the latter a small district. The E. coast is deeply indented by fjord-like bays. Schleswig-Holstein is in the main a level region. There is a hilly tract in the E., while the W. coast is extremely low, so that it has to be protected by dikes against the sea. The chief river is the Eider, flowing into the North Sea, formerly the boundary between Schleswig and Holstein. There are a number of lakes, the largest being Plön Lake. The soil is fertile in the E. and W., but the middle portion is unproductive moorland. Large crops of cereals and potatoes are raised. In no part of Prussia is the industry of cattle-breeding in such an advanced state as here. Horses are extensively reared. The forests cover but a small area. The manufacturing industries occupy a very subordinate position. The province is traversed by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, connecting the Baltic and North seas. The leading institution of learning is the university of Kiel. Pop. in 1900 (inclusive of Helgoland), 1,387,968, nearly all Protestants. About one-tenth of the inhabitants are Danes. Capital, Schleswig.

Schleswig, after having been an object of contention between the Germans and Danes, passed into the possession of the kings of Denmark in the eleventh century. It was treated as a separate country, being for a long period ruled by Danish governors or princes (dukes of Schleswig) belonging to the Danish dynasty and ultimately becoming an independent state under Danish overlordship. Towards the close of the fourteenth century Schleswig was united with the county of Holstein, which was included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The duchy of Schleswig continued to be a fief of Denmark. From 1460 the kings of Denmark were rulers of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1474 Holstein was erected from a county into a duchy. The duchies attempted ineffectually to liberate themselves from Denmark with the aid of the German states in 1848–50 (first Schleswig-Holstein War). In 1864 Prussia and Austria (in the second Schleswig-Holstein War) wrested the duchies from Denmark, which also had to relinquish Lauenburg. The victory over Austria in 1866 enabled Prussia to incorporate these regions into her dominions. Lauenburg was not constituted part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein until 1876. See SCHLESWIG and HOLSTEIN.

Schlettau, shlĕt′tŏw, a town of Saxony, circle of Chemnitz, 6 miles ESE. of Grünhain. It is a busy little manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 3386.

Schlettstadt, shlĕt′stät (Fr. *Schelestadt* and *Schlestadt*), a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, on the Ill, 26 miles SW. of Strassburg. The principal edifices are the mediæval cathedral, one of the finest churches in Alsace, containing beautiful stained glass, and the church of St. Fides, in the Romanesque and Transitional styles. The town has varied manufactures. Schlettstadt was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. From the time of the Thirty Years' War till 1870 it belonged to France. Pop. in 1900, 9306.

Schleusingen, shloi′zing-ẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 35 miles WSW. of Erfurt. It has a castle and remains of its old fortifications. There are manufactures of white lead, paper, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4188.

Schley, shlī, a county in the WSW. part of Georgia, has an area of 188 sq. m. It is drained by Muckalee Creek and other affluents of the Flint River. Capital, Ellaville. Pop. in 1890, 5443; in 1900, 5499.

Schley, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo. The banking point is Clyde. Pop. 100.

Schlieben, shlee′bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, district of Merseburg, circle of Schweinitz. Pop. about 1500.

Schliengen, shleen′ghẹn, a town of Baden, 4 miles SSW. of Müllheim. Pop. about 1000.

Schlitz, shlits, a town of Hesse, province of Oberhessen, 40 miles ENE. of Giessen. Pop. about 2500.

Schlochau, shlo′kŏw, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 65 miles W. of Marienwerder. Pop. about 3300.

Schloppe, shlop′pẹh, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder, 18 miles SW. of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. about 2000.

Schlotheim, shlot′hīme, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Notter, 13 miles SW. of Sondershausen. Pop. about 2500.

Schlüchtern, shlük′tẹrn, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel, 31 miles ENE. of Hanau. Pop. about 3000.

Schluckenau, shlŏŏk′ẹh-nŏw` (Bohem. *Sluknov*), a town of Bohemia, 37 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz. Pop. in 1900, 5213.

Schluersburg, slu′ẹrs-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 38 miles W. of St. Louis.

Schlüsselburg, shlüs′sẹl-bŏŏrg`, a town of Russia, government and 21 miles E. of St. Petersburg, on the river Neva, where it emerges from Lake Ladoga. It has an old fortress, now used as a prison. Pop. in 1897, 5285.

Schmadribach, shmä′dre-bâk`, a water-fall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 7 miles S. of Lauterbrunnen.

Schmalkalden, shmäl`käl′dẹn (often written in English, **Smalcald,** smăl′kawld), a town of Prussia, in a detached district of the same name, belonging to the province of Hesse-Nassau, in Thuringia, between Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen. It is situated at the confluence of the Schmalkalde and the Stille, 11 miles N. of Meiningen. It retains its old walls and has some noteworthy buildings, including an old church, a fine château, and a venerable town-hall. There is a monument to Karl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," who was a native of the town. The place is noted for its manufactures of hardware. It is a summer-resort. A federation of Protestant states and imperial cities, known as the League of Schmalkalden, was organized here in 1530–31. Pop. in 1897, 8726.

Schmallenberg, shmäl′lẹn-bĕrg`, a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles SSE. of Arnsberg.

Schmecks, Hungary. See TÁTRAFÜRED.

Schmiedeberg, shmee'dęh-bĕRG', a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles NE. of Merseburg. Pop. about 2500.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles SSW. of Liegnitz. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 5231.

Schmiedefeld, shmee'dęh-fĕlt', a village of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles SSW. of Erfurt, in the Thuringian Forest.

Schmiegel, shmee'ghęl, a town of Prussia, 34 miles SSW. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 3835.

Schmölln, shmöln, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, on the river Sprotte, 7 miles SW. of Altenburg. It has a venerable town-hall. The manufactures include buttons, cigars, wooden footwear, and a variety of small articles. Pop. in 1900, 10,691.

Schmölnitz, shmöl'nits (Hun. *Szomolnok*, som'ol'-nok'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 21 miles SSE. of Leutschau. Here are mines yielding silver, copper, iron, antimony, and sulphur. Pop. about 2500.

Schnaitheim, shnīt'hīme, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Jagst, district of Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. in 1900, 3648.

Schnasse, shnas'sęh, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 1563 sq. m. It is drained in the N. by the Grand River and in the S. by the Moreau, both tributary to the Missouri, and contains part of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. In the W. part are several buttes. Pop. of the reservation within the county in 1900, 1658.

Schnecksville, shnĕks'vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 10 miles NW. of Allentown, its banking point.

Schnee, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Schneeberg, shnā'bĕRG ("snow mountain"), a mountain in the Glatzergebirge, an offshoot of the Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 19 miles SSE. of Glatz. It is surmounted by the Kaiser Wilhelm Tower. Height, 4660 feet.

Schneeberg, a mountain of Lower Austria, 40 miles SW. of Vienna. It is one of the easternmost outliers of the Alps, and attains an altitude of 6810 feet. It is for most of its height ascended by railway from Puchberg.

Schneeberg, a mountain of Bavaria, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 miles NE. of Bayreuth. Height, 3447 feet.

Schneeberg, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 20 miles SSW. of Chemnitz. It has mines of cobalt and other metals and is a busy centre of the embroidery- and lace-industry, which is promoted by technical schools. The place is noted for its snuff, which is made from herbs. Pop. in 1900, 8752.

Schneekoppe, shnā'kop'pęh ("snow-top"), or **Riesenkoppe,** ree'zęn-kop'pęh ("giant-top"), the culminating point of the Riesengebirge (or Giant Mountains), and the loftiest summit in central and northern Germany, is on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 12 miles S. of Hirschberg. Height, 5260 feet. It is much visited for its view.

Schneekoppe, the culminating point of the Karst region of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, between Laas and Fiume. Height, 5895 feet.

Schneidemühl, shnī'dęh-mül', a town of Prussia, in Posen, 54 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Küddow. Among the products of its industrial establishments are iron-castings, roofing-material, bone-dust, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 19,655.

Schnellville, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind. The banking point is Huntingburg. Pop. 200.

Schnierlach, shneeR'lăK (Fr. *La Poutroye*), a village of Upper Alsace, circle of Rappoltsweiler.

Schochoh, shŏk'o, a post-village of Logan co., Ky. The banking point is Adairville. Pop. about 200.

Schodack, sko-dak', a township (town) of Rensselaer co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4334.

Schodack Center, a post-village in Schodack township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Schodack Landing, a post-village in Schodack township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 13 miles S. of Albany. Pop. about 400.

Schoeneck, shĕn'ĕk or shā'nĕk, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 18 miles SW. of Reading. It has cigar-factories. Pop. about 400.

Schofer, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Kutztown. Pop. 200.

Schoffners (shŏf'nęrz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., 13 miles NNE. of Brookville.

Schofield, sko'feeld, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 4 miles S. by W. of Wausau. It has lumber-industries. Pop. about 550.

Schoharie, sko-hăr'ree, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is intersected by the Schoharie Creek and is also drained by the Charlotte River and Catskill and Cobleskill creeks. The surface is partly occupied by the Helderbergs. Capital, Schoharie. Pop. in 1890, 29,164; in 1900, 26,854.

Schoharie, a banking post-village, capital of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Schoharie township (town), on Schoharie Creek, 30 miles W. of Albany, on the Middleburg and Schoharie and the Schoharie Valley Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1006; of the town, 2700.

Schoharie Creek, N.Y., rises in the Catskill Mountains, in Greene co., runs northward through Schoharie and Montgomery cos., and enters the Mohawk River about 5 miles E. of Fonda. It is about 100 miles long.

Schokland, sKOk'lânt, an island of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, in the Zuider Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length, 4 miles.

Scholls, shŏllz, a post-station of Washington co., Oregon, on the Tualitin River.

Schömberg, shöm'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, near the Bohemian border. Pop. about 2000.

Schomberg, shŏm'bŭrg, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 14 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. about 350.

Schönau, shö'nŏw, a town of Baden, 5 miles ENE. of Heidelberg. Pop. about 2000.

Schönau, a town of Bohemia, in the district of Hainspach. Pop. in 1900, 3096.

Schönau, a town of Saxony, near Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 3647.

Schönau, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 17 miles SW. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. about 1750.

Schönbach, shön'băK, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles W. of Elbogen. Pop. in 1900, 4180.

Schönberg, shön'bĕRG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Maurine, 11 miles SE. of Lübeck. Pop. 2000.

Schönberg (Slavic, *Sumperk*), a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 28 miles NNW. of Olmütz. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 11,636.

Schönberg, a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles WSW. of Liegnitz.

Schönberg, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 10 miles ENE. of Kiel. Pop. about 1500.

Schönbrunn, shön'brŏŏnn, a splendid imperial palace in the southwestern outskirts of Vienna. Attached to it is a beautiful park, with a fine botanical garden, etc. The peace of Schönbrunn between France and Austria was signed on Oct. 14, 1809. Austria gave up part of the ancient dominions of the Hapsburgs, Salzburg, most of Croatia, part of her Polish dominions, etc.

Schönebeck, shö'nęh-bĕk', a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles SSE. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. It has manufactures of chemicals, fulminating caps, etc. Pop. in 1900, 16,261.

Schöneberg, a SW. suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 95,998.

Schöneck, shö'nĕk, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 20 miles SSW. of Danzig. Pop. in 1900, 3101.

Schöneck, a town of Saxony, 11 miles SE. of Plauen. Pop. in 1900, 4043.

Schönefeld, shö'nęh-fĕlt', a village in the northeastern outskirts of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 11,520.

Schönenberg, shö'nęn-bĕRG', a village of Switzerland, 10 miles SSE. of Zürich.

Schönewalde, shö'nęh-wâl'dęh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles ENE. of Schweinitz. Pop. about 1000.

Schönfliess, shön'flees, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Rörike, 11 miles WNW. of Soldin. Pop. about 2500.

Schöngau, shön'gŏw, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, 40 miles SW. of Munich. Pop. about 2500.

Schönhausen, shön'hŏw'zęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles NNE. of Magdeburg. It is the birthplace of Bismarck. Pop. about 2000.

Schönhausen, Nieder. See NIEDERSCHÖNHAUSEN.

Schönheide, shön'hī'dęh, a town of Saxony, 12 miles W. of Schwarzenberg. It is the principal seat of the manufacture of brushes in Germany. The manufacture of embroideries and of articles of female apparel is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900, 7453.

Schöningen, shö'ning-ęn, a town of Germany, duchy and 20 miles SE. of Brunswick. One of its churches is an ancient edifice. The town has manufactures of chemicals, railway material, agricultural machines, etc. Salt is obtained here. Pop. in 1900, 8461.

Schönlanke, shön'lânk'ęh, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 66 miles SW. of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900, 5433.

Schönlinde, shön'lin'dęh (Bohem. *Krasna Lipa*), a town of Bohemia, 33 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz. Pop. in 1900, 5270, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Schönsee, shön'zā', a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 miles NE. of Neuburg. Pop. about 1500.

Schönwald, shön'wält, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles NNW. of Leitmeritz.

Schönwald, a town of Silesia, near Gleiwitz. Pop. in 1900, 3384.

Schoodic (skoo'dik) **Lakes,** Me., a chain of lakes lying chiefly in Washington co., and forming part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. Their outlet is the St. Croix River. The largest of these lakes is Schoodic (or Grand) Lake.

School, a post-village of White co., Ill., 8 miles N. of Carmi. Pop. 75.

School, a post-village of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 65.

Schoolcraft, a county of Michigan, is the central part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1151 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Manistique and other rivers. Capital, Manistique. Pop. in 1890, 5818; in 1900, 7889.

Schoolcraft, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Grand Trunk Rs., 13 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It is in a grain and fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 859.

Schooley Mountain, a mountain-ridge of New Jersey, chiefly along the western border of Morris co., and constituting a part of the Blue Ridge. Elevation, 1268 feet. See BLUE RIDGE.

Schooleys Mountain, a post-village and summer-resort of Morris co., N.J., on Schooley Mountain, about 18 miles W. of Morristown and 50 miles W. of New York. Elevation, 1200 feet. Pop. about 300.

Schooleys Station, a post-station of Ross co., Ohio, 7 miles by rail SE. of Chillicothe.

Schoolhill, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Kiel. Pop. 150.

Schoolhouse, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 2 miles below Ripley.

Schooner, a post-station of Brown co., Ind.

Schooner Point, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 40 miles below New Albany.

Schoonhoven, SKŌN'ho\'vẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Lek, at the influx of the Vlist, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. in 1899, 4529.

Schoorisse, SKŌ'ris\'sẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles S. of Ghent.

Schooten, SKŌ'tẹn, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles E. of Antwerp.

Schopfheim, shopf'hīme, a town of Baden, 25 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 3545.

Schöppenstedt, shöp'pẹn-stĕtt\', or **Scheppenstedt,** a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 10 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel. It has manufactures of beet-sugar. Pop. in 1900, 3583.

Schoppinitz, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Kattowitz. It has coal-mines and zinc-smelting works. Pop. in 1900, 7715.

Schorndorf, SHORN'dORF, a town of Württemberg, on the Rems, 16 miles E. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of tobacco, sewing-machines, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5735.

Schotten, shot'tẹn, a town of Hesse, on the river Nidda, 22 miles ESE. of Giessen. Pop. about 2000.

Schouten (shoo'tẹn) **Island,** off the E. coast of Tasmania, S. of Freycinet Peninsula.

Schouten (shŏw'tẹn) or **Misore** (mī-so'ree) **Islands,** a group of islands belonging to Dutch New Guinea, lying off the entrance to Geelvink Bay. The two larger islands are known as Suk (or Korida) and Biak.

Schouwen, SKŏW'ẹn, the northernmost island of the province of Zealand, Netherlands, between the East Scheldt and the southern estuarine arm of the Meuse. Length, 15 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. It is protected by dikes. It contains the towns of Zierikzee and Brouwershaven.

Schramberg, shrăm'bĕRG, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, 12 miles WNW. of Rottweil. It has manufactures of various kinds of pottery, watches and parts of watches, etc. It possesses a museum of timepieces. Pop. in 1900, 8551.

Schraplau, shrä'plŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles NW. of Merseburg. Pop. about 2000.

Schreckhorn, shrĕk'horn ("peak of terror"), one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, in the Bernese Oberland, between the Finsteraarhorn and the Wetterhorn, about 16 miles SE. of Interlaken. Height, 13,385 feet. It was first ascended by Leslie Stephen in 1861.

Schreiberhau, shrī'bẹr-hŏw\', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles SW. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. It is situated at an elevation of about 2000 feet. Pop. in 1900, 4752.

Schrieber, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 129 miles from Port Arthur, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Schriesheim, shrees'hīme, a town of Baden, 5 miles NNW. of Heidelberg. Pop. about 3000.

Schriever, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Houma. Pop. 150.

Schrimm, shrimm (Pol. *Szrem*, shrĕm), a town of Prussia, 22 miles SSE. of Posen, on the river Warthe. Pop. in 1900, 5699.

Schrobenhausen, shro'bẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 miles SSW. of Ingolstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3104.

Schroda, shro'dä (Pol. *Szroda*), a town of Prussia, 20 miles SE. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 5869.

Schroeppel, skroo'pẹl, a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3012 (including Phœnix village).

Schroon (skroon) **Lake,** N.Y., an expansion of the Schroon River, extends across the boundary between Essex and Warren cos., and is about 15 miles W. of Lake George. It is 10 miles long and 1½ miles wide, and is navigated by steamboats. Elevation, 807 feet.

Schroon Lake, a post-village and summer-resort in Schroon township (town), Essex co., N.Y., 19 miles SW. of Crown Point. It is near the head or N. end of Schroon Lake and is surrounded by attractive scenery. The town contains several peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. of the village, about 400; of Schroon town in 1900, 1272.

Schroon Mountain, N.Y., is in Essex co., near Schroon Lake. Altitude, about 3200 feet.

Schroon River, N.Y., rises in Essex co., near Dix Peak, runs southward, expands into Schroon Lake, and issues from its southern end. It traverses the N. part of Warren co. and enters the Hudson River about 7 miles NW. of the village of Lake George (Caldwell).

Schroon River, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on a river of its own name, about 18 miles WSW. of Port Henry. Pop. 300.

Schroyer, a post-village of Marshall co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Schruns, shroonz, a village of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, district of Bludenz, in the valley of Montafon, which is traversed by the river Ill. It is a summer-resort. Pop. about 1500.

Schubert, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 300.

Schubin, shoo'bin (Pol. *Szubin*), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 14 miles SW. of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900, 3065.

Schuetzen Park, a post-substation of Long Island City (city of New York).

Schulenburg, shoo'lẹn-bŭrg, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 25 miles W. of Columbus. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1149.

Schultzville, shŏŏlts'vĭl, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 14 miles NNE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. about 260.

Schultzville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 9 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. about 200.

Schurz (shoorts), **Mount,** in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., about 4½ miles E. of the SE. end of Yellowstone Lake. Height, 10,900 feet.

Schussen, shŏŏs'sẹn, a river of Germany, rises in Württemberg and flows S. into Lake Constance. Length, 30 miles.

Schussenried, a town of Württemberg, in the district of Waldsee. Pop. in 1900, 3036.

Schuttenhofen, shoot'ẹn-ho\'fẹn (Bohem. *Susicze*), a town of Bohemia, 15 miles SE. of Klattau. It has a government pisicultural establishment and extensive match-factories. Pop. in 1900, 6973.

Schütt (shütt), **Great** (Hun. *Csallóköz*, chŏl'lo\'köz'), an island formed by arms of the Danube, in Hungary, to the left of the main stream, extending from Pressburg to Komorn. Length, 53 miles; breadth, from 9 to 18 miles. It is a region of great fertility, studded with villages.

Schütt, Little (Hun. *Szigetköz*, sig'ĕt\'köz'), an island formed by arms of the Danube, extending from below Pressburg to Raab. Length, 28 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Schüttorf, shüt'torf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 3 miles NE. of Bentheim, on the Vechte. Pop. in 1900, 4110.

Schuyler, skī'lẹr, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Illinois River and is intersected by the La Moin River (Crooked Creek). Capital, Rushville. Pop. in 1890, 16,013; in 1900, 16,129.

Schuyler, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 302 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chariton River and is drained by the Middle and North Fabius rivers and the North Fork of the Salt

River. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 11,249; in 1900, 10,840.

Schuyler, a county of New York, has an area of 339 sq. m. It comprises the southern part of Seneca Lake and is drained by Cayuta Creek. The surface is undulating and is diversified with beautiful and picturesque scenery, especially at Watkins Glen, which is at the head of Seneca Lake. (See WATKINS.) Capital, Watkins. Pop. in 1890, 16,711; in 1900, 15,811.

Schuyler, a banking city, capital of Colfax co., Neb., is on the N. bank of the Platte River and on the S. bank of Shell Creek, 29 miles W. of Fremont, on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It is in a farming and dairying region. Pop. in 1890, 2160; in 1900, 2157.

Schuyler, a township (town) of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1365.

Schuyler, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. The banking point is Saratoga Springs. Pop. 150.

Schuyler, a post-village of Nelson co., Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Schuyler Falls, a post-village in Schuyler Falls township (town), Clinton co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, about 9 miles SW. of Plattsburg. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1665.

Schuyler Island, a small island near the W. side of Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, and belonging to Essex co., N.Y.

Schuyler Lake, Otsego co., N.Y., is about 8 miles NW. of Cooperstown, and is 5 miles long. Its outlet is the Susquehanna River, one of whose arms rises here.

Schuyler Lake, a post-village and resort of Otsego co., N.Y., at the outlet of Schuyler Lake, about 8½ miles NW. of Cooperstown. Pop. about 350.

Schuylerville, a banking post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Fish Creek, about 12 miles E. of Saratoga Springs, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of wood-board, paper, and pulp. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Schuylkill, skool'kĭl, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 789 sq. m. It is drained by the Schuylkill, Little Schuylkill, and Swatara rivers and by Catawissa and Mahanoy creeks. The surface is mountainous and in part covered with forests of oak, chestnut, pine, etc. The Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain extends along the SE. border of the county, which is also traversed by the ridges known as Broad, Mahanoy, and Sharp mountains. Coal and iron are abundant. Here is located the Southern (or Schuylkill) Coal Field. Capital, Pottsville. Pop. in 1890, 154,163; in 1900, 172,927.

Schuylkill, a post-village in Schuylkill township, Chester co., Pa., about 1 mile S. of Phœnixville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1220; of the village, about 100.

Schuylkill, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 715.

Schuylkill Haven, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and other railroads, 4 miles S. by E. of Pottsville. It has been largely engaged in the mining and shipping of coal and has manufactories of hosiery and underwear, shoes, flour, and paper boxes. Pop. in 1900, 3654.

Schuylkill River (the *Manayunk* of the aborigines) rises about 10 miles NE. of Pottsville, Pa., and runs southeastward to Port Clinton, where it passes through the Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain. It flows next nearly southward to Reading, intersects Berks co., and forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Chester and Montgomery. It then traverses Philadelphia co., forming one of the striking features of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware River at the southern limit of the city, which is built on both sides of this river. The other important towns on its banks are Pottsville, Reading, Phœnixville, and Norristown. Large iron-works and manufacturing plants have been established at Conshohocken, Pencoyd, and Manayunk. The river is about 130 miles long. Nearly all the water used in Philadelphia is derived from this river, which traverses a beautiful and fertile country. By means of dams and locks, slack-water navigation has been established to the coal-mines of Schuylkill co.

Schwaan, shŵän, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 11 miles S. of Rostock. Pop. in 1900, 4101.

Schwabach, shŵä'bȧĸ, a town of Bavaria, 9 miles SSW. of Nuremberg. It has manufactures of needles, gold thread, wire, soap, etc. There are breweries and mills. Pop. in 1900, 9385.

Schwaben, the German name of SWABIA.

Schwabmünchen, shŵäb'münĸ'ẹn, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles by rail SSW. of Augsburg. It has interesting churches. Pop. in 1900, 3514.

Schwaigern, shŵī'ghẹrn, a town of Württemberg, 4 miles NNE. of Brackenheim. Pop. about 2000.

Schwalbach, shŵäl'baĸ, or **Langenschwalbach,** a frequented watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles NW. of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900, 2677.

Schwalm, shŵälm, a river of Germany, rises in the NE. part of Hesse, flows NNW., and joins the Eder after a course of about 60 miles.

Schwanden, shŵän'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. about 2400.

Schwandorf, shŵän'dorf, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 14 miles SE. of Amberg. Pop. in 1900, 6095.

Schwanebeck, shŵä'nẹh-bĕk', a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles SW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 3605.

Schwanheim, a town of Hesse-Nassau, on the Main, in the district of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900, 3737.

Schwartau, shŵar'tŏw, a town of Oldenburg, 4 miles N. of Lübeck, on the Trave. Pop. about 3000.

Schwarza, shŵart'sä, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, district of Rudolstadt, at the junction of the little river Schwarza with the Saale. Pop. about 1500.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, shŵarts'bŏŏrg roo'dolstätt', a principality of Germany, in Thuringia, consisting of several portions, situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony, the Saxon duchies, and the principalities of Reuss. Area, 363 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, the Thuringian Forest, in the main division, rising to a height of about 2850 feet. The principal river is the Saale. There is a large area of forest-land. A large portion of the land is devoted to pasture and great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals include iron, copper, alum, salt, and lignite. Among the principal manufactures are woollen stuffs, ironware, glass, and porcelain. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants. The principality is divided into the three districts of Rudolstadt, Königsee, and Frankenhausen. Capital, Rudolstadt. In the picturesque valley of the Schwarza, in the district of Königsee, is the village of Schwarzburg. Here on a steep eminence is the old castle of Schwarzburg, the summer residence of the prince. The principality has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1890, 85,863; in 1900, 93,059.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, shŵarts'bŏŏrg zon'dẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a principality of Germany, consisting of several detached portions, enclosed by Prussian Saxony and the Saxon duchies. Area, 333 sq. m. The surface is mountainous or hilly. A portion, in the S., is covered by the Thuringian Forest, rising to a height of about 2850 feet. The soil of the largest division, in the N., is well adapted to agriculture. In the southern districts the forests cover as large an area as the arable land, and here there are extensive pastures. Fruit is extensively raised. Salt is the only mineral product of importance. The manufactures include porcelain, glass, machinery, colors, leather, shoes, gloves, beet-sugar, textiles, various kinds of metallic and wooden-wares, etc. The principality is divided into the districts of Sondershausen, Ebeleben, Arnstadt, and Gehren. Capital, Sondershausen. The inhabitants are nearly all Protestants. The state has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1890, 75,510; in 1900, 80,898.

Schwarzenbach, shŵart'sẹn-bȧĸ' (Schwarzenbach-an-der-Saale), a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Saale, 5 miles by rail SSE. of Hof. Pop. in 1900, 4185.

Schwarzenbach (Schwarzenbach-am-Wald), a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 5 miles SW. of Naila. Pop. about 1600.

Schwarzenberg, shŵart'sẹn-bĕrg', a town of Saxony, 18 miles SE. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 4147.

Schwarzenberg, Switzerland. See NOIRMONT.

Schwarzwald, Germany. See BLACK FOREST.

Schwarzwasser, shŵarts'ŵäs'sẹr ("black water"), a small river of Saxony which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, flows WNW., and joins the Mulde.

Schwarzwasser, a river of Prussia, joins the Vistula on the left at Schwetz. Length, over 100 miles.

Schwaz, shŵäts, a town of Tyrol, on the Inn, 16 miles ENE. of Innsbruck. Pop. in 1900, 6545. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, worsted, tobacco, and wire. In its vicinity are silver-, copper- and iron-mines. Great quantities of silver and copper were mined in this district in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Schwechat, shŵĕĸ'ät, a town of Lower Austria, 7 miles SE. of Vienna. It has the largest brewery in the empire, iron-works, mills, manufactures of electrical apparatus, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8241.

Schwedt, shŵĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Oder, 28 miles SSW. of Stettin. It has a royal palace. There are tobacco-factories, breweries, and sawmills. Pop. in 1900, 9731.

Schwefelberg, shŵā'fĕl-bĕrg, a watering-place of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, in the commune of Rüshegg and 3½ miles from Gurnigelbad. Elevation, 4585 feet.

Schweich, shŵīk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles NNE. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. in 1900, 3042.

Schweidnitz, shŵīd'nits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weistritz, at the foot of the Eulengebirge, 31 miles SW. of Breslau. On the site of the former strong fortifications there are now promenades. The manufactures embrace woollens, leather, agricultural implements, machinery, gloves, etc. A famous beer is brewed here. Schweidnitz was formerly the capital of the principality of Schweidnitz. Pop. in 1900, 28,432.

Schweina, shŵī'nå, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, circle of Meiningen. Pop. in 1900, 2741.

Schweinfurt, shŵīn'fo͝ort, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 22 miles NNE. of Würzburg. The principal objects of interest are the fine town-hall, with a library and a historical and art musuem; the mediæval church of St. John; a statue of the poet Rückert, who was born here; and a gymnasium founded in 1631 by the Swedish king, Gustavus Adolphus. The varied industries of Schweinfurt comprise the manufacture of celebrated dyes, machinery, engines, and shoes, and sugar-refining. The town has large cattle and fruit markets. Schweinfurt was one of the free imperial cities of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 15,295.

Schweinitz, shŵī'nits, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles NE. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. about 1200.

Schweinitz, a town of Bohemia, district of Budweis. Pop. in 1900, 3429.

Schwelm, shŵĕlm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles WSW. of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 16,890. It has manufactures of articles of iron and steel, textiles, etc.

Schwenkville, shwĕnk'vĭl, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek and on the Perkiomen R., 18 miles NNW. of Norristown. It has a manufactory of clothing and is a summer-resort. Pop. about 500.

Schwenningen, shŵĕn'ning-ẹn, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, at the source of the Neckar, 13 miles WNW. of Tuttlingen. It has extensive manufactures of clocks. Pop. in 1900, 10,106.

Schwerin, shŵā-reen', a town of Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the W. side of Lake Schwerin and on some smaller lakes, 35 miles SE. of Lübeck. It contains many handsome edifices. The principal are the fine mediæval cathedral, built of brick and recently restored, containing the tombs of the grand-ducal family; the handsome church of St. Paul; the picturesque grand-ducal palace, in Renaissance style, situated on an island in the lake; the grand-ducal museum, with a noteworthy collection of paintings; and the grand-ducal library, containing 160,000 volumes. The industries of the town comprise cabinet- and brick-making and the manufacture of musical instruments, carriages, dyes, and furniture. Pop. in 1900, 38,667.

Schwerin, a town of Prussia, 60 miles WNW. of Posen, at the confluence of the Obra with the Warthe. It has cigar- and starch-factories and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 6967.

Schwerin, Lake of, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, 8 miles S. of Wismar, is 14 miles in length by 3 miles in average breadth. It discharges into the Elbe through the Stör, which leaves the lake at its S. extremity. On the W. shore is the town of Schwerin.

Schwersenz, shŵĕr'zĕnts, a town of Prussia, 6 miles E. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 3040.

Schwerte, shŵĕr'tẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. It is a thriving seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1900, 12,261.

Schwetz, shŵĕts, a town of West Prussia, 31 miles SW. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900, 7019.

Schwetzingen, shŵĕt'sing-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Leimbach, 6 miles WSW. of Heidelberg. It has a grand-ducal castle, with a splendid park. The manufacture of cigars, malting, brewing, and the raising of asparagus are among the industries of the place. Pop. in 1900, 6414.

Schwiebus, shŵee'bo͝os, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 41 miles ESE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has a castle and remains of its old fortifications. The manufacture of woollen cloths and iron-founding are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 8659.

Schwieloch, shŵee'lox, or **Schwielug,** shŵee'lo͝og, a lake of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 13 miles NE. of Lübben. Its N. part is traversed by the Spree.

Schwientochlowitz, shŵeen'tox'lo-ŵits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. in 1900, 13,079. It has coal-mines and iron-works.

Schwyz, shŵits (written also **Schwitz**), one of the four Forest-Cantons of Switzerland, to which country it gave its name, bordering upon the Lake of Lucerne, which separates it from Unterwalden. Area, 351 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 55,385, nearly all Roman Catholics. The surface is mountainous, with a number of well-known Alpine summits of minor elevation contained either in whole or in part within the limits of the canton (Rigi, Rossberg, Mythen). The principal rivers are the Sihl and Muota. The Lake of Zürich forms a part of the N. and that of Zug a portion of the W. boundary. The manufacturing industries include cotton-spinning, silk-weaving, and the manufacture of straw goods and pottery. Capital, Schwyz. The canton is represented by 3 members in the Federal Council. Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden formed in 1291 a league against the house of Hapsburg, which was the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation.

Schwyz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Schwyz, situated in the Muota Valley, at the foot of the Mythen, 16 miles E. of Lucerne. Pop. in 1900, 7398. The principal edifices are a parish church, the town-hall, with a collection of historical paintings, and a Jesuit monastery (above the town), now used as a grammar-school.

Schyl, shil (Ruman, *Jiul*, zhe-ool'), a river which rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania, traverses Rumania from N. to S., and falls into the Danube 50 miles E. by S. of Vidin, opposite Rahova. Total course, about 200 miles.

Schynige Platte, a famous point of view in Switzerland, overlooking the giants of the Bernese Alps, 3½ miles SE. of Interlaken, and reached by mountain railway. Height, 6463 feet.

Sciacca, skåk'kå, a seaport of Sicily, on the SW. coast, in the province of Girgenti, 45 miles WSW. of Palermo. It has a mediæval cathedral, a number of convents, and the ruins of some old castles. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 20,090.

Sciathus, the ancient name of Skiathos.

Scicli, shik'lee, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on the little river Scicli, 6 miles SW. of Modica. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,277.

Science, a post-station of Randolph co., N.C.

Sciencehill, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 7 miles N. of Somerset.

Scilla, shil'lå, formerly also **Sciglio,** sheel'yo (anc. *Scyllæum*), a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina. The inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and in the production of wine and silk. Pop. in 1901, 4805 (commune, 7182). It was partially destroyed in the earthquake of 1783. The rocky promontory at this place bore in antiquity the name of Scylla (or Scyllæum), and in a cave at its base the monster Scylla was fabled to dwell.

Scilly, sil'lee, a fishing village of Ireland, co. of Cork, forming a suburb of Kinsale.

Scilly (sil'lee) **Islands** (Fr. *Sorlingues*, sor'lăn'), off the SW. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, about 30 miles WSW. of Land's End. Lat. of light-house on St. Agnes, 49° 53′ N.; lon. 6° 20′ W. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, of the former of which only 5 are inhabited (St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin, Bryher, and St. Agnes). The aggregate area is about 5800 acres. The Scilly Islands form a compact group about 30 miles in circumference. The climate is mild and the soil in part fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Hugh Town, on St. Mary's, is the capital of the group. On Tresco are fine subtropical gardens. An extensive industry of the islanders, who carry on an important fishing trade, is the cultivation of the narcissus. The islands are generally considered to be the Cassiterides or tin-islands of the ancients, although they contain no tin. Pop. in 1901, 2096.

Scilly Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 28′ S.; lon. 156° 10′ W.

Scinde, a country of Asia. See Sindh.

Scindia's Dominion, India. See Gwalior.

Scio, an island of Turkey. See Chios.

Scio, si'o, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central R., about 6 miles NW. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 100.

Scio, a banking post-village in Scio township (town), Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River and on the Erie R., 4½ miles SSE. of Belmont. It has manufactures of cheese. Pop. about 600; of the town in 1900, 1281.

Scio, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 116 miles E. of Columbus. It is in an oil-producing region and the seat of Scio College. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Scio, a banking city of Linn co., Oregon, near the North Fork of the Santiam River, 21 miles SE. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Sciola, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River, 9 miles N. of Villisca.

Sciota, sī-o'ta, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., about 26 miles SE. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Sciota, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 15 miles N. by W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 200.

Sciota, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 8 miles WSW. of Stroudsburg. Pop. 160.

Sciotavale, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa.

Scioto, sī-o'to, a river of Ohio, rises in Auglaize co. and runs eastward to Marion co., where it turns to the S. and enters the Ohio River at Portsmouth. It is about 225 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, and Portsmouth. It is navigable for about 130 miles. The Ohio and Erie Canal extends along this river from its mouth to Columbus.

Scioto, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 565 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, is intersected by the Scioto River, which traverses it from N. to S., and is also drained by Little Scioto and Brush creeks. Iron and coal are found here. Capital, Portsmouth. Pop. in 1890, 35,377; in 1900, 40,981.

Scioto, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 200.

Scioto Furnace, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, 15 miles by rail E. by N. of Portsmouth.

Sciotoville, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 6 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth. It has manufactories of fire-brick. Pop. about 950.

Scip'io, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on Sand Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 31 miles NNW. of Madison. Pop. about 300.

Scipio, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan., 44 miles by rail S. of Lawrence.

Scipio, a post-township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 957.

Scipio, a post-village in Scipio township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., about 10 miles S. of Auburn. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 1657.

Scipio, a post-town of Millard co., Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Scipio Siding, a post-station of Seneca co., Ohio.

Scipioville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 12 miles S. by W. of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Scircleville, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 11½ miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. 100.

Scitico, skit'ę-ko, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Scantic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It has paper-mills. Pop. 300.

Scituate, sit'u-āt, or **Scituate Harbor,** a post-village and bathing-resort in Scituate township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 27 miles ESE. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2470.

Scituate, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 3361.

Scituate Center, in Scituate township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., 26½ miles ESE. of Boston.

Sclavonia. See SLAVONIA.

Scobey, a post-town of Yalobusha co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Scobeyville, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 8 miles SW. of Redbank.

Scodra, the ancient name of SCUTARI, in Albania.

Scofield, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., 34 miles by rail SW. of Detroit.

Scofield, a post-station of Warren co., Pa.

Scofield, a post-town of Carbon co., Utah, in a coal-mining district, 39 miles WNW. of Price, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Scoglio Grande, skòl'yo grân'dà, the largest of the Brioni Islands, in the Adriatic Sea, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 miles NW. of Pola.

Scone, skoon, a parish of Scotland, co. and 2 miles N. of Perth. Here the kings of Scotland were crowned from the middle of the twelfth century down to the close of the Middle Ages. The famous stone on which the coronation originally took place was carried off by Edward I. and is preserved in Westminster Abbey.

Scone, a post-town of New South Wales, about 75 miles S. of Tamworth, in a mining, agricultural, and pastoral region. Pop. about 1000.

Scooba, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 41 miles NNE. of Meridian. Pop. about 290.

Scopelo, island, Grecian Archipelago. See SKOPELLO.

Scopia, a town of European Turkey. See ÜSKÜP.

Scordia, skor-dee'à, a town of Sicily, 17 miles SW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 9007. It is noted for its oranges.

Scoresby Land, a portion of eastern Greenland, in about lat. 72° 30′ N.

Scoresby Sound, a deep indentation of the eastern shore of Greenland, immediately S. of Scoresby Land, and having its main outlet in about lat. 70° 30′ N.

Scorff, skorf, a river of France, in Morbihan, after a S. course of 30 miles enters the harbor of Lorient. It is navigable to Pontscorff, a distance of 7 miles.

Scorrano, skor-rà'no, a town of Italy, in Lecce, ENE. of Gallipoli. Pop. about 2500.

Scotchbush, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Amsterdam. Pop. 300.

Scotch Cap, a cape of Alaska, the SW. point of Unimak Island, in the Aleutians.

Scotchgrove, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, 63 miles NNW. of Davenport.

Scotchhill, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., 15 miles SE. of Tionesta. Pop. 75.

Scotch Plains, a post-village of Union co., N.J., 1½ miles N. by E. of Plainfield, its banking point. It has paper-mills and manufactures of fur hats. Pop. about 800.

Scotchridge, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 3 miles from Pemberville. Pop. 200.

Scotchtown, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., about 18 miles W. by S. of Newburgh. Pop. 75.

Scotia, a banking post-village of Greeley co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 45 miles N. by W. of Grand Island. Pop. about 275.

Scotia, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 18 miles NW. of Albany and 1 mile S. of Schenectady. Pop. about 350.

Scotland, the northern division of the island of Great Britain, between lat. 54° 38′ and 58° 40′ 24″ N. and lon. 1° 46′ and 6° 8′ 30″ W. Area, 30,405 sq. m. (inclusive of 609 sq. m. of inland waters). It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the E. by the North Sea, and is in part separated from England by Solway Firth, an arm of the Irish Sea, and by the river Tweed, which flows into the North Sea. The Cheviot Hills extend along a portion of the boundary. The greatest length, from NNE. to SSW., between Dunnet Head and the Mull of Galloway, is 287 miles. The breadth varies from about 150 miles to 40 miles. The distance between Leith, the port of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, which indents the E. coast, and Greenock, on the Firth of Clyde, on the W. coast, is about 60 miles. Numerous islands line the coasts and form one of their peculiar features. On the E. coast these islands are few and small; but on the N. are the two large groups of the Orkneys and Shetlands, while on the W. a series of groups (the Hebrides or Western Isles) stretch almost uninterruptedly from N. to S., at a short distance from the coast, forming no insignificant portion of the whole area of the country. The largest of them are Lewis, North Uist, South Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, and Islay. In the SW. the islands of Arran and Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, form a separate county under the name of the latter. The coast-line of Scotland is very largely developed as the result of a great number of oceanic arms, estuaries, or fjords projecting into the land, of which the narrower ones are usually termed *lochs* and the broader and more extensive ones *firths*. Those on the W. coast are the Firth of Clyde; Loch Long, between Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire; lochs Fyne and Linnhe, in Argyllshire; Loch Eil, in Inverness; lochs Carron, Torridon, and Broom, in Ross and Cromarty; and Assynt, in Sutherland. On the E. coast are the large indentations known as Moray Firth, Firth of Tay, and the Firth of Forth.

Loch Ness, in Inverness, a virtually enclosed narrow arm of the sea, occupies part of the deep depression known as the Great Glen or Glen More (or Albin), and communicates by means of the Ness River in the NE. with Moray Firth, and by means of the Caledonian Canal and other waters with Loch Lochy and the more distant Firth of Lorne. This famous canal, which thus unites the waters of the North Sea with those of the Atlantic, and is chiefly a tourist route, occupies what seems to be an ancient fracture or a subsided trough. The Atlantic and North Sea waters are also united by the Forth and Clyde Canal. Other minor canals connect a number of the interior lochs with the sea, as the Crinan Canal, between Loch Fyne and Jura Sound. There are numerous headlands and promontories on the coast, the chief of which are St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire; Fife Ness, the termination of the peninsula of Fife;

Buddon Ness, in Forfarshire; Girdle Ness, at the mouth of the Dee, in Kincardineshire; Buchan Ness and Peterhead Point, in Aberdeenshire, the most easterly land in Scotland; Kinnaird Head, also in Aberdeen; Tarbet Ness, in Ross and Cromarty, on the N. side of the entrance to Moray Firth; Noss Head, Duncansby Head, and Dunnet Head, in Caithness; Strathey Point, Witen Head, Cape Wrath, and Rhua Stoir, in Sutherland; the Mull of Kintyre, the extremity of the long peninsula of Kintyre, in Argyll; Corsewall Point, at the NW. extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway, in Wigtownshire; and Mull Head and the Mull of Galloway, also in Wigtown. The chief rivers of Scotland are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, North and South Esk, Dee, Don, Deveron, Spey, Lossie, Findhorn, Ness, Beauly, Carron, Oykel, Brora, Helmsdale, and Wick, on the eastern side; and the Annan, Nith, Dee, Cree, Ayr, Doon, and Clyde, on the S. and W. Of the large number of interior lakes, known as lochs, many of which are noted for their beautiful scenery, may be mentioned Loch Lomond, on the borders of Dumbartonshire and the county of Stirling; the closely neighboring Loch Katrine; lochs Tay, Erricht, Rannoch, and Earn, in Perthshire; Loch Awe, in Argyllshire; Loch Ness, already referred to as occupying the deep depression of the Caledonian Canal; and Loch Leven, in Kinross. Loch Morar, in the western part of Inverness, separated by only a short space from the ocean, is the deepest lake in the British Isles, its depth being 1070 feet.

Relief of the Land.—In its vertical relief Scotland can readily be divided into three broad sections, which are sharply defined by NE. and SW. techtonic lines, or lines produced by geological structure (faulting). (1) The largest division is that of the Highlands in the N., occupying more than one-half of the area of the country, and consisting of a fairly lofty upland of nearly horizontally disposed strata. The summits rise to a generally uniform level, while the valleys show deep eroded action, continued into Tertiary and Post-Tertiary times. It is in this region that the grandeur of Scottish scenery is developed,—the rugged and precipitous mountain-walls, the deep and secluded valleys, partially overgrown with heather and gorze, and the long lines of inlets that project from the oceanic borders into the land. The Highlands, which remain to this day a wild and largely inaccessible region, abounding in a fair amount of game, have an average elevation of about 1500 feet, but individual summits rise to nearly three times this height. Ben Nevis, in the SW. part of Inverness, and close to the depression of the Great Glen, is the culminating point of the British Isles, 4406 ft. Scarcely less lofty is Ben Macdhui, on the borders of Aberdeen and Banff, 4296 ft. Other prominent summits are Cairngorm, 4084 ft.; Ben Lawers, 3985 ft.; Ben More, 3843 ft.; Ben-y-Gloe, 3770 ft.; and Ben Wyvis, 3429 ft. In this section of Scotland, constituted largely of ancient Archæan rocks, and to which all the western islands (Hebrides, etc.) belong, volcanic outflows have had an important share in shaping the physiognomy of the land-surface, and have supplied vast lava-sheets, columnar basalts (as in Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa), and the remains or wrecks of hundreds of volcanic cones (Skye, Mull, etc.). (2) The second natural division is that of the sub-central Lowlands, which lie immediately S. of the Highlands, whose border-range is designated the Grampian Mountains,—a subsided block of the earth's crust, with the surface resting on Carboniferous or Devonian strata, and into which enter some of the larger firths or fjords (Clyde), and which contains many of the finest lakes (Lomond, Katrine, Leven, Tay, etc.). The general elevation of this region is under 500 ft., dropping in the lowest divide between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean to 200 ft. Among the subordinate ranges of heights are the Sidlaw and Ochil hills, in Perthshire and Forfarshire, the Pentland Hills, SW. of Edinburgh, and the Lammermoor Hills, mainly in Haddington. This section has a soil of great fertility and rich deposits of coal and iron, and here are most of the great centres of population, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, etc. (3) The third division is that of the Southern Uplands, rising in their highest point, Mount Merrick, to 2700 ft., and continued to the frontier of England. This is largely a sheep-raising region.

Climate.—The climate in the W. and S. parts is mild, but humid; in the central elevated regions, chilly and humid; in the eastern plains and Lowlands, more genial, although these sections are exposed in spring to chilly easterly winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so warm as that of England, but the winter is, on the whole, milder, and the climate is salubrious. Meteorological observations made over most parts of the main-land and islands indicate that the mean temperature for January is 38° and for July, 57½°. Mean annual temperature of the main-land, 48°; of the Shetland Islands, about 45°. In general, much more rain falls on the W. coast than on the E., the range being from about 80 inches on the western rim of the Highlands to 30 and 35 inches on the E. coast. On the southern uplands the precipitation is about 60 inches. Prevailing winds, W. and SW.; in spring, N. and NE. Only about 5 per cent. of the area of Scotland is covered with forests, largely of pine. Except in the greater preponderance of Alpine plants, the flora of Scotland resembles very much that of England. Most of the animals are likewise those of England. A conspicuous faunal type of the Highlands is the red deer.

Agriculture, Fisheries, Minerals.—Only about one-fourth of the area of Scotland is under cultivation, a great part of the country being rendered unfit for agriculture on account of its rugged character. The principal cereals are oats and barley. The area under wheat is small. Potatoes, turnips, and beans are extensively cultivated. Sheep-raising is an important branch of rural economy. The fisheries are a great source of wealth to the Scottish people. Herring, haddock, cod, and other fish abound in the seas, and salmon are caught in the rivers. The value of the fish (exclusive of shell-fish) landed on the coasts of Scotland in 1903 was £2,401,253. Dundee is the principal seat of the whale- and seal-fishing in Great Britain. The leading mineral products of Scotland are coal, iron, and oil-shales. The total value of the mineral products in 1902 was £13,524,000. The great bulk of this amount represented the value of the coal, of which 34,000,000 tons were mined, about one-half of which came from the Lanarkshire district.

Manufactures.—Scotland has risen in recent times to the position of one of the important manufacturing countries of Europe. The textile and iron- and steel-industries are represented on a vast scale. Glasgow is a great seat of the manufacture of cotton; Dundee, of that of linen and jute; Paisley, of cotton-thread. Various textile manufactures are carried on in Aberdeen and Kilmarnock. The Clyde is the principal seat of the ship-building industry in the world. There are great iron-works and machine-shops in Glasgow, Coatbridge, Dundee, Aberdeen, Carron, and Motherwell, in addition to the ship-building towns of Greenock, Partick, and Govan. The manufacture of chemicals is carried on on an extensive scale at Glasgow and elsewhere. There are numerous distilleries (Scotch whiskey) and breweries in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. Edinburgh is one of the leading publishing centres of the Anglo-Saxon world. Among other industries are sugar-refining and the manufacture of paper, gloves, hosiery, carpets, shawls, and glass. At the beginning of 1903 there were 3580 miles of railway in Scotland. The principal seaports are Glasgow, Leith (the port of Edinburgh), Dundee, Aberdeen, and Greenock.

Population, Representation in Parliament, Religion, etc.—The population of Scotland in 1851 was 2,888,742; in 1881, 3,735,537; in 1891, 4,025,647; in 1901, 4,472,103. The country is divided into 33 counties, which with their population in 1901 are as follows:

Counties.	Pop. in 1901.	Counties.	Pop. in 1901.
Aberdeen	304,439	Kirkcudbright	39,383
Argyll	73,642	Lanark	1,339,327
Ayr	254,468	Linlithgow	65,708
Banff	61,488	Nairn	9,291
Berwick	30,824	Orkney	28,699
Bute	18,787	Peebles	15,066
Caithness	33,870	Perth	123,283
Clackmannan	32,029	Renfrew	268,980
Dumbarton	113,865	Ross and Cromarty	76,450
Dumfries	72,571	Roxburgh	48,804
Edinburgh	488,796	Selkirk	23,356
Elgin (or Moray)	44,800	Shetland	28,166
Fife	218,840	Stirling	142,291
Forfar	284,082	Sutherland	21,440
Haddington	38,665	Wigtown	32,685
Inverness	90,104		
Kincardine	40,923		
Kinross	6,981	Total	4,472,103

Since 1707 Scotland and England have been united for legislative purposes under the name of Great Britain. Scotland is represented in the British House of Commons by 72 members,—39 from the counties, 31 from the boroughs, and 2 from the universities. In the British House of Lords it is represented by 16 peers, elected for the duration of parliament by the Scottish peers. There is a Local Government Board for Scotland, presided over by the Secretary for Scotland, who is a member of the cabinet. The capital is Edinburgh. Scotland still retains its ancient system of jurisprudence based upon the Roman or civil law. The Gaelic tongue is spoken by between 200,000 and 250,000 persons, but of these only about one-fifth speak Gaelic alone to the exclusion of English. About seven-eighths of the

people of Scotland belong to the Presbyterian church. The clergy are all on the same level, the parishioners choosing their ministers. The Presbyterians are about equally divided between the adherents of the Church of Scotland (the established church, which has relations with the civil powers) and those of the United Free Church of Scotland, which was organized in 1900 by the union of the Free Church of Scotland (founded by a secession from the established church in 1843) and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The supreme court in each of these churches is the General Assembly. About one-tenth of the inhabitants (mainly Irish or of Irish descent) are Roman Catholics. Scotland possesses 4 universities,—those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Saint-Andrews.

History.—The part of Britain N. of the firths of Forth and Clyde, comprising the bulk of modern Scotland, was called by the ancients Caledonia. This portion of the island was not subdued by the Romans. In A.D. 80–81 Agricola advanced the Roman frontiers as far as the firths of Forth and Clyde. At the time when Rome began to be pressed by the Germanic invaders the people called Picts (who, in spite of their Celtic speech, are held by some not to have been of Celtic blood), sallied forth from their mountain-fastnesses in Caledonia and harassed Britain. The Picts were joined by the Scots from Ireland. When the Roman legions were withdrawn, these invaders overran the country of the Britons. About the close of the fifth century the Scots founded the realm of Dalriada in the W. part of the country, N. of the Clyde. The Picts and Scots were finally checked by the Angles, who pressed forward into the Lowlands of Scotland. The SE. corner of the country formed part of the realm of Bernicia, which towards the close of the sixth century was united with its neighbor to the S., Deira, into the kingdom of Northumbria. The Picts were pressed back beyond the Forth. In the SW. corner of the country, in Cumbria (which embraced also the NW. corner of England), the Cymric inhabitants held their ground. In the second half of the sixth century Columba spread Christianity among the Picts; the Scots had already received the Gospel. About 843 Kenneth MacAlpin, king of the Scots, united the Pictish kingdom with his own. His realm was known as the kingdom of Alban. The Pictish and Scottish nationalities were gradually fused. By the beginning of the eleventh century, through the acquisition of Cumbria, Lothian, and other territories, the whole of what is now the main-land of Scotland had come under the rule of the Scottish kings. It was not until then that the name Scotland came to be recognized as a designation pure and simple of the country of the Scots, it having been originally borne by the Irish. The Orkney and Shetland islands and part of the Hebrides were long in the possession of the Scandinavians.

In the period following the Norman conquest of England large numbers of Anglo-Saxons settled in Scotland, which was gradually transformed into a land much more Teutonic than Celtic. King David I. (1124–53) effected much in the way of introducing English civilization into the country, which enjoyed a long period of prosperity, brought to a close by the contentions regarding the succession to the crown at the end of the thirteenth century and the wars that followed. Edward I. of England took advantage of the internal dissensions to assert his sway over Scotland, which for a brief time was under English domination, until the victory of Robert Bruce at Bannockburn (1314) secured the liberation of the country. The Stuart dynasty was inaugurated in 1371. The Reformation was established by parliament in 1560, and in 1592 Presbyterianism was declared by parliament to be the religion of the kingdom. In 1603 the crowns of Scotland and England were united by the accession of James VI. (I.) to the English throne on the death of Elizabeth. In 1707 the legislative union of the two countries took place, Scotland giving up its parliament. There were rebellions in favor of the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745–46. The nineteenth century witnessed the transformation of Scotland from a land of humble industrial activities, but playing a great rôle in the intellectual life of the world, into a busy manufacturing country.

Scotland, a county in the NE. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is intersected by the Middle Fabius, the North Fabius, and the Wyaconda rivers. Capital, Memphis. Pop. in 1890, 12,674; in 1900, 13,232.

Scotland, a post-village of Van Buren co., Ark., on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Morrillton. Pop. 150.

Scotland, a post-village in Scotland township (town), Windham co., Conn., 7 miles E. of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1900, 471.

Scotland, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is McRae. Pop. 250.

Scotland, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., 10 miles SE. of Bloomfield. Pop. 200.

Scotland, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 30 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 200.

Scotland, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 8 miles SW. of Carthage. Pop. 70.

Scotland, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 5 miles NE. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 600.

Scotland, a banking city of Bonhomme co., S. Dak., 29 miles NW. of Yankton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Scotland, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, 11 miles SW. of Brantford, on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. Pop. about 400.

Scotland Neck, a banking post-town of Halifax co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, about 80 miles ENE. of Raleigh. It has hosiery-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1348.

Scotsburn, a village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 11 miles from Pictou. Pop. 300.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 1030 sq. m. It is drained by the Fourche la Fave and Poteau rivers and also by smaller streams. Coal is found here. Capital, Waldron. Pop. in 1890, 12,635; in 1900, 13,183.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 255 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River and is drained by Movestar and Sandy creeks. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 10,304; in 1900, 10,455.

Scott, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 190 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by Graham's Fork. Capital, Scottsburg. Pop. in 1890, 7833; in 1900, 8307.

Scott, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 447 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Wapsipinicon River and on the E. and SE. by the Mississippi River. Coal is found here. Capital, Davenport. Pop. in 1890, 43,164; in 1900, 51,558.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by Ladder Creek and other affluents of the Smoky Hill River, also by White Woman Creek. Capital, Scott. Pop. in 1890, 1262; in 1900, 1098.

Scott, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 228 sq. m. It is drained by the North and South Forks of Elkhorn Creek and by the Eagle River. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 16,546; in 1900, 18,076.

Scott, a county in the southeast-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 360 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Minnesota River. Capital, Shakopee. Pop. in 1890, 13,831; in 1900, 15,147.

Scott, a county in the south-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 584 sq. m. It is drained by the Strong and Young Warrior rivers. Capital, Forest. Pop. in 1890, 11,740; in 1900, 14,163.

Scott, a southeastern county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 416 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890, 11,228; in 1900, 13,092.

Scott, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 595 sq. m. It is intersected by the New River and comprises part of the Cumberland Mountain. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. in 1890, 9794; in 1900, 11,077.

Scott, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 535 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clinch River and the North Fork of the Holston River, and also drained by Copper Creek. The surface is diversified by ridges called Clinch and Powell mountains. Capital, Gate City. Pop. in 1890, 21,694; in 1900, 22,694.

Scott, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. 150.

Scott, a post-village of Johnson co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Wrightsville. Pop. 100.

Scott, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, about 20 miles ENE. of Goshen. Pop. 100.

Scott, a post-township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 674.

Scott, a banking city, capital of Scott co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 119 miles W. of Great Bend. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Scott, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., 8½ miles S. of Covington. Pop. 100.

Scott, a post-village of Lafayette parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Lafayette. Pop. 125.

Scott, a post-village of Greene co., Miss.

Scott, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Scott township (town), 24 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900, 852.

Scott, a banking post-village of Paulding and Van Wert cos., Ohio, 8 miles N. of Van Wert, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Scott, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3975.

Scott, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1281.

Scott, a post-township of Lackawanna co., Pa., about 10 miles N. by E. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Scott, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Scott, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1101.

Scott, a post-station of Chester co., S.C.

Scott, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1177.

Scott, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Scott, a township (town) of Crawford co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1004.

Scott, a post-village in Scott township (town), Sheboygan co., Wis., about 26 miles SE. of Fond du Lac, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1432.

Scott Center, a post-station of Wayne co., Pa., 30 miles N. by W. of Honesdale.

Scottdale, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. 200.

Scottdale, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 7½ miles N. of Connellsville. It has iron- and tin-plate works, manufactures of mining-machinery, engines, and cast-iron pipe, and extensive coke- and coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 4261.

Scott Depot, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va., 8 miles S. of Winfield.

Scotthaven, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs., 28 miles SE. of Pittsburg. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 500.

Scottland, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 36 miles by rail E. of Tuscola. Pop. 125.

Scottown, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, 11 miles N. of Huntington, W.Va. Pop. 100.

Scott River, Cal., enters the Klamath River about 20 miles WNW. of Yreka.

Scott River, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Scott River, about 25 miles W. of Yreka. Pop. about 250.

Scotts, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., 15 miles SW. of Battle Creek, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 300.

Scotts Bluff, a county of western Nebraska, has an area of 725 sq. m. Capital, Gering. Pop. in 1890, 1888; in 1900, 2552.

Scottsbluff, a post-village of Scotts Bluff co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 3 miles from Gering. Pop. 250.

Scottsboro, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ala., on the Southern R., 41 miles E. of Huntsville and about 5 miles NW. of the Tennessee River. It is in a coal and iron region and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Scottsboro, a post-station of Baldwin co., Ga.

Scottsburg, a post-station of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 4½ miles W. of Bushnell.

Scottsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Scott co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 31 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It has spoke- and canning-factories and brick- and tile-works. Pop. in 1900, 1274.

Scottsburg, a post-station of Caldwell co., Ky., 4 miles by rail NE. of Princeton.

Scottsburg, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., about 36 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. about 250.

Scottsburg, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon., on the Umpqua River, 30 miles from its mouth, at the head of navigation, about 50 miles SW. of Eugene. Pop. 125.

Scottsburg, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Southern R., 40 miles ENE. of Danville. Pop. about 300.

Scottsburg, a village of Natal, southern Africa, 37 miles by rail from Durban.

Scotts Crossing, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River, 10 miles by rail NW. of Lima. Pop. 100.

Scotts Crossroads, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Scottsdale, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ariz. The banking point is Phœnix. Pop. 100.

Scott's Hall, a town of the island of Jamaica, 15 miles N. by W. of Kingston.

Scotts Hill, a post-station of Pender co., N.C.

Scotts Hill, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., about 100 miles SW. of Nashville. Pop. about 200.

Scotts Mills, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon. The banking point is Silverton. Pop. 200.

Scott's Mountain, Warren co., N.J., forms part of South Mountain. It is from 700 to 800 feet above tide-water.

Scotts Station, a post-village of Perry co., Ala. Pop. 100.

Scotts Station, a post-station of Shelby co., Ky.

Scottstown, a post-town of Compton co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles from Cookshire, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 791.

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., about 50 miles N. by W. of Selma.

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ark., about 90 miles NW. of Little Rock.

Scottsville, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. Pop. 60.

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ind., about 10 miles NNW. of New Albany.

Scottsville, a banking post-village of Mitchell co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 12 miles NE. of Beloit. Pop. about 150.

Scottsville, a banking post-town, capital of Allen co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Nashville R., 25 miles SE. of Bowling Green. It has various mills and is the seat of Scottsville Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 824.

Scottsville, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Genesee River and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Rs. Pop. about 900.

Scottsville, a post-station of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 3 miles from Mehoopany station.

Scottsville, a post-station of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Marshall.

Scottsville, a banking post-town of Albemarle and Fluvanna cos., Va., on the James River and the James River Canal, about 75 miles W. by N. of Richmond, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has manufactures of saddlery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1248.

Scottsville, Powhatan co., Va. See POWHATAN.

Scott Town, Lawrence co., Ohio. See SCOTTOWN.

Scottville, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., about 20 miles S. by E. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Scottville, a banking post-village of Mason co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles E. of Ludington. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Scottville, a post-station of Ashe co., N.C.

Scranton, a banking post-town of Greene co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9 miles W. of Jefferson. It has wire- and iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Scranton, a banking post-city of Osage co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 5 miles N. of Burlingame. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1099.

Scranton, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Miss., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 40 miles SW. of Mobile, Ala., and ½ mile from the Gulf of Mexico. It is on the Pascagoula River. The town has ship-yards and extensive saw-mills, much lumber being shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 2025.

Scranton, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C. Pop. 90.

Scranton, a city, capital of Lackawanna co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on rising ground on the Lackawanna River, at the junction of the Roaring Brook, 160 miles N. of Philadelphia, on the Lackawanna, the Central R. of New Jersey, and other railroads. It contains a number of notable public edifices, such as the government building, city-hall, court-house, the Albright Memorial Library (with about 50,000 volumes), opera-house, board of trade building, etc. The town possesses a Historical Society, a Society of Natural Science, and a school for the deaf and dumb. Scranton is the centre of the great anthracite region, and its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in coal and manufactures of iron, machinery, etc. It has large rolling-mills, steel-works, steel-rail mills, furnaces, manufactories of locomotives, steam-boilers, edge-tools, nuts and bolts, carriages, leather, mining-machinery, silk fabrics, lace curtains, sash, blinds, etc. It is an important distributing point for general supplies to the mining region. Scranton was founded in 1840 and is the fourth city of the state in population. Pop. in 1880, 45,850; in 1890, 75,215; in 1900, 102,026.

Scranton, a post-town of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 20 miles S. of Florence. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Scranton, a post-village of Eastland co., Tex. The banking point is Cisco. Pop. 150.

Scratchley, Mount, in the Owen Stanley Range of British New Guinea, in about lon. 147° 35′ E. It is thought to be upward of 12,000 feet in elevation.

Screamerville, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont R. The banking point is Fredericksburg.

Screven, a county in the E. part of Georgia, borders on South Carolina. Area, 734 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Savannah River, on the SW. by the Ogeechee River, and is intersected by Brier Creek. Capital, Sylvania. Pop. in 1890, 14,424; in 1900, 19,252.

Screven, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 68 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. 100.

Scriba, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Scriba township (town), 4 miles E. of the city of Oswego, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900, 2480.

Scribner, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 23 miles NNW. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 827.

Scrivia, skree've-ȧ, a river of Italy, rises about 10 miles NE. of Genoa, flows NNW., and joins the Po on the right, 9 miles WNW. of Voghera. Length, 50 miles.

Scroggsfield, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ohio, 30 miles ESE. of Canton.

Scrubgrass, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 16 miles S. of Franklin. Pop. 75.

Scrubgrass, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1047.

Scrub Island, one of the Virgin Islands, in the British West Indies.

Scuffletown, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 15 miles above Evansville, Ind.

Scugog, sku'gog, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 7½ miles NE. of Port Perry.

Scugog Lake, Ontario co., Ontario, about 38 miles NNE. of Toronto. On it are the villages of Port Perry and Scugog.

Scull's Creek, Ga., enters the Ogeechee at the E. end of Emanuel co.

Scullton, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 100.

Scullville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 13 miles SW. of Atlantic City, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Scunthorpe, a town of England, in the extreme N. of Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1901, 6750.

Scupernong (skŭp'ẹr-nŏng) **Creek,** Wis., enters the Bark River in Jefferson co.

Scup'pernong', a post-township of Washington co., N.C., 22 miles E. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 2314.

Scure of Eig, or **Scuir of Eigg,** skūr ọv eeg, a basaltic mountain of the island of Eig, in the Inner Hebrides, Inverness-shire, rising about 1300 feet above the sea.

Scurry, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 821 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River and also drained by Deep and Neal creeks. Capital, Snyder. Pop. in 1890, 1415; in 1900, 4158.

Scurry, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Kaufman. Pop. 180.

Scutari, skoo'tȧ-re, or **Skutari** (Turk. *Üsküdar, Iskudar;* anc. *Chrysopolis*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It is built on the slopes of hills, commanding magnificent views. Behind the town is located an extensive cemetery, celebrated for its cypresses. Within the bounds of this burial-place is a noted college of howling dervishes. A railway extends from the port of Haidar-Pasha, adjoining Scutari, to Ismid. Pop. about 80,000. A short distance to the S. of the town is Kadikōi, the ancient Chalcedon.

Scutari, or **Skutari** (Turk. *Shkodra, Ishkodra, Iskanderiyeh,* is-kȧn-dẹh-ree'yẹh; anc. *Scodra*), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a vilayet of its own name, near the SE. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 miles SE. of Cattaro (Dalmatia). The navigable river Bojana here issues from the lake, emptying after a short but tortuous course into the Adriatic Sea. Adjacent is a height crowned by a citadel. Scutari has some yards for building vessels and manufactures of textiles and fire-arms. The exports include skins, wool, sumach, maize, salt-fish, etc. Pop. about 20,000 (?).

Scutari, Lake of (anc. *Palus Labeatis*), a body of water on the borders of Albania and Montenegro. It is 30 miles in length from NW. to SE.; average breadth, 5 miles. It receives the Moratsha at its NW. extremity and discharges its surplus waters into the Adriatic Sea through the river Bojana. The town of Scutari is near its SE. extremity.

Scyros, Grecian Archipelago. See SKYROS.

Scythopolis, Palestine. See BEISAN.

Seabeck, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., on Hood's Canal, a branch of Puget Sound, about 50 miles N. of Olympia.

Seaboard, a post-town of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 68 miles WSW. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Seabreeze, a post-village and resort of Volusia co., Fla., ½ mile from Daytona, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Seabright, a banking post-borough and sea-side resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles N. of Long Branch. Pop. in 1900, 1198.

Seabrook, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Washington, D.C. Pop. 150.

Seabrook, a post-village in Seabrook township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles SSW. of Portsmouth. It has a nursery, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1497.

Seabrook, a post-station of Beaufort co., S.C., 9 miles by rail N. of Beaufort.

Seabrook, a post-village of Harris co., Tex. The banking point is Houston. Pop. 100.

Seacliff, a post-village and resort of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 26 miles NE. of Brooklyn. Pop. in 1900, 1558. The banking point is Glencove.

Seacombe, see'kọmb, a suburb of Birkenhead, England.

Seafield, a post-station of White co., Ind., 33 miles by rail W. of Logansport.

Seaford, a town and watering-place of England, in Sussex, on the English Channel, 12 miles ESE. of Brighton. Pop. in 1901, 3355.

Seaford, a banking post-town in Seaford hundred, Sussex co., Del., on the Nanticoke River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 84 miles S. of Wilmington. Small vessels ascend the river to this place. Seaford has canning- and packing-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1724; of the hundred, 3779.

Seaford, a post-village and resort of Nassau co., N.Y., on the southern shore of Long Island and on the Long Island R., 28 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 500.

Seaforth, a post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles W. of Redwood Falls. Pop. about 200.

Seaforth, a banking post-town and outport of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 21 miles SE. of Goderich. It has numerous mills and manufactories. Salt has been extensively produced from salt-wells. Pop. in 1901, 2247.

Seaforth, Loch, lọk see'fọrth, an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, Scotland, partially divides Lewis from Harris.

Seagirt, a post-village and summer-resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R., adjacent to Spring Lake.

Seagoville, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. about 275.

Seagrove, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Port Perry.

Seaham Harbour, a seaport of England, co. of Durham, on the North Sea, 6 miles S. by E. of Sunderland. It ships coal. Pop. in 1901, 10,163.

Seahorse Islands, a chain of islets in the Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Alaska. Lat. 71° N.; lon. 159° W.

Seahorse Point, Canada, is the E. extremity of Southampton Island.

Sea Isle City, a post-borough and sea-side resort of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City Rs., 65 miles SE. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Seal, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio. The banking point is Nevada, 5 miles distant. Pop. 125.

Seal, a village of Chester co., Pa. The post-office is Westchester. Pop. 75.

Sealcote, a town of India. See SIALKOT.

Seal Cove, a post-village and resort of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW. coast of Mount Desert Island, 40 miles SE. of Bucksport.

Seale, a post-town, capital of Russell co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 20 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 386.

Seale, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Sealer's Cove, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, 13 miles E. of Wilson Promontory.

Seal Harbor, a post-village and resort of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, 8 miles S. by W. of Bar Harbor. It has a fine beach. Pop. about 200.

Seal Island, Canada, is in the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles W. of Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.

Seal Island, a granitic rock off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 6′ S.; lon. 120° 28′ E.

Seal Islands, a small cluster at the entrance of Garia Bay, Newfoundland.

Seal (or **Lobos,** lō'bōce) **Islands,** two groups of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru. The largest and northernmost, called LOBOS DE TIERRA (lō'bōce dā te-ĕr'rā), is about 5 miles long and 2 miles broad. Lat. (S. point) 6° 29′ S.; lon. 80° 53′ W. These islands have furnished large quantities of guano.

Seal Islands, a small cluster W. by S. of Grand Manan Island. Lat. 44° 29′ N.; lon. 67° 5′ W.

Sealkote, a town of India. See SIALKOT.

Seal River, Canada, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, 40 miles NW. of the Churchill River.

Sealy, a banking post-village of Austin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and other railroads, 49 miles W. of Houston. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of mattresses, etc., and is a shipping point for fruit. Pop. about 1000.

Searchlight, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev. The banking point is Los Angeles, Cal. Pop. 150.

Searcy, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of 652 sq. m. It is intersected by the Buffalo Fork of the White River and by numerous minor streams. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 9664; in 1900, 11,988.

Searcy, a banking post-town, capital of White co., Ark., 50 miles NE. of Little Rock, on the Searcy and Des Arc R. It has cotton-seed oil, brick, and other industries, and is in a fruit region. It is a health-resort, with mineral springs, and contains several collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900, 1995.

Searight, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 450.

Searights, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles NW. of Uniontown. Pop. 55.

Searles, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 200.

Sears, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill. The banking point is Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Sears, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 12 miles E. of Hersey.

Searsboro, a banking post-town of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 20 miles N. of Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Searsburg, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., about 15 miles WNW. of Ithaca. Pop. 70.

Searsburg, a post-township (town) of Bennington co., Vt., on the Deerfield River, about 15 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 161.

Searsmont, a post-village in Searsmont township (town), Waldo co., Me., on the St. George River, 10 miles SW. of Belfast. It has saw-, grist- and stave-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 949.

Searsport, a banking post-village in Searsport township (town), Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 6 miles ENE. of Belfast. It has manufactures of spools and lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1349.

Searsville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 17 miles W. of Newburgh. Pop. 125.

Seaside, a village forming part of the borough of Richmond, New York city, on the Staten Island Rapid Transit R., 15 miles SSW. of the New York city-hall.

Seaside, a post-town of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Pacific coast and 18 miles SW. of Astoria, on the Astoria and Columbia River R. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Seaside Park, a post-borough and summer-resort of Ocean co., N.J., on Barnegat Bay, 7 miles E. of the Toms River, on a narrow island which separates the bay from the ocean. Pop. in 1900, 73.

Seaton, a village and summer-resort of England, co. of Devon, on the English Channel. Pop. in 1901, 1325.

Seaton, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ill., in a farming and stock-raising section, 8 miles E. of Keithsburg, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 350.

Seaton-Carew, see'ton ka'roo', a small watering-place of England, co. of Durham, 2½ miles SSW. of Hartlepool.

Seatonville, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in a coal-mining region, 5 miles (direct) NE. of Princeton, on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Seattle, se-at'tel, a city and subport of entry, capital of King co., Wash., is on the E. shore of Puget Sound, 23 miles (direct) NNE. of Tacoma, on the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Columbia and Puget Sound Rs. It is beautifully located, its heights affording a magnificent view of the Olympic Mountains, the Cascade Range, and Mount Rainier. The harbor, called Elliott Bay, 40 miles from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, affords safe anchorage for the largest vessels. Lake Washington, to be connected by a navigable water-way with Puget Sound, about 20 miles in length and 2½ miles in width, forms the eastern boundary of the city, and within its limits lie lakes Union and Green. Seattle has direct lines of steamers to the Orient (Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines), and is the chief port of departure and outfitting for the Yukon region of Alaska and the gold-fields of northwestern Canada. It has important manufactures of lumber, flour, iron and steel, foundry products, beer, brick and tile, boots and shoes, etc., and other important industries are represented by bridge-works, ship-yards, meat-packing, and fish-canning. The city has also smelting- and refining-works and contains a United States assay office. The chief exports are lumber, coal, meat, fruits, wheat, hops, and many manufactured articles. Seattle is the seat of Washington University (organized in 1872). Pop. in 1880, 3533; in 1890, 42,837; in 1900, 80,671. The greater part of the business portion of the city was destroyed by fire in 1889.

Seattle, Mount, in southeastern Alaska, at the head of Yakutat Bay. Height, 10,000 (?) feet.

Sea View, a mountain of New South Wales. It is 6000 feet in height.

Seaview, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 250.

Seaville, a post-station of Washington co., Ky.

Seaville, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, about 15 miles S. of Mays Landing. Pop. about 300.

Seawall, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. 150.

Sebago, a post-township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., about 30 miles NW. of Portland, is bounded on the E. by Sebago Lake. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Sebago Lake, Me., in Cumberland co., about 18 miles NW. of Portland. It is 13 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its outlet runs southeastward into Casco Bay.

Sebago Lake, a post-village and resort of Cumberland co., Me., at the S. end of Sebago Lake and on the Maine Central R., 17 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. about 250.

Sebaste, the ancient name of SIVAS.

Sebastian, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 542 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Arkansas River, which is navigable by steamboats. Among the prominent features of this county is the Cortes Mountain, a peak of the Sugar Loaf Range. Bituminous coal is abundant here. Capitals, Fort Smith and Greenwood. Pop. in 1890, 33,200; in 1900, 36,935.

Sebastian, a post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Fort Pierce. Pop. 150.

Sebastian, Cape, a headland on the NW. coast of Madagascar.

Sebasticook, a small river of Maine, rises in Newport Pond, Penobscot co., and enters the Kennebec River opposite Waterville.

Sebas'topol (Russ. *Sevastopol*, sā-vās-to'pol), a seaport of Russia, on the Black Sea, in the government of Taurida, situated near the S. extremity of the Crimea, on a projection of land, 37 miles SW. of Simferopol. It stands on a narrow bay which forms one of the best harbors on the Russian coast. The entrance is strongly fortified and the town is further protected by chains of forts. Sebastopol has practically sprung up anew since the ruin wrought by the Allies in 1855, and this transformation is reflected in its broad boulevards and modern edifices. The principal buildings are the Peter-Paul cathedral, modelled after the temple of Theseus at Athens, and the Vladimir cathedral, with a richly decorated interior. The town has numerous monuments erected to the memory of the soldiers in the Crimean War, and there is a cemetery containing the bodies of about 127,000 victims of the conflict. The town has some manufactures and a ship-building establishment.

Sebastopol was founded by Catharine II. in 1784, and about twenty years later Alexander I. made it the principal naval station of Russia on the Black Sea. Under Nicholas I. fortifications were constructed which were supposed to render the place impregnable. The siege of Sebastopol in the Crimean War belongs to the most memorable military annals of modern times. In 1854 the English and French undertook an expedition for the reduction of the fortress. They were aided by the Sardinians and Turks. The investment of the place began in October of that year. The defence was conducted with the greatest skill by Todleben, and the fortress held out until Sept. 8, 1855, when the efforts of the besiegers were crowned with success. Pop. in 1897, 44,016.

Sebastopol, a banking post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., 7 miles SW. of Santa Rosa, on the California Northwestern R. It is engaged in fruit-growing and packing, wine-making, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Sebastopol, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 5 miles SE. of Highland station.

Sebastopol, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 20 miles N. of Lake station.

Sebastopol, a suburb of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

Sebbe, a government station in Togoland, German western Africa.

Se\bec', a post-village in Sebec township (town), Piscataquis co., Me., on a lake of the same name, 40 miles NNW. of Bangor. The town is bounded on the S. by the Piscataquis River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 593.

Sebec Station, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Sebec township (town), 7 miles E. of Dover. Pop. 150.

Sebeka, a banking post-village of Wadena co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 15 miles N. of Wadena.

Sebenico, så-bå-nee'ko (Slavic, *Sibenik*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, at the mouth of the river Kerka in the Adriatic Sea, 70 miles SE. of Triest. It has a fine harbor and an active trade. The most interesting edifices are the beautiful mediæval cathedral, the baptistery, and the Loggia, formerly the town-hall. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 10,072 (commune, 24,751).

Sebesta, a post-village of Burlington co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Sebewa, se'be-wą, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., 24 miles W. by N. of Lansing. Pop. 150.

Sebewa Creek, Mich., enters the Grand River in Ionia co.

Sebewaing, se-be-wā'ing, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., 1 mile from the E. shore of Saginaw Bay and 28 miles ENE. of Bay City, on the Pere Marquette R. It has sugar-refining, lumbering- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1243.

Seb'ezh, a town of Russia, 95 miles NW. of Vitebsk. Pop. about 4500.

Sebha, så'bå, an oasis of Fezzan, Tripoli, 80 miles NE. of Murzuk.

Se Biro (or **North Pora**) **Island,** Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra. It is 60 miles in length.

Sebnitz, zēb'nits, a town of Saxony, 24 miles ESE. of Dresden. It has manufactures of textiles and various other wares. Pop. in 1900, 8649.

Seboeis, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 90.

Séboncourt, så'bôN°'kooR', a village of France, in Aisne, arrondissement of Saint-Quentin.

Seboois River, or **East Branch of the Penobscot,** rises in Seboois Lake, in the N. part of Penobscot co., Me., runs S., and enters the Penobscot River at Medway, in the same county.

Seboyeta, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

Seb'ree, a banking post-town of Webster co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 17 miles S. of Henderson. It has coaling, lumbering and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Sebree, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. The banking point is Jacksboro. Pop. 110.

Sebring, a banking post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 5 miles E. of Alliance. Pop. in 1900, 387. It has potteries, manufactures of drop-forgings, etc.

Sebringville, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 40¼ miles SE. of Goderich. It has saw- and grist-mills, manufactures of leather, pumps, etc. Pop. about 500.

Sebu, så'boo', a river of Morocco, descends from a ramification of the Atlas Mountains in Fez, flows first NW., then W., and after a course of about 180 miles falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Mehedia. It is navigable for boats to Fez.

Sebus, a river of Algeria. See SEIBOUS.

Secane, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Philadelphia.

Secaucus, a post-borough of Hudson co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles N. of Jersey City. It has manufactures of chemicals, pearl buttons, etc. The banking point is West Hoboken. Pop. in 1900, 1626.

Secchia, sĕk'ke-å (anc. *Secia*), a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines and falls into the Po 12 miles SE. of Mantua. Length, about 85 miles.

Se-ching, a town of China, in the western part of the province of Kwang-si, in lat. 24° 20′ N.

Sechlerville, sĕk'lẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Jackson co., Wis., on the Trempealeau River, about 42 miles N. by E. of La Crosse. Pop. 100.

Sechshaus, zĕks'hŏwss, a western district of Vienna.

Se-chuen, a province of China. See SZE-CHUEN.

Sechura, så-choo'rå, a town of Peru, department and 30 miles SSW. of the town of Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. Salt is mined here. Pop. (district) about 8500.

Seckenheim, zĕk'kẹn-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 miles ESE. of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900, 6389.

Seclin, sẹh-klăN°', a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles SSW. of Lille. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6823.

Seclusion, a post-hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex., 30 miles SW. of Columbus.

Seco Creek, Tex., enters the Rio Hondo about 7 miles from its mouth.

Secondcreek, a post-village of Monroe co., W.Va. The banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. 100.

Second Falls, or **Upper Mills,** a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from St. George.

Secondigliano, så-kon-deel-yå'no, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles N. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 9207 (commune, 12,631).

Secor, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 26 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Secretary, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Hurlock. Pop. 200.

Secunderabad, se-kŭn'dẹr-ą-båd', or **Sikanderabad,** a suburb of Hyderabad, Nizam's Dominions, with extensive British cantonments.

Secundra, se-kŭn'drå, or **Sikandra,** a locality in the outskirts of Agra, having the mausoleum of the emperor Akbar.

Security, a post-station of Catahoula parish, La., on the Black River, 28 miles W. of Natchez, Miss.

Sedalia, a post-village of Douglas co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 25 miles S. of Denver and 5 miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains. Pop. 100.

Sedalia, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 28 miles S. by W. of Logansport. Pop. about 200.

Sedalia, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 8 miles from Mayfield. Pop. 100.

Sedalia, a city, capital of Pettis co., Mo., is on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 189 miles W. of St. Louis. It is situated on an elevated site and has a number of notable buildings and institutions, including the St. Joseph's Academy, the George R. Smith College, Carnegie Library, and railway hospital. It has extensive railway-shops, iron-foundries, pork-, beef- and poultry-packing establishments, breweries, woollen-mills, and manufactures of boots and shoes, overalls, carriages, etc. Liberty and Forest parks are part of the city. Pop. in 1890, 14,068; in 1900, 15,231.

Sedalia, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern R. Pop. about 300.

Sedalia, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., 12 miles SW. of Union.

Sedalia, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Sedamsville, a former village of Hamilton co., Ohio, now forming part of Cincinnati.

Sedan, sẹh-dôN°', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 13 miles ESE. of Mézières. On the site of its former strong fortifications there are now handsome houses. The principal objects of interest are the parish church, the college, the donjon (all that remains of the fifteenth-century castle), and the bronze statue of Turenne, a native of the place. The manufacture of cloth is an old and important industry. Sedan is famous for the great battle fought here on Sept. 1, 1870, between the Germans and the French, which resulted in the defeat of MacMahon and the surrender of his vast army on the following day. Napoleon III. became a prisoner of the Germans. Pop. in 1901, 15,961 (commune, 19,349).

Sedan, see-dăn', a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles E. of Kendallville. Pop. 100.

Sedan, a banking city, capital of Chautauqua co., Kan., on the Caney (or Cana) River, about 30 miles SW. of Independence, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1067.

Sedan, a post-village of Pope co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 8 miles SE. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Sedan, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, about 18 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth.

Sedan, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 27 miles (direct) SSW. of Gonzales.

Sedan, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W.Va., about 30 miles W. of Winchester, Va.

Sedano (så-då'no), **Cape,** the E. extremity of Java, N. of the entrance to Bali Strait.

Sedbergh, a small town of England, in the NW. corner of Yorkshire, 10 miles E. of Kendal. It has a noted grammar-school, dating from the reign of Edward VI.

Seddon, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Pell City. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Seddon, Bland co., Va. See BLAND.

Sedgefield, a small town of England, co. and 10 miles SSE. of Durham.

Sedgemoor, a wild tract of England, co. of Somerset, extending in a SE. direction from Bridgewater. It was in 1685 the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth by the troops of James II.

Sedges Garden, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C., 7 miles WNW. of Winston.

Sedgewickville, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 70.

Sedgley, a town of Staffordshire, England, in the outskirts of Wolverhampton. It has coal- and iron-mines and manufactures of iron-ware. Pop. in 1901, 15,951.

Sedgwick, a county in the NE. part of Colorado. Area, 535 sq. m. The South Platte River intersects the N. part. Capital, Julesburg. Pop. in 1890, 1293; in 1900, 971.

Sedgwick, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 992 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and also drained by the Little Arkansas and Ninne Scah rivers and Cowskin Creek. Capital, Wichita. Pop. in 1890, 43,626; in 1900, 44,037.

Sedgwick, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Walnutridge. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Sedgwick, a banking city of Harvey co., Kan., is near the Little Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 10 miles S. of Newton. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Sedgwick, a post-village in Sedgwick township (town), Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 24 miles SE. of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900, 902.

Sedro Woolley, a banking post-town of Skagit co., Wash., on the Skagit River, 85 miles N. of Seattle, on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. It has shingle-mills, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 885.

Sedunum, the Latin name of SION.

Seeberg, zā′bĕRG, a village of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles NNE. of Bern.

Seeburg, zā′bo͝oRG, a town of East Prussia, 11 miles SW. of Bischofsstein. Pop. in 1900, 3023.

Seedorf, zā′dorf′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles NW. of Bern. Pop. about 2700.

Seefingan, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 5¼ miles ENE. of Blessington. Height, about 2400 feet.

Seehausen, zā′hŏw′zĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles SSW. of Perleberg. Pop. in 1900, 3530.

Seehausen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles W. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 3050.

Seehorn, a post-station of Pike co., Ill.

Seek, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua.

Seekonk, a post-township (town) of Bristol co., Mass., 4 miles ESE. of Providence, R.I. Pop. in 1900, 1673.

Seekonk River, R.I., the estuarine portion of the Blackstone River (below Pawtucket), constituting virtually the head of Narragansett Bay.

Seeland (Ger. pron. zā′lânt), or **Zealand** (Dan. *Sjælland*, syĕl′lând; L. *Seelandia*), the largest and most important of the islands of Denmark, containing the capital, Copenhagen. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Cattegat; W. by the Great Belt, separating it from the island of Fünen; S. by Vordingborg Bay (connecting with the Great Belt), and narrow channels separating it from the islands of Laaland, Falster, and Möen; and E. by the Baltic Sea and by the Sound, which separates it from Sweden, and which in its narrowest part is only 3 miles wide. Its shape is very irregular and its shores are much indented. Greatest length, from N. to S., 80 miles; greatest breadth, 65 miles; area, 2680 sq. m. The surface is for the most part undulating or level, the greatest elevation being about 400 feet. Seeland is an attractive region, with its alternation of forest, fertile grain-fields, and fine pastures. There are a number of lakes. The Sus-Aa in the S. is the most important stream, having a circuitous course of about 50 miles. Pop. in 1901, 960,053.

Seeley's Bay, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 23 miles from Kingston. Pop. 260.

Seelisberg, zā′lis-bĕRG′, a resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, above Lake Uri (Lucerne), 2 miles SW. of Brunnen. Height, 2637 feet.

Seelow, zā′lo, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 15 miles NW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 3000.

Seely, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J. The banking point is Bridgeton. Pop. about 250.

Seely Creek, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 8 miles SW. of Elmira. Pop. 150.

Seelyville, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 7 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. Pop. 100.

Seelyville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 1 mile from Honesdale, on the Delaware and Hudson R. It has manufactures of gloves, mittens, and woollens. Pop. about 450.

Seemsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Bethlehem or Catasauqua. Pop. 100.

Seengen, zān′ghĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwyl, 9 miles SE. of Aarau.

Seesen, zā′zĕn, a town of Germany, Brunswick, on the Schildau, 12 miles W. of Goslar. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 4729.

Sées, sā′ĕss′, a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles NNE. of Alençon, on the Orne. It is the seat of a bishop and has an interesting mediæval cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 2698 (commune, 4165).

Seffner, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa or Plant City. Pop. 100.

Sefid-Rud, a river of Persia. See KIZIL-UZEN.

Segeberg, zā′ghĕh-bĕRG′, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Trave, 28 miles NNE. of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900, 4355.

Segesta, an ancient city in the NW. corner of Sicily, a few miles from the sea. Some remains of it exist.

Segesvár, a town of Transylvania. See SCHÄSSBURG.

Seghill, a town of England, in the SE. corner of Northumberland, 5 miles from North Shields. Pop. in 1901, 2213.

Segnes (zāg′nĕs) **Pass,** Switzerland, on the route from Elms to Flims, and between the cantons of Glarus and Grisons, is 14 miles NW. of Chur. Height, 8615 feet. The neighboring Piz Segnes has an altitude of 10,175 feet.

Segni, sĕn′yee, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 13 miles E. of Velletri. It stands on the site of the ancient Signia, of which there are some remains. Pop. in 1901, 6994.

Sego, a post-station of Reno co., Kan., 25 miles SSW. of Hutchinson.

Sego, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ohio, 13 miles SW. of Zanesville.

Sego (or **Segozero,** sĕ-go-zair′o), **Lake,** a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 30 miles NW. of Lake Onega. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. It discharges its surplus waters NE. into the Vigozero.

Segodunum, the Latin name of RODEZ.

Ségonzac, sā′gôN′zāk′, a small town of France, in Charente, 8 miles SE. of Cognac.

Segorbe, sā-goR′bā (anc. *Segob′riga*), a city of Spain, province of Castellón de la Plana, near the Palancia, about 15 miles NW. of Sagunto. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence and has preserved in part its old walls and towers. It has been the seat of a bishopric since early mediæval times. Pop. in 1900, 7045. The valley of the Palancia is one of the garden spots of Spain.

Segovia, a river of Central America. See WANKS.

Segovia, sā-go′ve-ä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of the province of Segovia, 45 miles NW. of Madrid. It is one of the most interesting places in the kingdom, its commanding position adding to the impressive appearance presented by its architectural monuments. It stands upon a rocky hill, around whose base sweep two small streams, and whose highest and most precipitous points are respectively crowned by the cathedral and the alcazar. Across the deep valley on one side stretches an ancient aqueduct, the largest Roman monument in Spain, with 119 arches, some of them nearly 100 feet high, and about the entire city circle old walls with picturesque gates. Segovia has a labyrinth of narrow, winding streets, and a vast number of ancient palaces, deserted monasteries, and striking churches, memorials of its former prosperity. The cathedral, a large Gothic pile dating from the sixteenth century, has a double row of chapels, a square tower 345 ft. in height, a large cupola, superb stained-glass windows, and magnificent cloisters. The alcazar (or old fortress), dating from the fourteenth century, is an imposing building, with two large towers. In it Queen Isabella of Castile was crowned. There is a provincial museum. Segovia was at one time famous for its woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 14,658.

Segovia, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 2635 sq. m. Capital, Segovia. Pop. in 1900, 159,243.

Segovia, sā-go′ve-ä, a department of Nicaragua, extending almost across the N. border of the republic and bordering on Honduras. It is watered by the Rio Coco (or Wanks) River, called also Segovia. Capital, Ocotal.

Segovia, a town of Nicaragua. See OCOTAL.

Segozero, a lake of Russia. See SEGO, LAKE.

Segre, sā′grā, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows SW., and after a course of about 130 miles joins the Ebro at Mequinenza.

Segré, sẹh-grȧ′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 20 miles NW. of Angers. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3983.

Segu, or **Sego,** a town of French western Africa, in the state of Bambarra and on the Joliba (or Niger). Lat. 13° 5′ N.; lon. about 6° 50′ W. It was for a long time the capital of a native Mohammedan kingdom. While retaining some commercial significance, it has lost most of its importance. Pop. about 10,000.

Seguin, se`gwin′, a small island off the mouth of the Kennebec River, Me. On it is a light-house. Lat. 43° 41′ N.; lon. 69° 44′ W.

Seguin, sẹ-gheen′, a banking post-town, capital of Guadalupe co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 37 miles ENE. of San Antonio, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. It has cotton-gins and compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2421.

Seguin, a post-village of Clallam co., Wash. The banking point is Port Angeles.

Segundo, sẹ̊-goon′do, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in the Sierra de Córdoba, northwestward of the city of Córdoba, flows E., and after a course of about 130 miles is lost in a marshy lake, 90 miles W. of Santa Fé.

Segundo, a village of Las Animas co., Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. about 200.

Segura, sẹ̊-goo′rȧ, a river of Spain, in Murcia and Valencia, after an E. course of 150 miles enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. It feeds numerous irrigation canals.

Segura, a post-village of Iberia parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is New Iberia. It has a sugar-refinery.

Segura de León, sẹ̊-goo′rȧ dȧ lȧ-ōn′, a town of Spain, 44 miles SSE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Segura, Sierra de, a mountain-range of Spain, in Andalusia, stretching from SW. to NE. for about 150 miles and joining the Sierra de Alcaraz. It attains in La Sagra an altitude of 6870 feet.

Segusium, the ancient name of Susa.

Seharunpur, or **Saharanpur,** sẹ-har`ŭn-poor′, a town of British India, capital of Seharunpur district, 88 miles N. by E. of Delhi. It is a busy trade-centre. Pop. in 1901, 66,254.

Seharunpur, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It is a productive region. Capital, Seharunpur.

Seiad (sȧ′ȧd) **Valley,** a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. The banking point is Fort Jones. Pop. 100.

Seiberlingville, sī′bẹr-ling-vĭl, a post-station of Lehigh co., Pa., about 15 miles W. of Allentown.

Seibus, sȧ′bŏŏs, or **Seybouse,** sȧ`booz′, a river of Algeria, flows into the Gulf of Bona near the town of Bona. Length, 140 miles.

Seidau, zī′dŏw, a village of Saxony, 1 mile W. of Bautzen. Pop. about 3000.

Seidenberg, zī′dẹn-bĕrg`, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles WSW. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. about 2700.

Seidersville, sī′dẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 4 miles E. by S. of Allentown. Pop. 200.

Seidi-Ghazi, sȧ′dee gȧ′zee, a small town of Asia Minor, 25 miles SSE. of Eski-Shehr. It is named after Sid el-Ghazi, a famous hero of Mohammedan romance, whose reputed throne is shown here.

Seifhennersdorf, zīf`hĕn′nẹrs-dorf`, a rural commune of Saxony, 9 miles NW. of Zittau. Pop. in 1900, 7731, engaged in the textile industry and other manufactures.

Seil, seel, an island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, immediately off the main-land. Length, 4½ miles. Pop. about 500.

Seiland, sī′lȧnd, an island off the NW. coast of Norway, a few miles SW. of Hammerfest. Lat. 70° 30′ N. Length, about 20 miles. The surface is mountainous, attaining an elevation of about 3400 feet.

Seiling, a banking post-village of Dewey co., Okla. Pop. about 200.

Seille, sȧ′y, a river of France, in Jura and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône 15 miles N. of Mâcon, after a SW. course of 70 miles, for 24 of which it is navigable.

Seille, a river forming part of the boundary between France and the German district of Lorraine, joins the Moselle at Metz after a course of 80 miles.

Seilun, sȧ`loon′, a locality in Palestine, 10 miles S. by E. of Nablus (Shechem). Here stood the ancient Shiloh, a city of Ephraim.

Seim, sȧ′im, a river of Russia, which joins the Desna in the government of Tchernigov, 5 miles SE. of Sosnitsa, after a course of 300 miles.

Sein, sȧn, an islet in the Atlantic Ocean, off the NW. coast of France, department of Finistère, 28 miles SW. of Brest. Length, 2 miles. Pop. about 1000.

Seine, sȧn (anc. *Seq'uana*), a river of France, rises in the department of Côte-d'Or, flows NNW. past Châtillon-sur-Seine, Bar-sur-Seine, Troyes, and Méry, where it becomes navigable, thence W. and NW. by Nogent-sur-Seine, Montereau, Melun, Corbeil, Paris (where it is about 500 feet broad), Saint-Cloud, Saint-Denis, Saint-Germain, Poissy, Mantes, Elbeuf, Rouen, and Caudebec, and enters the English Channel between Havre and Honfleur by an estuary 6 miles wide. Length, about 475 miles, for 350 of which it is navigable. Below Paris the river is remarkably tortuous. Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. The chief affluents on the left are the Yonne and Eure; on the right, the Aube, Marne, and Oise. An extensive system of canals connects the Seine (mainly through its tributaries) with the Scheldt, Meuse, Rhine, Rhone, and Loire.

Seine, the smallest department of France, formed of part of the old province of Île-de-France. Area, 185 sq. m. Its capital is Paris. It is covered with towns, villages, villas, manufactories, and small farms. The Seine traverses it and is joined at Paris by the Marne. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Paris, Saint-Denis, and Sceaux. Pop. in 1901, 3,669,930.

Seine-et-Marne, sȧn ā marn, a department in the N. of France, forming part of the old province of Île-de-France. Area, 2275 sq. m. It is traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne and contains the forest of Fontainebleau. It produces bountiful crops of cereals and has fine pastures. Much cheese (fromage de Brie) is made. Capital, Melun. Pop. in 1901, 358,325.

Seine-et-Oise, sȧn ā wȧz, a department in the N. of France, entirely surrounding the department of Seine (containing Paris). Area, 2184 sq. m. It is watered by the Seine and Oise. Large crops of wheat, oats, beets (for sugar), and potatoes are raised, and much wine is made, as well as cider. The woodland is extensive. The rearing of sheep and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets are important industries. The famous Sèvres porcelain comes from this department. Capital, Versailles.

Seine-Inférieure, sȧn ăn`fā`re-ur′, a department in the NW. of France, forming part of Normandy, bordering on the English Channel and traversed by the Seine. Area, 2448 sq. m. It contains the ports of Havre and Dieppe. The department produces large quantities of wheat, oats, beets (for sugar), cider, etc. Rouen is noted for its cottons and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. Capital, Rouen. Pop. in 1901, 853,883.

Seips, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 3 miles W. of Easton. Pop. 60.

Seipstown, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Seir, Mount, in Biblical geography the highland of Edom, between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah. One of its peaks is Mount Hor.

Seisholtzville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 12 miles SSW. of Allentown. Pop. 175.

Seistan, sȧs`tȧn′, a region in eastern Persia and southwestern Afghanistan, traversed by the parallel of 31° N. lat. It contains the great lake (or morass) of Hamun and the terminal part of the Helmund River.

Seitenstetten, zī′tẹn-stĕt`tẹn, a small town of Lower Austria, 11 miles E. of Steyr. It has a Benedictine monastery containing a large library.

Seitzland, sīts′lȧnd, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 16 miles S. of York. Pop. 250.

Seivern, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Aiken or Batesburg. Pop. 100.

Sejny, sȧ′ne, a town of Russian Poland, government of Suwalki. Pop. about 4000.

Sekitan, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Sekondi, a trading post of the Gold Coast, western equatorial Africa. It has wharves and jetties and is connected by rail with Kumasi.

Selang, sȧ`lȧng′, a small island of the Molucca group, off the SE. coast of Bachian.

Selangor′, or **Salangor,** a state on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, one of the Federated Malay States. It lies S. of Perak. Area, about 3500 sq. m. The agricultural products include Liberian coffee, pepper, gambier, india-rubber, etc. Selangor is rich in tin, the product having amounted in 1902 to 16,570 tons. There are over 100 miles of railway. Pop. in 1901, 168,789, of whom half were Chinese. The males outnumber the females 4 to 1, the bulk of the inhabitants being immigrants. The chief town is Kuala Lumpur.

Selaru, one of the Eastern Sunda Islands, in the Timor Laut group.

Selawik Lake, Alaska, a continuation of Hotham Inlet. It is crossed by the Arctic Circle.

Selb, zĕlp, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 12 miles NW. of Eger. It has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, agricultural implements, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7213.

Selbitz, zĕl'bits, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 7 miles W. of Hof. Pop. about 2000.

Selbo, a lake of Norway, 20 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, communicating with the Trondhjem-Fjord.

Selborne, a village of England, in Hampshire, 4 miles SSE. of Alton. It has been made famous by Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne."

Selby, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Ouse, 12 miles S. of York. The church of its former Benedictine abbey, showing every style, from Norman to Perpendicular, is one of the finest monastic churches in England. Pop. in 1901, 7786.

Selby, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Martinez. Pop. 150.

Selby, a banking post-village of Walworth co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 350.

Selby, a post-station of Putnam co., Tenn.

Selby, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, 4 miles from Napanee. Pop. 250.

Selbysport, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the Youghiogheny River, about 36 miles W. by N. of Cumberland.

Selbyville, a banking post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 250.

Selden, a banking post-village of Sheridan co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Selden, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Riverhead. Pop. 90.

Selden, a post-station of Fayette co., Ohio.

Selden, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Seldovia, a fishing-village and post-station of Alaska, on Herring Bay, in the SW. extremity of the Kenai Peninsula.

Sele, så'lå, or **Silaro,** sil'å-ro (anc. *Silarus*), a river of Italy, which enters the Gulf of Salerno 16 miles SSE. of Salerno. Length, 60 miles.

Select, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. The banking point is Beaverdam. Pop. 100.

Selefkeh, så-lĕf'kĕh, a town of Asia Minor, on the Gök-Su (anc. Calycadnus), 8 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean and 65 miles SW. of Tarsus. It has the aspect of a mean village. It preserves the name of the ancient city of Seleucia (Seleucia Trachea), whose ruins cover a large area.

Selenga, så-lĕng-gå', a river of north-central Asia, rises by several arms in the mountains of western Mongolia, flows northeastward, and, after penetrating Transbaikalia, enters Lake Baikal on its SE. coast. It is navigated by steamboats to Selenginsk. Its chief tributaries are the Orkhon and Eke-gol. Length, about 750 miles.

Selenginsk, så'lĕng-ghinsk', a town of Siberia, government of Transbaikalia, on the Selenga, 60 miles N. of Kiakhta. It is a depot for goods passing to China. Near here are some important salines. Selenginsk is an English mission-station.

Selenia (så-lę-nee'å), **Cape,** a promontory on the NE. coast of Asia, in the Gulf of Anadyr. Lat. 62° 42′ N.; lon. 177° 49′ E.

Selennak, så-lĕn-nåk', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yakutsk, flows ENE., and joins the Indigirka. Length, 130 miles.

Seleucia, se-lu'she-ą, an ancient city on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite Ctesiphon.

Seleucia (Seleucia Trachea), an ancient city of Cilicia. See SELEFKEH.

Seleucia (Seleucia Pieria), an ancient city of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, near the mouth of the river Orontes. It was the port of Antioch. The little port of Suediah is on its site.

Selfs, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Seligenstadt, zå'lig-ęn-stått`, a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the Main, 15 miles ESE. of Frankfort. It has the remains of its old fortifications and the church of an ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1900, 4135.

Seligenthal, zå'lig-ęn-tål`, a village of Prussia, 4 miles NW. of Schmalkalden.

Seliger, så-le-gair', a lake of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, N. of Ostashkov. Length, 30 miles. It is the source of an affluent of the Volga.

Seligman, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Flagstaff or Prescott. Pop. 100.

Seligman, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., 14 miles SW. of Cassville, on the St. Louis and North Arkansas and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs. Pop. about 250.

Selime, or **Selimeh,** så-lee'męh, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, SW. of the second cataract of the Nile. It produces much salt.

Selino, så-lee'no, a village of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 miles W. of Sphakia.

Selinsgrove, a banking post-borough of Snyder co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 6½ miles below Sunbury, and on the Pennsylvania R. It has the theological department of the Susquehanna University and various manufacturing plants. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Selinti (så-lin'tee), **Cape,** on the coast of Asia Minor, 32 miles NW. of Cape Anamur. Near it is the village of Selinty. Here are the ruins of the ancient Selinus (Trajanopolis).

Selish Indians. See FLATHEAD INDIANS.

Selish Lake. See FLATHEAD LAKE.

Selkirk, or **Selkirkshire,** a small inland county of Scotland, having NW. the co. of Peebles, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, and N. Edinburgh. Area, 267 sq. m. Surface mostly mountainous. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries, the Ettrick and Yarrow. It is in the main a pastoral district. Principal towns, Selkirk (the capital) and Galashiels. Pop. in 1901, 23,340.

Selkirk, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Selkirk, on the Ettrick Water, 33 miles SSE. of Edinburgh. It has a noteworthy town-hall and statues of Sir Walter Scott and of Mungo Park, who was born in the vicinity. There are manufactures of tweeds. Pop. in 1901, 5701.

Selkirk, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y.

Selkirk, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., 20 miles from Marion.

Selkirk, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 11 miles SSW. of Cayuga. Pop. 350.

Selkirk, Manitoba. See SELKIRK EAST and SELKIRK WEST.

Selkirk East, a post-town of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 21 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 272.

Selkirk Mountains, a range in the SE. part of British Columbia, extending northward from the United States boundary to the great loop of the Columbia River, and having on the E. the Purcell Range and on the W. the Gold Range, with the main Rocky Mountains still farther E. and the Cascade Range on the W. The region is one of wild magnificence, with towering Alpine summits, dense primeval forests, and fairly extensive glaciers. Among the loftiest summits is the pyramidal peak known as Sir Donald, near Glacier House, 10,645 feet. Other prominent summits are Mount Dawson, 10,800 ft.; Mount Bonney, 10,625 ft.; Mount MacDonald, 9440 ft.; Mount Donkin, 9700 ft.; and Eagle and Ross peaks. Among the more noted ice-streams are the Illecilleweat and Asulkan glaciers, near Glacier House, and the Duncan and Deville glaciers.

Selkirkshire, Scotland. See SELKIRK.

Selkirk West, a banking post-town and outport of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 23 miles N. of Winnipeg. It has fishing interests and a large cold-storage plant. Pop. in 1901, 2188.

Sella Lake, a small body of water in the St. Gotthard Mountains, Switzerland, near the Pizzo Centrale. Altitude, 7320 feet.

Sellers, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Sellers, a post-village of St. Charles parish, La. Pop. 75.

Sellers, a post-village of Marion co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 100.

Sellersburg, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Sellersville, a village of Geneva co., Ala. The banking point is Enterprise. It has saw-mills.

Sellersville, a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 31 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has numerous cigar-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1247.

Selles-sur-Cher, sĕl sür shair, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 10 miles SW. of Romorantin. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 4000).

Sellman, a post-station of Montgomery co., Md., 1 mile from Barnesville.

Sells Station, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles SW. of Hanover. Pop. 200.

Sellwood, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon.

Selma, a city, the capital of Dallas co., Ala., is situated on the right or N. bank of the Alabama River, 50 miles

W. of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and other railroads. It is the centre of a large cotton-growing region, with extensive cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, railroad repair-shops, boiler- and engine-works, etc. The Dallas Academy, Selma University (for colored), and other collegiate institutions are located here. Pop. in 1900, 8713. The city has grown considerably since the census.

Selma, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Collins station.

Selma, a banking post-town of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles SE. of Fresno. It has flouring-mills and fruit-packing and canning-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1083.

Selma, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles E. of Muncie. Pop. 350.

Selma, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Eldon.

Selma, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Selma, a banking post-town of Johnston co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R., 28 miles SE. of Raleigh. It has cotton-seed oil, tobacco, and other interests. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Selma, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 41 miles WSW. of Columbus. Pop. 250.

Selmah, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, 2 miles from Maitland.

Selman, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Fla., 18 miles from Sneads.

Selmeczbánya, Hungary. See SCHEMNITZ.

Selmer, a banking post-town, capital of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 19 miles N. of Corinth, Miss. It has a cotton-gin, several mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Selsea, or **Selsey,** sel'see, a village of England, on the coast of Sussex, 8 miles S. of Chichester. The place was the seat of a bishopric from the seventh to the eleventh century, when the see was transferred to Chichester.

Selters, a village of Germany. See NIEDERSELTERS.

Selukwe, a station of Southern Rhodesia, about 30 miles SE. of Gwelo, with which it is connected by rail.

Selva, a town of Chile. See COPIAPÓ.

Selva de Mar, sĕl'vȧ dȧ mar, a small seaport of Spain, province of Gerona, on the Mediterranean, 5 miles NE. of Rosas.

Selva, La, lȧ sĕl'vȧ, a town of Spain, province and 9 miles NW. of Tarragona. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Selve, sĕl'vȧ (Slavic, *Silva*), a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea. It contains the little town of Selve.

Selvi, a town of Bulgaria. See SEVLIYEVO.

Selvin, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind. The banking point is Booneville. Pop. about 300.

Selwyn, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, 5 miles from Lakefield. Pop. 100.

Selz, zĕlts, a town of Alsace, Germany, on the Rhine, 27 miles NNE. of Strassburg. Pop. about 1500.

Selzach, zĕlt'sȧĸ, a village in the canton of Soleure, Switzerland, where the Passion Play is performed every three years.

Semao, sȧ-mȧ'o, or **Simao,** se-mȧ'o, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the SW. extremity of Timor.

Semaphore, a watering-place adjoining Port Adelaide, South Australia.

Sembilan (or **Negri Sembilan**). See MALAY STATES, FEDERATED.

Semendria, sȧ-mĕn'dre-ȧ (Servian, *Smederevo*, smȧ-dȧ-rȧ'vo), a town of Servia, on the Danube, at the junction of the western estuarine arm of the Morava, 24 miles SE. of Belgrade. It is in a fine wine region and ships many hogs. It has a great mediæval fortress. Pop. in 1901, 6912.

Semenov, sĕm-yon'ov, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles NNE. of Nizhni-Novgorod. Pop. about 4000.

Semenov Hills, a range of heights in southern Alaska, forming part of the St. Elias group.

Semenud, sȧ-mȧ-nood', or **Samanud,** a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 miles E. of Mehallet el-Kebîr. Pop. about 10,000. It is on the site of the ancient Lebennytus.

Semerara, sȧ-mȧ-rȧ'rȧ, a group of small islands S. of Mindoro, Philippines.

Semiahmoo, sem-e-ah'moo, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Gulf of Georgia, about 60 miles N. of Port Townsend. It has salmon-packing industries. Pop. 250.

Semil', a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 23 miles NE. of Jungbunzlau. Pop. in 1900, 3167.

Seminara, sȧ-me-nȧ'rȧ, a small town of Italy, in Reggio di Calabria, about 20 miles NE. of Messina.

Seminary, a post-hamlet of Washita co., Ark., 20 miles SW. of Camden.

Seminary, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. It has saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. about 700.

Seminole Indians, a once powerful tribe dwelling in Florida. Most of them have been removed to the Indian Territory.

Seminole Nation, a section of Indian Territory, in the W. part. Pop. in 1900, 3786.

Semipalatinsk, sĕm-e-pȧ-lȧ-tinsk', a territory of Russian Central Asia, included in the general government of the Steppes, bounded SE. by Chinese possessions (Dzungaria), and S. in part by Balkash Lake, and traversed from SE. to NW. by the Irtish. Area, about 190,000 sq. m. It includes a part of the steppes of the Kirghizes and Kalmucks. Capital, Semipalatinsk. Pop. in 1897, 685,197.

Semipalatinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the territory of the same name, on the Irtish, 250 miles SW. of Barnaul. Pop. in 1897, 26,350.

Semiryetchensk, sĕm-eer-yĕ-chensk' ("seven rivers"), a territory of Russian Turkestan, having Semipalatinsk on the N. and Chinese (Eastern) Turkestan and Dzungaria on the E. Area, about 155,000 sq. m. Lake Balkash is on its NW. borders. Its principal affluent, the Ili, traverses the region from E. to W. In the S. part is Lake Issyk-Kul. The Tian-Shan mountains extend along the southern border. Farther N. the range of the Ala-Tau rises on the borders of Dzungaria. The Trans-Ili Ala-Tau towers above Lake Issyk-Kul. The NW. part of the territory belongs to the region of the steppes. Capital, Vierny. Pop. in 1897, 990,107. The bulk of the inhabitants belong to the tribe of the Kirghizes. The territory takes its name from its 7 principal rivers.

Semisopochnoi, sĕm'e-so-pŏĸ'noi, or **Isle of the Seven Mountains,** belonging to the Aleutian Archipelago, and to the group known by the name of Rat Islands.

Semitch (sȧ-mitch') **Islands,** a group of the Aleutian Islands, in Alaska, NE. of the island of Attu.

Semliki, a river of eastern equatorial Africa, issues from the Albert Edward Nyanza, flows NNE., partly around the western foot of Ruwenzori Mountain, and discharges into the SW. part of the Albert Nyanza. It is in part a rapid stream, elsewhere sluggish, and falls in its course 600–700 feet. Length, about 135 miles.

Semlin, zĕm-leen' (Hun. *Zimony*, zee'moñ), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Slavonia, 40 miles SE. of Peterwardein, on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save opposite Belgrade, Servia, with which it is connected by railway-bridge across the Save. It contains the remains of a castle which belonged to John Hunyady, who died here in 1456. Semlin has considerable trade. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1900, 14,416.

Semmering, zĕm'mĕr-ing, a mountain-saddle and region of the Eastern (Cetic) Alps of Austria-Hungary, SE. of the Raxalp and 23 miles (direct) SW. of Wiener Neustadt. It is traversed by the famous Semmering railway, one of the greatest engineering works in the world, which virtually begins at Gloggnitz, in Lower Austria, and terminates at Mürzzuschlag, in Styria (length, 35 miles). The road penetrates 15 tunnels and is carried over 16 viaducts, some of the latter magnificent architectural structures. The Semmering region is justly famous for its scenery and is a favorite health- and summer-resort with the Viennese. Height of the culminating point of the railway, 2940 feet.

Sem'nan', or **Simnan,** a town of Persia, 110 miles E. of Teheran. Pop. about 25,000 (?).

Semois, seh-mwȧ', a river of Belgium and France, which, after a W. course of 100 miles, joins the Meuse 9 miles N. of Mézières.

Semora, a post-hamlet of Caswell co., N.C., 5 miles from Milton.

Sempach, zĕm'pȧĸ, a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles NW. of Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. about 1000. In its vicinity, in 1386, a body of Swiss routed a greatly superior force of Austrians. The story of Arnold of Winkelried is associated with this battle. The LAKE OF SEMPACH, 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, discharges through an outlet into the Aar.

Sempronius, a post-township (town) and village of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 20 miles SSE. of Auburn. Pop. of the village, 250; of the town in 1900, 896.

Sempronius, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 5 miles SW. of Chapel Hill.

Sempst, sĕmpst, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Senne, 10 miles NNE. of Brussels.

Semur-en-Auxois, seh-mür' ôn ō'swȧ', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, capital of an arrondissement, on the Armançon, 44 miles WNW. of Dijon. It has the massive

towers of an old castle and a mediæval church, and possesses a natural history and archæological museum. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3655.

Semur-en-Brionnais, sẹh-mür′ ôn bre\on\nà′, a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles SW. of Charolles.

Sena, a post-village of San Miguel co., N.Mex. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 125.

Sena, sà′nà, a town of Portuguese East Africa, on the right bank of the Zambezi, 110 miles W. by N. of Quilimane. It was formerly the capital of the Portuguese dominions in this part of Africa. Pop. about 2000.

Senaar, Nubia. See SENNAAR.

Se-nan, sà\nàn′, a city of China, province of Kweichow, on the Wu-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, in lat. 28° N.

Senath, a banking post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Senatobia, a banking post-town, capital of Tate co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 37 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. It is in a cotton and corn section. Pop. in 1900, 1156.

Sendai, sẹn-dī′, a town of the main island of Japan, near a bay of its own name, on the E. coast. Lat. 38° 20′ N. It is an important market-town and was an active seat of the Daimios. Pop. in 1899, 83,325.

Sendenhorst, zẹn′dẹn-hôrst\, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles SE. of Münster. Pop. about 2000.

Seneagouteen, a post-station of Kootenai co., Idaho.

Seneca, a county in the west-central part of New York, has an area of 328 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake and the Seneca River and on the W. by Seneca Lake. It is drained in the NE. part by the Clyde River and in the north-central part by the outlet of Seneca Lake. Among its mineral resources is gypsum. Capitals, Ovid and Waterloo. Pop. in 1890, 28,227; in 1900, 28,114.

Seneca, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of 556 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sandusky River and is also drained by Green, Honey, Rock, and Wolf creeks. Natural gas is found here. Capital, Tiffin. Pop. in 1890, 40,869; in 1900, 41,163.

Seneca, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 13 miles E. of Ottawa. It has brick- and tile-works and is a shipping point for grain. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1100.

Seneca, a post-station of Kossuth co., Iowa.

Seneca, a banking city, capital of Nemaha co., Kan., on the South Fork of the Nemaha River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 70 miles N. of Topeka. It is in a farming, fruit, and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 1846.

Seneca, a post-station of Montgomery co., Md., about 20 miles NW. of Washington, D.C.

Seneca, a post-township of Lenawee co., Mich., about 12 miles SW. of Adrian. Pop. in 1900 (including Morenci), 2638.

Seneca, a banking city of Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 88 miles WSW. of Springfield. It has manufactures of tripoli and tripoli-filters. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Seneca, a post-village of Thomas co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Thedford. Pop. 150.

Seneca, a township (town) and village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the West Shore R. The banking point is Geneva. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2654; of the village, 100.

Seneca, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 7 miles E. of Franklin. The banking point is Oil City.

Seneca, a banking post-town of Oconee co., S.C., on the Southern and the Blue Ridge Rs., 120 miles NE. of Atlanta. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 920.

Seneca, a post-village of Faulk co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 21 miles W. by N. of Faulkton.

Seneca, a town of Monongalia co., W.Va., in Morgan district. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Seneca, a post-village in Seneca township (town), Crawford co., Wis., 20 miles NNE. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1200.

Seneca, a township (town) of Green Lake co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Seneca, a township (town) of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Seneca, a township (town) of Wood co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 976.

Seneca Castle, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 12 miles S. of Newark. Pop. 200.

Seneca City, Oconee co., S.C. See SENECA.

Seneca Creek, Md., enters the Potomac River about 9 miles WSW. of Rockville.

Seneca Creek, Ohio, rises in Monroe co. and enters Wills Creek near Cambridge.

Seneca Falls, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., in a township (town) of its own name, on the Seneca Outlet (or River), the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, and the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 10 miles E. by N. of Geneva. It has many handsome residences and manufactories of steam fire-engines, hook-and-ladder trucks, woollen goods, pumps, advertising novelties, etc. The river here falls 50 feet and affords abundant motive-power. Pop. in 1900, 6519; of the town, 7305.

Seneca Indians, a tribe of the Iroquois (or Six Nations), now principally inhabiting the Cattaraugus, Allegheny and Tonawanda reservations in the state of New York. The total number is about 3200.

Seneca Lake, N.Y., a long, deep, and beautiful lake which extends from Watkins northward to Geneva, forming the E. boundary of Yates and Ontario cos. and part of the W. boundary of Seneca co. It is 37 miles long, with an average width of about 2 miles, and is about 600 feet deep. Steamboats ply regularly in all seasons on this lake, the navigation of which is never closed by ice. Seneca Lake receives the waters of Keuka Lake. Its outlet issues from the N. end of the lake, runs nearly eastward, and enters Cayuga Lake. Seneca Lake lies in a valley of erosion excavated in rocks of the Devonian series. The celebrated Watkins Glen is at the head of this lake. See SENECA RIVER.

Seneca River, N.Y., is formed by the junction of the Clyde River and the outlet of Cayuga Lake. These unite about 6 miles N. of Cayuga Lake. It is the channel by which the surplus waters of Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, and other lakes are discharged. It runs nearly northeastward, intersects Cayuga co., and unites (in Onondaga co.) with the Oneida River to form the Oswego River. Some geographers apply the name of Seneca River to the stream issuing from Seneca Lake.

Seneca River, S.C. See KIOWEE RIVER.

Senecaville, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on Seneca Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 30 miles E. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Senefer, an island of the Red Sea, 6 miles E. of Tiran, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah.

Seneffe, sẹh-nẹff′ (often written **Senef**), a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles NE. of Mons. Here a battle took place in 1674 between Condé and the Prince of Orange.

Senegal, sẹn\e-gawl′ (Fr. *Sénégal,* sà\nà\gàl′), a river of French western equatorial Africa, rises, under the name of Bafing ("black river"), in about lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 10° 40′ W., near Timbo (Tembu), where its sources are separated from those of the Niger by the highlands of the Mandingo country. Its general course is NW. and W., through the Senegambia and Niger Territories and the colony of Senegal,—its basin lying N. of that of the Gambia,—and it enters a lagoon of the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 33′ W., near the town of Saint-Louis. Total course, estimated at 1000 miles. Its chief affluents are the Falemé, a large and navigable stream, on the W. and the Bakhoi ("white river") on the E., the latter, whose confluence is at Bafulabé, being sometimes considered to be one of the "forks" of the Senegal. The navigation of the Senegal in its upper course is frequently interrupted by vertical falls and cataracts. In the lowlands it is a sluggish stream, whose waters are at times greatly swollen by the rains, and it frequently divides so as to enclose islands. Vessels of moderate draught ascend the river at all seasons from its mouth to the cataract of Felu, SE. of Kayes (up to which point there is regular steamboat navigation), and larger vessels reach the same point at times of flood-water. The Senegal is the first large permanent river of western Africa S. of Morocco.

Senegal (Fr. *Sénégal*), a French colonial dependency of western Africa, consisting since the decrees of 1902 and 1904, which took from the old colony much of its area and created the Senegambia and Niger Territories, chiefly of the Atlantic coast-strip between lat. 18° N. (the limit being sometimes extended to Cape Blanco) and Portuguese Guinea,—excluding therefrom British Guinea,—and the land immediately adjoining the Senegal on both banks below the junction with the Falemé. It thus includes the districts and surroundings of Saint-Louis, Dakar (the chief port of the colony and the administrative seat of the French colonies of west-central Africa), Gorée, Rufisque, Dagana, Richard Toll, Bakel, etc., and a tract on the lower Casamanza. The region is mostly low, in part infertile, but luxuriantly forested in some sections of the Senegal valley. The climate is subject to a high summer temperature and on

the whole is unhealthy, especially so in the coast-strip and near the embouchure of the Senegal. Ground-nuts, millet, maize, cocoanuts, resins, and rubber are among the native products; there are few industries beyond native weaving, the fashioning of gold ornaments, and pottery- and brick-making. The exports are chiefly ground-nuts. A railway 163 miles in length unites Dakar, Rufisque, and Saint-Louis. Capital, Saint-Louis. The colony is represented by a single member in the Chamber of Deputies of France.

Senegambia, sĕn-e-gam'be-ą (Fr. *Sénégambie*, sā'-nā'gôN'bee'), a name formerly applied to a vast region of western Africa, comprising broadly the lands under French domination between about lat. 8° and 18° N., and having the Sahara on the N., the Sudan on the E. (with no clearly established boundary), the countries of the Guinea coast on the S., and the Atlantic coast on the W. The region thus corresponded virtually to what was until recently Senegal. The major portion of it is to-day part of the newly constituted Senegambia and Niger Territories. See SENEGAL and SENEGAMBIA AND NIGER TERRITORIES.

Senegambia and Niger Territories, a territorial dependency of France, in western equatorial Africa, founded by decrees of 1902 and 1904. They are a geographical hinterland of the colony of Senegal, consisting in major part of that portion of old Senegambia which is not to-day included in Senegal,—*i.e.*, the interior country, excepting a strip on either side of the Senegal River below the Falemé. The Territories are virtually the territories of the Upper Senegal and of the Middle Niger and the Military District. The whole is united under one administrative régime.

Seney, a post-village of Polk co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Seney, a post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 30 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. 100.

Seney, a post-village of Schoolcraft co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Manistique Rs. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 250.

Seney, a post-station of Macon co., Mo.

Senftenberg, zĕnf'tęn-bĕRG', a town of Bohemia, 28 miles ESE. of Königgrätz, on the Adler. It has a fine château with an observatory. Pop. in 1900, 3425.

Senftenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Black Elster, 15 miles S. of Calau. Pop. in 1900, 6151.

Se-ngan, sā'ngăn', a city of China, province of Kwang-si, 340 miles W. of Canton.

Sengiley, sĕn-ghe-lā'e, a town of Russia, 23 miles SSE. of Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897, 5735.

Senhorim, sĕn-yo-reeN', a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles from Vizeu.

Seniavine (or **Seniavin,** sā-ne-ā-veen') **Islands,** a group of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean.

Senigallia, a town of Italy. See SINIGAGLIA.

Senio, sā'ne-o, a river of Italy, which rises in the Tuscan Apennines and joins the Po di Primaro (continuation of the Reno) 10 miles NW. of Ravenna, after a NE. course of 50 miles.

Senise, sā-nee'zā, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 29 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. in 1901, 4795.

Senjen, sĕn'yĕn, one of the largest islands off the NW. coast of Norway, its centre near lat. 69° 20′ N. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 30 miles. The shores are greatly indented and the surface is mountainous. Pop. about 3500.

Senji, or **Senju,** a northern suburb of Tokyo, Japan.

Senjirli. See SINJIRLI.

Senkov, Russia. See SYENKOV.

Senlis, soN'leece' or soN'lee' (anc. *Augustom'agus* and *Sylvanec'tes*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Oise, 32 miles NNE. of Paris, on the Nonette. It retains well-preserved remains of the Gallo-Roman walls and towers and has a fine mediæval cathedral with a richly ornamented portal and two towers. There are several other interesting churches and an archæological museum. Pop. in 1901, 5891 (commune, 7115).

Senn, sĕn (anc. *Cœne*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 25 miles SSE. of Mosul, on the Tigris, opposite the mouth of the Zab.

Senna, Portuguese East Africa. See SENA.

Sennaar, or **Sennar,** sĕn-nār' (also called **Dar-Sennaar**), a district and officially a province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, lying between the White Nile and Abyssinia and directly E. of Kordofan. The "island of Sennaar," as the region is sometimes designated by the Arabs, lies chiefly in the area between the converging White Nile and the Blue Nile (Bahr-el-Azrek). It is mostly an elevated and partly forest-clad plain, with some exceedingly fertile reaches. In the dry season it has an aspect of dismal sterility. Immediately before and at times during the rains the heat is well-nigh insupportable, rising to 110°–115°. In winter the mercury often drops to 60° and the atmosphere is remarkably free from humidity. The inhabitants are of various shades of complexion from very dark to light, the negro element being dominant. Mohammedanism prevails, with a large admixture of pagan beliefs and practices. A negro kingdom existed here down to 1820, when the country was conquered by Mehemet Ali of Egypt. The chief town is Sennaar.

Sennaar, or **Sennar,** a town of Sennaar, is situated in lat. 13° 34′ N., lon. 33° 30′ E., on the left bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, in the midst of a vast plain. It was once large and well built, but now lies for the most part in ruins. Its population has dwindled down to a few thousand.

Senne, sĕn'nęh, a river of Belgium, flows past Brussels and joins the Dyle a little below Mechlin.

Sennecey-le-Grand, sĕnn'sā' lęh grôN, a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 22 miles N. of Mâcon.

Sennett, a post-village in Sennett township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 5 miles NE. of Auburn. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1440.

Senneville, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, 22½ miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 293.

Sennheim, zĕnn'hīme (Fr. *Cernay*, sĕR'nā'), a town of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 8 miles NW. of Mülhausen. Remnants of its old fortifications still survive. The town has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 4833.

Sennwald, zĕnn'vâlt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles SSE. of St. Gall.

Senoia, se-noi'ą, a banking post-town of Coweta co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 16 miles SE. of Newnan. Pop. in 1900, 782.

Senones, an ancient name of SENS.

Senones, sęh-nôn', a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles NE. of Saint-Dié. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4151.

Sens, sôN (anc. *Agedin'cum*, afterwards *Sen'ones*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne, on the right bank of the Yonne, 61 miles SSE. of Paris. It is the seat of an archbishop. The principal building is the cathedral of St. Étienne, dating from the twelfth century and frequently restored, in Romanesque and Gothic styles, with a treasury said to be the richest in France. Other noteworthy edifices are the Hôtel de Ville, containing a lapidary museum; the *officialité*, a large mediæval edifice, restored by Viollet-le-Duc; and the archiepiscopal palace. The town was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Senones. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,962.

Sensburg, zĕnz'bŏŏRG, a town of East Prussia, 61 miles SW. of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 4584.

Sensuntepeque, sĕn-sŏŏn'tā-pā'kā, a town of Salvador, capital of Cabañas department, about 40 miles ENE. of San Salvador. Indigo-growing is the chief industry. Pop. in 1901, 12,456.

Sentinel, a post-village of Polk co., Mo. The banking point is Bolivar.

Sentinel, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Sentinel, a banking post-village of Washita co., Okla. Pop. about 125.

Sentinel Butte, a post-village of Billings co., N.Dak. The banking point is Dickinson. Pop. 80.

Sentinelle, La, lā sôN'te-nĕl', a commune of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. about 3000.

Sentinels, North and **South,** two small islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. of the Great and Little Andaman Islands.

Sentis, sĕn'tis, or **Hoch-Sentis,** hōK sĕn'tis, a mountain of Switzerland, 6 miles S. of Appenzell. Height above the sea, 8215 feet.

Seo de Urgel, a town of Spain. See URGEL.

Seon, zā'on, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aa, 6 miles SE. of Aarau.

Seoni, a town of British India, capital of Seoni district, Central Provinces, 80 miles S. by W. of Jubbulpur. Pop. about 10,000.

Seoul, the capital of Korea. See SEUL.

Sépey, Le, the chief village of the valley of Ormont-Dessous, in the commune of Ormont-Dessous (which see).

Sepino, sā-pee'no, a town of Italy, 9 miles SSW. of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901, 3277 (commune, 5278).

Sepsi-Szent-György, shĕp'shee' sĕnt dyŏRdj, a town of Transylvania, capital of the co. of Háromszék, on the Aluta, 16 miles NNE. of Kronstadt. It is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1900, 7131.

Sept-Frères, sā frair (*i.e.*, "seven brothers"), a group of islets off the N. coast of Haiti, opposite Monte Christi.

Sept-Îles, sĕt eel (*i.e.*, "seven islands"), a group of islands belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, in Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N. of Lannion. The ÎLE AUX MOINES is the largest and only inhabited member of the group.

Septimanca, the ancient name of SIMANCAS.

Septimer, zĕp'te-mẽr, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, canton of Grisons, 25 miles SE. of Chur. The Septimer Pass, traversed by bridle-path and leading from eastern Switzerland into Italy, is one of the oldest of the Alpine passes, and was used by the Roman and early German armies. Height, 7582 feet. On the summit is a dilapidated hospice.

Septmoncel, sĕt'môNᵍ'sĕll', a frontier village of France, in Jura, in the mountains, 15 miles NW. of Geneva. Elevation, about 3600 feet.

Sepulga, a post-station of Conecuh co., Ala.

Sepulga River, Ala., rises in Butler co. and enters the Conecuh River in the E. part of Escambia co.

Sepúlveda, sȧ-pool'vĕ-dȧ, a small town of Spain, province and 24 miles NNE. of Segovia.

Sequana, the ancient name of the Seine.

Sequatchie, or **Sequatchee,** se-kwatch'ee, a river of Tennessee, rises in Bledsoe co., traverses the Cumberland Mountain, and enters the Tennessee River near Jasper.

Sequatchie, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 263 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sequatchie River and comprises part of the Cumberland Mountain (or Table-Land) and part of Walden's Ridge. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Dunlap. Pop. in 1890, 3027; in 1900, 3326.

Sequatchie, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., 4 miles N. by E. of Jasper, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has manufactures of handles and lumber. Pop. about 650.

Sequatchie College, a post-village of Bledsoe co., Tenn. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. 100.

Sequillo, sȧ-keel'yo, a river of Spain, flows past Medina de Rio Seco and, after a course of 80 miles, joins the Valderaduey, an affluent of the Douro.

Serafshan. See ZERAFSHAN.

Serai, sȧ-rī', a town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, 12 miles SE. of Viza.

Seraing, sẹh-rȧng', a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 5 miles SW. of Liège. It is the seat of the famous Cockerill establishment, whose iron-works and machine-shops are among the largest in Europe. Near the town are coal-mines and a vast glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 37,845 (with the neighboring Ougrée, Tilleur, and Jemeppe, 67,942).

Serajevo, Bosnia. See SARAYEVO.

Serajgunj, a town of India. See SIRAJGANJ.

Serampore, sĕr'ȧm-pōr', **Ser'ampur',** or **Srirampur,** a town of Bengal, on the W. bank of the Hugli, opposite Barrackpur, and 13 miles N. of Calcutta. It is the seat of a Baptist college, which has a valuable library. It was for many years the capital of the Danish India settlements, but was purchased by the East India Company in 1845. By the Danes it was called Frederiksnagar. Pop. in 1901, 44,451.

Serang, sȧ-rȧng', a small town near the NW. extremity of Java, capital of the residency of Bantam.

Serangani (se-rȧn-gȧ'nee) **Isles,** a cluster of the Philippines, off the S. extremity of Mindanao.

Serang-Laut, Malay Archipelago. See CERAM-LAUT.

Seravezza, sȧ-rȧ-vĕt'sȧ, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles W. of Lucca. It has quarries of fine marble. Pop. in 1901, 2127 (commune, 10,483).

Serawatti (sĕr-ạ-wȧt'tee) **Islands** (written also **Serwatti**), a group in the Malay Archipelago, NE. of the island of Timor, and consisting of the islands of Serawatti, Letti, Moa, Roma, etc.

Serbin, a post-village of Lee co., Tex., 50 miles E. by S. of Austin, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. 150.

Serchio, sĕR'ke-o, a river of northern Italy, enters the Mediterranean Sea 8 miles NW. of Pisa, after a SW. course of 60 miles.

Sercq, one of the Channel Islands. See SARK.

Serdobol, sĕr-do-bol' (Finnish, *Sordavala*), a town of Finland, län and 90 miles NE. of Viborg, on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. about 2000.

Serdobsk', a town of Russia, 107 miles NW. of Saratov, on the Serdoba, an affluent of the Khoper. Pop. in 1897, 12,721.

Seregno, sȧ-rĕn'yo, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles N. of Milan. Pop. in 1901, 9430 (commune, 11,982), largely engaged in the textile industry.

Serein, sẹh-rȧNᵉ', a river of France, which joins the Yonne 8 miles N. of Auxerre.

Serena, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles NNE. of Ottawa. Pop. about 100.

Serena, La, a town of Chile. See LA SERENA.

Serenhem, sȧ-rĕn-yĕNᵉ', or **Formosa,** FOR-mo'sȧ, a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles SSW. of Pernambuco, on the river Serenhem (or Formosa), 15 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Sereno, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., about 14 miles N. by E. of Danville.

Seres' (Turk. *Seröz'*), a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, about 45 miles NE. of Saloniki. It has an old citadel and a number of mosques and Greek churches. The leading industry is the manufacture of textiles. There is an active trade, the exports including wool, cotton, silk, tobacco, and skins. Seres is a very ancient town. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Sereth, sĕr'ĕt' or sĕr'ĕt, a river of Bukowina and Rumania, rises in the Carpathians, 40 miles SW. of Czernowitz, flows mostly SSE., and joins the Danube 5 miles W. of Galatz. Total course, nearly 270 miles. The principal affluents are the Suczawa, Moldava, Bistritza, and Trotus from the W., and the Berlat from the E.

Sereth, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bukowina, 24 miles SSE. of Czernowitz, on the river Sereth. Pop. in 1900, 7614.

Serfo, sĕR'fo, **Serfanto,** or **Serphos** (anc. *Seri'phos* or *Seriphus*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 24 miles W. of Syra. Area, between 25 and 30 sq. m. It is mountainous. It contains iron and other metals. Pop. in 1896, 3851.

Serfo Pulo, sĕR'fo poo'lo, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles NE. of Serfo.

Sergatch, sĕR-gȧtch', a town of Russia, 85 miles SE. of Nizhni Novgorod. Pop. about 1700.

Sergeant, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1057.

Sergeant Bluff, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, 7½ miles S. of Sioux City. Pop. about 400.

Sergeantsville, ser'jẹnts-vĭl, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 20 miles NW. of Trenton. Pop. 250.

Sergievsk, sĕr-ghe-ĕvsk', a small town of Russia, government and 60 miles NE. of Samara.

Sergievsky Posad, sĕr-ghe-ĕv'ske po-sȧd (or simply **Sergievsky**), a town of Russia, 45 miles NE. of Moscow. It has a convent, with fabulous treasures, which attracts hosts of pilgrims, and a theological seminary. Its industries consist largely in the production of articles for the pilgrims, such as holy pictures and souvenir spoons. Pop. in 1897, 25,988.

Serginsk', Upper and **Lower,** two industrial communities in the Russian government of Perm, in the region of the Ural mountains, 45 miles W. of Yekaterinburg. Here are important iron-mines and iron- and steel-works. Combined pop. about 20,000.

Sergipe, sĕR-zhee'pȧ, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Tabanga, state of Sergipe, flows E., and joins the Vazabarris about 8 miles from its mouth.

Sergipe, or **Sergipe del Rey,** sĕR-zhee'pȧ dĕl rȧ, a state of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Alagoas, from which it is separated by the São Francisco, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S. and W. by Bahia. Area, 15,000 sq. m. The coast-line, stretching about 130 miles, is low and sandy, but the interior is moderately mountainous. The only waters of importance, besides the São Francisco, are the Vazabarris, the Sergipe, and the Cotindiba. The leading crops are cotton, cacao, sugar-cane, manioc, tobacco, millet, rice, and flax; considerable live-stock is reared. Sugar and rubber are the chief exports. Capital, Aracajú. Pop. in 1890, 310,926; estimated for 1900, 450,000.

Sergipe, a town of Brazil. See SÃO CHRISTOVÃO.

Serido, sȧ-ree'do, a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Parahyba and, after a course of about 120 miles, joins the Piranhas.

Sérignan, sȧ'reen'yŏNᵉ', a town of France, in Hérault, 5 miles SE. of Béziers. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Ser'inagur', or **Srinagar,** a small town of British India, capital of the district of Gurhwal, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 38 miles ENE. of Hurdwar, in lat. 30° 11′ N.

Serinagur (now generally written **Srinagar,** sre'nȧ-gŭr'), a town of India, capital of Kashmir, in the picturesque and fertile Vale of Kashmir, and on both sides of the Jhelum, 175 miles N. by E. of Lahore. It is at an elevation of over 5000 feet above the sea, and is celebrated for its shawls and attar of roses. Pop. in 1901, 122,618.

Seringam, sẹr-ing'gŭm, or **Srirangam,** a town of Madras, British India, district and 2 miles N. of Trichinopoly, on an island formed by the river Cavery and its delta branch, the Coleroon. It is famous for its temple of Vishnu, one of the grandest architectural monuments of southern India. Pop. over 20,000.

Seringapatam, sẹr-ing'gạ-pạ-tam', or **Srirangapatam** (*i.e.*, "city of Vishnu," worshipped under the title of Sri Ranga), a town of Mysore, India, on an island in the Cavery, 9 miles NE. of Mysore. It is but a shadow

of the great city which was the capital of Mysore in the days of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sahib. The vast fort on the island still exists, covered with vegetation. Within it are the ruins of Tipu's palace and a mosque erected by that ruler. Outside of the walls are Tipu's summer-palace and the splendid mausoleum of Tipu and Hyder Ali. Seringapatam was stormed by the British in 1799, Tipu Sahib being killed. Pop. about 12,000.

Serino, så-ree'no, a commune of Italy, province of Avellino, on the Sabato, 6 miles SSE. of Avellino. Pop. in 1901, 6325.

Serio, så're-o, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, after a S. course of 65 miles, joins the Adda 7 miles S. of Crema.

Seriphus, an island of the Cyclades. See SERFO.

Serle (serl) **Island,** Pacific Ocean, a coral island of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago, WNW. of Clermont-Tonnerre.

Sermaize-lès-Bains, sĕr'mâz' lâ bĂn^{s}, a town of France, in Marne, 17 miles E. of Vitry-le-Français. It has noted medicinal springs. Pop. about 2500.

Sermide, sĕr'mee-dâ, a commune of Italy, circle of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. in 1901, 7060.

Sermin, sĕr'meen', a small town of Syria, 20 miles SW. of Aleppo.

Sermione, sĕr-me-o'nâ (anc. *Sirmio*), a village of Italy, province of Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. part of Lago di Garda.

Serón, så-rōn', a town of Spain, 28 miles N. of Almería. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4689.

Serpa, sĕr'pâ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 17 miles ESE. of Beja. Pop. about 5000.

Serpa, a town of Brazil, on the Amazon, about 110 miles E. of Manáos.

Serpentaria, sĕr-pĕn-tâ're-â, an islet in the Mediterranean, off the SE. coast of Sardinia.

Serpent Island, a small island of Rumania, in the Black Sea, about 30 miles E. of the delta of the Danube.

Serpent Island, British West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands.

Serpho. See SERFO.

Serpukhov, sĕr'poo-kov', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles SSW. of Moscow, near the confluence of the Nera with the Oka. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. in 1897, 24,456.

Serracapriola, sĕr'râ-kâ-pre-o'lâ, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 13 miles NW. of San Severo. Pop. in 1901, 6245.

Serra da Estrella, sĕr'râ dâ ĕs-trĕl'lâ, a mountain-range of Portugal, in Beira, extending from SW. to NE. for about 75 miles, and rising in the Malhão to 6540 feet.

Serra da Estrella, sĕr'râ dâ ĕs-trĕl'lâ, a minor mountain-chain of Brazil, in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Serra de Cintra. See PORTUGAL.

Serra de Gerez, sĕr'râ dâ zhâ'rĕs, a mountain-chain on the borders of northern Portugal and Spain, situated between the basins of the Douro and the Minho. Its culminating point is about 4700 feet.

Serra de Monchique, sĕr'râ dâ mon-shee'kâ, a mountain-chain of Portugal, bounding Algarve on the N. La Foia, its culminating point, near the SW. extremity of the Iberian Peninsula, is 2960 feet in elevation.

Serradifalco, sĕr'râ-dee-fâl'ko, a town of Sicily, 19 miles NE. of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 9733.

Serra do Mar and **Serra Geral,** mountains of Brazil. See BRAZIL.

Serra Itabaianna (or **Itabayanna**), sĕr'râ e-tâ-bī-ân'nâ, a mountain of Brazil, the loftiest in the state of Sergipe.

Serrana, sĕr-râ'nâ, and **Serranilla,** sĕr-râ-neel'yâ, are islets in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 14° and 16° N., lon. 80° W.

Serra San Bruno, sĕr'râ sân broo'no, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles E. of Monteleone. Pop. in 1901, 6129.

Serrastretta, sĕr-râ-strĕt't'tâ, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 5 miles NNE. of Nicastro. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Serravalle, sĕr-râ-vâl'lâ, a village of Italy, province of Mantua, 2 miles NW. of Ostiglia, on the left bank of the Po.

Serravalle, a former town of Italy, now part of Vittorio.

Serravalle, a commune of Italy, province of Florence, 4 miles SW. of Pistoja.

Serre, sĕr, a river of France, departments of Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 miles joins the Oise near La Fère.

Serrito, sĕr-ree'to, a town of Brazil. See JAGUARÃO.

Serro, sĕr'ro, or **Villa do Principe,** veel'lâ do preen'se-pâ, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 140 miles NNE. of Ouro Preto. It has gold- and diamond-washings.

Sert, Tripoli. See SIDRA, GULF OF.

Sert, sĕrt, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the southern slope of the Kurdistan mountains, 90 miles E. of Diarbekr.

Servia, sẹr've-ạ (Slavic, *Srbiya*, sẹr-bee'yâ), a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Save and Danube, separating it from the kingdom of Hungary (Slavonia and Hungary proper); on the E. by the Danube, separating it from Rumania and (for the greater part of the distance) Bulgaria; on the SW. by Turkey; and on the W. by Bosnia, from which it is separated in great part by the river Drin. The country lies between the parallels of 42° 20′ and 45° N. lat. Area, 18,630 sq. m. The surface, which has a general slope towards the N., is very mountainous. On the eastern frontier the mountains which form the connecting link between the Carpathians and Balkans rise to an elevation of over 7000 feet above the sea. A southern border-range reaches to about an equal elevation. In the section bordering on Bosnia are mountains about 4000 ft. high. Many deep valleys stretch between the mountain-ranges, through which flow considerable rivers. The principal stream is the Morava, which drains the southern and central parts of the country into the Danube.

The climate of Servia is somewhat rigorous in the more mountainous parts and very mild in the valleys and plains. The average annual precipitation is about 25 inches. The soil of Servia is in general very productive. In spite of the primitive methods of cultivation, bountiful crops of cereals are produced, wheat and Indian corn being the principal grains. The country is a fine fruit region. The plum-orchards are a prominent feature, their enormous product being in great part converted into plum brandy (slivovitz). Much wine is made, and tobacco and hemp are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising is almost as important as agriculture. There are great numbers of horned cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. The pastures are excellent and the forests which clothe the mountain-slopes afford rich nutriment to swine. Silk-worms are extensively reared. The bulk of the agricultural land consists of small holdings, cultivated by peasant proprietors. The Serbs are almost wholly an agricultural and pastoral people. They display, however, great mechanical ability, and, while modern methods of manufacture are but little employed, the products of house industry—textiles and all kinds of metallic and wooden-wares—bear witness to much industrial activity. The mineral products of Servia are diversified, but as yet the total yield is not large. Coal, copper, lead, and antimony are worked, and gold and silver are obtained in small quantities. The sturgeon-fishery is carried on in the Danube and the mountain streams furnish trout. The annual value of the exports of the products of Servia has averaged during the last few years about $14,000,000. The value of the imports is about two-thirds of that of the exports. The foreign trade is mainly with Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Great Britain. The exports include live cattle and hogs, slaughtered hogs, sheepskins, ox-hides, wool, tallow, agricultural produce, fruits, staves, etc.

The government of Servia is a constitutional monarchy, the ministers being responsible to the nation. The legislative power is vested in the Skupshtina (or national assembly), elected by universal suffrage (with a limitation of a tax-qualification). There is a Council of State, one-half of whose members are appointed by the king and one-half by the Skupshtina. The capital of the kingdom is Belgrade. The state religion is the Orthodox Greek church. The archbishop of Belgrade is the primate of the Servian church, to which nearly all the inhabitants of the country belong. The population of Servia at the close of 1900 was 2,493,770. Nearly nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Serbs. There are over 150,000 Rumans and about 45,000 Gypsies. The Jews number only about 5000. The Serbs are a Slavic people, constituting essentially one nationality with the Croats of Austria-Hungary. In their writing they employ the Cyrillic alphabet, while the Croats use the Roman characters. There is an extensive Servian literature. The great mass of the inhabitants of Servia are illiterate. Only a very minute fraction of the inhabitants are sunk in poverty.

Under the Romans Servia was included in the province of Mœsia Superior. The Serbs settled in the region in the seventh century. From the eleventh century there was an independent kingdom of Servia, which reached the height of its power under Stephen Dushan about the middle of the fourteenth century, when it embraced a large part of the Balkan Peninsula. The power of the Serbs was broken by the Turks in the battle of Kossovo in 1389, and in 1459 their realm was incorporated in the Turkish Empire. The little state of Montenegro was an offshoot of the Servian

kingdom. Belgrade, which had passed into the possession of Hungary, was taken by the Turks in 1521. Servia was terribly oppressed by the Turks. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the country rose under Czerni (Kara) George, but the sultan succeeded in re-establishing his authority. A fresh rising under Milosh Obrenovitch, initiated in 1815, secured the liberation of the country, which, however, remained in the position of a vassal state of the Turkish Empire, the ruler bearing the title of prince. In 1867 the Turkish garrison in Belgrade was withdrawn. Servia waged war with Turkey in 1876 and 1877–78. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 declared Servia completely independent. In 1882 Milan Obrenovitch assumed the title of king. Servia waged a disastrous war with Bulgaria in 1885. The present dynasty is that of Karageorgevitch.

Servia, sĕr'vē-ȧ, or **Serfidje,** a small town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 17 miles NW. of Mount Olympus.

Servia, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Erie R. The banking point is North Manchester. Pop. about 300.

Servian, sĕR'vē-ȧN', a town of France, in Hérault, 8 miles NE. of Béziers. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3649.

Service, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles W. by N. of Pittsburg.

Serwatty Islands. See SERAWATTY ISLANDS.

Sesheke, sȧ-shȧ'kȧ, a town of Northern Rhodesia, southern Africa, on the Zambezi River, in lon. 24° 40′ E. It is a mission-station.

Sesia, sȧ'zē-ȧ (anc. *Sessi'tes*), a river of northern Italy, rises near Monte Rosa and, after a S. course of 85 miles, joins the Po 5 miles E. of Casale.

Sessa Aurunca, sĕs'sȧ ŏw-rŏŏn'kȧ (anc. *Suessa Aurunca*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 17 miles NW. of Capua. It has a mediæval cathedral in the form of a basilica. Near by is Monte Massico, famed in antiquity for its Massic wine. Pop. in 1901, 5367 (commune, 22,077).

Sessoms, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Atlanta and Birmingham R. The banking point is Baxley. Pop. 100.

Sessumsville, a post-station of Oktibbeha co., Miss.

Sestino, sĕs-tee'no, a village of Italy, province of Arezzo, 51 miles E. of Florence.

Sesto, sĕs'to, a town of Italy, 5 miles NW. of Florence. Pop. in 1901, 7065 (commune, 18,594).

Sestos, or **Cestos,** a minor river of Liberia, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 5° 40′ N. Near its mouth are the villages of Grand Sestos and Young Sestos.

Sesto San Giovanni, sĕs'to sȧn jo-vȧn'nee, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles NNE. of Milan. Pop. in 1901, 4352 (commune, 7006).

Sestre (or **Sisters**), **Great** and **Little,** two contiguous villages of Liberia, 40 miles NW. of Cape Palmas.

Sestri Levante, sĕs'tree lȧ-vȧn'tȧ, a town of Italy, 25 miles ESE. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901, 12,039).

Sestri Ponente, sĕs'tree po-nĕn'tȧ, a town of Italy, 4 miles W. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. It has many fine villas. Pop. in 1901, 17,166.

Setauket, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 56 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has manufactures of rubber. Pop. about 500.

Se-tchuen, China. See SZE-CHUEN.

Sete Lagoas, sȧ'tȧ lȧ-go'ȧsh ("seven lakes"), a collection of lakes in Brazil, so called from their number, on the Serra da Melgueira, state of Matto Grosso, in about lat. 14° S. They give origin to some of the head-waters of the Paraguay.

Setenil, sȧ-tȧ-neel', a commune of Spain, 72 miles NE. of Cadiz. Pop. about 3300.

Sete Quedas, water-fall. See PARANÁ.

Seth, a post-station of Clark co., Ohio.

Setif, sȧ-teef', a town of Algeria, department and 70 miles WSW. of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail. It has an important market, museum of antiquities, barracks, hospital, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9281 (commune, 15,419).

Seto, a town of Japan, near Nagoya, famous for its potteries.

Setta, sĕt'tȧ, a town of Dahomey, western equatorial Africa, 28 miles NNE. of Abomey.

Settala, sĕt-tȧ'lȧ, a small town of Italy, province and 9 miles E. of Milan.

Settimo Torinese, sĕt'te-mo to-re-nȧ'zȧ, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles NNE. of Turin. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Settle, a small town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 37 miles WNW. of Leeds. It stands at the foot of a height termed Castleberg Cliff and has a noted grammar-school and a museum.

Settle, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 18 miles NNE. of Statesville.

Settles Station, a post-station of Platte co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 4 miles N. of Platte City.

Setubal, sȧ-too'bȧl (formerly called in English, Saint Ubes and Saint Yves), a seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N. side of the Bay of Setubal, 18 miles SE. of Lisbon. The principal edifice is Christ Church, dating from the fifteenth century. The excellent harbor is lined with fine quays and defended by forts. Setubal is the third commercial city of Portugal in importance. Pop. in 1890, 17,586; in 1900, 21,819.

Seudre, sud'r, a river of France, rises in the SW. part of Charente-Inférieure, flows NNW., and falls into the Atlantic Ocean opposite the island of Oléron. Length, 50 miles.

Seugne, suñ, a river of France, in Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente near Saintes after a N. course of 40 miles.

Seul, seh-ool', or **Sö-ul** (often written **Seoul**), the capital of Korea, on the N. bank of the Han (or Seul) River, about 25 miles E. by N. of Chemulpo, its port. Lat. (approx.) 37° 35′ N. The city, which is enclosed by high walls, occupies a large area, and has adjacent to it a considerable number of suburbs. The granitic knob known as the Puksan, or "North Mountain" (about 1300 feet in elevation), and the lesser Nam-san, or "South Mountain," are a part of the walled area. Apart from the old and new royal palaces, some temples, and a few government buildings, there are virtually no edifices worthy of note. Most of the houses are of bamboo and plaster, or adobe, with straw thatching. The streets, on some of which are tramways, are ill kept and unsavory from dirt. Modern water-works have been installed, the supply being furnished by the Han River. The city is connected by rail with Chemulpo. Pop. in 1902, 193,606.

Seurre, sUR, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Saône, 13 miles ESE. of Beaune. Pop. about 2000.

Sevastopol. See SEBASTOPOL.

Sev'asto'pol (incorrectly, se-văs'to-pol), a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., about 34 miles NNE. of Logansport. Pop. 150.

Sevastopol, a post-township (town) of Door co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and on the W. by Sturgeon Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1607.

Sevelen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, about 7 miles from Sargans.

Sevellan, sȧ'vĕl-lȧn', or **Savalan,** sȧ'vȧ-lȧn', the principal mountain-summit in the E. part of Azerbaijan, Persia, 20 miles W. of Ardabil. Estimated height, nearly 14,000 feet.

Seven Fountains, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 6 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 50.

Seven Guns, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ky., 20 miles E. of Shawneetown.

Seven Hills, a village of Daviess co., Ky. The banking point is Owensboro.

Seven Islands, France. See SEPT-ÎLES.

Seven Islands, a group of small islands off the coast of Alaska. Lat. 56° 10′ N.; lon. 156° 20′ W. The principal islands of the group are Agayak, Foggy, and South.

Seven Islands, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Banca.

Seven Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, off the NW. coast of Celebes, in about lat. 0° 33′ N.

Seven Islands, Lapland, on the N. coast. Lat. 68° 46′ N.; lon. 37° 20′ E.

Seven Islands, a group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the province of Quebec, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

Seven Islands, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., on the James River, 71 miles above Richmond.

Seven Lakes, an association of tarns in Colorado, 2 miles from Cripple Creek. Elevation, 10,350 (11,806 ?) feet.

Sevenmile, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on Sevenmile Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Seven Mile Creek, Ohio, enters the Miami River about 2 miles above Hamilton.

Seven Mile Creek, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 812.

Sevenmile Ford, a post-village of Smyth co., Va., on the Middle Fork of the Holston River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 10 miles W. of Marion. Pop. 110.

Seven Mountains, Pa., a series of elevations or mountains, situated on the SW. corner of Mifflin co., separating it from Center co.

Sevenoaks, a town of England, in Kent, on a ridge of hills, at a railway junction, 22 miles SE. of London. It has an interesting church and a grammar-school, dating from the fifteenth century. Near by is Knole, the splendid seat of Lord Sackville. Pop. in 1901, 8106.

Sevenoaks, a post-station of Polk co., Tex.

Seven Pines. See FAIROAKS.

Sevenpoints, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Sunbury. Pop. 50.

Sevensprings, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C. The banking point is Goldsboro. Pop. 100.

Sevenstars, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Gettysburg.

Seventeen, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is Uhrichsville. Pop. 100.

Seventymile, a river of Alaska, tributary to the Yukon, into which it empties about 7 miles W. of the Alaska-Canada boundary. The station Star is at its mouth.

Seventysix, a post-village of Clinton co., Ky., 6 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Seventy-Six, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., on Raccoon Creek.

Seven Valleys, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 10 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Sévérac-le-Château, sā'vā'rāk' lẹh shā'to', a small town of France, in Aveyron, 24 miles E. of Rodez.

Severance, a banking city of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Wolf River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 25 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Severance, a township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 258.

Severin, a town of Rumania. See TURN-SEVERIN.

Sev'ern (anc. *Sabri'na* and *Sabria'na*), one of the principal rivers of England and Wales, rises on Plimlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, flows NE. until it enters England, and then successively SE. and SW., and enters Bristol Channel SW. of Bristol through an estuary several miles wide. Total length, upward of 200 miles. The principal affluents are the Avon from the E. and the Wye from the W. The Severn is navigable from the sea to Welshpool, nearly 180 miles. Canals connect it with the Thames, Trent, Mersey, and other rivers. A great bore is formed by the inrush of the tide. The principal towns on the Severn are Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester. A railway-tunnel 4 miles in length passes under the estuary.

Severn, a short river of Anne Arundel co., Md., enters Chesapeake Bay about 3 miles below Annapolis, which is on this river.

Severn, a river of Ontario, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Length, about 20 miles.

Severn, a river of Keewatin, Canada, flows through Severn Lake and enters Hudson Bay on its SW. side at Fort Severn, after a NE. course of about 350 miles.

Severn, or **Dumaresque,** doo-mą-resk', a river of Australia, rises in the Macpherson Range, forms part of the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland, and joins the Macintyre River in lon. 148° 50′ E.

Severn, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 15 miles S. by W. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Severn, a post-village of Northampton co., N.C. The banking point is Branchville, Va. Pop. 100.

Severn Bridge, a post-village of Muskoka district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles from Orillia. Pop. 100.

Severo-Vostotchnoi (s'y-vâ'ro vos-totch'noi), **Cape** (written also **Sievero-Vostotchny,** s'yâ-vâ'ro vos-totch'ñee), **Cape Tchelyuskin,** or **Northeast Cape,** the northernmost point of Tchelyuskin Peninsula and of Asia. See TCHELYUSKIN PENINSULA.

Severy, a banking city of Greenwood co., Kan., 16 miles S. of Eureka, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Sevier, sev-eer', a county in the SW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 548 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Little River and is intersected by the Rolling Fork and the Cossatot (or Cossitot) rivers. Capital, Lockesburg. Pop. in 1890, 10,072; in 1900, 16,339.

Sevier, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is intersected by the French Broad River and also drained by the Little Pigeon River. Capital, Sevierville. Pop. in 1890, 18,761; in 1900, 22,021.

Sevier, a south-central county of Utah, has an area of 1880 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sevier River and also drained by Ivie and Queat-Chup-Pa creeks and other streams. It is bounded on the W. by the Tushar Mountains and contains extensive table-lands (or arid plains) covered with sage (*Artemisia*). It is watered by the Sevier River. Capital, Richfield. Pop. in 1890, 6199; in 1900, 8451.

Sevier Lake, a lake of Millard co., Utah, 135 miles SSW. of Salt Lake City. Its chief affluent is the Sevier River and it has no outlet. Its waters are very salt and only brine-shrimps and insect larvæ can inhabit it. It is over 20 miles long from N. to S., but is subject to considerable variations in elevation and dimensions. Elevation, 4600 feet.

Sevier River, Utah, rises in the northern part of Kane co., flows northward and then southward, describing a great loop, and enters Sevier Lake in Millard co. It is upward of 200 miles long.

Sevierville, sev-eer'vĭl, a banking post-village, capital of Sevier co., Tenn., on the Little Pigeon River, about 30 miles ESE. of Knoxville. Pop. about 275.

Sevilla, Rio de, ree'o dà sà-veel'yà, Cuba, rises in the Sierra de Najaza and flows S., emptying on the S. coast opposite the Sevilla keys.

Seville, se-vill' (Sp. *Sevilla*, sà-veel'yà; anc. *His'palis*), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of the province of Seville, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, about 60 miles NNE. of Cadiz. Lat. 37° 23′ N.; lon. 6° 1′ W. It is practically a seaport, although over 50 miles distant from the ocean, for the tidal Guadalquivir is navigable to this place at high-water by large ships. The city lies in a highly cultivated region, has a delightful climate, and possesses great historic and architectural interest. Although portions have been modernized, Seville wears in great part a characteristically Moorish aspect. The older quarters consist of a maze of tortuous streets and alleys, interspersed with fine squares. In the modern portions there are attractive boulevards. A large part of the dwellings are two-story houses, almost invariably white, enclosing beautiful patios (or courts) adorned with fountains and flowers. The city is embowered in brilliant southern vegetation. Of the great wall which until recently encircled the city only a few of the gateways remain. The principal public places are the shady Alameda de Hércules, adorned with many statues, the Plaza de San Fernando, and the Plaza de Triumfo, flanked by the cathedral, the alcazar, and the Casa Lonja (or exchange). Among the most attractive boulevards are the Paseo de Cristina and the Paseo de las Delicias. The cathedral of Seville is second in size only to St. Peter's in Rome, and is one of the most superb monuments of Gothic architecture. It has splendid stained-glass windows and its chapels are rich storehouses of works of art. This edifice, which was severely damaged by earthquake disturbances in 1899–1900, contains the ashes of Columbus, recently brought hither from Havana. The most striking, as it is the oldest, building of Seville is the Giralda, a square tower over 300 feet high, beautifully proportioned, whose upper part consists of a sixteenth-century belfry and dome, the whole surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith, which serves as a weather-vane. The alcazar, once the palace of the Moorish kings of Seville and afterwards of the Castilian kings, is one of the grandest buildings of the city. Among its most interesting features are a richly decorated façade and beautiful windows, the exquisite Court of the Maidens, the Hall of Charles V., the so-called Dolls' Court, and the chapel of the Catholic kings. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Other notable edifices are the superb Casa de Pilatos, in Renaissance style; the palace of Santelmo, the beautiful Casa de Ayuntamiento (town-hall), the Audiencia (Court of Justice), the ancient Torre de Oro ("Golden Tower"), the Casa Lonja (exchange), with a splendid staircase, the churches of San Salvador, San Isidro, San Pedro, San Marcos, and San Lorenzo, several old convents, and the great government tobacco-factory, covering 6 acres. The Provincial Museum contains the largest collection of the works of Murillo, who, as well as Velasquez, was a native of Seville. At the head of the educational institutions of Seville is the university, founded at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and attended by about 1400 students. The provincial library contains 80,000 volumes. The city possesses a provincial school of art; the Columbian Library, founded by Fernando Colón, son of Columbus, and containing numerous manuscripts of the discoverer; and a museum of archæology. A rich collection of Indian archives is housed in the Casa Lonja. The Civil Hospital is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the world. Part of the water-supply of Seville is conveyed through a Roman aqueduct. The bull-ring is, next to that of Madrid, the largest in Spain. In addition to tobacco, the manufactures comprise chocolate, soap, corks, silk, iron-castings, etc. There are celebrated potteries in the suburb of Triana. Seville has a large trade in the products of the region. The city has been the seat of an archbishop since the time of the Visigoths. It is the residence of the captain-general of Andalusia.

The city, under the name of Hispalis, was a place of great importance under the Romans. In the eleventh century there was a flourishing Moorish kingdom of Seville under the Abbadide dynasty, one of the states which arose on the ruins of the caliphate of Cordova. St. Ferdinand of Castile achieved the conquest of the city in 1248 and added it to the Castilian dominions, of which it was long the capital. For a long time after the discovery of America Seville was the leading commercial emporium of Spain. It was finally supplanted by Cadiz and sank into comparative insignificance. Pop. in 1900, 147,271.

Seville, a province of Spain, in Andalusia. Area, 5428 sq. m. It consists in part of a great plain, traversed by the Guadalquivir; but in the N. is the Sierra Morena and in the S. the Sierra de Ronda. Capital, Seville. Pop. in 1900, 555,256.

Seville, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka or De Land. Pop. 235.

Seville, a post-town of Wilcox co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 17 miles (direct) W. of Abbeville. The banking point is Cordele. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1277.

Seville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on the Spoon River and on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 47 miles WSW. of Peoria.

Seville, a banking post-village of Medina co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles S. of Medina. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Seville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., on the Rapidan River, 18 miles W. by N. of Orange.

Sevliyevo, sĕv-le-yä'vo, a town of Bulgaria, 50 miles S. of Nikopoli. Pop. in 1901, 10,042.

Sèvre-Nantaise, sȧvr nônᵉ'tȧz', a river of France, rises in Deux-Sèvres, flows NW., and enters the Loire opposite Nantes. Length, 80 miles.

Sèvre-Niortaise, sȧvr ne-or'tȧz', a river of France, rises in Deux-Sèvres, passes Niort, and enters the Pertuis Breton (Bay of Biscay). Length, 95 miles.

Sèvres, sȧvr, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles ENE. of Versailles. It is celebrated for the great national manufactory of porcelain. It has a splendid ceramic museum. Pop. in 1901, 8216.

Sèvres, Deux, France. See DEUX-SÈVRES.

Sevri-Hissar. See SIVRI-HISSAR.

Sevsk, a town of Russia. See SIEVSK.

Sewal, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Sewalik Hills. See SIWALIK HILLS.

Sewanee, se-wah'nee, a post-village and summer-resort of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., about 90 miles SSE. of Nashville. Its site is an elevated plateau or table-land nearly 1900 feet above the sea. It is the seat of the University of the South (Episcopalian), which was opened in 1868 and was attended in 1903 by about 550 students. Mineral springs are found on the domain of the university. Pop. about 1200.

Seward, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 684 sq. m., undulating or level. It is intersected by the Cimarron River. Capital, Liberal. Pop. in 1890, 1503; in 1900, 822.

Seward, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Blue River and its North, Middle, and West Forks. Capital, Seward. Pop. in 1890, 16,140; in 1900, 15,690.

Seward, a mining camp of southeastern Alaska, on the E. shore of Lynn Canal, N. of Berners Bay.

Seward, a post-station of Montgomery co., Ga.

Seward, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Seward, a post-village of Stafford co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Seward, a banking city, capital of Seward co., Neb., on the Big Blue River and on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line, 25 miles NW. of Lincoln. It is in a grain region and has flour-mills, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1970.

Seward, a post-village in Seward township (town), Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 5 miles S. of Sharon Springs. Pop. about 500; of the town in 1900, 1404.

Seward, a post-village of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop. 80.

Seward, a post-village of Logan co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 8 miles SW. by S. of Guthrie. Pop. about 500.

Seward, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. about 350.

Seward Glacier, in southeastern Alaska, is a tributary of the Malaspina Glacier.

Seward, Mount, N.Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, in the S. part of Franklin co., about 6 miles W. of the Adirondack Pass. It is near lat. 44° 10′ N. Height, 4384 feet.

Seward Peninsula, Alaska, between Kotzebue Sound on the N. and Norton Sound on the S. Cape Prince of Wales, at its W. extremity, is the most westerly point of the North American continent. The rich gold-fields of the Nome region are in the S. part of the peninsula.

Sewaren, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Rahway. Pop. about 400.

Sewee, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., 12 miles from Athens.

Sewell, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 150.

Sewell, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. 150.

Sewell, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 56 miles SE. of Charleston. Pop. about 500.

Sewell's Point, a headland of Cape May co., N.J., a short distance NE. of Cape May.

Sewell's (or **Sewall's**) **Point,** Va., is on the S. side of Hampton Roads, about 4 miles S. of Fortress Monroe.

Sewellsville, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 28 miles W. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. about 200.

Sewickley, se-wik'le, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 13 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It contains many handsome villas and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3568.

Sewickley, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Sewickley, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4548.

Sexmoăn, a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 5 miles SW. of Bacolor. Pop. in 1903, 6981.

Sexson, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., about 5 miles SE. of Windsor station.

Sexton, a banking post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Sexton, a post-station of Sabine co., Tex.

Sextons Creek, a post-station of Clay co., Ky.

Sextonville, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on Willow Creek, about 54 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. 125.

Seybouse, a river of Algeria. See SEIBUS.

Seychelles, sā'shell', a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, about 750 miles due NE. of the northern extremity of Madagascar. They consist of about 30 small islands (besides minor reefs), of which the best known are Mahé, Sainte-Anne, Silhouette, Praslin, Curieuse, La Digue, and Félicité. Mahé, the largest island, has an area of somewhat less than 50 sq. m. The islands are generally mountainous, of volcanic construction in great part, and rise in their highest point to about 3000 feet. They are structurally a continuation of Madagascar. The soil is productive and yields sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, vanilla, etc. The most distinctive vegetable product is the so-called sea or Maldive double cocoanut, *coco de mer* (*Lodoicea seychellarum*). The chief town is Port Victoria, on the NE. coast of the island of Mahé. Soon after the middle of the eighteenth century a few settlers of French origin established themselves on Mahé. In 1794 the British took possession of the islands, and at the peace of 1814 they were formally relinquished by France. They were constituted a dependency of Mauritius. Since 1888 they have had a special administration, and latterly the Amirantes and other island groups have been made dependencies of them. Pop. in 1901, 19,237.

Seymour, see'mor, a post-village in Seymour township (town), New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles NW. of New Haven. It has manufactures of electric-wire, edge-tools, metal goods, paper, horseshoe-nails, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3541.

Seymour, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 9½ miles W. of Champaign. Pop. 200.

Seymour, a city of Jackson co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 87 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has railway repair-shops and manufactures of flour, staves, hubs, spokes, cradles, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6445.

Seymour, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 15 miles W. of Centerville. It has coal-mining and stock-raising interests. Pop. in 1900, 1703.

Seymour, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., about 5 miles S. of Louisville.

Seymour, a banking city of Webster co., Mo., in an agricultural and lumbering district, 35 miles E. by S. of Springfield, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Seymour, a banking post-village, capital of Baylor co., Tex., situated between the Brazos and Wichita rivers, 140 miles WNW. of Fort Worth, on the Wichita Valley R. Pop. about 1400.

Seymour, a township (town) of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Seymour, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Seymour, a banking city of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R., 17 miles W. of Green Bay. It has manufactures of wooden-ware and cheese. Pop. in 1900, 1026.

Seymour, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1141.

Seymour, a village of Cape Colony, 44 miles WNW. of King Williams Town.

Seymour Canal, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, indents Admiralty Island from the S.

Seymour Lake, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 6 miles W. of Oxford.

Seymour, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Franklin co., N.Y. Height, 3928 feet.

Seymour Narrows, the narrowest part of the channel, E. of Vancouver Island, which unites Queen Charlotte Sound with the Strait of Georgia.

Seymourville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va., 34 miles S. of Keyser.

Seyne, sân, a small town of France, in Basses-Alpes, on the Blanche, 20 miles NNE. of Digne. It is situated at an elevation of about 4000 feet. It has an old citadel.

Seyne-sur-Mer, La, lå sân sür maiR, a seaport of France, in Var, 3 miles SW. of Toulon, on the roadstead of Toulon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce, fishing, and ship-building. The ship-yards are on a large scale. Pop. in 1901, 12,840 (commune, 21,002).

Seypan, one of the Ladrone Islands. See SAYPAN.

Seyssel, sâs'sĕl', a small town of France, in Ain, on the Rhone, 21 miles SW. of Geneva. It has asphalt-mines.

Sézanne, sâ'zânn', a town of France, in Marne, 25 miles SW. of Épernay. It was formerly a place of some importance. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4575.

Sezze, sĕt'så, or **Sezza,** sĕt'så, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 20 miles SE. of Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine Marshes. It is a bishop's see and is on the site of the ancient Setia. Pop. in 1901, 6558 (commune, 11,453).

Sfax, sfåx, a seaport town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Gabes, 70 miles NNE. of Gabes. Lat. 34° 44′ N. It consists of a lower (commercial) and an upper town, has a good harbor (about 22 feet depth), and carries on an extensive trade in cottons and woollens, fruits, oil, soda, and essences. In 1900 it was connected by rail with Gafsa, and it is the outport of the best phosphate deposits of that region. Pop. about 15,000, of whom 2000–3000 are Jews and Europeans.

'S Gravenhage, Netherlands. See HAGUE.

'S Gravenzande, Netherlands. See GRAVENZANDE.

Shabats, shå'båts, a town of Servia, on the Save, 40 miles W. of Belgrade. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 12,072.

Shabbona, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 68 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Shabbona, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 100.

Shabbona Grove, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., 30 miles W. of Aurora and about 3 miles from Shabbona. Pop. 150.

Shabin-Karahissar, shå-been' kå'rå-his-sar' (officially called **Karahissar-Sharki**), a town of Turkey, in Asia Minor, 95 miles ENE. of Sivas. It is the capital of a sanjak and is situated at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet. Above it, on a rocky height, is an old castle. Alum is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 10,000; by some estimated much higher.

Shackelford, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas. Area, 926 sq. m. It is drained by the Cedar Fork of the Brazos River and by Hubbard's Creek. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890, 2012; in 1900, 2461.

Shackelford, a post-village of Saline co., Mo. Pop. about 75.

Shackelfords, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va. The banking point is West Point. Pop. 100.

Shackleton, Cape, in the W. part of Greenland, off Baffin Bay. Lat. 73° 45′ N.

Shackleville, a post-station of Butler co., Ala.

Shade, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Shade Creek, Ohio, rises in Athens co. and enters the Ohio River.

Shade Creek, Pa., enters Stony Creek in the N. part of Somerset co.

Shadegap, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., 22 miles NW. of Chambersburg. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Shadeland, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Bessemer and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs. The banking point is Conneautville.

Shadeland, a village of Morgan co., Tenn. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. 100.

Shade Mountain, Pa., partly in Snyder co., from which it extends southwestward to the Juniata River. It forms the boundary between Juniata and Mifflin cos.

Shade Valley, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 13 miles ENE. of Orbisonia.

Shadeville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal, 7 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 200.

Shadrinsk, shå-dreensk', a town in the Russian government of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains and on the N. bank of the Isset, an affluent of the Tobol. Pop. in 1897, 11,686.

Shadwell, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 4 miles E. of Charlottesville. Thomas Jefferson was born here April 13, 1743.

Shady, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. It has lumber-industries. Pop. about 500.

Shady, a post-station of Johnson co., Tenn.

Shadydale, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga., 8½ miles N. by E. of Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga. Pop. 55.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa. The banking point is Independence or Jesup. Pop. 200.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky., 20 miles N. of Princeton. Pop. 250.

Shadygrove, a post-station of Jasper co., Miss.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 11 miles S. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 400.

Shadygrove, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 10 miles from Newmarket.

Shadygrove, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 40 miles WNW. of Danville.

Shadyhill, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 36 miles E. of Jackson.

Shadynook, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Cynthiana. Pop. 75.

Shadyplain, a post-station of Armstrong co., Pa., 7 miles NE. of Apollo.

Shadypoint, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Spiro.

Shadyside, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Shadyside, a post-station of Northampton co., Va.

Shadyspring, a post-station of Raleigh co., W.Va.

Shafer, a post-township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 896.

Shaft, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Frostburg. Pop. 150.

Shaft, a coal-mining post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Shenandoah. Pop. about 1600.

Shafter, a post-village of Presidio co., Tex. The banking point is San Antonio or El Paso. Pop. 100.

Shaftesbury, shafts'bẽr-e, a municipal borough of England, co. of Dorset, 25 miles NNE. of Dorchester. It was a place of importance under the Saxons and the seat of a famous Benedictine nunnery. Pop. in 1901, 2027.

Shafton, or **Shafton Station,** a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg and 1 mile E. of Irwin. It has coal-mines.

Shaftsburg, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Perry. Pop. 200.

Shaftsbury, a post-village in Shaftsbury township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 8 miles N. of Bennington. The town has quarries of marble. Pop. in 1900, 1857; of the village, about 125.

Shag Harbor, a post-village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 12 miles from Barrington, its banking point. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 500.

Shahabad, shå'hå-båd', a town of the Punjab, British India, Umballa district, 112 miles NNW. of Delhi. Pop. about 12,000.

Shahabad, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 20 miles by rail NW. of Hurdoi. Pop. about 20,000.

Shahabad, a district of British India, in Bengal, Patna division. The Ganges bounds it on the N. Capital, Arrah.

Shah'jehanpur', or **Shahjahanpur**, a town of Gwalior, India, 35 miles NE. of Ujjain. Pop. about 10,000.

Shahjehanpur, or **Shahjahanpur**, a town of British India, in Rohilcund, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district of Shahjehanpur, 43 miles SSE. of Bareilly. Sugar refining is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 76,458, about equally divided between Mohammedans and Hindus.

Shah'pur', a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of Shahpur district, near the river Jhelum. Lat. 32° 14′ N.; lon. 72° 22′ E.

Shahpura, a small native state of India, in the SE. part of Rajputana.

Shah Rud, shä rood, a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, joins the Kizil-Uzen (or Sefi Rud) 40 miles SSW. of Resht, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provinces of Irak-Ajemi and Ghilan.

Shaikhpura, a town of Bengal, India, district and 45 miles SW. of the town of Monghyr. Pop. about 12,000.

Shakan, shä-kän', a post-station and Indian village of southeastern Alaska, on the S. coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Shakers, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 3 miles S. of Niskayuna. Here is a village of Shakers. Pop. about 300.

Shaker Station, a post-station of Hartford co., Conn., 10 miles S. of Springfield, Mass.

Shaker Village, Berkshire co., Mass. See WEST PITTSFIELD.

Shakespeare, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 82 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 450.

Shak'opee, a banking city, capital of Scott co., Minn., on the right or S. bank of the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs., 28 miles WSW. of St. Paul. It has manufactures of church furniture, stoves, brick and lime, cement, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2047.

Shaler, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3494.

Shalersville, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, about 20 miles NE. of Akron. Pop. 80.

Shallotte, shal-lōt', a post-town of Brunswick co., N.C., on a small inlet of the ocean, about 30 miles SW. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Shallowford, a post-station of Alamance co., N.C.

Shallow Lake, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles from Owen Sound.

Shaman, or **Shamans**, a native village of Alaska, on the Yukon River, about 10 miles above Fort Hamlin.

Shambaugh, a banking post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Shamblings Mills, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va., 40 miles NNE. of Charleston.

Shamburg, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Cockeysville. Pop. 100.

Shamburg, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Titusville.

Shammar. See JEBEL-SHAMMAR.

Shamo, Mongolia. See GOBI.

Shamo'kin, a banking post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Northern Central Rs., 19 miles SE. of Sunbury. It has rich mines of anthracite coal, iron- and powder-works, and important manufactures of knitted goods, shirts, silks, stockings, and brick. Pop. in 1880, 8184; in 1890, 14,403; in 1900, 18,202.

Shamokin Creek, Pa., enters the Susquehanna River at Sunbury.

Shamokin Dam, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 2 miles SW. of Sunbury.

Shamong, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 910.

Shamrock, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., 17 miles SE. of Mexico.

Shamrock, a post-village of Wheeler co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Shamrock Station, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 21½ miles NE. of Reading. Pop. about 200.

Shana, a port of call in the NE. part of Yezo, Japan.

Shanda'ken, a post-village and resort in Shandaken township (town), Ulster co., N.Y., in the Catskill region, on Esopus Creek and on the Ulster and Delaware R., 29 miles WNW. of Kingston. It has a chair-factory. Pop. about 500; of the town (including Pine Hill) in 1900, 3053.

Shandon, a village of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on Loch Gare.

Shandon, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

Shane, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 80.

Shaner, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, 25 miles SE. of Pittsburg. See YOHOGHANY.

Shanesville, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 25 miles SSW. of Canton. Pop. about 500.

Shanesville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 14 miles E. by N. of Reading. Pop. 100.

Shanghai, shäng'hī', a seaport of China, the chief emporium open to European commerce, in the province of Kiang-su, 160 miles ESE. of Nanking. It is situated on the left bank of the Hwang-pu (a tidal water-course), which joins the estuary of the Yang-tse-kiang where that broad channel opens into the sea (about 12 miles from the city), and which below Shanghai is called the Wu-sung-kiang, a name borne by a small stream which here joins the Hwang-pu and is known to foreigners as Soo-chow Creek. Lat. 31° 12′ N.; lon. 121° 28′ E. Shanghai stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, which is intersected by innumerable water-courses. The native town, which is enclosed by a wall, is very small, only about 1 mile in diameter, but immediately outside of it are populous suburbs. It presents an uninviting appearance with its narrow and dirty streets. To the N. and NE. of it is the extensive foreign settlement, with a water-front of over 2 miles. It comprises the British and French concessions and the American quarter. The portion along and near the water presents the aspect of a modern European city with its stately commercial and public edifices, its club-houses, theatres, and newspaper offices, its tramways and electric-lighting, and its wharves and large warehouses. There is a fine *bund* (or esplanade) along the shore. The foreign settlement is removed from the jurisdiction of the Chinese officials. The foreign population constitutes but a small fraction of its inhabitants. Opposite the British concession is the important commercial and industrial section called Putung, which has ship-building establishments and machine-shops on a large scale. Shanghai ranks among the foremost commercial emporiums of the E. The aggregate value of the imports from foreign countries (including Hong Kong) and exports to foreign countries has risen to over $200,000,000 annually, the commerce increasing from year to year with rapid strides. About three-fourths of all the imports are from the British Isles and British colonies. Only about one-fourth of the exports go to them. The leading imports comprise cotton yarn and cotton stuffs, opium, metals, woollen goods, petroleum, glass, watches, lamps, colors, electrical apparatus, machinery, etc. The native exports comprise raw silk, silk fabrics, tea, cotton, rice, sugar, wool, paper, hides, beans and bean-cake, wheat, etc. There are whole fleets of junks engaged in the coasting trade. The city has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. A large imperial arsenal is located here. Shanghai was formerly extremely unhealthy, but a great improvement has taken place in the hygienic condition of the foreign section. The climate is characterized by sudden fluctuations of temperature. The population is estimated at about 600,000. About one-half of the inhabitants live within the boundaries of the foreign concessions. The foreign population in 1901 numbered 6774. It is increasing rapidly. Shanghai was opened to foreign commerce in 1842.

Shanghai, shang'hī, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., 30 miles E. of Lafayette.

Shanghai, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W.Va., 12 miles WSW. of Martinsburg.

Shaniko, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, on the Columbia Southern R., 45 miles S. of Moro.

Shanklin, a town of the Isle of Wight, on its SE. coast, 2 miles N. of Ventnor. It is a frequented watering-place. Here is a remarkable *chine* (or ravine) much visited by tourists. Pop. in 1901, 4533.

Shanksville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 22 miles S. of Johnstown. Pop. about 500.

Shannock, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 30 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has manufactures of webbing and cordage. Pop. about 500.

Shannon, the principal river of Ireland, rises near the base of the Cuilcagh Mountain, co. of Cavan, flows generally S. through loughs Allen, Boderg, Ree, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W. and enters the Atlantic Ocean by an estuary about 60 miles long and 10 miles in width at its mouth, immediately N. of Tralee Bay. Total course about 250 miles, for about two-thirds of which it is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Suck and Fergus, both from the right. It is connected with Dublin by the Grand and Royal canals.

Shannon, a county in the S. part of Missouri. Area, 993 sq. m. It is intersected by the Current River and also drained by Jack's Fork. Copper and iron are found here. Capital, Eminence. Pop. in 1890, 8898; in 1900, 11,247.

Shannon, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Shannon, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles NE. of Mount Carroll. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Shannon, a post-township of Atchison co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 2020.

Shannon, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky.

Shannon, a post-town of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 60 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Shannon, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C. The banking point is Red Springs. Pop. about 200.

Shannon, a post-station of Coshocton co., Ohio.

Shannon City, a banking post-town of Ringgold and Union cos., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 66 miles SSW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Shannondale, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., about 38 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Shannondale, a post-station of Fayette co., Ky.

Shannondale, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 10½ miles N. of Glasgow.

Shannondale, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 36 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. 75.

Shannon Hill, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., 14 miles S. of Louisa.

Shannonville, Montgomery co., Pa., about 5 miles W. by N. of Norristown. See AUDUBON.

Shannonville, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Salmon River, 1½ miles from the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand Trunk R., 40½ miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Shans, an Indo-Chinese people, belonging to the Thai family, who inhabit the region on both sides of the river Mekong, where Burma, Siam, China, and French Indo-China meet or approach close to one another. This territory is made up in great part of semi-independent states. The Shan States in Burma embrace an area estimated at about 70,000 sq. m. and contain over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Shan-si, shân'see' (*i.e.*, "the mountainous west"), a province of China, having Mongolia (Desert of Shamo) on the N. and on other sides the provinces of Shen-si, Ho-nan, and Chi-li. Estimated area, about 55,000 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. The Hoang-ho forms its W. and a part of its S. frontier. The loess formation is greatly developed in some parts of this region. The province is rich in coal, iron, copper, and salt, and is noted for its fruit. Capital, Tai-yuen. Pop. about 13,000,000.

Shan-tung, shân'toong' (*i.e.*, "the mountainous east"), a province of China, bordering on the Yellow Sea and the gulf and strait of Pe-chi-li, and having NW. the province of Chi-li (in which Peking is situated). The eastern portion is a peninsula nearly 200 miles long, terminating in Cape Shan-tung. The coast is much indented. Among the harbors are those of Chi-fu, Wei-hai-wei, and Kiao-chau. The surface is mostly mountainous in the E. and central parts, but the W. and NW. sections belong to the great alluvial plain of China, being traversed by the Hoang-ho and the Grand Canal. The province has rich deposits of coal and iron, and gold, lead, and other minerals are found. Shan-tung is a great silk-producing region. England has virtual possession of Wei-hai-wei, in the extreme NE., and Germany of Kiao-chau, in the E. On the N. coast is the treaty port of Chi-fu. Capital, Tsi-nan-fu. Area, about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 30,000,000.

Shao-chow, shâ'o-châ'oo, a city of China, province of Kwang-tung, on the Pe-kiang, 115 miles N. of Canton.

Shao-hing, shâ'o-hing', a city of China, province of Che-kiang, 73 miles W. by N. of Ning-po.

Shao-king, shâ'o-king', or **Chao-khing,** a city of China, province of Kwang-tung, 50 miles W. of Canton.

Shao-wu, shâ'o-woo', a city of China, province of Fo-kien, 145 miles NW. of Fu-chow.

Shap, a small town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 12 miles NNE. of Kendal.

Shap'inshay, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, between Pomona and Stronsay. Length, 5 miles. The interior is hilly and barren, but the shores are fertile. The island contains Balfour Castle and many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities. Pop. about 900.

Shapleigh, shăp'le, a post-village of York co., Me., in Shapleigh township (town), about 34 miles W. by S. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 847.

Shapur, shâ-poor', an ancient city of Persia, in Fars, in about lat. 29° 40' N., lon. 51° 40' E. Its ruins are among the most interesting in Persia.

Sharbot Lake, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Kingston and Pembroke and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 25 miles from Perth. Pop. 300.

Shari, shâ'ree', a river of central Africa, has its source in a number of head-streams, the chief one known as the Baminghi, in the Ubanghi region, and after a NW. course of uncertain length, enters Lake Chad on its S. side by several mouths. It forms part of the boundary between Baghirmi (on the E.) and the Kamerun Hinterland. Its longest arm, which is frequently dry, is the Logone (on the W.). The Shari is navigated by small steamboats over a considerable part of its course. At times of high waters there is direct communication between its tributaries and the Benuwe system of waters

Sharkey, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of 438 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and drained by Deer Creek. Capital, Rolling Fork. Pop. in 1890, 8382; in 1900, 12,178.

Sharkey, a post-village of Tallahatchie co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Shark River, a small stream of Monmouth co., N.J., enters the Atlantic Ocean in a bay about 3½ miles S. of Ocean Grove.

Sharman, a post-station of Columbia co., Ark.

Sharon, shair'on, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Sharon township (town), about 44 miles W. by N. of Hartford. The town is bounded E. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1982.

Sharon, a post-station of Clay co., Fla.

Sharon, a post-town of Taliaferro co., Ga., on the Georgia R., about 64 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Sharon, a post-station of Jasper co., Ind.

Sharon, a post-city of Barber co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Medicine Lodge. Pop. in 1900, 116.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has manufactures of cutlery, boxes, carriages, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2060.

Sharon, a post-station of Kalkaska co., Mich.

Sharon, a post-town of Madison co., Miss., 30 miles NNE. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Sharon, a township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Sharon, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Sharon township (town), 5 miles ESE. of Sharon Springs and about 44 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2058; of the village, about 300.

Sharon, a post-station of Cleveland co., N.C.

Sharon, a banking post-village of Steele co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 200.

Sharon, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 3 miles W. of Caldwell. Pop. about 275.

Sharon, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Erie and other railroads, 41 miles SSW. of Meadville. It is extensively engaged in coal-mining and has large steel- and iron-works, foundries and rolling-mills, boiler- and machine-shops, and manufactories of chains, nails, spokes, stoves, horse-collars, etc. The Hall Institute is located here. Pop. in 1880, 5684; in 1890, 7459; in 1900, 8916.

Sharon, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1443.

Sharon, a post-town of York co., S.C., on the South Carolina and Southern R., 6 miles WSW. of Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Sharon, a banking post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 46 miles N. of Jackson. Pop. about 650.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township (town), Windsor co., Vt., on the White River, in a valley at the base of high hills, and on the Central Vermont R., 52 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 709.

Sharon, a post-station of Lewis co., Wash.

Sharon, a township (town) of Portage co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 2225.

Sharon, a banking post-village of Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles SE. of Janesville. Pop. in 1900, 945.

Sharon, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1127.

Sharon, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Newmarket. Pop. 200.

Sharon Center, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa.

Sharon Center, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 20 miles ENE. of Cooperstown. Pop. 200.

Sharon Center, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 12 miles W. of Akron, on the Northern Ohio R. Pop. about 300.

Sharon Center, a post-hamlet in Sharon township, Potter co., Pa., on Oswayo Creek, about 20 miles ESE. of Olean, N.Y.

Sharongrove, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 13 miles NW. of Russellville. Pop. 100.

Sharonhill, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 6 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 1058. The banking point is Darby.

Sharon, Plain of, in Biblical geography, the region between the hill-country of Samaria and the Mediterranean Sea.

Sharon Springs, a city, the capital of Wallace co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 340 miles W. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Sharon Springs, a post-village and popular summer-resort of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 59 miles W. by N. of Albany. The village is situated in a narrow valley enclosed by high hills. Its springs, which contain sulphur, magnesia, etc., are held in high repute and much resorted to by invalids. Pop. in 1900, 567. Elevation, 1200 feet.

Sharon Station, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 88 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. 75.

Sharon Valley, a post-village in Sharon township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., 2 miles from Sharon station, N.Y. Pop. about 275.

Sharonville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 17 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati.

Sharp, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of 606 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spring River and Strawberry Creek. Capitals, Evening Shade and Hardy. Pop. in 1890, 10,418; in 1900, 12,199.

Sharpeye, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. See GREENVILLE.

Sharp Mountain, Pa., is a ridge in Schuylkill co., and is the southern boundary of the Pottsville coal basin. Pottsville is at the NW. base of this ridge.

Sharpness, a sub-port of the city of Gloucester, England.

Sharps, a village of Richmond co., Va. The banking point is Warsaw. Pop. 150.

Sharpsboro, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

Sharpsburg, a post-town of Coweta co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 7 miles SE. of Newnan. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Sharpsburg, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 21 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Sharpsburg, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Gravity. Pop. 150.

Sharpsburg, a banking post-town of Bath co., Ky., about 40 miles ENE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Sharpsburg, a post-town of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, about 15 miles S. by W. of Hagerstown. Here is a national cemetery, in which is a tower overlooking the Antietam battle-field. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Sharpsburg, a post-village of Madison co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Sharpsburg, a post-hamlet of Nash co., N.C., 35 miles N. of Goldsboro.

Sharpsburg, a coaling hamlet of Athens co., Ohio.

Sharpsburg, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Alleghany River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rs., 5 miles NE. of Pittsburg. It has rolling-mills and manufactories of stoves and ranges, wire, paints and varnish, brick, pickles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6842.

Sharpsburg, a post-hamlet of San Patricio co., Tex.

Sharps Chapel, a post-station of Union co., Tenn.

Sharp's Island, Chesapeake Bay, off the entrance to the Patuxent River. On the N. end is a light-house.

Sharps Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on the Blue River, about 22 miles W. of New Albany.

Sharpstown, N.J. See SHARPTOWN.

Sharpsville, a banking post-village of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 46 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 650.

Sharpsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., 30 miles NNE. of Lebanon.

Sharpsville, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., 13 miles N. of Imlay.

Sharpsville, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Erie and other railroads, 11 miles SSW. of Greenville. It has blast-furnaces, tubing-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2970.

Sharptop, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Sharptown, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 3 miles from Ashby.

Sharptown, a post-town of Wicomico co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, 10 miles W. of Laurel, Del., and 10 miles SW. of Seaford. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Sharptown, or **Sharpstown,** a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Salem Creek, about 10 miles NE. of Salem. Pop. about 500.

Shartlesville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 18 miles NW. of Reading. Pop. about 500.

Shasawataisi (shå'sâ'wâ'tī'see'), **Lake,** a lake of Champlain co., Quebec, collects the waters of the Matawan and other lakes, and discharges them by a connecting stream into the St. Maurice, near the mouth of the Ribbon River.

Sha-shi, shâ'she', or **Sha-si,** a town and treaty port of China, province of Hu-peh, on the left bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 110 miles below I-chang. It is an important mart for cotton stuffs. Pop. estimated at about 80,000.

Shasta, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of 3876 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sacramento River and also drained by Cottonwood and Cow creeks. The Coast Range extends along the W. border of this county, which also comprises part of the Sierra Nevada. In the SE. part stands Lassen Peak, which has an altitude of 10,437 feet. Gold, silver, and copper are mined in the county. Capital, Redding. Pop. in 1890, 12,133; in 1900, 17,318.

Shasta, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., 2 miles W. of the Sacramento River and 150 miles NNW. of Sacramento. It is in a mountainous region, near the junction of the Sierra Nevada with the Coast Range. It has gold-smelting works. Pop. about 400.

Shasta, Mount, Siskiyou co., Cal., in about lat. 41° 25′ N., and at the northern extremity of the Sierra Nevada, is an extinct volcano with a double peak and an altitude of 14,380 (14,440?) feet. The western summit, sometimes known as Crater Peak, 12,900 ft., has a crater about 2500 ft. in depth and 3500 ft. in diameter. Mount Shasta is snow-capped, with minor glaciers on the northern slope, and is frequently ascended from Sisson, 12 miles distant.

Shasta Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Redding or Yreka.

Shat-el-Arab, shåt êl å'râb, a river of Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, flows past Basra, and enters the Persian Gulf at its head by several branches, in about lat. 30° N., after a SE. course of 120 miles. It receives the Kerkha and Karun rivers and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian dominions.

Shatsk, a town of Russia, government of Tambov, 38 miles N. of Morshansk. Pop. in 1897, 13,928.

Shattuc, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill. The banking point is Centralia. Pop. 100.

Shattuck, a banking village of Woodward co., Okla.

Shattuckville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., 2 miles from Shelburne Falls. Pop. 100.

Shauck, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. The banking point is Lexington or Mount Gilead. Pop. about 200.

Shavano (shå-vå'no), **Mount,** Colo., a peak of the Saguache Range, near lat. 38° 37′ N. Altitude, 14,239 feet.

Shaver's Fork, a name given to the main branch of the Cheat River, which runs through Randolph co., W.Va.

Shavertown, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., 16 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. 200.

Shavertown, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. 150.

Shavli, a town of Russia, government and 77 miles NNW. of Kovno. Pop. in 1897, 15,914.

Shaw, a post-village of Walker co., Ga. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. 175.

Shaw, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., 20 miles by rail SE. of Dixon. Pop. 100.

Shaw, a post-village of Neosho co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Shaw, a banking post-town of Bolivar co., Miss., 124 miles SSW. of Memphis. It has saw-mills, cotton-gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Shaw, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, in a grain and fruit district, 58 miles by rail S. by W. of Portland. Pop. 60.

Shaw, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Shawan, shą-wan', a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 18 miles N. of Baltimore.

Shawanee, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Cumberland Gap. Pop. about 300.

Shawanese, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. 200.

Shawangunk, shong'gŭm, a small river which rises in Orange co., N.Y., runs northeastward, and enters the Wallkill River in Ulster co., 5 miles SW. of Newpaltz.

Shawangunk, a township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y., about 12 miles NW. of Newburgh. It is traversed by the Shawangunk River and by spurs of the Shawangunk Mountains. Pop. in 1900, 2406. See WALLKILL.

Shawangunk Mountains, a portion of the Appalachian system, lying in the SE. part of New York, chiefly in Ulster co., with a minor extension into Orange and Sullivan cos. They are properly a continuation of the Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain of Pennsylvania, and rise in Sam's Point, SE. of Ellenville, to 2218 feet. The summit is extensively glaciated and contains several mountain lakes or tarns (Mohonk, Minnewaska, Awosting, and Maratanza).

Shawano, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1135 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconto and Wolf rivers and also drained by the Embarras and Red rivers. Capital, Shawano. Pop. in 1890, 19,236; in 1900, 27,475.

Shawano, a banking city, capital of Shawano co., Wis., is on the Wolf River, about 38 miles WNW. of the city of Green Bay, on the Northwestern Line. It has manufactures of paper, fibre, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1863.

Shawano Lake, Wis., in the E. part of Shawano co., is about 6 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its outlet enters the Wolf River.

Shawbridge, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 9 miles NW. of St. Jerome. Pop. 150.

Shawenegan, shâ-wen-ę-gân′, or **Saint Boniface,** a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the Canada Great Northern R. and on the St. Maurice River, 23 miles NW. of Three Rivers. The Falls of the Shawenegan, 150 feet high, are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 2730.

Shawenegan Falls, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, 6 miles from Shawenegan.

Shawhan, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 miles N. of Paris. Pop. about 150.

Shawl, a town of British Beluchistan. See QUETTA.

Shawmut, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Fairfield. It has lumbering- and pulp-industries.

Shawmut, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass.

Shaw'nee′, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 548 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kansas River and is also drained by the Wakarusa River and Soldier and Cross creeks. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. Capital, Topeka, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 49,172; in 1900, 53,727.

Shawnee, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., 9 miles WSW. of Kansas City, Mo. Pop. about 400.

Shawnee, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., about 20 miles N. of Buffalo. Pop. 90.

Shawnee, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Zanesville and Western Rs., 43 miles S. by E. of Newark. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2966.

Shawnee, a banking city of Pottawatomie co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 39 miles ESE. of Oklahoma city. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, compresses, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3462 (largely increased since the census).

Shawnee, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 2½ miles above the Delaware Water Gap. Pop. 90.

Shawnee Mound, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., about 36 miles WSW. of Sedalia.

Shawnees, an Indian tribe of Algonquin stock, who formerly at different times dwelt in different parts of the eastern United States (South Carolina, the region of the Cumberland River, Pennsylvania, Ohio), migrating repeatedly. They now live in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. They number about 1500.

Shawneetown, a banking city, capital of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 182 miles SE. of Springfield, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs. It has grain-elevators and lumbering-industries. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1698.

Shawneetown, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 30 miles N. of Allenville station. Pop. 100.

Shawomet, a post-village of Kent co., R.I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. 100.

Shaws Mills, a post-station of Guilford co., N.C.

Shaws Store, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Shawsville, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 4 miles from Whitehall.

Shawsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 77 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. Pop. 110.

Shawtown, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio. The banking point is McComb. Pop. 175.

Shawville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 7 miles E. of Clearfield. Pop. 60.

Shawville, a banking post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 50 miles from Ottawa. Pop. in 1901, 648.

Shawyer Mills, a post-station of Tazewell co., Va.

Shayok, or **Shayuk,** shī'ook′, a river of Kashmir, rises in the Karakorum Range, and joins the Indus, N. of the Himalayas, about 25 miles from Iskardo.

Sheakleyville, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Shearer Valley, a post-station of Wayne co., Ky.

Shearwood, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., on the Savannah and Statesboro R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 200.

Sheboygan, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 510 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by the Sheboygan, Mullet, and Onion rivers. Capital, Sheboygan. Pop. in 1890, 42,489; in 1900, 50,345.

Sheboygan, a city, capital of Sheboygan co., Wis., is on Lake Michigan, 43 miles E. of Fond du Lac, on the Northwestern Line. It has a Federal building, county insane asylum, the St. Nicholas and other hospitals, breweries, foundries and machine-shops, bottling-works, and manufactures of furniture, carriages, leather, enamelled ware, etc. Pop. in 1890, 16,359; in 1900, 22,962.

Sheboygan Falls, a banking post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line and on the Sheboygan River, 38 miles E. of Fond du Lac. It has woollen-mills and manufactures of chairs and cheese. Pop. in 1900, 1301.

Sheboygan Falls, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1690.

Sheboygan River, Wis., rises in Fond du Lac co. and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Sheboygan.

Shechem, an ancient town of Palestine. See NABLUS.

Shedden, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs., 9 miles from St. Thomas. Pop. about 300.

Shedds, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 125.

Shediac, shĕd'e-âk′, a banking post-village and outport of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, near the mouth of a river of the same name, and on the Intercolonial R., 100 miles NE. of St. John. It has a tolerable harbor on Northumberland Strait, is a seaside-resort, and has boot and shoe and oyster-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Sheds, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., 28 miles SE. of Syracuse. Pop. 80.

Sheelin, Lough, a lake of Ireland, on the borders of Ulster and Leinster, 5 miles E. of Granard. Length, about 5 miles. It discharges by the Inny River, which flows into Lough Ree.

Sheenwater, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Erie co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Grand Island, in the Niagara River, 10 miles NW. of Buffalo.

Sheep-Head Cape, Ireland, co. of Cork, 18 miles SW. of Bantry.

Sheep Islands are a cluster of islands in Lake Urumiah, Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan.

Sheep Mountain, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 11′ N., lon. 106° 6′ W. Height, 12,589 feet.

Sheepranch, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 16 miles NE. of San Andreas. Pop. about 300.

Sheepscott, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the Sheepscott River, 5 miles NE. of Wiscasset. Pop. 100.

Sheepscott River, Me., rises in Waldo co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 10 miles SE. of Bath. It is navigable to Wiscasset.

Sheepshead Bay, a former village of Kings co., N.Y., on the Atlantic Ocean, near Coney Island. It forms part of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city of New York.

Sheer'ness′, a strongly fortified seaport and naval arsenal of England, in Kent, in the NW. corner of the island of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway and the Thames, 11 miles NE. of Chatham. It is divided into four quarters, known as Blue-Town, Mile-Town, Marine-Town, and Westminster. It has a vast dock-yard. Oyster fishing is carried on in the vicinity. Pop. in 1891, 14,500; in 1901, 18,179.

Sheet Harbor, a post-village and outport of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 77 miles E. of Halifax, its banking point.

Sheffield, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the West Riding of Yorkshire, at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, 41 miles ESE. of Manchester and 140 miles NNW. of London. It is charmingly situated in a hilly region. The principal buildings are the mediæval parish church of St. Peter, in Decorated and Perpendicular styles,

with an interesting chapel; the Catholic church of St. Mary's, with a lofty tower; the Cutlers' Hall, in Corinthian style; the town-hall, the market-hall, and the corn-exchange. At the head of the educational institutions is University College, formerly Firth College, which has a faculty of arts and science, a faculty of medicine, and a technical department, the last-named attended in 1903–04 by 1473 students. The Central Free Library has about 150,000 volumes. Other educational institutions are St. George's museum, founded by Ruskin, and an art-gallery containing a collection of modern paintings. Sheffield was the first city of England to introduce municipal operation of tramways and it owns many artisans' dwellings. It has been famous since the time of Chaucer for its manufacture of cutlery and is one of the leading manufacturing cities of England. In addition to cutlery in the widest sense, there are establishments turning out every conceivable variety of steel products, such as armor-plate, rails, castings for engines, etc. Other products are stoves, boilers, buttons, britannia-, brass- and plated-wares, etc. Sheffield possesses a fine botanical garden. The city returns 5 members to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 45,755; in 1851, 135,310; in 1891, 324,200; in 1901, 380,793.

Sheffield, a banking city of Cobbert co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads and on the Tennessee River, 2 miles from Tuscumbia. It has iron- and coal-industries. Pop. in 1900, 3333.

Sheffield, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 23 miles ESE. of Geneseo. It has coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1265.

Sheffield, a banking post-town of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 18 miles S. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 688.

Sheffield, a post-village in Sheffield township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles S. of Pittsfield. The town is noted for beautiful mountain-scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1804.

Sheffield, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo.

Sheffield, a post-township of Lorain co., Ohio, about 20 miles W. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Sheffield, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Sheffield township, on Tionesta Creek and on the Sheffield and Tionesta and the Tionesta Valley Rs., 41 miles ESE. of Corry. It has manufactures of carbon-black, leather, etc., and has oil interests. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2580; of the village, about 1250.

Sheffield, a post-station of Rhea co., Tenn., 50 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Sheffield, a post-village of Pecos co., Tex. The banking point is El Paso. Pop. 125.

Sheffield, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Sheffield township (town), about 36 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 724.

Sheffield, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 64 miles N. of St. John. Pop. about 500.

Sheffield, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 14 miles WNW. of Dundas. Pop. 150.

Sheffield Mills, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, at the head of the Habitant River, 7 miles from Kentville. Pop. 250.

Shefford, a town of England, co. and 9 miles SE. of Bedford, on the Ivel. Pop. about 1000.

Shefford, a county in the southwest-central part of Quebec, drained by the Yamaska River. Capital, Waterloo.

Shefford Mountain, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 4½ miles from Granby. Pop. 250.

Shehr, shĕn'r, a maritime town of Arabia, on its SE. coast, 32 miles ENE. of Makallah, in about lat. 14° 35′ N.

Shehr-i-Sebz, shĕn'r ee sĕbz, a former khanate, now comprised in the northern part of middle Bokhara. In the district, about 40 miles S. of Samarkand, are the nearly adjacent towns of Shaar and Kitab, collectively called Shehr-i-Sebz, on the site of Kesh, the birthplace of Timur. The double town is estimated to have a population of about 35,000.

Sheik- (or **Shekh-**) **Abade,** Egypt. See ABABDE.

Shei-pu, shā'poo', a maritime town of China, province of Che-kiang, 50 miles SSE. of Ningpo. It has a considerable trade.

Shekomeko, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut R., 8½ miles WSW. of Millerton. Pop. 75.

Sheksna, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Bielo-Ozero, in the N. of the government of Novgorod, flows SSE. and joins the Volga on the left. Length, 150 miles.

Shelbina, a banking city of Shelby co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 47 miles W. of Hannibal. It is a shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 1733.

Shelburn, a post-town of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 21 miles S. of Terre Haute. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 523.

Shelburne, a post-village in Shelburne township (town), Franklin co., Mass., about 36 miles N. by W. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1508; of the village, about 600.

Shelburne, a post-village in Shelburne township (town), Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R., 86 miles NNW. of Portland, Me. Pop. of the town in 1900, 283.

Shelburne, a post-village in Shelburne township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 7 miles S. of Burlington and about 2 miles E. of Lake Champlain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1202; of the village, about 500.

Shelburne, a county in the SW. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. The coasts are remarkable for their numerous deep indentations, forming excellent harbors, into which flow the Clyde, Jordan, and other considerable rivers. Capital, Shelburne.

Shelburne, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Shelburne, on the NE. arm of a capacious harbor, 160 miles SW. of Halifax. It is a place of considerable trade and has boat-building industries, saw- and carding-mills, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Shelburne, a banking post-village of Dufferin co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 56 miles NW. of Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 1188.

Shelburne Bay, in northeastern Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 143° E.

Shelburne Falls, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs. 69 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of cutlery and tools. Pop. about 1500.

Shelby, a county in the north-central part of Alabama, has an area of 829 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Coosa River and is intersected in the NW. part by the Cahawba River. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Columbiana. Pop. in 1890, 20,886; in 1900, 23,684.

Shelby, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 780 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and is also drained by the South Fork of the Sangamon and the Little Wabash River. Bituminous coal is found in the county. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890, 31,191; in 1900, 32,126.

Shelby, a county in the southeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blue River (or the East Fork of the White River) and also drained by Flat Rock and Sugar creeks. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890, 25,454; in 1900, 26,491.

Shelby, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Nishnabatona River and also drained by Mosquito, Silver, and Indian creeks. Capital, Harlan. Pop. in 1890, 17,611; in 1900, 17,932.

Shelby, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 395 sq. m. It is drained by Beech and Clear creeks and small affluents of the Kentucky River. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890, 16,521; in 1900, 18,340.

Shelby, a county in the NE. part of Missouri, has an area of 509 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Salt River and a stream called the North Two River, and is partly drained by the South Fabius River. Among its minerals are coal and limestone. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890, 15,642; in 1900, 16,167.

Shelby, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of 401 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and also drained by Loramie's Creek. Capital, Sidney. Pop. in 1890, 24,707; in 1900, 24,625.

Shelby, the southwesternmost county of Tennessee, borders on the state of Mississippi. Area, 769 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and intersected by the Loosahatchee and Wolf rivers and Elk Creek. Capital, Memphis. Pop. in 1890, 112,740; in 1900, 153,557.

Shelby, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 814 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River and on the W. by the Attoyac River. Capital, Center. Pop. in 1890, 14,365; in 1900, 20,452.

Shelby, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., 5 miles S. of Columbiana, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has iron-works. Pop. about 750.

Shelby, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 18 miles S. of Crown Point, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs. Pop. about 375.

Shelby, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 32 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 31 miles N. by W. of Muskegon. It has basket-works. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. about 500.

Shelby, a post-village of Teton co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Great Falls. Pop. 130.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Polk co., Neb., 8 miles E. by N. of Osceola, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Shelby, a post-village in Shelby township (town), Orleans co., N.Y., about 15 miles E. of Lockport. Pop. of the town (which includes part of Medina village) in 1900, 3679; of the village, about 300.

Shelby, a banking post-town, capital of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R., 54 miles W. of Charlotte. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1874.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 42 miles S. of Sandusky. It has manufactures of steel tubing, furnaces, shafting-machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4685.

Shelby, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., about 18 miles SW. of Brenham. Pop. 150.

Shelby, a township (town) of La Crosse co., Wis., 6 miles SE. of the city of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900, 1084.

Shelby Basin, a post-station of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 44 miles W. of Rochester.

Shelby City, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 86 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. about 500.

Shelby Iron-Works, Ala. See SHELBY.

Shelby Springs, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R., 66 miles N. by E. of Selma.

Shelbyville, a banking city, capital of Shelby co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 32 miles S. by E. of Decatur. It has flouring-mills, manufactures of carriages and ploughs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3546. Coal is mined here.

Shelbyville, a city, capital of Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 27 miles SE. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of furniture, soda fountains, mirrors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7169.

Shelbyville, a banking city, capital of Shelby co., Ky., on Clear Creek, 31 miles E. of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. It has tobacco-warehouses, grain-elevators, etc., and has the Science Hill School and the Shelbyville Female College. Pop. in 1900, 3016.

Shelbyville, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 27 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 100.

Shelbyville, a banking city, capital of Shelby co., Mo., on Black Creek, 40 miles W. by N. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 777.

Shelbyville, a banking post-town, capital of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Duck River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 60 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions and has manufactures of cotton, buggies, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2236.

Shelbyville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., about 95 miles E. of Palestine. Pop. about 300.

Sheldahl, a banking post-town of Polk and Story cos., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 25 miles N. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 179.

Sheldon, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal. The banking point is Sacramento.

Sheldon, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 30 miles SSE. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 1103.

Sheldon, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 11 miles S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 150.

Sheldon, a banking city of O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 58 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 2282.

Sheldon, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., about 28 miles S. of Winona. Pop. about 150.

Sheldon, a banking post-town of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 13 miles S. by E. of Nevada. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Sheldon, a post-village in Sheldon township (town), Wyoming co., N.Y., 30 miles ESE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1801; of the village, 150.

Sheldon, a banking post-town of Ransom co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 15 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Sheldon, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 14 miles NNW. of Beaufort. It has a cotton-gin.

Sheldon, or **Sheldon Springs,** a post-village in Sheldon township (town), Franklin co., Vt., on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont Rs., 10 miles ENE. of St. Albans and about 1 mile S. of the Missisquoi River. Here are mineral springs which attract many visitors. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1311; of the village, about 500.

Sheldon, a post-station of Franklin co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R., 10 miles ENE. of St. Albans and 2 miles N. of Sheldon Springs.

Sheldon, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 821.

Sheldon Junction, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont Rs., 14 miles E. of Lake Champlain. Pop. 100.

Sheldons Grove, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., about 30 miles N. of Jacksonville.

Sheldon Springs, Franklin co., Vt. See SHELDON.

Sheldonville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., about 30 miles SSW. of Boston. Pop. 150.

Sheldrake, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., at Sheldrake Point, on Cayuga Lake, about 20 miles NNW. of Ithaca, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. 100.

Shelf, a town of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 2500.

Shel'ikof, a strait or channel of Alaska, between the island of Kadiak and the main-land.

Shelikof Bay, in southeastern Alaska, on the W. shore of Kruzof Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Shell Creek, Neb., enters the Platte River in Colfax co., about 3 miles E. of Schuyler. Length, about 80 miles.

Shellcreek, a post-station of Colfax co., Neb.

Shellcreek, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn. The banking point is Elizabethton. Pop. 100.

Sheller, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Shelley, a town of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 1545.

Shelley, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 300.

Shellharbor, a municipal district of New South Wales, 3 miles from Lake Illawarra. Pop. of the borough, about 1000.

Shellif, shĕl'lĭf or shĕl'lēf', or **Chelif,** the principal river of Algeria, rises in the Jebel-Amur, Atlas Mountains, in about lat. 34° N., and after a N. and NW. course of 350 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea NE. of Mostaganem.

Shellknob, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 40 miles S. of Logan station.

Shell Lake, a banking post-town, capital of Washburn co., Wis., 73 miles NE. by N. of Hudson, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 1823.

Shellman, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900, 584. It has a cotton-gin.

Shellmound, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. 150.

Shellmound, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 22 miles by rail W. of Chattanooga.

Shell River, an affluent of the Saint Croix River, in Saint Croix co., Wis.

Shellrock, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 16 miles NNW. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 839.

Shellrock Creek, Iowa, rises near the N. border of the state, and unites with Lime Creek, in Floyd co., to form the English River.

Shellrock River rises in Freeborn co., Minn., passes into Iowa, and enters the Cedar River about 6 miles N. of Cedar Falls.

Shellsburg, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 14 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Shelly, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn. Pop. about 200.

Shelly, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 42 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Shelmerdine Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Crawford co., Pa. The banking point is Titusville.

Shelocta, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on Crooked Creek, 40 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Shelter Cove, a hamlet and shipping point of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles S. of Cape Mendocino.

Shelter Island, a post-village, summer-resort, and township (town) of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an island of the same name, between Gardiner's Bay and Peconic Bay, 1 mile S. of Greenport, Long Island. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1066; of the village, about 300. The island is 6 miles long.

Shelter Island Heights, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Greenport, Long Island. Pop. about 550.

Shelton, a post-borough of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, opposite Birmingham. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2837.

Shelton, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., 13 miles E. by N. of Kearney, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 861.

Shelton, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Broad River, 45 miles by rail NNW. of Columbia.

Shelton, a banking post-town, capital of Mason co., Wash., on Hammerslay Inlet and the Peninsular R., 60 miles E. of Gordonville. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 833.

Shelton, a post-village of Clay co., W.Va.

Sheltonville, a post-village of Milton co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River. The banking point is Buford. Pop. about 120.

Shelya, Aurès Mountains, Algeria. See CHELLIA.

Shemakha, shȧ-mȧ′kȧ, or **Shamakha,** a town in the Russian government of Baku, in Transcaucasia, 65 miles W. by N. of Baku. It is celebrated for its silks. Pop. in 1897, 20,008. The place has suffered terribly from earthquakes, the last time in 1902. A short distance to the SW. is the small town of New Shemakha.

Shen'ando'ah, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and is partly drained by Cedar Creek. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia and is bounded on the SE. by the Massanutten Mountain. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. in 1890, 19,671; in 1900, 20,253.

Shenandoah, a banking city of Page co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River and on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 19 miles NE. of Hamburg. It has a cannery, flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3573.

Shenandoah, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Shenandoah, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Shenandoah, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 2½ miles W. of Mahanoy City. It is one of the most productive anthracite regions in the state, and has large collieries, dynamite-works, etc. Pop. in 1880, 10,147; in 1890, 15,944; in 1900, 20,321.

Shenandoah, a post-town of Page co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 14 miles S. by W. of Luray, its banking point. It has iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1220.

Shenandoah Alum Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Shenandoah co., Va., 12 miles W. of Mount Jackson.

Shenandoah Junction, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Rs. The banking point is Charlestown or Shepherdstown. Pop. about 300.

Shenandoah River, Va. and W.Va., formed by the North, Middle, and South rivers, runs northeastward through the cos. of Rockingham, Page, Warren, and Clarke, Va., and through Jefferson co., W.Va., and enters the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, just above its passage through the Blue Ridge. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. A small stream called the North Fork runs northeastward through Shenandoah co., and enters the main river in Warren co., about 2 miles from Front Royal. The Shenandoah valley is bounded SE. by the Blue Ridge and is noted for its beauty and fertility. It was the scene of important operations in the Civil War.

Shenango, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2806.

Shenango, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1155.

Shenango, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, 2 miles S. of Greenville.

Shenango River, Pa., rises in Crawford co. and unites with the Mahoning River about 4 miles SW. of Newcastle. The stream formed by this junction is the Beaver River. The Shenango is about 100 miles long.

Shendi, a town and mart of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 miles NNE. of Khartum.

Shendun, a town of Rockingham co., Va., in Stonewall district. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Shenkursk, shĕn'koorsk′, a town of Russia, government and 192 miles SE. of Archangel. Pop. about 1500.

Shen-si, shĕn'see′ (*i.e.*, the "western frontier"), a province of China, between lat. 32° and 39° 50′ N. and lon. 106° and 111° E., having Mongolia on the N., and on other sides the provinces of Kan-su, Sze-chuen, Hu-peh, Ho-nan, and Shan-si. Area, about 70,000 sq. m. Pop. about 9,000,000. The surface is mountainous and less fertile than the more eastern provinces. The Hoang-ho River forms most of its E. boundary and it is intersected by the Wei-ho. The products are wheat, cotton, pulse, millet, maize, tobacco, and opium. The principal manufactures are cotton, silk, felt, and steel. Iron and coal are mined. Capital, Si-ngan.

Shepard, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio. The banking point is Columbus.

Shepardsville, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Grank Trunk R., 6 miles E. of St. Johns. Pop. 200.

Shepaug River, Conn., a small stream, rises in Litchfield co. and enters the Housatonic River about 10 miles NE. of Danbury.

Shepherd, shep′ẹrd, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Shepherd, a banking post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 7½ miles SSE. of Mount Pleasant, on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Shepherd, a post-village of San Jacinto co., Tex., on the Houston East and West Texas R. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 200.

Shepherdstown, shep′ẹrdz-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio, about 28 miles SW. of Steubenville.

Shepherdstown, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 8 miles SW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Shepherdstown, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., W.Va., on the Potomac River, 15 miles S. by W. of Hagerstown, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has a cement-quarry, etc., and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Shepherdsville, shep′ẹrdz-vĭl, a banking post-town, capital of Bullitt co., Ky., on the East Fork of the Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 277. Here is a summer-resort called Paroquette Springs.

Shepley, a town of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 1720.

Shep'ody Bay, New Brunswick, is the W. arm of Chignecto Bay and receives the rivers Petitcodiac and Memramcook.

Shepparton, a town of Victoria, Australia, on the Goulburn River, 113 miles by rail NNE. of Melbourne. Pop. about 2500.

Shepperton, a village and parish of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 miles SE. of Staines.

Sheppey, an island of England, co. of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuary of the Medway and the Swale, a narrow channel extending E. and W. and connecting that estuary with the sea. Length, 9 miles. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness.

Sheppton, a mining post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill R. The banking point is Shenandoah.

Shepshed, a town of Leicestershire, England, 3 miles from Loughborough. Pop. in 1901, 5293.

Shepton-Mallet (local pron. shĕp′ọn), a town of England, co. of Somerset, 19 miles S. of Bristol. It has an interesting church and a lofty market-cross. Pop. in 1901, 5238.

Sheraden, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., organized from Chartiers township. Pop. in 1900, 2948.

Sherando, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., at the W. base of the Blue Ridge, 7 miles S. of Waynesboro.

Sherborn, a post-village in Sherborn township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 41 miles SE. of Fitchburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1483.

Sherborne, shẹr'bọrn, a town of England, in the co. of Dorset, on the Ivel, 5 miles E. of Yeovil. It has a fine cruciform minster, recently restored; a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., and a castle built in part by Sir Walter Raleigh. Pop. in 1901, 5753.

Sherboro, or **Sherbro,** an island of Africa, opposite the mouth of Sherboro River, 40 miles SSE. of Sierra Leone. Length, 30 miles.

Sherboro (or **Sherbro**) **River,** the name of an estuary of Sierra Leone, western Africa, formed by the Yong, Boom, Kittam, and Bagroo rivers.

Sherbrooke, a post-village, the capital of Steele co., N.Dak., 5 miles NE. of Blabon. Pop. about 25.

Sherbrooke, a county in the S. part of Quebec. It is watered by the river St. Francis and other streams. Capital, Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke, a city and port of Quebec, capital of the co. of Sherbrooke, on the river Magog, at its junction with the St. Francis, and on the Boston and Maine, the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 101 miles E. of Montreal. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, flannels, iron castings, machinery, powder, pulp and paper, malted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1901, 11,765. Sherbrooke is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Sherbrooke, a banking village and outport of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the estuary of the river St. Marys, 12 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 124 miles ENE. of Halifax. It has tanning- and other industries. Pop. about 1000.

Sherbrooke, Lake, a beautiful lake in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles long and 1 to 2 miles wide. It forms part of a branch of the Lahave River.

Sherburn, a small town of England, co. and 13 miles SSW. of York.

Sherburne, a county in the east-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 446 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi River and intersected by the Elk River. The Rum River traverses the NE. part of the county. Capital, Elk River. Pop. in 1890, 5908; in 1900, 7281.

Sherburne, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 27 miles S. by W. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Sherburne, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 13 miles W. of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900, 891.

Sherburne, a banking post-village in Sherburne township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 43 miles SSW. of Utica. It has knitting-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 899; of the town, 2614.

Sherburne, a post-village in Sherburne township (town), Rutland co., Vt., 12 miles ENE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 402; of the village, 150. Killington Peak, 4241 feet high, is in the SW. part of Sherburne.

Sherburne Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 8 miles N. of Norwich.

Sherburne Mills, Ky. See SHERBURNE.

Sherburnville, a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., 20 miles ENE. of Kankakee.

Sheribon, a town of Java. See CHERIBON.

Sheridan, a county in the NW. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is drained by the North and South Forks of the Solomon River. Capital, Hoxie. Pop. in 1890, 3733; in 1900, 3819.

Sheridan, a county in the NW. part of Nebraska. Area, 2179 sq. m. It is intersected by the Niobrara River. Capital, Rushville. Pop. in 1890, 8687; in 1900, 6033.

Sheridan, a county in the W. part of Wyoming. Area, 2569 sq. m. It is drained by the Powder and Tongue rivers; the Big Horn Mountains occupy the W. part. Lead, gold, silver, tin, and quicksilver are found. Capital, Sheridan. Pop. in 1900, 5122.

Sheridan, a banking post-town, capital of Grant co., Ark., 33 miles S. by W. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Sheridan, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., 16 miles by rail SE. of Marysville. Pop. 100.

Sheridan, a town in Petersburg precinct, Arapahoe co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Sheridan, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Fox River, 27 miles SW. of Aurora, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 485.

Sheridan, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 15 miles (direct) NW. of Noblesville. Pop. in 1900, 1795.

Sheridan, a post-hamlet of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Sheridan, a lumbering village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Presque Isle. Pop. about 300.

Sheridan, a banking post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 5 miles S. of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Sheridan, a banking post-village of Worth co., Mo., on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Sheridan, a banking post-town of Madison co., Mont., 20 miles NW. of Virginia City, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Sheridan, a post-village of Douglas co., Nev., about 20 miles S. of Carson City.

Sheridan, a post-village in Sheridan township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs., 3 miles E. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 200. The town is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 1633.

Sheridan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. 200.

Sheridan, a banking city of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Yamhill River, 20 miles SW. of Lafayette, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Sheridan, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 17½ miles W. of Reading. Pop. about 400.

Sheridan, a post-village of Pennington co., S.Dak., 17 miles (direct) SW. of Rapid City. Pop. 100.

Sheridan, a post-village of Lincoln co., W.Va. The banking point is Huntington.

Sheridan, a post-station of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 41 miles WNW. of Menasha.

Sheridan, a banking city, capital of Sheridan co., Wyo., on the Burlington Route, 178 miles WNW. of Newcastle. It has a college, brewery, and manufactory of hay-stackers. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1559 (largely increased since the census).

Sheridan Lake, a post-village, capital of Kiowa co., Colo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 76 miles W. of Scott, Kan. Pop. about 120.

Sheridan, Mount, Wyo., is in the Yellowstone National Park, about 5 miles S. of Yellowstone Lake and near lat. 44° 18′ N. It is a peak of the main range or "divide" of the Rocky Mountains, with an elevation of 10,385 feet.

Sheridans Point, a post-station of Calvert co., Md.

Sheridanville, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. about 1900.

Sheriffmuir, a locality in Perthshire, Scotland, 2 miles from Dunblane. Here an indecisive engagement took place in 1715 between the Jacobites and the forces of George I.

Sheringham, a small town on the coast of Norfolk, England, 5 miles from Cromer.

Sherkin, an island of Ireland, off the SW. coast of the co. of Cork, in Baltimore Bay.

Sherlock, a post-hamlet of Finney co., Kan.

Sherman, a county in the NW. part of Kansas, borders on Colorado. Area, about 1080 sq. m. It is drained by Beaver Creek and other small streams. Capital, Goodland. Pop. in 1890, 5261; in 1900, 3341.

Sherman, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is intersected by the Middle Loup River. Capital, Loup. Pop. in 1890, 6399; in 1900, 6550.

Sherman, a county in the N. part of Oregon. Area, 736 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the Columbia River, E. by the John Day River, and W. by the Des Chutes River. Capital, Moro. Pop. in 1900, 3477.

Sherman, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, intersected by the North Fork of the Canadian River. Area, 850 sq. m. Capital, Coldwater. Pop. in 1900, 104.

Sherman, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 54 miles WSW. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 250.

Sherman, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Sherman township (town), about 13 miles N. of Danbury. Pop. of the town in 1900, 658.

Sherman, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 7 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Sherman, a post-station of Cherokee co., Kan. Pop. 915.

Sherman, a post-village of Grant co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 27 miles S. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Sherman township (town), about 36 miles WSW. of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 980.

Sherman, a banking post-village, formerly the capital of Wexford co., Mich., on the Manistee River, 32 miles ENE. of Manistee. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Sherman, a post-town of Pontotoc co., Miss., 10 miles NE. of Pontotoc, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo.

Sherman, a banking post-village in Sherman township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 9½ miles SSW. of Mayville. Pop. in 1900, 760; of the town, 1560.

Sherman, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Wadsworth or Barberton. Pop. 100.

Sherman, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 2 miles from Hale Eddy, N.Y. Pop. 200.

Sherman, a banking post-village of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., 22 miles NE. of Sioux Falls, on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

Sherman, a city, capital of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific, the Houston and Texas Central and other railroads, 64 miles N. of Dallas. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions (Austin College, North Texas Female

College, Carr-Burdette Christian College, etc.), and has foundries and machine-shops and extensive cotton-, cotton-seed oil and flour-industries. Pop. in 1890, 7335; in 1900, 10,243.

Sherman, a post-village of Windham co., Vt.

Sherman, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Sherman, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 780.

Sherman, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1813.

Sherman, a post-station of Albany co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., of which it is the culminating point, 33 miles W. of Cheyenne. Elevation, 8251 feet.

Sherman City, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., on the Chippewa River, about 62 miles NNE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 150.

Sherman Heights, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. See CHATTANOOGA.

Sherman Mills, a post-village in Sherman township (town), Aroostook co., Me., on the Moluncus River, 35 miles WSW. of Houlton. Pop. about 450.

Sherman, Mount, a peak of the Blue Mountains, in Grant co., Oregon.

Shermans Dale, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., on Sherman's Creek, 10 miles N. of Carlisle. Pop. about 700.

Shermansville, a village of Crawford co., Pa., 13 miles W. of Meadville. Pop. about 100.

Shermerville, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 500.

Sherm-Rabegh, shêrm rȧ-bĕg′, or simply **Rabegh,** a town of Arabia, near the E. coast of the Red Sea, 110 miles SE. of Yanbo.

Sherm-Wej, shêrm wĕj, a town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 130 miles NW. of Yanbo.

Sherodsville, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on Conotten Creek, about 25 miles S. by E. of Canton, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 926.

Sher'rard', a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., in a coal-mining region, 26½ miles S. by E. of Rock Island, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Sherrard, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 7 miles S. of Wheeling.

Sherrett, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 2 miles NW. of Reimerton. Pop. 100.

Sherrill, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 250.

Sherrill, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Sherrill, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo., 30 miles S. of Rolla.

Sherrill, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. The banking point is Oneida. Pop. 225.

Sherrills Ford, a post-station of Catawba co., N.C.

Sherrington, or **Saint Patrick de Sherrington,** a post-village of Napierville co., Quebec, 30 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Sherry, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. 250.

Shershell, a town of Algeria. See CHERCHELL.

'S Hertogenbosch, Netherlands. See BOIS-LE-DUC.

Sherwin Junction, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan., on the Frisco System and the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Columbus or Oswego. Pop. 110.

Sherwood, a banking post-village of Branch co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R., 48 miles WSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Sherwood, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 14 miles S. by W. of Auburn. Pop. 200.

Sherwood, a banking post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 2 miles from The Bend. Pop. in 1900, 455.

Sherwood, a post-town of Washington co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 16 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 111.

Sherwood, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn. The banking point is Winchester or Decherd. Pop. 200.

Sherwood, a post-village, capital of Irion co., Tex., about 30 miles SW. by W. of San Angelo. Pop. about 350.

Sherwood, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 10 miles ESE. of Menasha and about 1 mile E. of Lake Winnebago. Pop. 150.

Sherwood Forest, a hilly district in the western part of Nottinghamshire, England, formerly covered by a royal forest.

Sherwood Valley, a post-station of Mendocino co., Cal., 35 miles NNW. of Ukiah.

Sheshequin, she′she-kwin, a post-village in Sheshequin township, Bradford co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 9 miles N. of Towanda. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 1154.

Shetland (or **Zetland**) **Islands,** a group of some 100 islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, about 55 miles NE. of the Orkney Islands, constituting a county of Scotland. They lie mostly between lat. 59° 51′ and 60° 50′ N. and lon. 0° 44′ and 1° 44′ W. Area, 551 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 28,166. About 30 of the islands are inhabited. The chief ones are: Mainland, in the SW., which comprises about two-thirds of the entire area; Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsay, Bressay, East and West Barra, Papa-Stour, Foula, and Fair Isle. The coasts are generally bold and precipitous, presenting cliffs broken into the most rugged and fantastic forms, and attaining in the precipice of Foula the height of 1200 feet above the sea. The most elevated point of the island group appears to be Ronas Hill, on Mainland, about 1460 ft. The climate, although not severe, is marked by a low general temperature and by much fog and rain. There is no true tree growth, the vegetation being in the main of lowly bushes, of heaths, mosses, and lichens. Some oats, barley, potatoes, and beets are cultivated. The fisheries (of cod, ling, herring) are fairly extensive, and there is also considerable product from the catch of the whale and seal. Stock-raising (cattle, sheep, and the diminutive horses known as Shetland ponies) is an important occupation with the inhabitants, who also have some manufactures, especially in textiles (hosiery, shawls) woven from the fine wool of the Shetland sheep. The Shetland Islands are conjectured to have been the Ultima Thule of ancient maps. In the Middle Ages the islands were subject to Norway. The Norse tongue lingered on the island of Foula until little more than 100 years ago. Prehistoric antiquities are numerous in the islands. Capital, Lerwick, on Mainland.

Shettlestone, a northeastern suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, co. of Lanark. Pop. about 13,000. It has coaling-industries.

Shetucket River, Conn., is formed by the Nachaug and Willimantic rivers, which unite in Windham co. near Willimantic. It unites with the Yantic at Norwich to form the Thames River.

Shevlin, a banking post-village of Beltrami co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Sheyenne, or **Shienne,** shī'en′, a river of North Dakota, rises by two branches in the north-central part of the state, flows in a generally SE. direction, and enters the Red River of the North in Cass co., about 12 miles N. of Moorhead. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. See also CHEYENNE RIVER.

Sheyenne, a banking post-village of Eddy co., N.Dak., in a farming and stock-raising district, 12 miles N. of Eddy, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Shiashkotan, she-ȧsh-ko-tȧn′, a volcanic island of the Kuril group, in lat. 48° 52′ N. It is 12 miles from NNE. to SSW. and lies 8 miles W. of Karamakotan. Elevation of highest point, about 2900 feet.

Shiawassee, shī'ą-wŏs′see, a county in the southeast-central part of Michigan, has an area of 542 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shiawassee River and also drained by the Looking Glass and Maple rivers. Coal is extensively mined. Capital, Corunna. Pop. in 1890, 30,952; in 1900, 33,866.

Shiawassee River, Mich., rises in Oakland co. and unites with the Flint River about 8 miles SW. of Saginaw City. The stream there formed is the Saginaw River. The Shiawassee is about 100 miles long.

Shibam, she'bȧm′, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, about 130 miles NNW. of Makallah.

Shibboleth, a post-station of Decatur co., Kan.

Shibin, she'been′, or **Shibin el-Kum,** a small town of Lower Egypt, on the old Sebennytic branch of the Nile, 18 miles S. of Tanta.

Shibleys Point, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., 16 miles NNW. of Kirksville.

Shickley, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Shickshinny, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 15 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre. It has silk- and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1456.

Shickshock Mountains, a range of highlands on the Gaspé peninsula, Quebec, extending 55 miles from the E. side of the Ste. Anne des Monts to the Matane. They are about 12 miles distant from the St. Lawrence River and rise into points between 3000 and 3800 feet high.

Shide, a station of Hampshire, England, in the Isle of Wight, 1 mile S. of Newport. It has a seismological establishment.

Shideler, shī′dęl-ęr, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 8½ miles N. of Muncie. Pop. 200.

Shidzuoka, shid-zoo-o′kȧ, a town of the main island of Japan, capital of Shidzuoka prefecture, 120 miles by rail SW. of Tokyo. It has manufactures of lacquer-ware and baskets. Near by is the Buddhist temple of Rinzaiji. Pop. in 1899, 42,172.

Shields, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on the Driftwood Fork of the White River, 4 miles NE. of Brownstown.

Shields, a post-village of Morton co., N.Dak. Pop. 80.

Shields, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Shields, a township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Shields, North, a seaport of England, in Northumberland, within the parliamentary borough of Tynemouth and about 1 mile SW. of the seaport of Tynemouth, on the N. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, opposite South Shields and 7 miles ENE. of Newcastle. It has vast docks. It carries on manufactures of chemicals, bottles, and glass, and is a great seat of the ship-building and subsidiary industries.

Shields, South, a municipal, county, and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, at its mouth, opposite North Shields, with which it is connected by ferry, and 7 miles ENE. of Newcastle. It is an important shipping point for coal and coke and is a great centre of the ship-building industry, which is also carried on at North Shields. It is a watering-place. The borough returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1801, 8100; in 1851, 29,000; in 1901, 97,300.

Shieldsville, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., 10 miles NW. of Faribault. Pop. 70.

Shiel, Loch, lŏk sheel, a lake of Scotland, between the cos. of Inverness and Argyll, 16 miles W. of Fort William. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It discharges by the Shiel River into the sea at Loch Moidart.

Shifnal, a small town of England, in Shropshire, 12 miles NW. of Wolverhampton.

Shigatse, a town of Tibet, on the S. bank of the Sanpo (Brahmaputra), at the confluence of the Nyang-chu, 130 miles WSW. of Lhasa. It is situated at an elevation of about 12,000 feet, in the midst of a well-irrigated and richly-cultivated valley. A large monastic establishment is in the vicinity.

Shigawake, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, 58 miles SW. of Percé. Pop. 150.

Shik'arpur′, a town of India, capital of Shikarpur district, Sindh, 20 miles NNW. of Sukkur. It is on the railway from the Indus to the borders of Afghanistan and has a large trade. Pop. in 1901, 49,491.

Shikoku, she-ko′koo, the smallest of the four main islands of Japan, S. of Hondo (from which it is separated by the Inland Sea), and E. of Kiushiu. Area, 6840 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys, but with no long streams. Among its products are subtropical fruits, the paper-mulberry, vegetable-wax, and sugar-cane. Pop. in 1899, 3,013,817.

Shildon and East Thickley, a town of England, co. of Durham, 3 miles SE. of Bishop-Auckland. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 11,760.

Shile, shee′lȧ (Gr. *Kilia*), a small town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 34 miles NE. of Constantinople.

Shilka, shil′kȧ, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, formed by the union of the Onon and Ingoda, and uniting with the Argun to form the Amur. It is navigable for about 300 miles to Mitrofanova, above Stretensk, the terminus of the Baikal-Amur branch of the Transsiberian railway.

Shillington, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. It has a hat-factory. Pop. about 600.

Shil'long′, a town of Assam, British India, situated in the Khasi Hills, 45 miles S. by E. of Gauhati. It is the administrative headquarters of the province. Pop. about 7000.

Shilluks, shil'looks′, a people dwelling in the east-central part of Africa, in the Nile region of about 10° N. lat.

Shiloh, Palestine. See Seilun.

Shiloh, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 54 miles WSW. of Selma. Pop. 120.

Shiloh, a post-town of Cleburne co., Ark. The banking point is Searcy. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of Brevard co., Fla.

Shiloh, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., 12 miles E. of Hamilton. Pop. 150.

Shiloh, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., 20 miles E. by S. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 150.

Shiloh, a post-station of Calloway co., Ky.

Shiloh, a post-village of Union parish, La., 40 miles NW. of Monroe. Pop. 50.

Shiloh, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 11 miles N. of Ionia. Pop. 85.

Shiloh, a post-station of Butler co., Mo.

Shiloh, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 4 miles NW. of Bridgeton. It has fertilizer-industries. Pop. about 400.

Shiloh, a post-village of Camden co., N.C., on the E. bank of the Pasquotank River, about 48 miles S. by E. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. 100.

Shiloh, a banking post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 61 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 597.

Shiloh, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., about 55 miles E. of Columbia. Pop. 150.

Shiloh, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., 7 miles S. of Carbondale station. Pop. 75.

Shiloh, a post-village of Denton co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., 25 miles E. of Fredericksburg.

Shiloh, a battle-field. See Shilohville and Pittsburg Landing.

Shiloh Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 4½ miles W. of Campbell Hill.

Shilohville, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 18 miles NE. of Corinth, Miss. Near here occurred the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Shimabara, a town of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Kiushiu, on Shimabara Bay.

Shimek, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex. The banking point is Weimar. Pop. about 300.

Shimers, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 1 mile from Phillipsburg.

Shimerville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 250.

Shimoda, or **Simoda,** a town of Japan, island of Hondo, at the S. end of the peninsula of Idzu, 80 miles SW. of Tokyo. In 1854 it was opened, as the first Japanese port, to American commerce. In the same year it was destroyed by an earthquake and its harbor greatly impaired. Pop. about 9000.

Shimoga, a town of India, in Mysore, 87 miles NE. of Mangalore. It is the seat of Shimoga College. Pop. about 12,000.

Shimonoseki, shim'o-no-sĕk′e, or **Akamagaseki,** ȧ-kȧ'mȧ-gȧ-sĕk′e, a fortified maritime town and commercial centre of Japan, at the SW. extremity of the island of Hondo and the terminus of the central railway system. It has an excellent harbor. The town was bombarded in 1864 by a fleet of British, French, Dutch, and American ships. The treaty of Shimonoseki with China was concluded here in 1895. Pop. in 1899, 42,786. The Strait of Shimonoseki, at one point only ¼ mile across, separates Hondo from Kiushiu and connects the Inland Sea with the Sea of Japan. It is a very important channel of commerce.

Shinbone, a post-station of Clay co., Ala.

Shindle, a post-station of Mifflin co., Pa.

Shiner, a banking post-town of Lavaca co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 21 miles ESE. of Gonzales. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Shingit, shin-gheet′, or **Shingeti,** shin-gȧ′te, a town of the western Sahara, in the Adrar oasis. Pop. about 3500.

Shing-king, or **Sheng-king,** the southern division of Manchuria, bordering on the gulfs of Korea and Liao-tung. Principal town, Mukden. See Liao-tung.

Shingle, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., 49 miles E. by N. of Sacramento. The banking point is Placerville. Pop. 100.

Shinglehouse, a banking post-village of Potter co., Pa., on the New York and Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of window-glass, lumber, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Shingle Springs, Eldorado co., Cal. See Shingle.

Shingletown, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., about 36 miles NE. of Redbluff.

Shinimecas Bridge, a village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Amherst, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Shin-lin-ling, sheen'leen'ling′, a mountain of China, province of Shan-si, in about lat. 37° 36′ N.

Shin, Loch, lok shin, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. Length, about 17 miles. It discharges by the river Shin into the Oikel.

Shinnecock Bay, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the S. side of Long Island, near Shinnecock Hills, is 10 miles long, and separated from the sea by a narrow sand-beach.

Shinnecock Hills, a post-station and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., about 85 miles from Brooklyn. Near by is the Shinnecock Indian Reservation.

Shinnston, a banking post-town of Harrison co., W.Va., 12 miles N. of Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 535.

Shinrock, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Shinrone, shin-rōn′, a town of Kings co., Ireland, 6 miles WNW. of Roscrea. Pop. about 500.

Shiocton, a banking post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Wolf River and on the Green Bay and Western R., 30½ miles W. by S. of Green Bay. Pop. about 350.

Shiogama, a port of call on the NE. part of the main island of Japan, 12½ miles ENE. of Sendai (of which it is the port).

Shiotsu, a port of call on the SW. part of the main island of Japan.

Ship Cove, a fishing village on Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Brigus.

Ship Harbor, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 48 miles NE. of Halifax, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Ship Harbor, Inverness co., Nova Scotia. See Port Hawkesbury.

Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, off the S. coast of Mississippi.

Ship Island, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, ½ mile from Green's Pond.

Shipka Pass, a famous pass, near the centre of the Balkan Mountains, in Bulgaria, 14 miles S. of Gabrova. Elevation, 4300 feet. Three miles S. of the pass is the village of Shipka. In July, 1877, the Russians occupied the Shipka Pass, which they successfully held against the repeated onslaughts of the Turks. On Jan. 9, 1878, a large Turkish army was forced to surrender at this place.

Shipley, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles NNW. of Bradford. It is a busy seat of the woollen-industry. Pop. in 1901, 25,573.

Shipley, a village of Carroll co., Md. The banking point is Westminster.

Shipman, a banking post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 19 miles NNE. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Shipman, a village of Bedford co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Shippegan, ship-pĕh-gȧn′, an island of New Brunswick, near its NE. coast, at the SE. entrance of the Bay of Chaleur. It is about 20 miles long.

Shippegan, a seaport town of New Brunswick, co. of Gloucester, at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur, 65 miles E. of Bathurst, its banking point. It has a fine harbor, with good anchorage for the largest vessels.

Shippen, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1744.

Shippen, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 706.

Shippensburg, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley and other railroads, 22 miles WSW. of Carlisle. It contains a state normal school and has carriage-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3228.

Shippensburg, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Shippensville, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 5 miles NE. of Edenburg. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Shippingport, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles below Pittsburg. Pop. 150.

Shipshewana, a banking post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. about 500.

Shipston-on-Stour, a town of England, in a part of the co. of Worcester enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 miles ESE. of Worcester. Pop. about 2000.

Shipton, a village of Saline co., Kan. The post-office is Salina.

Shiraz, she'rȧz′, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars (Farsistan), 115 miles NE. of Bushire (on the Persian Gulf). It is situated on the edge of one of the border-ranges of Persia, at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet above the sea, in the midst of a plain exuberant with rose-gardens and vineyards. The city is surrounded by an old wall with a circuit of nearly 4 miles. There is a citadel. Previous to the nineteenth century Shiraz was an imposing city, with its mosques, bazaars, colleges, baths, and mausoleums, but it has suffered from earthquakes within the last hundred years, and now presents little that is impressive, although it is fairly well built. The place is the seat of considerable industry and trade and possesses a branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia. The manufactures include textiles, rose-water, silver-ware, inlaid-work, glass, etc. The wine of Shiraz is in high repute. Shiraz figures prominently in the history of Persian literature. Near it are shown the tombs of Saadi and Hafiz. Pop. variously estimated at between 30,000 and 50,000.

Shiré, shee'rȧ, a river of Africa, issues from the S. end of Lake Nyassa, flows S. for about 300 miles, and joins the Zambezi at Shamo, about 90 miles NW. of that river's mouth. In its lower course it is deep and navigable, but swift. Above the head of navigation it has many cataracts, of which Murchison's (or Mamwira) Falls, between Matope and Katunga, are the most noteworthy.

Shiremanstown, shīr′manz-tŏwn, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 5 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Shireoaks, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is West Elizabeth. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 750.

Shirinki, shee'rin'kee, one of the Kuril Islands, SW. of Paramushir, in lat. 50° 10′ N.

Shirland, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles WSW. of Beloit. Pop. 100.

Shirland, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., 4 miles NW. of Oakdale.

Shirley, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 6 miles SSW. of Bloomington. Pop. 200.

Shirley, a banking post-village of Hancock and Henry cos., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Shirley, a township (town) of Piscataquis co., Me., about 60 miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 248.

Shirley, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., about 8 miles E. of Fitchburg, on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. in 1900, 1680.

Shirley, a post-village of Salem co., N.J. The banking point is Woodstown. Pop. 150.

Shirley, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1221.

Shirley, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C. The banking point is Hampton.

Shirley, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W.Va., 13 miles N. of West Union.

Shirley and Freemantle, a town and parish of Hampshire, England, 2 miles from and included within the parliamentary borough of Southampton.

Shirley Center, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. The banking point is Ayre. Pop. 275.

Shirley City, a town of Allen co., Ind., in Maumee township. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Shirley Mills, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Shirley township (town). Pop. about 250.

Shirleysburg, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on Aughwick Creek and on the East Broad Top R., 6½ miles S. of Mount Union. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Shirvan, sheer'vȧn′, a region comprised in the Russian government of Baku, in Transcaucasia, having E. the Caspian Sea, S. the river Kur, and N. the range of the Caucasus. Chief town, Shemakha. Shirvan was ceded by Persia to Russia in 1813.

Shirwa, a lake of Africa. See Chilwa.

Shishaldin, a volcano of Alaska, on Unimak Island, eastern Aleutians. Height, about 8950 feet.

Shive, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Shoa, sho'ȧ, one of the three principal divisions of Abyssinia, in the S., lying chiefly between the Bahr-el-Azrek (or Blue Nile) and the river Hawash. It is a region of lofty mountains, the highest peaks reaching 14,000 feet in elevation. It contains the towns of Ankobar, Addis Abeba, and Addis Alam, the new residence of the Abyssinian king. Previous to 1889 Shoa constituted a kingdom by itself. In that year its ruler, Menelek, obtained possession of the Abyssinian throne.

Shoal Bay, New South Wales, in lat. 29° 25′ S., lon. 153° 20′ E., is about midway between Moreton Bay and Port Macquarie and receives the Clarence River at its W. extremity.

Shoal Bay, of the Northern Territory of South Australia, at the S. extremity of Apsley Strait, between Melville and Bathurst islands. Lat. 11° 48′ S.; lon. 130° 43′ E.

Shoal Bay, a fishing-hamlet in the district of Ferryland, Newfoundland, 15 miles from St. John's.

Shoal Bay, a settlement of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 52 miles NE. of Halifax.

Shoal Creek, Ill., is formed by its East and West Forks, which unite in Bond co., about 5 miles SW. of Greenville. It flows through Clinton co. and enters the Kaskaskia River.

Shoal Creek, Mo., enters the Grand River in Livingston co., 4 miles S. of Chillicothe.

Shoal Creek rises in Lawrence co., Tenn., runs southward through Lauderdale co., Ala., and enters the Tennessee River about 10 miles above Florence.

Shoalcreek, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala.

Shoalcreek, a post-station of Logan co., Ark.

Shoalcreek, a post-village of Hart co., Ga. The banking point is Lavonia. Pop. 100.

Shoalford, a post-station of Limestone co., Ala., 10 miles ESE. of Athens.

Shoalhaven, a river of New South Wales, rises in about lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 149° 50′ E., flows N. and E., and enters the Pacific Ocean by a large mouth, 75 miles SW. of Sydney.

Shoal Lake, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 50 miles (direct) NW. of Brandon. Pop. about 450.

Shoal Ness, a headland of Alaska, in lat. 69° N., lon. 162° W.

Shoal River, Fla., runs southwestward through Walton co., and enters the Yellow River about 16 miles above Milton.

Shoals, a post-village of Warren co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Shoals, a banking post-town of Martin co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., near West Shoals. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Shoals, Isles of. See Isles of Shoals.

Shoalwater Bay, Wash., is in Pacific co., and is about 30 miles long measured on a line drawn N. and S. It communicates with the ocean by an entrance about 5 miles wide between Toke Point and Leadbetter Point.

Shobonier, shŏb'o-neer′, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles S. of Vandalia. Pop. 150.

Shocco, a post-township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1168.

Shockeysville, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., 18 miles SW. of Martinsburg, W.Va. Pop. 250.

Shockoe, shŏk'o, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Shoeburyness, shoo'bẹr-e-ness, a town of England, in Essex, on the N. shore of the Thames estuary, opposite Sheerness, 3 miles E. of Southend. Here are a gunnery-school and ranges for artillery target-practice and for testing steel armor-plates. Pop. in 1901, 4081.

Shoemaker, a post-village of Mora co., N.Mex. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 100.

Shoemakers, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 30 miles N. by E. of Easton.

Shoemakersville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, 12 miles N. of Reading, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. Pop. about 1050.

Shoenersville, shā'nẹrz-vĭl or shĕn'ẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 2 miles from Catasauqua. Pop. 175.

Shoff, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Shohola, a post-village in Shohola township, Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 19 miles NW. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 80; of the township in 1900, 707. Near by is Shohola Glen.

Shokan, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek and on the Ulster and Delaware R., 14 miles W. by N. of Kingston. Pop. about 400.

Sholapur, sho'la-poor′, a town of Bombay, British India, capital of the district of Sholapur, situated in the Deccan, about 220 miles SE. of the city of Bombay. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. in 1901, 75,288.

Sholes, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 80.

Sholo, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow. Pop. 250.

Shomer, Arabia. See Jebel-Shammar.

Shona, sho'nȧ, a small island of Scotland, on the W. coast, co. of Inverness. Lat. 56° 49′ N.

Shon'galoo′, a post-village of Webster parish, La., 50 miles S. of Hope, Ark. Pop. 100.

Shonga Town, a trading post of Nigeria, on the Niger River, in Nupé.

Shongelo, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., 4 miles N. of Raleigh.

Shongo, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, about 56 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. 175.

Shoofly, a post-station of Johnson co., Iowa, about 20 miles W. of Muscatine.

Shooter's Hill, England, co. of Kent, 1½ miles SE. of Woolwich, rises to 446 feet above the sea, and is one of the most conspicuous heights near London.

Shooting Creek, a post-township of Clay co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Shopiere, sho'pe-air′, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on Turtle Creek and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6 miles NE. of Beloit. Pop. 275.

Shopspring, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 7 miles SE. of Lebanon.

Shopville, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 9 miles E. of Somerset.

Shore, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Shoreditch, a quarter of London, N. of "the city."

Shoreham, shōr'ạm, a post-village in Shoreham township (town), Addison co., Vt., about 28 miles NW. of Rutland. The town is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900, 1193; of the village, about 550.

Shoreham, New, England. See New Shoreham.

Shorey, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. The banking point is Topeka.

Shorncliffe, a locality 2 miles from Folkestone, co. of Kent, England, the seat of a military camp.

Short Creek, Ohio, falls into the Ohio river in Jefferson co.

Shortcreek, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Shortcreek, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, about 15 miles NW. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. about 250.

Shortcreek, a post-hamlet of Brooke co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Portland, Ohio.

Shorter, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., on the Western of Alabama R., 23 miles E. of Montgomery. Pop. 200.

Shorterville, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., 24 miles S. of Eufaula. Pop. 200.

Short Falls, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. and on the Suncook River, 9½ miles SSW. of Pittsfield. Pop. 250.

Short Heath, a town in the southern part of Staffordshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 3531.

Short Hills (officially **Shorthills**), a residential post-village of Millburn township, Essex co., N.J., 7 miles WSW. of Orange and 2 miles E. of Summit, on the Lackawanna R. It has extensive nurseries. Pop. about 500.

Shortland Islands, a group of volcanic islets of the British division of the Solomon Islands, near the S. extremity of Bougainville Island.

Short Mountain, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 15 miles N. of McMinnville.

Shortsville, a banking post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua Outlet and the New York Central and Hudson River R., 16½ miles NW. of Geneva. It has paper-mills and a manufactory of grain-drills. Pop. in 1900, 922.

Shortsville, a village of Tioga co., Pa., in Chatham township, 6 miles NW. of Niles Valley station. Here is Chatham Valley post-office.

Shortville, a post-village of Clark co., Wis. The banking point is Neillsville.

Shoshone, sho-sho'ne, a county in the N. part of Idaho, has an area of 4677 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Clearwater River, is bounded on the SW. by the South Fork of that stream, and is also drained by the St. Joseph River and Oro Fino Creek. It is bounded on the NE. by the Bitter Root Mountains. Capital, Wallace. Pop. in 1890, 5382; in 1900, 11,950.

Shoshone, a banking post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Idaho, on the Little Wood River and on the Oregon Short Line, 107 miles W. of Pocatello. Pop. about 900.

Shoshone Agency, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo. The banking point is Lander. Pop. 100.

Shoshone (or **Shoshonee**) **Falls,** a grand cataract of the Snake River, in Idaho, near lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 114° 20′ W. Here the river runs in a long deep cañon between vertical volcanic rocks, and in its main fall, 950 feet in width, descends in a single sheet nearly 200 ft. Above this fall, extending back a number of miles, are several minor falls and cataracts. The Shoshone Falls are the most imposing falls in the United States after those of Niagara.

Shoshone Indians, a tribe dwelling in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, also known by the appellation of Snakes. They number about 2500. The bulk of them are in Idaho; the remainder in Wyoming and Nevada.

Shoshone Lake, the source of Shoshone Creek, one of the head-streams of the Snake River, Mont., in a basin full of geysers and other thermal and sulphur springs. Elevation, about 7800 feet; length, 12 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

Shoshong, a town of southern Africa, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, about 30 miles SW. of Palapye, near the railway from Cape Town to Buluwayo. It was formerly a large town, capital of the Bamangwato.

Shoto, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., 8 miles (direct) NNE. of Manitowoc.

Shotts, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 16 miles SE. of Glasgow, with coal-mines and blast-furnaces.

Shottsville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., about 16 miles E. of Fulton, Miss.

Shotwell, a post-station of Franklin co., Mo., about 64 miles WSW. of St. Louis.

Shouns Crossroads, a post-village of Johnson co., Tenn. The banking point is Mountain City.

Shoups Ford, a post-station of Burke co., N.C.

Shoustown, shŏwss'tŏwn, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the SW. bank of the Ohio River, 16 miles below Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 400.

Shovel Mount, a post-station of Burnet co., Tex.

Shraders, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 100.

Shreve, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s Line, 9 miles SSW. of Wooster. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Shreveport, a city, capital of Caddo parish, La., is on the W. bank of the Red River and on the Texas and Pacific, the St. Louis Southwestern and other railroads, about 20 miles below the Great Raft and on the E. shore of Soda Lake, about 44 miles ESE. of Jefferson, Tex. Steamboats ply regularly between this city and New Orleans. It has extensive cotton, cotton-seed oil, and lumber industries, with manufactures of foundry products, molasses, etc. Pop. in 1880, 8009; in 1890, 11,979; in 1900, 16,013.

Shrewsbury, shrooz'bẹr-e, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, capital of Shropshire, on a hill nearly enclosed by the river Severn, 38 miles S. of Chester. It is a picturesque town with steep, narrow streets, and many quaint timbered houses of the fifteenth century. The principal edifices are the church of St. Mary, exhibiting every style of architecture from the Norman to the late-Perpendicular; the abbey church, in part a Norman structure, containing many monuments; the Roman Catholic cathedral, designed by Pugin; the castle, the old Council House, and the market-house. The grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., is one of the best public schools in England. There are some remains of the town walls. The industries comprise iron-founding, glass-staining, malting, and the manufacture of linen thread. Shrewsbury is the birthplace of Charles Darwin. A battle was fought here in 1403, in which Henry IV. vanquished the Percys; Henry Percy (Hotspur) was slain. Pop. in 1901, 28,395.

Shrewsbury, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky. The banking point is Leitchfield. Pop. 150.

Shrewsbury, a post-village in Shrewsbury township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 6 miles NE. of Worcester. The town is bounded on the W. by Quinsigamond Lake, 4 miles long. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1626.

Shrewsbury, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles WNW. of Long Branch. It is on an inlet of the ocean, called the Shrewsbury River. It has chemical-works and many fine residences. Pop. about 300.

Shrewsbury, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 3842.

Shrewsbury, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Shrewsbury, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Shrewsbury, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 18 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Shrewsbury, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1953.

Shrewsbury, a post-village in Shrewsbury township (town), Rutland co., Vt., about 10 miles SSE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 935; of the village, 125.

Shrewsbury, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W.Va., 1 mile from Coalburg station.

Shrewsbury River, in the NE. part of Monmouth co., N.J., is the continuation of Sandy Hook Bay, separated from the Navesink River by a narrow neck.

Shropshire, or **Salop,** an inland county of England, bordering on Wales and traversed from NW. to SE. by the river Severn. Area, about 1340 sq. m. The part S. of the Severn is hilly and mountainous, the highest point being about 1800 feet above the sea. Shropshire is a fine agricultural and pastoral region and has considerable mineral wealth, including coal, iron, and lead. The county as such returns 4 members to parliament. Capital, Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1891, 236,827; in 1901, 239,297.

Shruboak, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 6 miles from Peekskill. Pop. about 300.

Shtchigry, shchig'ree, a town of Russia, government and 27 miles ENE. of Kursk, on a river of the same name. Pop. about 3000.

Shubel, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon. The banking point is Oregon City. It has lumbering-industries.

Shu\|benac'adie, a river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions; after a N. course it enters a bay 45 miles N. of Halifax.

Shubenacadie, a banking post-village of Nova Scotia, on the Shubenacadie River, 20 miles from its mouth, and on the Intercolonial R., 38 miles from Halifax. Pop. 350.

Shubert, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb., in a farming district, 17 miles N. by W. of Falls City. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Shubuta, shoo-boo'tą, a banking post-town of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 39 miles S. of Meridian. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Shueyville, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, about 10 miles S. of Cedar Rapids and 2 miles N. of the Iowa River. Pop. 125.

Shugut, a town of Asia Minor. See Sügüt.

Shu\|jabad', a town of the Punjab, British India, 25 miles SSW. of Multan. Pop. about 6000.

Shullsburg, a banking city in Shullsburg township (town), Lafayette co., Wis., about 60 miles SW. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1250; of the town, 2036.

Shulls Mills, a post-station of Watauga co., N.C.

Shumagin (shoo'mą-gheen) **Islands,** a group of Alaska, SW. of Alaska Peninsula, in about lon. 160° W.

Shumalari (written also **Chamalari**), a peak of the Himalayas, between Tibet and Bhutan and E. of Sikkim. Elevation, 23,933 feet.

Shumansville, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., 7 miles NE. of Penola station.

Shumla, shoom'lą (Turk. *Shumla* or *Shumna;* Bulg. *Shumen*), a town of Bulgaria, situated amid the northern outliers of the eastern Balkans, 55 miles W. of Varna. It occupies a site at the bottom of an amphitheatre formed by curving heights. Its position is strategically very important, as it is here that the routes from the Danube, proceeding from Silistria and Rustchuk in the direction of Adrianople, find passes over the Balkans, and meet the road from Varna. The town cannot easily be approached by a hostile army except on one side. Under the Turks it was a great stronghold, which repeatedly baffled the attacks of the Russians (1774, 1810, 1828). It remained in the hands of the Turks throughout the war of 1877–78, but at its close it passed out of their possession. More than one-third of the inhabitants are Turks and the numerous mosques are the principal architectural feature of the town. Shumla has an active trade and railway connections. The industries comprise weaving, tanning, the manufacture of metallic wares, etc. The town is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1901, 22,928.

Shumla, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 4 miles SE. of Laona.

Shumway, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 10 miles NE. of Altamont. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Shuna, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, 4 miles NW. of Craigneish.

Shunk, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., about 26 miles NNE. of Williamsport. Pop. 150.

Shun-king', a city of China, province of Sze-chuen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, 115 miles E. of Ching-tu-fu. It is in a silk-producing region.

Shun-king, a city of China, province and 170 miles W. of Yun-nan.

Shunpike, a post-station of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess and Connecticut R., 34 miles NE. of Newburgh.

Shun-tŏ', a city of China, province of Chi-li, 220 miles SSW. of Peking.

Shuqualak, shoo'kwą-lăk', a banking post-town of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 10 miles S. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Shuri, or **Shiuri,** a town of Japan, on the island of Okinawa, Liu-kiu Islands. Pop. in 1899, 24,809.

Shusha, shoo'shą, a town in the Russian government of Yelisavetpol (Transcaucasia), 180 miles SE. of Tiflis. It is situated at an elevation of about 5000 feet. Pop. in 1897, 25,656, in great part Armenians.

Shushan, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Batten Kill River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 41 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. about 500.

Shushuah, shoo'shoo-ą, an island of the Red Sea, near the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah.

Shuster, shoos'tẹr (anc. *Sostra*), a city of Persia, in Khuzistan, on the Karun, 30 miles SE. of Dizful. Lat. 32° N.; lon. 49° E. It stands on a small hill crowned by a citadel. Its houses are mostly of stone and the city possesses many elegant buildings, among them the imposing mosque Masjid-i-Juma. Pop. about 18,000.

Shuswap, a hamlet of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 33 miles from Kamloops, its banking point.

Shuswap Lake, an irregular and many-armed body of water of British Columbia, on the line of the Canadian

Pacific R., about 35 miles W. of Revelstoke. Length, about 42 miles.

Shutal (shoo'tăl'), **Shutul,** or **Shatul Pass,** across the Hindu-Kush, between Kabul and Kunduz, is in lat. 35° 33′ N., lon. 69° 8′ E. Elevation, 15,500 feet (?).

Shutesbury, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., 17 miles NE. of Northampton. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Shutter Corners, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 3 miles NE. of Schoharie.

Shuya, shoo'yå, a town of Russia, government of Vladimir, about 150 miles NE. of Moscow. Weaving is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1897, 18,968.

Shwe-daung, shwā'dŏwng′, a town of Burma, on the Irawadi, a few miles S. of Prome.

Shwe-gyin, shwā'ghyeen′, a small town of Burma, capital of Shwe-gyin district, on the Sittang River, 100 miles NNE. of Rangoon.

Shy Beaver, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. The banking point is Huntingdon. Pop. 150.

Siah-Koh (the "black mountain"), in Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jelalabad on the N.

Siah-Koh, a mountain-chain of Afghanistan, a continuation westward of the Safed-Koh, follows the course of the Heri-Rud for about 300 miles. Elevation, about 6000–7000 feet.

Siak, se-åk′, or **Siakh,** a native state of Sumatra, extending along its NE. coast, opposite Malacca and Singapore, with a town of the same name on the river Siak, 45 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 101° 55′ E. Pop. of the town, about 2000.

Siak River, Sumatra, flows NE. and enters the Strait of Malacca nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

Sialkot, se'ål-kŏt′, or **Sealkote,** a town of the Punjab, British India, 65 miles NE. of Lahore. It is a thriving industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1901, 57,956. The town is the capital of the district of Sialkot.

Siam, sī-am′ (Siam. *Muang Thai,—i.e.,* "land of the free"), a kingdom of southeastern Asia, occupying most of the central part of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. In addition to the main body of the country, which extends from about lat. 12° to about 20° 30′ N., the dominions of Siam, including the regions over which the king exercises merely a suzerainty, comprise a long, narrow strip reaching far down into the Malay Peninsula, nearly to the parallel of 4° N. lat., known as Lower Siam. Area, estimated at about 220,000 sq. m., more than one-fourth being in the Malay Peninsula. Siam proper is bounded on the N. by the country of the Shans (in Burma and Laos, a division of French Indo-China), on the E. by French Indo-China (Laos and Annam), on the SE. by French Indo-China (Cambodia), on the S. by the Gulf of Siam (an arm of the China Sea), and on the W. by Burma. Lower Siam borders on the British colony of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. There are a number of islands off the coasts of the Malay Peninsula, the largest being Tantalam, in the China Sea, and Junkseylon, in the Indian Ocean. The river Mekong forms a great part of the boundary between Siam and French Indo-China.

The principal feature of Siam proper is the broad valley of the Menam, the lower part of which is a vast alluvial plain, whose boundless fertility is maintained by the inundations of the river and the great net-work of irrigation canals. This river rises in the mountains in the extreme N. and traverses the country in a southerly direction, emptying into the Gulf of Siam at its head. Its chief tributary is the Me-ping, from the W. The northern part of the country is a mountainous region, and along the W. border extends a range of mountains which attains a height of about 7000 feet. There is a mountainous belt to the E. of the river Menam, at no great distance from it. The remainder of Siam proper is in general a level country (in part a plateau), with some mountains of small elevation. Among the rivers, in addition to the Menam and its tributaries, are the Nam-mun and Nam-si, whose united waters, under the name of Se-mun, flow into the Mekong; the Meklong, which enters the Gulf of Siam to the W. of the Menam; and the Salwin, which flows for some distance along the W. boundary. On the borders of Siam and Cambodia is the large lake Tonlé-Sap (Bien-hoa), abounding in fish. Lower Siam is mostly a mountainous region.

A large part of Siam is covered with forest and jungle. The forests yield teak and other precious woods and various tropical products. Among the fruits of Siam is the delicious mangosteen. The chief agricultural crop is rice, for whose cultivation the periodically inundated lowlands of the Menam are admirably adapted. This constitutes the staple food of the inhabitants. Pepper is an important product. Cotton, tobacco, sugar, and coffee are grown. The mineral wealth of the country, but little developed, includes gold, iron, copper, antimony, zinc, and rubies and sapphires, which are exported in considerable quantities, besides tin, which is mined in the Malay Peninsula. The forests and jungles abound in wild animals, including the elephant (the light-colored variety of which, commonly spoken of as the "white elephant," is held in superstitious veneration), rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, water-buffalo, wild boar, deer, and gibbon. Crocodiles are found. The climate presents a long, wet season in the summer, when the southwest monsoons blow, and a dry season. The difference between the mean temperature of the hottest and coldest months in the lower Menam valley is only about 10°. The population of Siam is variously estimated at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000. The Siamese, Chinese, and Laotians (whose country, Laos, belongs partly to Siam and partly to French Indo-China) constitute the bulk of the inhabitants. The remainder consists mainly of Peguans, Burmese, Cambodians, and Malays. The Siamese, as well as the Laotians, are Mongolians of the Thai stock. The Siamese language is an Indo-Chinese monosyllabic tongue. There is a large and steady influx of coolies from China, the demand for their labor being great. The capital of the country is Bangkok, near the mouth of the Menam, with a population variously estimated at between 250,000 and 600,000. The former capital of the country, Ayuthia, once a rich city, is situated on the Menam, about 50 miles above Bangkok. Buddhism is the prevailing religion of the country and the state church. Education is almost entirely in the hands of the Buddhist priests. The government maintains at Bangkok several English schools, or schools where English is taught. Slavery exists, but is being gradually abolished. The government of Siam is an absolute monarchy. The king is assisted by a regularly constituted ministry, and there is a legislative council, consisting of ministers of state, active or retired, and a number of men nominated by the sovereign. A notable advance has recently been made in the administration of justice and in the system of police, the government having availed itself of the co-operation of foreigners, especially Englishmen. In general, a considerable improvement is manifest in local administration. There are about forty provinces administered by governors. More than one-half of the territory nominally subject to the king of Siam is included within the British and French "spheres of influence." In the N. are several Laotian states,—Chieng-mai, Nan, Lampun, etc.,—ruled by native princes under control of Siamese commissioners. Lower Siam is occupied by autonomous Malay states, ruled by rajahs, likewise controlled by Siamese commissioners.

The bulk of the exports from Siam consists of rice, the annual shipments of which amount in value to between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The next most important article of export is teak, the cutting of which is mainly done by the English, who have a supervision over the forests. Trade and the manufacturing industries are mainly in the hands of the Chinese. Outside of the facilities afforded by the water-ways, the means of communication throughout most of the country are extremely primitive. Recently Siam has embarked upon the construction of railways, of which there are now some hundreds of miles in operation. Telegraphs have been introduced. The capital is passing through a process of modernization, evidenced in electric tramways and electric illumination.

Siam began to enter into relations with the Christian world in the seventeenth century. In the course of the nineteenth century regular diplomatic relations were established with the United States and European nations. In 1893 France forced Siam, by threat of war, to acknowledge the Mekong as the boundary of the French dependencies. By the treaty of 1904 France has come into possession of some Siamese territory on the W. side of the Mekong.

Siam, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. 150.

Siam, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., Ohio.

Siam, Gulf of, between lat. 7° and 14° N. and lon. 99° and 105° E., is bounded by the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin-China. Length, 480 miles; breadth at entrance, 240 miles. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

Siamo, se-å'mo, **Siao,** or **Siauw,** se-ŏw′, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between the NE. extremity of Celebes and Sangir. Lat. 2° 40′ N.

Siang-kiang, se-ång'ke-ång′, or **Heng-kiang,** a river of China, an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang, flowing N. through the E. part of the province of Hu-nan. Near its mouth its waters, together with those of the Yuen-kiang, form the extensive lake called Tung-ting-hu.

Siang-tan, se-ång'tån′, a city of China, province of Hunan, on the Siang-kiang, about 30 miles SSW. of Chang-sha. It is a great commercial centre.

Siang-yang, se-ăng'yăng', a city of China, province of Hu-peh, on the Han-kiang, opposite Fan-ching. Lat. about 32° N.; lon. 112° E. Pop. about 50,000.

Siargao, se-ar-gä'o, an island of the Philippines, off the N. point of Mindanao.

Si'ascon'set (abridged to "Sconset"), a post-village and summer-resort of Nantucket co., Mass., on the SE. extremity of Nantucket Island, and 7 miles SE. of the village of Nantucket.

Siassi, se-äs'se, the chief island of the Tapul group, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. On its W. shore is a pueblo of the same name.

Siatista, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, vilayet of Monastir, 65 miles WSW. of Saloniki. It is noted for its wine. Pop. estimated at about 7000. The inhabitants are in large part Tsintsars, belonging to a southern fragment of the Ruman (Wallach) nationality.

Siatón, se-ä-tōn', a pueblo of Negros Island, Philippine Islands, near the extreme S. point. Pop. in 1903, 10,074.

Sib, a town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, 22 miles SW. of Muscat.

Sibalón, se-bä-lōn', a pueblo of Antique province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the Rio de Sibalón and near San José de Buenavista. Pop. in 1903, 12,461.

Siberia, sī-bee're-ą (Russ. *Sibir*, se-bĕĕr'), a vast region in northern Asia, forming part of the Russian Empire, and in its official acceptation comprising all the possessions of Russia in Asia except the Caucasian territories and what is collectively known as Russian Central Asia. Parts of the governments of Perm and Orenburg that lie E. of the Ural Mountains are excluded from this definition. It comprises the governments or provinces of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Transbaikalia, the Amur, Primorskaya (the Maritime Province), and the island of Saghalin (the southern half ceded to Japan in Sept., 1905). It lies in the main N. of the 50th parallel of N. latitude (reaching in Primorskaya, southward of Vladivostok, nearly to lat. 42° N.), and projects in Cape Tchelyuskin, the most northerly point of the main-land of the eastern hemisphere, to lat. 77° 40′. The E. and W. extent of the land is through 130 degrees of longitude, from the meridian of 59° E. to 169° 40′ W. (190° 20′ E.), at Cape Dezhnev (East Cape). Area, about 4,800,000 sq. m., or nearly three times that of all the non-Russian portion of Europe. The boundaries of this vast region are European Russia on the W., where the low and greatly dismembered and eroded Ural Mountains form a not very prominent boundary for some distance in the NW.; the Arctic Ocean in the N.; Bering Sea and Strait, the Sea of Okhotsk (which cuts off the large peninsula of Kamtchatka), and the Sea of Japan in the NE. and E.; and the Chinese dominions (Manchuria, Mongolia, Kobdo) and Russian Central Asia (Semipalatinsk, Akmolinsk, Turgai) in the S. Much more clearly defined than the Ural Mountains on the W. are the mountains which extend for about three-quarters of the full length of the southern border,—the Altai and Sayan mountains in the W., and the more easterly Yablonoi and Stanovoi mountains, the last-named, stretching from near Transbaikalia to East Cape, being rather a plateau elevation than a mountain-range, with its steeply escarped face looking down upon the region to the S.

Aspect of the Land.—Nearly the whole of Siberia eastward to and for some distance beyond the Lena River is a vast plain, a direct continuation of the plain of Russia, almost without interruptions by hills or mountains of any kind, and falling off gently to the N., where it is continued as a continental shelf or shallow beneath the Arctic Ocean. The land is, in fact, of comparatively recent emergence from the northern sea, to which the greater number of the main rivers direct their courses. Lake Baikal, a relict of the former oceanic basin, and still containing certain forms of marine life identical with or closely related to types still living in the oceanic waters (seals, etc.), lies at an elevation of only 1564 feet above sea-level, although removed from the coast-border by a distance of approximately 1500 miles. In the western part of this vast plain there are large areas of swamp, steppe, and morass, as the Baraba steppe between the Ob and the Irtish, where the general elevation hardly exceeds 300 ft. and where the water-partings or divides are so low that temporary connections between different river-systems are easily effected at times of flood-waters. To the E. of the Lena River a number of broadly parallel mountain elevations or ranges (Verkhoyansk, Kolyma, etc.), trending in a generally N. and S. direction, rise out of the plateau-surface and give to this section of Siberia a mountainous character. The highest known non-volcanic summit of Siberia is the Bielukha ("White") Mountain, in the Great Altai, near the borders of Semipalatinsk, the elevation of which is now thought to be 14,800 ft. It seems not improbable, however, that in the Katunya or Katunsk Mountains, lying to the NW. of Bielukha, and in which the Pillars of the Katunya seemingly rise to 12,790 ft., elevations may be found surpassing that of the White Mountain. Other elevations of from 9000 to 12,000 ft. are found in the Yablonoi and Sayan mountains, and in the Stanovoi the highest points rise above 8000 ft. In the peninsula of Kamtchatka the dominant summits are largely volcanic, a number of more or less active and extinct cones rising to 14,000–15,000 ft. (Kliutchevskaya, active as late as 1854, 15,750 ft.). See KAMTCHATKA.

Rivers.—No country of the world excepting Brazil has so many water-courses of the first magnitude as Siberia, where several of the rivers (Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur) have a length exceeding 2500 miles. On the other hand, with the exception of the Amur, the Siberian rivers are ill adapted for navigation, since they are frozen up during the greater number of months of the year, and their mouths, owing to the presence of Arctic ice, are even in the seasons of heat not readily attainable or passable. Owing to unequal melting of the river-ice, the streams are subject to periodical overflows, which extend far over the bordering land-masses. Steam navigation has been established on the upper and middle courses of some of the major waters and their tributaries,—Ob, Irtish (a tributary of the Ob), Yenisei, Angara (tributary of the Yenisei), Lena, and Amur (from the heart of Transbaikalia completely to its mouth, opposite the island of Saghalin). Other rivers are the Tom, a tributary of the upper Ob; Selenga, a southern feeder of Lake Baikal; Vitim, Olekma, Vilyui, and Aldan, tributaries of the Lena; Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyma; and the Shilka, Argun, and Ussuri, the first two the head-streams and the last-named a large tributary of the Amur. There are few lakes of importance in Siberia, but Lake Baikal, which has the extraordinary depth of 5618 feet,—much the greatest known depth of any lake on the earth's surface,—covers the largest area of any enclosed body of water of Eurasia excepting the Caspian and Aral seas, having nearly 60 times the area of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. The presence of high-level beaches shows that the waters have been receding.

Climate, Vegetable Productions, Animals.—The climate of Siberia is one of accentuated summer heat and winter cold, the latter especially being well emphasized. No statement of average annual temperature gives a proper understanding of the heat conditions of this region. While close to or even beyond the 70° parallel of N. latitude, and directly on the borders of the frozen ocean, a summer (July) reading of 90° in the shade was found by Baron von Toll, the usual winter conditions at Yakutsk, lying S. of the Arctic Circle, and consequently S. of the true Arctic tract, show a winter cold of —60° to —75°; and at the penal settlement of Verkhoyansk, in lat. 67° 32′ N., an extreme of —90° has several times been reported. This central Siberian region seems to have the lowest extreme cold that has at any place been recorded; hence it is called the cold-pole of the globe. In the region about Yakutsk the soil appears to be permanently frozen from a few feet below the surface to several hundreds of feet, and the ground contains many layers of fairly thick and horizontally deposited ice,—believed by some geologists to be relicts of the ice of the Glacial or Great Ice Period. In some parts of Siberia, especially in the E., the atmosphere absorbs comparatively little vapor, and hence there is little precipitation, even the snowfall being so light as to permit of little use of sleds in travelling. The vast northern sections of Siberia, along almost the entire E.–W. extent of the Arctic Ocean, are in the form of tundra, a partially frozen morass or swamp, the continuation of the similarly constructed region of Russia, supporting ordinarily only a lowly growth of moss, lichen, and grass, which is here and there interspersed with a few flowering plants. In some sections the tundra is decked with a myriad of flowers and flowering plants, most pleasing to the eye, and attracting an abundance of animal life. Southward of the zone of tundra (or "barren lands") extends a long belt of woodland, little broken except where water-courses cut their way across, and sweeping over almost the entire E. and W. extent of the land. To this again succeeds the lower or third belt (zone) of vegetation, that of the woodland and forest of the mountain-slopes, continuous with that of Russia, and majestic in its great and sombre solitudes of pine, spruce, oak, maple, beech, birch, and poplar. This is, perhaps, the largest continuous extent of forest land in the world with the exception of the Amazonian forest. Seebach found high timber (conifers) following the courses of some of the river-valleys, as the Yenisei, to the 69th parallel of latitude. The protracted heat of the long summer days develops in many parts of southern Siberia a rapid and luxuriant growth of grasses, and it is found that a fairly large area of the surface can be put to a successful cultivation of the cereals. In 1903, according to a somewhat incomplete report, there were about 8,800,000 acres under crop-cultivation. It is

thought that the available agricultural land, most of it in the SW. region, is many times this amount. The crops, in the order of their importance, were hay, wheat, oats, and rye, the wheat having yielded 80,800,000 puds in 1903. The production of hay is very large. Potatoes are extensively cultivated.

The animal life of Siberia is fundamentally that of northern Europe, to which a number of more distinctive Arctic and steppe types are added. The common quadrupeds are the bear (including the Polar bear), glutton, several species of fox, lynx, martin, sable, ermine, wolf, boar, beaver, lemming, and marmot. One or more species of wild equines and several species of deer and antelope are also found. The big-horned sheep (or argali) inhabits some of the mountainous tracts. The reindeer and camel, in their domesticated forms, are largely used in transportation, the camel, of the two-humped (or Bactrian) species, breeding even in the region of Lake Baikal. The tiger, together with the panther, frequently appears in Transbaikalia and is surprisingly abundant in the valley of the Amur. As a member of the Siberian fauna may, perhaps, properly be included the mammoth, which not improbably survived the extinction of its tribe elsewhere, and whose remains are abundantly distributed through the frozen soils of the tundra and the lower river-valleys. The remains of extinct species of rhinoceros, lion, buffalo, and horse, as well as of the mammoth, are found in the late deposits of the New Siberian Islands (Liakhov).

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Siberia is still largely undeveloped, and mining operations, except in the Ural region, have been but indifferently prosecuted. Gold occurs in gangue and in placer-deposits, the latter being probably distributed over a large part of the surface, and having an origin similar and allied to the deposits of Alaska and the Yukon region. The Ural Mountains have long been worked for gold, silver, lead, copper, and platinum. Other mineral deposits are those of salt, coal, sulphur, chromium, and mercury. Valuable graphite mines have been opened on the lower Yenisei. Among the precious stones the Siberian emeralds and topazes have long been famous.

Population, Towns, Railroads, etc.—The population of Siberia in 1897 was 5,727,090. Over two-thirds of the inhabitants are Russians. The next largest element is that of the Kirghizes. The remainder of the population consists mainly of Buriats (a Mongolian people) and Yakuts (a Turko-Tartaric people). There are also Tunguses, Samoyeds, Ostyaks, etc. Among the more important towns of Siberia are Tomsk, with a population in 1897 of 52,430, the seat of a university; Irkutsk (pop. 51,434), Omsk, Tobolsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Blagovieshtchensk (in the Amur province), and Vladivostok, an important naval station and Pacific port (in Primorskaya). Siberia has the longest continuous line of railway in the world, the Transsiberian, extending from Kurgan, on the Tobol (whence it is in direct continuation with Moscow and St. Petersburg), on the frontier of European Russia, to (after crossing Manchuria) Vladivostok, or over a distance of 4500 miles. The road was begun in 1891 and virtually completed in 1902. A branch of this road extends from Harbin (in Manchuria) to Port Arthur. The full length of line from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur is 5620 miles.

History.—The Russian conquest of Siberia was inaugurated in 1581–82, when the intrepid adventurer, Yermak Timofeyeff, at the head of a small band of Cossacks, took the town of Sibir (Isker), on the river Irtish, the capital of the Tartar khan, Kutchum, and presented a vast territory to the czar. The advance of the Russians was extremely rapid. As early as 1618 they founded the town of Yeniseisk, which became a great centre of the trade between Siberia and Europe. By the end of the seventeenth century they were in possession of Kamtchatka. The territory of the Amur was acquired from China in 1858. Siberia has been used as a place of confinement or banishment for criminals and political offenders. It is estimated that about 150,000 persons belong to these two classes. Deportation has recently been reduced to comparatively small dimensions.

Siberia, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. The banking point is Princeton. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 500.

Sibilla, Monte, mon'tȧ se-bil'lȧ, a summit of the Apennines, in central Italy, in the group of the Sibillini mountains, 26 miles ENE. of Spoleto. Height, 7135 feet.

Sibillini, Monti, a group of the Apennines of central Italy, in Umbria, about 25 miles ENE. of Spoleto. The highest point is Monte Vettore, 8120 feet.

Sibley, a county in the south-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Minnesota River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1890, 15,199; in 1900, 16,862.

Sibley, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Cordele. Pop. 100.

Sibley, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 8 miles N. of Gibson City. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Sibley, a banking post-town, capital of Osceola co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line, 74 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 1289.

Sibley, a post-station of Douglas co., Kan.

Sibley, a post-hamlet of Lincoln parish, La.

Sibley, a village of Wayne co., Mich. The banking point is Trenton. Pop. 200.

Sibley, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 24 miles ENE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 300.

Siboney, a village of Kiowa co., Okla., on the Frisco System. It has a cotton-gin.

Sibonga, se-bong'gȧ, Philippine Islands: (1) A seaport of the Bucas Islands. It has a good anchorage, a church, and a court-house. (2) A pueblo on the E. coast of Cebú, opposite Bohol Island. Pop. in 1903, 25,848.

Sibuguey (se-boo-gȧ') **Peninsula,** the great western extension of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. It encloses the extensive Sibuguey Bay.

Sibulán, se-boo-lȧn', a pueblo of East Negros province, Negros, Philippine Islands, opposite the S. extremity of Cebú. Pop. in 1903, 8413.

Sibutu, se-boo'too, an island in the Sea of Celebes, SW. of Tawi-Tawi, Sulu archipelago, to which it belongs. It was annexed by the United States in 1899.

Sibuyán, se-boo-yȧn', an island of the Philippines, 45 miles N. of Panay. The soil is very fertile and yields rice, sugar-cane, pepper, abacá, and cotton.

Sicasica, se`kȧ-see'kȧ, a town of Bolivia, department and 60 miles SSE. of La Paz. It is in a silver-mining region. Elevation, 12,500 feet.

Sichem, see`shŏm', a town of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Demer, 3 miles W. of Diest. Pop. about 3000.

Sicilies, The Two, the name of a former kingdom, comprising southern Italy and Sicily. In the Middle Ages the name "Sicily on this side of the Faro" (*i.e.*, the Strait of Messina) came to be applied to the southern part of the Italian main-land in contradistinction to "Sicily beyond the Faro" (*i.e.*, the island of Sicily). About the middle of the eleventh century the Normans wrested Apulia and Calabria from the Byzantines (Greeks), and before the close of the century they completed the subjugation of Sicily, which had been under the sway of the Saracens. In 1127 the Norman conquests in Italy were united with Sicily and in 1130 the ruler assumed the title of king of Sicily. About this time the territories of the duchy of Naples (founded early in the Middle Ages by the Byzantines) were swallowed up in the possessions of the Normans, whose sway also extended over the dominions of the former principalities of Salerno and Capua. In 1194 the Norman rule in the kingdom of Sicily was succeeded by that of the Hohenstaufen, famous in the annals of the German Empire. In 1266 the Hohenstaufen dynasty was overthrown by the house of Anjou. In 1282 Sicily shook off the yoke of Anjou, southern Italy remaining under the rule of that house as the kingdom of Naples. Sicily placed herself under the rule of Aragon, a connection which was severed in 1296, to be renewed in 1412. Angevine rule in Naples was succeeded in 1442 by that of Aragon. In 1458 Naples again became an independent kingdom. It was momentarily in the possession of the French in 1495; in 1501 it became a joint conquest of France and Aragon, and in 1503 the Spaniards became masters of the whole (Naples and Sicily being now both subject to Ferdinand of Aragon). At the close of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–13) Spain ceded Sicily to Savoy and Naples to Austria, which power obtained Sicily in 1720 in exchange for Sardinia. Don Carlos of Spain wrested the Two Sicilies from Austria in 1734–35 and inaugurated the Bourbon dynasty. In 1798–99 the French conquered the kingdom of Naples and established the Parthenopean Republic, which was short-lived, the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV. being restored to his throne in the course of 1799. In 1806 Napoleon conquered Naples and placed upon the throne his brother Joseph, who was succeeded in 1808 by Murat. Ferdinand maintained his authority in Sicily, which the French were prevented from seizing by the English, and in 1815 he was restored to the Neapolitan throne. In 1816 he made of Naples and Sicily a consolidated realm, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, assuming the title of Ferdinand I. In 1860, with the aid of Garibaldi, the Sicilians and Neapolitans rose successfully against the despotic rule of the Bourbons, and in the same year Victor Emmanuel annexed the Two Sicilies. Gaeta, the last stronghold of

the Bourbons, fell early in 1861, and immediately after The Two Sicilies became part of the kingdom of Italy. The kingdom of Naples comprised all of continental Italy to the S. of the Papal States. It is now comprised in the compartimenti of Abruzzi e Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicate, and Calabria.

Sicily, sis'il-e (It. *Sicilia*, se-chee'le-å; anc. *Sicilia*), the largest island of the Mediterranean Sea, forming, with some neighboring isles, a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy. It lies between lat. 36° 38′ and 38° 18′ N., and is separated on the NE. from the Italian main-land by the Strait of Messina, which in its narrowest part is not over 2 miles in width. In shape it is triangular; length, from E. to W., 185 miles; greatest breadth (in the extreme E.), 120 miles. Area, about 9700 sq. m. At the NE. angle is the promontory called Punta del Faro; at the SE. angle, Cape Passaro; and at the W. extremity, Cape Boeo. The most striking feature of Sicily is the volcano of Etna, which towers near the E. coast to a height of about 10,750 feet. The island is covered with mountains. Nearly every portion of the surface is elevated, there being only a few low-lying tracts of any extent, which are situated along the coast, the principal plain being that of Catania, to the S. of Etna. The N. coast presents a bold mountain front as viewed from the water. Near the middle of this coast, a few miles from the shore, is the Pizzo dell' Antenna, in the Madonian range (Le Madonie), the highest peak of the island after Etna, with an elevation of nearly 6500 ft. Rocky cliffs extend along a great part of the E. coast. The island of Sicily is properly a part of the Apennines system of the peninsula of Italy, from which it was separated by a subsidence trough or rift during some portion of the Pliocene period of geological time. In a similar way it was disrupted from the African continuation of the Apennines in Tunis, the Atlas Mountains. The development of volcanic disturbances on and about the island seems to be linked to these crustal movements.

Numerous rivers descend from the mountains. The volume of water in them is small during most of the year and many of them are entirely dry in summer. The largest streams are the Simeto (Giarretta), which waters the plain of Catania, and the Salso, Platani, and Belice, which empty into the sea on the S. coast.

Sicily has for the most part a delightful climate. The heat of the almost rainless summer is not excessive except when for a brief time the hot breath of the sirocco sweeps over the island, and the winters are very mild, snowfalls occurring seldom except on the mountains. The flora of Sicily is extremely rich, presenting a great variety of subtropical forms. Among the characteristic plants are the dwarf palm, date palm, agave, prickly pear, and carob-tree. The banana thrives. The floral landscape presents an endless succession of olive-, orange- and lemon-groves, with plantations of almonds, figs, pomegranates, and pistachios. The highest slopes of the mountains (excepting Etna) are clad with forests consisting of oaks and other trees of the temperate zone, and in the middle and lower slopes there are magnificent growths of chestnut and hazel. The interior of the island is largely a treeless plateau, on which stretch interminable fields of wheat and barley, and whose aspect presents alternately the brilliant verdure of the growing season and a parched and naked landscape. Among the vegetable products of Sicily, in addition to those mentioned, are beans, peas, sumach, flax, tobacco, and licorice. The mulberry is cultivated to a considerable extent. A large part of the agricultural land consists of vast estates cultivated by peasant tenants. Sicily is one of the principal sources of the world's supply of sulphur. Salt is an important product. Amber is found on the coast near Catania. The tunny and anchovy fisheries are on a large scale.

The island is in the main a rural region. It has many towns of considerable size, but few of them have any industrial importance, most of them being merely rural communities. Under the oppressive rule of the Neapolitan kings the island remained materially and intellectually in an extremely backward condition. Much progress has been made since it became a part of the kingdom of Italy. The largest cities and principal seaports are Palermo (the capital), Messina, and Catania. Each of these cities has a university. Other prominent towns are Marsala, Acireale, Trapani, Caltanissetta, Syracuse (Siracusa), Sciacca, and Girgenti. Sicily comprises the provinces of Caltanissetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, and Trapani. The Sicilian nationality is a very mixed one, the blood of Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Berbers, Normans, Albanians, and other peoples having been mingled with that of the ancient Siculi. There is a Sicilian dialect of the Italian, which is very distinct from the dialects of the main-land, and which has lent itself to vigorous literary expression. Sicily is a most inviting region for tourists, with its sunny skies and semitropical character, its mountains and its picturesque coasts, its old towns perched on steep heights, and the numerous remains of Greek edifices and feudal castles. Pop. in 1882, 2,927,901; in 1901, 3,529,799; estimated for 1904, 3,647,000.

Sicily was in ancient times the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies, founded between the middle of the eighth century and the close of the first quarter of the sixth century B.C. Among the most celebrated of the Greek cities were Syracuse, Agrigentum, Leontini, Catana, Megara Hyblæa, Gela, Zancle (Messana, Messina), Himera, Mylæ, and Selinus. The island shared fully in the intellectual activity of the Greek world. Carthage extended her dominion into Sicily and sought to conquer the Greek cities, and was partially successful. At the close of the first Punic War (264–241 B.C.) Carthage relinquished Sicily to the Romans, who in 212 B.C. became masters of the island by the conquest of Syracuse. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Sicily came under the sway successively of the Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, and Normans, who early in the twelfth century established the kingdom of Sicily, which included the southern part of Italy. For the subsequent history of the island, see SICILIES, THE TWO.

Sicily Island, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., about 30 miles NW. of Natchez. Pop. 150.

Sicinus, the Latin name of SIKINOS.

Sickels, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich. The banking point is Ithaca. Pop. 100.

Sicklerville, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R., about 20 miles SSE. of Camden. Pop. 175.

Siculiana, see-kool-yå'nå, a town of Sicily, 8 miles WNW. of Girgenti. Near it are extensive sulphur-mines. Pop. in 1901, 6774.

Sicyon, sis'e-ọn (L. from Gr. Σικυών, *Sikyōn*), a city of ancient Greece, the capital of a small state, bordering on the Gulf of Corinth, 9 miles NW. of Corinth.

Sidcup, a village of Kent, England, about 10 miles SE. of the centre of London.

Siddonsburg, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Dillsburg or Mechanicsburg. Pop. about 200.

Sideling Hill, Pa., a mountain-ridge, extending from the Maryland boundary-line across Bedford co. into Huntingdon co., as far as the Juniata River, nearly parallel to Cove or Tuscarora Mountain.

Sideling Hill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Hancock, Md.

Sideling Hill Creek rises in Bedford co., Pa., and passes through Maryland into the Potomac River.

Sidell, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 23 miles SW. by S. of Danville, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs. Pop. in 1900, 776.

Siders, a village of Switzerland. See SIERRE.

Sideview, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., 5 miles W. of Mount Sterling.

Sidi-Bel-Abbès (Fr. pron. see'dee' bĕl åb'bås'), a town of Algeria, 35 miles S. of Oran, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 25,739.

Sidi-Feruch, sid'ee' få-roosh' (Fr. pron. see'dee' fẹh-rüsh'), a cape and bay of Algeria, a few miles W. of the city of Algiers, where the French army of invasion disembarked, June 14, 1830.

Sidi-Ibrahim, see'dee' ee'brå'heem', a town of Algeria, province and 120 miles SSE. of Algiers.

Sidi Khaled, see'dee' kå'lĕd', a village and oasis of the Algerian Sahara, 39 miles SW. of Biskra.

Sidlaw Hills, a mountain-range of Scotland, extending from near Perth NE. to near Forfar, and thence proceeding in two branches to the sea, eastward to Redhead and northeastward to Stonehaven. Their highest summit is about 1400 feet above the sea.

Sidmouth, sid'mŭth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth in the English Channel, 13 miles ESE. of Exeter. It is picturesque and attracts many visitors. Pop. in 1901, 4201.

Sidnaw, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., 46 miles SE. by E. of Ontonagon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rs. Pop. about 300.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., 8 miles SW. of Guntersville.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark.

Sidney, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the South Fork of the Vermilion River and on the Wabash R., 28 miles W. by S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Sidney, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is South Whitley. Pop. about 300.

Sidney, a banking post-town, capital of Fremont co., Iowa, 40 miles S. by E. of Council Bluffs, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Sidney, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co., Me., about 6 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 1068.

Sidney, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., about 32 miles NE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 60.

Sidney, a banking city, capital of Cheyenne co., Neb., on Lodge Pole Creek and on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 102 miles E. of Cheyenne, Wyo. It has railroad repair-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1001.

Sidney, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 30 miles N. by W. of Trenton. Pop. 100.

Sidney, a banking post-village in Sidney township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, opposite Unadilla and about 22 miles W. of Delhi, on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2331; of the town, 4023.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C.

Sidney, a city, capital of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 12 miles NNE. of Piqua. Its site is an elevated plateau on the W. side of the river, which here affords water-power. It contains an opera-house, court-house, the Monumental Building, etc., and has a foundry, machine-shops, a tannery, and manufactories of road-scrapers, hollow-ware, whips, shafts and poles, wheel-supplies, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4850; in 1900, 5688.

Sidney, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Sidney, a village of Kitsap co., Wash. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Sidney, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Victoria and Sidney R., 13 miles from Carberry, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Sidney Center, a village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point and post-office is Augusta. Pop. about 225.

Sidney Center, a post-village in Sidney township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., 32 miles SSE. of Norwich. Pop. about 450.

Sidney Plains, Delaware co., N.Y. See SIDNEY and SIDNEY CENTER.

Sidon, the ancient name of SAIDA.

Sidon, a post-village of White co., Ark. The banking point is Searcy. Pop. 150.

Sidon, a post-town of Leflore co., Miss., on the navigable Yazoo River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 90 miles N. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Sidra, Gulf of (anc. *Syrtis Major*), the principal inlet of the Mediterranean Sea on its African side, indenting the coast of Tripoli, between lat. 30° and 33° N. and lon. 15° and 21° E.

Siebenbürgen, the German name of TRANSYLVANIA.

Siebengebirge, zee'bĕn-ghĕh-bĕĕRG'ĕh (the "seven mountains"), a collection of basaltic and dioritic heights in Rhenish Prussia, forming a part of the Westerwald, 22 miles SE. of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine. Among the summits are the Ölberg (the loftiest, 1522 feet), the Löwenburg, and the much frequented Drachenfels (1065 feet).

Siebenlehn, see'bĕn-lain', a town of Saxony, 2 miles SE. of Nossen. Pop. about 2250.

Siedlce, se-ĕd'l'tså, or **Siedlets** (Sjedlez), a government of Russian Poland, having the river Bug on the E. and NE. Area, 5335 sq. m. Capital, Siedlce. Pop. in 1897, 775,316.

Siedlce, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Siedlce, 55 miles ESE. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 23,714.

Sieg, zeeg, a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, which joins the Rhine from the right, 2 miles N. of Bonn. Length, 80 miles.

Siegburg, zeeg'bŏŏRG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles SE. of Cologne, on the Sieg. It has a great royal manufactory of projectiles, a royal fire-works laboratory, and manufactures of earthenware, calico, etc. The town was formerly celebrated for its artistic jars. Pop. in 1900, 14,162.

Siegen, zee'ghĕn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 38 miles SSW. of Arnsberg. It has two châteaus and some fine sculptural monuments. The manufactures include leather, cloth, paper, and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 22,109.

Siegfried, seeg'freed, a banking post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 23 miles W. of Easton. It has cement-works. Pop. about 1700.

Sieglinville, a post-town of Barnwell co., S.C. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Siemianowitz, ze-me-ä-no'vits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Kattowitz. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 12,178.

Siena, se-ä'nä, often written **Sienna** (anc. *Sena Julia* and *Colonia Seniensis*), a city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the province of Siena, situated at an elevation of more than 1000 feet above the sea, between two affluents of the Ombrone, 31 miles SE. of Florence. Siena holds a prominent place in the history of art from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth, ranking only after Rome, Florence, and Venice in importance. Encircled by its old walls, with narrow, winding streets, stately palaces, and splendid churches, it still presents the aspect of a mediæval town. On a height dominating the city rises the thirteenth-century cathedral, with a richly decorated façade of red, white, and black marble, designed by Giovanni Pisano, and with a dome and campanile. The beautiful interior contains an interesting pavement portraying biblical scenes; a famous bronze statue of John the Baptist, by Donatello; and a superb pulpit, in part the work of Niccola Pisano. Other noteworthy ecclesiastical edifices are the fourteenth-century church of San Giovanni, with a handsome though unfinished façade; the church of San Francesco, recently restored, with fine sculptures and paintings; San Domenico, containing the chapel of St. Catherine, with beautiful frescoes; Fontegiusta, with a superb high altar; Degli Innocenti, Sant' Agostino, and San Martino, all rich in works of art; and the oratory of San Bernadino, with paintings by Sodoma. The splendid cathedral library has decorations by Pinturrichio, and a famous antique group of the Graces, brought from Rome. Among the most interesting secular structures are the brick Buonsignori palace in Gothic style; the stately Palazzo del Governo, housing the valuable archives of Siena; the brick Palazzo Publico, dating from the thirteenth century; and the Opera del Duomo, with splendid art collections. The educational institutions of Siena comprise a university, famous in the Middle Ages, but now possessing only the faculties of law and medicine; the Reale Collegio Tolomei, the Institute of Fine Arts, and the public library, containing 75,000 volumes. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Siena has manufactures of textiles and hats. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Siena was one of the most flourishing and powerful of the Italian city republics and is said to have had a population of over 100,000. In the middle of the sixteenth century it was annexed to the Florentine dominions. Pop. in 1901, 28,355.

Siena, a province of Italy, in Tuscany. Area, 1470 sq. m. Capital, Siena. Pop. in 1901, 233,830.

Sienne, se-ĕnn', a small river of France, in Manche, which enters the English Channel 7 miles WSW. of Coutances.

Sieradz, s'yå'rådz, a town of Russian Poland, government and 32 miles ESE. of Kalisz, on the Warthe. It has manufactures of agricultural machines, needles, etc. Pop. in 1897, 7019.

Siero, se-å'ro, a town of Spain, province and 9 miles ENE. of Oviedo. It has tanneries and mills. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 22,503.

Sierpe, s'yĕR'på, a town of Russian Poland, 21 miles N. of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 8560.

Sierra, se-ĕr'rå, a northeastern county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 960 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Middle Fork of the Yuba River and is drained by the North Yuba River and by Kanaka and other creeks. It comprises a part of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The surface is also diversified by the Downieville Buttes, which rise to the height of 8540 feet, and by narrow cañons and ravines of great depth. Gold and silver are found in the county. Capital, Downieville. Pop. in 1890, 5051; in 1900, 4017.

Sierra, a county of southwestern New Mexico, with an area of 3129 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande. Gold, silver, copper, and lead are found in the county. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 3630; in 1900, 3158.

Sierra Acarai, a mountain-range of South America. See ACARAI, SIERRA.

Sierra Acha, se-ĕR'rå å'chå, the name given to a portion of the Sierra Madre of Mexico, a little N. of the city of Mexico.

Sierra Blanca, se-ĕr'rå blăn'kå, Colo., a range of the Rocky Mountains, connected with the Sangre de Cristo range, is near the E. side of San Luis Park. Blanca Peak, the highest summit of this group or range, has an altitude of 14,390 (or 14,464) feet, and is assumed to be the culminating point of the Rocky Mountains within the United States (excluding Alaska).

Sierra Blanca, a minor mountain-range of Lincoln co., N.Mex. Height of Nogal Peak, 9983 feet.

Sierra Carrizo, se-ĕr'rå kăr-ree'so, a detached range of mountains in the NE. corner of Arizona. Elevation, 9280 feet.

Sierra Cayey, se-ĕR'rå kī-ä', a chain of mountains in Porto Rico, running generally ESE., from the Sierra Lu-

quillo, in the E. end of Ponce department, to the Cabo de Mala Pascua.

Sierra City, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., is near the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop. 250.

Sierra Conocon. See CONOCON, SIERRA.

Sierra de Cobre, Cuba. See SIERRA MAESTRA.

Sierra de Cubitas, se-ĕr'rȧ dȧ koo-bē'tȧs, a detached range of Puerto Príncipe province, Cuba, nearly parallel to the N. coast, about 15 miles inland and 19 miles (direct) N. of Puerto Príncipe.

Sierra de Gata. See GATA, SIERRA DE.

Sierra de Gavilán, se-ĕr'rȧ dȧ gȧ-ve-lȧn', a mountain-range of Cuba, near its centre, forming a part of the great chain which traverses a large portion of the island.

Sierra de Gredos, se-ĕr'rȧ dȧ grȧ'doce, a mountain-range of Spain, separating Old Castile from Estremadura and New Castile. Height, 8730 feet.

Sierra de Guadalupe, Spain. See GUADALUPE, SIERRA DE.

Sierra de Guadarrama, a mountain-range of Spain. See GUADARRAMA, SIERRA DE.

Sierra de los Orgaños, a mountain-range of New Mexico. See ORGAN MOUNTAINS.

Sierra de los Orgaños, a mountain-range of Cuba. See ORGAÑOS, SIERRA DE LOS.

Sierra de Perijá, se-ĕr'rȧ dȧ pȧ-re-hȧ', a northern stem of the Andes, forms part of the boundary between Colombia (department of Magdalena) and Venezuela, and constitutes the axis of the Goajira Peninsula. Altitude, 10,000–11,000 (?) feet.

Sierra de San Juan y Trinidad, a mountain-chain of Cuba. See SAN JUAN Y TRINIDAD, SIERRA DE.

Sierra de Yeguas, se-ĕr'rȧ dȧ yȧ'gwȧs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 35 miles from Malaga.

Sierra Estrella. See SERRA DA ESTRELLA.

Sierra Lanterna, se-ĕr'rȧ lȧn-tĕr'nȧ, a mountain-range in the N. part of New Mexico. Lat. about 36° 20′ N.; lon. 112° 15′ W.

Sierra Leone, se-ĕr'rạ le-o'nee (Sp. pron. se-ĕr'rȧ lȧ-o'nȧ), a British colony on the W. coast of Africa, extending as a narrow border-strip from French Guinea (Rivières du Sud) on the NW. to Liberia on the SE., or over a coast-line of about 180 miles. Area, about 4000 sq. m. Sherboro Island and the Banana, Plantain, and other islets form part of the colony. The coast-line is indented by the broad estuary of the Sherboro, by Yawry Bay, and the estuary called the Sierra Leone River. The surface near the coast, though in some places rocky, is generally flat, but the interior is covered with rugged hills, some of which seem to attain elevations of 2000–3000 feet. The Protectorate of Sierra Leone, which was constituted in 1896, extends inland about 180 miles, and has an area of about 26,000 sq. m. It is well watered by streams (the largest of which are the Great and Little Scarcies, Rokelle, and Jong) whose courses are directed to the Atlantic Ocean.

The climate of Sierra Leone is markedly unhealthy along the coast, and even in the interior it is one of the worst of all Africa. The average annual temperature at Freetown, the capital, is about 80°, and the annual rainfall ranges from 140 to upward of 200 inches. The soil is very fertile, growing excellent crops of rice, maize, yams, plantains, pumpkins, and cassava; sugar, coffee, indigo, ginger, and cotton thrive well. The principal fruits are the cocoanut, banana, pine-apple, orange, lime, guava, papaw, and pomegranate. The forests are extensive, and many of the trees are of gigantic dimensions.

The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, pepper, oil-seed, kola-nuts, rubber, copal, ginger, ground-nuts, hides, ivory, and beeswax. The British colony of Sierra Leone may be said to date from 1787, when the first detachment of fugitive slaves was sent thither by a company formed with the intention of making the region a home for free negroes and proving that colonial products could be raised without slave-labor. Its affairs are administered by a governor, who is assisted by executive and legislative councils. Pop. of the colony in 1901, 76,655, of whom 444 were whites; of the protectorate, estimated at about 1,000,000.

Sierra Leone, Cape, on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Sierra Leone River.

Sierra Leone River, an estuary of Sierra Leone, about 20 miles in length and from 3 to 8 miles in breadth, joins the Atlantic Ocean immediately N. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the Rokelle, is navigable for about 60 miles.

Sierra Luquillo, se-ĕr'rȧ loo-keel'yo, the central ridge of Porto Rico, runs the whole length of the island, from Cabeza de San Juan to the SW. corner. The highest point is El Yunque, 3678 feet high.

Sierra Madre, se-ĕr'rȧ mȧ'drȧ, the name applied in a rather vague way to the main mountain-masses of Mexico, those which form the eastern and western walls (respectively, Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental) of the great central plateau, and which are now known to form integral parts of that plateau, extending in more or less parallel ridges (folds) from its northern to its southern boundaries. These main ridges, composed chiefly of Cretaceous and earlier limestones in the E. and of volcanic rocks in the W., converge, with an accessory western portion, the Sierra Madre Pacífico, to a uniting knot in the state of Oaxaca (the mountain of Zempoaltepec), and are thence continued in one or more branches into Central America. No direct orographic or structural relationship has as yet been established between any of these main ranges and the Andes of South America, nor have the full relations with the mountains of the United States in the N. been determined. There would seem at this time to be no fundamental connection existing between the Sierra Madre Oriental and the true Rocky Mountains, such as is so frequently assumed. The Sierra Madre Oriental rises in its southern parts to 7000–8000 feet, supporting on its exposed flanks and in succeeding zones a luxuriant vegetation of palms, cæsalpinias, melastomes, orchidaceous plants, evergreen-oaks, and conifers. On its crests are implanted some of the giant volcanic cones of the republic (Popocatepetl, Orizaba, Cofre de Perote, etc.). The western Sierra (Occidental) is generally of a more rugged character, being deeply incised by numerous water-ways, and reaches a generally higher elevation (8000–9500 ft.).

Sierra Madre, or **Sierra San Juan,** a mountain-range of Colorado. See SAGUACHE RANGE.

Sierra Madre, Philippine Islands. See CARABALLOS MOUNTAINS.

Sierra Madre, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Pasadena. It has fruit- and wine-industries. Pop. about 400.

Sierra Maestra, se-ĕr'rȧ mȧ-ȧ'strȧ, or **Macaca,** mȧ-kȧ'kȧ, a mountain-chain of Cuba, extending along the S. coast from Cape Cruz to Guantánamo; a portion of this range W. of Santiago de Cuba is called Sierra de Cobre (with noted copper-mines). It is very precipitous and heavily wooded and hugs the coast-line. In this range is the Pico Turquino (8400 feet), the highest point in Cuba; other peaks are Ojo del Toro, Gran Piedra, etc. The Sierra Maestra is sometimes considered to include the mountains E. to Cape Maisí; among these is the Yunque ("anvil") de Baracoa, 1825 ft. high.

Sierra Mimbres, se-ĕr'rȧ mim'brĕs, a portion of the Rocky Mountains, in New Mexico, W. of the Rio Grande, between 31° and 35° N. lat. Altitude, 10,060 feet.

Sierra Mojada (mo-hȧ'dȧ), a mountain-range of Mexico, in the western part of the state of Coahuila, near the Bolsón de Mapimi. Height, about 5200 feet. At its northern termination is the small town of Sierra Mojada.

Sierra Morena, se-ĕr'rȧ mo-rȧ'nȧ, a mountain-range or congeries of mountains of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir and extending from Portugal to about lon. 2° W. It constitutes the southern boundary or wall of the central plateau, above which it generally rises but 1000–1200 feet, and falls abruptly or in a series of well-marked escarpments, on the side of Andalusia, to the deep valley of the Guadalquivir. The mountain association bears numerous local names and merges eastward into the divisions of the coast mountains. One of the highest summits is the Cerro de Almenara, in the extreme E., 5920 feet.

Sierra Morena ("brown range"), Cal., commences about 10 miles S. of San Francisco, and runs through San Francisco co. into Santa Clara co. Height, about 2550 feet.

Sierra Nevada, se-ĕr'rȧ nȧ-vȧ'dȧ ("snowy range"), the highest mountain-range of Spain, extending for about 60 miles in an E. and W. direction through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great water-shed which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean Sea from those flowing to the Atlantic Ocean. Its crest lies only about 25–28 miles from the Mediterranean and the mountains thus rise with marked abruptness. The highest summit is the Mulhacén (Mulahacén), 20 miles SE. of the city of Granada, 11,420 feet,—the loftiest point of the Iberian Peninsula. The second summit is the Picacho de Veleta, 11,385 feet, which overlooks the deep Corral de Veleta and commands one of the finest views in Europe. It carries minor glaciers. The Sierra Nevada, which is covered with snow during most of the year, supports a luxuriant vegetation of olives, chestnuts, and oranges on its southern foot.

Sierra Nevada, se-ĕr'rȧ nạ-vȧ'dȧ, a great mountain-range or buttress of California, mostly in its eastern part, and generally considered to extend from the Tehachapi Pass in the S. (in about lat. 35° 10′ N., where the range is de-

flected southwestward in the direction of the Coast Range) to Lassen Peak in the N., in lat 40° 35′ N., where its distinctive features are obscured or covered by a continuation of the great lava-fields of Oregon. By some geographers the northern limit is extended to Mount Shasta, beyond which an orographic continuation is found in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington. The Sierra Nevada is an almost impenetrable buttress over an extent of 400 miles and constitutes the divide between the Great Basin, to which it falls with marked abruptness on the E., and the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys on the W. It is much more imposing in general character than the true Rocky Mountains of the interior and contains a number of peaks over 13,000 feet in height and a few exceeding 14,000 ft.: Mount Whitney, on the borders of Tulare and Inyo cos., in lat. 36° 36′ N., 14,898 ft.,—considered the loftiest summit of the United States outside of Alaska; Fisherman Peak, 14,448 ft.; Mount Corcoran, 14,093 ft.; Kaweah Peak, 14,000 ft.; Mount Brewer, 13,886 ft.; Mount Lyell, 13,042 (13,217) ft.; Mount Dana, 13,225 (13,000) ft. Structurally the Sierra Nevada is distinguished by its deep and narrow valleys, bounded by almost vertical walls of rock thousands of feet in height and presenting a type of scenery of surpassing grandeur. Such valleys are the Yosemite, the Hetch-hetchy (a short distance N. of the Yosemite), and King's and Tuolumne cañons. Many of the higher summits are covered with perpetual snow and there are a few minor glaciers. The evidences of past glaciation on a vast scale are strongly marked. Much of the region is still densely forested, with giant conifers extending to the 7000–8000-foot level. The *Sequoia gigantea* is one of its sylvan wonders. The best known passes traversing the mountains are the Truckee in the N., the San Joaquin in the centre, and the Tehachapi in the extreme S. The Sierra Nevada has in its greater part a granitic axial core, which supports marine strata ranging from the Carboniferous to the Cretaceous period, and is seemingly a faulted block of the earth's crust.

Sierra Nevada de Cocuy (or **Cocui**), a lofty mountain of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, in the NW. part of the department of Boyacá. It is the diverging point of the Sierra de Perijá and the Sierra Nevada de Mérida of Venezuela.

Sierra Nevada de Mérida, one of the main stems of the Andes of Venezuela, forming the NE. continuation of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, and extending to about lat. 10° N., or beyond Barquisimeto. The loftiest summits are Concha and Coluna, SE. of the town of Mérida, both seemingly about 15,400 feet high.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. See Santa Marta, Sierra de.

Sierra Pacaraima. See Pacaraima, Sierra.

Sierra Parima (or **Parime**). See Parima, Sierra.

Sierra San Juan. See San Juan Mountains.

Sierras de Sancti Spíritus, mountains of Cuba. See Sancti Spíritus, Sierras de.

Sierra Tejea, se-ĕr′rȧ tȧ-hȧ′ȧ, a mountain of Spain, 28 miles NE. of Malaga. Height, 7003 feet.

Sierra Valley, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 28 miles E. of Downieville.

Sierraville, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal. The banking point is Reno, Nev. Pop. about 300.

Sierre (Ger. *Siders*), a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 10 miles NE. of Sion. Pop. about 1800. Elevation, 1765 feet.

Sievershausen, zee′vĕrs-hŏw`zẹn, a village of Prussia, 16 miles E. of Hanover. It is celebrated for the battle fought here in 1553 between Maurice of Saxony and Albert, margrave of Brandenburg. The former was victorious, but was mortally wounded.

Sievsk, se-ĕvsk′, a town of Russia, 73 miles SW. of Orel, at the mouth of the Sievsk. Pop. in 1897, 9167.

Sifanto, see′fȧn-to, the Italian name of the island called by the Greeks Siphnos, one of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, 25 miles SW. of Syra. Area, about 30 sq. m. It is mountainous, rising to a height of over 2000 feet. The soil is fertile. The chief products include corn, cotton, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold. Pop. in 1896, 4060.

Sigean, se`zhŏNⁿ′, a town of France, department of Aude, near the lagoon of Sigean, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles S. of Narbonne. Large quantities of salt are obtained here. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3357.

Sigel, see′ghẹl, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles N. of Effingham. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Sigel, a post-township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1058.

Sigel, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Brookville. Pop. 100.

Sigel, a township (town) of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 911.

Sigel, a township (town) of Wood co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1483.

Siglerville, see′glẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Lewistown. Pop. 200.

Sigmaringen, zig′mȧ-ring`ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on the Danube, 30 miles NE. of Constance. It is the capital of the district of Sigmaringen, which includes the whole of Hohenzollern. On a rocky height within the town is the castle of Sigmaringen, containing interesting collections. Pop. in 1900, 4574.

Sigmund, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 150.

Sign, a town of Dalmatia. See Sinj.

Signa, seen′yȧ, a town of Italy, 8 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 8500).

Signakh′, a town of Transcaucasia, Russian Empire, 60 miles ESE. of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 8988.

Signal, a post-village of Mohave co., Ariz., about 160 miles from Maricopa. Pop. 75.

Signau, zig′nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles ESE. of Bern.

Signy l'Abbaye, seen`yee′ lȧb`bȧ′, a town of France, in Ardennes, 14 miles WSW. of Mézières. Pop. about 2000.

Signy-le-Petit, seen`yee′ lẹh pẹh-tee′, a small town of France, in Ardennes, 25 miles NW. of Mézières.

Sigourney, sig′ŭr-ne, a banking city, capital of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the North Skunk River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 25 miles E. of Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1900, 1952.

Sigri (see′gree), **Cape,** the W. extremity of the island of Lesbos. Lat. 39° 11′ N.; lon. 25° 45′ E.

Sigriswil, see′gris-ŵeel`, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles SE. of Bern, near the Lake of Thun. Pop. about 4000. Elevation, 2620 feet.

Sigsbee, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Sigsbee, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga., on the Georgia Northern R. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. 100.

Sigsbee's Deep, a name given to the deeper plain or oceanic floor of the Gulf of Mexico. See Mexico, Gulf of.

Sigüenza, se-gwĕn′thȧ (L. *Segontia*), a town of Spain, province and 43 miles NE. of Guadalajara. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 4638.

Sihl, zeel, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Schwyz, Zug, and Zürich, joins the Limmat at Zürich, after a NW. course of 40 miles.

Sihun, sī-hoon′, or **Seihun,** sȧ-hoon′ (anc. *Sarus*), a river in the SE. part of Asia Minor, which descends from the Anti-Taurus, flows SW., and enters the Mediterranean Sea a few miles E. of Mersina. The town of Adana is on its banks.

Sihun, the Arabic name of the Syr-Darya.

Sijean, a town of France. See Sigean.

Sikeston, a banking city of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System, 28 miles WSW. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 1077.

Sikhs. See Punjab.

Si-kiang, see`ke-ȧng′, or **Hong-kiang,** a navigable river in the S. part of China, rises in the province of Yunnan, flows E. and SE., and after traversing the provinces of Kwang-si and Kwang-tung, and receiving the Yu-kiang from the S. and the Pe-kiang from the N., enters the China Sea, by many mouths, near Canton. The arm on which Canton is situated is called the Canton River or Chu-kiang ("Pearl River"). The name Chu-kiang is sometimes applied to the whole stream. Length, estimated at 900 miles.

Sik′inos, or **Sikino** (L. *Sicinus*), an island of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, 3 miles W. of Ios (Nio). Area, about 17 sq. m. It rises to a height of about 2000 feet. Pop. about 700.

Sik′kim`, a state of India, tributary to Bengal, situated in the Himalayas, one of whose loftiest peaks, Kunchinjunga, is on its borders. It is bounded on the N. by Tibet and on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and has Nepal on the W. and Bhutan on the E. Area, 2818 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 59,014. It has valuable forests and produces, in addition to cereals, tea, cotton, oranges, and other fruits. The bulk of the inhabitants are Lepchas (called by themselves Rongs), who are allied to the Tibetans and are Buddhists. Tumlong and Gamtak are the principal places.

Sil, a river of Spain, rises in the NW. part of León, flows SW., and joins the Minho. Length, 100 miles.

Silacayoapán, a town of Mexico, state and 87 miles WNW. of the city of Oaxaca.

Silán, se-län′, or **Silang,** se-lång′, a pueblo of Cavite province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, N. of Sungay mountain. The region produces rice, maize, and timber. Pop. in 1903, 5671.

Silán, se‵län′, a seaport town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 60 miles NW. of Valladolid and a short distance W. of the Boca de Cilam.

Silao, se-lä′o, a town of Mexico, state and 14 miles SW. of Guanajuato, with which it is connected by rail. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. in 1900, 15,355.

Silas, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Waynesboro, Miss. Pop. 100.

Silas, a post-village of Blackford co., Ind., near Hartford City.

Silas Creek, a post-station of Ashe co., N.C.

Silay, se-lī′, a pueblo of West Negros province, Negros, Philippine Islands, on the NW. coast, near Bacolód. Pop. in 1903, 15,649.

Silberberg, zil′bẹr-bĕRG‵, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles SSW. of Breslau. Pop. about 1000.

Silchester, a village of England, in Hampshire, near the borders of Berkshire, 6 miles N. of Basingstoke. Extensive remains have been unearthed here of the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum.

Silcott Springs, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va. Pop. 60.

Silentrun, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., 12 miles W. by S. of Madisonville.

Siler City, a banking post-town of Chatham co., N.C., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Silesia, sī-lee′she-ạ (Ger. *Schlesien,* shlā′ze-ẹn), a province forming the SE. portion of Prussia, bounded on the E. by Russian Poland and Galicia, on the S. and SW. by Austrian Silesia, Moravia, Bohemia, and the kingdom of Saxony, on the NW. by Brandenburg, and on the N. by Posen. Area, 15,558 sq. m. The surface in the S. is mountainous, in other parts generally level or undulating, with areas of elevated plateau. Along the SW. border extend the Sudetic Mountains, whose spurs cover a considerable area. Their highest portion is the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains), whose loftiest summit, the Schneekoppe (5265 feet), is in Silesia. The Oder traverses the region from SE. to NW., draining nearly the whole of it through its affluents, among which are the two Neisses, Bober, Malapane, and Bartsch. The country to the W. of the Oder is for the most part very fertile, but the other half of the province is on the whole very unproductive. Silesia is one of the granaries of Germany. Large quantities of potatoes are raised and the beet-sugar industry is extensive. The province is rich in cattle. Nearly one-third of the surface is covered with forests, consisting mainly of conifers. The mineral wealth of Silesia is very great. More coal is mined here than in any other province of Prussia except Westphalia, the product in 1901 having reached 30,000,000 long tons. Vast quantities of iron- and zinc-ore are mined and lead is an important product. There are numerous mineral springs, the best known being those of Warmbrunn and Salzbrunn. Manufactures are equally developed with agriculture and mining. The textile industry is on a vast scale. In flax-spinning and linen-weaving Silesia is the foremost section of Germany. The metallic industries are barely inferior to the textile. The district of Oppeln is the principal seat of the iron-industry. There are extensive manufactures of glass, porcelain, and earthenware, chemicals, paper, leather, wooden articles, clothing, etc. Beer and spirits are produced in large quantities.

The population in 1900 was 4,668,857. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Germans and nearly one-fourth Poles. In 1901 there were 2,569,688 Catholics and 2,042,583 Protestants. The Jews numbered 47,586. The capital of the province is Breslau, which is the seat of a university. Silesia is divided into the 3 government-districts of Breslau, Liegnitz, and Oppeln.

In the latter part of the Middle Ages a host of petty states arose in Silesia, many of them ruled by Polish ducal houses. The country gradually came under the overlordship of the kings of Bohemia, becoming a part of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. As part of the lands of the Bohemian crown it became a possession of the Hapsburg (Austrian) dynasty. In 1740–42 Frederick the Great of Prussia wrested nearly the whole of Silesia from Austria.

Silesia, or **Austrian Silesia,** a crown-land and duchy of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, comprising a small fragment of old Silesia, the great bulk of which was conquered by Frederick the Great of Prussia in 1740–42. It has Moravia on the SW. and Galicia on the E., and borders for a short distance on Hungary. Area, 1987 sq.m. It belongs in great part to the region of the Sudetic Mountains. The Carpathians extend in the SE. along the Hungarian border. The region is rich in coal. Pop. in 1900, 680,422. Somewhat more than one-half of the inhabitants are Slavs (Poles, Czechs, and Slovaks). The remainder are nearly all Germans. The great bulk of the people are Roman Catholics. Capital, Troppau.

Siletz, a post-village of Lincoln co., Oregon. The banking point is Corvallis. Pop. 100.

Silex, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Silhet, a town of Assam. See SYLHET.

Silhouette, one of the minor islands of the Seychelles group.

Silistria, se-lis′tre-ạ, or **Silistra** (anc. *Durostorum*), a town of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 58 miles N. by E. of Shumla. It has an active trade. Among the industries are milling, tanning, and weaving. The town has a number of mosques and churches. Silistria was an important fortress under the Turks and has figured prominently in the Russo-Turkish wars. Pop. in 1900, 12,133.

Silivri, se-liv′ree, a town of European Turkey, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Siljan, sil′yän, a lake of Sweden, län and 25 miles NW. of Falun. Length, 26 miles. It is about 400 feet deep and lies at an elevation of 540 ft.

Silla, seel′yå, a town of Spain, 9 miles S. of Valencia, on the Lagoon of Albufera. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Silla, a town of French Sudan, in Bambarra, on the Niger, in about lon. 5° 45′ W.

Silla de Carácas, seel′yå dà kå-rå′kås, a mountain of Venezuela, adjacent to the city of Carácas. Height, about 8700 feet.

Sillein, zil′līne (Hun. *Zsolna,* zhol′nŏh‵), a town of Hungary, co. and 35 miles NE. of Trentschin, on the river Waag. It has a large salt depot and railway-shops. Pop. in 1900, 5633.

Silleiro (seel-yå′e-ro), **Cape,** Spain, on the W. coast of Galicia, near the mouth of the Rio de Vigo. Lat. 42° 7′ N.

Sillé-le-Guillaume, see‵yå′ lẹh ghee‵yōm′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 19 miles NW. of Le Mans. It has an interesting mediæval church and the ruins of a castle. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3014.

Sillery, seel‵lẹh-ree′, a village of France, in Marne, 6 miles SE. of Reims, famous for its fine champagne wine.

Sillery, Sillery Cove, or **Saint Colomb,** sån ko‵lôn′, a post-village and parish of Quebec, co. of Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, a short distance above Quebec. Pop. (parish) about 2300.

Silliman, Mount, Cal., a granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, about 45 miles NE. of Visalia. Height, 11,623 feet.

Silloth, a seaport and frequented sea-bathing place of England, in Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 21 miles W. of Carlisle. Pop. about 2500.

Sills, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. 100.

Silo, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Durant. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Silo'am, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., 6 miles from Union Point, on the Union Point and West Plains R. Pop. about 200.

Siloam, a post-village of Brown co., Ill. The banking point is Clayton. Pop. 100.

Siloam, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., 6 miles W. of West Point.

Siloam, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., about 24 miles WSW. of Utica. Pop. 100.

Siloam, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 46 miles N. of Salisbury.

Siloam Springs, a banking post-town and health-resort of Benton co., Ark., 24 miles S. of Sulphur Springs, on the Kansas City Southern R. It has an ice-plant and is the seat of Arkansas Conference College. Pop. in 1900, 1748.

Siloam Springs, a city of Howell co., Mo. The banking point is Westplains. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Silos, see′loce, a village of the Canaries, in Teneriffe.

Sils, zils, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in an angle formed by the confluence of the Albula with the Hinter-Rhein, 12 miles SSW. of Chur. It embraces the hamlets of Sils-Baseglia and Sils-Maria. Height above the sea, 5944 feet. The Lake of Sils is immediately SW. and is 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. Depth, 233 ft.

Silsbee, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 400.

Silsden, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles NNW. of Keighley. Pop. in 1901, 4304.

Silt, or **Sylt,** zilt, an island of Prussia, in the North Sea, off the W. coast of Schleswig. Greatest length, from N. to S., about 20 miles.

Siluria, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., in the Cahawba Valley, 20 miles S. of Birmingham.

Silvanectes, a Latin name of Senlis.

Silvaplana, a village and resort of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, about 2 miles from St. Moritz. It is beautifully situated on the Julier Road and on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook. Elevation, 5958 feet. Adjacent is Silvaplana Lake.

Silvara, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 37 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Silver, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sumter or Manning. Pop. 150.

Silverblack, a lumbering village of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Bellingham.

Silverbow, a county in the SW. part of Montana. Area, 1017 sq. m., chiefly mountainous. It is drained by the Big Hole (or Wisdom) River and its tributaries. Gold, silver, and copper are produced in large quantities, principally near Butte, the capital. Pop. in 1900, 47,635.

Silver Bow, a gold-mining district of Alaska, about 3 miles from Juneau.

Silverbow, a post-village of Silverbow co., Mont., about 60 miles SSW. of Helena. Pop. 200.

Silverbrook, a mining village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 1 mile from Summit. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 500.

Silver City, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Silver City, a banking post-village, capital of Owyhee co., Idaho, on Jordan Creek, about 80 miles SSW. of Boisé. It has silver and other mining interests. Pop. about 1200.

Silver City, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, on the Wabash R., 7 miles (direct) NE. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Silver City, a post-village of Lyon co., Nev., 5 miles S. of Virginia City, its banking point. It has mining interests. Pop. about 350.

Silver City, a banking city, capital of Grant co., N.Mex., 48 miles NW. of Deming, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It is in a mining region and has a territorial normal school. Pop. in 1900, 2735.

Silver City, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, 20 miles W. by S. of Santaquin, on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs. Pop. 160.

Silvercliff, a mining post-town, capital of Custer co., Colo., 28 miles (direct) SSW. of Cañon City. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Silver Creek, Ill., enters the Kaskaskia River about 12 miles SSE. of Belleville. Length, 70 miles.

Silver Creek, Ind., enters the Ohio River 1½ miles above New Albany.

Silver Creek, Iowa, rises in Shelby co. and enters the West Nishnabatona River in Mills co. Length, about 80 miles.

Silver Creek, Miss., flows into the Sunflower River in Washington co.

Silvercreek, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga., 5 miles by rail S. of Rome. Pop. 75.

Silvercreek, a post-station of Calhoun co., Ill.

Silvercreek, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles SW. of Richmond. Pop. 90.

Silvercreek, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 75.

Silvercreek, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., about 20 miles SSE. of St. Cloud. Pop. 70.

Silvercreek, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Miss., 8 miles NE. of Monticello, on the Gulf and Ship Island and the Mississippi Central Rs. Pop. about 250.

Silvercreek, a banking post-village of Merrick co., Neb., near the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 109 miles W. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Silvercreek, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Silver Creek, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 31 miles SSW. of Buffalo. It has manufactories of milling-machinery and grain-separators. Pop. in 1900, 1944.

Silvercreek, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles SW. of Kenton. Pop. 150.

Silvercreek, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles ENE. of Pottsville. It has coaling-industries.

Silvercreek, a post-station of Marshall co., Tenn., 13 miles SE. of Columbia.

Silvercreek, a post-station of Lewis co., Wash., 18 miles E. by S. of Napavine.

Silvercreek, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. 110.

Silverdale, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan., on Silver Creek, about 14 miles SSE. of Winfield.

Silverdale, a post-village of Onslow co., N.C., 30 miles W. of Morehead City. Pop. 60.

Silverdale, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Silver Grove, a town of Floyd co., Ind., in New Albany township. Pop. in 1900, 598.

Silverheels Mountain, Colo., a peak of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 20′ N., lon. 106° W. It has an altitude of 13,850 feet.

Silverhill, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., about 9 miles SE. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 200.

Silverhill, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N.C.

Silverhill, a post-station of Wetzel co., W.Va.

Silverking, a mining post-village of Pinal co., Ariz., about 35 miles N. of Florence.

Silver Lake, in the E. part of Wyoming co., N.Y., is connected by an outlet with the Genesee River. Length, 3 miles.

Silverlake, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 13 miles S. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Silverlake, a post-station of Worth co., Iowa, about 25 miles NNW. of Mason City.

Silverlake, a city of Shawnee co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles W. by N. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Silverlake, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. 100.

Silverlake, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., 12 miles N. of Glencoe, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Silverlake, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Mo., 20 miles NE. of Fredericktown.

Silverlake, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H. The banking point is North Conway. Pop. 150.

Silver Lake, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Newark.

Silverlake, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y. The banking point is Perry.

Silverlake, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Oregon.

Silver Lake, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Silver Lake township, about 13 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900, 673; of the village, 75.

Silverlake, a post-hamlet of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 6½ miles W. of Mineola.

Silverlake, a post-station of Cowlitz co., Wash.

Silverlake, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Kenosha. Pop. 175.

Silverlane, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 350.

Silver Mountain, Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in Alpine co., has an altitude of 10,934 feet.

Silverpeak, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nev., about 125 miles S. by W. of Austin. Pop. about 325.

Silverplume, a post-town of Clear Creek co., Colo., near Sherman Mountain, 9 miles S. of Georgetown, on the Colorado and Southern R. It has silver-mines. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Silverpoint, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Silverrun, a post-hamlet of Talladega co., Ala., about 20 miles NE. of Talladega.

Silverrun, a village of Carroll co., Md., 40 miles NNW. of Baltimore. The post-station is Westminster. Pop. 200.

Silvers Mills, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. 200.

Silverspring, a post-village and resort of Marion co., Fla. It is on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 50.

Silver Spring, a post-station of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Silver Spring, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1804.

Silverspring, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Columbia, in an iron-mining district. Pop. about 300.

Silverspring, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 20 miles NE. of Nashville.

Silverspring, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Silversprings, a post-hamlet and resort of Tippah co., Miss., 14 miles NE. of Ripley.

Silversprings, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Erie and other railroads, 7 miles S. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Silverstar, a mining post-village of Madison co., Mont., on the Jefferson River, about 80 miles S. by W. of Helena. Pop. 150.

Silverstreet, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., 54 miles by rail W. by N. of Columbia. Pop. 75.

Silverton, a banking post-town, capital of San Juan co., Colo., is finely situated on the Animas River, at an elevation of 9400 feet above the sea, and 285 miles WSW. of Pueblo. It is on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads, and is surrounded by high mountains. It is about 2 miles from the lofty Sultan Mountain. It has silver-smelting works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1380.

Silverton, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., near the sea, about 7 miles NNE. of Toms River.

Silverton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Silverton, a banking city of Marion co., Oregon, on Silver Creek, 14 miles E. by S. of Salem, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Silverton, a banking post-village, capital of Briscoe co., Tex., 35 miles SW. by S. of Clarendon. Pop. about 400.

Silverton, a post-village of Jackson co., W.Va., 35 miles S. of Parkersburg. Pop. 75.

Silverton, a post-village of British Columbia, 3 miles from New Denver, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Silverton, a mining district of New South Wales, in about lat. 31° 55′ S., close to the borders of South Australia.

Silver Valley, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Silverville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 10 miles W. of Bedford. Pop. 75.

Silverville, a post-village of Butler co., Pa.

Silverwood, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Mayville. Pop. 200.

Silves, sil′vĕsh, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 19 miles ENE. of Lagos. It is a quaint old town, with ruins of mediæval fortifications and a venerable cathedral. It was an important place under the Mohammedans. The town is a centre of the cork-industry. Pop. in 1900, 9688.

Silvey, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Silvicola, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn. The banking point is Bristol.

Silvretta, a mountain massif on the borders of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, about 10 miles NW. of Tarasp. It culminates in the Silvrettahorn, 10,655 feet.

Simabara, se-mȧ-bȧ′rȧ, a gulf of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Kiushiu, stretching far inland, and forming the basin in which are the peninsula of Simabara and the islands of Amakusa, Nagashima, and other islands and rocks.

Simancas, se-mȧn′kȧs (anc. *Septimanca*), a town of Spain, province and 8 miles SW. of Valladolid, picturesquely situated on the river Pisuerga. It has an imposing mediæval castle, in which the archives of Castile are kept. Pop. about 1000.

Simao, Malay Archipelago. See Semao.

Simara, se-mȧ′rȧ, an island of the Philippines, N. of Tablas. Lat. 12° 48′ N.

Simbirsk, sim-bĕĕrsk′, a government of Russia, in its E. part, bounded on the E. by the river Volga. Area, 19,120 sq. m. The surface is mostly level or undulating, except in the E., where there are considerable elevations along the Volga. The soil is extremely fertile, producing bountiful crops of rye and oats. Capital, Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897, 1,549,461.

Simbirsk, a town of Russia, the capital of the government of Simbirsk, on the Volga, 105 miles SSW. of Kazan. It is picturesquely situated on high ground. The town is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 43,298.

Simcoe, a lake of Ontario, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay (an arm of Lake Huron), nearly 30 miles long and about 18 miles broad at its widest part, and about 130 feet above Georgian Bay, into which it discharges through Lake Couchiching and the Severn. It contains numerous islands and its villa-studded banks are generally clothed with wood to the water's edge.

Simcoe, a county of Ontario, chiefly between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Capital, Barrie.

Simcoe, a banking post-town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Norfolk, on the river Lynn and on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash Rs., 8 miles N. of Lake Erie and 24 miles from Brantford. It contains the county buildings and has manufactories of leather, woollens, and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 2627.

Simeon, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va. The banking point is Charlottesville.

Simeto, se-mȧ′to (anc. *Symæthus*), in its lower course called **Giarretta,** a river of Sicily, rises about 20 miles SE. of Caronia, flows SE. 50 miles, and enters the Mediterranean Sea 6 miles S. of Catania. Its course has been interrupted by the lava-flows of Mount Etna.

Simferopol, sim-fȧ-ro′pol, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Salghir, 37 miles NE. of Sevastopol. It consists of a Russian quarter, which is regularly built, and of an old Tartar quarter. There are a number of mosques. The town has considerable trade. The Tartar place which existed before the modern town was called Akmetchet ("white mosque"). Pop. in 1897, 48,821.

Simi, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal. Pop. 60.

Simla, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of Simla district, about 170 miles N. of Delhi. It is situated a few miles S. of the river Sutlej, on a spur of the Himalayas, at an elevation of about 7000 feet above the sea. It is a great sanatorium for the European inhabitants of India and is the summer residence of the viceroy. Pop. about 15,000. The number of inhabitants is doubled in the summer season.

Simmen, zim′mĕn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, after a N. and E. course of 35 miles joins the Kander near its mouth in the Lake of Thun.

Simmenthal, zim′mĕn-tȧl′, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Bern, watered by the Simmen. It contains several villages.

Simmering, zim′mĕh-ring, a southeastern suburban quarter of Vienna.

Simmern, zim′mĕrn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles SW. of Coblenz. It formerly belonged to the Palatinate. Pop. about 2300.

Simmesport, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., on Atchafalaya Bayou, about 60 miles NNW. of Baton Rouge, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. 125.

Simmongrove, a post-station of Chatham co., N.C.

Simmons Bluff, a post-station of Wilson co., Tenn.

Simmon's Fork, N.C., a creek which rises in Randolph co. and enters the Yadkin River.

Simmonsville, a post-village of Craig co., Va., 17 miles W. by S. of Newcastle.

Simms, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Dekalb. Pop. 200.

Simnan, a town of Persia. See Semnan.

Simnitza, sim-nit′sȧ (Ruman, *Zimnicea*), a town of Rumania, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Sistova (Bulgaria). Pop. in 1899, 6060.

Simoda, a town of Japan. See Shimoda.

Simojovel, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, 15 miles N. of San Cristóbal.

Simonoseki, a town of Japan. See Shimonoseki.

Simons, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. The banking point is Andover. Pop. 100.

Simonsthurm, zee′mons-tôôrm′, or **Simontornya,** shim′on-tor′ñôh′, a small town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 56 miles SW. of Budapest.

Simon's Town, a town and naval station of Cape Colony, on Simon's Bay, an inlet on the W. side of False Bay, 20 miles S. of Cape Town, with which it is connected by rail. It is neatly built at the foot of Cape Mountain, is fortified, and has large docks, hospitals, and repair-shops. Pop. about 4000.

Simonsville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 30 miles SSE. of Rutland. Pop. 60.

Simonton, a post-village of Knox co., Me.

Simpang, a town of Borneo, 13 miles from the SW. coast and 17 miles NE. of Sukadana, near the confluence of the Matan with the Simpang.

Simpheropol, a town of Russia. See Simferopol.

Simpkinsville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. The banking point is Monroeville. Pop. 90.

Simplon (Fr. pron. sȧṁ′plôn″), a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, SE. of Brig, and near the frontier of Piedmont, Italy. Across it is the famous Simplon Road, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by Napoleon in 1800–06, and connecting Brig with Domodossola. The summit of the Simplon Pass is at an elevation of 6590 feet (Simplon Hospice, 6565 ft.; station of Simplon, 4852 ft.). The Simplon Tunnel, the longest railway tunnel in the world, with its N. end about 1½ miles above Brig, was begun in 1898 and completed in Feb., 1905. It is 12½ miles in length and attains a greatest elevation of 2312 ft.

Simpson, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 190 sq. m. It is drained by the West Fork of the Big Barren River and several creeks. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 10,878; in 1900, 11,624.

Simpson, a county in the south-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 578 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pearl River, intersected by the Strong River, and also drained by Sanders and Big creeks. Capital, Westville. Pop. in 1890, 10,138; in 1900, 12,800.

Simpson, a post-village of Bradley co., Ark. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 125.

Simpson, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Vienna or Metropolis. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Simpson, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Simpson, a post-village of Olmstead co., Minn. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. 160.

Simpson, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford and Kane R. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop. 200.

Simpson, a post-village of Taylor co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Grafton. Pop. 250.

Simpson Island, Pacific Ocean, in Mulgrave Archipelago, in lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 173° 54′ E.

Simpsons, a post-village of Floyd co., Va. Pop. 90.

Simpsons Corner, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., 6 miles S. of Etna. Pop. 90.

Simpsons Store, a post-station of Washington co., Pa.

Simpsonville, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 23 miles E. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Simpsonville, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Middle Patuxent River, about 18 miles WSW. of Baltimore.

Simpsonville, a post-town of Greenville co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Simpsonville, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., about 16 miles NW. of Gilmer. Pop. 100.

Sims, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. 100.

Sims, a post-village of Grant co., Ind. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 150.

Sims, a post-village of Morton co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Mandan or New Salem. Pop. 150.

Simsboro, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Ruston. Pop. 250.

Simsbury, a post-village in Simsbury township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England Rs., 42 miles N. of New Haven. It has a fuse-factory. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2094.

Simsport, La. See SIMMESPORT.

Simusir, one of the Kuril Islands, 80 miles NW. of Urup.

Sin, a town of France. See SIN-LE-NOBLE.

Sin, a city of China, province of Shen-si, 120 miles SE. of Si-ngan.

Sinai, sī′nȧ or sī′nī, a peninsula between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, arms of the Red Sea, about 140 miles in length from N. to S., and as much in breadth at its N. end, whence it gradually tapers S. to its extremity, Ras-Mohammed, in about lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 34° 18′ E. The Sinaitic Peninsula is mainly a region of wild and barren mountains. In the southern half are the granitic peaks of the Sinaitic group. The highest points are the Jebel-Katherin (8537 feet), Jebel-um-Shomer (8449 ft.), Jebel-Musa, or Mountain of Moses (7363 ft.), and Jebel-Serbal (6712 ft.). The Mount Sinai (Horeb) of the Old Testament has been variously identified with Jebel-Musa, Jebel-um-Shomer, and Jebel-Serbal. The peninsula, which is part of Arabia Petræa, is under Egyptian administration.

Sinai, sī′nȧ, a post-station of Anderson co., Ky.

Sinaia, see-nī′ȧ, a small town and fashionable health-resort of Rumania, in the Carpathian Mountains, about 70 miles NNW. of Bucharest

Sinait, se-nȧ-eet′, a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. coast. Pop. in 1903, 9157.

Sinaloa, sin-ȧ-lo′ȧ, a state of Mexico, situated between the Gulf of California and the states of Durango and Chihuahua, and stretching from lat. 22° 33′ to 27° 25′ N. Area, 33,671 sq. m. The country along the coast is generally low and flat, with a sandy soil. The mountains, which cover the eastern parts as a portion of the Sierra Madre Occidental and attain an elevation of about 7500 feet, are largely covered with forest. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar, coffee, and tropical fruits are largely cultivated. The minerals comprise gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron. Capital, Culiacán. Pop. in 1900, 296,701.

Sinaloa, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, on the Sinaloa River, about 50 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of California, and 280 miles NW. of Durango. Lat. 26° N.

Sinalunga, see-nȧ-loon′gȧ, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Siena, circle of Montepulciano.

Sinay, or **Sinai,** a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 16 miles NE. of Ghent.

Sincelejo, a town of Colombia, in Bolívar, 75 miles SSE. of Cartagena. It has sugar-industries.

Sinclair, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 7 miles NE. of Jacksonville.

Sinclairville, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg R., 22 miles S. by E. of Dunkirk. Pop. in 1900, 577.

Sindelfingen, zin′dĕl-fing‘ĕn, a town of Württemberg, 9 miles WSW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 4291.

Sindh, a river of Gwalior, India, which joins the Jumna 26 miles SE. of Etawah.

Sindh, Sind, or **Sinde,** a region in the extreme W. part of British India, constituting a province of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the W. and N. by Beluchistan, on the NE. by the Punjab, on the E. by Rajputana, on the S. by the Runn of Cutch, and on the SW. by the Arabian Sea. Its southern extremity is a few miles N. of the Tropic of Cancer. Area, about 53,000 sq. m., of which the native state of Khairpur comprises about 6000 sq. m. Sindh is traversed from N. to S. by the Indus and includes the large delta of that river. The region is mainly a great alluvial plain, with mountains extending along the border of Beluchistan. The coasts are low. The climate is extremely hot and remarkably dry, some sections being practically rainless. Most of the country is a desert, owing mainly to the lack of rainfall. The soil is in great part a fertile clay, baked by the scorching sun, and containing salt or saltpetre. The SE. corner of Sindh is part of the sand desert of Thur (Thar), or the Indian Desert. A narrow belt of alluvial land close to the Indus, in Upper Sindh, is rendered highly productive by numerous irrigation canals and the periodical inundations of the river. The cultivated area embraces somewhat more than one-tenth of the whole area of the region. The products include wheat, barley, rice, millet, and other grains, oil-seeds, hemp, cotton, indigo, opium, tobacco, sugar, and vegetables. Among the domestic animals are large numbers of camels and buffaloes. A railway extends through the valley of the Indus, terminating at the busy port of Kurrachee (Karachi), the outlet of the products of the region. The population of Sindh (excluding Khairpur) in 1901 was 3,210,910. The inhabitants are mainly of Hindu stock, with an admixture of Beluchi blood. There are a large number of Beluchis. The Sindhi language is one of the Aryan Indian tongues, containing numerous Persian and Arabic elements. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, the Mohammedans outnumbering the Hindus four to one. Only a small fraction of the inhabitants can read and write. The capital is Kurrachee. Among other towns are Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Rohri, and Sukkur. Sindh passed from the rule of its various emirs to that of the British in 1843.

Sindorskoye, sin-dor′sko-yȧ, a lake of Russia, in the government of Vologda.

Sin‘epux′ent Bay, a long and narrow inlet of Worcester co., Md.

Sines, see′nĕsh, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 40 miles SW. of Alcacer do Sal. It is the birthplace of Vasco da Gama.

Sineu, se-nȧ′oo, a town of the island of Majorca, 20 miles ENE. of Palma. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5131.

Sinew, a river of Canada, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, in about lat. 56° N., flows NE., and joins the Peace River after a course of about 100 miles.

Singac, sin′jăk, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 5 miles WSW. of Paterson.

Si-ngan, see‘ngȧn′, or **Si-ngan-fu,** a city of China, capital of the province of Shen-shi, on an affluent of the Wei-ho. Lat. 34° 12′ N.; lon. 108° 40′ E. It is enclosed by walls and is one of the most important commercial cities of the empire, being situated at the intersection of trade-routes to Kulja, Yarkand, and Kashgar. Pop. estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Singapore, sing‘gȧ-pore′, one of the Straits Settlements belonging to Great Britain, consisting of the island of Singapore (with some small islets) off the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, separated from the main-land by a strait about ¾ mile across, and having at its SE. side a town

of the same name. Area, 206 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 228,555, largely Chinese, Malays, and Hindus. The surface is generally low, undulating, and densely wooded. The climate is healthy. Showers are frequent and the annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. Chief products are tapioca, cocoanut oil, gambier, aloes, nutmegs, cacao, and fruits, which, together with valuable forest-woods (teak) and hides, are largely exported. The modern city of Singapore was founded by the English in 1819 and the island was purchased from the Sultan of Johore by the English in 1824.

Singapore (*Singhapura*, "city of the lion"), the capital of the British crown colony of the Straits Settlements and the most important commercial emporium of southeastern Asia, is on the SE. coast of the island of Singapore, in lat. 1° 17′ N. and lon. 103° 50′ E. It is regularly laid out and well built, and has a large and easily accessible harbor. The quays, wharves, and docks extend over miles of waterfront. The city, which has a beautiful esplanade fronting on the outer harbor, is commanded by Fort Canning. Among the more noteworthy buildings are the governor's palace, the town-hall, court-house, the Anglican cathedral of St. Andrews, the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the Raffles Museum. Singapore has a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and is the seat of other learned bodies. Its botanical garden is one of the finest in the world. As a free port and the meeting point of numerous important sea-routes, it carries on an enormous trade. Pop. in 1900, 193,089, of whom 141,865 were Chinese and 2748 Europeans and Americans.

Singen, zing′ẹn, a town of Baden, circle of Constance, 6 miles WNW. of Radolfzell. Pop. in 1900, 3909.

Singer, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Lake Charles.

Singerglen, a post-town of Rockingham co., Va. The banking point is Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1900, 108.

Singhalese. See CEYLON.

Singhampton, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 13 miles S. of Collingwood. Pop. about 500.

Singidunum, the ancient name of BELGRADE.

Singkel, sing`kĕl′, a town of Sumatra, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the Singkel, in lat. 2° 20′ N. Pop. about 2000.

Singleton, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala.

Singleton, a post-village of Winston co., Miss., about 40 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Singleton, a town of New South Wales, on the Hunter River, 147 miles by rail NW. of Sydney. Pop. about 3000.

Sing Sing, N.Y. See OSSINING.

Sinigaglia, se-ne-gäl′yä, now officially **Senigallia** (anc. *Sena Gallica*), a seaport and watering-place of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the little river Misa, 16 miles WNW. of Ancona. It has been the seat of a bishop from the earliest times. Near by is the church of Santa Maria della Grazie, with a painting by Perugino. Sinigaglia was one of the towns of the Pentapolis, which became a papal possession in the eighth century. Pius IX. was born here. Pop. in 1901, 5635 (commune, 23,156).

Si-ning-fu, see`ning`foo′, a town of China, province of Kan-su, on the Si-ho, 118 miles WNW. of Lan-chow. It has an important caravan trade with Lhasa.

Sinj (Sign), seeñ, a town of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, 20 miles NE. of Spalato. It has a castle which figured in the Turkish wars. Pop. about 2500.

Sin`jar′ (anc. *Singara*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles W. of Mosul.

Sinjar Hills, a range of Asiatic Turkey, between the Khabur and Tigris.

Sinjirli, a village in the extreme northern part of Syria, between the mountain-ridges of Giaur-Dagh and Kurd-Dagh, about 40 miles NE. of Alexandretta. Here are vast ruins of an ancient city, supposed to have been originally a Hittite capital. The excavations have yielded many interesting reliefs, prominent among them figures of lions.

Sin-kiang, a vast and somewhat ill-defined province of China, comprising the greater part of what is generally designated Chinese or Eastern Turkestan, and extending from Kan-su to the region about the Pamir.

Sinking Creek, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va., 25 miles NW. of Salem.

Sinking Fork, a post-station of Christian co., Ky.

Sinking Spring, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on Brush Creek, about 30 miles SW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Sinking Spring, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 miles W. of Reading. Pop. about 700.

Sinking Spring, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

Sinking Valley, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., about 12 miles NE. of Altoona.

Sinks Grove, a post-village of Monroe co., W.Va., 6 miles S. of Fort Spring. Pop. about 150.

Sin-le-Noble, sĂNᵒ lẹh no′b′l, a town of France, in Nord, an eastern suburb of Douai. Pop. in 1901, 5801 (commune, 8112).

Sinna, sin′nä, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, capital of the district of Ardelan, 90 miles WNW. of Hamadan.

Sin`namaho′ning, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnamahoning Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rs., 52 miles WNW. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 400.

Sinnamahoning Creek, Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clinton co.

Sinnimari, or **Sinnamary,** seen`nä`mä`ree′, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic Ocean 70 miles NW. of Cayenne, after a N. course of upward of 100 miles. At its mouth is the village of Sinnimari.

Sinno, or **Sinni** (anc. *Siris*), a river of Italy, in Basilicata, flows E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto 19 miles SW. of the mouth of the Bradano. Length, 60 miles.

Sino, a port of Liberia.

Sinope, se-no′pe (Turk. *Sinub*, see`noob′), a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 75 miles WNW. of Samsun, in lat. 42° 2′ N., lon. 35° 12′ E. The Bay of Sinope affords the best anchorage on the N. coast of Asia Minor. The town has retained its old fortifications, which encircle the Moslem quarter. It exports timber, fruits, silk, oil, and hides. Pop. in 1901, 9749, nearly one-half Greeks. The ancient Sinope was one of the most flourishing of the Greek maritime cities and ruled over a considerable district. In later times it was the capital of the kingdom of Pontus. It was the birthplace of Diogenes and Mithridates.

Sinopoli, sin-op′o-le, a small town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 17 miles NE. of Reggio.

Sins, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Lower Engadine.

Sinsheim, zins′hīme, a town of Baden, 14 miles SSE. of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900, 3011.

Sinsinawa, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 6 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa.

Sinta Bayou (bī′oo), Ala., flows into the Tombigbee River near Coffeeville.

Sintaluta, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Sin-tchu, sin`choo′, a town of China, province of Kwang-si. Lat. 23° 20′ N.; lon. 110° 20′ E.

Sinton, a post-village, capital of San Patricio co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 27 miles N. by W. of Corpus Christi. Pop. 75.

Sinu, or **Zinu,** see-noo′, a river of Colombia, in the state of Bolívar, flows generally N. and, after a course of about 260 miles, falls into the Bay of Morrosquillo, in the Caribbean Sea.

Sinub, a town of Asia Minor. See SINOPE.

Sinzheim, zints′hīme, a village of Baden, 3 miles W. of Baden-Baden. Pop. in 1900, 3929.

Sinzig, zint′sig, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles NW. of Coblenz, near the left bank of the Rhine. It has a Romanesque mediæval church, recently restored. Pop. in 1900, 3035.

Sion, see`ôNᵛ′ (Ger. *Sitten*, zit′tẹn; anc. *Sedu'num*), a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Valais, near the Rhone, 50 miles S. of Bern. It is picturesquely situated on the Sionne, with castellated walls and towers crowning a number of isolated hills. The most prominent structures are the ruins of Tourbillon and the old castle of Valeria. Sion is a bishop's see and has a cantonal archæological museum. Pop. in 1900, 6095. Elevation, 1710 feet.

Sioska, a post-village of Barron co., Wis. Pop. 80.

Sioux, soo, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, borders on South Dakota. Area, 768 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River and intersected by the Rock River and Willow Creek. Capital, Orange City. Pop. in 1890, 18,370; in 1900, 23,337.

Sioux, a county in the NW. corner of Nebraska. Area, 2077 sq. m. It is intersected by the L'eau qui Court, White, and Cheyenne rivers. Capital, Harrison. Pop. in 1890, 2452; in 1900, 2055.

Sioux, a post-village of Dakota co., Neb. The banking point is Sioux City, Iowa. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Sioux, or **Dakotas,** a tribe of Indians, who when the Europeans (French) first came in contact with them, in the seventeenth century, lived in the region about the headwaters of the Mississippi River. They were gradually pressed westward into the basin of the Missouri River and that of the Red River of the North. The bulk of them now dwell in South and North Dakota. Considerable numbers are found in Nebraska, Montana, Minnesota, and Canada. They number in all about 25,000. The Sioux are the prin-

cipal tribe of the Siouan stock of Indians, whose many tribes were formerly spread over large sections of the United States.

Sioux Center, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, 43 miles N. of Sioux City, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Sioux City, a city, capital of Woodbury co., Iowa, is situated on the Missouri River, about 100 miles above Omaha and 157 miles (direct) NW. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Great Northern, and other railroads. It has a number of notable public buildings and is the seat of Morningside College and the Sioux City College of Medicine. Its industrial establishments embrace extensive packing-houses, foundries and machine-shops, railway repair-shops, boiler- and sheet-iron works, a brewery, and manufactories of harness and saddlery, bricks, pumps, extracts, etc. Pop. in 1890, 37,806; in 1900, 33,111.

Sioux Falls, a city, capital of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Big Sioux River and on the Great Northern and other railroads, about 60 miles NNE. of Yankton. It has a government building, a Federal penitentiary, state school for deaf-mutes, Sioux Falls College, All Saints' School, Lutheran Normal School, and manufactures of agricultural implements, wind-mills, vehicles, creamery supplies, etc. There are extensive rock-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 10,266. The river here falls nearly 100 feet.

Sioux Rapids, a banking post-town of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, 20 miles N. of Storm Lake and about 60 miles WNW. of Fort Dodge, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 1005.

Sioux River, S.Dak. See Big Sioux River.

Sioux Valley, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Minn.

Sipan' (or **Supkhan**) **Dagh,** a mountain of Turkish Armenia, 40 miles NW. of Van, on the N. side of Lake Van. Supposed elevation, 12,500 feet.

Sipes Mill, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 22 miles ESE. of Bedford. Pop. 160.

Sipe Springs, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex., about 20 miles N. of Comanche. Pop. about 375.

Sipesville, sīps'vĭl, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Somerset. Pop. 75.

Siphanto. See Sifanto.

Sipotuba, se-po-too'bå, a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Matto Grosso, and joins the Paraguay about 20 miles above Villa Maria.

Sippo, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Sipsey Creek, Ala., enters the Mulberry River in Walker co., about 12 miles E. of Jasper. It is about 100 miles long.

Sipsey River, Ala., enters the Tombigbee River about 20 miles NW. of Eutaw. It is about 150 miles long.

Siquijor, se-ke-hor', one of the Philippine Islands, 25 miles SW. of Bohol. Area, about 130 sq. m. The surface is very broken. The natives raise tobacco, rice, maize, abacá, and cacao, and export buffaloes to Cebú. The pueblo of Siquijor (province of Negros Oriental) is on the N. coast, 30 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Tagbilarán. Pop. of the pueblo in 1903, 12,116.

Siracusa, Sicily. See Syracuse.

Sirajganj, see'råj-gŭnj', or **Serajgunj,** a town of British India, in Bengal, Pubna district, near the river Brahmaputra. It has a large trade. Pop. about 25,000.

Sirang, Malay Archipelago. See Ceram.

Sirault, see'rō', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles W. of Mons.

Sir Charles Hardy Islands, the most northerly group of the German Solomon Islands.

Sir-Daria, a river of Asia. See Syr-Darya.

Sir Donald, a pyramidal peak of the Selkirk Mountains, Canada, near Glacier House, on the Canadian Pacific R. Height, 10,640 feet. It has been several times ascended. From its shoulder descends the Illecillewaet Glacier.

Sir Edward Pellew Islands. See Pellew Islands.

Sir Everard Home's Islands, a cluster of islands off the NE. coast of Australia, extending about 4 miles from Cape Grenville.

Sir Francis Drake's Bay, Cal., about 30 miles WNW. of San Francisco.

Sir George Clark's Isle, an island in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 69° 30′ N., lon. 118° 40′ W.

Sirhind, sir-hĭnd', a district in the eastern part of the Punjab, India, comprising an extensive plain between the Jumna and Sutlej. The town of Sirhind, which has a population of about 5000, is 27 miles NW. of Umballa, on the railway to Ludhiana.

Sir-i-kul, or **Gaz-kul,** a lake of Central Asia. See Victoria, Lake.

Sirinagar, a city of Kashmir. See Serinagur.

Sir-i-pul, Afghanistan. See Sar-i-pul.

Sir James Smith's Islands, part of the Cumberland group, off the NE. coast of Australia.

Sir Johns Run, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W.Va., on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 50 miles E. of Cumberland.

Sir Joseph Banks' Islands. See Banks' Islands.

Sir Lowry's Pass, a station and pass of Cape Colony, on the railway route from Cape Town to Caledon, 35 miles from Cape Town. Height of pass-crossing, 1530 feet.

Sirmia. See Szerém.

Sirmium, an ancient town of Pannonia, on the river Save, not far from its mouth. Remains of it are to be seen at Mitrovitza.

Sirnach, zeer'nåk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 17 miles SW. of Constance. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Sirsa, the chief town of Bhattiana (Sirsa), Punjab, British India, 48 miles WNW. of Hissar. Pop. about 16,000.

Siruela, seer-wå'lå, a town of Spain, province and 92 miles ESE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Sis, a town of Asia Minor, vilayet and 40 miles NE. of Adana. It is the see of an Armenian patriarch. Sis was a town of some importance in the Middle Ages, but is now a mean little place. It has an interesting mediæval church.

Sis, a town of Asia Minor, 21 miles SW. of Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak.

Sisal, se-sål', a seaport town of Yucatan, on its NW. coast, 30 miles WNW. of Mérida, in lat. 21° 10′ N.

Sisante, se-sån'tå, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles SW. of Cuenca. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Sisapon, the ancient name of Almadén.

Sisar (se-sar'), **Cape,** on the NW. coast of Borneo. Lat. 3° 40′ N.

Sisarga, se-sar'gå, a group of islets off the NW. coast of Spain, in Galicia, 23 miles W. of Corunna.

Sisco, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla.

Siseboli, se-zĕb'o-le, **Sizeboli,** or **Sozopol** (anc. *Apollonia;* the mediæval *Sozopolis*), a seaport of Eastern Rumelia, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Burghas, 80 miles NE. of Adrianople. Pop. about 4000, mainly Greeks.

Sisikon, a village of the canton of Uri, Switzerland, on Lake Lucerne, 5 miles N. of Flüelen.

Siskiyou, sis'kę-yoo, sometimes pronounced sis'e-kew, a county in the N. part of California, borders on Oregon. Area, 5991 sq. m. It is intersected by the Klamath River and partly drained by the Sacramento. The most prominent feature of the county is Mount Shasta, an isolated peak, which has an altitude of 14,400 feet. Gold and other minerals are found. Capital, Yreka. Pop. in 1890, 12,163; in 1900, 16,962.

Sissach, zis'såk, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles SE. of Basel. Pop. in 1900, 2792.

Sissek (Hun. *Sziszek*), a town of Croatia, Hungary, with the title of royal free city, situated in the co. of Agram, at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa. It has considerable trade. It is on the site of the ancient Siscia. Numerous Roman relics have been found here. Pop. in 1900, 7047.

Sisseton, a banking post-town of Roberts co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 17 miles NW. of Millbank. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 938.

Sisseton Agency, a post-hamlet of Roberts co., S.Dak. The banking point is Sisseton.

Sisson, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 78 miles N. of Redding. The banking point is Yreka. It has saw-mills. Pop. about 500.

Sissonne, sees'sonn', a town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles E. of Laon. Pop. about 1500.

Sissonville, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., 16 miles N. of Charleston. Pop. 80.

Sister Bay, a post-village of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, with a harbor, 20 miles E. by N. of Menominee, Mich. Pop. about 200.

Sisterdale, a post-station of Kendall co., Tex.

Sister Lakes, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Van Buren co., Mich., 11 miles NW. of Dowagiac.

Sisteron, sis'trôn' (anc. *Segustero*), a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, on the Durance and Buech, 24 miles WNW. of Digne. It has retained its old walls and is commanded by a citadel. It was formerly the seat of a bishop and has a mediæval cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3874.

Sisters, two islands of the Pacific Ocean, N. of Chatham Island, near New Zealand.

Sisters, two islands in Bass Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux Island.

Sisters, two islands of the Indian Ocean, between Great and Little Andaman islands.

Sisters, three islands at the W. extremity of Lake Erie.

Sisters, The Three, three islands of the Seychelles group, Indian Ocean, in lat. 5° 9′ S.

Sistersville, a banking city of Tyler co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 46 miles below Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has manufactures of glass and oil-well supplies. Pop. in 1900, 2979.

Sistova, sis'to-vå (Bulg. *Svishtov*), a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 30 miles ESE. of Nikopoli. It has an active trade. A treaty was concluded here between Austria and Turkey in 1791. Pop. in 1893, 13,312.

Sistrunk, a post-station of Elmore co., Ala.

Sitapur, se'tå-poor', a town of British India, in Oudh, capital of a district, 52 miles N. by W. of Lucknow. Pop. about 20,000.

Sites, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the Colusa and Lake R., 22 miles WNW. of Colusa. Pop. about 100.

Sitges, sit'hĕs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 18 miles SW. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3162.

Sitia, se-tee'å, a small town of Crete, on its N. coast, near the E. end of the island, 55 miles E. by S. of Candia.

Sitka, sit'kạ, a post-village, capital of Alaska and one of the principal places in the territory, is beautifully situated on the W. coast of Baránof Island, in lat. 57° 3′ N. and lon. 135° 20′ W. It is a United States naval station and has a custom-house, Russo-Greek church, an industrial training-school, marine hospital, experiment station, a United States magnetic observatory, the Sheldon Jackson Museum, etc. Salmon-canning, mining, and lumbering are the chief industries. Pop. in 1900, 1396.

Sitka, a post-station of White co., Ind.

Sitka, a post-station of Newaygo co., Mich.

Sitka Sound, Alaska, on W. shore of Baránof Island.

Sitkum, a post-station of Coos co., Oregon.

Sit'tang', a river of Burma which flows S. and enters the Gulf of Martaban at its head by a broad estuary. Length estimated at about 350 miles.

Sittard, sit'tart, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles NE. of Maestricht. It has a mediæval church. Pop. in 1899, 6232.

Sitten, the German name of Sion.

Sittingbourne, a town of England, co. of Kent, 10 miles ESE. of Rochester. Pop. in 1901, 8943.

Sittler, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Lehighton. Pop. about 550.

Siuslaw, sī'ŭs-law, a small river of Oregon, forms the boundary between the cos. of Douglas and Lane and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Siut, se-oot', written also **Assiut,** or **Es-Siut** (the *Lycopolis* of the Greeks), the principal town of Upper Egypt, capital of the province of Siut and the residence of its governor, situated near the W. shore of the Nile, in lat. 27° 10′ N., 248 miles by rail S. of Cairo. It is a well-built town and a flourishing trade-centre and has active manufacturing industries, being especially noted for its pipe-bowls. It is a seat of Presbyterian missionary activity. A dam across the Nile has recently been constructed here. There are interesting rock-cut tombs in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 42,087.

Sivas, see'vås', a vilayet of Turkey, in the NE. part of Asia Minor, bounded on the N. by the mountain-range that extends along the S. shore of the Black Sea. Area, about 24,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at somewhat over 1,000,000. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Armenians. Capital, Sivas.

Sivas (anc. *Sebastea*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Sivas, situated at an elevation of 4400 feet, near the Kizil-Irmak, about 425 miles ESE. of Constantinople. It is in a fruitful region and is well supplied with bazaars, khans, and baths. It was a place of great importance in the Middle Ages under the Byzantines, the Seljuks, and the Ottoman Turks, and has beautiful relics of mediæval Mohammedan art. It is a seat of missionary activity. Pop. estimated at about 45,000. About one-fifth of the inhabitants are Armenians.

Sivash, see'våsh', or **Putrid Sea,** a lagoon on the NE. side of the Crimea, Russia, an arm of the Sea of Azov, from which it is separated by the Arabat, a narrow sandy tongue of land, 70 miles in length. In the N. it communicates with the sea by a very narrow channel, the Strait of Genitchevsk. Breadth, from 5 to 15 miles. It receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. During the prevalence of E. winds the water of the Sea of Azov is frequently forced through the strait and covers the surface of the lagoon; at other times the lagoon presents only a pestiferous expanse of mud.

Sivellsbend, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Siverly, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Oil City. It has manufactures of oil- and well-supplies. Pop. in 1900, 783.

Siv'ri-Hissar', a town of Asia Minor, 73 miles SW. of Angora. Near it are the remains of the ancient town of Pessinus.

Sivri-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor, near the Gulf of Scalanova, 22 miles SW. of Smyrna.

Sivry, see'vree', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles SSE. of Mons.

Siwah, see'wå', an oasis in the Libyan Desert, about 300 miles SW. of Alexandria. It is a narrow, well-watered strip about 20 miles long and about a mile in width. It presents a charming appearance with its groves of palm-trees, orchards, vegetable gardens, and fields of grain. It contains two little towns, Siwah and Aghermi. Pop. about 7000. The oasis is included within the Egyptian dominions in so far as the payment of an annual tribute is concerned. This is the ancient oasis of Jupiter Ammon. There are some remains of antiquity.

Siwalik (se-wå'lik) **Hills,** a low range of mountains in India, extending in a NW. and SE. direction through Sirhind (in the eastern part of the Punjab) and the upper part of the Doab (the region between the Jumna and the Ganges). Fossil remains of large mammalia of the Tertiary age are found here.

Siwel, a village of Hinds co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Sixlakes, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 250.

Sixmile, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., about 40 miles S. by W. of Birmingham.

Sixmile, a post-station of Wayne co., Ill.

Six-Mile-Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, 9 miles NW. of Limerick. Pop. about 500.

Six-Mile-Cross, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles WSW. of Pomeroy.

Six Mile Cross, or **Anderson's Corners,** a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 35 miles SSW. of Caughnawaga.

Six Mile Falls, Penobscot co., Me., on the Kenduskeag River, is comprised in the limits of Bangor.

Sixmile Run, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett or Bedford. Pop. about 300.

Six Nations. See Iroquois.

Sixoaks, a post-station of Olmsted co., Minn.

Sixpoints, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 4 miles SW. of Emlenton.

Sixruns, a post-station of Sampson co., N.C.

Sixt, a village and commune of France, in Haute-Savoie, about 5 miles from Samoëns. It is grandly situated in a region of lofty mountains and of numerous waterfalls. Elevation, 2485 feet.

Sixteen Acres, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass.

Sixteen Mile Stand, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ohio, 16 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Sixtymile, a river which rises in Alaska, crosses the international boundary into the Yukon district of Canada, and discharges into the Yukon River about 50 miles above Dawson. Gold is mined in the basin.

Sizeboli, a town of Eastern Rumelia. See Siseboli.

Sizerville, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., 2 miles from Shippen station. Pop. 100.

Sizun, see'zŭNg', a small town of France, in Finistère, 17 miles SW. of Morlaix.

Själland, the Danish name of Seeland.

Skagen, skå'ghẹn, a seaport of Denmark, at the N. extremity of Jutland. Pop. in 1901, 2438.

Skagen, Cape, or **The Skaw** (skaw), the N. extremity of Jutland, Denmark. Lat. of light-house, 57° 43′ 8″ N.; lon. 10° 36′ 5″ E.

Skag'errak', a broad arm of the North Sea, between Norway on the N. and Jutland on the S., communicating with the Cattegat, of which it is sometimes considered the N. portion. Length, from WSW. to ENE., about 150 miles; breadth, about 80 miles. Off the Danish coast the depth varies from 20 to 30 fathoms, near the centre from 50 to 100 fathoms, and off the Norwegian coast in some places exceeds 400 fathoms. The current, when not interrupted by storms, sets in E. along the coast of Jutland and W. along that of Norway. On the former coast there is no secure anchorage, but along those of Sweden and Norway good harbors abound. The Skagerrak, Cattegat, the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts constitute the channel connecting the North and Baltic seas.

Skaggs, a summer-resort of Sonoma co., Cal., in the Coast Range, 8 miles W. of Geyserville. It has mineral and thermal springs.

Skagit, a county of Washington, bordering on Puget Sound. It has an area of 1874 sq. m. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 8747; in 1900, 14,272.

Skagit, a post-hamlet of Skagit co., Wash.

Skagit River rises in the Cascade Range of British Columbia, flows S. into Washington, and enters Puget Sound

after traversing the main Cascades for 20 miles through a deep cañon. Length, about 200 miles, partly navigable.

Skagtöls-Tind, a mountain of Norway, in about lat. 61° 20′ N., lon. 8° E. Elevation, 7872 feet.

Skagway, a banking post-village of Alaska, on Chilkoot Inlet, Lynn Canal, and at the mouth of the Skagway River. It was founded in the early part of 1898, during the Klondike gold excitement, and is the southern terminus of the White Pass and Yukon R. It has direct steamship communication with Seattle, San Francisco, and other Pacific ports, and telegraph line to Dawson. It is the seat of an army post, has a government building, etc., and is a distributing and outfitting point for the interior gold-fields. Pop. in 1900, 3117.

Skalat, skål'åt, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 16 miles SE. of Tarnopol. Pop. in 1900, 5728.

Skalholt, a town and former capital of Iceland, E. of Reikjavik.

Skalitz, skå'lits (Hun. *Szakolcza*, sŏk'ol'tsŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. and 54 miles NW. of Neutra, near the river March. Pop. in 1900, 4932.

Skamania, a county in the SW. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, 1743 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River and is drained by the Cathlapootle, Klikitat, and White Salmon rivers. In the NW. part of the county is Mount St. Helen's. A large portion of the county is occupied by mountains of the Cascade Range. Capital, Stevenson. Pop. in 1890, 774; in 1900, 1688.

Skamokawa, skạ-mōk'ạ-wạ, a post-village of Wahkiakum co., Wash. The banking point is Astoria or Portland, Oregon. Pop. about 300.

Skanderborg, skån'dęr-borg', a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 13 miles SW. of Aarhuus. Pop. about 2500.

Skåne, Sweden. See Scania.

Skaneateles, skan-e-at'less, or **Skeneateles,** a banking post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in a township (town) of its own name, and at the outlet and N. end of Skaneateles Lake, 18 miles WSW. of Syracuse, on the Skaneateles R. It has numerous elegant residences and manufactures of paper, boats, and canoes. The outlet of the lake affords abundant motive-power. Pop. in 1900, 1495; of the town, 4205.

Skaneateles Falls, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Skaneateles R., 4 miles N. of Skaneateles. It has paper- and woollen-mills. Pop. about 450.

Skaneateles Lake, N.Y., forms part of the boundary between Cayuga and Onondaga cos. It is about 15 miles long and 1½ miles wide. The head of the lake touches the NW. corner of Cortland co., from which it extends northwestward to the village of Skaneateles. Its outlet enters the Seneca River in Cayuga co., 3 miles NE. of Weedsport.

Skanee, skă-nee', a post-village of Baraga co., Mich., 18 miles NW. of L'Anse. Pop. 150.

Skaptar Jökull, skåp'tår yō-kool' (*jökull* signifying "ice-mountain"), an immense glacier-clad mountain or group of mountains in the SE. part of Iceland, in the region of the village of Skapta, noted for its tremendous volcanic eruptions. The eruption of Laki (2790 feet in height), in 1783, was particularly remarkable.

Skara, skå'rå, a town of Sweden, län of Skaraborg, 27 miles SW. of Mariestad. It has a large and valuable library. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 4000.

Skaraborg, or **Mariestad,** a län of Sweden, in the S. part, between lakes Vener and Vetter. Area, 3280 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 241,069. Capital, Mariestad.

Skaro, skå'ro, a small town on the W. coast of the island of Santorin.

Skaw, The, Denmark. See Skagen, Cape.

Skedee, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 150.

Skeels Crossroads, a post-station of Mercer co., Ohio.

Skeena, British Columbia. See Port Essington.

Skeena River, a river of British Columbia, flows SW. and enters Hecate Strait, of the Pacific Ocean, below Port Essington and opposite Graham Island (Queen Charlotte group). It is navigable for upward of 100 miles.

Skegemoy Point, a resort of Antrim co., Mich., 7 miles from Elk Rapids.

Skeg'ness', a town and frequented watering-place of England, co. of Lincoln, on the E. coast, 20 miles NE. of Boston. Pop. in 1901, 2140.

Skeinah, skī'nạ, a post-station of Fannin co., Ga.

Skellefteå, shĕl'lĕf-te-ō', a river of Sweden, flows SE., and enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles N. of Umeå. It is the outlet of the large lake called Horn Afvan.

Skellefteå, a small seaport of Sweden, län of Vesterbotten, 70 miles NNE. of Umeå, on the river Skellefteå, near its mouth.

Skelligs, rocky islets off the SW. coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 miles SW. of Brea Head, Valentia Island. Great Skellig rises abruptly to 714 feet in height, and has two light-houses upon it. Lat. 51° 46′ N.; lon. 10° 32′ W.

Skelmanthorpe, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 6 miles SE. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 3331.

Skelmersdale, a town of England, in Lancashire, 7 miles W. of Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 5699.

Skelmorlie, a watering-place of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, about 30 miles W. of Glasgow.

Skelton, a post-station of Logan co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Lincoln.

Skelton and Brotton, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 10 miles E. of Middlesborough. Pop. in 1901, 13,240.

Skenninge, shĕn'nin'yęh, a small town of Sweden, 20 miles W. of Linköping.

Skerries, a group of islets in the Irish Sea, off the NW. coast of Anglesey, with a light-house. Lat. 53° 25′ N.; lon. 4° 36′ W.

Skerries, a small seaport of Ireland, co. and 17 miles NNE. of Dublin. Opposite the town are 4 islets called the Skerries.

Skerrow, Loch (lok), a picturesque lake of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles N. of Gatehouse.

Skerryvore Light-House, Hebrides, Scotland, 12 miles SW. of Tiree Island. Lat. 56° 19′ N.; lon. 7° 7′ W. Elevation, 150 feet.

Skiathos, skee'å-thos, or **Skiatho** (L. *Sciathus*), one of the Northern Sporades, in the Grecian Archipelago, in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance of the Channel of Trikeri, forming part of the Greek nomarchy of Magnesia. Length, about 4 miles. The surface is mountainous. Pop. about 3000.

Skib'bereen', a town of Ireland, near the S. extremity of the island, co. and 40 miles SW. of Cork, on the Ilen, near its mouth. It carries on some trade through its port, Oldcourt. Pop. about 3000.

Skiddaw, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, 4 miles N. of Keswick. Elevation, 3058 feet.

Skiddy, a post-village of Morris co., Kan., on Clark's Creek and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. (Neosho division), 13 miles S. by E. of Junction City. Pop. about 100.

Skidegate Inlet, in British Columbia, separating (in conjunction with Skidegate Channel) Graham and Moresby islands, of the Queen Charlotte group. Skidegate village is in the SE. part of Graham Island.

Skidmore, a post-station of Clay co., Ky.

Skidmore, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., in a grain- and stock-raising region, on the Burlington Route and 13 miles (direct) SW. of Marysville. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Skidmore, a post-village of Bee co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Belville. Pop. 250.

Skien, a seaport of Norway, capital of the amt of Bratsberg, 62 miles SW. of Christiania. It is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Skien-Elf, in the Friersfjord, and has a fine harbor. It is the seat of an active trade and has a number of mills. The town is the birthplace of Ibsen. Pop. in 1900, 11,343.

Skierniewice, sk'yĕʀ'ne-å-vēet'så, a town of Russian Poland, government of Warsaw, 42 miles WSW. of Warsaw. It has a splendid imperial castle, with a fine park. Tanning is extensively carried on and there are manufactures of cloth. Pop. in 1897, 9846.

Skilesville, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Beaverdam. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Skillet Fork, a river of Illinois, enters the Little Wabash River in White co., about 5 miles above Carmi. It is about 120 miles long.

Skillman, a post-station of Somerset co., N.J., 16½ miles N. by E. of Trenton.

Skillo, Cape, on the coast of Greece, at the entrance to the Gulf of Ægina. Lat. 37° 27′ N.

Skinersburg, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 9 miles NW. of Georgetown.

Skinners Eddy, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 22 miles WNW. of Tunkhannock. Pop. 100.

Skinnersville, a post-township of Washington co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1192.

Skino, an island of the Cyclades. See Schinusa.

Skinquarter, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., 5 miles NE. of Mattoax.

Skio, an island of Turkey. See Chios.

Skipanon, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 7 miles SW. of Astoria.

Skippack, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 25 miles NNW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Skippack Creek, Montgomery co., Pa., enters Perkiomen Creek about 3 miles from its mouth.

Skippers, a post-village of Greenesville co., Va. The banking point is Emporia.

Skippersgap, a post-station of Erath co., Tex.

Skipperville, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 28 miles S. of Clayton.

Skipton, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles NW. of Bradford. It has a historic old castle, a church in late-Perpendicular style, and a sixteenth-century grammar-school. There are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. in 1901, 11,986.

Skipton, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., about 26 miles E. by S. of Annapolis.

Skive, skee'vẹh, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 17 miles NW. of Viborg, at the head of a southern arm of the Lim-Fjord. Pop. in 1901, 4591.

Skjold, sk'yōld, a post-station of Deuel co., S. Dak.

Skövde, shöf'dẹh, a town of Sweden, län of Skaraborg, 21 miles SW. of Mariestad. Pop. about 2000.

Skokomish, a small river of Washington, is formed by its North and South Forks and enters Hood's Canal about 10 miles from the junction of its forks.

Skolai Pass, in southeastern Alaska, across the mountains separating the White and Copper rivers. Height, about 5000 feet.

Skomywong, a small river of Marathon co., Wis., flowing SW. into the Wisconsin River.

Skookum, Big and **Little,** the name of two gold-bearing creeks of the Yukon district of Canada, tributary to the Bonanza, a short distance below the junction with the Eldorado.

Skop'elos, or **Scopelo,** an island of Greece, one of the Northern Sporades, belonging to the nomarchy of Magnesia, 15 miles N. of Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea. Area, about 35 sq. m. It produces wine and fruits. Pop. in 1896, 5295. The town of Skopelos contains a large part of the inhabitants.

Skopia, a town of Turkey. See Üsküp.

Skopin, sko-pin', a town of Russia, government and 52 miles S. of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 14,737.

Skotschau, skot'shŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 miles ENE. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900, 3241.

Skowhegan, a post-village, capital of Somerset co., Me., in Skowhegan township (town), on both sides of the Kennebec River, 30 miles N. by E. of Augusta, on the Maine Central R. It contains a fine court-house, public library, etc., and has paper- and pulp-mills, manufactures of oil-cloth, leather, woollen goods, scythes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4266; of the town, 5180.

Skropha (skro'fȧ), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Greece, the NW. headland of the entrance to the Gulf of Patras. Lat. 38° 18′ N.

Skullfork, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 20 miles NE. of Cambridge.

Skunk River, Iowa, rises in Hamilton co., flows generally southeastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 9 miles below Burlington. It is about 275 miles long. The upper part of this river is sometimes called South Skunk. The North Skunk joins the main river in Keokuk co. about 10 miles SE. of Sigourney.

Skutari, Turkey. See Scutari.

Skutsch, skootch, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles SE. of Chrudim. It is a quaint little place. Pop. in 1900, 3969.

Skvira, skvee'rȧ, a town of Russia, 60 miles SW. of Kiev. Pop. in 1897, 16,265.

Skyberg, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., 14 miles N. of Claremont.

Skye, skī, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, from the main-land of which it is separated by the strait of Loch Alsh and the Sound of Sleat. Area, about 535 sq. m. The shores are bold and strikingly picturesque and the surface mountainous; many heights in the centre rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea, among which the Cuchullin (or Cuillin) Hills (highest points Scuir-Dearg, 3230 ft., and Scuir-na-Gillean, 3107 ft.) are conspicuous. The climate is very moist and variable, with abundant rainfall. The greater part of the island is not available for agriculture, but sheep-raising is extensively carried on. The inhabitants are mostly of Gaelic descent. The island contains many Norse antiquities. Chief town, Portree, on the E. coast, opposite Ramsay Island. Pop. in 1901, 14,642.

Skye, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 32 miles N. of Cornwall.

Skykomish, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., 85 miles E. by N. of Seattle. It has lumber- and shingle-mills.

Skyland, a post-hamlet and resort of Buncombe co., N.C., on the Southern R.

Skylight, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4920 feet.

Skyro, skee'ro, or **Skyros** (L. *Scyros*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the group of the Northern Sporades, in the Ægean Sea, 24 miles NE. of the island of Eubœa. It is included in the nomarchy of Eubœa. Length, 17 miles. Area, about 80 sq. m. It is separated into two peninsular portions. It is mountainous, the southern peninsula rising to a height of nearly 2700 feet. The inhabitants tend goats of superior breed and sheep and cultivate the vine, cereals, and oranges. The only town, Skyro (or St. George), on the E. coast of the northern peninsula, occupying the site of the ancient Scyros, contains most of the inhabitants. Pop. about 3500. Seven miles W. of Skyro is Skyro-Pulo, a rocky islet.

Skywamish River, Wash., rises in the Cascade Range and unites with the Snoqualmie to form the Snohomish River.

Slab, a post-village of York co., Pa., near the Susquehanna River, 2 miles from Woodbine. Pop. 100.

Slack Cañon, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., 55 miles SSE. of Soledad.

Slades, a hamlet of Washington co., Ala., 44 miles N. of Mobile.

Slades Corners, a post-hamlet of Kenosha co., Wis., 5 miles from Bassetts station.

Sladesville, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C., about 40 miles NE. of Newbern. Pop. 75.

Slagelse, slȧ'ghel-sẹh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, 10 miles NE. of Korsör. Pop. in 1901, 8958.

Slagle, a post-station of Polk co., Mo.

Slaithwaite, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 4763.

Slanesville, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Slaney, a river of Ireland, rises in the co. of Wicklow and enters the sea in Wexford Harbor. It is navigable to Enniscorthy. Length, 60 miles.

Slany, a town of Bohemia. See Schlan.

Slate, a post-station of Jennings co., Ind., about 20 miles WNW. of Madison.

Slate, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn. The banking point is Maryville.

Slatedale, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Slatington. It has slate-industries. Pop. about 600.

Slateford, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 2 miles SW. of Edinburgh.

Slateford, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 1 mile below the Delaware Water Gap and 1½ miles above Portland. Pop. 225.

Slatehill, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 6 miles SSW. of Middletown. Pop. 275.

Slatehill, a post-village of York co., Pa., 22 miles S. of Lancaster. It has slate-industries. Pop. 150.

Slatelick, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., about 30 miles NNE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 150.

Slate Mills, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., 13 miles WNW. of Culpeper. Pop. 100.

Slate Peak, Colo., a summit of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° N., lon. 107° 6′ W. Altitude, 12,989 feet.

Slater, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, in an agricultural and stock-raising district and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 26 miles N. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Slater, a banking city of Saline co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 12 miles W. of Glasgow. It has a grain-elevator. Pop. in 1900, 2502.

Slate River, Va., enters the James River about 10 miles SE. of Scottsville.

Slatersville, a banking post-village of Providence co., R.I., about 15 miles NNW. of Providence, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a bleachery. Pop. about 1800.

Slaterun, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Jersey Shore. Pop. about 500.

Slaterville Springs, a post-village and resort of Tompkins co., N.Y., 9 miles ESE. of Ithaca. Pop. 250.

Slate Spring, a post-town of Calhoun co., Miss., 28 miles E. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Slatesville, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Slatina, slȧ-tee'nȧ, a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, on the Aluta, 90 miles W. of Bucharest. Pop. in 1899, 7129.

Slatington, a village of Montgomery co., Ark. It has a slate-quarry. The banking point is Hot Springs.

Slatington, a banking post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads, 16 miles NNW. of Allentown. It has quarries of slate, which is of fine quality,

machine- and boiler-works, silk-, knitting- and hosiery-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3773.

Slatusk. See ZLATUSK.

Slaughter, a post-station of Kent co., Del., 47 miles by rail S. by W. of Wilmington.

Slaughter, a post-town of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Slaughter's Creek, Tex., enters the Colorado River in the lower part of Travis co.

Slaughterville, a banking post-town of Webster co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 27 miles S. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 583.

Slave Coast, a geographical term for that portion of the Guinea Coast of Africa between the Lagos and Volta rivers or between Benin on the E. and the Gold Coast on the W. The slave-trade was formerly largely prosecuted here.

Slave Lake and River. See GREAT SLAVE LAKE and RIVER.

Slave Lake, Lesser. See LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Slavonia (Croat, *Slavonska;* Ger. *Slavonien;* Hun. *Tótország*), a titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, in Transleithania (lands of the Hungarian crown), now forming part of the kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia. The principal towns are Eszék (Esseg) and Semlin. See CROATIA-SLAVONIA.

Slayden, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Dickson. Pop. 110.

Slayden, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex. The banking point is Gonzales. Pop. 100.

Slaydens Crossing, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., about 15 miles N. of Holly Springs. Pop. 125.

Slayton, a banking post-village, capital of Murray co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 38 miles W. by N. of Windom. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 883.

Sleaford, New, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Slea, 18 miles SSE. of Lincoln. It has a church dating from the Middle Ages and an old grammar-school. Pop. in 1901, 5467.

Sledge, a lumbering-village of Quitman co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Crenshaw.

Sledge Island, Alaska. See AZIAK ISLAND.

Sleeper, a post-station of Laclede co., Mo., 7 miles NE. of Lebanon.

Sleeping Bear, a headland of Leelanaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 3 miles SW. of Glenhaven.

Sleepyeye, a banking post-village of Brown co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 26 miles SE. of Redwood Falls. It has lumbering- and milling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2046.

Sleepyeye Creek, Minn., rises in Redwood co., runs eastward, and enters the Cottonwood River in Brown co.

Sleepy Hollow, a picturesque valley in Mount Pleasant township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., near Tarrytown. The Dutch church at this place, erected in 1699, contains the remains of Washington Irving.

Sleeth, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind. The banking point is Delphi. Pop. 100.

Sleightsburg, slīts'bŭrg, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Rondout Creek. See KINGSTON.

Sleswick. See SCHLESWIG.

Sleydinge, slī'ding'ĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 7 miles N. by W. of Ghent. It is a seat of the textile industry.

Sley, The. See SCHLEI.

Slickrock, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 7 miles W. of Glasgow.

Slidell', a banking post-town of St. Tammany parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 23 miles (direct) SE. of Covington. Pop. in 1900, 1129.

Slidell, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. The banking point is Decatur. Pop. 175.

Slide Mountain, a mountain of Ulster co., N.Y., the culminating point of the Catskill Mountains, 7½ miles SW. of Phœnicia. It commands an imposing panorama and is easily accessible. Height, 4205 feet.

Slide Mountain, a village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 150.

Sliedrecht, slee'drĕkt, a large village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Meuse, 4 miles E. of Dordrecht.

Slieve (sleev) **Beg,** a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, 2 miles W. of Newcastle. Height, 2380 feet.

Slieve Car, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Lough Conn and Blacksod Bay. Height, 2370 feet.

Slieve Donard, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, 2 miles SW. of Newcastle. Height, 2796 feet.

Sligo, slī'go, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Its coast is indented by Sligo Bay. In the NE. it is washed by Donegal Bay and in the W. by Killala Bay, which receives the Moy River on the boundary of county Mayo. The surface is partly level and partly mountainous, the Ox Mountains rising to a height of nearly 1800 feet. There are three considerable lakes, Arrow, Gill, and Gara. Area, 707 sq. m. The county is more pastoral than agricultural. Capital, Sligo. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 189,900; in 1901, 84,083.

Sligo, a seaport of Ireland, capital of the co. of Sligo, at the head of Sligo Bay, 69 miles SSW. of Londonderry. Its architectural features include a Roman Catholic cathedral, a town-hall, an exchange, and the fine ruins of an ancient abbey. Pop. in 1901, 10,862.

Sligo, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 7 miles N. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 75.

Sligo, a post-village of Dent co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 475.

Sligo, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Sligo, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 80 miles NNE. of Pittsburg. It has coaling- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Sligo Bay, an indentation in the Atlantic coast of Ireland, co. of Sligo. The bay is 6 miles across at its opening and penetrates the land by 3 arms; at the head of the middle one is Sligo.

Slingerlands, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7 miles W. of Albany.

Slipperyford, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., 20 miles E. of Placerville.

Slipperyrock, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa., 17 miles NW. of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Slipperyrock, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1429.

Slipperyrock Creek, Pa., rises in Butler co. and enters the Beaver River about 12 miles S. of Newcastle.

Slippy, a village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. 150.

Slite, a port on the island of Gotland, Sweden.

Sliters, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 10 miles SE. of Troy.

Slivno, or **Selimnia** (Bulg. *Sliven;* Turk. *Islimye*), a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, picturesquely situated at the southern foot of the Balkan Mountains, 105 miles ENE. of Philippopolis. Among the industries are weaving, distilling, and book-printing. The town has impressive memorials of the long period of Turkish domination in its numerous mosques. The Turks now constitute but a small fraction of the inhabitants. Pop. in 1901, 24,542.

Sloan, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 21 miles S. by E. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 643.

Sloan, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Sloans Valley, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 140.

Sloansville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, 32 miles W. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Sloatsburg, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 19 miles N. of Paterson, N.J. It has shoddy manufactures. Pop. about 650.

Slobodskoi, slob-ods-koi', a town of Russia, government and 16 miles NE. of Vyatka, on the Vyatka. It has considerable industries and trade. Pop. in 1897, 10,052.

Slocan, a post-village of Yale and Cariboo district, British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 18 miles from New Denver, its banking point. It is in a rich silver-mining region. Pop. in 1901, 950.

Slocum, a post-village of Geneva co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Dothan or Geneva. Pop. 250.

Slocum, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich. The banking point is Muskegon. Pop. 90.

Slocum, a post-village and township of Luzerne co., Pa., about 12 miles SW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 543.

Slocum, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles S. by W. of Providence. Pop. about 275.

Slon'im, a town of Russia, government and 72 miles SE. of Grodno. Pop. in 1897, 15,893.

Sloss, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. It has iron- and steel-works. Pop. 260.

Slough, slŏw, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 2½ miles NNE. of Windsor. Here Sir William Herschel erected his observatory. Pop. in 1901, 11,453.

Slovan, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. The banking point is Kewaunee. Pop. about 250.

Sluin, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, co. of Modrus-Fiume, on an affluent of the Kulpa. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1900, 9186).

Sluis, or **Sluys,** slois (Fr. *L'Écluse,* là'klüz'), a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 10 miles NE. of Bruges. Pop. about 2500. Here the fleet of Edward III. achieved a victory over the French in 1340.

Slusher, a post-station of Bell co., Ky.

Slutch, a river of Russia, in Volhynia, an affluent of the Goryn. Length, nearly 300 miles.

Slutsk, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles SW. of Minsk, on the Slutch. Pop. in 1897, 14,180.

Smaalenene, smaw-lā-nā'nā, an amt of Norway, bounded E. by Sweden and W. by the Christiania-Fjord. It is watered by the river Glommen. Area, 1600 sq. m. Capital, Frederickshald. Pop. in 1900, 137,886.

Smackover, a post-village of Union co., Ark. The banking point is Eldorado.

Småland, smo'land, a region occupying the SE. part of Sweden, now divided into the läns of Kalmar, Vexiö, and Jönköping.

Small, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. 100.

Small Isles, an insular parish of Scotland, cos. of Argyll and Inverness, comprising the islands of Eig, Rum, Sandy, Canna, and Muck. Pop. about 500.

Smallpoint, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., on Cape Smallpoint and on an inlet of the sea, 12 miles S. of Bath.

Smallpoint, Cape, Me., on the W. side of the entrance to the Kennebec River.

Smallthorne, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles from Burslem. Pop. in 1901, 6263.

Smarrs, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 20 miles WNW. of Macon. Pop. 100.

Smartt, a post-station of Warren co., Tenn.

Smartville, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 18 miles E. of Marysville. Here are gold-mines. Pop. 200.

Smartville, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 5 miles from Sandycreek Junction.

Smedley, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Birdsboro. Pop. about 200.

Smelser, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 923.

Smeru, or **Semeru,** an active volcano of Java, in its eastern part (about lon. 112° 55′ E.), the culminating point of the island. Height, probably exceeding 12,000 feet. It was in violent eruption in 1895.

Smethport, a banking post-borough, capital of McKean co., Pa., on Potato Creek and on the Buffalo, Bradford and Kane and other railroads, 26½ miles S. of Olean, N.Y. It has important glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 1704.

Smethwick, a municipal borough of England, in Staffordshire, 3 miles WNW. of Birmingham. It has iron-, glass- and chemical-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1891, 36,100; in 1901, 54,539.

Smichow, smik'ov, a suburb of Prague, on the left bank of the Moldau. Pop. in 1900, 47,135.

Smicksburg, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on Little Mahoning Creek, 20 miles N. of Indiana. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Smiela, smee-ĕl'ā, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, circle of Tcherkassy. It has sugar-refineries and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1897, 15,195.

Smiev, a town of Russia. See Zmyev.

Smilde, a commune of the Netherlands, in Drenthe. Pop. about 5000.

Smiley, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. The banking point is Payne. Pop. 125.

Smiley, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 27 miles SW. by S. of Gonzales. Pop. 150.

Smith, the westernmost of the South Shetland Islands, in about lat. 63° S. It rises in Mount Foster to a height of about 6600 feet.

Smith, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Solomon River and also drained by Beaver, Cedar, and Oak creeks. Capital, Smith Center. Pop. in 1890, 15,613; in 1900, 16,384.

Smith, a county in the south-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 610 sq. m. It is drained by the Leaf and Strong rivers and many smaller streams. Capital, Raleigh. Pop. in 1890, 10,635; in 1900, 13,055.

Smith, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 334 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and also drained by the Caney Fork of that river. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890, 18,404; in 1900, 19,026.

Smith, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 984 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine River and on the W. by the Neches, and is partly drained by the Angelina River. Capital, Tyler. Pop. in 1890, 28,324; in 1900, 37,370.

Smith, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. The banking point is Almont. Pop. 100.

Smith, a post-village of Lyon co., Nev. Pop. 75.

Smith, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1484.

Smithboro, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 5 miles from Monticello.

Smithboro, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line and the Burlington Route, 14 miles WSW. of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Smithboro, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 10 miles SW. of Owego. Pop. 250.

Smithburg, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 5 miles SW. of Freehold. Pop. 100.

Smith Center, a banking city, capital of Smith co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 100 miles NW. of Salina. Pop. in 1900, 1142.

Smithcreek, a post-station of Wakulla co., Fla.

Smithdale, a post-station of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 4 miles SE. of Streator.

Smithdale, a post-village of Amite co., Miss., 11 miles W. of Summit.

Smithdale, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. The banking point is West Newton. Pop. about 300.

Smithfield, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 43 miles WSW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Smithfield, a post-station of Wayne co., Ind., 6 miles SW. of Richmond.

Smithfield, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 35 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. about 200.

Smithfield, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., 24½ miles N. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Smithfield, a post-station of Wabasha co., Minn., about 28 miles WNW. of Winona.

Smithfield, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 18 miles NW. of Carthage. Pop. 150.

Smithfield, a post-village of Gosper co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Elwood. Pop. about 200.

Smithfield, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Smithfield, a township (town) of Madison co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 989.

Smithfield, a banking post-town, capital of Johnston co., N.C., on the Neuse River, 27 miles SE. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 764.

Smithfield, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 14 miles SW. of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Smithfield, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Smithfield, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, about 64 miles SSE. of Pittsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Smithfield, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Smithfield, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1103.

Smithfield, a post-township (town) of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 12 miles NW. of Providence. Pop. in 1900, 2107.

Smithfield, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 10 miles from Fort Worth. Pop. 130.

Smithfield, a city of Cache co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line, 8 miles N. of Logan. Pop. in 1900, 1494.

Smithfield, a banking post-town of Isle of Wight co., Va., on a navigable creek which opens into the estuary of the James River, about 24 miles WNW. of Norfolk. Pop. in 1900, 1225.

Smithfield, a banking post-town of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 300.

Smithfield, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 5 miles ENE. of Brighton. Pop. 200.

Smithfield, the chief town in the Caledon division of the Orange River Colony. Pop. about 500.

Smithflat, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal. The banking point is Placerville. Pop. 100.

Smithgrove, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 20 miles SW. of Winston.

Smithlake, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 47 miles W. of Minneapolis, and on a lake of the same name. Pop. 100.

Smithland, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., about 28 miles SSE. of Indianapolis.

Smithland, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 33 miles SE. of Sioux City, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Smithland, a banking post-town, capital of Livingston co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Cumberland River, and about 15 miles above Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Smithland, a post-station of Pointe Coupée parish, La.

Smithland, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Smithmill, a post-village of Waseca co., Minn. The banking point is Janesville. Pop. 200.

Smithmill, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 200.

Smith Mills, a banking post-village of Henderson co., Ky. Pop. 125.

Smithpoint, a post-station of Chambers co., Tex., on a long cape on the E. side of Galveston Bay, 20 miles N. of Galveston.

Smith River, a post-village of Del Norte co., Cal. The banking point is Crescent City. Pop. about 200.

Smithroad, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Medina.

Smiths, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass.

Smiths Basin, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Champlain Canal and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7½ miles NE. of Fort Edward. Pop. 250.

Smithsboro, Tioga co., N.Y. See SMITHBORO.

Smithsburg, a banking post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 9 miles E. of Hagerstown and ½ mile from the South Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Smiths Corners, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 5 miles E. of Pentwater.

Smith's Cove, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Basin, 15½ miles from Annapolis, on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 300.

Smith's Cove, Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax.

Smith's Creek, Warren co., N.C., flows into the Roanoke River a little N. of the boundary-line between North Carolina and Virginia.

Smiths Creek, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles SW. of Port Huron. Pop. 250.

Smith's Creek, a village of Kings co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. 200.

Smiths Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 14 miles ESE. of Boydton.

Smith's Falls, a town and outport of Ontario, co. of Lanark, on the Rideau Canal and on the Canadian Pacific R., 28 miles NW. of Brockville. It has manufactories of woollens, lumber, farm-tools, stoves, ploughs, etc. Pop. in 1901, 5155.

Smiths Ferry, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles N. of Holyoke.

Smiths Ferry, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, contiguous to Glasgow, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. Pop. 200.

Smiths Ford, a post-station of Cabarrus co., N.C., on the Rocky River.

Smiths Fork, a post-station of Hardin co., Tenn.

Smiths Grove, a banking post-town of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 14 miles ENE. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Smithshire, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 300.

Smith's Island, an island of New Hanover co., N.C., at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The S. extremity is called Cape Fear. It has a light-house.

Smith's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the coast of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Port Hood.

Smiths Landing, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on an inlet of the ocean and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., about 7 miles W. of Atlantic City.

Smiths Landing, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 9 miles below Catskill. Pop. 100.

Smiths Mills, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., on the Ocmulgee River, 18 miles NE. of Forsyth.

Smiths Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Miss., 15 miles SW. of Grenada.

Smiths Mills, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., 19 miles NW. of Paterson. Pop. 75.

Smiths Mills, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 12 miles E. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 300.

Smiths Mills, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. about 100.

Smithsonia, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 200.

Smithsons Valley, a post-hamlet of Comal co., Tex., 12 miles NW. of New Braunfels.

Smith Sound, a body of water in Arctic America, between Greenland on the E. and Ellesmere Land on the W., having on the S. the North Water and on the N. Kane Basin. Some geographers give the name of Smith Sound to Kane Basin.

Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay, the southernmost point of land at the entrance of the Potomac River. On it is a light-house.

Smiths Ranch, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal.

Smiths Station, a post-station of Lee co., Ala., 9 miles WNW. of Columbus, Ga.

Smiths Station, a post-station of Hinds co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, about 14 miles E. of Vicksburg.

Smiths Station, a post-village of York co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Hanover. Pop. 75.

Smiths Turnout, a post-village of York co., S.C., on the Southern R., 75 miles N. of Columbia. Pop. 65.

Smithton, a post-village of Clark co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia. Pop. 100.

Smithton, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill. The banking point is Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Smithton, a banking post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 181 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Smithton, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 39 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 800.

Smithton, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles W. of Clarksburg.

Smithtown, a post-village in Smithtown township (town), Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Nissequague River and on the Long Island R., 48 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 5863.

Smithtown Branch, a post-village in Smithtown township (town), Suffolk co., N.Y., 50 miles from New York city. Pop. about 450.

Smith Valley, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind.

Smith Valley, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 8 miles NE. of Havana.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., about 34 miles S. of Eufaula.

Smithville, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Ark., 30 miles NE. of Batesville. Pop. 250.

Smithville, a banking post-town of Lee co., Ga., on Muckalee Creek and on the Central of Georgia R., 24 miles N. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 597.

Smithville, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., about 12 miles WSW. of Peoria. Pop. 110.

Smithville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 89 miles NNW. of New Albany. Pop. 225.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 20 miles E. of Easton.

Smithville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Duluth. Pop. 150.

Smithville, a post-town of Monroe co., Miss., 2½ miles E. of the Tombigbee River and 24 miles NNE. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Smithville, a banking post-town of Clay co., Mo., on Smith's Fork of the Platte River, about 24 miles N. of Kansas City, on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Smithville, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 2 miles E. of Mount Holly. It has a machine-shop. Pop. about 500.

Smithville, a township (town) of Chenango co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1105.

Smithville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 12 miles SW. of Watertown. Pop. about 250.

Smithville, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on Sugar Creek, 7 miles NE. of Wooster, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Smithville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 60 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., near the head-waters of the Black River, about 12 miles SE. of Camden.

Smithville, a banking post-village, capital of Dekalb co., Tenn., about 60 miles E. by S. of Nashville. It has a college. Pop. about 800.

Smithville, a banking post-town of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 124 miles W. by N.

of Houston. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 2577.

Smithville, a post-town, capital of Charlotte co., Va., 5 miles NW. of Drakes Branch. Pop. in 1900, 96.

Smithville, a banking post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the South Fork of the Hughes River, 12 miles S. of Harrisville. Pop. 175.

Smithville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Jordan (or Twenty-Mile) Creek, 8 miles S. of Grimsby, on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. Pop. about 600.

Smithville Flats, a post-village in Smithville township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on the Geneganset River, 22 miles N. by E. of Binghamton. Pop. about 250.

Smithville South, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., 1 mile from Ridgewood. Pop. 200.

Smithwick, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., on the Colorado River, about 36 miles NW. of Austin.

Smithwood, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn.

Smitsonville, a post-station of Hanson co., Ky., 22 miles N. of Paris.

Smoaks, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. 150.

Smock, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Uniontown. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 500.

Smokebend, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. 100.

Smokemont, a lumbering-village of Swayne co., N.C.

Smokerun, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Houtzdale. Pop. 200.

Smoke's Creek, Erie co., N.Y., falls into Lake Erie.

Smoketown, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Hagerstown. Pop. 100.

Smoky Bay, an inlet on the S. coast of Australia, immediately NW. of Streaky Bay, in Eyre Land.

Smoky Dome, a mountain-peak on the border of North Carolina and Tennessee. See CLINGMAN DOME.

Smokyhill, a post-station of Ellis co., Kan.

Smoky Hill River, or **Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas,** rises in the E. part of Colorado, flows eastward through the state of Kansas, and unites with the Solomon River about 10 miles W. of Abilene. Its length is estimated at 400 miles.

Smoky (or **Great Smoky**) **Mountains,** also called **Unaka,** a range of the Appalachian system, extends along the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee. It is intersected by the French Broad River. Among its highest peaks are Mount Guyot, 6636 feet, and Clingman Dome, 6619 (6660) feet.

Smoky Ordinary, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., about 33 miles SSW. of Petersburg.

Smoky Point, a headland of New South Wales, 35 miles NE. of Port Macquarie.

Smoky Valley, a post-station of Carter co., Ky.

Smolan, a post-village of Saline co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Smoland, Sweden. See SMÅLAND.

Smölen, smö'lẹn, an island off the coast of Norway, 3 miles WSW. of Hitteren. Lat. 63° 20′ N.

Smolensk, smol-yênsk′, a government of Russia, bordering on the E. on the government of Moscow. Area, 21,638 sq. m. The surface is undulating and in the N. hilly. The principal river is the Dnieper, which rises here. The Düna waters a small section of the government and parts are drained by tributaries of the Volga. The region on the whole is not fertile. The forests are very extensive. Capital, Smolensk. Pop. in 1897, 1,551,068.

Smolensk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Smolensk, on both banks of the Dnieper, 250 miles WSW. of Moscow. The main part, lying on the left bank, is enclosed by portions of the ancient walls, and some of the old gates and towers still survive. There is an old citadel. The Uspenski cathedral (Cathedral of the Ascension) is a great place of pilgrimage. Smolensk is one of the oldest towns in Russia and was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. At the present time it is not prominent industrially or commercially. The French defeated the Russians here in 1812. Pop. in 1897, 46,899.

Smuggler, a post-village of San Miguel co., Colo., in a mining district, 3 miles from Telluride. Pop. 100.

Smyrna, smûr'nạ (Turk. *Izmir,* iz-meer′), a seaport of Turkey, on the W. coast of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Aidin (or of Smyrna), at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, about 200 miles SSW. of Constantinople. Lat. 38° 26′ N.; lon. 27° 9′ E. It is built partly on level ground and partly on the slopes of Mount Pagus, which rises on the SE. to a height of about 450 feet. Smyrna is no longer entirely the Oriental city that it was, a large section along and near the shore now presenting a modernized appearance. The view of the city as seen from the sea is extremely picturesque, with the houses in the background rising in terraces above each other, the churches, gleaming minarets, and dark cypresses standing out above them, and Mount Pagus overtopping all, with the ruins of a mediæval stronghold on its summit. There are five quarters: the Frank (European) quarter, extending along the shore and containing many buildings of a modern type, including hotels; and the Greek, Armenian, Jewish, and Turkish quarters, the last-named occupying in great part the high ground. In the old quarters the streets are very narrow. A fine quay, with a tramway, extends along the water-front. The individual buildings of Smyrna present little of architectural interest. There are a number of schools, as well as hospitals and other benevolent institutions, maintained by the various nationalities. The Museum and Library of the Evangelical School, a Greek foundation, contains a museum of ancient sculptures and a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. The city has modern systems of water-supply and lighting.

Smyrna is the chief seaport of Asiatic Turkey. Its harbor is one of the finest in the Mediterranean. The exports include figs (for which the city is famous), raisins, sponges, Turkey carpets and rugs, valonia, opium, tobacco, silk, licorice-root, wool, hides, emery, leeches, etc. The value of the exports in 1902 was $20,000,000; of the imports, nearly $14,000,000. A large part of the trade is with Great Britain. Smyrna is connected by rail with Constantinople, as well as with Konieh, Angora, and other commercial centres of Asia Minor. The manufacturing industries are on a limited scale. Among the products are textiles, leather, soap, and furniture. There are machine-shops and iron-works. The curing of figs employs many persons and various food-stuffs are made and exported. The population is estimated at about 200,000. The Greeks are nearly as numerous as the Turks, comprising about one-third of the inhabitants. The Jews and Armenians together make up about one-tenth. The ancient Greek city of Smyrna was one of the most flourishing cities of Asia Minor. There are numerous remains of antiquity.

Smyrna, a banking post-town of Kent co., Del., on Duck Creek, about 36 miles S. by W. of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It is largely engaged in fruit-industries and has manufactures of phosphates. Pop. in 1900, 2168.

Smyrna, a post-town of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 15 miles NNW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Smyrna, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., about 38 miles N. of Madison.

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, 12 miles SE. of Osceola.

Smyrna, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 12 miles W. by N. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Smyrna, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Flat River, 14 miles NW. of Ionia, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 200.

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Nuckolls co., Neb. Pop. 50.

Smyrna, a post-village in Smyrna township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 34 miles SSW. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 300; of the town, 1290.

Smyrna, a post-village of Carteret co., N.C., on the coast, 20 miles ENE. of Morehead City. Pop. 120.

Smyrna, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, about 45 miles ENE. of Zanesville. Pop. 125.

Smyrna, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 48 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 150.

Smyrna, a post-town of York co., S.C. The banking point is Rockhill. Pop. in 1900, 48.

Smyrna, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 20½ miles SE. of Nashville. Pop. 200.

Smyrna, a post-station of Bedford co., Va.

Smyrna, Gulf of (anc. *Smyrnæus Sinus*), an arm of the Ægean Sea, extends inland into Asia Minor for 40 miles; the breadth of its entrance is 13 miles. It contains several islands, the principal of which, Long (or English) Island, is 5 miles in length. At its head is the city of Smyrna.

Smyrna Mills, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., about 15 miles W. of Houlton. Pop. 200.

Smyth, smith, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 444 sq. m. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Hudson River. The NW. part is traversed by Walker's Mountain. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 13,360; in 1900, 17,121.

Snaefell, the culminating point of the Isle of Man. Height, 2025 feet.

Snaith, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 6½ miles S. of Selby. Pop. about 1000.

Snakecreek, a post-village of Carroll co., Va., 26 miles SSE. of Max Meadows. Pop. 60.

Snake River, a minor stream, having gold-bearing tributaries, in Seward Peninsula, Alaska, and discharging at Nome.

Snake (or **Lewis**) **River** (the **Shoshone** of the aborigines), the largest branch or affluent of the Columbia River, rises, as the South Fork, in the Rocky Mountains divide of northwestern Wyoming, in the southern part of the Yellowstone National Park, flows southward (traversing Jackson Lake), then westward across southern Idaho, and northward along the Oregon boundary, and finally westward in Washington, to discharge into the Columbia River in about lat. 46° 12′ N. and lon. 119° W. Its length is estimated at 900–1000 miles. It traverses a mountainous country, with its bed incised in places to 1000–4000 feet, and largely in vast superimposed sheets of lava. Navigation in these cañon courses, likewise elsewhere, is obstructed by rapids and falls, so that continuous navigation for steamboats can only be had as far as Lewiston, on the Idaho boundary. The largest falls of the river are the SHOSHONE FALLS (which see). The river's largest affluents are the North Fork, Boisé, Salmon, Clearwater, and Palouse rivers, coming from the right, and the Owyhee and Grande Ronde rivers, from the left.

Snake River, Minn., enters the St. Croix River about 10 miles E. of Pine City. It is about 140 miles long.

Snake River, Neb., rises near the "Bad Lands" and enters the Niobrara River in lon. 100° 45′ W. Length, 100 miles.

Snake River, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 13 miles from Pembroke. Pop. 200.

Snakespring, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 734.

Snapfinger, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Snapping Shoals, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., 40 miles ESE. of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

Snares, four small islands belonging to the Kurils.

Snares Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand. The easternmost is in lat. 48° 3′ S., lon. 166° 30′ E.

Sneads, a post-town of Jackson co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Sneads Ferry, a post-station of Onslow co., N.C., on the New River, about 3 miles from the ocean.

Snedekerville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 15½ miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 60.

Sneedville, a banking post-village, capital of Hancock co., Tenn., on the Clinch River, about 50 miles (direct) NE. of Knoxville. Pop. about 150.

Sneehätten, snā′hĕt‘tạn (*i.e.*, "snow-cap"), a snow-clad mountain of Norway, belonging to the Dovrefjeld group. Lat. 62° 20′ N.; lon. 9° 20′ E. Height, 7600 feet.

Sneek, snaik, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 13 miles SSW. of Leeuwarden. It is a great mart for butter and cheese. Pop. in 1899, 12,078.

Sneeuwbergen, or **Snow Mountains,** a range of mountains in Cape Colony, being the E. extension of the Roggeveld and Nieuweveld ranges. Compass Mountain has an altitude of about 8000 feet.

Sneffels, Mount, Colo., in lat. 38° N., lon. 107° 47′ W., about 16 miles NNW. of Silverton, has an altitude of 14,158 feet.

Snelling, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., on the Merced River, about 56 miles SE. of Stockton. Pop. 200.

Snelling, Fort. See FORT SNELLING.

Snellville, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga. The banking point is Lawrenceville. Pop. 150.

Sniatyn, sne-ä′tin, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 24 miles E. of Kolomea, on the Pruth. It has numerous tanneries. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 11,500.

Snicarte, snī-kar′te, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., about 26 miles N. of Jacksonville. Pop. 50.

Sniderville, a post-station of Outagamie co., Wis.

Sni Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 16 miles NNE. of Pleasant Hill.

Snizort, Loch, lox sne′zort, Scotland, a deep inlet of the sea, in Skye, extending inland for about 10 miles.

Snoho′mish, a northwestern county of Washington, has an area of 1651 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Admiralty Inlet and is drained by the Snoqualmie and Stellaquamish rivers. The E. part of the county is occupied by mountains of the Cascade Range. The county has important mining interests. Capital, Everett. Pop. in 1890, 8514; in 1900, 23,950.

Snohomish, a banking city of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Snohomish River, about 9 miles from its entrance into Puget Sound and 8 miles SE. of Everett, on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. It has saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2101.

Snohomish River, Wash., is formed by the Skywamish and Snoqualmie rivers, which unite in Snohomish co. It enters Puget Sound on the W. border of that county, about 18 miles from the junction of the branches. Length, 60 miles.

Snokomo, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan.

Snoqualmie, sno-kwäl′mee, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Snoqualmie River and on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 400.

Snoqualmie River, Wash., rises in the Cascade Range, in King co., and unites with the Skywamish to form the Snohomish River. It is about 70 miles long. About 35 miles from its mouth occurs a cataract where the river falls 270 feet at one leap. Near its source is the travelled Snoqualmie Pass through the Cascade Range.

Snow, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga. The banking point is Unadilla. Pop. 100.

Snowball, a post-village of Searcy co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Snowcamp, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C., about 45 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. Pop. 100.

Snowcreek, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C.

Snowcreek, a post-station of Franklin co., Va.

Snowden, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Snowden, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. The banking point is Lynchburg.

Snowdon, the loftiest mountain of Wales (and of South Britain), co. and 10 miles SE. of Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddfa, rising to 3560 feet above the sea. It is ascended by mountain tramway from Llanberis. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Snowflake, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz., about 30 miles (direct) S. of Holbrook. Pop. about 500.

Snowflake, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., on a chain of lakes, 17 miles NW. of Mancelona.

Snowhill, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 30 miles S. of Selma. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. about 300.

Snowhill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., 19 miles N. of Richmond.

Snowhill, a banking post-town, capital of Worcester co., Md., on the navigable Pocomoke River, about 20 miles SSE. of Salisbury and 5 miles from Chincoteague Sound, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It has manufactures of lumber, whips, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1596.

Snowhill, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., 2 miles S. of Haddonfield. Pop. 100.

Snowhill, a post-town, capital of Greene co., N.C., on Contentnea Creek, about 70 miles ESE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Snowhill, a post-station of James co., Tenn.

Snow Hill, a post-office of Nicholas co., W.Va.

Snow Island, South Shetland, in the South Atlantic Ocean, SW. of Livingston's Island, is 25 miles long.

Snow Mass Mountain, Colo., a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 7′ N. Height, 13,970 feet.

Snows Falls, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., 3 miles from West Paris station. Pop. about 400.

Snowshoe, a post-village in Snowshoe township, Center co., Pa., 22 miles NW. of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 650; of the township in 1900, 2786.

Snowville, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H. The banking point is Portland, Me. Pop. 100.

Snowville, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, 28 miles NE. of Kelton.

Snowville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., 10 miles SSE. of Central Depot. Pop. 125.

Snowy Range, a term sometimes applied to the main range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. Among the peaks of this range are Mount Lincoln, Long's Peak, and Gray's Peak. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Snyder, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 320 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River and is drained by Penn's and Middle creeks. It has deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Middleburg. Pop. in 1890, 17,651; in 1900, 17,304.

Snyder, a post-station of Ashley co., Ark.

Snyder, a post-village of Henry co., Ind.

Snyder, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Snyder, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 31 miles NW. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Snyder, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Snyder, a banking post-village of Kiowa co., Okla., on the Frisco System. It has cotton-industries. Pop. about 1300.

Snyder, a banking post-village, capital of Scurry co., Tex., on Deep Creek, and 25 miles (direct) N. of Colorado. Pop. about 600.

Snyders, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua.

Snydersburg, a hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 7 miles NE. of Westminster, its post-station.

Snydersburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Clarion. It has lumbering-industries.

Snyders Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., W.Va.

Snydersville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 21 miles N. of Easton. Pop. 150.

Snydertown, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on Shamokin Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Northern Central Rs., 7 miles E. of Sunbury. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Snyderville, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio. See SPRINGFIELD.

Soa, or **Soay,** an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, off the S. coast of Skye.

Soap Creek, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles below Ottumwa.

Soapstone, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala. Pop. 65.

Soapstone Mount, a mining hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 25 miles SSE. of Greensboro.

Soar, sōr, a river of Leicestershire, England, joins the Trent 12 miles ESE. of Derby.

Soata, a town of Colombia, department of Boyacá, 75 miles NE. of Tunja. Pop. of the district about 13,000. It has sugar-industries.

Soave, so-ä'vä, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Verona. It has preserved its walls and towers. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Soay, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver. See SOA.

Soay, Great and **Little,** two islands of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, W. of Lewis with Harris. See SOA.

Sobat, a river of east-central Africa, rises in the Abyssinian highlands, flows WNW., and discharges into the White Nile below the village of its own name. Lat. of Fort Sobat, 9° 21′ 48″ N.; lon. 31° 33′ 36″ E.

Sobernheim, zo'bẹrn-hīme\, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S. of Coblenz, on the Nahe. It has remains of its old walls. Pop. in 1900, 3313.

Sobeslau, so'be-ĕs-lŏw, a small town of Bohemia, 23 miles NNE. of Budweis.

Sobieski, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 100.

Sobotka, so-bot'kä, a small town of Bohemia, 13 miles NE. of Jungbunzlau.

Sobral, so-brȧl', a town of Brazil, state of Ceará and 130 miles W. by S. of Fortaleza. It is connected by rail with the port of Carnocino.

Sobraon, a village of the Punjab, British India, on the Sutlej, 25 miles NE. of Ferozepur. Here in Feb., 1846, Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Sobrarbe, so-brar'bä, an old district of Spain, in the Pyrenees, now included in Aragon. Here in the mountain fastnesses a small body of Christians succeeded in maintaining their independence after the subjugation of Spain by the Saracens.

Sobreira Formosa, so-brä'e-rä for-mo'sä, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles WSW. of Castello Branco. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Socastee, a post-village of Horry co., S.C. The banking point is Conway. Pop. 75.

Sochaczew, so-kä'chĕv, a town of Poland, government and 28 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 5698.

Social Circle, a banking post-town of Walton co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 51 miles E. by S. of Atlanta. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1229.

Socialhill, a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark., 7 miles WSW. of Malvern. Pop. 100.

Socialville, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, in Deerfield township. Pop. 75.

Societyhill, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., 60 miles E. of Montgomery. Pop. about 350.

Societyhill, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., on the Great Pedee River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 13 miles S. of Cheraw. Pop. about 500.

Society Islands, or **Tahiti Archipelago** (Fr. *Archipel de la Société,* ar'shee'pĕl' dẹh lȧ so'se-ä'tȧ'), a group of the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to France, and lying broadly between lat. 16° and 18° S. and lon. 148° and 152° 30′ W., immediately W. of the Tuamotu (or Low) Archipelago. The group consists of a great number of islands, arranged mostly in two groups: namely, the Leeward group (or Society Islands proper), of which the principal are Huaheine (Huahine), Raiatea, Tahao and Bora Bora, and the Tahitian (or Windward) group, with Tahiti and Morea (Moorea), and some minor islets. The islands are mostly of volcanic origin, rising, as in Tahiti, to several thousand feet elevation, and are surrounded by coral structures. They have a healthful climate and are densely wooded. The cocoanut, banana, sugar-cane, orange, and vanilla are extensively cultivated. Copra, mother-of-pearl, tropical fruits, cocoanut oil, and a species of edible fungus are the chief exports.

The area of the group is less than 700 sq. m., of which 600 sq. m. are comprised in the island of Tahiti. (See TAHITI.) Pop. in 1897, about 18,000, of which Tahiti numbered 10,300. The archipelago was formerly thickly peopled. The inhabitants are Polynesians of fine physique. The chief town, and seat of the government of French Oceania, is Papeete, on Tahiti, with a population in 1897 of 4282 (2490 French). Point Venus, the most northerly point of Tahiti, named from the number of expedition parties that were located there to observe the transit of Venus, is in lon. 149° 28′ 21″ W.

The Society Islands appear to have been first discovered in 1606, by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros. They were visited by Captain Cook in 1769 and in subsequent years, and were a place of refuge for the mutineers of the "Bounty." The islands were formally annexed to France in 1880 after having been for nearly 40 years under French "protection."

Soconusco, so-ko-noos'ko, a district of Mexico, state of Chiapas, consisting of a strip of territory on the Pacific Ocean, extending from about lat. 16° N. to the frontier of Guatemala. Average breadth, 40 miles. The volcano of Soconusco, in lat. 16° N., is about 26 miles SE. of Tuxtla Gutierrez.

Socorro, an island of Mexico, belonging to the Revillagigedo group. See REVILLAGIGEDO.

Socorro, an island of Patagonia. See HUAMBLIN.

Socorro, a county in the W. part of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. Area, 15,386 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande and partly drained by the Gila River. The surface is diversified by mountains and arid table-lands. The Sierra de los Mimbres traverses this county in a N. and S. direction. Capital, Socorro. Pop. in 1890, 9595; in 1900, 12,195.

Socorro, a banking city, capital of Socorro co., N.Mex., on the W. bank of the Rio Grande, about 80 miles S. of Albuquerque, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 1512.

Socorro, a post-hamlet of El Paso co., Tex.

Socorro, so-kor'ro, a town of Colombia, state and former capital of Santander, about 45 miles S. by W. of Bucaramanga. It has woollen- and plaited-straw industries. Pop. (district) about 20,000.

Socotra, so-ko'trȧ or sok'o-trȧ, or **Socotora** (anc. *Dioscor'idis In'sula*), an island in the Indian Ocean, near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden and 135 miles ENE. of Cape Guardafui. Socotra, although virtually a part of an Arabian sultanate, is under British protection, constituting a dependency of Aden. It is about 80 miles in length and has an area of 1382 sq. m. Pop. about 12,000, mostly herdsmen and fishermen. The island is in most part a table-land of moderate elevation, but rising in Hagier (Haghier) Mountain to 4656 feet, and in Round Hill to 3774 ft. The climate is hot and dry, but the valleys are well watered and support a rich vegetation. The products comprise aloes of the finest quality, dragon's-blood and other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, and ghee. Sheep, cattle, and goats are abundant. The capital is Tamarida, a town on the N. coast.

Soda Creek, a post-town of British Columbia, on the left bank of the Fraser River, 268 miles above Yale. The Fraser is navigable by steamer from here to Quesnelle, a distance of 60 miles north.

Sodah, so'dȧ, an island on the SE. coast of Arabia, in the Kuria Muria group, 3 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Sodahill, a post-station of Watauga co., N.C.

Soda Lake, La., is in Caddo parish, about 1 mile W. of the Red River and 4 miles N. of Shreveport. It is the central part of a large expanse of water, the W. portion of which is called Caddo Lake and the S. part Cross Lake, and is about 16 miles long. The surplus water enters the Red River.

Soda Springs, a hamlet of Placer co., Cal., about 12 miles W. of Tahoe.

Soda Springs, a resort of Colorado, 5 miles from Leadville.

Soda Springs, a banking post-village and resort of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Bear River, about 45 miles NNE. of Malad City, on the Oregon Short Line. It exports mineral waters. Pop. in 1900, 428. Elevation, 5780 feet.

Sodaville, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific and the Tonopah Rs. The banking point is Reno. Pop. 100.

Sodaville, a post-town of Linn co., Oregon, 18 miles SE. of Albany. It has a mineral spring. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Soddy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., 19 miles N. of Chattanooga. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1150.

Soden, zo'dẹn (Soden-am-Taurus), a village and noted watering-place of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden, circle of Höchst, 3 miles from Frankfort. It has saline springs.

Söderhamn, sö'dẹr-hȧmn, a seaport of Sweden, län of Gefleborg, 42 miles N. of Geile, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. It has an export trade in iron and timber. Pop. in 1900, 11,258. Half a century ago it was an insignificant town.

Söderköping, sö'dẹr-chö`ping, a town of Sweden, in Östergötland, 25 miles ENE. of Linköping, on the Göta Canal. In the Middle Ages it was an important place. Pop. about 2000.

Södermanland, sö'dẹr-mȧnn-lȧnt`, or **Sudermania,** soo`dẹr-mȧ'ne-ȧ, an old division of Sweden, now divided among the läns of Södermanland (or Nyköping) and Stockholm. It borders on the Baltic Sea and is south of lakes Mälar and Hjelmar.

Södermanland, or **Nyköping,** a län of Sweden, bordering on the Baltic Sea, SW. of the län of Stockholm. Area, 2631 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 167,428. Capital, Nyköping.

Södertelge, sö'dẹr-tĕl`yẹh, a town and summer-resort of Sweden, län and 18 miles SW. of Stockholm, on Lake Mälar.

Sodom, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. 100.

Sodom, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, 1 mile N. by E. of Churchill. Coal is mined here.

Sodor and Man, the name of the Anglican diocese of the Isle of Man.

Sodus, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 6 miles SE. of Benton Harbor. Pop. 150.

Sodus, a banking post-village in Sodus township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 41 miles WSW. of Oswego. It has manufactures of baskets, fruit-boxes, etc. Pop. about 1500; of the town in 1900, 5118.

Sodus Bay, N.Y., is a portion of Lake Ontario, extending southward into Wayne co., and is about 5 miles long.

Sodus Center, a post-village in Sodus township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 5½ miles S. of Sodus Point.

Sodus Point, a post-village in Sodus township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the entrance of Sodus Bay, about 30 miles WSW. of Oswego, on the Northern Central R. It has a good harbor. Pop. about 500.

Soerabaya, soo`rȧ-bī'ȧ, and **Soerakarta.** See SURABAYA and SURAKARTA.

Soest, zōst, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles NNE. of Arnsberg. In the Middle Ages it was one of the most flourishing members of the Hanseatic League and it still retains memorials of its past importance in the remains of its fortifications and fine churches. The principal edifices are the "Meadow Church," recently restored; the tenth-century cathedral, containing fine mural paintings; the church of St. Peter; the chapel of St. Nicholas, with interesting paintings; and the town-hall. The industries comprise the manufacture of machinery, cigars, lamps, and tin-ware, and brewing. Soest had the most ancient municipal code of Germany, which served as a model for those of other cities. Pop. in 1900, 16,724.

Sofala, so-fȧ'lȧ, a river of Portuguese East Africa, has an eastward course of about 200 miles. It is navigable for small craft.

Sofala, a town of Portuguese East Africa, on Sofala Bay, in lat. 20° 10′ S., lon. 34° 46′ E. The harbor, which was formerly good, is now in greater part silted up, and the town has lost its importance. Pop. about 1300.

Sofia, or **Sophia,** so-fee'ȧ (Bulg. *Sredetz*), the capital of Bulgaria, situated on an elevated plain, above which tower the Balkans and the Vitosh mountains, on the railway from Belgrade to Constantinople, about 325 miles WNW. of Constantinople. It is mainly a modern town, with broad, straight streets. Memorials of the old Sofia remain in the ruined Sofia mosque and the mosque of Buyuk-Jami, now used as a national museum and library. Among other objects of interest are the new cathedral of St. Alexander, the palace of the prince, and the parliament and administration buildings. The university, founded in 1888, was attended in 1904 by about 800 students, including many women. Sofia has manufactures of silk, cloth, pottery, etc. There is an active export trade. The town is on the site of the important ancient city of Sardica (Serdica). In 1878 it was made the capital of the newly created principality of Bulgaria. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan primate and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Pop. in 1887, 30,400; in 1900, 67,920.

Söflingen, a village of Württemberg, Germany, 1½ miles W. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 3393.

Sofru, so'froo, or **Soforo,** a walled town of Morocco, 18 miles SSE. of Fez.

Sogama, so-gȧ'mȧ, a town of Africa, in Bornu, about 30 miles S. of Lake Chad.

Sogamoso, so-gȧ-mo'so, or **Sogamoza,** so-gȧ-mo'sȧ, a town of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 38 miles NE. of Tunja, on the Sogamoso River. It has a trade in cattle and cereals. Pop. in 1902, 10,787.

Sogdiana, in ancient geography, a region in Asia, NE. of the river Oxus (Amu-Darya), included in the modern Bokhara.

Sognefjord, sog'nȧ-fe-ORD`, a long, deep, and narrow inlet of Norway, stretching E. from the sea (immediately N. of lat. 61° N.), where the Sulen Islands nearly cross its mouth, up to the snow-field of the Sognefjeld Mountains, a distance of about 90 miles. It is the longest fjord of Norway, and is in places 4000 feet deep, with mountains in its inner parts rising to 5000 ft. The fjord presents scenery of a rugged and forbidding nature, with the glaciers and ice-fields of the Jostedalsbrä forming the northern background.

Sogod, so-gōd', or **Sugot,** soo-gōt', a pueblo of Cebú, Philippine Islands, near the NE. coast. Pop. in 1903, 6071.

Sohag, a town of Egypt. See SUHAG.

Soham, a small town of England, in Cambridgeshire, 6 miles SE. of Ely.

Sohar, so`har', a maritime town of Arabia, in Oman, 115 miles WNW. of Muscat. Lat. 24° 24′ N. It is noted for its gold and silver manufactures.

Sohl, zōl (Hun. *Zólyom*), a northern county of Hungary. Capital, Neusohl.

Sohland, zo'lȧnt, a village of Saxony, circle and district of Bautzen. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 5115.

Soho, a suburb of Birmingham, England. Here Watt and Boulton established their manufactory of steam-engines. See BIRMINGHAM.

Sohrau, zo'rŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 57 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4311.

Soignies, swȧn`yee', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Senne, 10 miles NNE. of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 10,124.

Soissons, swȧ`sôN-' (anc. *Augusta Suessonum, Suessonia,* and *Noviodunum*), a fortified city of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, situated on the left bank of the Aisne, 20 miles SW. of Laon. The principal objects of interest are the mediæval cathedral of Notre Dame, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles; remains of the abbey of St. Jean des Vignes; the abbey of Notre Dame, now used as barracks; the old church of St. Séger and the town-hall, containing a library of 60,000 volumes; and a museum. Soissons carries on an active trade in agricultural produce and is noted for its beans. It has tanneries, foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, etc. The city is the seat of a bishop. Soissons is one of the oldest towns in France. In the vicinity, in 486, Clovis achieved a victory over the Romans, which put an end to their dominion in Gaul. The town was the capital of the Frankish kingdom of Neustria. In Oct., 1870, it was bombarded and taken by the Germans. Pop. in 1901, 10,568 (commune, 13,240).

Sokal, so'kȧl, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 33 miles NNE. of Zolkiew, on the Bug. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9609.

Sokia, or **Söke,** a town of Asia Minor, near its W. coast, about 50 miles SSE. of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. It has extensive manufactories of licorice. Pop. about 12,000 (?).

Sokna, an oasis of Tripoli, about 240 miles N. by E. of Murzuk.

Sokolow, so-ko'luv, a town of Russian Poland, 17 miles N. of Siedlce. Pop. in 1897, 7246.

Sokota, a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, about 100 miles E. of Gondar. It is a place of considerable size and has a large trade in salt.

Sokoto, a large native state or kingdom of central Africa, occupying the greater portion of northern Nigeria E. of the Niger and N. of the Benuwe, and extending eastward to Bornu. The so-called Sokoto or Fula Empire comprises the old Houssa states, and includes among its numerous provinces or kingdoms, governed by more or less independent rulers, Adamawa, Kano, Nupé, Yoruba, and Lafia. It exercises also a certain jurisdiction over Gando. The population of the empire has been estimated at 10,000,000 or more. The chief commercial emporium is Kano. The

town of Sokoto, the former capital, in the NW. part, has been replaced by Wurnu (Wurno).

Sokoto, a town of western Africa, in the NW. part of northern Nigeria, and formerly the capital of the kingdom of Sokoto. It once had a population estimated to exceed 100,000; at present the population is 8000–10,000.

Sokotra. See SOCOTRA.

Solana, a hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal.

Solana, La, lå so-lå′nå, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7944.

Soland, a post-station of Fillmore co., Minn.

Solander, Cape, in New South Wales, bounds Botany Bay on the S.

Solander Island, an islet off the SW. extremity of New Zealand.

Solano, so-lå′no, a county of California, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is a part of the great central valley of the state, and is bounded on the SE. by the Sacramento River and on the S. by Suisun Bay and the Strait of Carquinez. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. in 1890, 20,946; in 1900, 24,143.

Solapur, a town of India. See SHOLAPUR.

Soldau, zol′dŏw, a town of Prussia, in East Prussia, on the Soldau, a tributary of the Vistula, and on the Polish frontier, 13 miles SW. of Neidenburg. Pop. in 1900, 3744.

Sölde, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4248.

Soldier, a post-village of Blaine co., Idaho. The banking point is Hailey. Pop. 100.

Soldier, a banking post-village of Monona co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 200.

Soldier, a banking city of Jackson co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R., 12 miles (direct) NW. of Holton. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Soldier, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. Pop. 150.

Soldier, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Reynoldsville. Pop. 100.

Soldier Creek, Kan., enters the Kansas River about 3 miles below Topeka.

Soldier River, Iowa, enters the Missouri River about 15 miles SW. of Magnolia. It is about 100 miles long.

Soldiers Grove, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 40 miles SSE. of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900, 680.

Soldin, zol-deen′, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 25 miles NE. of Cüstrin. Pop. in 1900, 5960.

Solebury, a post-village and township of Bucks co., Pa. The township is bounded NE. by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 2082; of the village, 100.

Soledad, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 143 miles SSE. of San Francisco. Pop. about 300.

Soledad Diez Gutiérrez, so-lå-dåd′ dee′ĕs goo-tē-ĕr′rĕs, a town of Mexico, state and a short distance NE. of San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1895, 5730.

Solent, The, a portion of the English Channel, between the Isle of Wight and the main-land of England, which extends W. from Cowes to the Needles and is continuous E. with Spithead and N. with Southampton Water. Length, 17 miles; breadth, from 2 to 5 miles.

Solentiname Islands, a small group in Lake Nicaragua, near the outlet through the San Juan River.

Solero, so-lå′ro, a small town of Italy, 6 miles W. of Alessandria.

Solesmes, so`låm′, a town of France, in Nord, on the Selle, 12 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6081. It has manufactures of textiles and sugar.

Solesmes, a village of France, in Sarthe, 18 miles from La Flèche. Here stands an old Benedictine priory, whose mediæval church contains interesting sculptures.

Soleto, so-lå′to, a town of Italy, in Lecce, 15 miles W. of Otranto. Pop. about 3000.

Soleure. See SOLOTHURN.

Solfatara, sol-få-tå′rå, a small lake of central Italy, 4 miles W. of Tivoli. On it are several floating islets and near it are ruins of the baths of Agrippa.

Solfatara, a large volcanic crater of southern Italy, in the province of Naples and in the Phlegræan Fields, ½ mile E. of Pozzuoli. The only recorded eruption from this crater was in 1198, but large volumes of sulphurous hydrogen gas are still emitted.

Solferino, sol-få-ree′no, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles NW. of Mantua. Here the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians on June 24, 1859.

Solgohachia, sol-go-hatch′e-a, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., 9 miles N. of Morrillton station. Pop. 150.

Solihull′, a place in the SE. outskirts of Birmingham, England.

Solikamsk, a town of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Perm. Pop. in 1897, 4069.

Soliman Mountains, Afghanistan. See SULEIMAN.

Solimões, or **Solimoens,** a name of the Amazon River.

Solingen, zo′ling-ĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles ESE. of Düsseldorf. It is a great seat of the manufacture of cutlery, including weapons. Its sword-blades were already celebrated in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 45,260. In 1850 it had only about 6000 inhabitants.

Solitary Island, South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 21′ S., lon. 176° 35′ W.

Solitary Island, Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50′ S., lon. 68° 5′ E.

Solitary Island, on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 30° 13′ S.

Solitude, a post-station of Posey co., Ind.

Solitude, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C. The banking point is Jefferson.

Sóller, sol′yĕR, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, near its NW. coast, 14 miles NNE. of Palma. It has an export trade. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8026.

Sollers, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., on the Northern Central R. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. 250.

Solliès-Pont, sol`le-ā′ pòn^n, a town of France, in Var, 8 miles NE. of Toulon. Pop. about 2000.

Sollitt, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill. The banking point is Grant Park. Pop. 100.

Solmona, a town of Italy. See SULMONA.

Solnhofen, zoln′ho′fĕn, a village of Bavaria, district of Middle Franconia, on the river Altmühl, 40 miles S. of Nuremberg. It has remains of ancient ecclesiastical structures. It is famous for the lithographic stone quarried in the vicinity.

Solo, Bengawan, bĕn-gå-wån′, or **Sambaya,** såm-bī′å, a river of Java, rises in the province of Surakarta, flows ENE., and falls into the Java Sea opposite the W. end of the island of Madura. Total course, about 350 miles.

Solo, a town of Java. See SURAKARTA.

Solofra, so-lo′frå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 7 miles SE. of the city of Avellino. Pop. in 1901, 4563.

Sologne, so`loñ′, an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Loiret.

Sololá, so-lo-lå′, a department in the SW. part of Guatemala. Area, 691 sq. m. It is intersected by several large rivers and contains Lake Atitlán. Capital, Sololá. Pop. in 1893, 70,039.

Sololá, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Sololá, 45 miles W. by N. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. in 1893, 7627.

Solombo, Great and **Little,** two islands in the Java Sea. Lat. of Great Solombo, 5° 33′ S.; lon. 114° 24′ E.

Solomon, a banking city of Dickinson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 8 miles (direct) W. of Abilene. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 817.

Solomon Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lying SE. of the Bismarck Archipelago, consist of 2 parallel chains, that in the NE. containing Bougainville, Choiseul, San Isabel, and Malayta (Malaita), all of volcanic origin (an active crater on Bougainville), and the SW. chain, also in the main volcanic, containing Guadalcanar, New Georgia, San Cristoval, etc., and the smaller islands; the remainder are of coral formation. Total area, about 16,950 sq. m., of which the islands controlled by Great Britain, with a European population in 1903 of 78, comprise 8300 sq. m. The mountains, of which the loftiest summit is Mount Balbi, on Bougainville, 10,070 feet, are clothed with dense vegetation. The rainfall is excessive (100 to 150 inches annually, or more) and the climate is moist and hot. Pop. estimated at 180,000, almost wholly Malays and Papuan negroes. The islands export copra, tortoise-shell, sandal-wood, ivory, nuts, and tropical fruits. Some coffee and cacao are also grown. Germany controls Bougainville and Buka, having ceded (1899) Choiseul and San Isabel to Great Britain, which now controls the remainder of the group.

Solomon Rapids, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Kan., on the Solomon River, about 56 miles NNW. of Salina.

Solomon River, Kan., is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise near each other in the NW. part of the state and unite in Mitchell co., about 16 miles W. of Beloit, runs southeastward through Ottawa co., and unites with the Smoky Hill River about 10 miles W. of Abilene, to form the Kansas River. The Solomon River is about 120 miles long or, including one of its forks, nearly 300 miles.

Solomons, a post-village of Calvert co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. about 350.

Solomons Mills, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 14 miles SW. of Clayton.

Solomonsville, a banking city, capital of Graham co., Ariz., on the Gila River and on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R., 35 miles N. by W. of Bowie. Pop. in 1900, 629.

Solon, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Iowa, 15 miles SSE. of Cedar Rapids, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Solon, a post-village in Solon township (town), Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River, about 48 miles N. of Augusta, on the Somerset R. It has paper- and lumber-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 996.

Solon, a post-village of Leelanaw co., Mich., 12 miles NW. of Traverse City. Pop. 150.

Solon, a post-village in Solon township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., about 34 miles S. by E. of Syracuse, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 622.

Solon, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs., 15 miles ESE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 250.

Solon, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., about 60 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Solon Mills, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Nippersink River, about 30 miles N. of Elgin. Pop. 100.

Solon Springs, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., 30 miles SE. of Superior. Pop. about 190.

Solor, so'lor', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores. Lat. (S. point), 8° 47' S. Length, from E. to W., 30 miles.

Solothurn, zo'lo-toorn' (Fr. *Soleure,* so'lur'), a canton of Switzerland, in its NW. part, enclosed by the cantons of Bern, Basel, and Aargau. Area, 302 sq. m. In the N. and W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura Mountains. The principal rivers are the Aar, Emme, and Dünnern. The soil is fertile, producing fine crops of grain, and excellent live-stock is reared. Marble is an important product. The manufacture of matches is a leading industry. The government is vested in a legislative assembly and an executive council, both elected by the people. Capital, Solothurn. Pop. in 1900, 100,762, nearly all Germans. More than two-thirds are Catholics.

Solothurn (Fr. *Soleure;* anc. *Salodu'rum*), a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Solothurn, situated on the Aar, at the foot of the Jura, 19 miles NNE. of Bern. Pop. in 1900, 10,030. It has a handsome cathedral (that of St. Ours), a museum with zoological, geological, and archæological collections, a clock-tower (built about 1250), municipal and cantonal libraries, and a botanical garden. Elevation, 1425 feet. Solothurn became a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire early in the thirteenth century. In 1481 it became a member of the Swiss confederacy.

Solovetsk, so-lo-vĕtsk', an island of Russia, in the White Sea, included in the government of Archangel, 100 miles NW. of Onega, in lat. 65° N. Length, 15 miles. It contains a famous monastery.

Solre-le-Château, sol'r lẹh shȧ'tō', a town of France, in Nord, 9 miles NE. of Avesnes. Pop. about 2500.

Solsberry, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., about 46 miles SE. of Terre Haute. Pop. 200.

Solsona, sol-so'nȧ, a small town of Spain, province and 55 miles NE. of Lérida.

Solsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 20 miles SW. of Utica. Pop. 100.

Solt, sholt, a town of Hungary, 48 miles S. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 6485.

Solta, sol'tȧ, an island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, circle of Spalato, in the Adriatic Sea, W. of Brazza. Length, from NW. to SE., 10 miles. Pop. about 3500, largely engaged in the wine- and honey-industries. On the N. shore is a village of its own name.

Soltau, zol'tŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Lüneburg, 40 miles E. of Bremen. Pop. in 1900, 4720.

Solvay, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., is a post-station of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 3493.

Sölvesborg, a maritime town of Sweden, 15 miles E. of Christianstad.

Solway, a post-village of Beltrami co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Bemidji. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Solway Firth, a large inlet extending from the Irish Sea NE. between England and Scotland, having S. and E. the co. of Cumberland and N. the cos. of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Length, about 35 miles; width at entrance, about 23 miles. It receives the Esk at its head, and, among other waters, the Derwent from England and the Dee, Nith, and Annan from Scotland.

Solway Moss, a drained area about 7 miles in circumference in the co. of Cumberland, adjoining Solway Firth.

Soma, so'mȧ, a small town of Asia Minor, 25 miles E. of Bergama. It is connected by rail with Smyrna.

Somain, so'mȧn', a town of France, in Nord, 3½ miles SE. of Douai. It is situated in the midst of a great coal-field and is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6093.

Somali Coast Protectorate, the French possessions around the bay of Tajura, on the Gulf of Aden, E. coast of Africa, extending westward to the Hawash River, and comprising the former territory of Obok. The surface is a series of plateaus, cut by river-beds which are dry during the greater part of the year. Capital, Jibuti, which has superseded Obok, now nearly abandoned.

Somaliland, so-mȧ'le-land', or **Somali Peninsula,** a name of indefinite application defining the peninsular region of east-central Africa, between the equator and (approx.) lat. 12° N., bordering on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and lying E. of about lon. 41° E. With the exception of the western and central portions, which belong to Abyssinia, the territory comprises the tracts now officially designated British Somaliland, Somali Coast Protectorate (French), and Italian Somaliland. The region is one largely of fairly lofty plateaus, with high mountain-ridges on the northern border, and with extensive savannahs and desert tracts. The climate is generally healthful and not oppressive, except on the coast-border. Somaliland is one of the richest game regions of Africa. It is inhabited chiefly by the Somali, a Hamitic people, who are Mohammedans. See British Somaliland, Somali Coast Protectorate, and Somaliland, Italian.

Somaliland, Italian, a protectorate, 90–180 miles wide, on the E. coast of Africa, S. of Cape Guardafui, and extending to the Jub River. Area, about 100,000 sq. m. It is largely in the hands of native chiefs and is little developed as yet. Chief ports are Barava and Magadoxo (Mogdishu). Pop. estimated at 400,000.

Sombra, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 21 miles S. of Sarnia. Pop. about 400.

Sombrerete, som-brȧ-rȧ'tȧ, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles NW. of Zacatecas. It is in an important silver-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 10,082. Elevation, 8430 feet.

Sombrero, som-brȧ'ro, an unattached islet of the British West Indies, about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. It has afforded guano and lime phosphate.

Sombrero, a town of Venezuela, 80 miles S. by W. of Carácas. Pop. about 2000.

Someisat, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See Samsat.

Somerdale, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. The banking point is New Philadelphia or Mineral City. Pop. 300.

Somerein, or **Sommerein,** zom'ẹh-rīne' (Hun. *Somorja,* sho'mor'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, 12 miles SE. of Pressburg, on the island of Great Schütt. Pop. about 3000.

Somerfield, sŭm'ẹr-feeld, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., about 64 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Somergem, som'ẹr-ghĕm', a small town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles NW. of Ghent.

Somers, sŭm'ẹrz, a post-village in Somers township (town), Tolland co., Conn., 22 miles NE. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1593.

Somers, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. 100.

So'mers, a post-village in Somers township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., near the Croton River, about 48 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1338; of the village, 100.

Somers, sŭm'ẹrz, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., in Somers township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 27½ miles S. of Milwaukee and 3 miles W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2044; of the village, 175.

Somersby, a village of Lincolnshire, England, 7 miles from Horncastle. It is the birthplace of Tennyson.

So'mers Center, a post-village in Somers township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 47 miles N. by E. of New York city. Pop. 150.

Somerset, or **Somersetshire,** sŭm'ẹr-set-shir, a county of England, having N. the Bristol Channel. Area, 1615 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified and highly picturesque. In the NE. are the Mendip Hills, rising to a height of a little more than 1000 feet. In the SW. section are the somewhat higher Quantock Hills, and in the extreme W. are the wild and barren highlands of Exmoor, with the Dunkery Beacon, about 1700 ft. in elevation. Along the rivers are tracts of great fertility. There are large areas of low-lying marsh-land. The coast is protected from the sea by dikes. Among the rivers are the Parret, Axe, and Avon. Somerset is much more of a pastoral than an agricultural county. The Cheddar cheese is famous. Cider is an important product. Among the towns are Bath, Wells, Bridgwater, and Taunton (the capital). The county

as such sends 7 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 484,337; in 1901, 508,104.

Somerset, a northwestern county of Maine, borders on Canada. Area, 3831 sq. m. It is drained by the Kennebec, Penobscot, and Sebasticook rivers and contains a number of small lakes. Capital, Skowhegan. Pop. in 1890, 32,627; in 1900, 33,849.

Somerset, a county in the SE. part of Maryland, has an area of 362 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Wicomico River, on the SE. by the Pocomoke River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Princess Anne. Pop. in 1890, 24,155; in 1900, 25,923.

Somerset, a county in the north-central part of New Jersey, has an area of 305 sq. m. It is drained by the Raritan, Passaic, and Millstone rivers and the North and South Branches of the Raritan. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Lamington River and on the E. by Bound Brook. Capital, Somerville. Pop. in 1890, 28,311; in 1900, 32,948.

Somerset, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 1040 sq. m. It is drained by the Castleman River and by Stony and Shade creeks. The Youghiogheny River touches the SW. part of the county. Laurel Hill extends along its W. border. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which also has deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Somerset. Pop. in 1890, 37,317; in 1900, 49,461.

Somerset, a post-village of Saline co., Ill., 7 miles SE. of Harrisburg, the capital of the county. Pop. 100.

Somerset, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 15 miles ESE. of Peru. Pop. about 300.

Somerset, a post-village of Miami co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 8 miles NE. of Paola. Pop. 60.

Somerset, a banking city, capital of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 6 miles N. of the Cumberland River and 79 miles S. of Lexington. It has manufactures of lumber, spokes, and staves. Pop. in 1900, 3384.

Somerset, a post-village of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 75.

Somerset, a post-village in Somerset township (town), Bristol co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Taunton River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 43 miles S. of Boston. It has iron-works, a stove-foundry, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2241; of the village, about 1500.

Somerset, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., 16 miles S. of Jackson.

Somerset, a post-village in Somerset township (town), Niagara co., N.Y., about 40 miles NNE. of Buffalo. The town is bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1923; of the village, about 400.

Somerset, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles S. by E. of Newark. Pop. in 1900, 1124.

Somerset, a banking post-borough, capital of Somerset co., Pa., 66 miles ESE. of Pittsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1834.

Somerset, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3324.

Somerset, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1130.

Somerset, a post-station of Atascosa co., Tex.

Somerset, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., about 12 miles ENE. of Bennington. It is drained by the Deerfield River. Pop. in 1900, 67.

Somerset, a post-village of Orange co., Va. The banking point is Orange or Gordonville. Pop. 100.

Somerset, a post-village in Somerset township (town), St. Croix co., Wis., on the Apple River, 12 miles NNE. of Hudson, on the Wisconsin Central R. The town is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River. Pop. in 1900, 1451; of the village, 250.

Somerset, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 16 miles from Manitou, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Somerset, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Berwick, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Somerset, Megantic co., Quebec. See PLESSISVILLE.

Somerset Center, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 16 miles NE. of Hillsdale. Pop. 200.

Somerset East, a municipality of Cape Colony, capital of a district of its own name, about 70 miles ESE. of Graaf-Reinet. Pop. about 3000. Elevation, 2400 feet.

Somerset River, Africa. See SWAKOP RIVER.

Somersetshire, England. See SOMERSET.

Somerset West, a village of Cape Colony, 25 miles ESE. of Cape Town. Pop. about 900.

Somerset West Strand, a village and watering-place of Cape Colony, on False Bay. Pop. about 1600.

Somersham, a village and parish of Huntingdonshire, England, 5 miles NNE. of St. Ives.

Somers Islands, a name of the Bermuda Islands.

Somerslane, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, 17 miles by rail S. by W. of Corning, N.Y.

Somers (sŭm′ẹrz) **Point,** a post-borough and port of entry of Atlantic co., N.J., on Great Egg Harbor Bay, at the terminus of a branch of the West Jersey and Seashore R., 11 miles WSW. of Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Somersville, sŭm′ẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., about 40 miles ENE. of San Francisco. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 300.

Somersworth, sŭm′ẹrz-wẹrth, a city of Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles (direct) N. of Dover. It has manufactures of cottons, yarns, and boots and shoes. Pop. in 1900, 7023.

Somerton, sŭm′ẹr-tọn, a small town of England, co. of Somerset, 5 miles NNW. of Ilchester. It figured in Anglo-Saxon times.

Somerton, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 8 miles SSE. of Barnesville. Pop. about 250.

Somerton, a post-station of Philadelphia co., Pa., 15 miles NE. of the centre of the city.

Somerton, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., about 33 miles SW. of Norfolk.

Somervell, sŭm′ẹr-vĕl, a county of Texas. Area, 200 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Capital, Glenrose. Pop. in 1890, 3419; in 1900, 3498.

Somerville, sŭm′ẹr-vil, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., 26 miles SSW. of Huntsville and 5 miles S. of the Tennessee River. Pop. 200.

Somerville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., 6 miles E. of Thompsonville. It has woollen-mills. Pop. about 900.

Somerville, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., about 25 miles NNE. of Evansville. Pop. 100.

Somerville, a post-hamlet in Somerville township (town), Lincoln co., Me., about 16 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 374.

Somerville, a city of Middlesex co., Mass., a suburb of the city of Boston, on the Mystic River and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rs., 2 miles from the initial station in Boston. It contains some notable public and charitable institutions, a state armory, the Powder House of the Revolutionary period, and extensive slaughtering establishments, tanneries, tube-works, bleacheries, oil-refinery, iron-foundries, and manufactures of funeral-wares, glass, electric goods, pictures, jewelry, bricks, cigars, etc. Many of the residences are elegant and costly. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office. Pop. in 1890, 40,152; in 1900, 61,643.

Somerville, a banking post-town, capital of Somerset co., N.J., on the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 36 miles WSW. of New York and about 11 miles WNW. of New Brunswick. It has several collegiate institutions and manufactures of foundry products, carriages, ranges, shirts, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4843.

Somerville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 2 miles from Keene station. Pop. 175.

Somerville, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on Seven Mile Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Somerville, a banking post-town, capital of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Loosahatchee River, 52 miles E. by N. of Memphis, on the Southern and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 777.

Somerville, a banking post-village of Burleson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 300.

Somerville, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., about 44 miles SW. of Washington, D.C.

Somesbar, a post-station of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Somesville, a hamlet and resort of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, at the head of Somes Sound, 8 miles W. of Bar Harbor.

Somlyó-Vásárhely, shom′lyo‘ vȧ′shar‘hĕĬ‘ (Ger. *Schomlau*), a town of Hungary, co. of Veszprim, 48 miles W. by S. of Stuhlweissenburg. It is noted for its wine. Pop. about 2000.

Somma, som′mȧ (Somma Lombarda), a town of Italy, province of Milan, 4 miles SE. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5500).

Somma (Somma Vesuviana), a town of Italy, 9 miles E. of Naples, at the foot of Monte Somma, the northern peak of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. about 3300 (commune, 10,000).

Somma, Monte, a mountain of southern Italy, forming a semicircular ridge on the N. and E. sides of Vesuvius,

from which it is separated by the deep valley known as the Atrio del Cavallo. By some geologists it is assumed to be the volcano whose eruption in A.D. 79 caused the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Height, 3730 feet.

Sommariva, som-mȧ-ree'vȧ (Sommariva del Bosco), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Cuneo, 8 miles SE. of Carmagnola. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5450.

Somme, somm (anc. *Sam'ara*), a river of France, rises in the department of Aisne, flows past Amiens, and enters the English Channel. Its chief affluent is the Arve, on the left. Length, 140 miles. It is partially canalized and connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the Canal of the Somme.

Somme, a department in the NW. of France, comprising a large part of the old province of Picardy. It is bounded on the W. by the English Channel. Area, 2443 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 537,848. The surface is flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. The region produces large crops of grain (especially wheat) and potatoes. Fruit is an important product and much cider is made. Capital, Amiens. Pop. in 1891, 540,499; in 1901, 537,848.

Sommen, a lake of Sweden, län and 30 miles SW. of Linköping, 15 miles E. of Lake Vetter. Length, 25 miles. It discharges its surplus waters into Lake Roxen and the Baltic Sea.

Sömmerda, zöm'mĕr-dȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles NNE. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. It has manufactures of fire-arms and ammunition. Pop. in 1900, 4921.

Sommerein, a town of Hungary. See Somerein.

Sommerfeld, zom'mẹr-fĕlt', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 miles SSE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has manufactories of cloth, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,910.

Sommières, som'me-air', a town of France, in Gard, 17 miles WSW. of Nîmes. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3780.

Somnauth (Somnath), or **Puttun (Patan) Somnauth,** a maritime town of Bombay, India, in the peninsula of Kathiawar, 38 miles NW. of Diu. It was once an important city and possessed a Hindu temple celebrated for its vast wealth, which was sacked about 1025 by Mahmud of Ghuzni, who carried off its famous gates to Ghuzni. Pop. about 6000.

Somno, Rio do, ree'o do som'no, a river of Brazil, rises on the confines of the state of Goyaz and, proceeding NNW., joins the Tocantins on the right.

Somo, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wis. The banking point is Tomahawk. Pop. 100.

Somogy, a county of Hungary. See Sümeg.

Som'onauk, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 60½ miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Somu-Somu, so'moo so'moo, a town on the NW. side of the island of Vuna (or Taviuni), one of the largest of the Fiji group. The name is also that of a strait in the Fiji group.

Son, or **Sone,** a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 miles W. of Patna, after a NE. course of about 450 miles. It is of little use for navigation.

Soncino, son-chee'no, a small town of Italy, province and 20 miles NNW. of Cremona, on the Oglio.

Sonderburg, zon'dẹr-bŏŏʀg', a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the SW. side of the island of Alsen, 13 miles NE. of Flensburg. It is connected by a bridge of boats with the main-land. Pop. in 1900, 5522.

Sondershausen, zon'dẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Germany, capital of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the river Wipper, 28 miles NNW. of Erfurt. It has a château of the prince, a theatre, museum, and a conservatory of music. Pop. in 1900, 7054.

Söndre Bergenhuus, sön'drȧ bĕʀ'ghẹn-hooss', an amt or province of Norway, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and having Bergen for its capital.

Söndre Trondhjem, sön'drȧ trŏnd'yĕm, an amt or province of Norway, having Sweden on the E. and the sea on the NW. Capital, Trondhjem.

Sondrio, son'dre-o, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sondrio, and the chief town in the picturesque valley of the Valtellina, on the little river Mallero, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 miles NE. of Bergamo. It is a quaint place and has an old castle and an interesting church. Pop. in 1901, 4873 (commune, 8171).

Sondrio, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, bordering on Switzerland and Tyrol. Area, 1232 sq. m. Capital, Sondrio. Pop. in 1901, 125,565.

Sonestown, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on Muncy Creek, about 27 miles ENE. of Williamsport, on the Williamsport and North Branch R. Pop. about 300.

Songari, a river of Manchuria. See Sungari.

Song-ka, Sang-koi, or **Red River,** rises in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, flows SE. through Tongking, and enters the Gulf of Tongking by many arms, which enclose an extensive delta, between lat. 20° and 21° N. Its total course is estimated at about 600 miles. In its upper part it is called the Ho-ti-kiang. The river is much obstructed by rapids, but it has been made available for light steamboat navigation to the Chinese frontier. Ha-noi, the capital of Tongking, is situated on its lower course.

Songo Lock, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me. Pop. 50.

Songotown, a station of Sierra Leone, connected by railway with Freetown.

Sonman, a mining village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles WSW. of Altoona. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 500.

Sonmeani, or **Sonmiani,** a maritime village of Beluchistan, near its eastern border, on the NE. side of the Bay of Sonmeani.

Sonnblick, a mountain of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, in the group of the Hohe-Tauern. Elevation, 10,160 feet. A meteorological station (the loftiest permanently inhabited station in Europe) is established on the summit.

Sonneberg, zon'nẹh-bĕʀg', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 12 miles NE. of Coburg. It is noted for its manufactures of toys. Pop. in 1900, 13,313.

Sonnenburg, zon'nẹn-bŏŏʀg', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 19 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has an old castle, formerly the seat of the head of the Brandenburg branch of the order of the Knights of St. John. It has manufactures of metallic wares, cigars, plush, carpets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5261.

Sonnewalde, zon'nẹh-wȧl'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 11 miles SSW. of Luckau. Pop. 1000.

Sonntag Bay, in northwestern Greenland, in Prudhoe Land, in about lat. 78° 6′ N. It receives at its head Childs Glacier.

Sonoma, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of 1620 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean, on the NE. by the Coast Range, and on the SE. by San Pablo Bay. It is intersected by the Russian River and also drained by Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and Sonoma creeks. It has some mineral resources. In the NE. part of the county are numerous hot springs, called "geysers." Capital, Santa Rosa. Pop. in 1890, 32,721; in 1900, 38,480.

Sonoma, a banking post-town of Sonoma co., Cal., is on Sonoma Creek, 45 miles N. of San Francisco, on the California Northwestern R. It is situated in the beautiful Sonoma Valley, the soil and climate of which are adapted to the production of grapes. It has several manufactories of wine, brandy, etc. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Sonoma, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., 7 miles by rail S. of Battle Creek. Pop. 100.

Sonoma, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.

Sonoma Creek, Cal., runs southward in Sonoma co., and enters San Pablo Bay.

Sonora, so-no'rȧ, a river of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, has a SW. and W. course, and enters a lake in about lat. 28° 40′ N., lon. 111° W. Length, 300 miles.

Sonora, a banking city, capital of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 90 miles SE. of Sacramento, on the Sierra of California R. It has machine- and electrical-engineering works, etc. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1922.

Sonora, a post-township of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 8 miles NE. of Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 1094.

Sonora, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 55 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Sonora, a post-station of Chickasaw co., Miss.

Sonora, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 5 miles NE. of Savona station. Pop. 100.

Sonora, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7 miles NE. of Zanesville. Pop. about 200.

Sonora, a banking post-village, capital of Sutton co., Tex., about 60 miles (direct) S. by W. of San Angelo. It is in a wool-producing and stock-raising district. Pop. about 750.

Sonora, a state in the northwestern part of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the United States, on the E. by Chihuahua, on the S. by Sinaloa, and on the W. by the Gulf of California. Area, 76,900 sq. m. The surface in the W. and S. is generally flat, and contains considerable fruitful land, watered by the rivers Mayo and Yaqui and a number of small lakes formed during the rainy season; towards the E. the Sierra Madre (Occidental) begins to rise, and ultimately attains a great height. In this mountainous district many fertile valleys intervene, and rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, graphite, and other metals are found. The climate is warm throughout the year. The chief rivers, besides the Mayo and Yaqui,

are the Rio Grande de Bavispe, the Sonora, Matape, and Rio del Altar. A large portion of the state is occupied by Indian tribes, some of whom have been converted to Roman Catholicism, and others, as the Yaquis, who are still wild and nomadic, are generally hostile to the whites. The trade of Sonora is chiefly carried on through Guaymas, its principal gulf port. Capital, Hermosillo. Pop. in 1900, 221,682.

Sonora Pass, in the Sierra Nevada of California, at an elevation of 9623 feet. It is 7 miles NW. of Castle Peak and is near the SE. extremity of Alpine co.

Sonpur, sōn'poor', a small native state of India, Central Provinces, Chuttisgurh division, in the basin of the Mahanuddy.

Sonsón, son-sōn', a town of Colombia, department of Antioquía, 30 miles S. by E. of Medellín, on an affluent of the Cauca. It is in a gold and silver region and has woollen- and straw-industries. Pop. about 16,000.

Sonsonate, son-so-nä'tä, a department in the SW. part of Salvador, bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 860 (540?) sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the N. and low on the coast. The Chiquihuat River intersects the central part. The products are sugar-cane, coffee, balsam, tobacco, fruits, cereals, cacao, and cabinet and other woods. Considerable manufacturing is done and it has some export- and import-trade. Capital, Sonsonate. Pop. in 1901, 78,528.

Sonsonate, a town of Salvador, 50 miles W. by S. of the city of San Salvador. It is in one of the richest districts of the state and is connected by rail with Acajutla. Near it is the volcano of Izalco. Pop. in 1901, 17,016.

Sontag, a post-station of Franklin co., Va.

Son-tai, sŏn'tī', a town of Tongking, on the Song-ka, 20 miles WNW. of Ha-noi.

Sonthofen, zont'ho'fĕn, a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, situated on the river Iller, in the Allgäu Alps, 5 miles from Immenstadt. It has an interesting church. Pop. in 1900, 3775.

Sonyea, son'yā', a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., 11 miles NW. of Dansville.

Soochow, a city of China. See Su-chow.

Soodan. See Sudan.

Sooloo Islands. See Sulu Islands.

Soonover, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. 200.

Soothill, Nether, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Dewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 5552.

Soothill, Upper, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining Nether Soothill. Pop. in 1901, 6103.

Sopchoppy, a post-village of Wakulla co., Fla., 40 miles SSW. of Tallahassee, on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia R.

Soperton, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ga., on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah R.

Soperville, a post-village of Knox co., Ill. The banking point is Galesburg. Pop. 200.

Sopetrán, so-pā-trän', a town of Colombia, department and 6 miles ESE. of the town of Antioquía.

Sophia, capital of Bulgaria. See Sofia.

Sophia, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. The banking point is Oakland City. Pop. 100.

Sopris, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., 5 miles SW. by W. of Trinidad. It has coaling- and iron-industries. Pop. about 950.

Sopris Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 15' N., lon. 107° 9' W. Height, 12,823 feet.

Sopron, the Hungarian name of Ödenburg.

Soquel, so-kĕl', a post-village and summer-resort of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 4 miles E. of Santa Cruz, its banking point. It has manufactures of straw-paper, etc.

Sora, so'rä, a town of Italy, in the province of Caserta, on the Liri (Garigliano), 15 miles ENE. of Frosinone. It has a cathedral and on a rocky height above the town there are remains of old walls and castles. Pop. in 1901, 6149 (commune, 16,001).

Soracte, in ancient geography, a mountain in the SE. part of Etruria, a short distance W. of the Tiber, about 25 miles N. of Rome. Height, about 2250 feet. It is now known as Monte Soratte or Monte dí Sant' Oreste.

Soragna, so-rän'yä (L. *Soranea*), a small town of Italy, 18 miles NW. of Parma.

Sorano, a commune of Italy, in the province and district of Grosseto. Pop. in 1901, 8319.

Sorata, so-rä'tä, a town of Bolivia, in the Andes, department and 57 miles NNW. of La Paz, a short distance from the Nevado de Sorata.

Sorata, Nevado de, a non-volcanic mountain of the Eastern Cordillera of Bolivia, department and about 60 miles NNW. of the city of La Paz. It rises in two summits, the Ancohuma and Illampu, to heights, as determined by Sir William Martin Conway, of 21,490 and 21,275 feet. The name of Illampu is sometimes given to the entire mountain. The Sorata was ascended to within a short distance of its absolute summit by Conway in 1898.

Sorau, zo'rŏw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 56 miles SSE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has a mediæval castle and an eighteenth-century château. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. There are many mines of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 15,945.

Sorbas, sor'bäs, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles ENE. of Almería. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7306.

Sorby, a post-station of Wayne co., Tenn.

Sordi, sor'dee, or **Petalidha,** an island off the W. coast of Crete.

Sorel, so-rĕl', a city and port of Quebec, capital of the co. of Richelieu, on the right bank of the river Richelieu, at its mouth in Lake St. Peter and on the Quebec Southern R., 45 miles NE. of Montreal. It has large ship-building industries and manufactures of foundry products, agricultural implements, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1891, 6669; in 1901, 7057.

So'rell', a town of Tasmania, on Pitt Water, an inlet of North Bay, 14 miles NE. of Hobart. Pop. about 300.

Sorell, Cape, Tasmania, on the W. side of the entrance into Macquarie Harbor. Lat. 42° 10' S.

Sorento, a banking post-village of Bond co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 13 miles NW. of Greenville. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Soresina, so-rä-zee'nä, a town of Italy, 14 miles NW. of Cremona, between the Oglio and Adda. Pop. in 1901, 8021 (commune, 10,358).

Sorèze, so'raiz', a small town of France, in Tarn, 14 miles SW. of Castres. It contains the buildings of a former Benedictine abbey. In the abbey church is the tomb of Lacordaire.

Sorgho, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Owensboro. Pop. 125.

Sorgue, or **Sorgues,** sorg, a small river of France, rises in the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, in the department of Vaucluse, and joins the Rhone 5 miles N. of Avignon, after a W. course of 25 miles. On its banks is situated the town of L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue.

Soria, so're-ä (mod. L. *Numantia Nova*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Soria, on the Douro, 51 miles SSE. of Logroño. It has retained its old walls and possesses an interesting castle, now dilapidated, of the counts of Gomara. Three miles N. is the site of ancient Numantia. Pop. in 1900, 7157.

Soria, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 3983 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 150,462. Capital, Soria.

Soriano, so-re-ä'no (Soriano nel Cimino), a town of Italy, 7 miles E. of Viterbo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5490.

Soriano (Soriano Calabro), a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 8 miles SE. of Monteleone. Pop. about 3000.

Soriano, so-re-ä'no, a western department of Uruguay. Area, 3560 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Uruguay River and N. by the Rio Negro. Stock-raising is the chief occupation. Capital, Mercedes. Pop. in 1900, 37,398.

Sorö, an island of Norway, off the N. coast of Finmarken, in lat. 70° 40' N. Area, about 375 sq. m.

Sorö, so'rö', a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the small Lake of Sorö, 18 miles ENE. of Korsör. It contains the church of a famous mediæval Cistercian monastery. Sorö possesses one of the most richly endowed academies in Europe. Pop. in 1901, 2241.

Sorocaba, so-ro-kä'bä, a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles W. of São Paulo (with which it is connected by rail), on the river Sorocaba, an affluent of the Tiete. It has an extensive trade in cattle.

Soroka, so-ro'kä, a village of Russia, government and 170 miles W. of Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig. It is engaged in the fisheries.

Soroki, so-ro'kee, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 78 miles NNW. of Kishenev. Pop. in 1897, 15,800.

Soroksár, sho'rok'shar', a commune of Hungary, 18 miles from Budapest. Pop. about 12,000.

Sorong, a trading station of Dutch New Guinea, on the western coast.

Sorrel Hill, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4 miles SE. of Blessington. Height, about 1900 feet.

Sorrento, sor-rĕn'to (anc. *Surrentum*), a maritime town of Italy, 7 miles SW. of Castellammare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. It is superbly situated on a precipitous bluff rising from the sea, is surrounded by orange- and lemon-groves, and is celebrated for the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It has

a cathedral, and a statue of the poet Tasso, who was born here, adorns the Piazza. Sorrento is an archbishop's see. It has some Greek and Roman antiquities. There is an extensive trade in local ("Sorrento") wines and olive oil. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk-industry. The wines of Surrentum were highly prized by the Romans. Pop. in 1901, 6969 (commune, 8933).

Sorrento, a post-village and resort of Lake co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 18 miles W. of Sanford. Pop. 200.

Sorrento, a post-village and resort of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. 115.

Sorrento, Promontory of, between the bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 miles in length, terminating in Cape Campanella, opposite Capri.

Sorso, sor'so, a town of Sardinia, 6 miles N. of Sassari. Pop. in 1901, 6698.

Sorsogón, sor-so-gōn', a port on the SW. coast of Sorsogón province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. The harbor extends NE. from San Bernardino Strait, on the SW. coast; it is spacious and is the best refuge in the strait.

Sorsogón, a pueblo, capital of Sorsogón province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the harbor of Sorsogón. Pop. in 1903, 13,511.

Sortino, sor-tee'no, a town of Sicily, province and 19 miles NW. of Syracuse, on a hill, commanding a beautiful view. It is noted for its gold- and silver-works. Pop. in 1901, 11,075.

Sos, sōs, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles NNW. of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Sosna, a river of Russia, an affluent of the Don, in the government of Orel.

Sosnitsa, sos-nit'så, a town of Russia, government and 64 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 7095.

Soso, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Sospel, sos'pĕl' (It. *Sospello*), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 24 miles NE. of Nice. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Sosva, sos'vå, a river of Russia, in the government of Perm, after a SE. course of 170 miles, joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.

Sosva, a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, joins the Ob at Berezov. Length, about 350 miles.

Sotoan, or **Sotoanne,** so-to-ånn', a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in the Carolines.

Soto la Marina, so'to lå må-ree'nå, a village of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on a river of its own name, 25 miles W. of its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sottegem, sot'tẹh-gĕm', a small town of Belgium, East Flanders, 13 miles SSE. of Ghent.

Sotteville-les-Rouen, sott'veel' lå roo-ôn', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, a southern suburb of Rouen. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,535.

Sotto Marina, sot'to må-ree'nå, the southernmost of the islands in the Venetian Lagoon, 15 miles S. of Venice. The town of Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

Sotuta, so-too-tå, a town of Mexico, state of Yucatan, 60 miles SE. of Mérida.

Soucook River rises in Belknap co., N.H., and falls into the Merrimac River in Merrimack co., about 3 miles SE. of Concord.

Soudan. See Sudan.

Soudan, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., 3 miles from Tower, its banking point. Iron is mined here. Pop. about 2000.

Souders, a post-village of Henry co., Ill. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 100.

Soudersburg, sŏw'dẹrz-bŭrg, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 9 miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Souderton, sŏw'dẹr-tọn, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 28 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 1077.

Soufrière, soo'fre-aiR', a volcanic mountain and culminating point of the island of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles. Height, estimated at 5000 (?) feet.

Soufrière, or **Soufrière Hill,** a volcanic mountain of the island of Montserrat, Lesser Antilles. Height, about 3000 feet.

Soufrière, a volcanic mountain or crater-spot of the island of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Soufrière, a volcanic mountain of the island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles, made notable through its eruptions of 1718, 1812, and May, 1902 (with minor eruptions in 1814 and 1880). The eruption of May 7, 1902, was particularly destructive, causing the death of about 1600 persons. Height, about 4050 feet. Lat. 13° 20′ N.; lon. 61° 11′ W. The so-called "old crater," the scene of the latest eruption, has a diameter of about 4100 ft.; NE. of it is the minor "new crater," which was opened in 1812.

Soufrière, a maritime village on the SW. coast of the island of St. Lucia.

Souhegan River, N.H., drains the S. part of Hillsboro co., and enters the Merrimac River from the W., about 7 miles above Nashua.

Souillac, soo'yåk', a town of France, in Lot, 30 miles N. of Cahors. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Soulanges, soo'lônzh', a county at the W. extremity of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Capital, Coteau Landing.

Soulouque, a post-village of Iberville parish, La. Pop. 80.

Soulsbyville, sōlz'be-vĭl, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 10 miles E. of Sonora. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 400.

Soumagne, soo'måñ', a small town of Belgium, province and 7 miles E. of Liège.

Sound, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 115.

Sound Beach, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Greenwich.

Sound, The (Dan. *Oresund*), a narrow strait between Denmark (island of Seeland) and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Cattegat and North Sea. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth at its narrowest point, between Elsinore (Helsingör) and Helsingborg, 3 miles; depth, from 4 to 20 fathoms.

Sourdeval, soor'dẹh-vål', a small town of France, in Manche, 5 miles NE. of Mortain.

Soure, so'oo-rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 13 miles NNW. of Pombal. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Soure, so'oo-rå, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, 40 miles from Itapicuru.

Souris, a banking post-village of Bottineau co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 400.

Souris, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 23 miles (direct) SW. of Brandon. Pop. about 1000.

Souris, soo'ris, or **Colville Bay,** a banking post-village and outport of Prince Edward Island, co. of Kings, on the river Souris, near its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the Prince Edward Island R., 52 miles from Charlottetown. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 1400.

Sour Lake, a small lake in Hardin co., Tex., near the Jefferson co. boundary-line, 45 miles E. of Houston.

Sourlake, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. It has manufactures of oil-well supplies, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Sousa, a town of Tunis. See Susa.

Soustons, soos'tôn', a small town of France, in Landes, 14 miles WNW. of Dax.

Souterraine, La, lå soo'tĕR'rain', a town of France, in Creuse, 19 miles WNW. of Guéret. Pop. in 1901, 2705 (commune, 4648).

South, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., 11 miles S. by W. of Leitchfield.

South Acton, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Acton township (town), about 40 miles WSW. of Portland.

South Acton, a post-village in Acton township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles W. of Concord. It has manufactures of cider, vinegar, shoddy, and piano-stools. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2120.

South Acworth, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., about 45 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 70.

South Adams, Mass. See Adams.

South Addison, a post-village of Washington co., Me., about 25 miles SW. of Machias. Pop. 275.

South Addison, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Addison and about 25 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. 100.

South African Republic, or the **Transvaal,** a former independent state of southern Africa, now constituting the British Transvaal Colony (which see).

South Akron, Summit co., Ohio, is a post-substation of Akron.

South Alabama, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., about 32 miles ENE. of Buffalo. Pop. 150.

South Albany, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Albany township (town), 36 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. 150.

South Albion, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Albion township (town), about 27 miles E. of Oswego.

South Alexandria, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H.

Southall Norwood, an urban district of England, co. of Middlesex, 9 miles WNW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 13,200.

Southam, a small town of England, co. and 9 miles E. of Warwick.

South Amana, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. and on the Iowa River, 5 miles E. of Marengo. Pop. 275.

South Amboy, a banking post-borough in South Amboy township (with which it is coextensive), Middlesex co., N.J., on Raritan Bay, at the mouth of the Raritan River, 27 miles SW. of New York, on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It is connected by bridge with Perth Amboy, has manufactures of pottery, asphaltum, and clay products, and is a shipping point for coal. Pop. in 1900, 6349.

South Amenia, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Amenia township (town), 22 miles ENE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 75.

South America. See AMERICA.

South America, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ill., 9 miles W. of Harrisburg.

South Amherst (am'ẹrst), a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 18 miles N. by E. of Springfield, on the Boston and Maine and the Central Vermont Rs. Pop. about 300.

Southampton, sŭth-hamp'tọn, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough and seaport of England, within the territorial limits of Hampshire, 71 miles SW. of London. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula at the head of Southampton Water, a long and narrow inlet of the English Channel, N. of the Isle of Wight, between the estuary of the Test and the mouth of the Itchen. It is a picturesque old town, with remains of its former walls and several gates, including the interesting eleventh-century Bar Gate, recently restored. The principal edifices are the Domus Dei (God's House), one of the oldest hospitals in England, dating from the early Norman times, and the churches of St. Michael and Holywood. In the vicinity are the striking remains of Nutley Abbey (an old Cistercian monastery) and the Nutley military hospital. The Southampton Common is an extensive and beautiful public park.

Southampton is the busiest English seaport on the Channel. It has a fine harbor and unusual advantages in the double tides which prolong high water for two or three hours. It was formerly an important station for Transatlantic steamers. About 12,000 vessels enter the port annually. There are vast docks. The town has manufactures of carriages and machinery and yacht-building is carried on. It is a frequented sea-side resort. Southampton stands near the site of the Roman Clausentum. The town rose into importance in the Middle Ages. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 104,824.

Southampton, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 607 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Blackwater River, on the SW. by the Meherrin, and is intersected by the Nottoway River. Capital, Courtland. Pop. in 1890, 20,078; in 1900, 22,848.

Southampton, a post-village in Southampton township (town), Hampshire co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SSW. of Northampton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1012.

Southampton, a banking post-village and popular summer-resort on the S. shore of Long Island, Suffolk co., N.Y., in a township (town) of the same name, 90 miles E. of Brooklyn and 10 miles SW. of Sag Harbor, on the Long Island R. Pop. in 1900, 2289; of the town, which includes part of Sag Harbor village, 10,371.

Southampton, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1123.

Southampton, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Southampton, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R., 7 miles SW. of Newtown, Pa. Pop. about 500.

Southampton, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1716.

Southampton, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1835.

Southampton, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Southampton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Maccan River, 6 miles from Athol.

Southampton, a banking post-village and outport of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 56 miles W. of Collingwood. It has manufactures of furniture and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 1636.

Southampton, Cape, the S. extremity of Southampton Island, in Hudson Bay, in lat. 62° 50′ N.

Southampton Island, Canada, at the N. outlet of Hudson Bay, between about lat. 62° 50′ and 66° N., lon. 80° and 87° W. Cape Southampton forms its S. extremity.

Southamptonshire, England. See HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton Water, an inlet and harbor of the English coast, stretching from the Solent and Spithead NW. into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 miles. Greatest breadth, 2 miles.

South Andover, a post-hamlet in Andover township (town), Oxford co., Me., about 45 miles NW. of Lewiston.

South Anna River, Va., rises near the E. border of Albemarle co., and unites with the North Anna about 5 miles NW. of Hanover to form the Pamunkey River. It is about 75 miles long.

South Annville, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1878.

South Apalachin, a post-station of Tioga co., N.Y.

Southard, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. The banking point is Freehold. Pop. about 300.

South Argyle (ar-ghile'), a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Argyle township (town), about 20 miles NE. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 250.

South Arm, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on an inlet of Lake Michigan. Pop. 175.

South Ashburnham, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles WNW. of Fitchburg. The banking point is Gardner or Fitchburg. It has chair-works. Pop. about 1000.

South Ashfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 32 miles N. by W. of Springfield. Pop. 200.

South Athol, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 43 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. 250.

South Atkinson, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., about 32 miles NNW. of Bangor. Pop. 120.

South Atlanta, a post-substation of Atlanta, Ga. Clark University is located here.

South Atlantic City, a post-borough of Atlantic co., N.J., adjoining Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900, 69.

South Attleboro, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., about 36 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has a manufactory of jewelry, etc. Pop. about 300.

South Auburn, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., 2 miles from Auburn. Pop. about 600.

South Auburn, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 33 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. 75.

South Australia, a British colony in Australia, occupying the median position of that island and extending, with what is known as the Northern Territory of South Australia, completely across its N. and S. extent. Its extreme E. and W. boundaries are the meridians of 129° and 141° E. longitude. The southern shore is almost wholly on the Great Australian Bight (with Spencer and St. Vincent gulfs), while the northern is in great part washed by the Gulf of Carpentaria. The colony is bounded on the E. by Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and on the W. by Western Australia. Area, 903,690 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 362,604, of which number 4096 belonged to the Northern Territory. A large or the greater part of the region is constituted by the vast interior Austral Plain, largely of a desert character, which in a comparatively recent period was covered by lacustrine waters, and at a somewhat earlier date (Tertiary epoch) was seemingly traversed by the sea, separating what is now the continent of Australia into an eastern and a western part. This Austral Plain, which in the southern parts is broken by minor mountain-ranges or hills (Gawler, Stuart, and Flinders ranges), with mounts Lofty (2330 feet) and Razorback (2800 ft.) as the highest elevations, rises in the interior to a plateau of 600–1000 ft. elevation, and contains a number of shallow lakes, partly saline, of interior drainage (Eyre, Torrens, Gairdner, Everard). Lake Amadeus, lying in about lat. 24° 30′ S., has seemingly at times a length of 200 miles. In the Macdonnell and James ranges, in what is known as Larapinta Land, and occupying the nearly true centre of the colony, the height of land seems to attain nearly 5000 ft. The only stream of importance that has a permanent course is the Murray River, which flows through the SE. part.

The climate of South Australia is generally healthful, but marked by a high degree of heat. At Adelaide, where the average annual rainfall is 20–25 inches, the mean daily temperature for the month of January (midsummer) is about 86°, with a maximum of 112°; its mean daily July temperature is 58°, with a minimum of about 35°. At Port Darwin, on the N. coast, where the annual rainfall is about 63 inches, the mean annual temperature is 82°. In many parts of the interior the rainfall is reduced to 10 and 5 inches. Much of the interior is covered by the "mallee" scrub, but in the coast regions, both N. and S., there is a fairly good representation of the varied Australian floras. (For further general characteristics, fauna, flora, geology, of the region, see AUSTRALIA.) The chief agricultural crop of the colony is wheat, the product of which in 1902 was 6,354,912 bushels. Barley and oats are produced in considerably smaller quantities. Gold, silver, and copper are

mined to some extent, but the total mineral product in 1902 was less than £500,000. There were, in 1902, 1881 miles of railway in operation. The government of the colony is vested in a governor, appointed by the crown, and a parliament composed of a legislative council and a house of assembly, the former having 18 representatives and the latter 42. The ministry has 4 departments. Capital, Adelaide; of the Northern Territory, Palmerston. The colonization of South Australia by the British was begun in 1836.

South Ballston, Saratoga co., N.Y. See BALLSTON LAKE.

South Baltimore, Anne Arundel co., Md., is a postal substation of the city of Baltimore. It has manufactures of steel cars, car-wheels, etc. Pop. about 1200.

South Bancroft, a post-hamlet in Bancroft township (town), Aroostook co., Me., 35 miles S. of Houlton.

South Bank in Normanby, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Middlesbrough. Pop. in 1901, 9645.

South Barnstead, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., 27 miles ENE. of Concord.

South Barre, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., about 30 miles W. of Rochester.

South Barre, a post-village in Barre township (town), Washington co., Vt., 7 miles SSE. of Montpelier.

South Barton, a post-village in Barton township (town), Orleans co., Vt., on the Boston and Maine R., 25 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. 275.

South Bay, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the S. side of Oneida Lake, 6 miles N. of Canastota.

South Bay, on the E. side of Prince Edward co., Ontario, about 15 miles from Pictou.

South Bay, a post-village of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, 48 miles from Baddeck.

South Bay, Labrador. See UNGAVA.

South Bay, Great. See GREAT SOUTH BAY.

South Beaver, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 930.

South Beddington, a post-station of Washington co., Me., 40 miles E. of Bangor.

South Bellingham, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Peter's River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 2 miles NE. of Woonsocket, R.I.

Southbend, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 75 miles SE. of Little Rock.

South Bend, a city, the county-seat of St. Joseph co., Ind., is on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 27 miles E. by N. of Laporte. Among its more notable buildings and institutions are the court-house, the city-hall, St. Joseph's Academy, and the Northern Indiana Medical and Surgical Institute. At Notre Dame, about 1½ miles from the city, are Notre Dame University (Roman Catholic) and St. Mary's Academy. South Bend has extensive manufactures of foundry products, wagons and carriages, furniture, farming-implements (ploughs, etc.), watches, toys, flour, paper, woollen goods, and bricks. Pop. in 1890, 21,819; in 1900, 35,999.

Southbend, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 32 miles NE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Southbend, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in Southbend township, on Crooked Creek, about 35 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 875; of the village, 150.

Southbend, a post-station of Young co., Tex.

Southbend, a banking city, capital of Pacific co., Wash., on the Willapa River and on the Northern Pacific R., 58 miles W. of Chehalis. It has salmon-canneries, shingle- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 711.

South Berlin, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Clinton or Northboro. Pop. 200.

South Berlin, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Berlin township (town), on the Little Hoosic River and the Rutland R., 22 miles E. of Albany. Pop. 200.

South Berlin, a post-station of Marshall co., Tenn., 15 miles SE. of Columbia.

South Berne, a post-village in Berne township (town), Albany co., N.Y., about 22 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. 125.

South Berwick, a banking post-township (town) and village of York co., Me., on the Salmon Falls River and on the Boston and Maine R., 45 miles SW. of Portland. It has manufactures of shoes and blankets, and is the seat of Berwick Academy. Pop. in 1900, 3188.

South Bethany, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Columbus.

South Bethlehem, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the West Shore R. Pop. 150.

South Bethlehem, a borough of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 183.

South Bethlehem, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the S. bank of the Lehigh River, opposite Bethlehem, and on the Lehigh Valley R., the Philadelphia and Reading R., and the Central R. of New Jersey, 56 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia. It is the seat of Lehigh University (non-sectarian), with advanced courses in engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, physics, etc., a library of about 125,000 volumes, and an attendance of about 600. South Bethlehem is also the seat of Bishopthorpe School and St. Luke's Hospital, with a training-school for nurses. The industrial establishments of the borough are of vast importance, and comprise iron-, steel-, zinc- and brass-works, a brewery, manufactories of knitted goods, silk, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4925; in 1890, 10,302; in 1900, 13,241.

South Billerica (bil'ẹr-ik-ạ), a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R.

South Biltmore, a town of Buncombe co., N.C., in Asheville township. Pop. in 1900, 312.

South Blendon, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 20 miles WSW. of Grand Rapids.

South Bloomfield, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 175.

South Bloomfield, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 1 mile E. of the Scioto River and 18 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 223.

South Bloomingville, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

South Bluehill, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 200.

South Boardman, a post-village of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 61 miles N. of Reed City. Pop. 275.

South Bolivar, a post-station of Allegany co., N.Y., about 18 miles SSW. of Belmont.

South Bombay, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 12 miles WNW. of Malone. Pop. 200.

Southboro, south'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Southboro township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 29 miles W. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1921.

Southborough, south'bŭr-rŭh, a town of England, co. of Kent, 2 miles from Tunbridge Wells. Pop. in 1901, 6977.

South Bosque (bos'kā), a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., on South Bosque Creek, 12 miles W. of Waco. Pop. 75.

South Boston, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 6½ miles ESE. of Salem.

South Boston, Suffolk co., Mass., is a post-substation of the city of Boston.

South Boston, a banking post-town of Halifax co., Va., on the Dan River and on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 32 miles E. by N. of Danville. It has tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 1851.

South Boundbrook, a post-town of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 883.

South Bradford, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., about 22 miles NW. of Elmira. Pop. 100.

South Braintree, a post-village in Braintree township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles S. of Boston. It has manufactures of paper and boots and shoes. Here is the Thayer Academy. Pop. about 2500.

Southbranch, a post-township of Watonwan co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Southbranch, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River, about 24 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. 100.

Southbranch, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa., 12 miles by rail S. of Towanda.

South Branch, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from Rexton. Pop. 150.

South Branch, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the South Branch of the river Stewiacke, 6½ miles from upper Stewiacke.

Southbranch Depot, a post-station of Hampshire co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 17 miles SE. of Cumberland.

South Brewer, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 5 miles (direct) S. of Bangor. It has pulp- and paper-mills. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 1200.

South Brewster, a post-village in Brewster township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., about 86 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. 75.

Southbridge, a banking post-village in Southbridge township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, about 32 miles E. of Springfield, and on the New York,

New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of cottons, optical goods, shoe-knives, general cutlery, shuttles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 10,025.

South Bridgton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., about 36 miles NW. of Portland, on the Bridgton and Saco River R. Pop. about 450.

South Brisbane, or **Brisbane South,** an independent municipality of Queensland, Australia, lying immediately S. of Brisbane, from which it is separated by the Brisbane River. Pop. about 25,000.

South Bristol, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean and on a small islet, about 16 miles ESE. of Bath. Pop. about 400.

South Bristol, a post-township (town) and village of Ontario co., N.Y., about 14 miles from Canandaigua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1104; of the village, 200.

South Britain, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Pomeraug River, about 22 miles NW. of New Haven. Pop. about 300.

South Brookfield, a post-village in Brookfield township (town), Madison co., N.Y., on Beaver Creek, about 24 miles S. of Utica. Pop. 160.

South Brooklyn, a village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, in Brooklyn township. Pop. in 1900, 2343.

South Brooks, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 8 miles NW. of Belfast. Pop. 110.

South Brooksville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, about 16 miles ESE. of Belfast. Pop. 300.

South Brunswick, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2337.

South Buffalo, Erie co., N.Y., is a post-substation of the city of Buffalo.

South Buffalo, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1365.

South Burlington, a township (town) of Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 971.

Southbury, a post-village in Southbury township (town), New Haven co., Conn., on the Pomeraug River, 10 miles SW. of Waterbury. It has manufactures of farm-implements. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1238.

South Butler, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Quincy.

South Butler, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., 44 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. about 350.

South Byfield, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., about 30 miles N. by E. of Boston.

South Byron, a post-village in Byron township (town), Genesee co., N.Y., 7½ miles NE. of Batavia. Pop. about 300.

South Byron, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Fond du Lac.

South Cabot, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., about 22 miles ENE. of Montpelier. Pop. 70.

South Cairo (kā'ro), a post-village in Cairo township (town), Greene co., N.Y., on Catskill Creek, about 11 miles W. by N. of Hudson. Pop. 100.

South Cambridge, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Greenwich and Johnsonville R., 28 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. 200.

South Camden, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., 47 miles SSW. of Jackson.

South Canaan, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. See FALLS VILLAGE.

South Canaan, a post-village in South Canaan township, Wayne co., Pa., about 12 miles SW. of Honesdale. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1039; of the village, 250.

South Canara, or **Kanara** (kän'ä-rä), a district of India, in Madras, on the Malabar Coast, bordering on Mysore and Coorg. Capital, Mangalore.

South Canisteo, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y.

South Canonsburg, a borough of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 610.

South Canterbury, a post-station of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, 12 miles NE. of Norwich.

South Canyon City, a city of Fremont co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 958.

South Cape, the southernmost point of Tasmania, in lat. 43° 40′ S.

South Cape May, a borough of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 14.

South Carolina, one of the South Atlantic States, and one of the original thirteen members of the American Union, bounded N. and NE. by North Carolina, SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, and SW. by Georgia, and lying between lat. 32° 2′ and 35° 17′ N. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah and Chattooga rivers, and is of roughly triangular outline. Area, 30,570 sq. m., of which 400 sq. m. cover water-surfaces.

Face of the Country.—Off the coast, mainly to the SW. of Charleston, lie the flat and low sea-islands, separated from the main-land and from one another by a series of shallow sounds and inlets. For about 100 miles inland from the coast the country is level and sandy, covered mainly with pine forests, with occasional rice-swamps. The next belt is the sand-hill country, along whose upper border runs "the ridge," above which the country is beautifully diversified, rising gradually in the NW. to the Blue Ridge, which attains an elevation of upward of 3500 feet. Some of the more prominent summits are Rich Mountain, 3569 ft.; Mount Pinnacle, 3436 ft.; Table Rock, 3124 ft.; and Cæsar's Head, 3225 ft.

Coast-Line and Rivers.—From Little River Inlet to the Savannah River the coast extends 200 miles in a SW. course. Winyaw Bay, Bull's Bay, Charleston Harbor, Stono Inlet, Edisto Inlet, St. Helena Sound, and Port Royal Sound afford harbor facilities, but the only first-class harbors are those of Charleston and Port Royal, on the latter of which are the towns of Beaufort and Hilton Head. The chief rivers of South Carolina are the Great Pedee, Santee, and Savannah (on the border). The Savannah River is navigable for steamboats to Augusta, Ga., and much higher by small boats. The rivers Ashley and Cooper flow into Charleston Harbor. The Santee, with its constituent streams the Congaree and Wateree, affords steam-navigation to Columbia and Camden. The Great Pedee is navigable for a distance of over 100 miles. The Combahee and Edisto admit of some navigation. Inside the sea-islands the sounds afford a safe and tranquil passage for river-steamers. The Cooper and Santee rivers are connected by the Santee Canal.

Geology.—The upper half of South Carolina is mainly Archæan, but along the SE. border of the hilly region there are several detached areas of considerable size which are referable to the Cambrian or Silurian, and upon this older Paleozoic formation rest in places small areas of the Triassic. The level pine woods and coast-lands are Tertiary and Quaternary, with occasional exposures of the Cretaceous, as along the Great and Little Pedee rivers, etc. Among the mineral treasures of the state are gold (found in several of the NW. counties, in veins, nuggets, and gravel); silver, ores of iron, manganese, copper, and lead, chiefly northwestward; abundance of kaolin, red and yellow ochres, buhr-stone, and shales suitable for flagging; red, white, and variegated granites and syenites; marbles, limestones, soapstones, etc. The Trias affords a little coal and some graphite. The quantity of gold mined in 1903 was 4872 fine ounces, valued at $100,700; of silver, 300 fine ounces, valued at $162. The mineral of greatest economic importance is the (Post-Pliocene) phosphate lime-rock of the low-land and river-beds near Charleston, and also on the Stono, Ashepoo, and Edisto rivers, and near St. Helena Sound. The product of this fertilizer in 1903 was 258,000 tons, valued at $783,800. The granite industry is important. The value of this rock quarried in 1903 was $476,863 ($996,084 in 1901).

Agriculture and Natural Products.—The sea-islands are specially adapted to the growth of long-staple or sea-island cotton and of rice; the tidal swamps, to rice-culture; the inland swamps, when drained, to corn, cotton, rice, and peas; the oak-and-pine and the oak-and-hickory lands, to corn and cotton. The pine barrens now afford principally naval stores, as well as fruits and vegetables, and give good pasturage. The northwestern region produces corn, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, and a great variety of fruits, including apples, pears, and plums. The fig and pomegranate thrive in the lower counties and the peach and grape flourish everywhere. Cotton constitutes the most important crop of South Carolina. The number of bales produced in 1900 was 881,422. It is also a leading state in the cultivation of rice. The other chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 13,129,137 bushels; wheat, 2,142,828 bushels; oats, 4,023,149 bushels; rye, 29,265 bushels; potatoes, 335,946 bushels; and hay, 192,453 tons. Stock-raising and wool-growing are carried on with profit. The native forest trees include several oaks, of which one is the very valuable evergreen or live oak, the long-leaf and other useful pines, several hickories, and many other important timber-trees. The palmetto is a characteristic plant of the lowlands.

The *climate* of the pines and of the sand-hill belt is very dry and equable and is thought to exercise a curative influence upon those afflicted with pulmonary disease. The coast-region was formerly visited by epidemics of yellow fever and malarial tracts are found in the rice-swamps. The mountain-region has a delightful summer climate and is much visited by tourists. Aiken, which enjoys a dry and equable climate, is one of the most noted of the health-resorts of the Union. The mean temperature for the month of January is about 45°, for July 80° (with a maximum summer heat of 105°). The average annual rainfall is be-

tween 40 and 48 inches. South Carolina was visited by a disastrous earthquake in 1886, which wrecked a large part of the city of Charleston.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of cotton is by far the most important manufacturing industry of the state and in 1900 yielded a product valued at $29,723,919. Second in rank is the manufacture of lumber and timber products, which were valued at $5,207,184. The manufacture of woollens, cotton-seed oil and oil-cake, and of phosphates (from the rock deposit already mentioned), flouring, rice-hulling, and the tanning and currying of leather are industries of considerable importance.

Railroads.—The first railroad in the state, the South Carolina R., was built in 1830–33. In 1850 the state had 250 miles of railroad; in 1860, 973 miles; in 1870, 1139 miles; in 1880, 1429 miles; in 1890, 2297 miles; and in 1900, 2830 miles.

Education.—The leading educational institutions of the state comprise South Carolina College, located at Columbia; the College of Charleston and the South Carolina Military Academy, at Charleston; Furman University, at Greenville; Wofford and Converse Colleges, at Spartanburg; Newberry College, at Newberry; Clemson (Agricultural) College, at Clemson College; Winthrop College, at Rock Hill; Lander College, at Greenwood; Erskine College, at Duewest; Greenville Female College and the Greenville College for Women; Claflin University (for colored), at Orangeburg; Schofield Normal and Industrial School, at Aiken; and various schools of a denominational character.

Counties and Cities.—The counties (formerly districts) are 40 in number,—viz., Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York. The principal cities are Charleston (pop. in 1900, 55,807); Columbia, the capital (21,108); Greenville (11,860); Spartanburg (11,395); Anderson (5498); Rock Hill (5485); Sumter (5673); Union, Beaufort, and Camden.

Government, etc.—The governor and other state officers are chosen for the term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 7 representatives to the lower house of the national Congress.

The *population* in 1790 was 249,073; in 1800, 345,591; in 1810, 415,115; in 1820, 502,741; in 1830, 581,185; in 1840, 594,398; in 1850, 668,507; in 1860, 703,708; in 1870, 705,606; in 1880, 995,577; in 1890, 1,151,149; and in 1900, 1,340,316. The negro population in 1900 numbered 782,321. The foreign-born population in that year was only 5528.

History.—The first attempt to plant a European colony in South Carolina was made in 1562, when Jean Ribaut (Ribault), acting for Coligny, established a settlement at Port Royal. This was broken up in the following year. In 1663 the province of Carolina was granted by Charles II. to a number of lords proprietors. It was divided into two parts, North Carolina and South Carolina. The philosopher Locke drew up for Carolina a constitution, with an aristocracy of landgraves and caciques, a scheme too fantastic and ill-suited to the needs of the settlers to admit of being put into effective operation. By the close of the seventeenth century there were several thousand colonists of various nationalities within the limits of the present state, and Charleston was a flourishing little town. In 1729 South and North Carolina were constituted royal provinces. South Carolina was in the van of the colonies in the revolutionary movement. In 1775 her governor abandoned his province, and in 1776 a state government was organized. The region was an important field of operations in the war for independence. The year 1832 witnessed the Nullification movement in South Carolina, an assertion of state rights against the power of the federal government. The state initiated the secession movement in Dec., 1860, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, in April, 1861, was the first act of the Civil War. The reconstruction of the state was completed in 1868.

South Carrollton, a banking post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 32 miles S. of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900, 452.

South Carthage, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., about 40 miles WNW. of Augusta.

South Carver, a post-village in Carver township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., 38 miles SSE. of Boston. It has an iron-foundry established in 1757. Pop. about 450.

South Casco, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on Sebago Lake, about 24 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. 100.

South Cedar, a post-station of Jackson co., Kan.

South Centerville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y.

South Charleston, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 36 miles WSW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 1096.

South Charlestown, a post-village in Charlestown township (town), Sullivan co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles N. of Bellows Falls. Pop. 75.

South Chatham, a post-village in Chatham township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 52 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 400.

South Chatham, a post-village in Chatham township (town), Carroll co., N.H., 7 miles NW. of Fryeburg, Me.

South Chelmsford (chĕmz'fȯrd), a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Chelmsford township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles SSW. of Lowell.

South Chesterville, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., 20 miles NW. of Augusta.

South Chicago, a post-substation of Chicago, Ill.

South China, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on China Lake, 12 miles ENE. of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

South Colton, a post-village in Colton township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River, about 15 miles ESE. of Canton. Pop. 225.

South Columbia, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Lancaster.

South Columbia, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 3 miles N. of Richfield Springs. Pop. 100.

South Corinth, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., 15½ miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. 125.

South Corinth, a post-village in Corinth township (town), Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 13 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 200.

South Cornish, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H. Pop. 100.

South Cortland, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 3 miles SW. of Cortland. Pop. 100.

South Coventry, a post-village in Coventry township (town), Tolland co., Conn., near the Willimantic River, on the Central Vermont R., and 24 miles E. of Hartford. It has silk- and paper-mills. The banking point is Willimantic. Pop. about 1000.

South Coventry, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 421.

Southcreek, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 150.

South Creek, a township of Bradford co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 900.

South Crosland, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 2974.

South Cushing, a post-village of Knox co., Me. The banking point is Thomaston. Pop. 150.

South Cuyler (kī'lẽr), a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., about 45 miles SW. of Utica. Pop. 150.

South Dakota, a northwestern state of the American Union, bounded on the N. by North Dakota, on the E. by Minnesota (from which it is in part separated by Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake) and by Iowa (from which it is mainly parted by the Big Sioux River) on the S. by Nebraska (with the line of division formed by the Missouri River and the parallel of 43° N. lat.), and on the W. by Montana and Wyoming (the meridian of 104° W. lon. constituting the boundary). Area of the land-surface, 76,850 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 800 sq. m.

Topography and Drainage.—South Dakota is comprised within the region of the Great Plains, and is in the main a plateau of moderate elevation, rising from the E. border (where it has a general height of about 1100–1300 feet) westward, where the elevation exceeds 3000 ft. The altitude of Lake Traverse is about 975 ft. The surface is divided into two nearly equal sections by the Missouri River, which enters the state from North Dakota and, after crossing it in a southeasterly direction, forms a part of the southern boundary. E. of the Missouri, level and rolling prairie lands predominate. The Plateau du Coteau du Missouri, which follows the eastern bank of the river in its passage across North Dakota, extends southward into this state. Along the eastern border-line there extends N. and S. for about 200 miles a long narrow plateau known as the Coteau des Prairies. Throughout this latter elevated region there are numerous small salt lakes without outlets. Between these two plateaus is the narrow valley of the James (or Dakota) River. W. of the Missouri the plain is more uneven, the hills and buttes are more numerous, and the

elevated region finally culminates towards the SW. in the Black Hills. This is a rugged region of upheaval, covering an area of 3500 sq. m. or more within this state and extending into Wyoming. This district has a general elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, and Harney Peak, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 7216 ft. SE. of the Black Hills are the Bad Lands, or *Mauvaises Terres* of the early French settlers. Although this portion of the state is usually described as barren and useless land, its cañons and some of the level tracts contain a rich growth of vegetation which has to some extent been utilized for grazing. The name "bad lands" was originally applied to the region to designate the difficulty of travel over it, and had no reference to its scanty vegetable covering. The central and western portions of the state are drained by the Missouri and its tributaries, of which the most important are the Grand, the Moreau, Big Cheyenne, Bad, and White rivers. The eastern part lies mainly in the valleys of the James and Big Sioux rivers, which are also affluents of the Missouri. Among the lofty elevations of the state are Crook Tower, 7140 ft., Warren Peak, 6900 ft., and Terry Peak, 7070 ft.

Geology and Minerals.—The greater part of the state is of Cretaceous formation, covered throughout the E. and in some parts of the western Missouri Valley by glacial drift. In the S. and SW. is a large area of Tertiary deposits extending southward into Nebraska and Kansas, and westward into Wyoming. In the Black Hills there are exposures of many geological periods, which have been domed up by the granitic and volcanic core of the central (nuclear) mass. The ores found here are of great variety and importance, comprising gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin. In many cases erosion has been so complete as to form rich placer deposits in the valleys and cañons. (See BLACK HILLS.) The gold (nearly all quartz) mined in 1903 was 339,803 fine ounces, valued at $6,826,700; of silver, 270,000. The deposits of tin (at Harney Peak and W. of Deadwood) are among the most valuable in America. Large tracts of country W. of the Missouri are underlaid with lignite, and coal of excellent quality has been discovered in the vicinity of the Black Hills and elsewhere. Natural gas and petroleum are also found. Mica has been mined on a large scale in the Black Hills. Clays, lime, cement, chalk, and building-stones are abundant. The quartzite or jasper granite of the Big Sioux Valley is famous. The grotesquely-shaped Cretaceous rocks of the Bad Lands abound in interesting fossils, which have been extensively collected in scientific surveys.

Climate.—South Dakota enjoys a dry, bracing climate, with comparatively mild winters, in which even extreme cold is much less noticeable, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, than in the eastern states which lie in the same latitude. The range of temperature is, however, extreme, varying from about —40° in the coldest month to 110° or more in the summer. The warm Chinook winds have a moderating effect upon the general winter temperatures. The rainfall is commonly sufficient for the development of the crops, but on account of occasional droughts, a system of artificial irrigation is in some parts necessary. The average annual rainfall varies from 30–40 inches in the eastern section to 15 inches or less in the W.

Agriculture, etc.—The natural productions are numerous and varied. In most sections of the state the soil is remarkably fertile and agriculture is the leading industry. Wheat and corn are the staple crops, and the quality of the wheat has a world-wide reputation. In the S. corn is the important crop. Flax, oats, barley, hay, and sorghum are also among the valuable products. The leading agricultural crops in 1901 were: corn, 32,418,819 bushels; wheat, 20,149,684 bushels; oats, 12,653,266 bushels; barley, 1,543,571 bushels; rye, 27,804 bushels; potatoes, 4,030,841 bushels; and hay, 2,064,196 tons. Garden vegetables and fruits of various kinds are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising is profitable in all parts of the state. The ease with which corn is raised makes the rearing of hogs a remunerative industry. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 2,422,661 pounds.

Railroads.—A great factor in the growth of the Dakotas has been the facility for transportation afforded by the railroads. Many of the roads were constructed in advance of settlement. In 1890 South Dakota had 2610 miles of railroad; in 1900, 2950 miles.

Education.—Among the institutions of higher education are the state university at Vermilion, the Dakota University at Mitchell, the Yankton College, the agricultural college at Brookings, the normal schools at Spearfish, Springfield, and Madison, the school of mines at Rapid City, and a school for deaf-mutes at Sioux Falls. There are other colleges, academies, and institutions of higher learning under denominational control. The state supports a hospital for the insane at Yankton and a soldiers' home at Hot Springs. The state penitentiary is located at Sioux Falls, and there is a reform school at Plankinton.

Counties and Towns.—South Dakota had in 1900 63 counties,—viz., Armstrong, Aurora, Beadle, Bonhomme, Boreman, Brookings, Brown, Brulé, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Custer, Davison, Day, Deuel, Dewey, Douglas, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, Lugenbeel, Lyman, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Meyer, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Pennington, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Schnasse, Shannon, Spink, Stanley, Sully, Tripp, Turner, Union, Walworth, Washabaugh, Washington, and Yankton. Jackson, Pratt, Presho, Sterling, and Todd counties have been organized since the census. The Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Indian reservations are in this state. The principal towns are Sioux Falls (pop. in 1900, 10,266); Pierre, the capital (2306); Lead (6210); Yankton (4125); Aberdeen (4087); Mitchell (4055); Deadwood (3498); and Watertown.

Government, etc.—The governor and other state officers are elected for 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both serving for 2 years. South Dakota sends 2 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

History, Population.—South Dakota, as well as North Dakota, was included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. In 1861, Dakota Territory was organized, including a great part of what now constitutes the states of Montana and Wyoming, in addition to North and South Dakota. The entire white population at that time was less than 3000. In 1868 the area of the territory was much reduced. The population increased to 12,887 in 1870. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills and the opening of the farming lands caused such a growth that the census of 1880 showed a population of 135,180. In 1889 North and South Dakota were admitted as states into the Union.

The population of South Dakota in 1890, was 328,808; in 1900, 401,570, including 88,508 foreign-born.

South Danbury, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 35 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. 200.

South Danby, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 24 miles NE. of Elmira. Pop. 200.

South Dansville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y. The banking point is Dansville. Pop. 200.

South Danville, a village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Danville township. Pop. in 1900, 898.

South Danville, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me.

South Danville, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Haverhill, Mass. Pop. 200.

South Danville, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Danville township (town), 6 miles SW. of St. Johnsbury.

South Darley, a village of Derbyshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 788.

South Dartmouth, a post-village in Dartmouth township (town), Bristol co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay, 4 miles S. of New Bedford. It has salt-works.

South Dayton, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie R. Pop. about 500.

South Deerfield, a post-village in Deerfield township (town), Franklin co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 28 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactories of pocket-books.

South Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township (town), 15 miles SE. of Concord.

South Deer Isle, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on Penobscot Bay and on the coast of an island named Deer Isle, about 28 miles SE. of Belfast.

South Delphi, a town of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 247.

South Dennis, a post-village in Dennis township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on an inlet of the ocean, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 58 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

South Dennis, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. 300.

South Dorset, a post-village in Dorset township (town), Bennington co., Vt., at the base of Mount Æolus, and 30 miles S. by W. of Rutland. It has marble-works. Pop. 150.

South Dover, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., 5 miles SE. of Dover.

South Dover, a post-village in Dover township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem division), 70 miles NNE. of New York.

South Downs, England. See DOWNS.

South Dresden, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. 200.

South Durham, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 14 miles SSE. of Lewiston.

South Durham, a post-village and resort of Greene co., N.Y., near the Catskill Mountains, 32 miles SSW. of Albany. Pop. about 500.

South Durham, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles from Richmond. Pop. about 450.

South Duxbury, a post-village in Duxbury township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. and on an inlet of the ocean, 39 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

South'east', a township (town) of Putnam co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2843.

Southeast Bight, a settlement on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, opposite Long Island.

Southeast Greensburg, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Southeast Island, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago, lat. (SE. point) 11° 38′ S., lon. 153° 45′ E.

South East Island, in the Pacific. See RANGATIRA.

South Easton, a post-village in Easton township (town), Bristol co., Mass., about 26 miles S. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of wooden heels. Pop. about 600.

South Easton, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 175.

South Easton, Northampton co., Pa. See EASTON.

South Eaton, a post-station of Wyoming co., Pa., 18 miles NW. of Scranton.

South Edmeston, a post-village in Edmeston township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, about 30 miles S. of Utica. Pop. about 150.

South Edwards, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, about 24 miles S. of Canton. Pop. 110.

South Effingham, a post-hamlet in Effingham township (town), Carroll co., N.H., 5 miles E. by N. of Ossipee.

South Egremont, a post-village and summer-resort in Egremont township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., about 45 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. about 450.

South Elgin, a post-village of Kane co., Ill. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 515.

South Eliot, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River, 4½ miles N. of Portsmouth, N.H.

South Elkhorn, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., on South Elkhorn Creek, about 6 miles SW. of Lexington.

South Elkins, a town of Randolph co., W.Va., in Leadsville district. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Southend, England. See SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

South End, a post-office of Suffolk co., Mass., is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Southend-on-Sea, a municipal borough and popular sea-side resort of England, in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, on the N. side, near Shoeburyness and 40 miles E. of London. Pop. in 1901, 28,857.

South English, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 36 miles WSW. of Iowa City, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 319.

South Erin, a post-station of Chemung co., N.Y., 10 miles ENE. of Elmira.

Southern Bay, a fishing settlement on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Salvage.

Southern Cross, a municipality of Western Australia, 237 miles by rail E. by N. of Perth. It has gold-mining interests. Pop. about 1500.

Southern Pines, a banking post-town and resort of Moore co., N.C., on the Pinehurst R. and the Seaboard Air Line, 5 miles E. by S. of Pinehurst. Pop. in 1900, 517.

South Essex, a post-village of Massachusetts, in Essex township (town).

South Etna, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 20 miles W. by S. of Bangor. Pop. 80.

South Euclid, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. 200.

South Evanston, Cook co., Ill., is a post-substation of Evanston.

South Evansville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 11 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 250.

South Exeter, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 24 miles WNW. of Bangor. Pop. 150.

South Fabius, Mo. See FABIUS.

South Fairfield, a post-station of Lenawee co., Mich., 64 miles SW. of Detroit.

South Fairlee, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, 36 miles SSE. of Montpelier.

South Fallsburg, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 30 miles NNW. of Middletown. Pop. 120.

South Farmington, a post-station of Polk co., Wis.

South Fayette, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 5548.

Southfield, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Southfield, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 12 miles S. of Pontiac. Pop. 100.

Southfields, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 18 miles SE. of Goshen. Pop. about 300.

South Florence, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, opposite Florence.

Southford, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SW. of Waterbury. It has a match-factory. Pop. about 250.

South Foreland. See FORELAND, NORTH and SOUTH.

Southfork, a post-village of Fulton co., Ark., 55 miles NW. of Walnut Ridge station.

Southfork, a post-station of Rio Grande co., Colo.

Southfork, a post-hamlet of Owsley co., Ky.

Southfork, a post-station of Howell co., Mo.

Southfork, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles ENE. of Johnstown. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2635.

South Fork of the Platte, or **South Platte River,** rises near Mount Lincoln, in Colorado, on the E. slope of the Main Range (Rocky Mountains), and traverses the South Park. It runs northeastward to Denver, and thence nearly northward to Evans, where it turns towards the E., passes into Nebraska, and unites with the North Fork in Lincoln co. to form the Platte. Length, estimated at 550 miles. It is not navigable.

South Foster, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. 100.

South Framingham, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 21 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has manufactories of straw and felt goods, rubber, tags, shoes, wheels, etc. Pop. about 8500.

South Frankfort, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 40 miles WSW. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 639.

South Franklin, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt.

South Freeport, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, 15 miles NNE. of Portland. Pop. 150.

South Fulton, a post-town of Obion co., Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 455.

South Gardiner, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R., 10 miles S. of Augusta. It has paper- and lumber-mills. Pop. about 1000.

South Gardner, Worcester co., Mass., is a post-substation of Gardner.

South Gaston, a post-town of Halifax co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, 82 miles NE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 44.

Southgate, a town of England, in the NE. part of Middlesex, 4 miles from Barnet. Pop. in 1901, 14,993.

Southgate, a post-station of Franklin co., Ind., about 30 miles NW. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

South Georgia (jôr'je-ą), a large barren and uninhabited island of the Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles ESE. of the Falkland Islands, of which British crown colony it forms a part. Area, 1000 sq. m. Lat. 54° 30′ S.

South Germantown, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., 20 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 180.

South Gibson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Gibson township, 28 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. about 150.

South Gilboa (ghil'bo'ą), a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 45 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. 100.

South Glastenbury (glass'ęn-bęr-e), a post-village in Glastenbury township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 9 miles below Hartford. It has cotton-, woollen- and paper-mills. Pop. about 1100.

South Glens Falls, a banking post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Glens Falls. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. in 1900, 2025.

South Gorin, a post-town of Scotland co., Mo., in Harrison township. Pop. in 1900, 319.

South Gouldsboro, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., 40 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. 150.

South Grafton, a municipality of New South Wales, 350 miles by steamer NNE. of Sydney. Pop. about 1600.

South Granby, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 20 miles NW. of Syracuse. Pop. 50.

South Grand Blanc, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Holly. Pop. 60.

South Granger, a post-station of Monroe co., Ind.

South Granville, a post-village in Granville township (town), Washington co., N.Y., 3 miles from Granville. Pop. 175.

South Greece, a post-village in Greece township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 6 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

South Greenfield, a post-village of Dade co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R. and the Frisco System. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. in 1900, 297.

South Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 5 miles NW. of Saratoga Springs.

South Greensburg, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., organized from Hempfield township. Pop. in 1900, 700.

South Grove, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ill., about 22 miles SSE. of Rockford.

South Groveland, a post-village in Groveland township (town), Essex co., Mass., 7 miles NE. of Lawrence and 1 mile S. of the Merrimac River.

South Gut of Saint Ann's, a post-settlement of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Baddeck.

South Hadley, a post-township (town) and village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 2 miles E. of the Connecticut River and 11 miles N. of Springfield. It contains Mount Holyoke College and has manufactures of paper, fertilizers, sash and blinds, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4526.

South Hadley Falls, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, opposite Holyoke, and 8½ miles N. of Springfield. It has paper- and cotton-mills. Here is a great dam across the Connecticut, which near this place descends about 50 feet and affords great motive-power. Pop. about 3500.

South Halifax (hal'ę-fax), a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., 9 miles N. of Sherburne Falls, Mass.

South Ham, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 10 miles from Marbleton. Pop. about 700.

South Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., about 40 miles SE. of Syracuse.

South Hampton, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Amesbury, Mass. Pop. about 300.

South Hancock, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Frenchman's Bay, 37 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. 75.

South Hannibal, a post-village in Hannibal township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., about 11 miles S. of Oswego. Pop. 125.

South Hanover, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hanover township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles SSE. of Boston. It has manufactures of shoes and tacks. Pop. about 500.

South Hanover, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 922.

South Hanson, a post-village in Hanson township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 26 miles SSE. of Boston. It has manufactures of boxes. Pop. about 700.

South Harpeth, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.

South Harpswell, a post-village and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay and on a peninsula, 14 miles ENE. of Portland. Pop. 250.

South Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township (town), Washington co., N.Y., 15 miles S. of Whitehall. Pop. 125.

South Hartwick, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles S. of Hartwick. Pop. 75.

South Harwich, a post-village in Harwich township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 44 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 240.

South Hatfield, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton or Lansdale. Pop. 250.

South Haven, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., 45 miles S. of Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Kansas Southwestern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 411.

South Haven, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 40 miles W. by N. of Kalamazoo, on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs. It has manufactures of fruit-packages and baskets. Pop. in 1900, 4009.

South Haven, a post-village of Wright co., Minn. Pop. 80.

South Haven, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 14 miles WSW. of Riverhead.

South Henderson, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., 3½ miles from Sagetown.

South Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Reading.

South Hero, a post-village in South Hero township (town), Grand Isle co., Vt., on an island in Lake Champlain, about 14 miles N. by W. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 917; of the village, 160.

South Hill, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ala.

South Hill, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 45 miles NW. of Scranton.

South Hill, a banking post-village of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Southern R.

South Hill, a bold and picturesque promontory at the S. side of the entrance to the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland. It is 700 feet high.

South Hingham (hing'ąm), a post-village in Hingham township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., 15 miles SE. of Boston. It has manufactures of wood-working machinery. Pop. about 900.

South Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Limerick. Pop. 200.

South Holland, a province of the Netherlands, bordering on the North Sea, in the Rhine-Maas delta. Area, 1166 sq. m. It contains the cities of Rotterdam, The Hague, Leyden, and Dordrecht. Pop. in 1899, 1,144,448.

South Holland, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago Terminal Transfer and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs. The banking point is Harvey. Pop. in 1900, 766.

South Hollis, a post-village of York co., Me., 2 miles from Hollis Center. Pop. 60.

South Hope, a post-village of Knox co., Me., 8 miles NNW. of Rockland. Pop. about 300.

South Horicon, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y.

South Howard, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 62 miles S. of Rochester.

South Hutchinson, a city of Reno co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 225.

South Indian, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R., 22 miles from Ottawa. Pop. about 400.

Southington, a banking post-borough of Hartford co., Conn., in Southington township (town), on the Quinepiac River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 22 miles N. of New Haven. It has a high school, manufactures of cutlery, hardware, slot-machines, nuts, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5890; of the borough, 3411.

Southington, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, about 45 miles ESE. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

South Island, a coast island and resort of Georgetown co., S.C., near the sea, about 52 miles from Kingstree.

South Island (formerly known as **Middle Island**), New Zealand, lies S. of North Island. Area, estimated at 58,525 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 381,661. See NEW ZEALAND.

South Islands of Aran, Ireland. See ARAN ISLES.

South Jackson, a post-station of Jackson co., Mich., 7 miles S. of Jackson.

South Jacksonville, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 300.

South Jamesport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Riverhead.

South Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., about 18 miles SE. of Augusta. Pop. 175.

South Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 50 miles WSW. of Albany.

South Kanara, India. See SOUTH CANARA.

South Keene (keen), a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles SSE. of Keene.

South Kent, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 20 miles N. of Danbury. Pop. 75.

South Killingly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 6 miles E. of Brooklyn.

South Kingston, a township (town) of Washington co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 4972.

South Kirtland, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ohio, about 22 miles ENE. of Cleveland.

South Kortright, a village of Delaware co., N.Y., about 60 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. 200.

South Lagrange, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 27 miles N. of Bangor.

South Lake Weir (weer), a post-station of Marion co., Fla.

South Lancaster, a post-village in Lancaster township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine R., 1 mile N. of Clinton. Pop. about 1000.

South Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4½ miles SSW. of Lancaster.

South Lancaster, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 1 mile from Lancaster. Pop. about 200.

South Lansing, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y. The banking point is Ithaca. Pop. 200.

South Lebanon, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 32 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 500.

South Lebanon, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2882.

South Lee, a post-village in Lee township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles S. of Pittsfield. Pop. 200.

South Lee, a post-station of Strafford co., N.H., 17 miles by rail S. of Rochester.

South Leeds, a post-station of Androscoggin co., Me., 12½ miles N. by E. of Lewiston.

South Levant, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., 13 miles WNW. of Bangor. Pop. about 230.

South Lewiston, a post-village in Lewiston township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., 5 miles SE. of Lewiston.

South Liberty, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 22 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

South Lima, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., 28 miles S. of Rochester.

South Limington, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., about 24 miles W. of Portland.

South Lincoln, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 150.

South Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township (town), Middlesex co., Mass.

South Lincoln, a post-village of Addison co., Vt. The banking point is Middlebury or Vergennes.

South Litchfield, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., 14 miles SW. of Augusta.

South Livermore, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., 22 miles N. of Lewiston.

South Livonia, a post-village in Livonia township (town), Livingston co., N.Y., near Conesus Lake and on the Erie R., 34 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

South Londonderry, a post-village in Londonderry township (town), Windham co., Vt., on the West River, 33 miles S. by E. of Rutland, on the Central Vermont R. It has chair-works. Pop. about 650.

South Lowell, a post-village of Walker co., Ala., on a small river, about 44 miles NW. of Birmingham.

South Lowell, a post-hamlet of Durham co., N.C.

South Lubec, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Eastport. Pop. about 350.

South Lunenburg, a post-village of Essex co., Vt. Pop. 100.

South Lyme, a post-station of New London co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles WSW. of New London.

South Lyndeboro, a post-village in Lyndeboro township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles WNW. of Nashua.

South Lyon, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 34 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 657.

South MacAlester, a banking post-town, capital of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 60 miles (direct) SW. of Muscogee. It has cotton, coal, and coke interests. Pop. in 1900, 3479.

South Mahoning, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

South Maitland, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Midland R., 5 miles from Maitland. Pop. about 400.

South Manchester, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 9 miles E. of Hartford, on the South Manchester R. It has silk- and paper-mills. Pop. about 4300.

South Manheim (man'hime), a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 785.

South Manitou (man'e-too), an island of Manitou co., Mich., is in Lake Michigan, 220 miles N. of Chicago, Ill.

South Manitou, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich. Pop. 75.

South March, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 14 miles from Ottawa, on the Canada Atlantic R. Pop. 125.

South Martin, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River, about 40 miles ESE. of Vincennes.

South Mayd, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. 130.

South Melbourne, a municipality of Victoria, Australia, on the S. bank of the river Yarra, about midway between Melbourne and Port Melbourne. Pop. about 40,000.

South Meriden, a post-village in Meriden township (town), New Haven co., Conn., 17 miles N. by E. of New Haven. Pop. about 600.

South Merrimac, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Merrimac township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 5½ miles NW. of Nashua. Pop. 100.

South Middleboro, a post-village in Middleboro township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 42 miles S. by E. of Boston. Pop. about 700.

South Middleton, a post-village in Middleton township (town), Essex co., Mass.

South Middleton, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2639.

South Milford, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., about 34 miles N. of Fort Wayne, on the Wabash R. Pop. 275.

South Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 33 miles SW. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. 150.

South Millbrook, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

South Millcreek, a post-station of Pendleton co., W.Va.

South Mills, a post-village of Camden co., N.C., on the Pasquotank River and on the Dismal Swamp Canal, 30 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. about 225.

South Milwaukee, a banking city of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, about 10 miles (direct) SSE. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of steam-dredges, horse-shoes, wire and cable, and mineral-wool. Pop. in 1900, 3392.

South Molton, a municipal borough and town of England, co. of Devon, on the Mole, 11 miles ESE. of Barnstaple. Pop. in 1901, 2848.

South Moluncus, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., about 45 miles SSW. of Houlton. Pop. 75.

South Monmouth (mŏn'muth), a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 15 miles NE. of Lewiston. Pop. 175.

South Montrose, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 2 miles S. of Montrose. Pop. 75.

South Montville, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 14 miles WSW. of Belfast. Pop. 75.

South Morgantown, a town of Monongalia co., W.Va., in Morgan district. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Southmound, a post-station of Neosho co., Kan., 7 miles by rail N. of Parsons.

South Mountain, a name of the southern arm of the Blue Ridge in the state of Pennsylvania, bounding the Cumberland Valley on the SE. Its southwesterly continuation in Maryland is frequently also designated by this name.

Southmountain, a post-station of Owyhee co., Idaho, about 40 miles S. of Silver City. Silver has been mined here.

South Mountain, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, on the Petite Nation River, 15 miles NW. of Iroquois. Pop. about 400.

South Murderkill, a hundred of Kent co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 4160.

South Natick, a post-village in Natick township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Charles River, 16 miles SW. of Boston. It has a museum of natural history, etc., and manufactures of shoes. Pop. about 1000.

South New Berlin, a post-village in New Berlin township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 7 miles E. of Norwich. Pop. about 400.

South Newburg, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 16 miles SW. of Bangor. Pop. 150.

South Newbury, a post-village in Newbury township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., 30 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. 200.

South Newbury, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, about 30 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

South Newbury, a post-village in Newbury township (town), Orange co., Vt., near the Connecticut River, on the Boston and Maine R., and 8 miles S. of Wells River station. Pop. 140.

South Newcastle, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the Sheepscott River, 3 miles E. of Wiscasset. Pop. 140.

South Newfane, a post-village of Windham co., Vt. Pop. 60.

South New Haven, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

South New Lyme, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 4 miles E. of New Lyme station. Pop. 300.

South Newstead, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y.

South Norfolk, Litchfield co., Conn. See NORFOLK.

South Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. The banking point is Berkley.

South Norridgewock, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., on the S. bank of the Kennebec River, opposite Norridgewock.

South Northfield, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Northfield township (town), 2 miles from Northfield station.

South Norwalk, a city of Fairfield co., Conn., at the mouth of Norwalk River, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 42 miles NE. of NewYork and about 2 miles S. of Norwalk. It has large industrial works, which comprise the manufacture of machinery, iron products, locks, boots and shoes, hats, air- and gas-compressors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6591.

South Nyack, a village in Orangetown township (town), Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

South Oil City, Venango co., Pa., is on the S. bank of the Alleghany River and forms part of Oil City.

Southold, a banking post-village in Southold township (town), Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 90 miles E. by N. of New York. Pop. about 1300; of the town (which also includes Greenport village) in 1900, 8301.

South Olive, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 29 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 150.

South Omaha (o'mȧ-hah), a city of Douglas co., Neb., on the Union Pacific and other railroads, adjoining Omaha. It has extensive slaughtering-, packing-, and cooperage-industries. Pop. in 1900, 26,001.

South Onondaga (on-on-daw'gȧ), a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Onondaga township (town), about 10 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. Pop. about 300.

South Orange, a banking post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles W. of Newark. It contains, besides many fine residences, the Seton Hall College (Catholic), which was organized in 1856. Pop. in 1900, 4608.

South Orange, a township of Essex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1630.

South Orkney Islands, in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 780 miles SE. of the Falkland Islands. Approx. lat. 60° 30′ S. The main islands are Coronation, Laurie, and Saddle. The group is also known as the Powell Islands.

South Orleans (or'le-ȧnz), a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., about 56 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. 200.

South Orrington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 8 miles below Bangor. Pop. about 400.

South Osborn, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis. The banking point is Appleton.

South Otselic, a post-village in Otselic township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on Otselic Creek, about 50 miles NW. of Norwich. Pop. about 350.

South Owego, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., about 16 miles WSW. of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

Southowram, a town of England, in Yorkshire, a suburb of Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 2834.

South Oxford, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango River. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 200.

South Oyster Bay, Nassau co., N.Y. See SEAFORD.

South Paris, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Little Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R., 47 miles N. of Portland and 2½ miles S. of Paris. It has lumbering-, packing-, and dairying-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1457.

South Park, Colo., is near the middle of the state, S. by E. of the Middle Park, from which it is separated by a range of mountains. It is a fertile valley-basin or tableland surrounded by high mountains. It is irrigated by the South Fork of the Platte River and by Tarryall Creek. Area, about 2000 sq. m. It has a serene and delightful climate and is diversified with grand and beautiful scenery. General elevation, about 9000 feet. Highest point is Mount Lincoln, 14,295 feet.

Southpark, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 100.

Southpark, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Southpark, a post-village of King co., Wash., 6 miles from Seattle, on the Tacoma and Columbia River R.

South Parsonfield, a post-village of York co., Me., about 38 miles W. of Portland.

South Pasadena, a post-city of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and other railroads. The banking point is Pasadena. Pop. in 1900, 1001.

South Pass, La., one of the delta distributories of the Mississippi River, which has been lined by jetties, and constitutes the ship-channel of that river. See MISSISSIPPI.

South Pass City, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo., near the Sweetwater River and the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, 7850 feet above the level of the sea.

South Peacham (peech'ȧm), a post-village in Peacham township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., 25 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. 100.

South Penobscot, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet which opens into Penobscot Bay, about 17 miles E. of Belfast. Pop. about 350.

South Perry, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, about 22 miles NE. of Chillicothe. Pop. 200.

South Peru, a town of Miami co., Ind., in Washington township. Pop. in 1900, 495.

South Phillipsburg, a borough of Center co., Pa., organized from Rush township. Pop. in 1900, 497.

South Pittsburg, a banking post-town of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., about 30 miles W. of Chattanooga. It has coaling- and iron-mining industries and manufactures of iron pipes, stoves, and pencils. Pop. in 1900, 1789.

South Plainfield, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R., 6½ miles E. of Boundbrook. Pop. 275.

South Platte (plat), a post-station of Jefferson co., Colo.

South Platte River. See SOUTH FORK OF THE PLATTE.

South Plattsburg, Clinton co., N.Y. See PLATTSBURG.

South Plymouth, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., 4 miles NW. of Norwich. Pop. 75.

South Plymouth, a hamlet of Fayette co., Ohio, about 44 miles SW. of Columbus.

Southpoint, a post-township of Gaston co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 5674.

Southpoint, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 9 miles from Huntington, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 281.

South Poland, a post-village and resort of Androscoggin co., Me., 4 miles SW. of Lewiston Junction. It has a mineral spring. Pop. 150.

South Pomfret, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 3 miles N. of Woodstock and 22 miles E. by N. of Rutland.

Southport, a municipal borough and frequented seaside resort of England, co. of Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribble in the Irish Sea, 18 miles N. of Liverpool. It has a pier nearly a mile long and many fine buildings. Among its institutions is that known as the Victoria Schools of Science and Art. The place has grown up since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 48,083.

Southport, a banking post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6½ miles WSW. of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of wire goods. Pop. about 1100.

Southport, a post-town of Marion co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Southport, a village of Orleans parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Southport, a post-township (town) and village of Lincoln co., Me., on a small island and on the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles S. of Wiscasset and about 12 miles SE. of Bath. Pop. of the town in 1900, 527.

Southport, a post-township (town) of Chemung co., N.Y., is on the S. side of the Chemung River, which separates it from Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 2201; of the village, 160.

Southport, a city, capital of Brunswick co., N.C., at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, 30 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 1336.

Southport, a maritime village of Prince Edward Island, on Hillsborough Bay, immediately opposite Charlottetown. Pop. 160.

Southport, a watering-place of Queensland, Australia, at the mouth of the Nerang River, SE. of Brisbane, in lat. 27° 57′ S. Pop. 900.

South Portland, a city of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, opposite Portland, with which it is connected by ferry and several bridges. It has government fortifications, a soldiers' monument, a state reform school for boys, and manufactures of iron and steel, marine equipment, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6287.

South Portsmouth, a post-village of Newport co., R.I., 5 miles NE. of Newport.

South Poultney, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Poultney. Pop. 160.

South Prairie, a post-station of Stephens co., Tex.

South Prairie, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Tacoma.

South Presque Isle (prĕsk'eel'), a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Presque Isle.

South Pultney, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

South Quay (kē), a post-station of Nansemond co., Va.

South Randolph, a post-village of Orange co., Vt. The banking point is Randolph. Pop. 115.

South Range, a banking post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Copper Range R. Pop. about 500.

South Range, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. and the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Superior.

South Raub, a post-station of Tippecanoe co., Ind.

South Reading, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 24 miles ESE. of Rutland.

South Rehoboth, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Taunton. Pop. about 600.

South Renovo, a borough of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1225.

South Riley, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich. The banking point is Lansing. Pop. 150.

South River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 16 miles SE. of the city of Des Moines.

South River, N.C., enters the Cape Fear River about 10 miles above Wilmington.

South River, Va., a small branch of the Shenandoah River, rises in Augusta co., and unites with the other branch at Port Republic.

South River, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., 8 miles SW. of Annapolis.

South River, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J., on the South River, 4½ miles SE. of New Brunswick, on the Raritan River R. It has manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 2792.

South River, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., on the South Yadkin River, 9 miles N. of Salisbury. Pop. 50.

South River, a post-village of Perry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 39 miles from North Bay. Pop. about 400.

South River Lake, a village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish.

South River Peak, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Height, 13,160 feet.

South Robbinston, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of the St. Croix River, 14 miles SSE. of Calais. Pop. about 300.

South Rockwood, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Huron River, 13 miles by rail NE. of Monroe. Pop. 200.

South Rondout, Ulster co., N.Y. See KINGSTON.

South Roxton, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from Gramby. Pop. about 350.

South Royalston, a post-village in Royalston township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on Miller's River and on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. about 475.

South Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town), Windsor co., Vt., on the White River and on the Central Vermont R., 44 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

South Russell, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. 60.

South Rutland, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

South Ryegate, a post-village in Ryegate township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., on the Wells River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R., 32 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. It has granite-works. Pop. about 400.

South Saint Joseph, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Burlington Route. See SAINT JOSEPH.

South Saint Paul, a banking city of Dakota co., Minn., finely situated on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, on the Chicago Great-Western and other railroads, 5 miles S. of St. Paul. It has extensive stock-yards, packing-houses, gypsum-works, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2322.

South Salem, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., about 50 miles NNE. of New York. Pop. 125.

South Salem, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 20 miles W. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 262.

South Sandisfield, a post-station of Berkshire co., Mass., 30 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

South Sandwich, a post-hamlet in Sandwich township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., about 26 miles E. by N. of New Bedford.

South Sanford, a post-village of York co., Me., about 33 miles WSW. of Portland. Pop. 100.

South San Francisco, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Francisco. Pop. about 1000. It has pottery-works.

South Schenectady, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Schenectady. Pop. 100.

South Schodack, a post-village in Schodack township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., 10 miles S. by E. of Albany. Pop. 150.

South Schroon, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Schroon Lake, about 30 miles NW. of Whitehall. Pop. 200.

South Scituate, a post-village in Scituate township (town), Providence co., R.I., about 12 miles WSW. of Providence. Pop. about 350. It has manufactures of bobbins and lacing.

South Scriba, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Oswego. Pop. 150.

South Sea, a name formerly applied to the Pacific Ocean. The Germans still frequently use the name *Südsee* instead of *Stiller* ("Pacific") *Ozean* or *Stilles Meer*.

Southsea, England. See PORTSMOUTH.

South Seabrook, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 2 miles from Seabrook. Pop. about 700.

South Seattle, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle.

South Seaville, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., 22 miles SE. of Millville. Pop. about 500.

South Se'bec', a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Sebec township (town), 46 miles NNW. of Bangor.

South Shaftsbury, a post-village in Shaftsbury township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 6 miles N. of Bennington. It has manufactures of steel and iron bedsteads. Pop. about 750.

South Sharon, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., near Sharon. It has steel-, wire- and tin-plate works. Pop. about 8000.

South Shenango, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 835.

South Sherborn, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Sherborn township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. about 300.

South Shetland, or **New South Shetland,** an archipelago situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, S. of Cape Horn, and immediately N. of Graham Land and Louis Philippe Land, between about lat. 61° and 63° S. and lon. 54° and 63° W. It consists of about 12 islands, the chief of which are George, Smith, Livingston, Nelson, Elephant, Clarence, and Deception. Mount Foster, on Smith Island, is about 6600 feet in height. The islands are practically destitute of vegetation.

South Shields, England. See SHIELDS, SOUTH.

Southshore, a banking post-village of Codington co., S.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

Southside, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn.

South Sioux City, a city of Dakota co., Neb., in Covington precinct. Pop. in 1900, 889.

South Smithfield, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., 20 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 150.

South Sodus, a post-village in Sodus township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., about 33 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 200.

South Solon, a post-hamlet in Solon township (town), Somerset co., Me., 6 miles NE. of North Anson.

South Solon, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern R., 18 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 319.

South Somerset, a post-station of Niagara co., N.Y., about 37 miles NNE. of Buffalo.

South Somerville, a post-station of Somerset co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R., 5 miles W. of Boundbrook.

South Spafford, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Spafford township (town), 5 miles NW. of Preble.

South Standish, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 130.

South Starksboro, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., 15 miles E. of Vergennes.

South Sterling, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 22 miles ESE. of Scranton. Pop. 200.

South Stetson, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me.

South Stillwater, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on St. Croix Lake, 2½ miles S. of Stillwater, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1422.

South Stockton, England. See THORNABY-ON-TEES.

South Stockton, a post-village in Stockton township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 12 miles NNW. of Jamestown. Pop. 200.

South Stoddard, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., about 14 miles NE. of Keene. Pop. 120.

South Strabane, a post-township of Washington co., Pa., about 28 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1333.

South Strafford, a post-village in Strafford township (town), Orange co., Vt., 35 miles ENE. of Rutland. Pop. 90.

South Stukely, or **Stukely,** a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 6 miles from Waterloo, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

South Sudbury, a post-village in Sudbury township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 22 miles S. of Lowell. Pop. about 500.

South Sulphur, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 90.

South Superior, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis. See SUPERIOR.

South Surry, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., at the mouth of the Union River, about 12 miles S. of Ellsworth. Pop. 80.

South Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., about 24 miles WSW. of Concord. Pop. 230.

South Swansea, a post-village in Swansea township (town), Bristol co., Mass. Pop. 200.

South Tacoma, Wash., is an independent post-station of Tacoma.

South Tamworth, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the inlet of Ossipee Lake, about 27 miles NNE. of Laconia. Pop. 150.

South Thomaston, a post-township (town) and village of Knox co., Me., on the sea-coast, 4 miles S. of Rockland. It has quarries of granite. The town is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1426.

South Thompson, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., Ohio, about 12 miles ESE. of Painesville.

South Trenton, a post-village in Trenton township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., about 12 miles NNE. of Utica. Pop. 130.

South Troupsburg, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 26 miles WSW. of Corning.

South Troy, a post-station of Wabasha co., Minn., 5 miles SW. of Zumbro Falls.

South Truro, a post-village in Truro township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay, about 32 miles by water E. of Plymouth, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 109 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. 160.

South Tunbridge, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., 32 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 80.

South Tunnel, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 33 miles NE. of Nashville.

South Turner, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 8 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. 150.

South Union, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 18 miles SW. of Bowling Green. Pop. 150.

South Union, a post-village of Knox co., Me., 7 miles N. of Warren station. Pop. 250.

South Union, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4317.

South Valley, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 12 miles E. of Cooperstown. Pop. about 400.

South Vassalboro, a post-station of Kennebec co., Me., 9 miles NE. of Augusta.

South Vernon, a village, partly in Vernon township (town), Windham co., Vt., and partly in Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, 10 miles below Brattleboro, on the Boston and Maine and the Central Vermont Rs. The post-office is West Northfield, Mass.

South Versailles (vẽr-sālz′), a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Southville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, 30 miles NW. of New Haven.

Southville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., 34 miles E. by S. of Louisville.

Southville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 16 miles E. of Worcester. Pop. about 350.

Southville, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Potsdam.

South Vineland, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 3 miles S. of Vineland. It has manufactures of fire-proofing, glass, etc.

South Wadesboro, a town of Anson co., N.C., in Wadesboro township. Pop. in 1900, 154.

South Walden, a post-village in Walden township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., 25 miles NE. of Montpelier.

South Waldoboro, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., is on an inlet of the ocean called the Medomak River, about 14 miles WSW. of Rockland. Pop. 300.

South Wales, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 22 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. 80.

South Wallingford, a post-village in Wallingford township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R., 13 miles S. of Rutland. Pop. about 250.

South Walpole, a post-village in Walpole township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 22 miles SSW. of Boston. Pop. about 650.

South Wardsboro, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., 24 miles ENE. of Bennington. Pop. 60.

South Wareham (wair′am), a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 47 miles SSE. of Boston. Pop. about 300.

Southwark, sŭth′ẽrk, one of the parliamentary boroughs of London, England, on the Surrey side of the Thames, immediately opposite the City, with which it communicates by several bridges.

Southwark, sŏwth′wȧrk, a former district of Philadelphia co., Pa., bounded by the Delaware River on the E. and the district of Moyamensing on the W., and lying immediately S. of old Philadelphia.

South Warren, a post-village of Knox co., Me., 1½ miles W. of Thomaston. Pop. about 400.

South Warren, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Warren township, about 16 miles S. of Owego, N.Y.

South Warsaw, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ohio.

South Washington, a post-village of Pender co., N.C., on the Northeast Branch of the Cape Fear River, 29 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. 30.

South Washington, a borough of Washington co., Pa., organized from South Strabane township. Pop. in 1900, 1230.

South Washington, a post-village of Orange co., Vt.

South Waterford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 46 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. about 275.

South Waverly, a borough of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1215.

South Wayne, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles SE. of Darlington. Pop. about 400.

South Weare (ware), a post-village in Weare township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., 15 miles SSW. of Concord. Pop. 100.

South Webster, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Southwell, a town of England, co. and 12 miles NE. of Nottingham. Its principal feature is the fine mediæval minster of St. Mary, recently restored, and raised in 1884 to the rank of a cathedral. It has three towers and an imposing interior. There are some remains of a palace of the archbishops of York. Pop. in 1901, 3166.

South Wellfleet, a post-village in Wellfleet township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., near the sea and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 103 miles ESE. of Boston. Pop. 100.

Southwest, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., 7 miles SW. of Goshen. Pop. 150.

Southwest, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 959.

Southwest, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 500.

Southwest Branch, Ohio, an affluent of the Miami River, enters that river 2 miles above Dayton. It is about 100 miles long, including one branch.

Southwest City, a banking city of McDonald co., Mo., 26 miles S. of Seneca, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 691.

South Westerlo, a post-village in Westerlo township (town), Albany co., N.Y., about 24 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. 175.

Southwest Greensburg, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., organized from Hempfield township. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Southwest Harbor, a post-village and summer-resort on Mount Desert Island, Hancock co., Me., about 40 miles ESE. of Belfast. It is situated on the W. side of the entrance to Somes Sound. About 3 miles to the S. is the so-called "sea wall," a natural pebble ridge about 1 mile in length. It has sardine-packing industries. Pop. about 375.

Southwest Keys. See ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS.

South Westminster, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 20 miles NNW. of Worcester.

South West Oswego, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 5 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. 125.

South West Pass, a village of Plaquemines parish, La., at the mouth of the Mississippi River, 112 miles below New Orleans. The name is also given to one of the delta distributories of the Mississippi River.

South Westport, a post-village in Westport township (town), Bristol co., Mass., on the Westport River, 9 miles SW. of New Bedford. Pop. about 600.

South Wethersfield, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut River, 6 miles S. of Hartford. Pop. 200.

South Weymouth, a banking post-village in Weymouth township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has manufactories of boots and shoes, boxes, etc. Pop. about 3600.

South Wheelock, a post-station of Caledonia co., Vt., 13 miles NNW. of St. Johnsbury.

South Whitehall, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pa., is contiguous to Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 2472.

South Whitley, a banking post-village of Whitley co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Vandalia Line and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles SW. of Columbia City. It has cooperage-works. Pop. in 1900, 1113.

Southwick, a town of England, in Sussex, 4 miles from Brighton. Pop. in 1901, 3364.

Southwick (Southwick-on-Wear), a town of England, co. of Durham, a suburb of Sunderland. The inhabitants are employed in manufactures of glass and earthenware and in ship-building. Pop. in 1901, 12,643.

Southwick, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Kendrick. Pop. 100.

Southwick, a post-village in Southwick township (town), Hampden co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 21½ miles S. by W. of Northampton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1040.

South Williamsport, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., 2½ miles S. of Williamsport. It has iron- and nail-works, machine-shops, brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3328.

South Williamstown, a post-village in Williamstown township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., about 15 miles N. of Pittsfield. Pop. about 700.

South Willington, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the Central Vermont R., 13 miles NNW. of Willimantic. It has manufactures of spool-cotton.

South Wilmington, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. The banking point is Gardner. Pop. in 1900, 711.

South Wilson, a post-station of Niagara co., N.Y., about 25 miles N. of Buffalo.

South Wilton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles N. of South Norwalk. Pop. 100.

South Windham (wind'ăm), a post-village in Windham township (town), Windham co., Conn., on the Shetucket River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont Rs., 13 miles NNW. of Norwich. It has manufactures of paper-cutting machines and wood-type. Pop. about 450.

South Windham, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Presumpscot River and on the Maine Central R., 11 miles WNW. of Portland. It has manufactures of pulp-board. Pop. about 800.

South Windham, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., about 33 miles NE. of Bennington.

South Windsor (win'zẹr), a post-village in South Windsor township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles above Hartford. It has tobacco interests. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2014; of the village, about 525.

South Windsor, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles ESE. of Augusta. Pop. 125.

Southwold, a municipal borough of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Blythe, about 30 miles NE. of Ipswich. It has a handsome old church. It is a watering-place and is engaged in the herring-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 2800.

South Wolfboro, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the SE. shore of Winnepesaukee Lake, 2 miles S. of Wolfboro and 16 miles E. by N. of Laconia. Pop. 100.

South Woodbury, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1525.

South Woodbury, a post-village in Woodbury township (town), Washington co., Vt., about 15 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 250.

South Woodslee, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 5 miles from Essex. Pop. about 400.

South Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township (town), Windham co., Conn., 41 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. 200.

South Woodstock, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 26 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. 275.

South Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township (town), Windsor co., Vt., 5 miles S. of Woodstock. Pop. 100.

South Worcester (wŏŏs'tẹr), a post-village in Worcester township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on the Charlotte River, 16 miles SSE. of Cooperstown. Pop. 100.

South Worthington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., 25 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. 190.

South Yadkin River, N.C., runs eastward through Iredell co. and enters the Yadkin River about 10 miles N. of Salisbury.

South Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on a small inlet of the sea and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 79 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 575.

South Yarra, a town of Victoria, Australia, is a residential suburb of Melbourne.

South Zanesville, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Rs., is at the mouth of the Licking River, adjacent to Zanesville. It has manufactures of sewer-pipe and brick. Pop. about 350.

Souvigny, soo'veen'yee', a small town of France, in Allier, 6 miles WSW. of Moulins. It has an interesting mediæval church.

Sova, a post-station of Cheboygan co., Mich.

Sowerby, a town of England, co. of York, about 2 miles S. of Thirsk. Pop. in 1901, 3653.

Sowerby Bridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles WSW. of Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 11,477.

Sowers, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. 125.

Sowhatchee Creek, Early co., Ga., flows into the Chattahoochee River.

Soyland, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles SW. of Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 3135.

Sozh, sozh, a navigable river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows SSW. and joins the Dnieper on the left, 40 miles NNW. of Tchernigov. Length, over 300 miles.

Sozopolis. See Siseboli.

Spa, spȧ, a town and popular watering-place of Belgium, province and 17 miles SE. of Liège, near the frontier of Prussia. It is attractively situated and visited by nearly 20,000 people annually. The waters of the Pouhon spring are largely exported. The bathing establishments are handsome. Spa is noted for its manufacture of wooden-ware. In the eighteenth century Spa was at the height of its popularity and was the resort of royalty. The general term spa, as applied to a watering-place, was derived from the name of this town. Pop. in 1900, 8192.

Spaccaforno, spȧk-kȧ-for'no, a town of Sicily, 11 miles SW. of Noto, near the S. coast. Pop. in 1901, 10,617.

Spada (spȧ'dȧ), **Cape,** a promontory near the NW. extremity of the island of Crete. Lat. 35° 42′ N.

Spades, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 47½ miles WNW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Spadra, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 106 miles WNW. of Little Rock. Pop. 100.

Spadra, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 29 miles E. of Los Angeles.

Spafford, a post-village in Spafford township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. The town is bounded on the SW. by Skaneateles Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1159; of the village, 75.

Spaichingen, spī'king-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, 22 miles W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. about 2500.

Spain (Sp. *España,* ĕs-pȧn'yȧ; L. *Hispania;* Fr. *Espagne,* ĕs'pȧñ'; It. *Spagna,* spȧn'yȧ; Ger. *Spanien,* spȧ'ne-en), a kingdom in the extreme SW. part of Europe, comprising by far the greater part of the Iberian Peninsula. The Balearic and Canary islands are officially included among the provinces of the Spanish kingdom, and some small possessions on the coast of Morocco are considered part of it. Continental Spain has an area of 190,000 sq. m., and lies between lat. 36° (Punta Marroquí or Cape Tarifa) and 43° 48′ N. and lon. 9° 20′ W. (Cape Toriñana) and 3° 19′ E. (Cape Creus). It is bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay and France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. The lofty mountain-mass of the Pyrenees forms the entire boundary with France (a number of the loftier summits being in French territory). On the extreme S. the Strait of Gibraltar, in its narrowest part about 9 miles wide, separates the kingdom from Africa (Morocco). Within the territorial limits of Spain are included the English possession of Gibraltar in the S. and the republic of Andorra (in part) in the N.

The coast-line, which has an estimated length of some 1400 miles, is in general but little indented,—the major indentations being the Gulf of Valencia in the E. and the Gulf of Cadiz in the SW.,—but it is projected into a number of abrupt or sharp promontories, such as capes Finisterre and Ortegal in the NW., Cape Creus (Creux) in the NE.,

capes Tortosa and Nao in the E., Palos and Gata in the SE., Tarifa in the S., and Trafalgar in the SW.

Relief of the Land.—The major part of Spain consists of a series of moderately elevated plateaus, which together constitute the so-called *Meseta*, or ancient nuclear buttress of the land, and from which, irregularly dividing it, rise the individual mountain-ranges known under the names of Sierra de Guadarrama (N. and NE. of Madrid), with the Pico de la Peñalara, as its culminating point, about 7900 (8700?) feet; Sierra de Gredos, a southwesterly continuation of the Guadarrama mountains, with the Plaza de Almanzór, 8700 ft.; Sierra de Gata, extending to the frontier of Portugal; the Montes de Toledo, 4750 ft.; and the more extensive and more complicated Sierra Morena (with the Sierra de Córdoba, Cerro de Almenara, 5920 ft., etc., as minor subdivisions) in the S. The last-named is largely the "downfall" or escarpment of the central plateau.

The meseta, which bears evidence of having been recently and in greater part covered by lacustrine waters, has a general elevation of 2000–3000 feet, and occupies with its mountain-spurs virtually the entire region between the Guadalquivir and the Pyrenees and Cantabrian Mountains, corresponding largely to the old divisions of León, Old and New Castile, Aragon, La Mancha, and Estremadura. North of the meseta are the Pyrenees (Maladetta or Pic Nethou, the culminating point, situated on the border-line with France, 11,165 ft.; Mont Perdu, also on the French border, 10,994 ft.; Pic des Possets, 11,045 ft.), and their westerly orographic continuation, the Cantabrian Mountains (Peñas de Europa, 8745 ft.). (See PYRENEES and CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS.) The mountains S. of the Guadalquivir are chiefly those of Andalusia and Granada, and include the Sierra Nevada (with the Mulahacén, SE. of the city of Granada, the culminating point of all western Europe outside of the Alps, 11,420 ft.) and the more westerly Sierra de Ronda, the latter manifestly a continuation of the mountains of Morocco, the termini being the Rock of Gibraltar (1396 ft.) on the Spanish side and the Jebel-Musa on the African.

The mountains of Spain lack almost wholly the grand majesty of the Alps. The snow and ice mantle is ordinarily of but feeble development, if at all existing throughout the year; there are no glaciers of even second magnitude, and lakes are practically entirely wanting. The central meseta has in general a bleak and forbidding aspect, much resembling the more desolate plains of the western United States, with its buttes and carved escarpments, gaudily-colored cliffs, and dry water-courses. The condition of extensive deforestation, as the result of which over large areas hardly more than the lining vegetation of poplar and other dwarfed trees along river banks and a scanty herbage are to be seen, is responsible in greater part for this dreary appearance.

The principal rivers of Spain flowing directly into the sea are, from N. to S., the Ter, Llobregat, Ebro, Guadalaviar, Júcar, and Segura, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, and the Minho, Douro (Duero), Tagus (Tajo), Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, flowing W. and S. (some of them through Portugal) to the Atlantic Ocean. The N. slope has only the Nalón, the Bidassoa, and some mountain-streams. The chief tributaries are the Esla and the Pisuerga, which join the Douro; the Manzanares, which passes Madrid and joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus; the Aragón, Gallego, and Segre, affluents of the Ebro; and the Genil, an affluent of the Guadalquivir. Few of these tributaries are navigable and those generally only for small boats near their mouths. The Guadalquivir is navigable from the sea to Seville. The only lakes or lagoons of Spain are Albufera, in Valencia, the Mar Menor, in Murcia, and the Laguna de la Janda, NW. of Gibraltar.

Climate.—The climate of Spain is one marked by extremes of temperature and on the whole by a deficiency of rainfall. The sheltered Mediterranean littoral between Gibraltar and Cape Nao has sub-tropical conditions prevailing and the warmest winter climate of Europe, with snow and frost at only rare intervals (average January temperature, 50°–55°). Here are the favored gardens and plantations (*huertas*) of Malaga, Motril, and Almería, and farther north the palm-groves of Elche, where alone in Europe the date grows freely and bears fruit. In this region the summer heat not infrequently rises to 105° and 110°; and even at Seville, beyond this tract, but still S. of the plateaus, the mercury has been known to rise to 115° in the shade. The climate of the major part of the great interior plateau is characterized by dryness, frequent winds, low winter-temperatures, and high summer-temperatures. At Madrid, which has perhaps the worst climate of any large European city, the winter cold is sufficient to freeze the streams and standing waters, while the summer heat not rarely exceeds 100°. Over the greater part of the peninsula there is a deficiency of rainfall, rendering irrigation a necessary condition of agricultural development, and giving much of the region a steppe-like character. Heavy rainstorms may, however, occur in almost all parts of the peninsula. The average annual rainfall on the table-land of Castile is only 10 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the *solano* (the sirocco of Italy), a hot wind from the S., and the *gallego*, a cold NW. wind from the mountains of Galicia.

Vegetation, Agriculture, etc.—The flora of Spain is preeminently of the central European type, but much of it bears a steppe character. Except in the Pyrenees, in the Cantabrian Mountains, in the Sierra Nevada, and in parts of Estremadura, hardly any forest remains. In the sheltered Mediterranean littoral already referred to, the cane, vine, and many tropical and sub-tropical fruits (date, orange, banana, fig, citron, almond) are successfully cultivated, but in much of the less favored regions the esparto grass, from which paper is manufactured, is the dominant cultivated product. The olive is a largely representative type of the vegetation of the south, as is likewise the mulberry. The cork-oak remains as one of the types of the mountain flora. The principal agricultural crops are wheat and barley. Rye, oats, maize, and rice are also extensively cultivated, and considerable quantities of hemp and flax are produced. Spain is one of the great wine-producing countries of the world. The principal growths are those of Jerez (sherry), Rota, Malaga, Alicante, Malvasia, and Val de Peñas. Considerable silk is produced in Valencia and Murcia.

Animal Life.—The faunal elements of Spain are essentially those of the major part of Europe, with the infusion of a number of types which are almost wholly Mediterranean (or even north African) in character. The bear, wolf, wild-cat, lynx, fox, and some other carnivores are still among the denizens of the forested or wilder mountain tracts. The chamois and ibex are both found in the Pyrenees. Among domesticated animals, the horses of Andalusia are celebrated, and the mules and asses are remarkable for beauty and size. The cattle are of good breeds, and much attention is given in Andalusia and Estremadura to the breeding of bulls for the bull-ring. Goats are plentiful on the table-lands. Sheep-farming, although no longer so profitable an industry as formerly, is still important, and much attention is given to the perpetuation of the merino breed.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Spain is large and comprises extensive deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, silver, quicksilver, sulphur, phosphorus, coal, and salt. The vast copper deposits of the Rio Tinto and the mercury of Almadén have long been famous. The amount of ore extracted from the different mines in 1903 was as follows: iron, 8,304,153 tons; copper, 2,799,789 tons; lead and silver-lead, 387,000 tons; zinc, 154,000 tons; and quicksilver, 30,370 tons. The output of coal was 2,587,652 tons (from the region of Oviedo and elsewhere) and of salt 427,000 tons. Mineral waters are abundant. The total number of hands employed in the mines in 1903 was 94,351.

Manufactures, etc.—Considering its size and population, Spain occupies a very inferior position as a manufacturing country. Outside of its extensively developed metallurgical industries, its manufactures comprise textiles, paper, leather and leather goods, iron- and steel-wares, tobacco, glass, soap, chemicals, sugar, esparto fabrics, etc. Barcelona has become a great manufacturing centre, its textile industry being on a large scale. The tobacco manufacture is a government monopoly. There are few good public roads in Spain, except those around Madrid. Much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There were in 1901 8380 miles of railway and 20,170 miles of telegraph lines in operation, traversing the country in all directions. From the extent of its coast-line, its numerous ports, its geographical position, and its natural products, Spain possesses commercial advantages that are shared by but few countries of Europe.

Government, Religion, Education, etc.—According to the constitution proclaimed in 1876 Spain is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative body is known as the Cortes. It consists of a senate and a congress. There are three classes of senators: Senators in their own right (*senadores de derecho propio*), life senators, appointed by the crown, and senators elected for a term of 10 years by the provincial representative bodies, largest tax-payers, higher institutions of learning, etc. The senators in their own right comprise royal princes, the wealthiest grandees, high military and naval officers, archbishops, and the heads of various high administrative and judicial bodies. The number of senators in this group and life senators combined is not to exceed that of the elected senators. Members of congress are elected by universal suffrage for a term of 5 years.

Voters must be 25 years of age. The capital of Spain is Madrid. Each province has its own legislature, and each minor division, or *ayuntamiento* (commune), its own municipal administration. The state religion is the Roman Catholic, with toleration for all sects. There are only a few thousand Protestants and a handful of Jews. The archbishop of Toledo bears the title of Primate of Spain. The convents were suppressed shortly before the middle of the nineteenth century and their property confiscated by the nation. Education is in a very backward state among the mass of the people, more than one-half of the population being unable to read. There are 10 universities, those of Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid. Some of these institutions have not all the faculties. That of Madrid has about 5000 students. The national library at Madrid is one of the largest collections of books in the world. The standing army consisted in 1904 of about 93,000 men, exclusive of the Civil Guard (about 20,000) and Carbineers (about 14,500). The war with the United States in 1898 reduced the naval power of Spain to small proportions.

Population.—The following table shows the old divisions of Spain and the modern provinces formed from them, with the population as returned in the census of 1900:

Old Divisions.	New Provinces.	Pop. in 1900.
New Castile	Madrid	775,034
	Toledo	376,814
	Guadalajara	200,186
	Cuenca	249,696
	Ciudad Real (La Mancha)	321,580
Old Castile	Burgos	338,828
	Logroño	189,376
	Santander	276,003
	Soria	150,462
	Segovia	159,243
	Ávila	200,457
	Palencia	192,473
	Valladolid	278,561
León	León	386,083
	Zamora	275,545
	Salamanca	320,765
Asturias	Oviedo	627,069
Galicia	Corunna	653,556
	Lugo	465,386
	Orense	404,311
	Pontevedra	457,262
Estremadura	Badajoz	520,246
	Cáceres	362,164
Andalusia	Seville	555,256
	Cadiz (including Ceuta)	452,659
	Huelva	260,880
	Cordova	455,859
	Jaén	474,490
	Granada	492,460
	Almería	359,013
	Malaga	511,989
Murcia	Murcia	577,987
	Albacete	237,877
Valencia	Valencia	806,556
	Alicante	470,149
	Castellón de la Plana	310,828
Aragon	Saragossa	421,843
	Huesca	244,867
	Teruel	246,001
Catalonia	Barcelona	1,054,541
	Tarragona	337,964
	Lérida	274,590
	Gerona	299,287
Navarre	Navarre (cap. Pamplona)	307,669
Basque Provinces.	Biscay (cap. Bilbao)	311,361
	Guipúzcoa (cap. San Sebastián)	195,850
	Álava (cap. Vitoria)	96,385
Islands	N. and W. Coast of Africa	10,412
	Balearic Islands	311,649
	Canaries	358,564
	Total	18,618,086

The following cities had a population exceeding 100,000 in 1900: Madrid (539,585), Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Malaga, and Murcia. The largest non-Spanish element in the population is constituted by the Basques, who number about 400,000. There are many gypsies.

Colonies.—A hundred years ago the colonial possessions of Spain far exceeded in extent those of any other power. In 1800 (in which year Louisiana was retroceded to France) they embraced: All of South America exclusive of Brazil and Guiana; all of North America S. of the British possessions and W. of the Mississippi (Mexico, New Mexico, California, Louisiana), together with Florida; Central America; Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West India islands; the Philippine Islands; the Mariana Islands (Ladrones); and some possessions on the coast of Africa. Of this vast empire but little remained at the close of the first quarter of the nineteenth century outside of the Philippines and the West India islands, and the war of 1898 with the United States practically terminated the existence of Spain as a colonial power. The colonial possessions at the present day are the following, in Africa: Rio de Oro, stretching along the Saharan coast SSW. from Cape Bojador; Rio Muni, on the Gulf of Guinea; and the islands of Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, and Great and Little Elobey.

History.—The Iberian (Spanish-Portuguese) Peninsula took its name from the Iberians, who inhabited the country before the dawn of history. There was an influx of Celts from the N., and from the union of the two races sprang the Celtiberians. In some parts the Celts retained their nationality. In remote antiquity the Phœnicians had trading-posts on the coasts, which later were visited by the Greeks. About 236–220 B.C. the Carthaginians conquered the southern and southeastern parts of the peninsula, but they had barely succeeded in establishing themselves when they were driven out by the Romans. It was not until 19 B.C. that Rome became mistress of the entire peninsula by the subjugation of the Cantabri. Under the Romans the whole peninsula was known as Hispania. The Emperor Augustus divided the country into three provinces: Hispania Tarraconensis, in the N. and E.; Hispania Bætica, in the S.; and Lusitania, in the W., corresponding in great part to Portugal. Later the NW. corner was set off as the province of Gallæcia. At the beginning of the fifth century the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani poured into Spain from Gaul. They were soon followed by the Visigoths, who established a kingdom on both sides of the Pyrenees, subduing the Alani. The Vandals passed over into Africa. Towards the close of the sixth century the Visigoths (whose power in Gaul had been destroyed by the Franks) put an end to the realm of the Suevi. The whole of the Spanish peninsula was now a single Christian kingdom.

In 711 the Saracens (Arabs), having completed the conquest of northern Africa, invaded Spain and put an end to the kingdom of the Visigoths. Within a few years almost the entire peninsula was in their power, a little remnant of the Christian inhabitants continuing to struggle for independence in the mountain fastnesses of the NW. Having conquered Spain, the Saracens extended their dominion beyond the Pyrenees, but here their advance was soon arrested by the Franks. The Arabs of Spain soon cut loose from the Caliphate and Spain became an independent Mohammedan realm (756). This state, the emirate or kingdom (afterwards caliphate) of Cordova, ruled by the Ommiad dynasty, rivalled in splendor the great realm ruled by the caliphs of Bagdad. The Jews participated in this blossoming of Semitic civilization in the extreme W. The dominion of the Arabs had not been long established before the Christian power began to reassert itself vigorously in the NW. corner of the peninsula. In the course of the eighth century the little kingdom of Asturias struggled into existence. Little by little the Arabs were pressed back. At the close of the eighth century the Franks conquered the NE. corner of Spain (the Spanish Mark, later Catalonia). A little later the kingdom of Navarre arose. From the early part of the tenth century the Asturian realm figures as the kingdom of León. Early in the eleventh century the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon took their places on the map of Europe. At this time the Ommiad caliphate of Cordova fell to pieces and was succeeded by independent Mohammedan kingdoms, which were soon engulfed in the tide of Moorish conquest that swept over from Morocco. In 1085 the arms of León and Castile, now united, added the territory of the kingdom of Toledo (New Castile) to the Christian dominions. A few years later Portugal was erected into a county, to become ere long an independent kingdom. Catalonia shook off the French rule and in 1151 was united with Aragon. In the first half of the thirteenth century the Christian monarchs made tremendous inroads into the Mohammedan dominions, which were soon confined to the extreme southern part of the peninsula, the kingdom of Granada. This state, which for a time was very flourishing, succumbed to the arms of Aragon and Castile, which had been united under Ferdinand and Isabella (1479). The Christian sovereigns made their entry into the city of Granada at the beginning of 1492. The same year witnessed the discovery of America by Columbus. The first act of Ferdinand and Isabella after putting an end to the Moorish dominion was the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, to the great detriment of the country. In 1512 Ferdinand conquered all of Navarre S. of the Pyrenees (the bulk of the kingdom), so that all Spain was united under his rule. The dominions of Ferdinand included Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily.

On the accession to the throne in 1516 of Charles of Hapsburg, grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella and of the Em-

peror Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, the Netherlands, then the most opulent country in Europe, were united with Spain, whose power at this time overshadowed that of every state in Christendom. The reign of Charles I. (who was elected to the imperial throne of Germany in 1519 as Charles V.) witnessed the conquest of Mexico, Peru, and other parts of America. Most of Lombardy (duchy of Milan) was at this time united with Spain. Under Philip II., the successor of Charles, the Spaniards undertook the conquest of the Philippine Islands. The religious persecutions of Philip II. drove the Netherlands to rebellion and the Dutch provinces were lost. From the time of the destruction of the Grand Armada, in 1588, the power of Spain declined steadily. The Hapsburg dynasty came to an end in 1700 and was succeeded by the House of Bourbon. At the close of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14) the dominions of Spain in Europe were reduced to their present dimensions; Gibraltar was in the hands of the English. The Spanish realm in the New World reached its greatest extension in 1763 with the acquisition of Louisiana (retroceded to France in 1800). Between 1810 and 1826 the Spanish colonies in America (except the islands) emancipated themselves from the mother-country. In the war with the United States in 1898 Spain lost Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines and her existence as a colonial power came practically to an end.

Spain, a post-village of Marshall co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Britton or Langford. It has grain-elevators.

Spalato, spä'lä-to, or **Spalatro** (Slavic, *Split*), a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, on a peninsula projecting into the Adriatic, 74 miles SE. of Zara. The old portion is practically comprised within the area of the famous palace in which the Roman Emperor Diocletian lived after his abdication. The newer quarters are well laid out and modern in appearance. The cathedral, originally a temple or a mausoleum, has an interesting loggia and a fine campanile. The old baptistery of San Giovanni is a notable structure. The museum of antiquities contains valuable collections. The town has manufactures of wool and silk. Its spacious harbor is protected by a mole. Spalato is the leading seaport of Dalmatia. The chief article of export is wine. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 26,198, mostly Serbo-Croats.

Spalding, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, in the Fens, on the river Welland, 15 miles SW. of Boston. It has a parish church in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. Pop. in 1901, 9385.

Spalding, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 203 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Flint River. Capital, Griffin. Pop. in 1890, 13,117; in 1900, 17,619.

Spalding, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston. Pop. 200.

Spalding, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles SSW. of Escanaba. Pop. about 475.

Spalding, a banking post-village of Greeley co., Neb., 14 miles (direct) NE. of Greeley, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Spalmadore (spål-må-do'rå) **Islands** (anc. *Œnussæ*), a group of islets belonging to Turkey, between the island of Chios and the main-land of Asia Minor.

Spanaway, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 500.

Spandau, spän'dŏw, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the confluence of the rivers Spree and Havel, 9 miles W. of Berlin. Its most interesting features are the citadel, with the fine old Julius Tower, and the church of St. Nicholas. There is a large government establishment for the manufacture of artillery, fire-arms, and ammunition. Fisheries are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 65,014.

Spangenberg, spång'ęn-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles SSE. of Cassel. Pop. about 1500.

Spangle, a post-town of Spokane co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Spangler, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles (direct) NNW. of Ebensburg. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1616.

Spangsville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Reading.

Spaniard Bay, a fishing settlement in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, on a bay of the same name, 6 miles from Harbor Grace.

Spanishburg, a post-station of Mercer co., W.Va.

Spanish Camp, a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., 12 miles SW. of East Bernard. Pop. 50.

Spanish Fork, a banking city of Utah co., Utah, 58 miles SSE. of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2735.

Spanish Fort, a post-town of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Nocona. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Spanish Lake, La., is connected with the right bank of the Red River, a few miles above Natchitoches. Length, about 12 miles.

Spanish Lake, a village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The post-office and banking point is St. Louis.

Spanish Oaks, a post-station of Appomattox co., Va.

Spanish Peak, a mountain-peak of Plumas co., Cal., about 14 miles W. of Quincy.

Spanish Peaks, two isolated mountains in the S. part of Colorado, near lat. 37° 24′ N. and lon. 105° W. Altitude, 13,623 and 12,720 feet.

Spanish Ranch, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., 6 miles SW. of Quincy.

Spanish River, Canada, flows WSW. and falls into Lake Huron opposite the Great Manitoulin Island.

Spanish River, a post-village in Algoma district, Ontario, on Georgian Bay, at the mouth of the Spanish River, 150 miles from Collingwood. It is an outport.

Spanish Town, or **Santiago de la Vega,** sån-te-ä'go dä lä vä'gå, a town of Jamaica, on the W. bank of the river Cobre, 10 miles W. by N. of Kingston, with which it is connected by rail. It was the capital of the colony until 1871. Pop. about 5000.

Spanish Town, Trinidad. See PORT OF SPAIN.

Spanker, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Sparjun, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Sparkill, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 5 miles S. of Nyack. Pop. about 800.

Sparkling Catawba Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Catawba co., N.C., 55 miles NW. of Charlotte.

Sparkman, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia or Fordyce.

Sparks, a banking post-town of Berrien co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Nashville and Sparks Rs., 9 miles W. by S. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Sparks, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Fort Smith and Western Rs. Pop. 150.

Sparks, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Sparks Hill, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ill., 12 miles SW. of Shawneetown.

Sparksville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 13 miles WSW. of Brownstown. Pop. 150.

Sparland, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 26 miles NNE. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Sparr, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Sparrowbush, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, 2 miles above Port Jervis and about 25 miles W. of Goshen. Pop. about 300.

Sparrows Point, Baltimore co., Md., is a post-substation of the city of Baltimore. It has manufactures of steel and cement. Pop. about 2500.

Sparta, or **Sparti,** spar'tee, a town of Greece, in the Morea (Peloponnesus), capital of the nomarchy of Lacedæmon, near the river Iri (the ancient Eurotas), about 15 miles ENE. of the head of the Gulf of Koroni (or of Messenia). Pop. about 4000. It has arisen since the Greek Revolution. It occupies part of the site of the ancient Sparta, of which but scanty remains survive. See GREECE, LACEDÆMON, and LACONIA.

Sparta, a banking post-town, capital of Hancock co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 53 miles ENE. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

Sparta, a banking city of Randolph co., Ill., on the Illinois Southern and the Mobile and Ohio Rs., 55 miles SSE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has flour-mills, manufactures of agricultural implements, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2941.

Sparta, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 10 miles WNW. of Aurora. Pop. 75.

Sparta, a post-station of McPherson co., Kan., about 24 miles NW. of Newton.

Sparta, a banking post-village of Gallatin co., Ky., on Eagle Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 65 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. about 200.

Sparta, a post-hamlet (formerly the capital) of Bienville parish, La., 40 miles (direct) E. by S. of Shreveport.

Sparta, a banking post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 14 miles N. by W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 1126.

Sparta, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth and Iron Range and the Duluth, Missabee and Northern Rs., 2 miles E. of Eveleth, its banking point. It has iron-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 950.

Sparta, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss., 26 miles WNW. of West Point.

Sparta, a banking post-village of Christian co., Mo., about 20 miles SE. of Springfield, on the Frisco System. Pop. 300.

Sparta, a post-village in Sparta township, Sussex co., N.J., at the upper end of the Wallkill Valley, 8 miles E. of Newton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2070.

Sparta, a township (town) of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1189.

Sparta, a banking post-town, capital of Alleghany co., N.C., 22 miles NE. of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Sparta, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, about 12 miles W. of Mount Vernon, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Sparta, a post-station of Union co., Oregon, about 28 miles SE. of Lagrande.

Sparta, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Sparta, a post-station of Washington co., Pa., about 40 miles SSW. of Pittsburg.

Sparta, a banking post-town, capital of White co., Tenn., about 86 miles ESE. of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Sparta, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Sparta, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., about 40 miles N. by E. of Richmond.

Sparta, a banking city, capital of Monroe co., Wis., on the La Crosse River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 25 miles ENE. of La Crosse. It contains a state Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children and St. Mary's Convent and has manufactures of flour and foundry products. Pop. in 1900, 3555. Here are mineral springs.

Sparta, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1263.

Sparta, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 12 miles SE. of St. Thomas, its banking point.

Spartanburg, a county in the NW. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 762 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ennoree River and is intersected by the Pacolet and Tiger rivers. The county has an abundance of iron-ore and limestone. Capital, Spartanburg. Pop. in 1890, 55,385; in 1900, 65,560.

Spartanburg, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., 17 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. about 225.

Spartanburg, a city, capital of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina and other railroads, 93 miles NW. of Columbia. It is in a rich and active cotton-growing region, and has large cotton-mills, iron-works, manufactures of twine and rope, etc. It is the seat of Wofford College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1853, of the Converse College for Women, and of a state institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind. Pop. in 1890, 5544; in 1900, 11,395.

Spartansburg, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles S. by W. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 488.

Spartel (spaR-tĕl′) or **Espartel** (ĕs-paR-tĕl′), **Cape,** a promontory on the NW. coast of Morocco, at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar. Lat. 35° 49′ N.; lon. 5° 56′ W. Height, 1020 feet.

Spartimento (spaR-te-mĕn′to), **Cape,** a headland of Italy, on the coast of the province of Salerno, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Policastro. Lat. 40° N.

Spartivento (spaR-te-vĕn′to), **Cape,** Italy, at the SE. extremity of the peninsula of Calabria. Lat. 37° 57′ N.; lon. 16° 5′ E.

Spartivento, Cape, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia. Lat. 38° 52′ N.; lon. 8° 50′ E.

Spask, spåsk, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles SE. of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 4760.

Spask, a town of Russia, government and 108 miles NNE. of Tambov. Pop. in 1897, 6024.

Spask, a town of Russia, government and 54 miles S. of Kazan. Pop. about 3000.

Spata, spå′tå, a small village of Greece, in Attica, near the eastern foot of Mount Hymettus. In 1877 discoveries were made here of very ancient tombs, containing various interesting metallic and other objects.

Spaulding, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Spaulding, a post-village of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 70.

Spaulding, a post-village of Caldwell parish, La. The banking point is Columbia.

Spaulding, a post-village of Beltrami co., Minn. The banking point is Bemidji. Pop. 100.

Speaker, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 30 miles NW. of Port Huron. Pop. 150.

Spear, Cape, a lofty headland of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 31′ N.; lon. 52° 57′ W. It has a light-house.

Spearfish, a banking city of Lawrence co., S.Dak., among the Black Hills and on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1166.

Spears, a post-hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky., 8 miles NE. of Nicholasville.

Spearsville, a post-village of Brown co., Ind., 10 miles N. of Nashville. Pop. 150.

Spearsville, a post-village of Union parish, La., about 45 miles NW. of Monroe. Pop. 100.

Spearville, a banking city of Ford co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 16½ miles ENE. of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Spechts (spekts) **Ferry,** a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles above Dubuque.

Speckled Mountain, Oxford co., Me., is near the New Hampshire boundary-line.

Speed, a post-village of Phillips co., Kan. The banking point is Logan.

Speedsville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 16 miles SE. of Ithaca. Pop. 140.

Speedwell, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 6 miles NNW. of Harris station. Pop. 75.

Speedwell, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn., about 40 miles N. of Knoxville. Pop. 75.

Speedwell, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., 44 miles E. by N. of Abingdon. Pop. 75.

Speegleville, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. The banking point is Waco. Pop. 110.

Speers, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Charleroi. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Speers Ferry, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., on the Clinch River.

Speicher, spī′kẽr, a village and commune of Switzerland, 6 miles NE. of Appenzell, at the foot of the Vögelinsegg. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3047.

Speidel, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Speights (spīts) **Bridge,** a post-township of Greene co., N.C., about 20 miles NE. of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 1598.

Speights Town, spīts′ tŏwn, a small town on the W. coast of the island of Barbados, 10 miles N. of Bridgetown.

Speldorf, a commune and village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles from Duisburg. Pop. in 1900, 7321.

Spello, spĕl′lo (anc. *Hispellum*), a small town of Italy, province of Perugia, 3 miles NW. of Foligno. It has an old cathedral, with fine paintings.

Spencer, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, has an area of 406 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and SW. by the Ohio River. Coal is found here. Capital, Rockport. Pop. in 1890, 22,060; in 1900, 22,407.

Spencer, a county in the north-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 204 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Salt River and also drained by Clear Creek. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. in 1890, 6760; in 1900, 7406.

Spencer, a post-town of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 52.

Spencer, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. Pop. 75.

Spencer, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Michigan Central R., 8 miles ESE. of Joliet. Pop. 150.

Spencer, a banking city of Owen co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 53 miles SW. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of flour, hubs, and spokes. Pop. in 1900, 2026.

Spencer, a banking city, capital of Clay co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 49 miles W. of Algona. It has manufactures of brick and tile, hay-presses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3095.

Spencer, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., 6 miles by rail E. of Mount Sterling.

Spencer, a banking post-village in Spencer township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., and about 12 miles W. of Worcester. The town has manufactures of wire, satinets, woollens, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7627.

Spencer, a post-station of Kalkaska co., Mich.

Spencer, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 10 miles NW. of Logan.

Spencer, a banking post-village of Boyd co., Neb., 7 miles (direct) ESE. of Butte, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Spencer, a banking post-village in Spencer township (town), Tioga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 20 miles S. of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1868; of the village, 385.

Spencer, a banking post-village of Rowan co., N.C., on the Southern R.

Spencer, a banking post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 38 miles SW. of Cleveland, on the Northern Ohio and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs. Pop. about 300.

Spencer, a banking city of McCook co., S.Dak., in a farming and stock-raising district, on the Northwestern Line, 7 miles W. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Spencer, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Tenn., about 80 miles ENE. of Nashville. Pop. 130.

Spencer, a banking post-town, capital of Roane co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 40 miles S. by E. of Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900, 737.

Spencer, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 105 miles WNW. of Menasha. Pop. about 400.

Spencer Brook, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn., near the great pinery, on the Rum River, about 44 miles NNW. of St. Paul.

Spencerburg, a post-town of Pike co., Mo., about 22 miles S. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 86.

Spencer, Cape, marks the upper limit of Cross Sound, Alaska. Lat. 58° 13′ N.; lon. 136° 36′ W.

Spencer Cove, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, 5 miles from the city of Quebec. Pop. about 350.

Spencer Gulf, a bay of South Australia, between lat. 32° 30′ and 35° S. and lon. 136° and 138° E. Length, about 200 miles. In it are Hardwicke Bay, Port Lincoln, and Franklin Harbor. Port Augusta is situated at its head.

Spencer Mountain Mills, a town of Gaston co., N.C., in Gastonia township. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Spencerport, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles W. by N. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 715.

Spencers Mill, a post-station of Kent co., Mich.

Spencers Mill, a post-station of Dickson co., Tenn.

Spencer Springs, a summer-resort in Spencer township (town), Tioga co., N.Y., 3 miles from Spencer station.

Spencers Station, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 18 miles E. by S. of Cambridge. Pop. 60.

Spencertown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Punsit Creek, 28 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. 150.

Spencerville, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River (of the Maumee), 18 miles NE. of Fort Wayne, on the Wabash R. Pop. about 350.

Spencerville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 25 miles SW. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Spencerville, a banking post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs., 12 miles S. of Delphos. It has manufactures of hoops and handles. Pop. in 1900, 1874.

Spencerville, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles N. of Prescott. Pop. 400.

Spences Bridge, a post-village of British Columbia, 80 miles N. of Yale, on the Thompson River.

Spenceville, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Cal., about 14 miles SSW. of Grass Valley.

Spennymoor, a town of England, in Durham, 4 miles NE. of Bishop-Auckland. The inhabitants are largely engaged in coal-mining and the iron-industry. Pop. in 1901, 16,665.

Speonk, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of the ocean and on the Long Island R., 73 miles E. of New York.

Sperchius, the ancient name of the Hellada.

Sperenberg, a village of Prussia, near Potsdam. It has extensive gypsum quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1349.

Sperry, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Sperryville, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., about 40 miles S. of Winchester. Pop. about 350.

Spessart, spĕs′sart, a mountain-range of Germany, in the NW. part of Bavaria (Lower Franconia) and the S. part of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. It is between the Odenwald on the SW. and the Rhöngebirge on the NE. The highest summit is a little less than 2000 feet above the sea.

Spey, spā, a river of Scotland, expands into Loch Spey and enters Moray Firth at Kingston. It is noted for its salmon. Length, 110 miles.

Speyer, or **Speier,** spī′er, by English writers often written **Spire** and **Spires** (anc. *Noviom′agus, Augus′ta Neme′tum,* and *Neme′tes*), a town of Bavaria, capital of the Palatinate, on the Rhine at the influx of the Speyerbach, 23 miles N. of Karlsruhe. Lat. of observatory, 49° 18′ 55″ N.; lon. 8° 26′ 24″ E. Its most striking feature is the cathedral, founded in 1030 by the Emperor Conrad II. and recently restored. It is an imposing Romanesque edifice, containing the tombs of many of the German emperors, fine frescoes and statues, and an ancient crypt. The town possesses a valuable museum of national antiquities. Among the relics of the past is a grand mediæval gate. There are manufactures of machinery, shoes, and tobacco, and cotton-spinning is carried on. The bishopric of Speyer is one of the oldest in Germany. Speyer became a free imperial city in 1294. At the famous diet held here in 1529 the followers of Luther submitted their protest, whence they were called Protestants. From 1527 to 1689 Speyer was the seat of the high court called the Imperial Chamber. Pop. in 1900, 20,911.

Spezia, spĕd′ze-ȧ, a maritime town of Italy, in Liguria, at the head of the Bay of Spezia, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, province and 50 miles SE. of Genoa. It is finely situated. It has one of the best harbors in Europe and is the chief naval station of Italy. The harbor is strongly fortified. There are great ship-building yards, dry-docks, and an arsenal. Spezia has an active trade. Among the chief exports are olive oil and wine. It is frequented for its sea-baths. Near by are remains of the ancient Luna. Pop. in 1901, 38,294 (commune, 65,612).

Spezia, Bay or **Gulf of** (anc. *Portus Lunæ*), in Italy, is an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, on which is situated the town of Spezia. It forms one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean Sea.

Spezzano-Albanese, spĕt-sȧ′no ȧl-bȧ-nȧ′zȧ, a town of Italy, in Calabria, province of Cosenza, 10 miles SSE. of Castrovillari. Pop. about 3500.

Spezzia, spĕt′se-ȧ, **Spetsæ,** or **Petsa,** an island of Greece, nomarchy of Argolis, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 miles WSW. of Hydra. Area, about 10 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 4432. The seaport of Spezzia is on its NE. shore. The inhabitants of Spezzia distinguished themselves by their heroism in the Greek Revolution. Spezzopula is an islet off the SE. side of Spezzia.

Sphagia, sfȧ-ghee′ȧ (anc. *Sphacteria*), a small island of Greece, off the SW. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbor of Navarino. Here in 425 B.C. the Athenians under Cleon were victorious over the Spartans.

Sphakia, sfȧ-kee′ȧ, a small town of Crete, on its S. coast, 43 miles from its W. extremity.

Spice Islands, Malay Archipelago. See Moluccas.

Spiceland, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ind., 30 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Spicer, a banking post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 300.

Spichern, spik′ĕrn, or **Speichern,** a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 3 miles S. of Saarbrücken (Prussia). Here the French general, Frossard, was defeated by the Germans on Aug. 6, 1870.

Spickard, a banking post-town of Grundy co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 11½ miles N. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Spielberg. See Brünn.

Spielerville, a post-village of Logan co., Ark. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 140.

Spies, a lumbering post-village of Moore co., N.C., on the Durham and Charlotte R. The banking point is Sanford.

Spiez, speets, a village and resort of Switzerland, 24 miles SE. of Bern, charmingly situated on the Lake of Thun. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Spiggot (or **Spicket**) **River,** a small stream, rises in Rockingham co., N.H., and falls into the Merrimac River at Lawrence, Mass.

Spigners Station, a post-village of Elmore co., Ala. The banking point is Montgomery or Wetumpka. Pop. 125.

Spike Island, an island on the W. side of Cork Harbor, Ireland, ½ mile S. of Queenstown.

Spiker, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Spilimbergo, spe-lim-bĕr′go, a town of Italy, 15 miles WNW. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6500).

Spillertown, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Marion. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Spillville, a post-town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, about 12 miles SW. of Decorah. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Spilman, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Parkersburg. Pop. 200.

Spilsby, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 28 miles ESE. of Lincoln. It has an interesting church and a statue of the Arctic navigator Sir John Franklin, who was a native of the place. Pop. about 1500.

Spinazzola, spe-nät'so-lä, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 7 miles S. of Minervino. Pop. in 1901, 11,183.

Spink, a county in the east-central part of South Dakota, has an area of 1518 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota (or James) River. Capital, Redfield. Pop. in 1890, 10,581; in 1900, 9487.

Spinks Corners, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 100.

Spinnerstown, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 150.

Spinola, a post-village of Union co., Ark. The banking point is Eldorado.

Spinoso, spe-no'zo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata (province of Potenza), 15 miles NE. of Lagonegro. Near it is a magnificent Roman bridge. Pop. about 3000.

Spionkop, or **Spionskop,** a hill of Natal, southern Africa, on the Tugela River, W. of Colenso. It was the scene of an active engagement between the Boer and British forces in Jan., 1900.

Spirding, spēēr'ding, a lake of East Prussia, district of Gumbinnen, 10 miles in length. Its greatest depth is about 10 fathoms.

Spire, a town of Bavaria. See SPEYER.

Spirit, a post-village of Price co., Wis. The banking point is Phillips or Milwaukee.

Spirit Creek, Richmond co., Ga., flows E. into the Savannah River.

Spirit Lake, Dickinson co., Iowa, is about 10 miles long.

Spirit Lake, a banking post-town, capital of Dickinson co., Iowa, on the W. shore of East Okoboji Lake, 1 mile S. of Spirit Lake and about 56 miles WNW. of Algona. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1219.

Spirit River, a small stream of Marathon co., Wis., enters the Wisconsin River.

Spiritwood, a post-village of Stutsman co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Spiro, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Kansas City Southern R., 15 miles SW. of Fort Smith, Ark. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Spitalfields, an eastern district of London, on the N. side of the Thames. It is a great seat of the silk manufacture.

Spithead, a roadstead on the S. coast of England, in Hampshire, on the NE. side of the Isle of Wight. It communicates on the W. with the Solent and Southampton Water and on the N. with Portsmouth Harbor. It is a rendezvous of the British navy.

Spittal, spit'äl, or **Spital,** a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 21 miles NW. of Villach, on the Drave. Pop. about 2500.

Spitzbergen, spits'bẹrg'ẹn, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, between Franz-Josef Land and Greenland, and on the western edge of the Barents Sea. They lie between about lat. 76° and 80° 48′ (Seven Islands) N. lat., and are crossed centrally by the meridian of 20° E. lon. The principal islands are West Spitzbergen, the largest, Northeast Land (separated from the last by Hinlopen Strait), Edge Island, King-Charles (or Wiche) Land (in the E.), King-Charles Foreland, and Hope Island (in the SE.). The minor Danes Islands are off the NW. coast of West Spitzbergen. Spitzbergen is a mountainous region, with general elevations rising to 2000–4000 feet, and with deep fjords extending far into the coast-line (Ice Fjord, on the W. coast, 50 miles in length). The highest elevation, found immediately S. of Treurenberg Bay, is 5580 ft., surpassing by nearly 1200 ft. the Hornsundstind, near South Cape, which was for a long time considered to be the culminating point. Snow and ice cover most of the mountain-summits, but not to the extent of obscuring the underlying orographic features. Glaciers have ordinarily only a local development, but on Northeast Land there is a true (even if minor) ice-cap rising to upward of 2000 ft. The climate is cold, although not excessively so, and recent observations would seem to indicate a higher winter temperature than is found in St. Petersburg (mean temperature for December, 23°; lowest temperature, in March, —26°). The vegetation is confined chiefly to plants of rapid growth, which do not ordinarily rise above 4 or 6 inches, and for the most part spring up, flower, and seed, in a month or six weeks. During winter, which sets in at the end of September, the sun remains for four months below the horizon, but the darkness of night-time is relieved for about six hours by a faint twilight. The larger forms of animal life are foxes, bears, and reindeer; in pursuit of which, as well as of walruses and seals, the islands are regularly visited by hunters. Sea-fowl are numerous. The minerals are known to include marble and coal. Many interesting plant-remains, chiefly of Tertiary age, have been found in the islands. Spitzbergen was discovered in 1596 by the Dutch navigator Barents, in endeavoring to effect a NE. passage to India. They are not permanently inhabited and are not claimed by any nation.

Spivey, a city of Kingman co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Spivey, a post-village of Clay co., Tenn. The banking point is Gamaliel, Ky. Pop. 125.

Split, Cape, a headland of Nova Scotia, extending into the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 22′ N.

Splitrock, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y.

Splitrock, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 125.

Splügen, splü'ghẹn, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, the chief place in the Rheinwald-Thal, 4 miles N. of the summit of the Splügen Pass. Elevation, 4757 feet.

Splügen Pass, a route across the Rhætian Alps, between the canton of Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy; its summit, which forms the water-parting between the Hinter-Rhein and the Adda, and is part of the boundary-line between Switzerland and Italy, is 6945 feet above the sea and 23 miles N. of the head of Lake Como. The route is carried through three covered galleries, which are among the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splügen in 1800. The Splügen Road over the pass was constructed by the Austrian government in 1819–21.

Spofford, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H. The banking point is Keene.

Spofford, a post-village of Kinney co., Tex. The banking point is Uvalde. Pop. 100.

Spokane′, locally pronounced spo-kăn′, a county in the E. part of Washington, borders on Idaho. Area, 1777 sq. m. It has gold- and silver-mines. Capital, Spokane. Pop. in 1890, 37,487; in 1900, 57,542.

Spokane, a post-hamlet of Custer co., S.Dak., 10 miles (direct) ENE. of Custer.

Spokane, or **Spokane Falls,** a city, capital of Spokane co., Wash., on the Spokane River (which traverses the city in a series of water-falls) and on the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Spokane Falls and Northern and other railroads, 544 miles NE. by E. of Portland, Oregon. It is the centre of a large lumber trade and is likewise the mining centre of the Pacific Northwest. Its manufacturing industries are very extensive and diversified and have the benefit of great water-power. There are foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of lumber, flour, bricks, lime, cement, cars, furniture, malted liquors, marble- and granite-products, etc. The city has a notable city-hall, court-house, and theatre, and is the seat of Gonzaga College (Roman Catholic), Brunot Hall, and other collegiate institutions. Fort Wright, a military post, is located immediately outside of the city. Pop. in 1880, 350; in 1890, 19,922; in 1900, 36,848.

Spokane River rises in the N. part of Idaho and is the outlet of Cœur d'Alene Lake. It passes into Washington, runs in a WNW. direction, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 47° 50′ N. It is about 120 miles long.

Spokogee, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Fort Smith and Western R. Pop. 150.

Spoleto, spo-lä'to (anc. *Spoletium*), a town of Italy, in Umbria (province of Perugia), beautifully situated on a hill, 60 miles NNE. of Rome. It is connected with an adjacent height by a fine aqueduct bridge, the Ponte delle Torri. Spoleto from an early time has been the seat of an archbishop. The principal edifices are the cathedral, dating from the eleventh century, with a splendid portico in Early Renaissance style and frescoes by Filippo Lippi; the church of Sant' Agostino del Crucifisso, with a fine façade, magnificent windows, and handsome doors; and the municipal palace, with a gallery of paintings. There are many Roman remains, the most interesting being the triumphal arch of Drusus and Germanicus, the ruins of a theatre, and a house with fine mosaics. The inhabitants of Spoleto are largely engaged in the gathering of truffles and in the preserving of meats, vegetables, and fruits. Milling is carried on. In the early part of the Middle Ages the town was the capital of a Lombard duchy. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 24,642.

Spooner, a banking post-village of Washburn co., Wis., 6 miles NNE. of Shell Lake, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 600.

Spoonerville, a village of Dunklin co., Mo., in Cotton Hill township. Pop. in 1900, 140.

Spoon Hill (or **Spoonbill**) **Creek** rises near the E. boundary of Wyoming and enters the North Fork of the Platte in Nebraska.

Spoon River, Ill., rises in Bureau co. and enters the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

Sporades, spor'a-dēz (Gr. Σποράδες,—*i.e.*, the "scattered" islands), a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, comprising a number of islands off the southern part of the W. coast of Asia Minor, all belonging to Turkey. Among the principal ones are Stampalia (Astropalia), Leros, Patmos, Nicaria (Icaria), Kalymnos, Cos, and Scarpanto (Carpathus). The northernmost of these, Nicaria, is a few miles to the W. of Samos, and the southernmost, Scarpanto, is SW. of Rhodes. The ancients included under the name of Sporades, in addition to those now so designated, some of the southernmost islands of the group of the Cyclades, as that designation is now applied. The name Sporades is sometimes used in a broad sense so as to include the large islands off the coast of Asia Minor. The group of islands belonging to Greece NE. of Eubœa, of which Skyros is the principal member, is known as the Northern Sporades.

Sporting Hill, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 10 miles NW. of Lancaster. Pop. 250.

Spot, a village of Hickman co., Tenn. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. 125.

Spotswood, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the South River and on the Pennsylvania R., 11 miles NE. of Hightstown. It has manufactories of snuff, drugs, and scales. Pop. about 650.

Spottsville, a post-town of Henderson co., Ky., on the Green River, 12 miles E. of Henderson, on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Spottsville, a post-hamlet of Surry co., Va.

Spottswood, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Honeybrook. Pop. 150.

Spottswood, a post-village of Augusta co., Va. The banking point is Staunton.

Spottsylvania, spot-sil-vā'ne-ą, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 401 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan River, on the NE. by the Rappahannock, and on the SW. by the North Anna River. It is also drained by the Mattapony River. Capital, Spottsylvania. Pop. in 1890, 14,233; in 1900, 14,307.

Spottsylvania (formerly **Spottsylvania Court-House**), a post-village, capital of Spottsylvania co., Va., on the Po River, about 55 miles N. by W. of Richmond and 11 miles SW. of Fredericksburg. Pop. about 60. Here bloody engagements took place between the forces of Grant and Lee in May, 1864.

Spotville, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark. The banking point is Magnolia.

Spoutspring, a post-hamlet of Estill co., Ky.

Spoutspring, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn. The banking point is Tiptonville.

Spoutspring, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R.

Spoutsprings, a post-village of Harnett co., N.C.

Spraggs, a post-station of Greene co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Waynesburg.

Sprague, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Sprague, a township (town) of New London co., Conn. Pop. in 1900, 1339.

Sprague, a post-village of Bates co., Mo. The banking point is Richhill. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Sprague, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. Pop. 100.

Sprague, a banking city of Lincoln co., Wash., 42 miles SW. of Spokane, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Sprague River rises in the S. part of Oregon and enters the Klamath River about 3 miles E. of Klamath Lake.

Spragues Mill, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., 10 miles S. of Fort Fairfield, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Spragueville, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, about 30 miles SSE. of Dubuque. Pop. 130.

Spragueville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Antwerp or Gouverneur. Pop. 175.

Spragueville, a village of Monroe co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 5 miles NW. of Stroudsburg. Here is Analomink post-office.

Sprakers, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 52 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 200.

Sprankle Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 9 miles E. of Mayville. Pop. 90.

Spray, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Danville and Western R., 2 miles from Leaksville, its banking point. It has numerous cotton- and woollen-mills.

Spraytown, a post-station of Jackson co., Ind.

Spread, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga. Pop. 90.

Spreckels, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Salinas. Pop. 100.

Spreckelsville, a village in the NW. part of East Maui, Hawaiian Islands. It has a large sugar-estate.

Spree, sprā (anc. *Sprea*), a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, flows N. and NW. through the Prussian province of Brandenburg, traversing Berlin, and joins the Havel on the left at Spandau. Total course, about 250 miles. Vessels of 500 tons can ascend as far as Cöpenick, a few miles above Berlin, and vessels of small draught to Leibsch, about 110 miles from its mouth. The Spree is connected by canals with the Oder.

Spreewald, sprā'wâlt, a wooded and marshy region of Prussia, about 45–70 miles SE. of Berlin, in the valley of the Spree. It is intersected by numerous arms or branches of this stream, completely flooded in high water, and difficult of access. The Lower Spreewald lies to the NW. of Lübben, and the Upper Spreewald SE. of Lübbenau.

Spremberg, sprêm'bêrg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island of the Spree, 15 miles S. of Cottbus. It has remains of its former fortifications and an old castle. There are manufactures of cloths, hats, machinery, tobacco, etc., and oil-mills. Lignite is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 10,925.

Sprendlingen, sprênt'ling-ęn, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, circle of Offenbach. Pop. in 1900, 4270.

Sprigg, a village of Mingo co., W.Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. 200.

Spring, the name of townships in Pennsylvania: in Berks co.; pop. in 1900, 4064. Center co.; pop. 2921. Crawford co.; pop. 1391. Perry co.; pop. 1280.

Spring, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 23 miles N. of Houston.

Spring Arbor, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 8 miles SW. of Jackson. Pop. about 300.

Springbay, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Illinois River, here called Peoria Lake, about 10 miles above Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Spring Beach, a resort of Michigan, close to Traverse City.

Springbluff, a post-station of Franklin co., Mo.

Springbluff, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., 37 miles NNW. of Portage. Pop. 75.

Springbokfontein, a village in the NW. part of Cape Colony, Namaqualand, 5 miles from Ookiep. Elevation, 3200 feet.

Springboro, spring'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 16 miles S. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Springboro, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Conneaut Creek, 33 miles SSW. of Erie, on the Bessemer and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Springbranch, a post-station of Comal co., Tex.

Springbrook, a post-town of Jackson co., Iowa, about 30 miles SSE. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 107.

Springbrook, a post-station of Kalamazoo co., Mich.

Springbrook, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 350.

Springbrook, a post-station of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Springbrook township, on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 6 miles S. of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 458.

Springbrook, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1287.

Springbrook, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 24 miles NNW. of Belleville, on the Central Ontario R. Pop. about 250.

Springchurch, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Kittanning. Pop. 150.

Spring City, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Royersford, and on the Pennsylvania R., 33 miles NW. of Philadelphia. It has stove-foundries, glass-works, knitting- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2566.

Spring City, a banking post-town of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 2 miles from Rhea Springs. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Spring City, a post-city of Sanpete co., Utah, near the W. base of the Wasatch Mountains, about 12 miles NNE. of Manti, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900, 1135.

Springcottage, a post-station of Marion co., Miss.

Spring Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River in Decatur co., about 4 miles from its mouth.

Spring Creek, Ill., enters the Iroquois River about 6 miles NW. of Watseka.

Spring Creek, Mo., enters the Chariton River in Adair co.

Spring Creek, Center co., Pa., runs northward and enters Bald Eagle Creek.

Spring Creek, Tex., enters the San Jacinto River about 20 miles NNE. of Houston.

Spring Creek, Travis co., Tex., enters the Colorado River from the W., opposite Austin.

Springcreek, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., about 25 miles WNW. of Helena.

Springcreek, a post-station of Chautauqua co., Kan., 35 miles W. of Independence.

Springcreek, a post-station of Clay co., Ky.

Springcreek, a post-station of Goodhue co., Minn., about 30 miles SW. of Red Wing.

Springcreek, a post-township of Phelps co., Mo., about 60 miles S. of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900, 2164.

Springcreek, a post-township of Madison co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1552.

Springcreek, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2133.

Spingcreek, a post-village in Springcreek township, Warren co., Pa., on Broken Straw Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles SE. of Corry. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1351; of the village, 200.

Springcreek, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., 13½ miles NNE. of Jackson.

Springcreek, a post-village of Throckmorton co., Tex. The banking point is Seymour. Pop. 130.

Springcreek, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 7 miles W. of Mount Crawford. Pop. 150.

Springcreek, a post-station of Adams co., Wis.

Springdale, a banking post-town of Washington co., Ark., on the Frisco System, 10 miles N. of Fayetteville. Pop. in 1900, 1251.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Boulder co., Colo., 12 miles from Boulder.

Springdale, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 3 miles NE. of Stamford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. 200.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 4 miles from Pierceville.

Springdale, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, about 14 miles E. of Iowa City. Pop. about 200.

Springdale, Kan. See ALEXANDRIA.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 6 miles above Maysville.

Springdale, a post-station of Haywood co., N.C.

Springdale, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 15 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 400.

Springdale, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., in Springdale township, on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 17 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1007.

Springdale, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn. Pop. 115.

Springdale, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. The banking point is Atlanta.

Springdale, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. about 300.

Springdale, a post-station of Fayette co., W.Va.

Springdale, a post-township (town) of Dane co., Wis., about 16 miles WSW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1050.

Springe, spring'ĕh, a town of Hanover, Prussia, 14 miles SW. of Hanover. Pop. in 1900, 3037.

Springer, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 8 miles WNW. of Berwyn. Pop. 150.

Springer, a banking post-village of Colfax co., N.Mex., on the Cimarron River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 63 miles S. by W. of Trinidad, Colo. Pop. about 550.

Springerton, a banking post-village of White co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 14 miles S. of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Springerville, a post-village of Apache co., Ariz., 27 miles (direct) S. of St. Johns. Pop. about 500.

Springet, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 250.

Springfield, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., about 45 miles NNW. of Little Rock. Pop. about 300.

Springfield, a post-town, capital of Baca co., Colo., 64 miles (direct) SE. of Lajunta. Pop. in 1900, 44.

Springfield, a post-village, capital of Effingham co., Ga., 28 miles NNW. of Savannah.

Springfield, a city, capital of the state of Illinois, and seat of justice of Sangamon co., 185 miles SW. of Chicago, on the Wabash, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Chicago and Alton and other railroads. It is regularly laid out, with wide, straight streets, and contains a number of notable public buildings, of which the most prominent are the massive capitol, with a dome rising to 364 feet, the state arsenal, and the old capitol (county court-house). The city has a number of collegiate institutions (St. Agatha's School, Concordia College), a state museum of natural history, railroad machine-shops, and extensive industries, represented by engine- and boiler-works, foundries and machine-shops, and manufactories of watches, woollens, vehicles, farming-implements, soap, leather, clothing, and malted liquors. The city is one of the most important horse-breeding centres of the United States. In the vicinity are productive coal-mines.

Springfield is memorable as having been the residence of Abraham Lincoln, whose house is under the care of the state and whose remains rest in the beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery within the crypt of the national monument erected to his memory. Pop. in 1850, 4533; in 1860, 9320; in 1870, 17,364; in 1880, 19,743; in 1890, 24,963; in 1900, 34,159.

Springfield, a post-township of Franklin co., Ind., about 28 miles S. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 1130 (including Mount Carmel).

Springfield, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Ky., about 52 miles SW. of Lexington, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 1016.

Springfield, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., about 50 miles NNW. of New Orleans and 9 miles N. of Lake Maurepas. Pop. about 600.

Springfield, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Springfield township (town), about 60 miles NNE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 532.

Springfield, a post-station of Prince George co., Md., 27½ miles SW. of Baltimore.

Springfield, a city and seat of justice of Hampden co., Mass., is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut River, here crossed by several bridges, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Boston and Albany and other railroads, 98 miles WSW. of Boston. Lat. 42° 6′ N.; lon. 72° 35′ W. Springfield is one of the handsomest towns in the state. The site comprises the level along the river-bank and the W. portion of an elevated plain extending several miles E. Among the more notable public buildings are the city-hall, court-house, city library (with about 140,000 volumes), Federal building, art museum, science museum, and the United States armory, the last-named established here in 1795 and the most extensive in the Union. The arsenal tower commands a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. Springfield is the seat of a state almshouse, various hospitals, the French-American College, and of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School. Among the city's pleasure-grounds is Forest Park, containing 464 acres. Springfield has several notable monumental works, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, the statue of "The Puritan," by St. Gaudens, etc. The city's industries are large and varied, and are represented by iron- and brass-foundries, machine-shops, paper-, cotton- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of railroad-cars, fire-arms, rubber, tobacco and cigars, buttons, bicycles and automobiles, electrical apparatus, and lumber products. This place was settled about 1635 under its Indian name of Agawam. In 1640 it received the name of Springfield. It was incorporated as a city in 1852. Pop. in 1840, 10,958; in 1850, 11,766; in 1860, 15,199; in 1870, 26,703; in 1880, 33,340; in 1890, 44,179; in 1900, 62,059.

Springfield, a banking post-village of Brown co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 27 miles W. by S. of New Ulm. It has flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Springfield, a city of Missouri, the capital of Greene co., is situated on high ground near the Ozark Mountains, on the Frisco System and the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R., 60 miles E. of Carthage. It contains a Federal building, high-school, Drury College (Congregational), which was organized in 1873, Loretto Academy, and a zoological garden. A national cemetery is located here. The city has important manufactures of flour, lumber, wagons, agricultural implements, engines, saddlery, etc., iron-works, foundries, and railroad-shops. Pop. in 1880, 6522; in 1890, 21,850; in 1900, 23,267.

Springfield, a banking post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R., 18 miles SW. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Springfield, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Springfield township (town), about 36 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 439.

Springfield, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1382.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Union co., N.J., 7 miles WNW. of Elizabeth. It has nurseries and manufactures of artificial leather. It was the scene of an engagement in 1780, in which the Americans were victorious. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1073.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., about 30 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1762; of the village, 100.

Springfield, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Springfield, a city, capital of Clark co., Ohio, is situated on the Mad River, at the mouth of Lagonda Creek, 45

miles W. by S. of Columbus, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Erie and other railroads. It is in a rich and highly cultivated country. It is the seat of Wittenberg College (Lutheran), founded in 1845. The city has a number of prominent public buildings, including the Warder Public Library and a Federal building. An imposing soldiers' monument has been erected here. Springfield has extensive manufacturing interests, which are represented by large foundries and machine-shops, agricultural-implement works, and manufactories of gas- and steam-engines, metal- and turbine-wheels, windmills, etc. Pop. in 1860, 7002; in 1870, 12,652; in 1880, 20,730; in 1890, 31,895; in 1900, 38,253.

Springfield, a post-town of Lane co., Oregon, at the junction of two forks of the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 3 miles E. of Eugene. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Bradford co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1267; of the village, 75.

Springfield, townships in various counties of Pennsylvania: Bucks co.; pop. in 1900, 2242. Delaware co.; pop. 889. Erie co.; pop. 1451. Fayette co.; pop. 2077. Huntingdon co.; pop. 735.

Springfield, a borough of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Springfield, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Springfield, a banking city of Bonhomme co., S.Dak., 12 miles S. by W. of Tyndall, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Springfield, a banking post-town, capital of Robertson co., Tenn., on the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 29 miles NNW. of Nashville. It has distilling and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 1732.

Springfield, a banking post-village in Springfield township (town), Windsor co., Vt., on the Black River, about 37 miles SE. of Rutland. It has manufactures of machinery, shoddy and flocks, gear-shapers, cotton warps, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2040; of the town, 3432.

Springfield, a post-town of Hampshire co., W.Va., 16 miles S. by E. of Cumberland, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 143.

Springfield, townships (towns) in several cos. of Wisconsin: Dane co.; pop. in 1900, 1108. Jackson co.; pop. 928. Marquette co.; pop. 644. St. Croix co.; pop. 1419.

Springfield, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., 7 miles E. of Elkhorn. Pop. about 250.

Springfield, or **Belleisle** (bĕl-ile') **Corner,** a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, at the head of Belle Isle Bay, 10 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. about 300.

Springfield, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Halifax and Southwestern R., 26 miles from Middleton. Pop. about 500.

Springfield, a banking post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 13 miles ENE. of St. Thomas. Pop. about 450.

Springfield Center, a post-village in Springfield township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Richfield Springs. Pop. 275.

Springfield Corners, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 11 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. 50.

Springfield Store, Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 15 miles E. of Brooklyn, is now part of the city of New York, borough of Queens.

Springford, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 16 miles SE. of Ingersoll.

Spring Forest, a village of Cook co., Ill., in Lyons township. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Springforge, or **Spring Grove,** a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central and the Western Maryland Rs., 10 miles SW. of York. It has a paper-mill and cigar manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1005.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. 150.

Spring Garden, a post-station of Volusia co., Fla.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., about 24 miles ENE. of Duquoin. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Miller co., Mo. The banking point is Olean or Eldon. Pop. 125.

Spring Garden, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Union co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Spring Garden, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 13 miles NNE. of Danville. Pop. 150.

Springgarden, a post-station of Roane co., W.Va.

Springglen, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. 100.

Springgreen, a post-station of Furnas co., Neb.

Springgreen, a banking post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 36½ miles W. by N. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Spring Green, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Springgrove, a post-station of Marion co., Fla.

Springgrove, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 150.

Spring Grove, a town of Wayne co., Ind., in Wayne township. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Springgrove, a post-village of Union co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Springgrove, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich.

Springgrove, a banking post-village of Houston co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 27 miles SW. of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Springgrove, a post-station of Dallas co., Mo., 15 miles N. of Marshfield.

Springgrove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 16 miles SSW. of Reading. Pop. 75.

Spring Grove, York co., Pa. See SPRINGFORGE.

Springgrove, a post-village of Surry co., Va. Pop. 75.

Spring Grove, a township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Springhead, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Rochdale. Pop. in 1901, 4698.

Springhill, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., 5 miles W. of Mobile. It is the seat of Springhill College (Roman Catholic).

Springhill, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., about 50 miles W. of Camden.

Springhill, a post-station of Tolland co., Conn.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla.

Springhill, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., about 22 miles WSW. of Sterling and 1 mile S. of the Rock River. Pop. 200.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 42 miles SW. of Richmond.

Springhill, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 21½ miles SSW. of Des Moines. Pop. 150.

Springhill, a banking city of Johnson co., Kan., on the Frisco System, 30 miles SSW. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Springhill, a post-village of Webster parish, La., on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. The banking point is Texarkana, Ark. Pop. 200.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., 64 miles SSE. of Boston and about ½ mile from Cape Cod Bay.

Springhill, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Springhill, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., 10 miles NW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 90.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Mont., at the base of Ross' Peak.

Springhill, a post-station of Halifax co., N.C.

Springhill, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 13 miles NNW. of Urbana. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 37 miles NW. of Scranton.

Springhill, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1762.

Springhill, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1821.

Springhill, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C., 5 miles S. of Alston. Pop. in 1900, 72.

Springhill, a banking post-village of Maury co., Tenn., 30 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. about 500.

Springhill, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., on Richland Creek, about 60 miles S. of Dallas. Pop. about 100.

Springhill, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., 5½ miles W. of Charleston. Pop. 75.

Spring Hill, a banking post-town and outport of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Cumberland and the Intercolonial Rs., 121 miles from Halifax. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1901, 5178. The Spring Hill coal-mines are a few miles distant.

Spring Hill Academy, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn., 8 miles W. of Paris.

Spring Hill Coal-Mines, Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. See SPRING HILL.

Springhope, a banking post-town of Nash co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 7 miles W. by S. of Nashville. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 666.

Springhope, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in St. Clair township. Pop. 150.

Springhouse, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Spring Lake, Monmouth co., N.J. See SPRINGLAKE BEACH.

Springlake, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles NNE. of Grand Haven. Pop. in 1900, 696.

Springlake, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 6 miles N.W. of Port Byron. Pop. 100.

Springlake, a post-hamlet of Williams co., Ohio, 14 miles NW. of Bryan.

Springlake, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.Dak.

Spring Lake, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Springlake, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., on a lake, 13 miles WNW. of Berlin. It has granite-works.

Springlake Beach, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 11 miles S. of Long Branch. Here is a small lake, from which the place takes its name. Pop. in 1900, 526.

Springland, Queens co., N.Y., is now a part of the city of New York, borough of Queens. The banking point is Jamaica. Pop. about 800.

Spring Lick, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 87 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. 150.

Springmeadow, a village of Bedford co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Bedford. Pop. 100.

Spring Mill, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 12 miles NW. of Philadelphia. It has paper- and phosphate-mills. The name of its post-office is William Penn. Pop. about 600.

Spring Mills, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 13 miles S. of Andover station. Pop. 250.

Springmills, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio, 5½ miles by rail NW. of Mansfield.

Spring Mills, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on Penn's Creek, 41 miles WSW. of Lewisburg. Pop. about 600.

Spring Mills, a post-village of Appomattox co., Va., 8 miles SE. of Concord Depot. Pop. 125.

Springmount, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R. Pop. 200.

Spring Mountain, Pa., is situated in the W. part of Carbon co.

Spring Mountain, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 16 miles NW. of Coshocton. Pop. 150.

Springpark, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Excelsior. Pop. about 275.

Springplace, a post-town, capital of Murray co., Ga., about 12 miles ESE. of Dalton. It has cotton-gins and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Springport, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 10 miles S. of Muncie. Pop. 150.

Springport, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 27 miles S. by W. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Springport, a township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1770. It contains Union Springs.

Springport, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 7 miles from Tilsonburg. Pop. about 300.

Spring Prairie, a post-village in Spring Prairie township (town), Walworth co., Wis., about 35 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1126; of the village, 75.

Springranch, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., 9 miles from Fairfield station. Pop. 75.

Springridge, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., 20 miles SW. of Shreveport.

Spring River rises in Lawrence co., Mo., runs westward into Kansas, and enters the Neosho River in the NE. part of the Indian Territory. It is about 150 miles long.

Spring River rises by several branches in Howell and Oregon cos., Mo., passes into Arkansas, and enters the Black River about 6 miles above Powhatan.

Springrun, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 16 miles NNW. of Chambersburg. Pop. 200.

Springs, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the seacoast, 8 miles E. of Sag Harbor. Pop. 140.

Springs, a village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Meyersdale. Pop. 100.

Springside, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 16 miles SE. of Waterville.

Spring Station, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., 18 miles by rail NW. of Lexington.

Springtown, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., 50 miles S. of Neosho, Mo. Pop. 150.

Springtown, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4½ miles ESE. of Phillipsburg. Pop. 100.

Springtown, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley R., 11 miles SSW. of Kingston.

Springtown, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 10 miles SE. of Allentown. Pop. 300.

Springtown, a post-town of Parker co., Tex., 30 miles W. of Fort Worth. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Springvale, a post-town of Randolph co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Cuthbert. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Springvale, a post-station of Pratt co., Kan.

Springvale, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Mousam River and on the Boston and Maine R., 36 miles WSW. of Portland. It is finely situated in a valley and has ample water-power. It has manufactures of linings, yarns, lumber, and shoes.

Springvale, a post-station of Charlevoix co., Mich.

Springvale, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn., on the Rum River. Pop. in 1900, 747.

Springvale, a post-village of York co., Pa., 12 miles SE. of York. Pop. 75.

Springvale, a post-hamlet of Hamblen co., Tenn., 5 miles S. of Russellville.

Springvale, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 5 miles ENE. of Herndon.

Springvale, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 751.

Springvale, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1189.

Springvalley, a post-station of Colbert co., Ala., 7 miles SE. of Tuscumbia.

Springvalley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark.

Springvalley, a city of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and other railroads, 19 miles W. of Ottawa. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 6214.

Springvalley, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, on a branch of the Weldon River, about 38 miles SW. of Chariton.

Spring Valley, a post-station of McPherson co., Kan., 18 miles NW. of Newton.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 80 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has brewing, lumber, and grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 1770.

Spring Valley, a post-station of Camden co., Mo.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey and New York and the Erie Rs., 31 miles N. of New York. It has silk and other manufactures.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles S. by W. of Xenia. Pop. in 1900, 522.

Springvalley, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 26 miles S. of Wytheville.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Pierce co., Wis., 26 miles NE. of Red Wing, Minn., on the Northwestern Line. It has iron interests, roller-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Spring Valley, a village of Uinta co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Evanston. It has coal-mining and other industries. Pop. about 800.

Springview, a banking post-village, capital of Keyapaha co., Neb., 20 miles N. by E. of Ainsworth. Pop. in 1900, 188.

Springville, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 28 miles NE. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 496.

Springville, a post-station of Ventura co., Cal.

Springville, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 30 miles N. of Cairo.

Springville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., about 62 miles SE. of Terre Haute, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. Pop. about 300.

Springville, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles NE. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Springville, a post-town of Greenup co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Springville, a post-village, capital of Livingston parish, La., 16 miles (direct) WSW. of Hammond. Pop. about 30.

Springville, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., about 14 miles NW. of Adrian. Pop. 125.

Springville, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 30 miles SSE. of Buffalo. It has a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1992.

Springville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 26 miles E. of Mansfield. Pop. 100.

Springville, a post-village in Springville township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 14 miles S. of Montrose. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1088; of the village, 200.

Springville, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 100.

Springville, a banking city of Utah co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs., near the E. shore of Utah Lake, 53 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. in 1900, 3422.

Springville, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 125.

Springville, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Springville, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Bad Axe River, 32 miles SSE. of Lacrosse and about 5 miles NW. of Viroqua. Pop. about 160.

Springville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the East River, 10 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. about 350.

Spring Warrior, a post-station of Taylor co., Fla.

Springwater, a post-village in Springwater township (town), Livingston co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 44 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2016; of the village, about 500.

Springwater, a post-station of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Springwater, a post-township (town) of Waushara co., Wis., about 37 miles WNW. of Oshkosh. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Springwood, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va. The banking point is Buchanan or Fincastle. Pop. 150.

Sprottau, sprot'tŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 38 miles NW. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta. Pop. in 1900, 7846.

Sproutbrook, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 50 miles WNW. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Spruce, a post-township of Bates co., Mo., about 8 miles NW. of Appleton City. Pop. in 1900, 1066 (including Johnstown village).

Spruce, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 16 miles E. by N. of Indiana.

Spruce, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 250.

Spruce Corner, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., 12 miles SW. of Shelburne Falls. Pop. 100.

Sprucecreek, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Little Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop. about 400.

Sprucedale, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R., 40 miles from Parry Sound. Pop. 175.

Sprucegrove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Oxford. Pop. 75.

Sprucehead, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Pop. 60.

Sprucehill, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., in Sprucehill township, 25 miles NNW. of Carlisle. Pop. of the township in 1900, 782; of the village, 225.

Sprucepine, a post-station of Franklin co., Ala., 33 miles S. of Tuscumbia.

Sprucepine, a post-station of Mitchell co., N.C.

Spruceton, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. 100.

Spry, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 250.

Spry Bay, a maritime town of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, on the Atlantic coast, 66 miles NE. of Halifax. Pop. about 900.

Spulico (spoo'le-ko), **Cape,** on the SE. coast of Italy, in the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 57′ N.

Spurgeon, spŭr'jun, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., 15 miles NE. of Booneville. Pop. 150.

Spurgeon, a post-village of Newton co., Mo. The banking point is Neosho. Pop. 275.

Spurger, spŭr'gher, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., 50 miles from Beaumont station. Pop. 100.

Spurlington, a post-village of Taylor co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Spurlockville, a post-village of Lincoln co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston or Huntington.

Spurn Head, or **Spurn Point,** on the E. coast of England, co. of York, at the NE. entrance to the Humber.

Spurrier, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., N.C. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. 110.

Spurr's Cove, a village of St. John co., New Brunswick, 3 miles from St. John.

Spuyten Duyvil, spī't'n dī'v'l, a former post-village of New York co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles N. of the city-hall in New York, of which city it is a part.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, a tidal channel within the limits of the city of New York, forming the N. boundary of Manhattan Island. It extends from the Hudson River on the W. to the Harlem River on the E.

Spuzh, spoozh, a small town of Montenegro, on the river Zeta, 16 miles NE. of Cettinje.

Spuzzum, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 90 miles from Ashcroft. Pop. 100.

Squam (skwŏm) or **Annisquam Bay,** Essex co., Mass., between Cape Ann and Castle Neck, extends inland about 4 miles. See also Annisquam.

Squam Lake, in Plymouth and Grafton cos., N.H., 3 miles from Center Harbor. It is 6 miles long and 4 miles wide and surrounded by beautiful scenery. The surplus water passes through a short outlet into the Merrimac River.

Squamscot River, N.H. See Exeter River.

Squan, Monmouth co., N.J. See Manasquan.

Squankum, Gloucester co., N.J. See Williamstown.

Squankum, Monmouth co., N.J. See Lower Squankum.

Squannacook, a small river of Middlesex co., Mass., enters the Nashua River about 10 miles E. of Fitchburg.

Squaw Mountain, Colo., is in lat. 39° 40′ N., lon. 105° 29′ W. Height, 11,733 feet.

Squillace, skwil-lå'chå (anc. *Scylacium*), an episcopal town of Italy, in Calabria, 10 miles SW. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 3000.

Squillace, Gulf of, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 miles wide.

Squince, an island of Ireland. See Quince.

Squinzano, skwin-zå'no, a town of Italy, 7 miles NW. of the city of Lecce. Pop. in 1901, 6084.

Squires, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Squiresville, a post-village of Owen co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Squirrel, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. Pop. 100.

Squirrel Creek, Colo., enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., about 12 miles below Pueblo. It is about 90 miles long.

Squirrel Island, a post-village and summer-resort of Lincoln co., Me., in the Atlantic Ocean, on a small island near the main-land, about 14 miles SE. of Bath.

Squirrel River, Marathon co., Wis., flows into the Little Wisconsin River.

Squouatouk (skoo`wå'took), or **Squatteck, Lake,** in Temiscouata co., Quebec, is one of the sources of the river Tuladi.

Sredne-Kolymsk, srĕd'nå ko-limsk', a village of eastern Siberia, government of Yakutsk, on the W. bank of the Kolyma, 180 miles (direct) from its mouth in the Arctic Ocean. Pop. in 1897, 538.

Srinagar. See Serinagur.

Srivil`lipatur', a town of Madras, British India, about 55 miles N. by W. of Tinnevelly. Pop. about 20,000.

Staadt, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. 100.

Staatsburg, ståts'bŭrg, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 84 miles N. of New York. It has manufactures of ice-tools. Pop. about 475.

Stabiæ, in ancient geography, a small seaport of Campania, whose site is near the modern Castellammare. It was buried together with Pompeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. It was here that Pliny met his death.

Stabio, stå'be-o, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 10 miles SSE. of Lugano. Pop. in 1900, 2214.

Stablersville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Stabroek, a town of Guiana. See Georgetown.

Staceyville, a post-plantation of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Stachelberg, stå̆k'ĕl-bĕrg`, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, at the foot of which, in the Linth Valley, is a bathing-establishment, Stachelberger Bad (altitude, 2178 feet), with sulphur waters.

Stacy, a post-village of Chisago co., Minn., 34 miles by rail N. of St. Paul. Pop. 75.

Stacy, a post-village of McCulloch co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Stacyville, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Little Cedar River, about 32 miles NE. of Mason City, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Stadacona, stå-dăk'o-nå, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the river St. Charles, 2 miles from Quebec.

Stade, stå'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, capital of a government-district, on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 22 miles WNW. of Hamburg. Iron-founding, the manufacture of steel, tanning, and cigar-making are among the industries of the place. Stade belonged to Swe-

den for nearly three-quarters of a century after the Peace of Westphalia (1648). Until recently it was a fortress. Pop. in 1900, 10,545.

Stadtamhof, stät't'âm-hōf', a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the N. bank of the Danube, here joined by the Regen, opposite Ratisbon, with which it is connected by a long stone bridge. Pop. in 1900, 4023.

Stadthagen, stät't'hå'ghĕn, a town of Germany, in Schaumburg-Lippe, 9 miles NE. of Bückeburg. It has remains of its old walls, some old churches, a number of quaint, timbered houses, a fine old castle, and a mausoleum of the princes of Schaumburg. Pop. in 1900, 5968.

Stadtilm, stät't'ilm', a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the river Ilm, 12 miles WNW. of Rudolstadt. It has preserved some relics of the Middle Ages in its old walls, a church, and the remains of a castle. Pop. in 1900, 3399.

Stadtlohn, stät't'lōn', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles NW. of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 2759.

Stadtoldendorf, stät't'ol'dĕn-dorf', a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 8 miles NE. of Holzminden. In the vicinity is a splendid Romanesque church, recently restored, which belonged to a noted Cistercian monastery. Pop. in 1900, 3277.

Stadtsulza, stät't'zōōlt'så, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 15 miles NE. of Weimar. Pop. about 2250.

Stäfa, stä'få, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles SE. of Zürich, on Lake Zürich. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4216.

Staffa, a small island, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, 7 miles W. of Mull. It is about 1½ miles in circumference and is composed essentially of volcanic tufa and trap-rock (basalt), the latter appearing in beautifully prismatic or columnal form. The island has a number of caves, of which the most famous is Fingal's Cave, which extends inward (with a height of about 65 feet) for upward of 200 ft., and whose flanking basaltic columns are 20–40 ft. in height. There are several other caves along the coast of the island, of which the most noteworthy is Clam-Shell Cave, 30 ft. in height.

Staffelsee, ståf'fęl-zā', a lake of Upper Bavaria, W. of Murnau. Elevation, 2130 feet. On its S. shore is the resort of Staffelsee.

Staffelstein, stål'fęl-stīne', a town of Bavaria, on the Lauter, 15 miles NNE. of Bamberg. Pop. about 1750.

Stafford, or **Staffordshire,** staf'fȯrd-shir, an inland county of England, bounded by the cos. of Chester, Derby, Warwick, Worcester, and Shropshire. Area, ancient county, 1169 sq. m.; administrative county, 1128 sq. m. In the N. is a region of elevated moorland and deep valleys, the southern extremity of the Pennine Chain being here. The middle of the county is level or undulating; in the S. it is again hilly. The river Trent rises in this county. Staffordshire is one of the great manufacturing counties of England. Very productive coal-fields exist in both the N. and S., and large quantities of iron-ore are mined. The manufactures of iron-wares in and about Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, and other towns are on a large scale. About Stoke-upon-Trent, Burslem, and Hanley is the famous district of the Potteries. Burton-upon-Trent is celebrated for its ale. Pop., ancient county, in 1901, 1,234,566; administrative county (county boroughs not reckoned), 879,142. Capital, Stafford.

Stafford, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of Staffordshire, on the Sow, 25 miles NNW. of Birmingham. The principal edifices are St. Mary's church, a fine cruciform building restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, containing a bust of Izaak Walton, a native of the town; and the church of St. Chad in Norman style, recently restored. In the vicinity is Stafford Castle. Tanning and the manufacture of boots and shoes are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 20,895.

Stafford, a county in the south-central part of Kansas, has an area of 792 sq. m. Capital, St. John. Pop. in 1890, 8520; in 1900, 9829.

Stafford, a county in the NE. part of Virginia, has an area of 285 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Potomac River and on the SW. by the Rappahannock, and is partly drained by Aquia Creek. Capital, Stafford. Pop. in 1890, 7362; in 1900, 8097.

Stafford, a post-village and township (town) of Tolland co., Conn., on the Central Vermont R., 25 miles (direct) NE. of Hartford. The town has manufactures of cassimere and doeskins. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4297; of the village, about 500. The town includes Stafford Springs.

Stafford, a banking city of Stafford co., Kan., 39 miles W. by S. of Hutchinson, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1068.

Stafford, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Stafford township (town), on Black Creek and on the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 5 miles E. of Batavia. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1338; of the village, 200.

Stafford, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 24 miles NNE. of Marietta. Pop. about 350.

Stafford, a post-hamlet of Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 20 miles SW. of Houston.

Stafford, a post-village, capital of Stafford co., Va., 2 miles W. of the Potomac River and 73 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Stafford, a post-station of Mingo co., W.Va.

Stafford, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, 47 miles from Sand Point.

Staffordshire, England. See Stafford.

Stafford Springs, a banking post-borough and resort in Stafford township (town), Tolland co., Conn., at the junction of the head-streams of the Willimantic River, and on the Central Vermont R., 22 miles (direct) NE. of Hartford. It has large manufactories of cottons and worsteds. Pop. in 1900, 2460.

Stafford Store, a post-village of Stafford co., Va.

Staffordsville, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Va., 12 miles from Dublin.

Staffordville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Stafford township (town), 4 miles NE. of Stafford Springs. It has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Staffordville, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton R., 5 miles NNE. of Tuckerton. Pop. 50.

Stage, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. Pop. 100.

Stagepond, a post-hamlet of Citrus co., Fla.

Stagi'ra (Gr. Σταγεῖρα), in ancient geography, a small town in the NE. part of Chalcidice, on the Strymonic Gulf, noted as the birthplace of Aristotle.

Stagno Grande, stån'yo grån'då, a maritime village of Dalmatia, 26 miles NW. of Ragusa, on the peninsula of Sabbioncello. It has extensive salt-works. Near by is the village of Stagno Piccolo.

Stagnone, stån-yo'nå, a group of islets in the Mediterranean Sea, off the W. coast of Sicily, from which they are separated by a narrow channel, about 3 miles N. of Marsala.

Stagville, a post-hamlet of Durham co., N.C., 10 miles NE. of Durham station.

Stahl, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. The banking point is Kirksville. Pop. 150.

Stahlstown, stawlz'tŏwn, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 45 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 150.

Staines, stånz, a town of England, in Middlesex, at its SW. extremity, on the Thames, at the influx of the Colne, 19 miles WSW. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1901, 6688.

Stainland with Old Lindley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 4516.

Stájerlakanina, shtå'yĕr'lŏk'ŏh'ne'nŏh' (Ger. *Steierdorf Anina*), a commune of Hungary, in the extreme southern part of the kingdom, co. of Krassó-Szörény. Iron-ore, coal, fire-clay, and oil-shale are mined here. The place contains great steel-, rail- and locomotive-works. Pop. about 15,000.

Staked Plain, Tex. See Llano Estacado.

St. Albans. See Saint Albans.

Stalbridge, a town of England, in Dorset, 6 miles ENE. of Sherborne. Pop. about 1500.

Stalden, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, at the junction of the Saas Visp and the Matter Visp, 4 miles from Visp. Elevation, 2635 feet.

Staley, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Staley, a post-village of Randolph co., N.C. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. 100.

Stalimene. See Lemnos.

Stalla, stål'lå, or **Bivio,** bee've-o, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 10 miles NE. of Chiavenna, at the foot of the Col du Julier, 5827 feet above the sea.

Stallupöhnen, stål'loo-pö'nĕn, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles ENE. of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 5058.

Stalwart, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 150.

Stalybridge, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Cheshire, 7 miles NE. of Stockport. It is an old seat of the cotton manufacture, and there are foundries and machine-shops. Pop. in 1901, 27,673.

Stambaugh, a post-village of Iron co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles (direct) W. by S. of Crystal Falls. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Stambul. See Constantinople.

Stamford, a municipal borough of England, in the co. of Lincoln, on the Welland River, 11 miles WNW. of Peterborough. It was formerly a city of churches, and

some of the venerable edifices remain, as well as the ruins of a priory and two old gates. In the vicinity is Burghley House, the splendid seat of the Marquis of Exeter. Pop. in 1901, 8229.

Stamford, a city in Stamford township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 33 miles NE. of New York city. It has a good harbor for vessels of light draft. The city contains a fine town-hall, the Ferguson library, etc., and has extensive manufactures of automobiles, hardware (especially locks and keys), type-writers, pianos, gas-stoves, dye-stuffs, drugs, thread, etc. Many business-men of New York city reside here and the hills in the vicinity are embellished with villas and parks. Pop. of the town in 1900, 18, 839; of the city, 15,997.

Stamford, a banking post-village of Harlan co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 175.

Stamford, a post-village and resort in the Catskill Mountain region of Delaware co., N.Y., partly in Stamford township (town), on the Ulster and Delaware R., 70 miles NW. of Kingston. The town is drained by the West Branch of the Delaware River and contains Utsayantha Mountain, 3203 feet high. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1997; of the village, 901.

Stamford, a banking post-village of Jones co., Tex., on the Texas Central R., 20 miles (direct) NNW. of Anson. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. about 750.

Stamford, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Stamford township (town), 12 miles SSE. of Bennington. It has chemical-works, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 677.

Stamford, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, 3 miles NW. of Niagara Falls, its banking point.

Stampa, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, in the Val Bregaglia, about 10 miles from Chiavenna.

Stampalia, stăm-pā-lee'ă (mod. Gr. *Astropalia*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey, 20 miles SE. of Amorgos. Area, about 50 sq. m. Pop. about 1500.

Stampcreek, a post-station of Bartow co., Ga.

Stampede, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Stamper, a post-village of Newton co., Miss. Pop. 100.

Stampers Creek, a post-village of Orange co., Ind. Pop. 80.

Stamping Ground, a banking post-village of Scott co., Ky., 21 miles NNW. of Lexington, on the Frankfort and Cincinnati R. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Stamps, a banking post-town of Lafayette co., Ark., on the Louisiana and Arkansas and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 33 miles (direct) E. by S. of Texarkana. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Stanard Rock, a reef and shoal of Lake Superior, 25 miles SE. of Keweenaw Point.

Stanards, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 3 miles SE. of Wellsville. Pop. 150.

Stanardsville, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Va., about 5 miles E. of the Blue Ridge and 20 miles N. of Charlottesville. Pop. about 300.

Stanberry, a banking city of Gentry co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 43 miles NW. of Gallatin. Pop. in 1900, 2654.

Stanbridge East, a banking post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Pike River and on the Central Vermont R. Pop. about 425.

Stanbridge Station, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont and other railroads, 43 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Stanchfield, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn., 10 miles W. of Rush City. Pop. 200.

Stanchio, an island of Turkey. See Cos.

Standard, a post-station of Lehigh co., Pa.

Standerton, a town of the Transvaal Colony, capital of a district of its own name, 110 miles SE. of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. The Vaal River is here crossed by two bridges. Elevation, 5025 feet.

Standing Stone, a post-village in Standing Stone township, Bradford co., Pa., on the left bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 8 miles below Towanda. Pop. of the township in 1900, 703; of the village, 175.

Standing Stone Creek, Pa., enters the Juniata River in Huntingdon co.

Standish, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan.

Standish, a post-township (town and village) of Cumberland co., Me., about 16 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1504.

Standish, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. 100.

Standish, a banking post-village, capital of Arenac co., Mich., 28 miles N. of West Bay City, on the Michigan Central R. It has manufactures of staves and headings. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Standish with Langtree, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 6303.

Standon, or **Saint Leon,** a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 38 miles from Quebec. Pop. 100.

St. Andrews. See Saint Andrews.

Standrod, a post-village of Cassia co., Idaho. The banking point is Ogden, Utah. Pop. 150.

Stanfold, a township (town) of Barron co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Stanfold, or **Princeville,** a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 55 miles from Quebec. It has a tannery, saw- and pulp-mills, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Stanford, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Alton R., 12 miles WSW. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 601.

Stanford, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind., 10 miles WSW. of Bloomington. Pop. 100.

Stanford, a banking city, capital of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 104 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 1651.

Stanford, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn.

Stanford, a post-station of Texas co., Mo., 6 miles SW. of Houston.

Stanford, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Stanford, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1624.

Stanford University, a post-station of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point is Paloalto, which is the virtual seat of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Stanfordville, a post-village in Stanford township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Central New England Rs., 18 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 250.

Stangelville, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. The banking point is Kewaunee. Pop. 150.

Stanger, a village of Natal, southern Africa, 52 miles by rail NNE. of Durban.

Stanhope, a town of England, co. of Durham, 15 miles NW. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. in 1901, 1964.

Stanhope, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles W. of Jewell Junction. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Stanhope, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Musconetcong River, 10 miles W. of Dover and about 15 miles WNW. of Morristown. Pop. about 750.

Stanhope, a post-station of Nash co., N.C., about 30 miles E. of Raleigh.

Stanimaka, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 12 miles SE. of Philippopolis. Pop. in 1893, 13,889.

Stanislau, stăn'is-lŏw (Pol. *Stanislawow*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 75 miles SSE. of Lemberg. Among its industrial establishments are extensive railroad-shops. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 30,410, mostly Poles and Jews, about equal in numbers.

Stanislaus, a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1456 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, is partly bounded on the N. by the Stanislaus River, and is also drained by the Tuolumne River. The SW. part is occupied by hills or low mountains of the Coast Range. Gold is mined in the county. Capital, Modesto. Pop. in 1890, 10,040; in 1900, 9550.

Stanislaus River, Cal., is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in the Sierra Nevada in Alpine co., and enters the San Joaquin River about 22 miles S. of Stockton. It is about 200 miles long, including one fork.

Stanislawow, Austria-Hungary. See Stanislau.

Stanley, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles NNE. of Wakefield, on the W. bank of the Calder. The Aire and Calder Canal here crosses the river by a magnificent aqueduct. Pop. in 1901, 12,290.

Stanley, a town of England, co. of Durham, 7 miles from Durham. Pop. in 1901, 13,554.

Stanley, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 6 miles N. of Perth.

Stanley, a central county of South Dakota. Area, 4882 sq. m. Capital, Fort Pierre. Pop. in 1890, 1028; in 1900, 1349.

Stanley, a post-village of Custer co., Idaho. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. 125.

Stanley, a post-village of Warwick co., Ind. The banking point is Boonville. Pop. 150.

Stanley, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. 175.

Stanley, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R. The banking point is Olathe. Pop. 125.

Stanley, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky. The banking point is Owensboro.

Stanley, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Limerick. Pop. 150.

Stanley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. The banking point is Summit. Pop. 125.

Stanley, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 11 miles SE. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 500.

Stanley, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 441.

Stanley, a banking post-village of Ward co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R.

Stanley, a post-station of Henry co., Ohio.

Stanley, a post-station of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 8 miles from Chattanooga.

Stanley, a banking city of Chippewa co., Wis., in a farming and lumbering district, 25 miles E. of Chippewa Falls, on the Wisconsin Central R. It has manufactures of lumber and leather. Pop. in 1900, 2387.

Stanley, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Nashwaak River, 28 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Stanley, a seaport and port of entry of Tasmania, on the N. coast, in lat. 40° 46′ S., lon. 145° 17′ E. Pop. of the district about 2600.

Stanley, Falkland Islands. See PORT STANLEY.

Stanley Bridge, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 23 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. about 200.

Stanley Falls, a station of the Congo Free State, on the right bank of the Congo, in about lat. 0° 25′ N. and lon. 25° 27′ E., at the head of navigation of the main river. The station is also known as Stanleyville.

Stanley Pool, an expansion of the Congo River, in the Congo Free State, a short distance above Leopoldville. A railway connects here with Matadi, establishing commercial connection between the lower river and its middle course. See CONGO.

Stanleyton, a post-village of Page co., Va. The banking point is Luray. Pop. about 400.

Stanleyville, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 8 miles by rail NNE. of Marietta. Pop. 60.

Stanleyville, Congo Free State. See STANLEY FALLS.

Stanly, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 413 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Yadkin River and on the S. by the Rocky River. Capital, Albemarle. Pop. in 1890, 12,136; in 1900, 15,220.

Stannard, a post-township (town) of Caledonia co., Vt., 30 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Stannard's Rock. See STANARD ROCK.

Stanovoi (stȧ'no-voi') **Mountains,** a long line of elevations in eastern Asia, extending in a general ENE. direction from about lon. 130° E. to the neighborhood of Bering Sea and Strait, and contouring for some distance the coastline of Siberia along the Okhotsk Sea. On the W. it merges with the Yablonoi system, which is sometimes included as a subordinate member of the Stanovoi. The latter is now known not to be a true mountain series, but merely an elevated escarpment, from which the rivers of the land are thrown mostly northward. The slopes are in part densely wooded, but elsewhere the height of land rises up into barren and forbidding crags. The highest summits probably exceed 8000 feet in height. Among the more important streams that have their sources on the northern slopes of the Stanovoi are the Aldan, Indigirka, and Kolyma.

Stans, stȧns, or **Stanz,** stȧnts, a town of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, capital of the half-canton of Nidwalden, 7 miles SSE. of Lucerne. Elevation, about 1500 feet. It has an interesting town-hall and a monument to Arnold of Winkelried. Pop. in 1900, 2762. About 2 miles from Stans, on Lake Lucerne, is the village of Stanstad, its port. Near the town is the STANSERHORN, 6223 feet, ascended by cable-railway and commanding a magnificent view.

Stanstead, a county in the SE. part of Quebec. It contains Lake Massawippi and a part of Lake Memphremagog. Capital, Stanstead.

Stanstead, or **Stanstead Plain,** a banking post-village and port of entry of Quebec, capital of Stanstead co., on the Boston and Maine R., 76 miles ESE. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 618.

Stanstead Junction, an outport of Stanstead co., Quebec, under the jurisdiction of Stanstead (Plain).

Stanthorpe, a village and township of Queensland, Australia, about 100 miles SW. of Brisbane. It is in a tin-mining region.

Stanton, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 672 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River. Capital, Johnson. Pop. in 1890, 1031; in 1900, 327.

Stanton, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River and is also drained by Maple and Taylor creeks. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 4619; in 1900, 6959.

Stanton, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Selma or Clinton. Pop. 200.

Stanton, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., near Christiana Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 7 miles WSW. of Wilmington. It has woollen-mills. Pop. about 275.

Stanton, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Stanton, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 8 miles E. of Redoak. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Stanton, a post-village of Miami co., Kan., on the Osage River, 30 miles S. by E. of Lawrence. Pop. about 160.

Stanton, a post-town, capital of Powell co., Ky., on the Red River, about 42 miles E. by S. of Lexington, on the Lexington and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Stanton, a banking city, capital of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 62 miles NNW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1234.

Stanton, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., about 20 miles NE. of Faribault.

Stanton, or **Stanton Copper-Mines,** a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Maramec River, 5 miles WSW. of St. Louis. It has mining- and smelting-industries.

Stanton, a banking city, capital of Stanton co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 122 miles WNW. of Omaha. It has lumber and grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 1052.

Stanton, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R., 22 miles ESE. of Phillipsburg. Pop. 200.

Stanton, a post-hamlet, capital of Mercer co., N.Dak., on the Missouri River, about 40 miles (direct) NW. by N. of Bismarck.

Stanton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Brookville. Pop. 100.

Stanton, or **Stanton Depot,** a banking post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 44 miles ENE. of Memphis. Pop. about 300.

Stanton, a post-village, capital of Martin co., Tex., 127 miles W. by S. of Abilene, on the Texas and Pacific R.

Stanton, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1110.

Stanton, a post-village and township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 780; of the village, 60.

Stantons Mill, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Johnstown.

Stantontown, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Stantonville, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 42 miles SSE. of Jackson.

Stanwich, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 12 miles W. of Norwalk. Pop. about 500.

Stanwick, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Moorestown. Pop. about 400.

Stanwix, a village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, 2 miles from Rome, of which it is a post-substation. Pop. 100.

Stanwood, a banking post-town of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles N. of Tipton. Pop. in 1900, 415.

Stanwood, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., near the Muskegon River, 47 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 200.

Stanwood (formerly **Centerville**), a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Seattle or Everett. Pop. about 400.

Stanz, a town of Switzerland. See STANS.

Staphorst, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 11 miles NE. of Zwolle.

Stapleford, a small town of Nottinghamshire, England, 6 miles from Nottingham.

Staplehurst, a banking post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Staples, a banking post-village of Todd co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 30 miles W. of Brainerd. It is a shipping point for grain and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1504.

Staples, a post-village of Guadalupe co., Tex. Pop. 100.

Staples, a village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 4 miles from Comber.

Stapleton, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ga.

Stapleton, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on New York Bay, on the NE. coast of Staten Island, 8 miles S. by W. of Manhattan Island, is now a part of the city of New York, borough of Richmond. It has paper-mills, a brewery, etc. Here are many fine residences. Pop. about 4000.

Stapleton Island, an island of the middle cluster of the Bonin Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Stapleton Mills, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.

Star, a post-station of Alaska, on the Yukon River, at the mouth of Seventymile Creek, and near the Alaska-Canada boundary line.

Star, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Star, a post-village of Ada co., Idaho. Pop. 80.

Star, a post-station of Marion co., Iowa.

Star, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kan.

Star, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Brandon.

Star, a post-town of Montgomery co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Ashboro and the Durham and Charlotte Rs. The banking point is Ashboro. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Star, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 37 miles SE. of Lacrosse.

Staraya Russa, stå'rī-å roos'så, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles S. of Novgorod. It has saline springs and is a frequented health-resort. Pop. in 1897, 15,234.

Stara Zagora, Eastern Rumelia. See ESKI-ZAGRA.

Starbuck, a banking post-village of Pope co., Minn., 9 miles WSW. of Glenwood, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 469.

Starbuck, a post-village of Columbia co., Wash., 48 miles NNE. of Walla Walla, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. about 500.

Starbuck, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles from Winnipeg.

Starbuck (or **Starbruck**) **Island,** in the Pacific Ocean, and belonging to Great Britain (lat. 5° 37′ S., lon. 155° 56′ W.), was discovered in 1823.

Star City, a post-town, capital of Lincoln co., Ark., 14 miles (direct) WSW. of Varner, the other capital. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Star City, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., 20 miles NNW. of Logansport. Pop. 250.

Star City, a post-hamlet of Missaukee co., Mich.

Starcross, a small watering-place of Devonshire, England, on the estuary of the Exe, 8 miles from Exeter.

Stargard, star'gart, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the navigable Ihna, 21 miles ESE. of Stettin. Its principal edifices are the ornate church of St. Mary and the town-hall. There are foundries and manufactures of railway supplies and machinery. Stargard still retains the gateways and towers of its former strong fortifications. It was a member of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1900, 26,858.

Stargard, West Prussia. See PREUSISCH-STARGARD.

Stargard, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 14 miles NE. of Neustrelitz. Pop. about 2500.

Starhill, a post-station of Barbour co., Ala.

Stari Grad, Dalmatia. See CITTAVECCHIA.

Starjunction, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Washington Run R. The banking point is Perryopolis. Pop. about 300.

Stark, a county in the NW. part of Illinois, has an area of 292 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spoon River. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Toulon. Pop. in 1890, 9982; in 1900, 10,186.

Stark, a county of southwestern North Dakota, has an area of 6002 sq. m. Coal is mined here. Capital, Dickinson. Pop. in 1890, 2304; in 1900, 7621.

Stark, a county in the NE. part of Ohio, has an area of 546 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River and is also drained by Nimishillen, Sandy, and Sugar creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890, 84,170; in 1900, 94,747.

Stark, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., 23 miles E. of Griffin. Pop. 70.

Stark, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 26 miles NNW. of Peoria. Pop. 200.

Stark, a banking post-village of Neosho co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. 240.

Stark, or **Starks,** a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., about 34 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Stark, a post-hamlet of Chisago co., Minn., about 44 miles N. of St. Paul.

Stark, a post-station of Pike co., Mo.

Stark, a post-village in Stark township (town), Coos co., N.H., on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Grand Trunk R., about 14 miles NE. of Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900, 733.

Stark, a township (town) of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Stark, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Potsdam. Pop. about 300.

Stark, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Depere. Pop. 200.

Stark, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 907.

Starke, a county in the NW. part of Indiana, has an area of 314 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Kankakee River and is intersected by the Yellow River. Capital, Knox. Pop. in 1890, 7339; in 1900, 10,431.

Starke, a banking post-town, capital of Bradford co., Fla., 74 miles SW. of Fernandina, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 972.

Starkenbach, star'kẹn-bå\ (Bohem. *Jilemnice*), a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. about 3000.

Starkenburg, star'kẹn-bo͝o͝rg\, a province of Hesse, Germany, E. of the Rhine. Capital, Darmstadt.

Starkey, a post-village in Starkey township (town), Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 11 miles N. of Watkins. The town is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake and contains a larger village named Dundee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2836; of the village, 300.

Starksboro, starks'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Starksboro township (town), 20 miles S. by E. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 902; of the village, about 350.

Starkville, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., in Raton Pass, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 4 miles S. of Trinidad. Pop. about 900.

Starkville, a banking post-town, capital of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 22 miles W. of Columbus, on the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio Rs. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1986.

Starkville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 27 miles ESE. of Utica. Pop. about 300.

Starkweather, a banking post-village of Ramsey co., N.Dak., 25 miles N. of Devils Lake.

Starlake, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Star Limeworks, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Ky., on the Tennessee River, about 30 miles ESE. of Paducah.

Starnberg, stårn'berg\, or **Würm Lake** (Ger. *Starnberger See, Würmsee*), a picturesque sheet of water in Upper Bavaria, 15 miles SSW. of Munich. Length from N. to S., 12 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles; elevation above the sea, 1915 feet; greatest depth, about 300 ft. The charming villa-dotted heights that surround it afford splendid views of the Alps.

Starnberg, a village of Upper Bavaria, on Starnberg Lake. Pop. about 3000.

Starnesborough, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 8 miles from Ormstown. Pop. 250.

Sta'robyelsk', a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on an affluent of the river Donets. Pop. in 1897, 13,128.

Starodub, stå'ro-doob', a town of Russia, government and 100 miles NE. of Tchernigov. Pop. according to the census of 1897, 12,451; supposed to be much larger.

Star of the West, a post-station of Pike co., Ark., on the Little Missouri River, 50 miles W. of Arkadelphia.

Sta'rokonstanti'nov, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 75 miles SW. of Zhitomir. Pop. in 1897, 16,527, one-half Jews.

Star Prairie, a post-village in Star Prairie township (town), St. Croix co., Wis., on the Apple River, about 16 miles NE. of Stillwater, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1280; of the village, about 300.

Starr, a county in the S. part of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area, 2510 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande. Capital, Riogrande. Pop. in 1890, 10,749; in 1900, 11,469.

Starr, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 26 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Starr, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., 6 miles from Tionesta. Pop. 75.

Starr, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Starr King, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., N.H. The village of Jefferson is at its foot. Elevation, 3915 feet. The summit commands a splendid view.

Starrsville, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Covington. Pop. about 200.

Starrucca, Pa. See STARUCCA.

Starrville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Starrville, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., about 16 miles NE. of Tyler. Pop. about 125.

Start, or **Start Point,** a headland and light-house of Scotland, in the Orkneys, the easternmost extremity of the island of Sanday. Lat. 59° 16′ N.; lon. 2° 22′ W.

Star Tannery, a post-station of Frederick co., Va.

Startle, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Mount Pleasant.

Startown, a post-village of Catawba co., N.C. The banking point is Hickory. Pop. about 200.

Start Point, a headland near the S. extremity of the co. of Devon, England. It has a light-house. Lat. 50° 13′ N.

Startup, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 200.

Starucca, or **Starrucca,** a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on Starucca Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Erie Rs., 28 miles N. of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Starucca Creek rises in Wayne co., Pa., and enters the Susquehanna River.

Starview, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Starvilla, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark.

Stary Bykhov, stä′ree bĭĸ′ov, a town of Russia, 26 miles S. of Mohilev, on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 6354.

Stary Krym (Tartar, *Eski-Krim*), a town of Russia, in the Crimea (government of Taurida), 10 miles W. of Feodosia. It was an important place in the Middle Ages. Pop. about 3000.

Stary Oskol, a town of Russia, 70 miles ESE. of Kursk. Pop. in 1897, 16,662.

Stassfurt, stäss′fo͝ort, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, on the Bode, 20 miles SSW. of Magdeburg. It is famous for its deposits of kainite (potassium and magnesium sulphate), the richest in the world, and immense quantities of common salt are also obtained here. There are machine-shops, boiler-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,031.

Staszow, stä′shuv, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 30 miles WSW. of Sandomierz, on the Czarna. Pop. in 1897, 8500.

Statebridge, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 13 miles WSW. of Rome. Pop. about 250.

State Center, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Iowa Central Rs., 14 miles W. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

State College, a post-borough of Center co., Pa., 10 miles S. by W. of Bellefonte, on the Bellefonte Central R. It is the seat of the Pennsylvania State College, an agricultural school, which was founded by the state in 1859. Pop. in 1900, 851.

Stateline, a post-hamlet of Heard co., Ga., on the W. boundary of the state, about 68 miles SW. of Atlanta.

Stateline, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. The banking point is Terre Haute, Ind. Pop. 200.

Stateline, a city of Warren co., Ind., on the western boundary of the state and on the Wabash R., 8 miles NE. of Danville, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Stateline, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 11 miles SW. of Pittsfield. Pop. 250.

Stateline, a post-town of Greene and Wayne cos., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 63 miles NW. of Mobile. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 379.

Stateline, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 20 miles SE. of Keene. Pop. 200.

Stateline, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y.

Stateline, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Greencastle. Pop. 200.

Stateline, a post-village of Cherokee co., S.C. Pop. 25.

Stateline, a post-village of Iron co., Utah. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. 250.

Stateline, a post-village of Vilas co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Eagle River. It has lumber interests.

Stateline Mills, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 9 miles SE. of Olean, N.Y. Pop. 200.

Stateline Station, Miss. See STATELINE.

Staten, a post-station of San Joaquin co., Ala.

Stat'en Island, the southernmost part of New York state and of New York city, of which latter it constitutes the borough of Richmond. It is 13 miles long and is 5 miles SW. of the extremity of Manhattan Island. It is separated from Long Island by the Narrows, and from New Jersey by two narrow channels called Staten Island Sound (or Arthur Kill) and Kill van Kull, the latter of which connects New York Bay with Newark Bay. The surface is moderately hilly, rising to a little over 300 feet (Grimes Hill), and presents diversified and beautiful scenery. There are many fine mansions and villas. The largest village on the island is New Brighton, which is on the northern shore. Forts Tompkins and Wadsworth, situated on or near the Narrows, defend the entrance to New York city. Area, 63 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 67,000.

Staten Island, an island and the SE. extremity of Tierra del Fuego, separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length, 45 miles. Five miles from it is New Year Island, with an observatory established by the Argentine Republic, in lat. 54° 49′ S.

Staten Island Sound, or **Arthur Kill,** a narrow channel which separates Staten Island from Middlesex and Union cos., N.J., and extends from Raritan Bay northward to Newark Bay. It is less than 1 mile wide in most places. Steamboats plying between New York and South Amboy pass through this sound.

Statenville, a post-village, capital of Echols co., Ga., near the Appalachee River, about 16 miles SE. of Valdosta. Pop. about 175.

Stateroad, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Stateroad, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., 45 miles N. of Statesville.

Stateroad, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, 5½ miles NW. of Warren.

Statesboro, stāts′bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-town, capital of Bulloch co., Ga., about 50 miles NW. of Savannah, on the Savannah and Statesboro and the Central of Georgia Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1197.

Statesburg, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C.

Statesville, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., 16 miles ENE. of Selma.

Statesville, a banking city, capital of Iredell co., N.C., on the Southern R., 47 miles N. of Charlotte. It is in a rich tobacco and agricultural region, and has manufactures of cotton-yarns, flour, tobacco, and furniture. Pop. in 1900, 3141.

Statesville, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., about 40 miles ESE. of Nashville. Pop. 80.

Statham, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Station Camp, a post-station of Estill co., Ky.

Station Camp, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn. Pop. 70.

Station Fifteen, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ohio.

Statler Run, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Staubbach, stŏwb′bȧĸ ("dust-stream"), a waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, a short distance S. of Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock and is turned to spray before reaching the bottom of the valley, whence the name. Height, about 980 feet.

Staufen, stŏw′fĕn, a town of Baden, 10 miles SSW. of Freiburg. It has a sixteenth-century town-hall, recently restored. Near it, on a height, are the ruins of the old castle of Staufen. Pop. about 1800.

Stauffer, stŏw′fẹr, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 1½ miles S. of Mount Pleasant. It has coke-works.

Staunton, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Staunton, a banking city of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Wabash and the Litchfield and Madison Rs., 14 miles SSW. of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900, 2786.

Staunton, a post-city of Clay co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 12 miles E. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 693.

Staunton, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Sugar Creek, 32 miles WNW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 200.

Staunton, an independent city of Virginia, formerly capital of Augusta co., is situated in the fertile and beautiful valley which is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 135 miles NW. of Richmond. It is the seat of the Mary Baldwin Seminary, the Virginia Female Institute, Staunton Military Academy, the Western State Hospital for the Insane, and a state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind. It has manufactures of overalls, flour, agricultural implements, malted and distilled liquors, etc. Pop. in 1880, 6664; in 1890, 6975; in 1900, 7289.

Staunton River, Va., rises in Montgomery co., traverses the Blue Ridge, and unites with the Dan River to form the Roanoke. It is about 200 miles long. The name of Roanoke is sometimes used in an extended sense so as to include part or even the whole of the Staunton River.

Stavanger, stä′vȧng-ẹr, a seaport of Norway, stift of Christiansand, capital of the amt of Stavanger, on the Bukke-Fjord, an inlet of the North Sea, 100 miles S. of Bergen. Lat. 58° 58′ N. It is a very old town, built mainly of wood. Among the objects of interest are a mediæval church and a fine museum. Stavanger has a large merchant fleet. Pop. in 1900, 30,541.

Stavanger, an amt in the SW. part of Norway, bordering on the North Sea. Area, 3532 sq. m. Capital, Stavanger. Pop. in 1900, 27,592.

Stavanger, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., about 22 miles N. of Marshall. Pop. 60.

Staveley, a coal-mining place in Derbyshire, England, 4 miles NE. of Chesterfield. Pop. about 10,000.

Stavelot, stä′vẹh-lot`, a town of Belgium, province and 24 miles SE. of Liège. Pop. in 1900, 4916.

Stavenhagen, stä'vẹn-hä'ghẹn, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 miles ESE. of Güstrow. Pop. in 1900, 3273.

Stavoren, stä'vo-rẹn, a decayed town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuider Zee, 13 miles N. of Enkhuizen. It was an important place in the Middle Ages. Pop. about 900.

Stavropol, a government of Russia, in Ciscaucasia. Area, 23,430 sq. m. It is in the main a level region. The principal river is the Kuma, which flows into the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897, 876,298, mainly Russians. Capital, Stavropol.

Stavropol, stäv'ro-pol', a town of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, capital of the government of Stavropol, on the Atchla, 59 miles WNW. of Alexandrov. It has considerable manufactures. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1897, 41,621, mostly Russians.

Stawell, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 125 miles WNW. of Melbourne. It has gold-mines. Pop. about 5500.

Stayner, a banking post-town of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 85 miles from Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 1225.

Stayton, a post-town of Marion co., Oregon, on the North Fork of the Santiam River, about 20 miles SSE. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Steamboat, or **Steamboat Springs,** a summer-resort of Washoe co., Nev., on the Virginia and Truckee R., 11 miles S. of Reno. Here are many hot sulphur springs.

Steamboat Creek, a small stream of Washoe co., Nev., flows northward into the Truckee River.

Steamboat Rock, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River (which here affords extensive water-power) and on the Iowa Central R., 4 miles N. of Eldora. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Steamboat Springs, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Routt co., Colo., on the Yampah River, 120 miles NW. of Georgetown. It has hot and cold mineral springs. Pop. about 500.

Steamburg, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 22 miles E. of Jamestown. Pop. about 300.

Steamburg, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 4 miles N. of Leon station.

Steamburg, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 20 miles WNW. of Meadville.

Steam Corner, a post-hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., 34 miles SW. of Lafayette.

Steam Corners, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Steammill, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 25 miles WNW. of Bainbridge. Pop. about 225.

Steam Mill Village, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Canard River, 2 miles from Kentville.

Steam Valley, a post-station of Lycoming co., Pa.

Stearns, stẹrnz, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 1310 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Sauk River and partly drained by the North Fork of the Crow River. The surface is diversified with numerous small lakes. Capital, St. Cloud. Pop. in 1890, 34,844; in 1900, 44,464.

Stearnsville, Mass. See West Pittsfield.

Stebbinsville, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., 20 miles SSE. of Madison.

Steben, stä'bẹn, a village and watering-place of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, in the district of Naila. It has powerful medicinal waters. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Steckborn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Untersee (Lake of Constance), 8 miles W. of Constance. Pop. about 2500.

Steckman, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. 100.

Stecoah, a post-village of Graham co., N.C., about 50 miles SSE. of Knoxville, Tenn. Pop. about 120.

Stedman, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 15 miles WNW. of Jamestown.

Steedman, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C. The banking point is Batesburg.

Steeds, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Ashboro R. The banking point is Troy.

Steelburg, a village of Jefferson co., Neb., in Newton precinct. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Steele, stä'lẹh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles NE. of Düsseldorf, on the river Ruhr. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 12,245.

Steele, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 426 sq. m. It is drained by the Straight River. Capital, Owatonna. Pop. in 1890, 13,232; in 1900, 16,524.

Steele, a county of eastern North Dakota. Area, 720 sq. m. Capital, Sherbrooke. Pop. in 1890, 3777; in 1900, 5888.

Steele, St. Clair co., Ala. See Steels Depot.

Steele, a banking post-village of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Frisco System.

Steele, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y. Pop. about 300.

Steele, a banking city, capital of Kidder co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 59 miles W. of Jamestown. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 185.

Steele Center, a post-station of Steele co., Minn.

Steele City, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Little Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 11 miles SE. of Fairbury. Pop. about 400.

Steeles Tavern, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 18 miles S. by W. of Staunton. Pop. 100.

Steeleville, a banking post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Wabash, Chester and Western R., 11 miles (direct) NE. of Chester. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Steelmanville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 3 miles SW. of Pleasantville. Pop. 75.

Steelrun, a post-station of Washington co., Ohio.

Steels Depot, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., 47 miles NE. of Birmingham.

Steelton, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., 3 miles SE. of Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania R. It has hosiery-mills, brick-yards, and vast steel-works. Pop. in 1880, 2447; in 1890, 9250; in 1900, 12,086.

Steelville, a banking city, capital of Crawford co., Mo., on the Maramec River and on the Frisco System, 100 miles SW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 686.

Steelville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on Octorara Creek, 5 miles S. of Atglen. Pop. 100.

Steen, a banking post-village of Rock co., Minn., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 125.

Steenbergen, stain'bĕrg-ẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 20 miles W. of Breda. Pop. in 1899, 7537.

Steencreek, a post-station of Rankin co., Miss.

Steenkerke, stän'kĕnk'ẹh, or **Steenkerque,** stän'-kairk', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles NNE. of Mons. The forces of William III. of England were here defeated by the French in 1692.

Steen Prairie, a post-station of Maries co., Mo.

Steenvoorde, stän'vōrd', a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles NNE. of Hazebrouck. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Steenwerck, stän'vĕrk', a commune of France, in Nord, 7 miles N. of Hazebrouck. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Steenwijk, stän'wīk, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 9 miles NE. of Blokzijl. It was formerly a fortress and figured prominently in the Dutch struggle for independence. Pop. in 1899, 5591. Near by is the large village of Steenwijkerwold.

Steepcreek, a post-village of San Augustine co., Tex. The banking point is San Augustine. Pop. 100.

Steep Creek, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, 7 miles from Port Mulgrave. Pop. 175.

Steep Falls, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 24 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. 250.

Steep-Holme Island, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 miles SSE. of Cardiff.

Stefanie, Lake, in British East Africa, in about lat. 4° 55′ N., lies NE. of Lake Rudolf. Its waters are undergoing desiccation and are now saline. Length, 35 miles. Elevation, about 1900 feet. The native name is Basso Ebor ("white water").

Steffenville, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., 9 miles S. by W. of Lewistown station. Pop. about 375.

Steffisburg, stĕf'fis-bŏŏrg', a small town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SSE. of Bern.

Stege, stä'ghẹh, a town of Denmark, island of Möen, on its W. coast, 13 miles SE. of Prästö. Pop. about 2250.

Stege, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. It has powder-works.

Steger, a banking post-village of Cook and Will cos., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. It has piano-works. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Steglitz, stäg'lits, a commune of Brandenburg, Prussia, in the SW. outskirts of Berlin. Pop. in 1901, 21,425.

Stehekin, a post-hamlet and resort of Chelan co., Wash. The banking point is Chelan.

Steier, a town of Austria. See Steyr.

Steierdorf Anina. See Stájerlakanina.

Steiermark, or **Steyermark.** See Styria.

Steilacoom, stīl'ą-kŏŏm, a post-town and sea-side resort of Pierce co., Wash., on the SE. shore of Puget Sound, 12 miles SW. of Tacoma. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Stein, stīn (Sloven, *Kamnik*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, 14 miles N. of Laibach, on the Feistritz. Pop. about 2000.

Stein, a town of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Mautern, 40 miles WNW. of Vienna and about 1 mile from Krems, of which it is the port. Pop. in 1900, 4490.

Stein (Stein-am-Rhein), a town of Switzerland, 11 miles ESE. of Schaffhausen, on the right bank of the Rhine, where that river emerges from the Untersee (Lake of Constance). It is an interesting little place, with its quaint old houses, its ancient walls and towers, the buildings of a former Benedictine abbey, and its fine town-hall. Pop. about 1800.

Steinach, stī'nȧĸ, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Thuringian Forest, on the Steinach, an affluent of the Rodach, 4 miles NNW. of Sonneberg. It has iron-mines, slate-quarries, iron- and glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6174.

Steinamanger, stīne'ȧm-ȧng'ęr (Hun. *Szombathely*, som'bŏt'heĭ'), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Eisenburg (Vas), 12 miles ESE. of Güns. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace with a museum of antiquities, and a fine county-house. Steinamanger is on the site of the Roman Sabaria. Ruins of a triumphal arch, amphitheatre, and aqueduct have been excavated here. Pop. in 1900, 24,751.

Steinau, stī'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles NW. of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3708.

Steinau, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 27 miles ENE. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. about 2000.

Steinauer, stī'nŏwr, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Neb., 8 miles W. of Tablerock, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Steinbach, stīne'bȧĸ, a town of Baden, 2 miles NE. of Bühl. Pop. about 2000.

Steinbach-Hallenberg, stīne'bȧĸ hål'lęn-bĕRG', a town and summer-resort of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles ESE. of Schmalkalden, in the Thuringian Forest. Pop. in 1900, 4010, engaged largely in the manufacture of metallic wares. On a neighboring height are the imposing ruins of the castle of Hallenburg.

Steinburg, a village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Quakertown. Pop. about 400.

Steinen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Schwyz, near Lake Lowerz, 3 miles from Arth-Goldau.

Steinhatchee, steen'hatch-ee, a post-station of Lafayette co., Fla.

Steinheim, stīne'hīme, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles SSE. of Minden. Pop. in 1900, 3038.

Steinhude (stīne'hoo'dęh), **Lake** (Ger. *Steinhuder Meer*), a lake of northern Germany, belonging to Schaumburg-Lippe, 17 miles NW. of Hanover. Length, 4 miles. In it is an artificial island, with the former model fortress of Wilhelmstein, now used as a prison. On the shores of the lake is the village of Steinhude.

Steinsburg, stīnz'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 12 miles S. by E. of Allentown.

Steinschönau, stīne'shö'nŏw (Bohem. *Senov Kamenicky*), a town of Bohemia, NE. of Leitmeritz. It is an important seat of the glass-industry. Pop. in 1900, 5080.

Steinsville, stīnz'vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 26¼ miles N. of Reading.

Steinthal, Alsace. See BAN-DE-LA-ROCHE.

Steinthal, stīne'tȧl, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 70.

Steinway, a post-substation of Long Island City, is part of the city of New York, borough of Queens.

Stekene, stȧ'kȧ-nęh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles NE. of Ghent. Pop. about 7500.

Stella, stĕl'lȧ, a small river of northern Italy, which enters the Adriatic Sea near its head.

Stella, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. The banking point is Redding. Pop. 60.

Stella, a post-village of Newton co., Mo. The banking point is Neosho. Pop. about 200.

Stella, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R., 17 miles NW. by N. of Falls City. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Stella, a post-village of Carteret co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Stella, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Wash. The banking point is Kelso.

Stella, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, on Amherst Island, in the Bay of Quinte, 15 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 200.

Stellarton, a banking post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 3 miles from New Glasgow. It has coaling-interests. Pop. in 1901, 1422.

Stellaville, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Stellenbosch, the capital town of a division of its own name, in Cape Colony, 31 miles by rail E. of Cape Town. It is one of the oldest settlements of Europeans in this part of Africa, having been laid out in 1681, and has a college, schools of agriculture and mining, and a theological seminary. Pop. about 6000. The town, which is shaded by magnificent oaks, enjoys a healthful climate.

Stellingen, a village of Holstein, Prussia, circle of Pinneberg. Pop. in 1900, 5749.

Stelton, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 2 miles E. of New Brunswick.

Stel'vid'eo, a post-hamlet of Darke co., Ohio, 16 miles by rail W. of Piqua.

Stelvio (stĕl've-o) **Pass** (Ger. *Stilfserjoch*, stilf'sęr-yoĸ'), on the borders of Tyrol and Italy, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It is the loftiest carriage-route in Europe, its summit being 9055 feet above the sea. The road was constructed by the Austrian government in 1820–25.

Stem, a post-village of Granville co., N.C. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 100.

Stembersville, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Mauch Chunk. Pop. 125.

Stenay, stęh-nȧ', a town of France, in Meuse, 8 miles WSW. of Montmédy, on the Meuse. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. about 2600 (commune in 1901, 4189).

Stendal, stĕn'dȧl, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Üchte, 40 miles NNE. of Magdeburg. It has preserved some of its ancient gates and has a mediæval cathedral. There is a monument to Winckelmann, who was born here. Stendal has railway-shops and various manufactories. Pop. in 1900, 22,075.

Stendal, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., 38 miles NE. of Evansville. Pop. 250.

Stenhousemuir, a town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, near Falkirk. Pop. about 3500.

Stent, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal. The banking point is Sonora.

Stephansort, stȧ'fȧnz-ort', one of the administrative seats of Kaiser-Wilhelms Land, German New Guinea, is on Astrolabe Bay. White pop. in 1902, 15. In the vicinity are plantations of cotton, tobacco, etc.

Stephen, ste'vęn, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 18 miles N. of Warren. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Stephen, Mount, in the Rocky Mountains, Canada, on the line of the Canadian Pacific R., at Field station. Height, about 10,520 (10,425) feet.

Stephens, ste'vęnz, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 926 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. Capital, Breckenridge. Pop. in 1890, 4926; in 1900, 6466.

Stephens, a banking post-town of Ouachita co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Stephens, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., on the Georgia R. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 170.

Stephens, a post-village of Elliott co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Stephensburg, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 51 miles S. by W. of Louisville.

Stephensburg, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., about 22 miles W. of Morristown. Pop. 100.

Stephens Chapel, a post-station of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Stephens City, a post-town of Frederick co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Winchester. It has lime-works. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Stephens Mills, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Hornellsville. Pop. 200.

Stephenson, ste'vęn-sǫn, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 557 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pecatonica River and is partly drained by the Yellow River. Capital, Freeport. Pop. in 1890, 31,338; in 1900, 34,993.

Stephenson, a banking post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 21 miles N. of Menominee. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Stephenson, a post-station of Madison co., Tenn.

Stephenson, a post-station of Frederick co., Va.

Stephens Passage, Alaska, lies between Admiralty Island and the main-land.

Stephensport, a banking post-town of Breckenridge co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 24 miles above Cannelton, Ind., and 54 miles WSW. of Louisville, on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Stephens Pottery, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ga. The banking point is Milledgeville. Pop. about 500.

Stephens Store, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., 11 miles E. of Columbia.

Stephensville, ste'vęnz-vĭl, a post-village of Taylor co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Stephensville, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Ga. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. 130.

Stephensville, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., 1 mile E. of the Wolf River and 12 miles NW. of Appleton. Pop. 125.

Stephentown, ste'vęn-tŏwn, a post-village in Stephentown township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 5 miles N. of Lebanon Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1545; of the village, 250.

Stephentown Center, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. The banking point is Chatham or Pittsfield, Mass. Pop. 250.

Stephenville, a banking city, capital of Erath co., Tex., near the Bosque River, about 95 miles WSW. of Dallas, on the Frisco System. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1902.

Stepney, a section of eastern London, N. of the Thames.

Stepney, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 12 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 400.

Stepney, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Aberdeen. It has a cannery.

Stepney Depot, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 10 miles N. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 350.

Steppes, The, a general-government of Russia, in Central Asia, comprising the provinces or governments of Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk. Pop. in 1897, 1,364,154. Seat of government, Omsk. It formerly also included Uralsk and Turgai.

Stepstone, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. 175.

Steptoe, a post-station of Whitman co., Wash.

Sterkrade, stĕrk'rȧ'dęh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Ruhrort. It is a busy seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1900, 15,004.

Sterling, a county of western Texas, crossed by the Concho River. Area, 821 sq. m. Capital, Sterling City. Pop. in 1900, 1127.

Sterling, a post-hamlet of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 75 miles above Vicksburg.

Sterling, a banking post-town, capital of Logan co., Colo., on the South Platte River and on the Burlington Route and the Union Pacific R., 57 miles WSW. of Julesburg. Pop. in 1900, 1009.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township (town), Windham co., Conn., 29 miles by rail WSW. of Providence, R.I. The town has granite-quarries and dyeing- and finishing-works. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Sterling, a post-town of Glynn co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 97.

Sterling, a city of Whiteside co., Ill., is finely situated on the N. bank of the Rock River, 109 miles W. of Chicago, on the Northwestern Line and the Burlingon Route. It has a number of prominent public buildings, opera-houses, large iron-works, and extensive manufactures of farming-implements, barbed wire, wire nails, hardware, gas-engines, burial-cases, etc. The river here affords abundant water-power and flows through beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1890, 5824; in 1900, 6309.

Sterling, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, about 18 miles N. of Clinton. Pop. 200.

Sterling, a banking city of Rice co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 18½ miles NW. of Hutchinson. Pop. in 1900, 2002.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles N. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1412.

Sterling, a post-village of Arenac co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Standish. Pop. about 300.

Sterling, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 36 miles SSE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 782.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., 16 miles SW. of Oswego, on the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. The town contains a village named Fairhaven. Pop. in 1900, 2516; of the village, 200.

Sterling, a banking post-village of Burleigh co., N.Dak. Pop. 100.

Sterling, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio. The banking point is Seville. Pop. about 300.

Sterling, a banking post-village of Comanche co., Okla., 17 miles NE. of Lawton. Pop. about 400.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township, Wayne co., Pa., 21 miles E. by S. of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 672; of the village, 150.

Sterling, a post-village of Sanpete co., Utah. The banking point is Manti. Pop. 200.

Sterling, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 150.

Sterling, a township (town) of Polk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Sterling, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1187.

Sterling, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Alberta and St. Mary's River R., 19 miles from Lethbridge. Pop. in 1901, 441.

Sterlingbush, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Indian River, about 24 miles ENE. of Watertown. Pop. 100.

Sterling City, a post-village, capital of Sterling co., Tex., on the Concho River, 38 miles NW. of San Angelo. Pop. about 500.

Sterling Junction, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 12 miles N. of Worcester. Pop. 150.

Sterling Run, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., on the Sinnemahoning River and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles S. by E. of Emporium. Pop. about 400.

Sterling Station, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y.

Sterling Valley, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 13 miles SSW. of Oswego. Pop. 100.

Sterlingville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Black Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles N. by W. of Carthage. Pop. 175.

Sternberg, stĕrn'bĕrg, a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 9 miles NNE. of Olmütz. It is a prominent seat of the textile industry and has a government tobacco-factory. Pop. in 1900, 15,220.

Sternberg, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 miles SW. of Rostock. Pop. about 3000.

Sterners, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Sterrett, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 150.

Sterrett, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 44 miles SE. of Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Sterrettania, ster-rĕt-tā'ne-ą, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 10 miles SSW. of Erie. Pop. 150.

Sterretts Gap, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., 7 miles N. by E. of Carlisle. Pop. about 300.

Sterzing, stĕrt'sing, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Eisack, 16 miles NW. of Brixen. It was for a time a place of importance in the Middle Ages. In the vicinity are several castles. It is on the site of the Roman Vitipenum. Pop. about 1700.

Stetlersville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. about 250.

Stetson, a post-hamlet of Volusia co., Fla.

Stetson, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., 24 miles W. by N. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 503.

Stetsonville, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Stettin, stĕt-teen', a town of Prussia, capital of the province of Pomerania, on both sides of the Oder, a short distance above its mouth in the Stettiner Haff, an inlet of the Baltic Sea, 79 miles NNE. of Berlin. Lat. 53° 25′ N.; lon. 14° 34′ E. It lies on hilly ground and consists of the Altstadt, Neustadt, and extensive suburban portions on the W. bank of the river, and some suburban sections on the E. bank. The principal objects of interest are the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the oldest church in Pomerania; the large thirteenth-century church of St. James, recently restored; the castle of the old dukes of Pomerania, now used as a government building; two gates known as the Königsthor and the Berliner Thor; the old town-hall, the new town-hall, and a fine monumental fountain, one of numerous beautiful sculptural works that adorn the city. Stettin is the most important manufacturing town of Pomerania. Its yards for the building of steel vessels are among the largest in the world. It has large machine-shops, iron-foundries, and sugar-refineries, and manufactures of clothing, chemicals, cement, and paper. Stettin is the principal port of Prussia and ranks third among the seaports of the German Empire. Great sums have recently been expended upon the water approaches to the city. Its outer port is Swinemünde. The town was a flourishing member of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1890, 116,228; in 1900, 210,680.

Stettin, stĕt-teen' or stĕt'een, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in Stettin township (town), 44 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1110; of the village, about 350.

Stettiner Haff, stĕt-tee'nęr hȧff, or **Pommersches Haff,** a lagoon of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Pome-

rania, into which the river Oder (on which Stettin is situated) discharges. It is shut off from the sea by the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Area, about 300 sq. m. The eastern portion is known as the Great Haff and the western as the Little Haff. The latter receives the river Ücker. It communicates with the Baltic Sea by three outlets, the Peene, Swine, and Dievenow. The depth generally does not exceed 15 feet.

Steuben, the northeasternmost county of Indiana, borders on Michigan. Area, 311 sq. m. It is drained by the Pigeon River and Fish Creek. Capital, Angola. Pop. in 1890, 14,478; in 1900, 15,219.

Steuben, a county in the SW. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 1401 sq. m. It is drained by the Canisteo, Conhocton, and Tioga rivers, which unite in the SE. part of the county and form the Chemung River. Keuka Lake forms part of its northeastern boundary. The county has deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Bath. Pop. in 1890, 81,473; in 1900, 82,822.

Steuben, a post-township (town) and village of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 48 miles ESE. of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 901.

Steuben, a post-village in Steuben township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 902; of the village, 100.

Steuben, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Huron River, about 20 miles S. of Sandusky. Pop. 100.

Steuben, a post-station of Lycoming co., Pa.

Steuben, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Boscobel. Pop. about 300.

Steuben Valley, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y.

Steubenville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., 20 miles SW. of Somerset.

Steubenville, a city, capital of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Ohio River, 22 miles above Wheeling and 43 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Pennsylvania Co.'s and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. The site of the town is an elevated plain. It contains a court-house, city-hall, the Gill Hospital, several parks, etc., and has vast manufacturing industries, represented by iron-, steel- and glass-works (lamp-chimneys and electric-light bulbs), paper-mills, etc. The Steubenville Female Seminary is located here. Rich mines of bituminous coal are operated at and near this place and the city is also supplied with natural gas. Pop. in 1870, 8107; in 1880, 12,093; in 1890, 13,394; in 1900, 14,349.

Stevenage, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles from Hitchin. Pop. in 1901, 3957.

Stevens, a county in the SW. part of Kansas, intersected by the Cimarron River. Area, 728 sq. m. Capital, Hugoton. Pop. in 1890, 1418; in 1900, 620.

Stevens, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 557 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River. Capital, Morris. Pop. in 1890, 5251; in 1900, 8721.

Stevens, a county in the NE. part of Washington, borders on British Columbia. Area, 3945 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Columbia River and on the S. by the Spokane River. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Colville. Pop. in 1890, 4341; in 1900, 10,543.

Stevens, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 125.

Stevens, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 2 miles NE. of Burlington.

Stevens, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Ephrata. Pop. about 300.

Stevensburg, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., 75 miles NNW. of Richmond. Pop. about 250.

Stevens Creek, S.C., enters the Savannah River about 10 miles above Augusta, Ga.

Stevens Creek, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., a few miles NE. of Searcy.

Stevens Creek, a post-station of Grayson co., Va.

Stevens Mills, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Derbyline. Pop. 100.

Stevenson, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Southern Rs., 39 miles WSW. of Chattanooga and 3 miles W. of the Tennessee River. Pop. in 1900, 560. It has cotton-mills.

Stevenson, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. The banking point is Derby. Pop. 100.

Stevenson, a post-station of Baltimore co., Md.

Stevenson, an iron-mining village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Hibbing. Pop. about 800.

Stevenson, a post-village, capital of Skamania co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 38 miles (direct) E. by N. of Vancouver.

Stevenson, Mount, a summit of the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. Height, 10,420 feet.

Stevens Point, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Rs. The banking point is Susquehanna. Pop. about 300.

Stevens Point, a city, capital of Portage co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Wisconsin Central and the Green Bay and Western Rs., 85 miles W. of Green Bay. It contains a state normal school, a Polish normal academy, and the convent of St. Francis, and has large lumbering and brewing interests and manufactures of paper, pulp, knitted goods, and iron. Pop. in 1890, 7896; in 1900, 9524.

Stevenston, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 3 miles E. of Saltcoats. Pop. about 5000.

Stevenstown, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Black River, about 18 miles N. of La Crosse.

Stevensville, a banking post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on Kent Island, which is in Chesapeake Bay, about 12 miles E. of Annapolis. It has a cannery.

Stevensville, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles S. by W. of St. Joseph. Pop. 250.

Stevensville, a banking post-town of Ravalli co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 28 miles SSW. of Missoula. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Stevensville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Liberty Falls. Pop. 175.

Stevensville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, about 18 miles E. of Towanda. Pop. about 150.

Stevensville, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va., about 35 miles ENE. of Richmond. Pop. 75.

Stevensville, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on Black Creek and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 17 miles from Welland. Pop. 200.

Steveston, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 15 miles from Vancouver. It has canning- and packing-industries and a large floating population.

Steward, a banking post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 400.

Stewards Mill, a post-hamlet of Freestone co., Tex., 7 miles N. of Fairfield.

Stewardson, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Ill., on the Wabash and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 12 miles S. of Windsor. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Stewart, a western county of Georgia, borders on Alabama. Area, 440 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River and is drained by Hannahatchee and Pataula creeks. Capital, Lumpkin. Pop. in 1890, 15,682; in 1900, 15,856.

Stewart, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 495 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. Iron-ore is found in the county. Capital, Dover. Pop. in 1890, 12,193; in 1900, 15,224.

Stewart, a village of Hale co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Eutaw. Pop. about 300.

Stewart, a post-station of Newton co., Ga.

Stewart, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., 12 miles SW. of Harrodsburg.

Stewart, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 17 miles W. by S. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Stewart, a post-town of Montgomery co., Miss., on the Southern R. The banking point is Winona. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Stewart, a post-station of Pemiscot co., Mo.

Stewart, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 13 miles E. of Athens. Pop. 200.

Stewart, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1258.

Stewart, a post-village of Houston co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 37 miles W. by S. of Clarksville. Pop. 200.

Stewart, a post-village of Green co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Stewart Island, New Zealand, lies S. of South Island. Area, 665 sq. m. It was formerly called South Island. Pop. in 1901, 272. See NEW ZEALAND.

Stewart Islands. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Stewarton, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Annock, 5 miles by rail NW. of Kilmarnock. Pop. about 2500.

Stewarton, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 69 miles SSE. of Pittsburg.

Stewart River, in the Yukon district of Canada, rises in the Rocky Mountain divide, flows WSW., and empties into the Yukon about 50 miles S. of Dawson.

Stewarts Ferry, a post-station of Davidson co., Tenn., about 11 miles E. of Nashville.

Stewart's Fork, Tex., rises in Cook co. and enters the West Fork of the Trinity River in Tarrant co.

Stewarts Point, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. The banking point is Valleyford. Pop. 100.

Stewarts Station, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 13 miles by rail ENE. of Eutaw.

Stewarts Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Irwin. Pop. about 400.

Stewartstown, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 7 miles NNE. of Dungannon.

Stewartstown, a post-village in Stewartstown township (town), Coos co., N.H., about 40 miles N. by W. of Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1150.

Stewartstown, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., about 35 miles N. of Baltimore, Md., on the Stewartstown R. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Stewartstown, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., 54 miles ESE. of Wheeling.

Stewartsville, a post-station of Coosa co., Ala.

Stewartsville, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., about 22 miles NW. of Evansville, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 250.

Stewartsville, a post-village of Grant co., Ky. Pop. 80.

Stewartsville, a banking city of Dekalb co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 21 miles E. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 616.

Stewartsville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 5½ miles E. by N. of Easton, Pa. Pop. about 500.

Stewartsville, a coal-mining village of Belmont co., Ohio, 7 miles W. of Bellaire.

Stewartsville, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the E. slope of the Blue Ridge, 20 miles SW. of Liberty. Pop. 150.

Stewartville, a banking post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., on the Root River, 12 miles S. by W. of Rochester, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 830. It has manufactures of flour and flax-fibre.

Stewartville, Nova Scotia. See LOWER STEWIACKE.

Steyermark, Austria. See STYRIA.

Steyning, stā'ning, a small town of England, in Sussex, 5 miles from the English Channel and 12½ miles S. of Horsham.

Steynsburg, stīns'bŏŏrg, a town of Cape Colony, in a district of its own name, 45 miles by rail ENE. of Middelburg.

Steyr, stīre, or **Steier,** stī'ẹr, a town of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the Enns and Steyr, 19 miles SE. of Linz. It is a quaint town. On a rock at the junction of the two rivers stands a mediæval castle. Steyr is an important industrial centre. It is noted for its manufactures of knives and for its great manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. in 1900, 17,592.

Stice, a post-station of Cleveland co., N.C.

Stickeen, an outport of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of Victoria.

Sticklerville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Muscle River, 16 miles E. of Milan.

Stickleyville, a post-village of Lee co., Va., about 50 miles W. of Abingdon. Pop. 60.

Stickney Corner, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Pop. 90.

Stieringen-Wendel, a village and commune of Lorraine, Germany, near Forbach. It has large iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 2912.

Stigler, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Midland Valley R. Pop. 200.

Stigliano, steel-yā'no, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 27 miles SW. of Matera. Pop. in 1901, 6914.

Stigliano, a locality in Italy, 25 miles NW. of Rome, with warm springs, the ancient Aquæ Apollinares.

Stikine, or **Stickeen,** stik-een' (native, *Sta-kina,* "great river"), a river of North America, rises in the Cassiar district of British Columbia, near the source of the Liard River, flows generally SW. through magnificent fjord or cañon scenery, and empties on the Alaskan coast, in lat. 56° 40′ N. Total length, about 500 miles, the lower 150 of which are navigable. The current is very strong in the upper portion.

Stiles, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, about 30 miles S. of Ottumwa. Pop. 120.

Stiles, a village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Catasauqua. Pop. about 200.

Stiles, a post-village in Stiles township (town), Oconto co., Wis., on the Oconto River, 25 miles N. of Green Bay, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 897; of the village, about 500.

Stilesboro, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Etowah River and on the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line, 45 miles NW. of Atlanta. Pop. about 220.

Stiles Station, a post-station of Onondaga co., N.Y., 7 miles by rail NW. of Syracuse.

Stilesville, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on Mill Creek, about 13 miles E. of Greencastle. Pop. about 400.

Stilfserjoch, the German name of the STELVIO PASS.

Stillman Valley, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 84 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. about 400.

Stillmore, a banking post-town of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 741.

Stillpond, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 34 miles E. of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Stillriver, a village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is New Milford. Pop. about 250.

Stillriver, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine R., 23 miles NE. of Worcester. Pop. about 375.

Stillwater, a mining hamlet of Shasta co., Cal.

Stillwater, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co., Ky., 40 miles ESE. of Mount Sterling.

Stillwater, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Oldtown. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 600.

Stillwater, a city, capital of Washington co., Minn., on the W. bank of the St. Croix River (here expanded into a narrow lake), 18 miles NE. of St. Paul, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It contains a state penitentiary, a fine court-house, Federal building, the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's convents, etc., and has large lumber-industries, breweries, foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of flour, boots and shoes, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1870, 5750; in 1880, 9055; in 1890, 11,260; in 1900, 12,318.

Stillwater, a post-hamlet, capital of Churchill co., Nev., about 65 miles ENE. of Virginia City.

Stillwater, a post-village in Stillwater township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Paulinskill River, 8 miles WSW. of Newton. The township contains several lakes. Pop. in 1900, 1108.

Stillwater, a post-village in Stillwater township (town), Saratoga co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River and on the Boston and Maine R., 23 miles above Albany and about 14 miles SE. of Saratoga Springs. It has knitting-mills and manufactures of paper, lumber, etc. Pop. of the town (which comprises part of Mechanicsville) in 1900, 4989; of the village, 1007. Stillwater is memorable for the two battles fought there between the forces of Burgoyne and Gates on Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777, which were followed by the surrender of Burgoyne on Oct. 17. The first engagement is sometimes called the battle of Bemis Heights and the second is often designated as the battle of Saratoga.

Stillwater, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Uhrichsville. Pop. 125.

Stillwater, a banking city, capital of Payne co., Okla., on Stillwater Creek and 25 miles (direct) NE. of Oklahoma, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It has a distillery, cotton-gin, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2431.

Stillwater, a post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 13 miles NNE. of Bloomsburg, on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Stillwater, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Woonasquatucket River, 10 miles NW. of Providence, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has worsted-yarn mills. Pop. about 350.

Stillwater, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Sherbrooke.

Stillwater Creek, Ohio, rises in Belmont co. and enters the Tuscarawas River about 7 miles below New Philadelphia.

Stillwater Creek, Ohio, rises in Darke co. and unites with Greenville Creek at Covington, Miami co.

Stillwell, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. 100.

Stillwell, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 26 miles NNE. of Quincy. Pop. 200.

Stillwell, a village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western and the Grand Trunk Rs., 7 miles SE. of Laporte. Pop. 125.

Stilson, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., on the Savannah and Statesboro R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 135.

Stilson, a post-village of Hancock co., Iowa. Pop. 100.

Stilton, a village of Huntingdonshire, England, 6 miles from Peterborough. It gives its name to a kind of cheese made elsewhere.

Stilton, a post-station of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Stilwell, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Kansas City Southern R., about 20 miles (direct) E. of Tahlequah. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 779.

Stilwell, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Olathe. Pop. 150.

Stines Corner, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa.

Stinesville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind., near the White River and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 4 miles S. of Gosport. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Stinnett, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Stinson, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Stinson, a post-station of Outagamie co., Wis.

Stippville, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 200.

Stips Hill, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 38 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. 200.

Stirling, or **Stirlingshire,** stir'ling-shir, a county of Scotland, situated where the country may be said to narrow to an isthmus between the firths of Clyde and Forth. Area, 451 sq. m. It extends westward from the head of the Firth of Forth to Loch Lomond. In the NW. corner Ben Lomond rises to a height of over 3000 feet. The river Forth traverses the NE. corner. Iron is extensively mined. The county as such sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Capital, Stirling. Pop. in 1901, 142,291.

Stirling (formerly **Stryvelyne,** or **Estrivelin**), a burgh and river port of Scotland, capital of the co. of Stirling, finely situated on the right bank of the Forth, 31 miles WNW. of Edinburgh and 26 miles SW. of Perth. The town is dominated by the venerable castle, crowning a precipitous height and commanding superb views. Within the walls of the famous stronghold are the Gothic palace of James V., the Parliament House, and the royal chapel. Other interesting structures of the town are Greyfriars Church and Mar's Work, an incomplete but lavishly decorated edifice. A little below Stirling is the striking ruin of Cambuskenneth Abbey. The town manufactures carpets and other woollen goods, rope, etc. It was formerly a favorite residence of the Scottish monarchs. In the outskirts of Stirling is Bannockburn. Pop. in 1901, 18,403.

Stirling, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Bernardsville. Pop. about 850. It has silk manufactures.

Stirling (formerly **Rawdon**), a banking post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on Rawdon Creek and on the Grand Trunk R., 16 miles NW. of Belleville. Pop. in 1901, 845.

Stirling City, a banking post-village of Butte co., Cal.

Stirling Mountains (or **Range**), in the SW. part of Western Australia, about 40 miles N. of Albany. Height, 3600 feet.

Stirton, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 17 miles WNW. of Elora. Pop. 200.

Stirum, a post-village of Sargent co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Milnor.

Stissing, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and other railroads, 21 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 100.

Stites, a banking post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R.

Stithton, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 29 miles by rail S. by W. of Louisville.

Stittsville, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. 175.

Stittsville, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 14¼ miles SW. of Ottawa. Pop. 250.

Stittville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 350.

Stitzer, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 22 miles S. of Woodman, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 175.

St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Louis, etc. See SAINT JOHN, SAINT LAWRENCE, SAINT LOUIS, etc.

Stockach, stok'kâĸ, a town of Baden, on the river Stockach, 15 miles NW. of Constance. Pop. about 2300.

Stockbridge, a small town of England, in the NW. part of Hampshire, near the border of Wiltshire.

Stockbridge, a post-village of Henry co., Ga., 20 miles SE. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. 290.

Stockbridge, a banking summer-resort and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles S. of Pittsfield. It is noted for its beautiful elms, and contains an Indian burial-ground, the Williams Academy, Jackson Library, etc. A monument has been erected here to Jonathan Edwards, who resided in Stockbridge. The town is diversified by hills and valleys and presents charming scenery. Among the points of interest in the vicinity are the Ice Glen, Prospect Hill, and Lake Mahkeenac, near which is the house where Hawthorne lived. Elevation, 830 feet. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2081.

Stockbridge, a banking post-village of Ingham co., Mich., 69 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Stockbridge, a post-township (town and village) of Madison co., N.Y., about 22 miles WSW. of Utica, on the New York, Ontario and Western R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1622; of the village, about 200.

Stockbridge, a post-village in Stockbridge township (town), Windsor co., Vt., on the West Branch of the White River and on the White River R., 16 miles NE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 822.

Stockbridge, a post-village in Stockbridge township (town), Calumet co., Wis., on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, about 22 miles NNE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1942.

Stockdale, a post-village of Riley co., Kan., on the Big Blue River and on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles N. by W. of Manhattan.

Stockdale, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio. The banking point is Waverly. Pop. about 300.

Stockdale, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Roscoe. Pop. in 1900, 731. It has steel-hoop works.

Stockdale, a banking post-village of Wilson co., Tex., about 33 miles ESE. of San Antonio, on the San Antonio and Gulf R. Pop. about 600.

Stockdale, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. 200.

Stockerau, stok'kẹh-rŏw', a town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 miles NW. of Korneuburg. It has an extensive trade in grain. Pop. in 1900, 10,213.

Stockertown, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and New England Rs., about 5 miles NNW. of Easton. Pop. 375.

Stockett, a banking post-village of Cascade co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 450.

Stockham, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Stockholm, stok'holm (L. *Holmia*), the capital of Sweden, situated at the E. extremity of Lake Mälar, where it discharges into an arm of the Baltic Sea, 330 miles NE. of Copenhagen. Lat. of observatory, 59° 20′ 34″ N.; lon. 18° 3′ 30″ E. Few cities have a more picturesque situation than Stockholm, built as it is on rocky and elevated islands and peninsulas cut from the main-land by fjords, with primeval forests extending almost within the city limits and stretches of bare granitic rock protruding between the houses. It has often been styled the "Venice of the North." The oldest part of Stockholm, known as the Stader, lies on an island at the extremity of Lake Mälar, and is connected by bridges with the rest of the city and with the island of Riddarholm. The old sections are compactly built, with narrow streets sloping steeply to the water, but the newer portions are attractively laid out with broad avenues, open squares, and numerous sculptural monuments. There are some beautiful parks. The most striking architectural feature of the place is the imposing royal palace, in Italian Renaissance style. Of the numerous ecclesiastical structures the principal are the Storkyrka; the Riddarholm's Kyrka, with a lofty perforated iron spire, the burial-place of the Swedish kings; the Katarina Kyrka; and the Tyska Kyrka, in German Renaissance style. Among the notable secular edifices are the Riddarhus ("knight's house"), with an interesting collection of portraits and armorial bearings of Swedish nobles; the stately buildings of the Northern Museum; the National Museum, in Renaissance style, containing fine art-galleries and a collection of Swedish antiquities; and the new opera-house. Among the monuments are an obelisk erected to the memory of Gustavus III. and statues of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. The royal library of Stockholm contains over 300,000 volumes, about 10,000 manuscripts, and one of the largest collections of pamphlets in the world. Among institutions of learning are an institute of higher studies (established in 1878), a medico-chirurgical institute, a polytechnic school, an agronomic academy, a school of forestry, and a veterinary school. Stockholm is the seat of the Swedish Academy (organized on the model of the French Academy), the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and other learned bodies. The royal collection of weapons is one of the richest in Europe. Stockholm is, next to Gothenburg, the most important industrial centre of Sweden. It has iron-foundries,

machine-shops, and breweries and manufactures of furniture, sugar, soap, and tobacco. Ship-building and cotton-spinning are carried on. The city ranks first among Swedish ports in the value of imports. Pop. in 1780, 75,000; in 1850, 93,000; in 1890, 246,454; in 1900, 300,624; in 1903, 311,043.

Stockholm, a län or province of Sweden. Area, 3015 sq. m. The city of Stockholm is not included in it. Pop. in 1900, 172,852.

Stockholm, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Stockholm, a post-township of Wright co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Stockholm, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 30 miles NW. of Paterson, on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. Pop. about 400.

Stockholm, a post-township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, about 11 miles NE. of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 2826.

Stockholm, a post-village of Grant co., S.Dak. The banking point is Southshore.

Stockholm, a post-village in Stockholm township (town), Pepin co., Wis., on Lake Pepin, about 16 miles E. by S. of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 671.

Stockholm Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 18 miles NE. of Canton.

Stockhorn, stock'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles S. of Bern. Height, 7195 feet.

Stocking Harbor, a hamlet on the N. side of Green Bay, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Tilt Cove.

Stockland, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 150.

Stockley, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 5 miles S. of Georgetown. Pop. 100.

Stockport, a municipal, county, and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of Cheshire, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, 6 miles SE. of Manchester. It lies on the edge of a gorge, and, with its rambling, precipitous streets and terraces rising from the river, presents a highly picturesque appearance. It has numerous churches, a court-house, market-hall, mechanics' institute, and grammar-school dating from the end of the fifteenth century. The Union Sunday-school is said to be the largest in the world. The town has manufactures of machinery, hats, textiles, and brass- and iron-wares. The Mersey is here spanned by a railroad bridge over 100 feet high. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 59,544; in 1891, 70,263; in 1901, 78,897. Since the last census the limits of the parliamentary borough have been extended, the population of the annexed district being about 14,000.

Stockport, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 250.

Stockport, a post-village in Stockport township (town), Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, at the mouth of Claverack Creek, 25 miles S. of Albany, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2719; of the village, about 450.

Stockport, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, about 22 miles WNW. of Marietta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Stockport Station, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 152 miles NW. of New York.

Stocksbridge, a town of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles from Sheffield. Pop. in 1901, 6566.

Stocksville, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Asheville.

Stockton, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the E. bank of the Tensas River and on the Southern R., 35 miles above Mobile. It has manufactures of lumber, rosin, and turpentine. Pop. about 1300.

Stockton, a city, capital of San Joaquin co., Cal., is situated on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Line, in an extensive fertile plain (a part of the great central valley of California), and on a tributary of the San Joaquin River, 48 miles S. by E. of Sacramento. It is about 3 miles E. of the San Joaquin River, with which it is connected by a navigable channel. Steamboats ply daily between here and San Francisco. Stockton contains a fine granite court-house, a state hospital for the insane, high-school, opera-house, St. Mary's College, and St. Agnes' Academy, and has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, foundry products, glass, leather, lumber, woollens, flour, carriages and wagons, soap, etc. Large quantities of wheat are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 14,424; in 1900, 17,506.

Stockton, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 9 miles NE. of Valdosta. Pop. 275.

Stockton, a banking post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 22 miles W. of Freeport, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 946.

Stockton, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Durant. Pop. 200.

Stockton, a banking city, capital of Rooks co., Kan., on the South Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 40 miles N. of Hays. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Stockton, Waldo co., Me. See STOCKTON SPRINGS.

Stockton, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Md., 9 miles S. of Snowhill. Pop. about 400.

Stockton, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Northwestern R., 11 miles W. of Winona. Pop. 250.

Stockton, a banking city, capital of Cedar co., Mo., about 50 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 555.

Stockton, a post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 3 miles NW. of Lambertville, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Stockton, a banking post-township (town and village) of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1852; of the village, about 500.

Stockton, a mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles E. of Hazleton. Pop. about 900.

Stockton, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Stockton, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, 38 miles SW. of Salt Lake City, on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. Silver has been mined here. Pop. 100.

Stockton, a post-station of Henry co., Va.

Stockton, a post-township (town) of Portage co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1899. Stockton post-office is 4 miles E. of Plover.

Stockton, a maritime town of New South Wales, about 5 miles from Newcastle. It has ship-building yards and coaling-industries. Pop. about 3000.

Stockton-on-Tees, a seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Durham, on the N. bank of the Tees, opposite South Stockton, with which it is connected by bridge, and 5 miles SW. of Middlesbrough. It has ship-building yards, iron-works, and manufactures of sail-cloth and rope. The Tees is here navigable for vessels of large tonnage. The first passenger railway operated by steam locomotives was that between Stockton-on-Tees and Darlington, opened in 1825. Pop. in 1901, 51,478.

Stockton Springs, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Searsport. Pop. in 1900, 872.

Stockville, a post-village, capital of Frontier co., Neb., on Little Medicine Creek, about 40 miles WSW. of Plum Creek station. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Stockwell, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles SSE. of Lafayette. Pop. about 500.

Stockwell, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. The banking point is Waterville. Pop. 100.

Stockyards, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal. It has oil-works. The banking point is Oakland.

Stock Yards, a cattle-market and station (branch of the Chicago post-office) in Cook co., Ill.

Stoddard, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 833 sq. m. It is intersected by the Castor River and bounded on the W. by the St. Francis River. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890, 17,327; in 1900, 24,669.

Stoddard, a post-village in Stoddard township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., about 14 miles NE. of Keene. Pop. of the town in 1900, 367.

Stoddard, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., 10 miles S. of La Crosse, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 300.

Stoddartsville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, about 20 miles S. of Scranton.

Stoke Ferry, a small town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Wissey, 34 miles WSW. of Norwich.

Stoke Poges, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, 4 miles NNE. of Windsor. The poet Gray is buried in the church-yard, which is the scene of his famous elegy.

Stoke Prior, a village of England, co. of Worcester, 4 miles NE. of Droitwich. Here are productive brine-springs.

Stokes, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 472 sq. m. It is drained by the Dan River and contains deposits of iron, galena, coal, and mica. Capital, Danbury. Pop. in 1890, 17,199; in 1900, 19,866.

Stokes, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Rome.

Stokes, a post-village of Dyer co., Tenn. The banking point is Dyersburg.

Stokesbridge, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, 21 miles W. of Darlington. Pop. 75.

Stokesdale, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Stokesdale, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 2½ miles N. of Wellsboro. Pop. 200.

Stokesley, a small town of England, co. of York, 9 miles SE. of Stockton-on-Tees.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Staffordshire, 14 miles N. by W. of Stafford. The most interesting buildings are the town-hall, the market-hall, and the Minton Memorial building. There are statues of Wedgewood and Minton. The town is the centre of the district called the Potteries and has extensive manufactures of porcelain and earthenware. Pop. in 1891, 24,000; in 1901, 30,458.

Stolatz, sto'lâts, a town of Herzegovina, 17 miles SSE. of Mostar. Pop. in 1895, 4133.

Stolberg, stol'bĕRG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the centre of a manufacturing district, turning out a great variety of brass-, copper-, lead-, zinc-, and iron-products. Pop. in 1900, 14,249.

Stolberg, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 49 miles WNW. of Merseburg, in the Harz. It has a fine castle of the prince of Stolberg and a venerable town-hall. The place is a summer-resort. Pop. about 2000.

Stolbo'va, a village in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, circle of Novaya Ladoga. Here a peace was concluded in 1617 between Russia and Sweden, favorable to the latter.

Stolbovoi, stol-bo-voi', an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouth of the Lena River and the New Siberia Islands.

Stollberg, stoll'bĕRG, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 11 miles SSW. of Chemnitz. The inhabitants are engaged in the textile and knitting industries and various other branches of manufacture. Pop. in 1900, 6850.

Stolpe, stol'pĕh, a river of Pomerania, Prussia, which empties into the Baltic Sea at Stolpmünde, after a course of about 90 miles.

Stolpe, or **Stolp,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the navigable Stolpe, 10 miles SSE. of its mouth in the Baltic Sea, and 70 miles W. by N. of Danzig. It has a fourteenth-century church with a lofty tower and an old castle. The industries comprise amber-turning and carving, weaving, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,293.

Stolpen, a town of Saxony, circle of Dresden, district of Pirna. It has interesting ruins of an old castle. Pop. about 1500.

Stolpmünde, stolp'mün'dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Stolpe, 10 miles NNW. of Stolpe. Pop. about 2500.

Stolzenau, stolts'ĕh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 17 miles NNE. of Minden. Pop. about 1500.

Stolzenfels, stolt'sĕn-felz', a castle on the left bank of the Rhine, 4 miles above Coblenz. It is mainly a modern structure in the mediæval style, but part of it is very old. It is the property of the emperor of Germany.

St.-Omer. See SAINT-OMER.

Stone, a town of England, co. and 7 miles NNW. of Stafford, on the Trent. Pop. in 1901, 5680.

Stone, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, is bounded on the NE. by the White River. Area, 615 sq. m. Capital, Mountain View. Pop. in 1890, 7043; in 1900, 8100.

Stone, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 509 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and also drained by the James River. Among its mineral resources are iron and lead. Capital, Galena. Pop. in 1890, 7090; in 1900, 9892.

Stone, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala. Pop. 150.

Stone, a post-station of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Stone Arabia, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 75.

Stonebank, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on Kauchee Lake, about 28 miles WNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 120.

Stonebluff, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 10 miles S. of Attica. Pop. 250.

Stoneboro, stōn'bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 21 miles W. by S. of Franklin. It has extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Stoneburg, a post-village of Montague co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point is Bowie. Pop. 175.

Stonechurch, a post-station of Washington co., Ill.

Stonechurch, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., about 20 miles SW. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Stonechurch, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Bangor or Belvidere, N.J. Pop. about 200.

Stone City, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 3 miles W. of Anamosa. Here are large stone-quarries. Pop. about 700.

Stone City, a post-village of Brazos co., Tex., on the Hearne and Brazos Valley R. The banking point is Hearne. Pop. 100.

Stonecliff, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. It has coaling- and coke-industries.

Stoneco, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. The banking point is Poughkeepsie. Pop. 150.

Stonecoal, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. The banking point is Louisa, Ky. Pop. 250.

Stonecreek, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., about 9 miles SSW. of Dover. Pop. about 200.

Stonedam, a post-station of Allegany co., N.Y.

Stonefield, an industrial town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, a few miles SE. of Glasgow.

Stonefield, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 59 miles from Montreal, on the Canada Great Northern R. Pop. 200.

Stonefort, a banking post-village of Saline co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 55 miles NE. of Cairo. Pop. about 450.

Stonega, a post-village of Wise co., Va., on the Interstate R. The banking point is Bigstone Gap. It has coaling- and coke-industries.

Stoneham, stōn'ăm, a township (town) of Oxford co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Stoneham, a banking post-village in Stoneham township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles N. of Boston. It has a high-school and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, automobiles, and chemicals. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6197.

Stoneham, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles SSE. of Warren. Pop. 250.

Stoneham, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, 22 miles N. of Quebec. Pop. about 450.

Stonehaven (sometimes called **Stanehive**), a seaport and bathing-resort of Scotland, capital of the co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 14 miles SSW. of Aberdeen. Linen weaving is carried on and there are herring- and haddock-fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 4565.

Stonehenge, stōn'hĕnj (*i.e.*, "hanging stones"), the remains of a great prehistoric structure in England, in Wiltshire, on Salisbury Plain, 9 miles NNW. of Salisbury. It consists mainly of a circle of vast stones (nearly half of them now prostrate), averaging about 14 feet in elevation, which originally supported and were joined by horizontal stones, of a number of much smaller stones (originally forming an inner circle), and of several pairs of huge stone columns arranged elliptically within the inner circle. This, the largest of British megalithic monuments, is generally supposed to date from the Bronze Age.

Stonehenge, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. 100.

Stonehill, a post-village of Cleburne co., Ala., 28 miles E. by S. of Oxford.

Stonehill, a post-station of Dent co., Mo.

Stonehouse, a town of England. See EAST STONEHOUSE.

Stonehouse, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 7 miles SSE. of Hamilton. Pop. about 3000.

Stoneleigh, stōn'lee, a village of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles S. of Coventry.

Stonelick Creek, Ohio, enters the East Fork of the Little Miami River in Clermont co.

Stone Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 11 miles N. by W. of Watertown. Pop. about 80.

Stone Mountain, a post-town of Dekalb co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 16 miles ENE. of Atlanta. Granite is quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 835.

Stone Mountain, a post-station of Carroll co., Va.

Stonepoint, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Stoneridge, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., near Rondout Creek, about 10 miles SW. of Kingston. Pop. 450.

Stone River, Tenn., runs northwestward through Rutherford co. and enters the Cumberland River 5 miles above Nashville. An indecisive battle was fought on this river near Murfreesboro by the forces of Rosecrans and those of Bragg on Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863.

Stoner's Creek, Ky., enters the South Fork of the Licking River in Bourbon co., about 7 miles N. of Paris.

Stonersville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles E. by S. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Stones Crossing, a post-station of Johnson co., Ind.

Stonetown, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 200.

Stoneville, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., on Deer Creek, 9 miles E. of Greenville, on the Southern and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rs. Pop. about 650.

Stoneville, a banking post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., 18 miles WNW. of Reidsville. Pop. 200.

Stoneville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Stonewall, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas. Area, 777 sq. m. Capital, Rayner. Pop. in 1890, 1024; in 1900, 2183.

Stonewall, a post-station of Dallas co., Ala.

Stonewall, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Colo., 36 miles from Trinidad.

Stonewall, a post-village of Campbell co., Ga. Pop. 100.

Stonewall, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. 250.

Stonewall, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., 19 miles S. of Shreveport. Pop. 100.

Stonewall, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 8 miles (direct) NW. of Quitman. The banking point is Meridian or Mobile, Ala. It has cotton-mills. Pop. about 1000.

Stonewall, a post-town of Pamlico co., N.C. The banking point is Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Stonewall, a post-station of Smith co., Tenn.

Stonewall, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 3½ miles from Mount Sidney.

Stonewall, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 22 miles N. by W. of Winnipeg. Pop. about 500.

Stonington, a banking post-borough, port of entry, and resort of New London co., Conn., in Stonington township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, 50 miles SSW. of Providence, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Its harbor is capacious and is partly protected by a breakwater. The borough has railroad-shops and manufactures of foundry products, silk-machinery, velvets, etc. In Aug., 1814, this place was bombarded by several British vessels, but was successfully defended. Pop. of the borough in 1900, 2278; of the town, 8540.

Stonington, a banking post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the South Fork of the Sangamon River, 20 miles SW. of Decatur, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Stonington, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 1648.

Stonington, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Sunbury. Pop. 150.

Stono, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., about 5 miles ENE. of Iron Mountain.

Stono, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 200.

Stono Inlet, an inlet of Charleston co., S.C., among the sea-islands.

Stony Brook, N.J., rises in Hunterdon co., crosses Mercer co. near Princeton, and enters the Millstone River.

Stonybrook, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., is near the Charles River, on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles W. of Boston.

Stonybrook, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 54 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn.

Stonybrook, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R. The banking point is York. Pop. 200.

Stony Creek, Mich., rises in Clinton co., runs westward, and enters the Maple River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Stony Creek, Monroe co., Mich., enters Lake Erie about 5 miles NE. of Monroe.

Stony Creek, Oakland co., Mich., falls into the Clinton River.

Stony Creek, Pa., enters the Conemaugh River at Johnstown, Cambria co.

Stony Creek, Dauphin co., Pa., enters the Susquehanna River at the borough of Dauphin.

Stony Creek, Va., runs southeastward through Dinwiddie co. and enters the Nottoway River in Sussex co.

Stonycreek, a post-village and summer-resort of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles E. of New Haven, its banking point. Pop. about 1000. The interesting group of Thimble Islands is near this place.

Stony Creek, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 35 miles WSW. of Detroit.

Stonycreek, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 30 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 200.

Stonycreek, a township (town) of Warren co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1019.

Stonycreek, a post-township of Caswell co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1481.

Stony Creek, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 13 miles SE. of Pottsville.

Stonycreek, a post-township and village of Somerset co., Pa., about 44 miles SSW. of Altoona. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1824; of the village, about 300.

Stonycreek, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Tenn., 18 miles ENE. of Carters.

Stonycreek, a post-village of Sussex co., Va., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Petersburg, 21 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Stony Creek, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rs., 6 miles ESE. of Hamilton. This place was the scene of an engagement between the British and American troops in 1813, in which the latter were beaten. Pop. about 650.

Stonycreek Mills, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 4 miles from Reading. Pop. 300.

Stonycross, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Stonyfork, a post-township of Watauga co., N.C., 65 miles NW. of Statesville. Pop. in 1900, 986.

Stonyfork, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 36 miles NNW. of Williamsport. Pop. 150.

Stonyhill, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Berger.

Stony Hollow, a post-station of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R., 8 miles W. of Rondout.

Stonyhurst, a post-station of Lancashire, England, the site of Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. It has a famous observatory (lat. 53° 50′ 40″ N.; lon. 2° 28′ 10″ W.).

Stony Island, Jefferson co., N.Y., in the E. part of Lake Ontario.

Stony Man, a post-village of Page co., Va. Pop. 100.

Stony Mountain, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Stonewall, 7 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal.

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Madison.

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of East Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Amite River, 24 miles NE. of Baton Rouge.

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 16 miles S. of Jackson.

Stonypoint, a post-village in Stonypoint township (town), Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs., 42 miles N. of New York. Here is a high rocky peninsula, the site of an old fort which General Wayne took by storm on the night of July 16, 1779. This was one of the most brilliant exploits performed in the Revolutionary War. A state park has been laid out on the spot. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4161; of the village, about 500.

Stonypoint, a post-village of Alexander co., N.C. Pop. 100.

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie R., 2½ miles N. of Evansburg.

Stonypoint, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., 12 miles NE. of Rogersville.

Stonypoint, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., about 11 miles NE. of Charlottesville. Pop. 100.

Stony Point, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Grank Trunk R., 84 miles W. of London. Pop. about 500.

Stonypoint Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., on the Appomattox River, about 60 miles WSW. of Richmond.

Stonyridge, a post-station of Surry co., N.C.

Stonyridge, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 11 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 150.

Stonyrun, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 2 miles from Kempton station, which is 24 miles N. of Reading. Pop. about 130.

Stony Stratford, a town of England, co. and 7 miles NE. of Buckingham, on the river Ouse and on the line of the Roman road known as Watling Street. Pop. about 2000.

Stoos, stōce, a health-resort of Switzerland, canton of Schwyz, 2½ miles ESE. of Brunnen. Altitude, 4242 feet.

Stop, a post-village of Fayette co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Stoppenberg, a rural commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 7919.

Stör, a river of Holstein, flows SSW. and joins the Elbe 2½ miles N. of Glückstadt. Length, 45 miles.

Stor-Afvan, stor åf'vån, a lake of Sweden, län of Vesterbotten, receives from the NW. the waters of the Horn-Afvan, and on the SE. discharges its own by the river Skelleftev into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Stora Luleå Jaur, sto'rå loo'lå-o yŏwr, a long, narrow lake of Swedish Lapland, drained by the river Luleå. Length, from NW. to SE., 90 miles.

Storden, a post-village of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Westbrook.

Storeville, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Storeville, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., 12 miles S. of Anderson.

Storey, a county in the W. part of Nevada, has an area of 263 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Truckee River and on the S. by the Carson River. In the SW. part of the county Mount Davidson, a peak of the Washoe Range, rises to the height of 7870 feet. The county has rich deposits of gold and silver. Among the mines of this county is the famous Comstock Lode. Capital, Virginia City. Pop. in 1890, 8806; in 1900, 3673.

Storkow, stor'ko, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Storkow Canal, 26 miles WSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2500.

Storm Bay, on the SE. side of Tasmania, S. of lat. 43° S. and about lon. 147° 40′ E.

Stormberg, a village in the Albert division of Cape Colony, NW. of the Stormbergen. The English were defeated here in a battle with the Boers in Dec., 1899.

Stormbergen, stōrm'bĕrg-ẹn, a mountain-chain in the NE. part of Cape Colony, trending about E. and W. It is the W. prolongation of the Drakenberg range and is the water-parting between the Orange River on the N. and the Indian Ocean (*via* the Great Kei River) on the S. Coal is found in both the E. and W. portions, that of best quality being mined at Indwe. Height, 6000–8000 feet.

Storm King, N.Y. See HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON.

Storm Lake, a banking post-town, capital of Buena Vista co., Iowa, near a lake of the same name and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 53 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has manufactures of flour and butter-tubs. Pop. in 1900, 2169.

Stormont, a county of Ontario. It is watered by several small streams flowing into the St. Lawrence, which forms its SE. boundary. Capital, Cornwall.

Stormont, Nova Scotia. See COUNTRY HARBOR.

Stormstown, a post-village of Center co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. 125.

Stormville, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 16 miles E. by N. of Newburg. Pop. 100.

Stormville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 4 miles SW. of Stroudsburg. Pop. 90.

Stormville, a post-station of Wood co., Tex.

Stornoway, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Ross, the chief town of the island of Lewis with Harris, one of the Outer Hebrides, on a fine bay, on the E. side, 38 miles from the nearest point of the main-land. The principal feature of the town is the large Stornoway Castle, completed in 1870. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in fishing. Pop. of the urban district in 1901, 3711.

Stornoway, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 26 miles NE. of Robinson. Pop. about 300.

Storö, sto'rö', an island of Norway, 30 miles S. of Bergen. Length, from N. to S., 15 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Storozyn'etz, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bukowina, 13 miles SW. of Czernowitz, on the river Sereth. Pop. in 1900, 6809.

Storrington, Ontario. See INVERARY.

Storrs, a post-station of Tolland co., Conn. See EAGLEVILLE.

Stor Sjön, stor shön (*i.e.*, "great lake"), a lake of Sweden, in Jemtland. Length, from 20 to 30 miles. The town of Östersund is situated on its E. shore. Another lake of the same name lies WSW. of Gefle. Length, 15 miles.

Stor Uman, stor oo'mån, a lake of Sweden, län of Vesterbotten, in lat. 65° N., is about 25 miles in length and traversed from NW. to SE. by the river Umeå.

Story, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Skunk River and also drained by Indian and Montgomery creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Nevada. Pop. in 1890, 18,127; in 1900, 23,159.

Story, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Oregon. Pop. 120.

Story City, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River, 48 miles N. of Des Moines, and on the Iowa Central R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 1197.

Stotesbury, a banking post-town of Vernon co., Mo., on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Stotlers Crossroads, a post-station of Morgan co., W.Va.

Stötterits, stöt'tẹh-rits', a village of Saxony, 2 miles SE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 9067.

Stotts City, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., 7 miles W. of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 902.

Stottsvale, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Ottawa. Pop. about 400.

Stottville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 4 miles NE. of Hudson and about 25 miles S. of Albany, on the Albany and Hudson Electric R. It has woollen-mills. Pop. about 1100.

Stouchsburg, stŏws'bŭrg, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 20 miles W. of Reading. It has cigar manufactures. Pop. about 375.

Stouffville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 28 miles N. by E. of Toronto. It has brass- and steel-works, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1223.

Stoughton, sto'tọn, a banking post-township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles S. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, cardigan jackets, and rubber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5442.

Stoughton, a banking city of Dane co., Wis., on the Catfish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles SSE. of Madison. It has manufactures of ploughs, carriages and wagons. Pop. in 1900, 3431.

Stour, stoor, a river of England, which flows between Essex and Suffolk and enters the North Sea at Harwich, its estuary being joined by that of the Orwell.

Stour, a river of England, flows across Dorsetshire from NW. to SE., enters Hampshire, and joins the Avon at Christchurch.

Stour, a river of England, in Kent, which flows NE. past Canterbury and enters the North Sea by two arms, which cut off the island of Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.

Stour, a river of England, cos. of Stafford and Worcester, passes Stourbridge and Kidderminster and joins the Severn at Stourport.

Stourbridge, stŭr'brij, a town of England, co. and 20 miles NNE. of Worcester, on the Stour. It has iron- and glass-works, potteries, and manufactures of fire-bricks. The famous Stourbridge fire-clay is exported in large quantities. Pop. in 1901, 16,302.

Stourport, a town of England, in Worcestershire, at the junction of the Stour with the Severn, 4 miles SSW. of Kidderminster. Pop. in 1901, 4529.

Stout, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 100.

Stout, a post-station of Union co., N.C., 16 miles SE. of Charlotte.

Stout, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. The banking point is Winnsboro. Pop. 120.

Stoutland, a post-village of Camden co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 71 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. 175.

Stouts, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio. The banking point is Manchester or West Union. Pop. about 300.

Stouts, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 7 miles S. of Easton. Pop. 80.

Stoutsburg, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., 2 miles NE. of Hopewell, on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Stouts Mills, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W.Va., 40 miles SE. of Cairo.

Stouts Mountain, a village of Cullman co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 200.

Stoutsville, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mo., on the Salt River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 34 miles WSW. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Stoutsville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 6½ miles E. of Circleville. Pop. about 275.

Stovall, a post-village of Coahoma co., Miss.

Stovall, a post-village of Granville co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 200.

Stover, a post-village of Morgan co., Mo. The banking point is Versailles.

Stover, a post-station of Augusta co., Va., 10 miles from Staunton.

Stow, stō, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., 40 miles W. of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Stow, a post-village in Stow township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Asabet River, about 26 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1002; of the village, about 500.

Stow Creek, N.J., forms a considerable part of the boundary between Cumberland and Salem cos. and falls into Delaware Bay 4 miles NW. of the mouth of the Cohansey River.

Stow Creek, a township of Cumberland co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 934.

Stowe, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2852.

Stowe, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Pottstown. It has a foundry and a silk-mill.

Stowe, a post-village and summer-resort in Stowe township (town), Lamoille co., Vt., on the Waterbury River, about 16 miles N. by W. of Montpelier. It is beautifully situated in a valley. Stowe town comprises part of Mount Mansfield, which is ascended by carriage-road. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1926; of the village, 500.

Stowell, a post-village of Chambers co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Stowers, a post-village of Simpson co., Ky. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. 100.

Stowey, Nether, a village of England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles WNW. of Bridgwater.

Stowmarket, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 12 miles NW. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901, 4162.

Stow-on-the-Wold, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 15 miles E. of Cheltenham. Pop. in 1900, 1386.

Stoystown, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on Stony Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., about 18 miles S. of Johnstown. Pop. in 1900, 306.

St. Paul, St. Petersburg, etc. See SAINT PAUL, SAINT PETERSBURG, etc.

Straban, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1425.

Strabane, stra-bān′, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Mourne, near its confluence with the Finn, immediately opposite Lifford. It has an active trade. Pop. about 5000.

Strabane, stra-ban′, a post-station of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Neuse River, about 20 miles SE. of Goldsboro.

Strabane, stra-ban′, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 14½ miles NW. of Hamilton. Pop. 150.

Stradbally, a small town of Ireland, Queen's co., on the Strad, 7 miles ESE. of Maryborough.

Stradbroke, a small town of Suffolk, England, 17 miles N. of Ipswich.

Stradbroke Island, on the E. coast of Australia, sheltering Moreton Bay.

Stradella, strȧ-dĕl′lȧ, a town of Italy, 15 miles ENE. of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. in 1901, 6252 (commune, 8979).

Straelen, strȧ′lĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 27 miles NW. of Düsseldorf. It has textile manufacturing establishments and oil-mills. Pop. in 1900, 6006.

Strafford, a southeastern county of New Hampshire, bordering on Maine, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Salmon and Piscataqua rivers and is drained by the Cocheco and Lamprey rivers. Capital, Dover. Pop. in 1890, 38,442; in 1900, 39,337.

Strafford, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 10 miles ENE. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Strafford, a post-township (town) of Strafford co., N.H., 20 miles E. by N. of Concord. The town has a number of saw- and grist-mills, and manufactures of lumber and wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1040.

Strafford, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Berwyn. Pop. 200.

Strafford, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Strafford township (town), about 35 miles ENE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1000.

Strafford Bluehills, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., about 21 miles ENE. of Concord. Pop. 75.

Strafford Corner, a post-station of Strafford co., N.H., about 14 miles NW. of Dover.

Straffordville, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on Little Otter River, 22 miles S. of St. Thomas. Pop. 200.

Strahan, Port, Tasmania. See MACQUARIE HARBOR.

Strahlegg, a glacial pass of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, on a route from Grindelwald to the Grimsel hospice. Altitude, 10,995 feet.

Strahlhorn, a mountain of the group of the Zermatt Alps, Switzerland, rises from the Findelen valley. Height, 13,750 feet.

Straight, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Johnsonburg. Pop. 250.

Straight Creek, Ky., enters the Cumberland River at Pineville.

Straight Creek, Brown co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio River near Ripley.

Straightcreek, a post-township of Jackson co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Straightstone, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Strait of Dover, Strait of Gibraltar, etc. See DOVER, GIBRALTAR, etc.

Straits, a post-township of Carteret co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1224.

Straits Corners, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 8 miles WNW. of Owego.

Straits Settlements (*i.e.*, settlements in or on the Strait of Malacca), a British crown-colony, comprising the "settlements" of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, which will be found described under their own heads. Penang includes (in addition to the island of Penang) Province Wellesley and a district called the Dindings, on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and to Singapore belong Christmas Island and the Keeling (Cocos) Islands, in the Indian Ocean, each separately noticed. Capital, Singapore. Area, about 1550 sq. m. The governor, who is assisted by executive and legislative councils, is also high commissioner for the Federated Malay States and Borneo. The principal products are pepper, tapioca, rice, and sugar. A vast transit trade passes through Singapore and Penang, Singapore being one of the most important seats of commerce in the East. Pop. in 1901, about 573,000, including 282,000 Chinese, 215,000 Malays, and 57,000 natives of India. The population is very unstable, the Chinese and natives of India coming and going in vast numbers. There were about 5000 Europeans and Americans in 1901 and a somewhat larger number of Eurasians.

Strakonitz, strȧ′ko-nits (Bohem. *Strakonice*), a town of Bohemia, 27 miles ESE. of Klattau. Wool-spinning is carried on and there are breweries and manufactures of fezes, soap, perfumery, and hosiery. Pop. in 1900, 5499.

Stralsund, strȧl′zŏŏnt, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Strelasund, a strait separating the island of Rügen from the main-land, 120 miles N. by W. of Berlin. It is completely surrounded by water and is connected with the main-land by three moles. Its former strong fortifications have been converted into spacious promenades. The town, with its gabled houses, its brick churches, and its narrow streets, presents a mediæval appearance. The principal edifices are the large church of St. Mary, with a lofty tower; the churches of St. Nicholas, St. James, and the Holy Ghost; and the fine town-hall, containing the Provincial Museum and the large municipal library. The town possesses a school of navigation. The industries of Stralsund comprise the manufacture of playing-cards, oil, arc-lights, machinery, etc. The town was an important member of the Hanseatic League. During the Thirty Years' War it successfully withstood a siege of nearly three months by Wallenstein in 1628. It belonged to Sweden from the Peace of Westphalia (1648) until 1815, when it became a possession of Prussia. Pop. in 1890, 27,814; in 1900, 31,083.

Strandburg, a post-village of Grant co., S.Dak. The banking point is Milbank. Pop. 130.

Strang, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles S. of Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Strangecreek, a post-station of Braxton co., W.Va.

Stranger, a post-township of Leavenworth co., Kan., about 27 miles WSW. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Stranger, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. The banking point is Marlin. Pop. 100.

Strangford, a small seaport of Ireland, co. of Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 miles ENE. of Downpatrick.

Strangford, Lough (loh), a large lake or land-locked inlet of the sea, in the co. of Down, Ireland, 15 miles in length. It is shallow and encumbered with islets.

Stranorlar, a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the N. bank of the Finn, ½ mile NE. of Ballybofey.

Stranraer, stran-rar′, a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, 6 miles NE. of Port Patrick. It has a mediæval castle and a court-house. Pop. in 1901, 6009.

Strasburg, Alsace. See STRASSBURG.

Strasburg, strȧss′bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, district of Potsdam, circle of Prenzlau. Pop. in 1900, 7078.

Strasburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 40 miles SE. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz and on the Polish frontier. Pop. in 1900, 7246.

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 18 miles S. of Sullivan. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Strasburg, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 5 miles W. of Monroe.

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 40 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 150.

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Emmons co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has grain-elevators.

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Sugar Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R.,

17 miles S. of Massillon. Pop. in 1900, 461. It has manufactures of fire-brick.

Strasburg, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., 8 miles ESE. of Lancaster, on the Strasburg R. It has manufactures of leaf-tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 916.

Strasburg, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1748.

Strasburg, a banking post-town of Shenandoah co., Va., at the base of Massanutten Mountain, on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and on the Southern R., 18 miles SSW. of Winchester. Pop. in 1900, 690. The battle of Fisher's Hill, in which Sheridan defeated Early, was fought a few miles from Strasburg, Sept. 22, 1864.

Strassburg (anc. *Argentoratum;* Fr. *Strasbourg*), a city of Germany, capital of Alsace-Lorraine and of Lower Alsace, 2 miles W. of the Rhine, on the river Ill, which here divides into five arms, 72 miles N. by E. of Basel, 80 miles ESE. of Metz, and 28 miles from the French frontier. Lat. of observatory, 48° 35′ 0″ N.; lon. 7° 46′ 10″ E. It is one of the strongest fortresses of the German Empire, having a circle of fourteen forts and inner ramparts. There are great works for flooding the approaches to the city. The strong citadel built by Vauban has been demolished. The extension of the lines of circumvallation has made room for the building up of new quarters which present a great contrast to the older portions, which still retain their mediæval appearance, with narrow streets and many quaint timbered houses. Foremost among the architectural features of the city is the cathedral (or minster), one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in Germany, the oldest portion of which dates from the beginning of the eleventh century, and which was completed in the main in 1439. It presents every style of mediæval architecture from Romanesque to Late-Gothic, displaying remarkable symmetry and beauty. It has a splendid W. façade with beautiful sculptures, a rose window 45 feet in diameter, an imposing tower (465 ft. high), and a famous astronomical clock, a wonderful piece of mechanism. Among other edifices of interest are the church of St. Thomas, containing a magnificent marble monument to Marshal Saxe; the former episcopal palace, now containing the municipal museum of art; the richly decorated modern imperial palace, in Florentine Renaissance style; the hall of the Landtag; the Hôtel du Commerce; the so-called Aubette, which has been restored and now houses the conservatory of music; the magnificent new buildings of the university, and the Grosse Metzig, containing a market and the municipal museum of industrial art. Among the many sculptural monuments of the city are statues of Kléber and Gutenberg. The university of Strassburg, which held high rank in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and which remained German under French rule, was refounded as the Emperor William University in 1872, and has risen to great eminence under the fostering care of the imperial government. Its library has over 800,000 volumes. The number of students in 1904 was nearly 1400. Among other educational institutions of the city are a municipal library of over 115,000 volumes.

A canal connects the Ill with the Rhine, where there is a port; and canals afford communication with the water-ways of France. Strassburg is an important commercial centre in the trade between Germany, France, and Switzerland. The industrial establishments of Strassburg comprise manufactories of cigars and tobacco, organs, articles of apparel, machinery, etc., printing establishments, tanneries, foundries, distilleries, and breweries. The pâtés de foie gras of Strassburg are celebrated. In the northeastern outskirts of the city lie the beautiful pleasure-grounds known as the Orangerie. Pop. in 1871, 85,654; in 1901, 151,041, more than half of whom were Catholics.

Strassburg rose to importance in the Middle Ages. In the thirteenth century it emancipated itself from the yoke of its bishops. At the time of the Reformation it was one of the most flourishing of the free imperial cities of the German Empire. In 1681 Louis XIV. annexed it to France. In the war of 1870–71 the city, whose garrison was commanded by Uhrich, held out heroically against the Germans for six weeks, finally surrendering on Sept. 27, 1870. The bishopric of Strassburg dates from Merovingian times. The prince-bishops, who ruled over a considerable district, held a prominent position among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire in the region of the Rhine.

Strass'nitz (Slavic, *Straznice*), a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 13 miles SSW. of Hradisch, on the river Göding. Pop. in 1900, 4739.

Strata, stra'tạ, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., about 28 miles S. of Montgomery.

Strata Florida, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, 5 miles NE. of Tregaron. Here are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Strata Florida, founded in the twelfth century.

Stratford, an eastern suburb of London, England, in Essex, on the Lea. It has a fine town-hall. There are flour-mills, chemical-works, distilleries, and various manufacturing establishments. Adjoining it on the W. side of the Lea is the district of Stratford-le-Bow (or Bow). Pop. in 1891, 38,612; in 1901, 44,825.

Stratford, a post-village in Stratford township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Housatonic River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles NE. of Bridgeport. The town is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3657.

Stratford, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles W. by S. of Jewell. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Stratford, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. 100.

Stratford, or **Stratford Hollow,** a post-village in Stratford township (town), Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Grand Trunk R., 126 miles NW. of Portland, Me. It has lumber-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 968.

Stratford, a post-village in Stratford township (town), Fulton co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, about 30 miles ENE. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 830.

Stratford, a banking post-village of Sherman co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. Pop. 200.

Stratford, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 28½ miles WSW. of Wausau.

Stratford, a city and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Perth, on the Avon River and on the Grand Trunk R., 88 miles W. of Toronto. It has railroad-shops, chemical-works, breweries, and manufactures of iron, woollens, hosiery, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9959.

Stratford, a post-town of New Zealand, on North Island, 25 miles from New Plymouth. Pop. about 1500.

Stratford Center, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 9 miles from D'Israeli. Pop. 150.

Stratford-le-Bow (also called **Bow**), England. See STRATFORD.

Stratford-upon-Avon, a municipal borough of England, in Warwickshire, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 14 stone arches, built at the close of the Middle Ages, 8 miles SW. of Warwick. It is famous as the birthplace of Shakespeare. It is a pleasant town with broad, straight streets and venerable timbered houses. The main feature of Stratford is the fine cruciform parish church of the Holy Trinity, in which Shakespeare lies buried. It is partly in Early-English and partly in Perpendicular style and contains a celebrated bust of the poet. Among its attractions is a beautiful stained glass window representing the Seven Ages of Man, the cost of which was defrayed by American pilgrims to Stratford. The house in which Shakespeare was born contains a collection of portraits, early editions, and relics of the poet. Among other objects of interest are New Place, the site of the house where Shakespeare lived after he returned to Stratford and in which he died, the grammar-school in which he was educated, the town-hall, the Shakespeare Memorial Building (including a theatre), the old Guild Hall, and the modern Shakespeare monument. About 1 mile W. of Stratford is Shottery, where stands Anne Hathaway's cottage. Pop. in 1901, 8310.

Strathalbyn, a mining village of South Australia, 28 miles SSE. of Adelaide. Pop. about 1000.

Strathallen, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames, 8 miles N. by W. of Woodstock.

Stratham, străt'ạm, a post-village in Stratham township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., about 9 miles WSW. of Portsmouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 718.

Strathaven, commonly pronounced strā'vẹn (*i.e.*, the "Valley of the Avon"), a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 14 miles SE. of Glasgow, near the Avon Water. Pop. about 3500.

Strathbogie, strath-bo'ghee, a district of Scotland, in the W. part of the co. of Aberdeen.

Strathburn, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 4½ miles S. of Glencoe.

Strathclair, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles from Shoal Lake. Pop. 150.

Strathcona, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R., 5 miles from Napanee, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Strathcona, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has brewing- and malting-industries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1550.

Strath'earn', the vale of the Earn, in Scotland, co. of Perth, extending from W. to E. 35 miles, from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn in the Tay.

Strathlorn, a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Inverness R. The banking point is Inverness. Pop. 300.

Strathmiglo, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 10 miles WSW. of Cupar Fife, on the Miglo.

Strath'more' (the "great valley"), an extensive lowland tract in Scotland, extending (in the broad sense of the designation) from the co. of Dumbarton northeastward to the North Sea, and embracing part of the cos. of Stirling, Perth and Forfar, between the Grampians on the NW. and the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills on the SE. Strathmore proper extends from Methven, near Perth, to Brechin.

Strathpeffer, a village of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty, 3 miles W. of Dingwall. It has noted mineral springs.

Strath'roy', a banking town and outport of Ontario, co. of Middlesex, on the river Sydenham and on the Grand Trunk R., 20 miles W. of London. It has a cannery, a brewery, and manufactories of iron-castings, stoves, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2933.

Strathspey, strath'spā', an extensive valley of Scotland, drained by the river Spey, cos. of Inverness, Elgin, and Banff. Length, nearly 70 miles.

Strati, strä'tee, a small island of Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 22 miles SW. of Lemnos.

Stratmann, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is St. Louis.

Stratton, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 80.

Stratton, a banking post-village of Hitchcock co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 11 miles W. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Stratton, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., about 20 miles NE. of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Stratton and Bude, a town of England, in Cornwall, 15 miles NNW. of Launceston. Pop. in 1901, 2308.

Stratton-on-the-Foss, a village of England, co. of Somerset, 5 miles NNE. of Shepton-Mallet.

Strattonville, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., about 27 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Straubing, strŏw'bing, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 25 miles SE. of Ratisbon. It is an ancient place with fine houses, squares adorned with fountains, and old gateways. It contains some noteworthy churches and a Gothic town-hall. The Stadtthurm ("city tower"), erected in the thirteenth century, is an interesting relic of the early days of the city. Pop. in 1900, 17,541.

Straughn, a post-town of Henry co., Ind., 22 miles by rail W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Strausberg, strŏws'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on Lake Straus, 20 miles ENE. of Berlin. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 7721.

Strause, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 200.

Strausstown, strŏws'tŏwn, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 20 miles NW. of Reading. Pop. about 500.

Strawberry, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ark.

Strawberry, a post-township of Washington co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Strawberry, a post-station of Berkeley co., S.C.

Strawberry Creek, Ark., enters the Black River about 20 miles N. of Jacksonport. It is about 80 miles long.

Strawberry Hill, a town of Jones co., Iowa, adjoining Anamosa on the E. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Strawberry Plains, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 16 miles by rail NE. of Knoxville. Pop. 275.

Strawberry Point, a banking post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 50 miles WNW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 1012.

Strawberry Valley, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 45 miles NNE. of Marysville.

Strawn, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 20½ miles SSE. of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Strawn, a post-village of Coffey co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 8 miles NW. of Burlington. Pop. 125.

Strawn, a banking post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex., in a farming, coal-mining, and stock-raising district, 50 miles WSW. of Weatherford, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Straws Mill, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. The banking point is Gatesville. Pop. 100.

Strawtown, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., on the White River, about 28 miles NNE. of Indianapolis.

Strayhorn, a post-village of Tate co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Streaky Bay, South Australia, has at its entrance Cape Bauer on the SE. side and Point Brown on the NW.

Streatham, strĕt'ăm, a southern suburban district of London, W. of Sydenham.

Streator, stree'tor, a city of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Vermilion River and on the Wabash, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 96 miles SW. of Chicago. It has coaling-industries and manufactures of sewer-pipe, brick and tile, glass, hardware specialties, and wagons and carriages. Pop. in 1890, 11,414; in 1900, 14,079.

Street, a town of England, in Somersetshire, nearly adjoining Glastonbury. Pop. in 1901, 4018.

Street, a post-station of Harford co., Md., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., about 5 miles S. of Delta, Pa.

Streetroad, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y. The banking point is Ticonderoga. Pop. about 300.

Streetsboro, streets'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 16 miles NE. of Akron. Pop. 150.

Streetsville, a banking post-village and outport of Peel co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles NW. of Port Credit. It has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 522.

Strehla, strä'lä, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 17 miles NW. of Meissen. It has an old castle. Pop. about 3000.

Strehlen, strä'lĕn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 28 miles S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. It has manufactures of textiles, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8944.

Strelitz, strä'lits (formerly **Altstrelitz**), a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 2 miles S. of Neustrelitz. It was formerly the capital of the state. Pop. in 1900, 4165.

Strelitz, Neu, a town of Germany. See NEUSTRELITZ.

Strelno, a town of Prussia, in Posen, district of Bromberg, 9 miles from the frontier of Russian Poland. Pop. in 1900, 4571.

Strengnäs, a small town of Sweden, län of Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Mälar.

Stresa, strä'zä, a village and resort of northern Italy, on the W. shore of Lago Maggiore, 3 miles S. of Pallanza. It commands a fine view of the Borromean Islands.

Stretford, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles SW. of Manchester. It is a seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1901, 30,436.

Stribling, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 100.

Stribling Springs, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va.

Strickersville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 13 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 200.

Strickland, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R., 20 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. 100.

Strickland, a post-station of Isabella co., Mich.

Strickland, a post-village of Gates co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Chippewa Falls. Pop. 200.

Strickler, a post-station of Washington co., Ark.

Strickler, a post-village of Saline co., Kan., is a rural free delivery of Solomon.

Striegau, stree'gŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles WSW. of Breslau. It has manufactures of leather articles, sugar, cigars, brushes, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,853.

Strigno, streen'yo, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Brenta, 6 miles from Borgo.

Strigonium, the Latin name of GRAN.

Strijen, strī'ĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles S. of Dordrecht.

Strinestown, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of York. Pop. about 300.

Stringer, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 150.

Stringtown, a post-station of Richland co., Ill., about 10 miles NE. of Olney.

Stringtown, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 58 miles N. of Denison, Tex. Pop. 150.

Stringtown, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, about 35 miles SSE. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Strivali, a group of islets. See STROPHADES.

Ströbeck, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles NW. of Halberstadt. Its inhabitants are noted for their skill in playing chess. Pop. about 1200.

Strodes Mills, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., about 6 miles SW. of Lewistown. Pop. 200.

Strogonov Bay, an inlet of Japan, on the W. coast of Yezo, in lat. 43° 30′ N.

Stroh, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Kendallville. It has cement-works. Pop. about 400.

Strokestown, a town of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 6½ miles SSE. of Elphin. Pop. about 800.

Stroma, a small island off the NE. extremity of Scotland.

Stromboli, strom'bo-le (anc. *Stron'gyle*), a volcanic island, the northeasternmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Sicily. Lat. 38° 45′ N. It is almost circular in form. The volcano of Stromboli, of which the island is mainly composed and which rises to about 3040 feet above the sea, is remarkable in that it is virtually perpetually active, having been in this condition for the better part of 2000 years. The crater is on the NW. slope of the volcano. Pop. about 2000.

Strom'ness′ (formerly **Cairston**), a seaport of Pomona, Orkney Islands, Scotland, on a fine harbor, 12 miles W. of Kirkwall. Pop. about 1750.

Stromness, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 3 miles from Dunnville, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 150.

Strömö, Faroe Islands. See FAROE.

Stromsburg, a banking city of Polk co., Neb., on the North Fork of the Big Blue River, and on the Burlington Route and the Union Pacific R., 7 miles S. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900, 1154.

Strömstad, ström'ståd, a town of Sweden, in the län of Gothenburg, on the Skagerrak, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. about 2500.

Stronach, strō'nah, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., on the Little Manistee River, 5 miles SE. of Manistee, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 350.

Strone, a small watering-place of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on Loch Long, 7 miles NW. of Greenock.

Strong, a banking city of Chase co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 2 miles (direct) N. of Cottonwood Falls. Pop. in 1900, 1128.

Strong, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Strong township (town), on the Sandy River, about 45 miles NNW. of Augusta, on the Franklin and Megantic and the Sandy River Rs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 637.

Stronghurst, a banking post-village of Henderson co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles SW. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1900, 762.

Strongoli, stron'go-le, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 13 miles NNW. of Cotrone. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4069. It is on the site of the ancient Petelia.

Strong River, Miss., rises in Scott co. and enters the Pearl River.

Strongs, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 150.

Strongs Island, Pacific Ocean. See UALAN.

Strongs Prairie, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Adams co., Wis., about 45 miles NNW. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 958.

Strongstown, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., about 27 miles W. of Altoona. Pop. 75.

Strongsville, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Rocky River, 5 miles S. of Berea. Pop. 150.

Strongyle, the ancient name of STROMBOLI.

Stronsay, one of the easternmost of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, about 7 miles in length. Pop. about 1300.

Strontian (called stron-tee'an by the people of the vicinity), a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on Loch Sunart, about 25 miles SW. of Fort William. It gives its name to the metal strontium, which was first obtained here.

Strontian, or **Green Island,** one of the Wine Islands of Lake Erie, in Ottawa co., Ohio, 1½ miles W. of Put-in-Bay.

Strood, a town of England, in Kent, on the left bank of the Medway, opposite Rochester.

Stroph'ades (anc. name), or **Stamphanæs** (also called by the Italian name of **Strivali**), a group of four islets belonging to Greece, 30 miles S. of Zante.

Strother, a post-station of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Southern R., 37 miles NW. of Columbia.

Stroud, a town of England, co. and 9 miles SSE. of Gloucester, at the confluence of the rivers Frome and Slade. It is the centre of the cloth manufacture of Gloucestershire and has large dyeing establishments. Pop. in 1901, 9153.

Stroud, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala. The banking point is Roanoke. Pop. 100.

Stroud, a banking city of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Frisco System, 16 miles E. by N. of Chandler. It has a cotton-seed oil mill. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Stroud, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1322.

Stroud, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 6 miles from Barrie, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Stroudsburg, a banking post-borough and resort, capital of Monroe co., Pa., on Brodhead's Creek and on the Lackawanna and other railroads, 3 miles W. by N. of the Delaware Water Gap. It is surrounded by attractive scenery, and has manufactures of engines, emery-wheels, woollens, silks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3450.

Stroudwater, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., 3 miles W. of Portland.

Strout, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 40 miles SW. of Jacksonville.

Struble, a banking post-town of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Struga, stroo'gå, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 6 miles W. of Ochrida. Pop. about 3000.

Strum, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Eleva. Pop. 175.

Struma, stroo'må (Turk. *Kara-Su*; anc. *Strymon*), a river of the Balkan Peninsula, which rises in the extreme western part of Bulgaria, traverses Macedonia, and empties into the Gulf of Orfani (or of Rendina), the ancient Strymonic Gulf, an arm of the Ægean Sea, after a course of over 150 miles. Near its mouth it forms Lake Takinos (Tachyno).

Strumit'sa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, about 55 miles NW. of Saloniki. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Strunk, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg.

Struthers, a banking post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., and on the Mahoning River, 4½ miles SE. of Youngstown. It has iron- and tin-plate works, etc.

Stryj, stree (often written **Stry**), a river of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and NE., and after a course of over 100 miles joins the Dniester.

Stryj, a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Stryj, 42 miles SSW. of Lemberg. Among the leading industries are tanning and the manufacture of matches. Pop. in 1900, 23,205.

Stryker, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on Bean Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 47 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It has manufactures of tanks, boats, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1206.

Strykersville, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 28 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 500.

Strymon, the ancient name of the river STRUMA.

Strymonic Gulf. See ORFANI, GULF OF.

Strzelecki Range, mountains in the SE. part of Victoria, chiefly in Mornington and Bass cos.

Strzyzow, strzhü'zoov, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, near Jaslo, on the Wisloka.

Stuart, an island in Bering Sea, in about lat. 63° 33′ N., lon. 162° 19′ W.

Stuart, a post-village of Dade co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Melbourne. Pop. 150.

Stuart, a banking city of Adair and Guthrie cos., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 40 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 2079.

Stuart, a banking post-village of Holt co., Neb., 28 miles WNW. of O'Neill, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Stuart, a banking post-town, capital of Patrick co., Va., on the Danville and Western R., about 25 miles W. by S. of Martinsville. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Stuarts Draft, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Staunton. Pop. 200.

Stubbekjöbing, stoob'bẹh-kō'bing, a maritime town of Denmark, on the NE. coast of the island of Falster. Pop. about 1500.

Stubblefield, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 47 miles ENE. of St. Louis, Mo.

Stubblefield, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 3 miles from Wingos station.

Stubbs, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. 150.

Stubbs, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Studland, a village of England, co. of Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck.

Stuhlweissenburg, stool'wīs'sẹn-bŏŏRG (Hun. *Székesfehérvár*, så'kĕsh-fĕ'hâr-vâr; L. *Alba Regia*), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 35 miles SW. of Budapest and 16 miles NE. of Lake Balaton. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral erected on the site of the basilica of St. Stephen, the first Christian sovereign of Hungary. The tombs of a number of Hungarian kings have been exhumed under the edifice. Among other buildings are the episcopal palace, the handsome church of St. John, with fine paintings, the theatre, and the county-house. The manufactures embrace textiles, knives, and soap, and there is an extensive trade in wine and fruit. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century the kings of Hungary were crowned here. Pop. in 1890, 28,942; in 1900, 32,167.

Stuhlweissenburg (Hun. *Fehér*, fā'hâr‘), a west-central county of Hungary, bounded E. by the Danube. Capital, Stuhlweissenburg (Székesfehérvár).

Stuhm, stoom, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 13 miles NNE. of Marienwerder, between two lakes. It has an old castle of the Teutonic Knights, which has been completely rebuilt. Pop. about 2500.

Stukely, Quebec. See South Stukely.

Stumpeypoint, a post-station of Dare co., N.C.

Stumpknob, a post-station of Johnson co., Tenn.

Stumpsound, a post-township of Onslow co., N.C., on the Atlantic Ocean, 25 miles NE. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 2532.

Stura, stoo'rȧ, a river of Italy, in Piedmont, after a SE. course of 35 miles, joins the Po 3 miles N. of Turin.

Stura, a river of Italy, in Piedmont, flows for 70 miles NE., and joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

Sturbridge, a post-village and township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, about 30 miles E. of Springfield. The town has manufactures of dies, etc. Graphite has been mined here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2058.

Sturdevant, a post-station of Tallapoosa co., Ala., near the Tallapoosa River and on the Central of Georgia R., 40 miles WNW. of Opelika.

Sturdivant, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Lutesville.

Sturge, stŭrj, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, the easternmost of the five which compose the Balleny group, in lat. 66° 44′ S., lon. 163° 11′ E.

Sturgeon, a lake of Canada, 27 miles long, connected with Pine Island Lake, in lat. 54° N., lon. 102° 30′ W. It receives the Sturgeon River, a rapid stream, 30 miles long. Also, a lake in the western part of Ontario, in lat. 50° N. and lon. 91° W.

Sturgeon, a banking post-town of Boone co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 16 miles SSE. of Moberly. Pop. in 1900, 708.

Sturgeon, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Carnegie or McDonald. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 1100.

Sturgeon, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 4 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 300.

Sturgeonbay, a post-village of Emmet co., Mich. The banking point is Harbor Springs. Pop. 100.

Sturgeon Bay, a banking city, capital of Door co., Wis., on a narrow inlet of Green Bay, about 25 miles E. of Oconto and 3 miles W. of Lake Michigan, on the Ann Arbor and the Ahnapee and Western Rs. It has a cannery and manufactures of foundry products, lumber, beer, etc. A short canal connects the inlet (called Sturgeon Bay) with Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 3372.

Sturgeon Bay, a township (town) of Door co., Wis.

Sturgeon Bay, a village of Simcoe co., Ontario.

Sturgeon Falls, a banking post-town and outport of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 385 miles W. of Montreal. It has paper- and other mills. Pop. in 1901, 1418.

Sturgeon Lake, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Carlton. Pop. 275.

Sturgeon River, Houghton co., Mich., enters Portage Lake about 9 miles SSE. of Houghton.

Sturgeon River, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Gladstone. Pop. 100.

Sturgeonville, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va., 10 miles N. of Lawrenceville.

Sturges, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Sturgills, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Sturgis, a banking post-town of Union co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 18 miles SSW. of Morganfield. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1258.

Sturgis, a banking city of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 36 miles S. by E. of Kalamazoo. It has manufactures of furniture, plumbers' wood-work and shears, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2465.

Sturgis, a post-village of Oktibbeha co., Miss. The banking point is Starkville. Pop. 200.

Sturgis, a banking city, capital of Meade co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line, 30 miles NNW. of Rapid City. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Sturminster Newton, a town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour, 8 miles SW. of Shaftesbury. Pop. about 2000.

Sturt, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Darling Downs.

Sturt Mountain, South Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of the Gawler Range, W. of Spencer Gulf. Lat. 32° 45′ S.; lon. 135° 30′ E.

Sturt River, South Australia, enters the Gulf of St. Vincent near Glenelg, 6 miles SW. of Adelaide.

Stutgart, a banking city of Arkansas co., Ark., in a grain and stock-raising region, about 26 miles NW. of Dewitt, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1258.

Stutsman, a county in the southeast-central part of North Dakota, is drained by the Dakota River. Area, 2296 sq. m. Capital, Jamestown. Pop. in 1900, 9143.

Stutterheim, stŏŏt'ẹr-hīm‘, a town of Cape Colony, capital of a district of the same name, 25 miles (direct) N. of King William's Town.

Stuttgart, stŏŏt'gaʀt, a city of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Württemberg, near the left bank of the Neckar, 90 miles WNW. of Munich and 38 miles ESE. of Karlsruhe. It is situated in the midst of a charming region, encompassed by wooded and vine-clad heights. Stuttgart is architecturally one of the most striking cities of Germany, owing to the prevalence of modern edifices in the Renaissance style. The spacious Schlossplatz is the most prominent square. It is enclosed by the imposing Königsbau and Königin-Olga-Bau (both modern structures), the court theatre, the old palace, erected in the sixteenth century, and the new palace (Residenz-Schloss), built in 1746–1807. The square is embellished with attractive pleasure-grounds and contains a jubilee column in honor of King William I. Near by is the Schiller statue, by Thorwaldsen. The Marktplatz is the centre of the old town, which still contains a few residences of the well-to-do burghers of the sixteenth century. The Neckarstrasse, one of the principal thoroughfares, widens out into the Neckarthor, an open space, adorned by Dannecker's water-nymph. W. of the street is the beautiful Schlossgarten, 200 acres in extent, laid out at the beginning of the nineteenth century in the English style. The Königstrasse leads from the Schlossplatz to the new SW. part of the city; the Johannesstrasse, lined with modern edifices, is another handsome street. Many of the public places are embellished with monuments, among which may be mentioned the equestrian statue of Emperor William I. and the colossal bust of the poet Uhland.

The Stiftskirche, dating from the twelfth century, but rebuilt in the fifteenth, and the Hospitalkirche, erected in 1471–93 and restored in 1841, are the principal ancient churches. Among modern ecclesiastical edifices, the gothic church of St. John, the Romanesque Friedenskirche, and the Roman Catholic Marienkirche and Nicolauskirche claim attention. There is also a fine synagogue in the Moorish style. The principal secular buildings, in addition to those already mentioned, are the industrial museum, new townhall, hall of the choral society (the largest structure of the kind in Germany), art museum, royal library (with 500,000 volumes and a collection of antiquities), Realgymnasium, chemical laboratory, palace of justice, palace of the crown-prince, and polytechnic institute (with nearly 1000 students). The building of the former Karlsakademie possesses an historical interest as the school where Schiller studied medicine. Among other institutions are the conservatory of music, academy of fine arts, cabinet of natural history, and veterinary college. The picturesque environs—the Hasenberg, Schillerhöhe, Eugensplatte, Uhlandshöhe, etc.—afford charming views of the town and the valley of the Neckar. Stuttgart is an important industrial centre. Among its manufactures are chemicals, textiles, pianos, furniture, chocolate, paper, etc. The book-publishing business is one of the most important in Germany. Pop. in 1880, 117,303; in 1890, 139,817; in 1900, 181,463, mostly Protestants.

Stuttgart, a post-village of Phillips co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Phillipsburg.

Stuyvesant, stī'vẹs-ant, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Stuyvesant township (town), on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 10 miles N. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2125; of the village, about 500.

Stuyvesant Falls, a post-village in Stuyvesant township (town), Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, 24 miles S. of Albany, and on the Albany and Hudson R. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 700.

Styr, steer, a river which rises in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, flows through the Russian governments of Volhynia and Minsk, and after a course of about 250 miles joins the Pripet 22 miles E. of Pinsk.

Styria, stĭr'e-ą (Ger. *Steiermark*, or *Steyermark*, stī'ẹr-maʀk‘), a duchy and crown-land of Cisleithania, Austria-Hungary, bounded on the N. by Upper and Lower Austria, on the E. by Hungary and Croatia, on the S. by Carniola and Carinthia, and on the W. by Carinthia, Salzburg, and Upper Austria. Area, 8670 sq. m. Styria is almost entirely

covered by the ranges of the Eastern Alps. The main Alpine chain traverses the NW. part, entering from Salzburg and extending northeastward between the valleys of the Enns and Mur. Its principal chain here bears the name of Niedere Tauern. It attains an elevation of 9400 feet. In the extreme NW., on the borders of Upper Austria and Salzburg, the Kalkalpen ("Limestone Alps") rise in the Dachstein to an elevation of 9800 feet. In the NE. part of the province is the Semmering, one of the most picturesque mountain-regions in the monarchy. The mountains of Styria are interspersed with beautiful valleys. The province contains nearly the entire valley of the Mur, the principal affluent of the Drave. Its course is at first NE. and then SE. The Drave traverses the SE. part of the province and the Save forms for some distance the boundary on the side of Carniola. The Enns traverses the NW. corner. There are a number of small lakes. Styria possesses many mineral springs, among them being those of Gleichenberg, Rohitsch, and Römerbad. In spite of its mountainous character, Styria is a very productive region, yielding bountiful crops of all kinds of grain (including maize). The hay crop is very large, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Excellent wine is made in large quantities, and the orchards are prolific. Among other products are flax and hops. Large numbers of live-stock are reared, and the dairying industry is extensively carried on. Nearly one-half of the area of the province is covered with forests, which abound in game, including the chamois. Styria is rich in iron and coal, and the iron- and steel-industry is on an extensive scale. Salt is obtained in large quantities. The population in 1900 was 1,356,494. Somewhat more than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Germans, the remainder being nearly all Slovens. Nearly the entire population is Roman Catholic. The capital is Gratz, which is the seat of a university.

Under the Romans Styria was included in the provinces of Noricum and Pannonia. In the sixth century the Slovens, a Slavic people, poured into the region. Styria was included in the great empire of the Franks. As a frontier territory of the German Empire the region constituted for a time what was known as the Carinthian Mark. One of its feudal princes in the eleventh century assumed the title of Margrave of Steier (the name of his castle), whence the name of Steiermark (Latin, *Styria*). Towards the close of the twelfth century the feudal state, which had been erected into a duchy, passed to the dukes of Austria of the house of Babenberg. In 1276 Styria became part of the dominions of the Hapsburgs.

Styrum, stee'rōōm, an urban district of Rhenish Prussia, government-district of Düsseldorf, circle of Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr. It consists of Styrum, Alstaden, and Dümpten. It has iron- and glass-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 36,726.

Styx, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Suabia, Germany. See SWABIA.

Suaheli, swå-hå'lee, also written **Suahili** and **Swahili,** a Bantu-Arab people of eastern equatorial Africa, occupying chiefly the coast-strip ("Suaheli Coast") and islands between the River Jub and Zanzibar. Their language is a common language of intercourse throughout a broad region of eastern equatorial Africa.

Suaita, a commune of Colombia, in the department of Santander. Pop. about 12,000.

Suakin, soo-å'kin, or **Suakim,** a seaport of the Egyptian Sudan, on the Red Sea, in lat. 19° N. It is built partly on a small island and partly on the main-land and has an excellent harbor. It is a station for pilgrims bound for Mecca and carries on a large trade, exporting gums, ivory, and tobacco.

Suamico, swom'ę-ko, a small river of Wisconsin, enters Green Bay about 8 miles N. of the town of Green Bay.

Suamico, a post-village in Suamico township (town), Brown co., Wis., on a river of the same name, 9 miles N. of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1228; of the village, 200.

Suapure, swå-poo'rå, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima, near lat. 6° S., flows WNW., and joins the Orinoco after a course of about 100 miles.

Subbermutty, a river of India. See SABERMUTTI.

Subiaco, soo-be-å'ko (Lat. *Sublaqueum*), a town of central Italy, in the Sabine Mountains, on the Teverone (ancient Anio), 33 miles E. by N. of Rome. It still retains walls and terraces erected during the reign of Nero, and it has a castle which was at various times occupied by the popes. In the immediate vicinity are the far-famed monasteries of Santa Scolastica (founded in 530) and of San Benedetto, the latter containing frescoes and paintings. The first book printed in Italy was published in Subiaco in 1465 by two Germans. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8005.

Subiaco, Western Australia, is a suburb of Perth.

Subic, soo'beek, or **Subig,** soo'beeg, a pueblo of Zambales province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a small river at the head of Subig Bay. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1903, 2525. The bay is about 7 miles long and has 2 good harbors. Grande Island, in the entrance, is in lat. 14° 46′ 3″ N., lon. 120° 13′ 6″ E.

Sublett, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 42 miles N. of Macon. Pop. 80.

Sublette, a banking post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles NNW. of Mendota. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Subletts, a post-village of Powhatan co., Va., near the James River, about 24 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. 200.

Subligna, a post-village of Chattooga co., Ga., 25 miles N. by W. of Rome. Pop. 150.

Sublime, a post-station of Lavaca co., Tex., 14 miles S. of Weimar.

Sublimity, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, 15 miles SE. of Salem. Pop. 65.

Subrosa, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ark., 10 miles S. of Ozark.

Subtiava, soob-te-å'vå, a town of Nicaragua, 40 miles SSE. of León.

Suburba, Hamilton co., Tenn. See CHATTANOOGA.

Subzawur, sŭb-zą-wŭr', or **Sebzar,** a town and fort of western Afghanistan, about 75 miles S. of Herat.

Sucarnoochee, sŭk-ąr-noo'chee, or **Suckernochee,** a post-village of Kemper co., Miss., on Sucarnoochee Creek and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 34 miles NNE. of Meridian. Pop. 150.

Sucarnoochee Creek rises near the N. border of Kemper co., Miss., runs southeastward into Alabama, and enters the Tombigbee River about 15 miles SE. of Livingston.

Succadana, sook-kå-då'nå (written also **Soekadana**), a town on the W. coast of Borneo, near the mouth of the Simpang River, in lat. 1° 20′ S.

Suc'casun'na, or **Suckasunny,** a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 6½ miles SW. of Dover, on the Lackawanna R. It has a pottery and distillery. Pop. about 600.

Success, a post-village of Clay co., Ark., on the Frisco System. Pop. 200.

Success, a post-station of Russell co., Kan., on the Saline River, 8½ miles N. of Bunker Hill.

Success, a township (town) of Coos co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Suchitepéquez, soo-chee-tå-på'kĕs, a department in the SW. part of Guatemala, on the Pacific coast. It is intersected by numerous rivers emptying into the Pacific Ocean, which forms the S. boundary of the department. Capital, Mazatenango. Pop. in 1893, 37,796.

Suchitoto, a town of Salvador, a few miles from Cojutepeque. Pop. about 6000. It was of considerable importance under the Aztecs.

Su-chow (Chinese pron. nearly soo'chå'oo), a town of China, in the province of Kiang-su, situated on the Grand Canal, near Lake Tai-hu, about 50 miles WNW. of Shanghai and about 30 miles SW. of the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang. A great net-work of canals affords communication with the surrounding country. The city itself is traversed by artificial water-ways. It is surrounded by a wall about 30 feet high and having a circuit of about 12 miles. Beyond the wall are extensive suburban quarters. There are some interesting pagodas, among them a very lofty one. Su-chow is one of the most opulent cities of China. It is the great centre of the silk-industry. Its artisans excel in the manufacture of carved articles of every kind and metal-, lacquer-, and glass-wares. Su-chow was made a treaty-port in 1896. The population is estimated at about 500,000. The city was in great part destroyed by the Taiping rebels in 1860.

Süchteln, zük'tĕln, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles WNW. of Düsseldorf. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 8499.

Suck, a river of Ireland, in Connaught, flows S. and joins the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

Suckasunny, N.J. See SUCCASUNNA.

Suckling, Mount, a summit of the Owen Stanley Range, in the SE. part of British New Guinea (approx. lon. 148° 55′ E.). Height, 11,226 feet.

Sucre (formerly known as **Chuquisaca,** also **Ciudad de la Plata**), the official capital of Bolivia, is situated in the department of Chuquisaca, on a minor tributary of the Pilcomayo, about 45 miles NE. of Potosí. Elevation above sea-level, about 8900 feet. The city is the seat of an archbishop, is well built, and contains among other notable public buildings or institutions the St. Xavier University, reputed to be the oldest university in South America, the president's palace, a fine cathedral, mining school,

theatre, etc. The town has mining and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1900, 20,907.

Sucre, a department of the Federal District of Venezuela.

Sucuriú, soo-koo-re-oo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra de Itaqueira, in Matto Grosso, and joins the Paraná 8 miles below the junction of the Tiete.

Suczawa, soo-chä'vä, or **Suczava** (Ruman, *Suceava*), a river which rises in Bukowina and joins the Sereth after a course of about 100 miles.

Suczawa, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bukowina, on the right bank of the Suczawa, on the frontier of Rumania, 34 miles ENE. of Kimpolung. It has breweries, potteries, and manufactures of leather, etc. The town was once the residence of the Moldavian princes. Pop. in 1900, 10,496.

Suda Bay, a harbor in the western portion of the N. coast of Crete.

Sudak, a small seaport of the Crimea, 45 miles E. by S. of Simferopol.

Sudan, more correctly **Beled-es-Sudan,** bĕ-lĕd' ĕs soo'dän', the "land of the blacks"; called also **Nigritia,** ne-grish'e-ą, a vast region of central Africa, the limits of which are not strictly defined as regards either geographical or political conditions, but which in a general way may be said to comprise the greater portion of the continent lying between the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and the valley of the upper Nile on the E., and between the Sahara on the N. and lat. 5° N. on the south. In this extensive region, which is traversed by the Niger in its western part and by the Bahr-el-Ghazal in the E., and contains Lake Chad near its centre, a vast diversity of physiographic features is presented, from lofty mountains, like those of Adamawa (rising to nearly 10,000 feet), to flat and sterile plains, with steppe-like characters, and elevated plateaus. There is considerable forest-land, but only occasionally is the forest of that luxuriant type of growth which distinguishes many other parts of the heart of the continent. The climate is hot, and fevers, especially in the eastern swampy section, are not uncommon. The banana, yam, durrha, maize, African rice, indigo, and peppers are largely cultivated. The fauna is of the distinctively African type, represented by such of the larger quadrupedal forms as the macaques, lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyena, jackal, various antelopes, buffalo, etc. Almost all of the Sudanese people are blacks (true negroes, with heathen beliefs, and negroes of the Mohammedan faith). Many native sultanates or semi-independent kingdoms (as Bornu, Sokoto, Kanem, Baghirmi, Adamawa, Wadai, etc.) are part of this region. In its present political relations the major part of the Sudan is comprised in the Egyptian or Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (see SUDAN, EGYPTAIN), Nigeria and the other countries bordering on the N. side of the Gulf of Guinea, and in the French Territories of Senegambia and the Niger (constituted in 1902), the last constituting the greater part of what was until 1899 the French Sudan.

Sudan, Egyptian (or **Anglo-Egyptian**), the eastern division of the Sudan, around the upper Nile, lying between lat. 5° and 22° N., and extending from about lon. 21° 45′ E. to the borders of Abyssinia and Eritrea and the Red Sea. Area, about 950,000 sq. m. The region, which comprises in whole or in greater part old Nubia, Darfur, Sennar, Kordofan, the land of the Bahr-el-Ghazal waters, etc., is in part swampy and malarial, but elsewhere it is well adapted to the cultivation of durrha, millet, pulse, and sesame, and contains extensive forests of ebony, gum-acacia, bamboo, and rubber along the rivers. The dominion of Egypt was extended into this part of the continent by Mehemet Ali in 1820–22. In 1882 the revolt of the Mahdi deprived that country of the control. In 1898 the Anglo-Egyptian army reconquered the country in a campaign culminating in the victory over the Khalifa, the successor of the Mahdi, at Omdurman, near Khartum. The territory S. of lat. 22° N. is now under joint British and Egyptian control, the two flags flying together; it is divided into 12 provinces. The governor-general is appointed by Egypt, Great Britain assenting. Laws are made by proclamation. Goods imported from Egypt enter free of duty. Capital, Khartum. Other important towns and stations are Suakin (on the Red Sea), Omdurman, El-Obeid, Kassala, Berber, Ed-Damer, Wadi-Halfa, and Fashoda. Direct railway communication exists between Khartum and Cairo. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

Sudan, French, a former territory in the western part of Africa, comprising the region of the upper Senegal, the region of the upper and middle Niger, and the states inland from the French possessions of Senegal and Guinea. Since 1899 the region has ceased to exist as an independent colony and most of it falls within the tract now officially designated Territories of Senegambia and the Niger.

Sudbury, a municipal borough of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, 19 miles W. of Ipswich. It has three fine parish churches, mostly in Perpendicular style, and a town-hall. There are manufactures of matting, bricks, etc. Sudbury is the birthplace of Gainesborough. Pop. in 1901, 7109.

Sudbury, a post-village in Sudbury township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles S. by W. of Lowell. The town is bounded E. by the Sudbury River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1150.

Sudbury, a post-village and summer-resort in Sudbury township (town), Rutland co., Vt., about 20 miles NW. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 474.

Sudbury, a banking post-town and outport of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 443 miles W. of Montreal. It has manufactures of explosives, etc. Pop. 2027. Sudbury district has vast deposits of nickel.

Sudbury River, Mass., drains part of Middlesex co. and unites with the Assabet River about 1 mile NW. of Concord to form the Concord River.

Sudermania, Sweden. See SÖDERMANLAND.

Suderode, soo'dĕh-ro'dĕh, a watering-place of Prussian Saxony, district of Magdeburg, circle of Quedlinburg, picturesquely situated among the foot-hills of the Harz.

Sudetic Mountains (Ger. *Sudeten*, soo-dā'tĕn; anc. *Sudeti Montes*), a mountain-range of Europe, on the borders of Prussian Silesia and Bohemia and Moravia, extending SE. from the passage of the Elbe to the Oder depression, beyond which the orographic line is continued by the Carpathians. They are largely dissociated plateau-heights, but in the central and northern Riesengebirge (or Giant Mountains), the principal and loftiest section, and the Isergebirge have a well-defined axis-ridge. Other subdivisions are known as the Glatzergebirge and Eulengebirge. The region is heavily forested and has beautiful scenery. The culminating points are the Schneekoppe, 5260 feet; Brunnenberg, 5120 ft.; Hohe Rad, 4950 ft.; Silberkamm, 4810 ft. The region is fairly rich in minerals.

Sudie, a post-village of Paulding co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Sudlersville, a banking post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 16 miles NE. of Centerville. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Sudley, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, about 14 miles S. by W. of Annapolis. Pop. 70.

Sudley Springs, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 8 miles N. of Manassas.

Sue, soo'ä, an island of Torres Strait, one of "The Sisters," NNE. of Cape York, Australia.

Sueca, swä'kä, a town of Spain, 20 miles SE. of Valencia, on the Júcar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1900, 14,435.

Sue (sū) **City,** a post-village of Macon co., Mo., about 20 miles NNE. of Macon City. Pop. 100.

Suedberg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Lebanon or Pinegrove. Pop. 300.

Suediah, swä'de-ä, a small seaport of Asiatic Turkey, 18 miles SW. of Antioch. It is on the site of the ancient Seleucia Pieria.

Suess Land, the name of a section of eastern Greenland, in about lat. 73° N. Petermann Peak is in its western part.

Suessonum, or **Suessionum.** See SOISSONS.

Suez, soo-ĕz', a frontier seaport town of Egypt, at the head of the Gulf of Suez (an arm of the Red Sea), 76 miles E. of Cairo, with which it is connected by rail. It lies 2 miles N. of Port Ibrahim, the harbor at the entrance to the Suez Canal. Lat. 29° 58′ 6″ N.; lon. 32° 34′ 2″ E. The town, despite some improvement due to the construction of the Suez Canal, and with an increase of population to 17,457 (in 1897), remains dreary and unattractive, although clean and enjoying a good climate. The old town is built of sun-dried bricks and has several mosques. In the new, or European, quarter, there are a number of substantial edifices, warehouses, and modern hotels. On an eminence in the N. is a kiosque of the khedive. The country around is a desert. The water-supply of the town comes from the Nile, through the "freshwater" or Ismailia Canal, originating near Cairo.

Suez, a post-township of Mercer co., Ill., about 18 miles NW. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900 (including part of Alexis village), 1027.

Suez, Gulf of, the W. arm of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends NW. to lat. 30° N. Length, 190 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. It is now connected with the Mediterranean Sea by means of the Suez Canal.

Suez, Isthmus of, the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez and N. the Mediterranean. Width, in its narrowest part, 72 miles. The sur-

face consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes, and ancient lakes. Across this isthmus was cut, in 1859–69, the Suez Canal, 100 miles long, through which large ships pass from the Mediterranean, at Port Said, to the Red Sea (Gulf of Suez) at Port Ibrahim, a short distance S. of Suez. The execution of this vast work was accomplished by a company organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps. Since the opening of the water-way its dimensions have been greatly increased so as to keep pace with the increasing size of vessels. The Canal follows for some distance the borders of Lake Menzaleh, and subsequently traverses the Bullah lakes, Lake Timsah, and the Bitter lakes. The most important station on the route is Ismailia, which occupies a nearly central position. The average time of passage for a continuous day and night journey is about 18½ hours. Port Ibrahim, with its capacious double basin (for men-of-war and merchant craft respectively), has a large dry-dock, and is protected by a massive breakwater. In 1903, 3761 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 16,615,000, passed through the Suez Canal. Of these 2278 were British, 494 German, 261 French, 223 Dutch, 123 Austro-Hungarian, and 119 Russian.

Suffern, a banking post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 32 miles N. by W. of New York. Pop. in 1900, 1619.

Suffield, a banking post-village in Suffield township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles N. of Hartford. It has manufactures of tobacco and cigars. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3521; of the village, about 900.

Suffield, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 10 miles ESE. of Akron, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. 200.

Sufflenheim, soof'flẹn-hīm', a village of Alsace, Germany, 8 miles NE. of Bischweiler. Pop. about 3000.

Suffolk, sŭf'fọk, a county of England, having E. the North Sea, N. Norfolk, W. Cambridgeshire, and S. Essex. Area, 1470 sq. m. It is divided into the two administrative divisions of East Suffolk and West Suffolk. The Little Ouse and Waveney rivers form part of the N. boundary. On the southern border flows the Stour which, with the Orwell (Gipping), a stream rising near the centre of the county, expands into an estuary near the sea. Most of the surface is level. Suffolk is in the main an agricultural county. The county as such sends 5 members to the House of Commons. Chief town, Ipswich. Pop. in 1891, 371,235; in 1901, 384,198.

Suffolk, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Massachusetts Bay. Area, 51 sq. m. It comprises mainly the cities of Boston and Chelsea and several small islands in Boston Harbor and the adjacent bay. Capital, Boston. Pop. in 1890, 484,790; in 1900, 611,417.

Suffolk, a southeastern county of New York, has an area of 918 sq. m. It comprises the middle and eastern parts of Long Island and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The coasts are deeply indented by inlets and bays, which afford good harbors. Great Peconic Bay at the eastern extremity of the island is the largest inlet. Capital, Riverhead. Pop. in 1890, 62,491; in 1900, 77,582.

Suffolk, a banking post-town, capital of Nansemond co., Va., on the Nansemond River and on the Norfolk and Western and other railroads, 18 miles WSW. of Norfolk and 1 mile from the Dismal Swamp. It has car-shops, iron- and brass-works, knitting-mills, etc., and is an important peanut depot. Pop. in 1900, 3827.

Sugar, a village of Salt Lake co., Utah, is a rural free delivery of Salt Lake City.

Sugarbranch, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind. Pop. 65.

Sugarbush, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is New London.

Sugar City, a banking post-town of Otero co., Colo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 20 miles (direct) NNW. of La Junta. It has sugar-works. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Sugar Creek rises in Benton co., Ark., and enters the Elk River in McDonald co., Mo.

Sugar Creek, Ga., enters the Little Ocmulgee River in Telfair co.

Sugar Creek, Ill., enters Salt Creek 4 miles SE. of Mason City. It is about 65 miles long.

Sugar Creek, or **Rock River,** Ind., enters the Wabash River about 10 miles NW. of Rockville. It is about 100 miles long.

Sugar Creek, Ind., rises in Henry co. and enters the East Fork of the White River a short distance below Edinburg. It is about 80 miles long.

Sugar Creek, Kan., enters the Osage River in Linn co., about 12 miles NE. of Mound City.

Sugar Creek, an affluent of the Catawba River, rises near Charlotte, N.C., and enters that river on the E. border of York co., S.C.

Sugar Creek, Ohio, rises in Wayne co., and enters the Tuscarawas River at Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas co.

Sugar Creek, Pa., enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River a short distance above Towanda.

Sugar Creek rises in Lawrence co., Tenn., and enters the Elk River in Limestone co., Ala.

Sugarcreek, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is Shanesville. Pop. 150.

Sugarcreek, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 885.

Sugarcreek, a post-hamlet in Sugarcreek township, Venango co., Pa., on French Creek, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, 4 miles NW. of Franklin. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2835.

Sugar Creek, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 931.

Sugargrove, a post-village of Logan co., Ark.

Sugargrove, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 8 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. 125.

Sugargrove, a post-station of Harrison co., Ind.

Sugargrove, a post-station of Butler co., Ky., about 15 miles WNW. of Bowling Green.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Ludington.

Sugargrove, a post-station of Watauga co., N.C.

Sugargrove, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, near the Hocking River, and on the Hocking Valley R., 7 miles SSE. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Sugargrove, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 571.

Sugargrove, a banking post-borough of Warren co., Pa., about 14 miles ENE. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Sugargrove, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1259.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., 8 miles S. of Marion.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va., 40 miles NNW. of Staunton, Va.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis.

Sugarhill, a post-station of Hall co., Ga., about 56 miles NE. of Atlanta.

Sugarhill, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in the White Mountains region, 2½ miles WSW. of Franconia and 20 miles NE. of Haverhill. It commands a superb view of the Franconia and Presidential ranges and is a popular summer-resort.

Sugarhill, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 7 miles WSW. of Watkins.

Sugarhill, a post-station of McDowell co., N.C.

Sugarhill, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Brockwayville. Pop. 150.

Sugarhill, a post-station of Panola co., Tex., about 24 miles S. by W. of Marshall.

Sugarlake, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., 44 miles by rail NW. of Kansas City. Pop. 80.

Sugarlake, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 9 miles ESE. of Meadville.

Sugarland, a post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Velasco, Brazos and Northern Rs., 15 miles (direct) W. by S. of Houston. It has sugar-refineries.

Sugarloaf, a mountain of Ireland, in the extreme SW. of the county of Cork. Height, 1880 feet.

Sugarloaf, a town of Cleburne co., Ark., in South Sugarloaf township. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Sugarloaf, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 22 miles S. by E. of Fort Smith.

Sugarloaf, a post-station of Boulder co., Colo.

Sugarloaf, a post-station of Rooks co., Kan.

Sugarloaf, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Lehigh and Hudson River R., 8 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. 150.

Sugarloaf, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1376.

Sugarloaf, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. 200.

Sugarloaf, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Sugar Loaf, Great and **Little,** two summits of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, a few miles from Bray. Heights, 1659 and 1120 feet.

Sugar Loaf Mountain (Port. *Pão de Assucar*), in Portuguese East Africa, a conspicuous granitic landmark, 25 miles WNW. of the town of Mozambique. Height, 1050 feet.

Sugarnotch, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 5

miles SW. of Wilkesbarre. It is in the Wyoming Valley and has mines of coal. Pop. in 1900, 1887.

Sugar Pine, a village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 40 miles E. of Milton. The post-office is Confidence. Pop. 100.

Sugarridge, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop. 150.

Sugar River, Sullivan co., N.H., enters the Connecticut River about 3 miles SE. of Ascutney Mountain, Vt.

Sugar River rises in Dane co., Wis., and enters the Pecatonica River in Winnebago co., Ill., about 8 miles from its mouth. It is about 70 miles long.

Sugarrun, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 18 miles below Towanda, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 200.

Sugartown, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., about 50 miles SW. of Alexandria, on the Shreveport, Alexandria and Southwestern R. Pop. about 300.

Sugartown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 20 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Sugartree, a post-township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Sugartree, Guernsey co., Ohio, is a rural free-delivery of Cambridge.

Sugartree, a post-station of Decatur co., Tenn.

Sugartree Ridge, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 16 miles S. of Hillsboro. Pop. about 200.

Sugar Valley, a post-town of Gordon co., Ga., on the Southern R., 15 miles S. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900, 231.

Sugar Valley, a post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio, 6 miles SW. of Eaton.

Sugden, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Suggsville, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Southern R., 80 miles NNE. of Mobile.

Sugut, a river of British North Borneo, discharges on the N. coast immediately S. of Marchesa Bay.

Sü'güt', a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Brusa, 30 miles SE. of Iznik. It is the birthplace of Othman, the founder of the Ottoman Empire. Near by is the tomb of Ertogrul, the father of Othman. Pop. about 7000 (?).

Suhag', or **Sohag,** a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile, about 70 miles above Siut. Pop. about 15,000.

Suheswan, or **Sahaswan,** sŭh'hȧs-wȧn', a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, near the Ganges, 25 miles W. of Budaon. Pop. about 15,000.

Suhl, zool, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the former duchy of Henneberg, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Domberg, on the Lauter, 30 miles SW. of Erfurt. It has long been noted for its manufactures of arms. There are large iron-foundries, potteries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,622.

Suhr, zoor, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 2 miles SE. of Aarau. Pop. about 1500.

Suippes, sweep, a town of France, department of Marne, on the Suippes, an affluent of the Aisne, 14 miles NNE. of Châlons. Pop. about 2600.

Suir, shure, a river of Ireland, which flows S. through the co. of Tipperary, then E. between Tipperary and Kilkenny on the N. and Waterford on the S., and in conjunction with the Barrow expands into the estuary of Waterford Harbor. Total course, about 100 miles.

Suira, Morocco. See Mogador.

Suisse, the French name of Switzerland.

Suisun (soo'e-soon') **Bay,** Cal., is a body of navigable water connected with San Pablo Bay by the Strait of Carquinez, and forms part of the boundary between Contra Costa and Solano cos. It contains a number of islands. It receives the discharge of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

Suisun City, a banking post-town of Solano co., Cal., is on a navigable slough, about 50 miles NNE. of San Francisco and 9 miles N. of Suisun Bay, on the Southern Pacific R. It has fruit-industries. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Suk esh-Sheyukh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 66 miles WNW. of Basra. Pop. about 12,000 (?).

Su'ket', a small town of the Punjab, situated in the Jullinder Doab, the region between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, 15 miles NE. of Belaspur. It is the capital of the petty native state of the same name under British suzerainty.

Sukhona, soo-ko'nȧ, a river of Russia, one of the main head-streams of the Northern Dvina.

Sukhum-Kale, soo'koom' kȧ'lȧ', a seaport in the Russian government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, on the Black Sea, 70 miles NW. of Poti. It was formerly a Turkish fortress and was ceded to Russia in 1829. It is on the site of the ancient Greek city of Dioscurias. Pop. in 1897, 7809.

Suk'kertop'pen, a noted headland on the W. coast of Greenland, in lat. 65° 22′ N., lon. 53° 5′ W. It gives name to the district which it overlooks.

Suk'kur', or **Sakkar,** sŭk'kŭr', a town of British India, in Sindh, on the W. bank of the Indus, opposite Rohri. It is on the railway which runs along the Indus valley and is the starting-point of the railway to Quetta. The Indus is here spanned by a grand railway bridge. Sukkur is a modern town, which has grown up since the British occupation of Sindh. Pop. about 30,000. Near by is Old Sukkur.

Sula, a river of Russia, which joins the Dnieper from the left a short distance above Krilov, after a course of about 200 miles.

Sula Bay, known also as **Ansley Bay,** an arm of the Red Sea, immediately SE. of Massowa, in Eritrea. On its W. shore is the town of Sula.

Sulacoe (or **Pine Log**) **Creek,** Ga., flows into the Coosawattee a few miles from its mouth.

Suledal, soo'lȧ-dȧl', a river and lake of Norway, stift of Christiansand, and a village, 48 miles NE. of Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.

Suleimanieh, soo-lȧ-mȧ-nee'yẹh, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, 73 miles ENE. of Kerkuk. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Suleiman (soo-lȧ-mȧn') **Mountains,** a mountain-complex of Central Asia, on the borders of Afghanistan, Beluchistan, and the Punjab, having a generally N. and S. trend, and abutting in the N. upon the Sefid-Koh. It forms part of the eastern border of the Iranian plateau and falls steeply to the valley of the Indus. Two dominant chains or ranges are recognizable, the Western Suleiman and the Eastern Suleiman. The culminating points are the Tukhti-Suleiman ("throne of Solomon"), with an elevation of 11,100 (12,830?) feet, and the Kaisarghur, 11,300 ft. The slopes of these mountains are clothed with dense forests and they nowhere reach the snow-line.

Sulen Islands, a group off the W. coast of Norway, 45 miles NNW. of Bergen.

Suli, soo'lee, a little mountain-district in Epirus (southern Albania), near the town of Parga. Its Græco-Albanian inhabitants, the Suliotes, long succeeded in holding their own against the Turks, and figured in the rebellion of Ali Pasha of Janina, after which, deprived of their home, they fought heroically for Greek independence. Marco Botzaris belonged to their number.

Sulima River, a river of Sierra Leone, western equatorial Africa, discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at the village of Sulima.

Sulina, the middle one of the three estuarine arms of the Danube, traversing the Dobrudja (Rumania). It is about 50 miles long. Its width barely exceeds 100 yards, and its depth varies from 15 to 60 feet. The Sulina is the channel used by vessels of great draft in navigating the Danube. At its mouth is the town of Sulina, a free port, built upon piles, which had a population in 1899 of 5611.

Sulkea. See Salkhia.

Sullana, sool-yȧ'nȧ, a town of Peru, in the department and 18 miles N. of the town of Piura, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 8000.

Sulligent, a post-town of Lamar co., Ala., on the Frisco System, 100 miles WNW. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Sullivan, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Wabash River and is intersected by Busseron Creek. It has coal deposits. Capital, Sullivan. Pop. in 1890, 21,877; in 1900, 26,005.

Sullivan, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is drained by the Muscle River, Yellow Creek, the Middle and West Forks of Locust Creek, and the East Fork of Medicine Creek. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Milan. Pop. in 1890, 19,000; in 1900, 20,282.

Sullivan, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Vermont, has an area of 538 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River and is drained by the Ashuelot and Sugar rivers. Lake Sunapee touches its eastern border. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 17,304; in 1900, 18,009.

Sullivan, a county in the SE. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 967 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Delaware River and is drained by the Mongaup, Neversink, Beaver Kill, and Shawangunk rivers and Rondout Creek. It is beautifully diversified by mountain heights, spurs of the Western Catskills, and the Shawangunk Mountains form part of the E. boundary. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 31,031; in 1900, 32,306.

Sullivan, a county in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 470 sq. m. It is drained by Loyalsock and Muncy creeks, and comprises part of the Alleghany Mountains. Good coal is found here. Capital, Laporte. Pop. in 1890, 11,620; in 1900, 12,134.

Sullivan, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is drained by the North and South Forks of the Holston River, which unite in the W. part of the county. The surface is partly mountainous. Capital, Blountsville. Pop. in 1890, 20,879; in 1900, 24,935.

Sullivan, a banking city, capital of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Wabash and other railroads, 25 miles SE. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 2399.

Sullivan, a banking post-town, capital of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Illinois Central Rs., 26 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has coal-mining and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 3118.

Sullivan, a post-village in Sullivan township (town), Hancock co., Me., on Frenchman's Bay, 13 miles E. of Ellsworth and about 40 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1034. It has granite-quarries.

Sullivan, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. The banking point is Muskegon. Pop. 180.

Sullivan, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 70½ miles WSW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Sullivan, a post-township (town) of Cheshire co., N.H., 7 miles NNE. of Keene. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Sullivan, a post-village in Sullivan township (town), Madison co., N.Y. The banking point is Canastota. Pop. of the town in 1900 (including Chittenango village), 3778.

Sullivan, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 24 miles NW. of Wooster. Pop. 100.

Sullivan, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., about 25 miles SSW. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1290.

Sullivan, a post-township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2560.

Sullivan, a post-township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis., on both sides of the Bark River, about 34 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1239; of the village, about 115.

Sullivan Cove is a bay of the Derwent River, Tasmania, on which Hobart Town is situated.

Sullivan's Island, S.C., is in the Atlantic Ocean, about 7 miles E. of Charleston. Fort Moultrie, erected on this island, commands the entrance to Charleston harbor.

Sullivanville, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., about 9 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Sully, sül'lee' (Sully-sur-Loire), a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 24 miles ESE. of Orleans. It has a castle dating from the Middle Ages, which was rebuilt by Sully, whose ducal title was derived from the place. Pop. about 2000.

Sully, a county in the central part of South Dakota, is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. Area, 1052 sq. m. Capital, Onida. Pop. in 1890, 2412; in 1900, 1715.

Sully, a banking post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. 200.

Sulmierzyce, sool'me-ĕr-zhit'seh (Ger. *Sulmierschütz,* zŏŏl'meer-shüts'), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 11 miles WSW. of Ostrowo. Pop. about 3000.

Sulmona, sool-mo'nȧ, or **Solmona** (anc. *Sulmo*), a town of Italy, province of Aquila degli Abruzzi, picturesquely situated in a mountainous region, 34 miles SE. of Aquila. It is an interesting city and has many mediæval edifices. Among the principal buildings are the church of Santa Maria Annunziata, now a municipal hospital; the Gothic church of Santa Maria della Tomba; and the Tabassi palace, dating from 1448. The manufactures comprise paper, cloth, preserves, and sausages. Sulmona is the birthplace of Ovid. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 17,988.

Sulphur, or **Sulphur Springs,** a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 10 miles (direct) E. of Davis, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 1198.

Sulphur, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 300.

Sulphur, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La. Pop. 80.

Sulphur Bluff, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex., 20 miles NE. of Sulphur Springs. Pop. 175.

Sulphur Creek, a gold-bearing stream of the Klondike region of Canada, is a tributary of the Indian River.

Sulphur Creek, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal. Pop. 100.

Sulphur Fork of Red River rises in the NE. part of Texas, and enters the Red River in Miller co., Ark. It is about 200 miles long.

Sulphurgrove, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Sulphurhill, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind. The banking point is Shelbyville. Pop. 150.

Sulphur Island, in the Eastern Sea, off the Liu-kiu Islands. Lat. 27° 56′ N.; lon. 128° 30′ E.

Sulphur Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, S. of the Bonin Islands. Lat. 24° 48′ N.; lon. 141° 20′ E.

Sulphur Island, an island of Japan, in Van Diemen's Strait, off the coast of Kiushiu.

Sulphurlick, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ky.

Sulphur Mines, a banking post-village of Louisa co., Va. It has sulphur-industries.

Sulphur Rock, a post-town of Independence co., Ark., about 10 miles E. by S. of Batesville, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village and resort of Dekalb co., Ala. The banking point is Fort Payne. Pop. 150.

Sulphur Springs, a post-town of Benton co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Neosho, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village, capital of Grand co., Colo. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. 250.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Dade co., Ga., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 31 miles SSW. of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sulphur Springs, a post-town of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles NNW. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Hartford. Pop. 75.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., 18 miles NE. of Canton. Pop. 150.

Sulphur Springs, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio. The banking point is Bucyrus. Pop. 300.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, 60 miles W. of Drain.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles SW. of Bedford.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Decatur co., Tenn.

Sulphur Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Hopkins co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 93 miles WNW. of Jefferson. It has cotton-gins and compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3635.

Sulphur Springs Landing, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 23 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. Pop. 150.

Sulphur Well, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky. The banking point is Horsecove. Pop. 100.

Sultan, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., 56 miles NE. by E. of Seattle. Pop. 300.

Sultana, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines. The banking point is Fresno. It has a winery.

Sultanabad, sool-tȧ'nȧ-bȧd', a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, about 60 miles SE. of Hamadan. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Sultangunge, or **Sultanganj,** sool-tȧn-gŭnj', a small town of Bengal, British India, on the Ganges, 14 miles W. of Bhagalpur.

Sultanieh, sool-tȧ-nee'ȧ, a city of Persia, in the district of Khamseh, about 125 miles N. of Hamadan. It was once a royal residence, but is now almost deserted. Some fine ruins attest its former glory.

Sultan Mountain, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in San Juan co., Colo., near Silverton. Height, 13,366 feet.

Sul'tanpur', a town of British India, in Oudh, capital of the district of Sultanpur, about 60 miles N. by E. of Allahabad. Pop. about 10,000.

Sultepec, sool-tȧ-pĕk', a town of Mexico, in the state and 60 miles SW. of the city of Mexico. It has mulberry plantations. Pop. (commune) about 13,000.

Sulu, soo'loo', or (officially) **Joló,** the chief island of the Sulu archipelago, is intersected by the parallel of 6° N. lat. It is mountainous, containing Bahu (2810 feet) and Tumatanguis (2940 feet). The soil is very fertile, as in the other Sulu Islands. Area, 326 sq. m. Capital, Sulu or Joló. Pop. in 1903, 44,718.

Sulu, or (officially) **Joló,** the chief town of the archipelago of Sulu, on the NW. coast of Sulu Island. It has a good roadstead and is the centre of trade for the whole island. It has water-works, market, hospital, barracks, theatre, etc., and wide coral-paved streets. Pop. in 1903, 1270. Lat. of the port light-house, 6° 3′ 40″ N.; lon. 120° 58′ 40″ E.

Sulu (Sp. *Joló,* ho-lō') **Islands,** an archipelago between the Sulu Sea on the NW. and the Sea of Celebes on the SE., and stretching from Mindanao on the NE. to Borneo on the SW. Lat. 4° 44′ to 6° 52′ N.; lon. 119° 45′

to 122° E. The archipelago is divided into 6 groups, as follows, in order from the NE.: Basilan, Samales, Sulu (Jolό), Siassi, Kinapussán, and Tawi-Tawi, with Pangutárang to the NW. In all there are about 190 (mostly volcanic) islands, covering somewhat over 1000 sq. m., of which Sulu is chief. The islands are extensively forested with good timber, including teak and sandalwood. Among the products are cocoa- and areca-nuts, bananas, bread-fruit, mangoes, and oranges. The natives raise rice, cacao, maize, and various alimentary roots. Wild boars and deer are common, and oxen, swine, goats, and poultry are abundant. Ambergris is found on the coast, and much resin is obtained from the forest trees. An important article of commerce is the Sulu pearl or pearl shell ("Manila shell"). The natives—chiefly Moros, or Mohammedan Malays—are ruled by chiefs who are nominally under the sway of a despotic sultan. It was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that Spain succeeded in asserting her sovereignty over the archipelago. In 1899 the Sultan of Sulu recognized the sovereignty of the United States. The Moros were formerly noted for their piracies. Slavery exists in the islands. Pop. of the province in 1903, 51,389. Capital, Sulu (officially, Jolό).

Sulu Sea, or **Sea of Mindoro,** extends from lat. 5° to 12° N. and from lon. 117° to 123° E., between the Visaya Islands (NE.), Borneo (SW.), Paragua (NW.), and Mindanao and the Sulu Islands (SE.). It is connected by straits with the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. Off the coast of Celebes it has a depth of 14,600 feet, and near the S. coast of Mindanao upward of 16,000 ft.

Sulz, zŏŏlts, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 15 miles SSW. of Colmar. It has remains of its old fortifications and a mediæval church. Pop. in 1900, 4514.

Sulz, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 miles NE. of Oberndorf. It has salines. Pop. in 1900, 1954.

Sulza, Saxe-Weimar. See STADTSULZA.

Sulzbach, zŏŏlts'bȧĸ, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 7 miles NW. of Amberg, on the Vils. It has a castle, now used as a prison. Here are iron-mines and blast-furnaces. Sulzbach was formerly the capital of a duchy. Pop. in 1900, 5604.

Sulzbach, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Treves, circle of Saarbrücken. Pop. of the commune (which includes several villages) in 1900, 17,823, engaged in coal-mining, the iron-industry, the manufacture of glass, etc.

Sulzbad, zŏŏlts'bȧt, a village and watering-place of Germany, in Lower Alsace, in the canton of Molsheim. Pop. about 800.

Sulzburg, zŏŏlts'bŏŏʀg, a town of the Black Forest region of Baden, Germany, in the district of Müllheim, and on the Sulzbach. Pop. about 1200. Near by is Bad-Sulzburg, with thermal waters.

Sulze, zŏŏlt'seh, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Rostock. Pop. about 2000.

Sulzmatt, zŏŏlts'mȧt, a village of Alsace, 3 miles W. of Rufach. Pop. about 2600. Near by is Bad Sulzmatt, with mineral springs.

Suma, a fashionable sea-side resort of Japan, on the main island, near Hiroshima.

Sumach, a post-station of Murray co., Ga.

Sumadang, or **Soemadang,** soo'mȧ-dȧng', a village in the island of Java, 87 miles SE. of Batavia.

Sumapaz, Cordillera de, a division of the Andes of Colombia, terminating in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. See SANTA MARTA.

Sumas, a banking city of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, 23 miles NNE. of Bellingham. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Sumatra, soo-mȧ'tra, the westernmost of the Sunda Islands, and after Borneo the largest island of the Malay Archipelago, forming part of the Dutch East Indies. It lies between lat. 5° 45′ N. and 6° S. and lon. 95° 20′ and 106° E., separated on the NE. from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Malacca and on the E. from Java by the Strait of Sunda. Length, from NW. to SE., about 1050 miles. Area estimated at about 180,000 sq. m. (by some authorities placed considerably higher). The island is traversed from NW. to SE. by a more or less continuous range, or series of ranges, of mountains (Menangkabo, Barisan, etc.), many of whose dominating summits are dormant, extinct, or active volcanic cones (Indrapura Peak or Korintji, the culminating point of the island, about 12,400 feet; Mount Ophir, 9600 ft.; Dempo, 10,400 ft.; and Merapi, 9500 ft.). The subcentral position of the mountain axis gives a comparatively narrow western border, with short and barely serviceable water-courses, while on the opposite or eastern side there is a broad and gently falling plain, whose soil is largely composed of the débris of the mountain heights, and across which course many fairly large and navigable rivers (Palembang, Jambi or Batang-hari, Indragiri, Kampar, Siak, and Rakan), on which are located nearly all the more important or populous towns of that section (Palembang, Jambi, Ringat, Pulo Lavang, and Siat). In the NW. part of the island is Lake Toba, a sheet of water several hundred sq. m. in extent. The soil of the island is very fertile, and the greater part of the region is still heavily forested with myrtaceous and ficaceous trees, oaks, guttapercha, camphor, teak, pine, etc. Tropical fruits grow in luxuriance. Of the native fauna some of the most conspicuous members are the elephant, rhinoceros, tapir, tiger, sun-bear, mountain-goat, orang-outang, siamang, and tarsier; and among birds, the argus- and peacock-pheasants. The metals comprise gold, copper, lead, iron, tin, and Tertiary coal (Padang highlands). Some petroleum has also been obtained. The most important of the cultivated products is tobacco. Black pepper is also largely exported. The climate of Sumatra is essentially equatorial in character, with only moderate variations in temperature, and markedly unhealthy over a considerable portion of the lowlands. At elevations of 3000 ft. or more it is both pleasant and salubrious. The average annual temperature on the lowlands is about 80°, with the maximum of heat ordinarily in the months of September and October. The annual rainfall is heavy, amounting in some places (Padang) to upward of 180 inches. There are few roads in the interior, and most of the communication between the different settlements is made by way of the water-courses. The railways have a length of about 200 miles. The population of the island is estimated to be about 3,500,000, mostly natives of a Malayan type. Among the best-known tribes are the Achinese (the inhabitants of Achin in the extreme NW.) and the Battas (or Bataks), who have preserved their independence in the highlands of the northern interior. Mohammedanism is professed largely by the dwellers in the coast regions. The Europeans number about 5000, and there are some 100,000 Chinese, 2500 Arabs, and 7000–10,000 other foreigners. Among the principal towns are Palembang, Benkulen, Padang, and Achin. The Portuguese reached Sumatra about 1508. The Dutch came about 100 years later, and in the course of the seventeenth century they obtained a foothold in the island, establishing trading stations. Towards the close of that century the English established themselves at Benkulen. The subjugation of the island by the Dutch has been a slow process, and it is only within the last few years that they have extended their authority over nearly the whole of it, their last great struggle having been with the Achinese. Benkulen was ceded by the English to the Dutch in 1824.

Sumba, a name of SANDALWOOD ISLAND.

Sumbawa, soom-bȧ'wȧ, one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago, lying immediately E. of Lombok, from which it is separated by the Strait of Allas. Area, about 5200 sq. m. It is largely of a comparatively recent (Tertiary) limestone formation, with which, however, are associated a number of volcanoes. The most famous of these, situated on the N. side, is Temboro, about 9050 feet in height, whose eruption in April, 1815, was one of the most catastrophic ever recorded. The island is exceedingly fertile, and produces sandalwood, rice, tobacco, etc. The population is thought by some to reach 150,000. The chief settlements are Sumbawa and Bima.

Sumbawa, a town on the N. coast of the island of Sumbawa, 100 miles W. of Bima. It has a good harbor.

Sum'bhul', sŭm'bŭl', or **Sambhal,** a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in Rohilcund, 50 miles NW. of Bareilly. Pop. about 40,000.

Sumbulpur, sŭm-bŭl-poor', or **Sambalpur,** a town of British India, in the Central Provinces, capital of a district, on the Mahanuddy, 143 miles W. of Cuttack. Pop. about 15,000.

Sumburgh (sŭm'bŭr-rŭh) **Head,** a promontory of the Orkney Islands, the S. point of Pomona (Mainland).

Sumdum, a mining post-village of Alaska, on the main-land, opposite Admiralty Island. Pop. about 140.

Sümeg, shü'mĕg (Hun. *Somogy,* shom'odʏ), a county in the SW. part of Hungary, bordering on the river Drave and on Lake Balaton. Capital, Kaposvár.

Sümeg, a town of Hungary, co. of Zala, 17 miles NNE. of Keszthely. It has a palace of the bishop of Veszprim. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Sumène, sü'main', a small town of France, in Gard, 5 miles E. of Le Vigan.

Sumidagawa, a river of Japan, on the main island, flows into the Bay of Tokyo, after traversing the capital. Length, about 200 miles.

Sumidouro, soo-me-do'oo-ro, a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Matto Grosso, flows N., and joins the Arinos about 200 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Tapajos.

Sumiswald, zoo'mis-wâlt', a commune of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles ENE. of Bern, in the Emmenthal. It is the seat of considerable industry and trade. In addition to the dairy-industry, the inhabitants are engaged in watch-making, the manufacture of linen, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5369.

Summerdale, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 29 miles S. by W. of Dunkirk.

Summerdean, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va.

Summerfield, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 8½ miles NNW. of Selma.

Summerfield, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. Pop. 100.

Summerfield, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 26 miles E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Summerfield, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., 13 miles NW. of Seneca, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Summerfield, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., 60 miles NW. of Monroe. Pop. 100.

Summerfield, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., 12 miles NNW. of Greensboro.

Summerfield, a banking post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 30 miles N. of Marietta, on the Ohio River and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Summerfield, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 18 miles S. of Crockett.

Summerford, or **Somerford,** sŭm'ẽr-fȯrd, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 28 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

Summerhill, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 38 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. 150.

Summerhill, a post-village in Summerhill township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., about 25 miles SSE. of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 779.

Summerhill, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 27 miles SW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Summerhill, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 950.

Summer Isles, a group of about two dozen islets at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W. coast of the co. of Ross and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera, about 2 miles in length, is inhabited.

Summer Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Oregon, on a lake of the same name, in lat. about 42° 40′ N., lon. 120° 40′ W. The lake is 15 miles long.

Summerland, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 5 miles E. of Santa Barbara. Pop. about 350.

Summerlea, a village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec. Pop. in 1901, 104.

Summers, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, is intersected by the Greenbrier River and the New (or Great Kanawha). Area, 368 sq. m. Coal is found here. Capital, Hinton. Pop. in 1890, 13,117; in 1900, 16,265.

Summers, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 8 miles SW. of Lexington.

Summerset, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, on the Middle River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 16 miles S. of Des Moines. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 200.

Summer Shade, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky. The banking point is Glasgow. Pop. 275.

Summerside, a banking port of entry of Prince Edward Island, capital of Prince co., on Bedeque Bay and on the Prince Edward Island R., 40 miles NW. of Charlottetown. It has an excellent harbor, with anchorage for the largest vessels. There are flour- and saw-mills, manufactures of ploughs, etc. Summerside has regular communication in summer, by steamer, with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Pop. in 1901, 2875.

Summers Mills, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Belton. Pop. 130.

Summersville, a post-village of Green co., Ky. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 200.

Summersville, a banking post-town of Texas co., Mo., about 60 miles S. of Rolla. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Summersville, a banking post-town, capital of Nicholas co., W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Summerton, a post-hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., 10 miles NW. of St. Louis.

Summerton, a post-town of Clarendon co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Manning. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Summertown, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff R., 5 miles from Midville station. Pop. 200.

Summertown, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles SW. of Columbia, on the Louisville and Nashville R.

Summerville, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., 7 miles W. of Hampton. Pop. 75.

Summerville, a banking post-town, capital of Chattooga co., Ga., is in a fertile valley, 25 miles NNW. of Rome, on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Summerville, a town and summer-resort of Richmond co., Ga., 2½ miles by street-railway W. of Augusta. It contains a United States arsenal. Pop. in 1900, 3245.

Summerville, a post-village of Harnett co., N.C., 22 miles E. of Jonesboro.

Summerville, a post-town of Union co., Oregon, near the Grande Ronde River, about 16 miles N. of Lagrande. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Summerville, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Summerville, a banking post-town and health-resort of Dorchester co., S.C., on the Southern R., 22 miles NW. of Charleston. It has a mild winter climate and is a winter resort for invalids. Pop. in 1900, 2420.

Summerville, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 12 miles from Newport. Pop. about 500.

Summerville, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 4½ miles NW. of Mimico.

Summit, a county in the northwest-central part of Colorado, comprises part of the Middle Park. Area, 603 sq. m. It is drained by the Blue and Williams rivers and other affluents of the Grand River. Among the highest peaks of this county is Gray's Peak (14,341 feet). Gold and silver and other minerals are found here. Capital, Breckenridge. Pop. in 1890, 1906; in 1900, 2744.

Summit, a county in the NE. part of Ohio, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River and is also drained by the Tuscarawas River. The county contains deposits of coal. Capital, Akron. Pop. in 1890, 54,089; in 1900, 71,715.

Summit, a county in the N. part of Utah, has an area of 1937 sq. m. It is drained by the Bear River. The Ninta Mountains are on the southern border. Gold, silver, lead, and coal are found here. Capital, Coalville. Pop. in 1890, 7733; in 1900, 9439.

Summit, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., about 40 miles S. of Huntsville.

Summit, a post-station of San Bernardino co., Cal.

Summit, a post-town of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Milan and Southwestern R. The banking point is Swainsboro. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Summit, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho, on the Idaho Northern R. The banking point is Gifford.

Summit, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River and on the Chicago and Alton R., 12 miles SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Summit, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Waterloo. Pop. 75.

Summit, a post-station of Story co., Iowa.

Summit, a post-station of Hardin co., Ky., 55½ miles SSW. of Louisville.

Summit, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me.

Summit, a banking post-town of Pike co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 108 miles N. by W. of New Orleans, La. It has a cotton-gin, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1499.

Summit, a post-station of Washington co., Mo.

Summit, a station of Montana, on the Great Northern R., the culminating point of its traverse of the Rocky Mountains, 60 miles from Columbia Falls. Elevation, 5200 feet.

Summit, a banking city and summer-resort of Union co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 12 miles W. of Newark and 9 miles SE. of Morristown. It is picturesquely situated on a ridge called Second Mountain. It is mainly a residential place, many New York business men having their homes here. It has a large silk-factory and extensive nurseries. Pop. in 1900, 5302.

Summit, a post-village in Summit township (town), Schoharie co., N.Y., on a high ridge about 45 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1217; of the village, about 300.

Summit, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Summit, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Summit, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, 32 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 80.

Summit, a post-village and resort of Cambria co., Pa., on the Alleghany Mountain, 1 mile from Cresson, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 100.

Summit, townships in several cos. of Pennsylvania: Butler co.; pop. in 1900, 1260. Crawford co.; pop. 958. Erie co.; pop. 871. Potter co.; pop. 528. Somerset co.; pop. 2865.

Summit, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 22 miles WSW. of Providence. Pop. about 300.

Summit, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Summit, a banking post-town of Roberts co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Summit, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Utah, about 56 miles NE. of St. George.

Summit, a post-station of Spottsylvania co., Va., 53 miles by rail N. of Richmond.

Summit, a post-village of Chehalis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Montesano. It has shingle-mills.

Summit, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Summit, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1275.

Summit Bridge, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, about 18 miles SW. of Wilmington. Pop. 150.

Summit Center, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., in Summit township (town), about 32 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Summit City, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 19 miles SSE. of Traverse City. Pop. 100.

Summit City, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., in Otto township.

Summit Grove, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 19½ miles by rail N. of Terre Haute.

Summithill, a post-station of Ross co., Ohio.

Summithill, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the Mauch Chunk, Summithill and Switchback R., 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2986.

Summit Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 3 miles from Meyersdale. Pop. 200.

Summit Mines, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Scottdale. Pop. 200.

Summit Peak, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Height, 13,323 feet.

Summit Point, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 14 miles ENE. of Winchester.

Summit Station, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 14 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Summit Station, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Pottsville. Pop. 100.

Summitville, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 18 miles N. of Anderson. It has manufactures of glass, brick and tilé, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1432.

Summitville, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 6 miles NNW. of Keokuk, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 200.

Summitville, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 15 miles NNW. of Middletown. Pop. about 250.

Summitville, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 24½ miles SSE. of Alliance.

Summitville, a post-village of Coffee co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 8 miles NE. of Manchester. Pop. 100.

Summum, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., about 12 miles W. by S. of Havana.

Sumner, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1178 sq. m. It is drained by the Arkansas River and also by the Good River and by Cowskin and Slate creeks. Capital, Wellington. Pop. in 1890, 30,271; in 1900, 25,631.

Sumner, a county in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 520 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Cumberland River and partly drained by small affluents of the Big Barren River. Capital, Gallatin. Pop. in 1890, 23,668; in 1900, 26,072.

Sumner, a post-hamlet of Levy co., Fla., 5 miles by rail from Cedar Keys.

Sumner, a post-town of Worth co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 26 miles E. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Sumner, a banking city of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 12 miles E. of Olney. It has saw- and flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1268.

Sumner, a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, about 22 miles NE. of Waverly, on the Chicago Great-Western R. It has creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1437.

Sumner, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Sumner township (town), about 40 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 802.

Sumner, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Pine River, 13 miles W. of Ithaca. Pop. about 300.

Sumner, a banking post-village of Tallahatchie co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has a cotton-gin and compress.

Sumner, a banking post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 19 miles ESE. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Sumner, a banking post-village of Dawson co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 32½ miles NW. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Sumner, a post-township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1144.

Sumner, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, about 10 miles SE. of Empire and 4 miles from Coos Bay.

Sumner, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 150.

Sumner, a post-town of Pierce co., Wash., about 11 miles SE. of Tacoma, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 531.

Sumner, a township (town) of Barron co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Sumner, a township (town and hamlet) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 555.

Sumner, a township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Sumnerville, a post-village of Cass co., Mich. The banking point is Niles. Pop. 150.

Sumneytown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek, about 30 miles E. of Reading. Pop. about 350.

Sumpter, a post-station of Bradley co., Ark.

Sumpter, a post-village of White co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Sumpter, a banking post-village of Baker co., Oregon, in a lumbering, mining, and stock-raising district, on the Sumpter Valley R., 31 miles W. by S. of Baker City. Pop. about 1500.

Sumpter, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 724.

Sumption Prairie, a post-station of St. Joseph co., Ind.

Sumrall, a post-village of Marion co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central R. The banking point is Hattiesburg.

Sumter, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 896 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River. Capital, Livingston. Pop. in 1890, 29,574; in 1900, 32,710.

Sumter, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, 599 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Withlacoochee River. Capital, Sumterville. Pop. in 1890, 5363; in 1900, 6187.

Sumter, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 534 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River and intersected by Muckalee and Kinchafoona creeks. Capital, Americus. Pop. in 1890, 22,107; in 1900, 26,212.

Sumter, a county in the east-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 860 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Lynch's Creek and on the W. by the Wateree River and is also drained by the Black River. Capital, Sumter. Pop. in 1890, 43,605; in 1900, 51,237.

Sumter (Belle Sumter Post-office), a village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 25 miles SW. of Birmingham. Pop. 150.

Sumter, a post-township of McLeod co., Minn., 6 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Sumter, a city, capital of Sumter co., S.C., on the Southern R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 44 miles E. by S. of Columbia. It has cotton interests, iron-works, lumber-mills, and manufactures of coffins and caskets, telephones, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5673.

Sumter, Fort. See FORT SUMTER.

Sumterville, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., about 32 miles WNW. of Demopolis. Pop. 250.

Sumterville, a post-village, capital of Sumter co., Fla., 38 miles S. by E. of Ocala, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. 100.

Sumy, soo'mee, a town of Russia, government and 83 miles NW. of Kharkov, on the river Psiol, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 26,622.

Sun, a post-village of Barber co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Sun, a post-station of St. Tammany parish, La.

Sun, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. Pop. 60.

Sun, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Mounthope. Pop. about 500.

Sun'apee, a post-village in Sunapee township (town), Sullivan co., N.H., on the W. shore of Sunapee Lake, 40 miles WNW. of Concord, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of hames, paper, hay-rakes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 946.

Sunapee Lake, N.H., is about 10 miles W. of Kearsarge Mountain and is intersected by the boundary-line between the cos. of Merrimack and Sullivan. It is about 9 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles wide. Its outlet is a short creek which enters the Sugar River. Elevation, 950 feet.

Sunart, Loch, lok soo'nart, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between the peninsula of Ardnamurchan on the N. and the peninsula of Morven and the island of Mull on the S. Length, about 20 miles. At its head is Strontian.

Sunbeam, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., about 24 miles NW. of Galesburg.

Sunbright, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. 200.

Sunburg, a post-station of Kandiyohi co., Minn.

Sunbury, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Sunbury, a post-village of Gates co., N.C., about 34 miles SSW. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. 150.

Sunbury, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on Walnut Creek and on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 21 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Sunbury, Butler co., Pa. See West Sunbury.

Sunbury, a post-borough, capital of Northumberland co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile below its junction with the West Branch, 54 miles N. of Harrisburg, on the Northern Central and other railroads. It contains the Mary M. Packer Hospital, and has manufactures of silks, caskets, and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 5930; in 1900, 9810.

Sunbury, a county in the south-central part of New Brunswick, is intersected by the St. John River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile and heavily wooded. Capital, Oromocto.

Sunbury-on-Thames, a town of England, in Middlesex, 5 miles SE. of Staines. Pop. in 1900, 4544.

Suncliff, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 12 miles ESE. of Indiana.

Suncook, a post-village in Pembroke township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Suncook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 9 miles below Concord. It has large manufactories of print-cloths.

Suncook River rises in Belknap co., N.H., and enters the Merrimac River 6 miles below Concord.

Sunda (sŭn'dą) **Islands,** a name of indefinite application, comprising according to some geographers all the islands of the Malay Archipelago extending in a general line from Sumatra to Timor (inclusive of these two) or Timor Laut, and by others made to include in addition Borneo, or Borneo and Celebes. In this broadest acceptation they are divisible into two main groups, the Greater Sunda Islands,—Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes (with some minor outlying islands, as Biliton),—and the Lesser Sunda Islands,—Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba (or Sandalwood), Flores, Timor, etc. They separate the China and Java seas on the N. from the Indian Ocean on the S. Of the intercommunicating passages, the best known is the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra. Physiographically Bali, which is separated from Lombok by the zoögeographical Wallace's Line, would seem to be Asiatic, while the remaining islands eastward are Australian or Papuan in character. Apart from certain sections in Borneo, virtually the whole region belongs to or is administered by the Netherlands.

Sundance, a banking post-town, capital of Crook co., Wyo., 34 miles W. of Deadwood. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Sunda Sea, in the Eastern Archipelago, is a name given to the western extension of the Banda Sea, between Flores and Celebes and the meridians of 120° and 125° E. longitude. Greatest depth, 20,500 (?) feet.

Sunda (sŭn'dą), **Strait of,** a passage between the islands of Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java, extensively used in navigation. The narrowest part is about 14 miles wide. Near its centre is the small island of Krakatoa, an oceanic volcano, whose catastrophic eruption in 1883 for a time annihilated the island.

Sunday, or **Raoul,** rå-ool', an island of the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. (NW. point) 29° 12′ S.; lon. 178° 15′ W.

Sunday Creek, Ohio, enters the Hocking River about 6 miles above Athens.

Sunday Lake, a small lake on the Salmon River, 10 miles NE. of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Sunday River, Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuwbergen, flows SE., and enters Algoa Bay 18 miles NE. of Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 miles.

Sunderbunds, or **Sundarbans,** soon'dar-bŭnz, a name applied to an aggregation of islands, constituting the main part of the seaward end of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta. They comprise a vast tract of swamp, jungle, and forest, cut by innumerable water-channels, some of them navigable. They extend E. and W. for a distance of about 150 miles. Area, about 7500 sq. m. Firewood, timber, and rice are the only products. Serpents, crocodiles, tigers, and other wild beasts abound. A great part of the region is uninhabited.

Sunderland, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough and seaport of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Durham, at the mouth of the river Wear, 14 miles NE. of the city of Durham. It is a well-built town, with fine modern edifices and but few old buildings of note. St. Peter's church in Monkwearmouth (included in the municipal borough) retains portions of an old Saxon structure dating from the seventh century. Sunderland owes its prosperity in large measure to the rich coal-mines of the vicinity, one of which, the Pemberton (2286 feet deep), is said to be the deepest in the world. It is an important ship-building centre and there are fisheries and iron-works, and manufactures of glass, earthenware, machinery, ropes, chains, anchors, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1891, 131,686; in 1901, 146,077.

Sunderland, a post-village in Sunderland township (town), Franklin co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 26 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 771.

Sunderland, a post-village in Sunderland township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Batten Kill River and on the Rutland R., 36 miles S. by W. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 518.

Sunderland, a banking post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 53 miles NNE. of Toronto. Pop. about 600.

Sunderlinville, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., about 55 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. 100.

Sundila, or **Sandila,** sŭn-dee'lą, a town of British India, in Oudh, 30 miles NW. of Lucknow. Pop. about 15,000.

Sundip, an island of India. See Sandwip.

Sundown, a post-township of Redwood co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Sundown, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 10 miles SW. of Shokan. Pop. 100.

Sundraboni, sŭn'dra-bo'nee, a small state of the Malay Archipelago, on the island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundraboni.

Sundridge, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles from Burk's Falls, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Sundsvall, soonds'vâll, a seaport of Sweden, in the län of Vesternorrland, 28 miles SW. of Hernösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is a great centre of the lumber-industry and has a large commerce. Pop. in 1900, 14,831.

Sunfield, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Duquoin. Pop. 200.

Sunfield, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., about 25 miles W. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Sunfish Creek, Monroe co., Ohio, enters the Ohio River at Clarington.

Sunflower, a northwestern county of Mississippi, has an area of 703 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sunflower River. Capital, Indianola. Pop. in 1890, 9384; in 1900, 16,084.

Sunflower, a post-station of Washington co., Ala., 50 miles N. of Mobile.

Sunflower, a post-village of Sunflower co., Miss. Pop. 90.

Sunflower River, Miss., rises in Coahoma co., and enters the Yazoo River about 30 miles NE. of Vicksburg. Length, about 200 miles.

Sungari, soon-gå'ree' or soon-gä'ree (written also **Songari**), a river of Manchuria, rises near the frontier of Korea, flows N. and NE., and joins the Amur 135 miles SW. of the influx of the Ussuri. Total course estimated at 800 miles. It is deep and easily navigated, and has numerous affluents; the chief of these is the Nonni, which is also navigated by steamboats.

Sungaria, a region of Asia. See Dzungaria.

Sungei-Ujong, soon'ghå oo-jong', a small state of the Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca, immediately NW. of the British "settlement" of Malacca. It is one of several states forming a federation under the name of Negri Sembilan. This federation is under British protection, constituting part of the so-called Federated Malay States. Among the products of Sungei-Ujong are tin, Liberian coffee, rubber, and tapioca.

Sunhill, a post-station of Washington co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R.

Sunhill, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W.Va., 50 miles WSW. of Quinnimont.

Sunman, a banking post-town of Ripley co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20½ miles NW. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Sunnybrook, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Cockeysville. Pop. 150.

Sunnydale, a post-station of Sedgwick co., Kan.

Sunnydale, a post-station of Pickens co., S.C.

Sunnyhill, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla., 14 miles S. of Thomasville, Ga.

Sunnyhill, a post-station of Henry co., Ill.

Sunnyhill, a post-station of Washington parish, La.

Sunnylane, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Morgantown.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles below Arkansas City.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 6 miles N. of Griffin. Pop. 250.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Sunnyside, a post-station of Wright co., Mo.

Sunnyside, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 5 miles N. of Flemington.

Sunnyside, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 20 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

Sunnyside, a post-station of Sequatchie co., Tenn.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Waller co., Tex., 7 miles from Pattison.

Sunnyside, a post-station of Cumberland co., Va.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Yakima co., Wash., 8 miles (direct) N. of Mabton, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 300.

Sunny South, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 150.

Sunnyvale, a village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point is San José.

Sunnyview, Oregon, is a post-station of Portland.

Su'nolglen', a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 36 miles ESE. of San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Sun Prairie, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 938.

Sun Prairie, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1039.

Sunrise, a mining post-village of Alaska, on the S. coast of Turnagain Arm, Kenai Peninsula. Pop. 130.

Sunrise, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky. The banking point is Cynthiana. Pop. 100.

Sunrise, a post-village of Chisago co., Minn., on the Sunrise River, about 1 mile from its entrance into the St. Croix River, and 36 miles N. of Stillwater.

Sunrise, a post-station of Hickman co., Tenn.

Sunrise, a post-station of Bath co., Va.

Sun River, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Sunset, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. The banking point is Opelousas. Pop. 150.

Sunset, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth or Rockland. Pop. about 300.

Sunset, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 11 miles by rail S. of Washington.

Sunset, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Decatur. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 600.

Sunshine, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., 6 miles WNW. of Boulder, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Pop. about 200.

Sunshine, a post-village of Iberville parish, La. The banking point is Plaquemine. Pop. 200.

Sunshine, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth or Rockland. Pop. 200.

Sunville, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Superior, soo-pe're-or, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Superior, a banking post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa, 20 miles E. by N. of Spirit Lake, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Superior, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. 200.

Superior, a banking city of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Republican River, 14 miles S. of Nelson, and on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1577.

Superior, a city, subport of entry, and capital of Douglas co., Wis., is situated at the head (west end) of Lake Superior, at the mouths of the St. Louis and Nemadji rivers, adjacent to the city of Duluth, from which it is separated by St. Louis Bay (the embouchure of the St. Louis River), 140 miles (direct) NNE. of Minneapolis, Minn., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the Great Northern and other railroads. It has a number of notable public buildings, a state normal school, St. Mary's Hospital, ship-building yards, breweries, iron-works, foundries and boiler-shops, lumber- and flour-mills, and various other manufactories. It is an important shipping point for iron products, grain, flour, lard, cement, and lumber. Pop. of village in 1887, 3353; of the city in 1890, 11,983; in 1900, 31,091.

Superior, Lake, the largest body of fresh water on the globe, and the most elevated of the five Great Lakes formed in the depressions of the basin of the St. Lawrence River. Somewhat more than a third of its waters is in Ontario, Canada, while the rest belongs to the United States, the states touching its shores being Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan (Upper Peninsula). It is about 360 miles long, measured on a direct line connecting Duluth with the E. extremity. The greatest width is about 160 miles, and the area is computed to be 31,000–32,000 sq. m. The mean depth is estimated to be 900 feet, and the greatest depth is somewhat over 1000 ft. Its surface is about 602 ft. above sea-level. The lake discharges through the St. Mary's River, which issues from the E. extremity, into Lake Huron. The water of Lake Superior is remarkable for its purity and transparency, and abounds in fish, among which are trout and white-fish. The lake receives no large rivers. Its principal tributary is the St. Louis, which enters at the W. end and is the remotest source of the St. Lawrence River. The largest island in the lake is Isle Royale, about 45 miles long, which belongs to Michigan. The waters of Lake Superior are contained in an Archæan rock-basin, which gives unmistakable evidence of having been scoured by glacial ice during the Glacial Period. Prior to that period its outflow, similar to that of the Great Lakes generally, appears to have been directed to the basin of the Mississippi River instead of to that of the St. Lawrence. Its present catchment basin is exceedingly small. The region occupied by the lake is one of the most highly mineralized in the world, the ores of iron and copper seeming to occur in limitless quantities. The southern peninsular projection, known as Keweenaw Point, is a particularly noted copper region. Its position in the line of outlet of the great grain, lumber, and ore regions of the interior of the continent has made the lake one of the largest avenues of shipping in the world, and its outlet (the St. Mary's River and the Sault Ste. Marie canals) passes a vastly larger tonnage than the Suez Canal. The chief ports or shipping points on its shores are Duluth, Superior, Ashland, Ontonagon, Houghton, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie (on the outlet), and Port Arthur, the last-named being on the line of the direct Canadian rail-steamship route across the continent. On the border of Alger co., Mich., are found the famous "Pictured Rocks," which form variegated bluffs of 50 to 200 feet on the S. shore.

Supino, soo-pee'no, a small town of Italy, 7 miles WSW. of Frosinone.

Suplee, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 27 miles S. of Reading.

Supply, a post-village of Brunswick co., N.C., 28 miles SW. of Wilmington.

Supply, a post-village of Woodward co., Okla. The banking point is Woodward. Pop. 100.

Sur (anc. *Tyre* [Anglicized form]; L. *Tyrus*; Gr. Τύρος; Phœnician, *Sur*,—*i.e.*, "rock"; Hebrew, *Tsor*), a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 46 miles SSW. of Beirut and 24 miles SSW. of Saida (Sidon). It is situated on the N. side of a little peninsula which was originally an islet less than a mile from the shore. The ancient city of Tyre stood partly on this island (less than a square mile in area) and partly on the mainland. On the S. side of the island was the Egyptian port and on the N. side the Sidonian port. The island was converted into a peninsula through the construction by Alexander the Great, in his siege operations, of a great causeway. This isthmus was widened in the course of centuries by accretions of sand thrown up by the sea until it became a broad strip of land. Tyre was one of the greatest maritime city-states of antiquity. At the close of the second millennium B.C. it occupied the foremost place among the Phœnician cities, overshadowing Sidon. Its trade extended beyond the Strait of Gibraltar and it was famous for its industry as well as its commerce. It was celebrated far and wide for its purple dye and its glass-ware. Carthage was a Tyrian colony. The kings of Tyre ruled over a considerable district on the main-land. The city defied the power of the Assyrians and Babylonians and suffered terribly from long sieges. In the sixth century B.C. it became subject to Persia, under whose dominion it declined. When Alexander the Great was destroying the Persian monarchy Tyre dared to withstand him. It fell after a memorable siege in 332 B.C. The city was still of

commercial and industrial importance under the Romans and far down into the Middle Ages. A Christian community existed here from the earliest times. In spite of the huge walls which rendered the island stronghold well-nigh impregnable, it fell into the hands of the Crusaders in 1124. It was held by the Christians until 1291, since which time the place has been insignificant. There are but scanty remains of antiquity. The ruins of the church built by the Crusaders are interesting. On the main-land, at Ras-el-Ain, is a great reservoir, and near it are remains of aqueducts. The town of Sur has about 6000 inhabitants, half Christians and half Mohammedans. Its trade is unimportant. It was visited by a destructive earthquake in 1837.

Sur, a small seaport near the E. extremity of Arabia, in Oman, 95 miles SE. of Muscat.

Sura, soo-rå′, a river of Russia, which after a course of about 400 miles joins the Volga from the right, at Vasil, government of Nizhni-Novgorod.

Surabaya, soo-rå-bī′å, or **Soerabaya,** a seaport town of Java, capital of a residency of the same name, on its N. coast, opposite the island of Madura and at the mouth of the Surabaya River. It has a handsome government house, a mint, and large storehouses. Its harbor is the best in Java, and is defended by many forts and batteries. Here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, and a cannon-foundry. It has a great trade with the interior and is the most important commercial town of the Dutch East Indies after Batavia. Pop. in 1900, 146,944, of whom 8906 were Europeans.

Surakarta, Soerakarta, or **Solo,** the capital of the residency of Surakarta, Java, situated near the centre of the island, on the navigable Solo River. It has a garrison and fort and is connected by railway with Jokjokarta, Surabaya, and Samarang. It is the residence of the emperor of Surakarta, a nominal sovereign, supported in magnificence by the Dutch. Pop. in 1900, 109,459, of whom 1200 were Europeans.

Surat, soo‵rät′, a town of Bombay, British India, capital of Surat district, on the Tapti River, near its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay, 150 miles N. of Bombay. The architectural features of the place include mosques, Hindu and Parsi temples, the palace of the former nawaubs, and the old castle, which occupies a prominent position on the shore. Surat was formerly, for about two centuries, until it was overshadowed by Bombay, a place of great commercial importance, and at the close of the eighteenth century it was accounted one of the most populous cities of Asia. Its harbor has been silted up so that only small vessels can reach the city. There is a roadstead with deep water at Swally (Suwali), about 12 miles distant. The English East India Company established a factory at Surat in 1612. The Dutch and French came later. For a time the city was the principal station of the English East India Company in India. It has been under British rule only since 1800, although the castle was occupied by the British some time before. After a period of utter decline it rose again into prominence at the time of the Civil War in America, when it was a great shipping point for Indian cotton. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. There is a British cantonment here. Pop. in 1901, 118,364.

Surat, a district of Bombay, British India, in Gujerat, bounded W. by the Gulf of Cambay and the Arabian Sea. Capital, Surat.

Sur′biton, a town of England, in Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 1 mile S. of Kingston. Pop. in 1901, 15,017.

Sure, a river of Europe. See SAUER.

Surenen Pass, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, between the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis. Altitude, 7560 feet.

Suresnes, sü‵rain′, a western suburb of Paris, situated at the foot of Mont-Valérien. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,225.

Surf, a post-borough of Ocean co., N.J., on the Manahawkin and Long Beach Transportation Co.'s R. The banking point is Tuckerton. Pop. in 1900, 9.

Surfside, a resort on the island of Nantucket, 3 miles S. of the town of Nantucket.

Surgeons Hall, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., about 9 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Surgères, sür‵zhain′, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles NE. of Rochefort. It has large distilleries. Pop. about 3000.

Surgoinsville, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Surgut, soor-goot′ (sometimes called **Surgutoi**), a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 269 miles NE. of Tobolsk, on the Ob. Pop. about 2000.

Surigao, soo-re-gå′o, a province in the NE. part of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, including Dinagat, Siargao, Bucas, and other islands to the N.; it is separated from Leyte and Sámar by Surigao Strait and borders E. on the Pacific Ocean. It is very fertile, though mountainous, and is watered by the Agusán and other streams. Abacá and palay are raised and considerable gold is found. Capital, Surigao. Pop. in 1903, 99,298. Surigao Strait was traversed by Magellan in 1521. It is safe and deep throughout, but is less frequented than is San Bernardino Strait.

Surigao, capital of the province of Surigao, Philippine Islands, 380 miles (direct) SE. of Manila. It has active fisheries and some commerce. Pop. in 1903, 7749.

Surinam, soo-rin-åm′, a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its name, and, after a N. course of 400 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean below Paramaribo. Its banks are in general densely wooded; below Paramaribo they are laid out in plantations. The Surinam is navigable for the largest vessels for 40 miles, and for vessels drawing 10 feet, 100 miles. Its entrance is defended by the forts of New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

Surinam, the Dutch name for DUTCH GUIANA.

Suring, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 200.

Surma, a stream of Assam, a northern branch of the Barak.

Surprise, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 400.

Surprise, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Surrency, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Southern R., 60 miles NW. of Brunswick. Pop. 200.

Surrentum, the ancient name of SORRENTO.

Surrey, a county of England, having N. the Thames, separating it from Middlesex, S. Sussex, E. Kent, and W. Hampshire and Berkshire. The modern administrative county (part of the ancient county being now included in the county of London) has an area of 707 sq. m. The surface is pleasingly diversified, the elevations affording charming views. The low ridge of hills called the North Downs intersects the county from W. to E., dividing it into two parts, the northern, or fertile portion, sloping gently towards the Thames, with here and there a considerable elevation, and the southern presenting a more broken descent towards the district called the Weald, which reaches to the South Downs in Sussex. Leith Hill, the highest hill in the county, rises to nearly 1000 feet above the sea. There are two streams of some size flowing into the Thames, the Wey and the Mole. A large portion of the soil is under tillage. In the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. There are large areas covered with heath. The county town is Guildford. Pop. of the new administrative county in 1901, 519,654; of the ancient county, 2,008,923 (nearly three-fourths being included in London).

Surrey, a post-village of Ward co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Surrey, a county, forming the E. part of the island of Jamaica.

Sur‵round′ed Hill, a post-station of Prairie co., Ark., 52 miles by rail E. of Little Rock.

Surry, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 531 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Yadkin River and intersected by the Ararat River. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW. border of the county. In the SE. part is Pilot Mountain. Capital, Dobson. Pop. in 1890, 19,281; in 1900, 25,515.

Surry, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 292 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the James River and on the SW. by the Blackwater River. Capital, Surry. Pop. in 1890, 8256; in 1900, 8469.

Surry, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Surry township (town), on the W. bank of the Union River, 7 miles SW. of Ellsworth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 900.

Surry, a post-station of Cheshire co., N.H., in Surry township (town), on the Ashuelot River, about 8 miles N. by W. of Keene. Pop. of the town in 1900, 250.

Surry, a post-village, capital of Surry co., Va., about 34 miles E. by S. of Petersburg and 5 miles S. of the James River.

Surryville, a post-station of Brown co., Ohio, 7 miles SE. of Williamsburg.

Sursee, zoor′zā‵, a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles NNW. of Lucerne, on the Suhr, an affluent of the Aar. It has preserved its old gates and has an interesting town-hall. Pop. about 2600.

Surubia, soo-roo′be-å, a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem.

Suruga, soo-roo′gå, a bay of Japan, in the island of Hondo, SW. of Tokyo, in about lat. 34° 45′ N. The name also of a port of call on this bay.

Suruhi, soo-roo-hee′, a village of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, about 6 miles W. of Magé, with a harbor on the river Suruhi.

Sury-le-Comtal, sü'ree' lẹh kòn'tål', a village of France, in Loire, 7 miles SE. of Montbrison.

Surzur, süR'züR', a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles SE. of Vannes.

Sus, soos, a river of Morocco, rises on the slopes of the Atlas Mountains, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean 5 miles S. of Agadir.

Sus, a SW. province of Morocco, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and drained by the Sus River and its tributaries. The principal towns are Tarudant and Agadir.

Süs, züs, a village of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, 8 miles W. by S. of Tarasp. Elevation, 4689 feet.

Susa, soo'zå (anc. *Segusio*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 37 miles by rail W. of Turin, on the Dora Riparia. The principal features of the town are the triumphal arch erected, according to its inscription, in A.D. 8, to Augustus; the eleventh-century cathedral of San Giusto; and ruins of the castle of La Brunetta. Susa was long important as the key of the roads over Mont Cenis and Mont Genèvre. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4954.

Susa (Hebrew and Assyr. *Shushan;* Pers. *Shus*), an ancient city of Persia, capital of Susiana. It was a splendid royal residence. Its ruins are to be seen about 20 miles SW. of Dizful, in Khuzistan. They bear the name of Kaleh-i-Shus, "Fortress of Susa." The excavations here have yielded rich fruits, among the finds being beautiful colored friezes. Hosts of pilgrims visit the so-called tomb of Daniel, which is in reality a Mohammedan structure. Susa was still of importance in the early part of the Middle Ages.

Susa (anc. *Hadrumetum*), a fortified seaport town of Tunis, 40 miles S. of Hammamet, on the SW. shore of the Gulf of Hammamet. Pop. about 10,000. It is connected by rail with the city of Tunis and has a port adapted for large vessels. Olives are extensively grown in the vicinity.

Susam-Adassi. See SAMOS.

Susan, a post-village of Mathews co., Va. The banking point is Mathews. Pop. 300.

Susannah Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, in lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 98° E., between Dome and St. Matthew islands.

Susan River, Cal., rises in the Sierra Nevada, runs nearly eastward, and enters Honey Lake in Lassen co.

Susanville, a banking post-village, capital of Lassen co., Cal., on the Susan River, at the upper end of Honey Lake Valley, about 110 miles NE. of Marysville. It is 8 miles NE. of the Sierra Nevada, at an altitude of 4190 feet above sea-level. Pop. about 1200.

Susanville, a post-village of Grant co., Oregon.

Susdal, a town of Russia. See SUZDAL.

Sushitna, Mount, Alaska, at the head of Cook Inlet, W. of the mouth of the Sushitna River. Altitude, 4280 feet.

Sushitna River, Alaska, rises by one or more branches near the foot of Mount McKinley, flows generally S., and enters Cook Inlet near its head.

Susiana, a province of ancient Persia. See KHUZISTAN and ELAM.

Susina, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 100.

Suspension, a post-station of Bullock co., Ala., 8 miles by rail ENE. of Union Springs.

Suspension Bridge, a former port of entry of the State of New York, now within the city of Niagara Falls, Niagara co., N.Y., of which it is a post-substation. It derived its name from the famous suspension bridge over the Niagara River, which was erected here in 1852–55, about 2 miles below the cataract.

Sus'quehan'na, a county in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 823 sq. m. It is drained by the Susquehanna River and by Tunkhannock and Wyalusing creeks. The Lackawanna River rises in the eastern part. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. Coal is found here. Capital, Montrose. Pop. in 1890, 40,093; in 1900, 40,043.

Susquehanna, townships in several counties of Pennsylvania: Cambria co.; pop. in 1900, 1898. Dauphin co.; pop. 3622. Juniata co.; pop. 601. Lycoming co.; pop. 292.

Susquehanna, a banking post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R., 38 miles N. of Carbondale. It has machine-shops and chemical-works. Pop. in 1900, 2813.

Susquehanna River, a river chiefly of the state of Pennsylvania, rises, as the North or East Branch, in two minor forks or head-streams, which issue from lakes Schuyler and Otsego, in Otsego co., N.Y., flows generally SW. to the boundary-line of Pennsylvania, crosses that state in a zigzag course from N. to S., and after a short traverse of the northern part of Maryland, discharges into the head of Chesapeake Bay, at Havre de Grace. The river presents the interesting condition, in its traverse of the state of Pennsylvania, of trenching or gapping several ridges of the Appalachian Mountains. In the lower part of its course the river forms the boundary between the cos. of York and Lancaster, Pa. The Susquehanna appears as a noble stream in some of its longer reaches, but most of its course is impeded by rapids and boulders, which render it practically unfit for navigation. It is chiefly utilized for the flotation of lumber. It is crossed in many parts by noble railroad and passenger bridges. The chief affluents of the river are the Chemung, Lackawanna, West Branch, and Juniata. Among the more important towns situated on its banks are Binghamton and Owego, in New York; Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania; and Port Deposit, in Maryland. Total course estimated at 450–500 miles. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River rises on the W. slope of the Appalachian Mountains in the west-central part of Pennsylvania and flows NE., E., and finally S., joining the Susquehanna near Sunbury after a course of nearly 250 miles. Clearfield, Lockhaven, and Williamsport are on its banks.

Sussex (*i.e.*, the country of the South Saxons), a southeastern county of England, bordering on the English Channel, and having Hampshire on the W. and Surrey and Kent on the N. Area, about 1450 sq. m. The ancient co. of Sussex comprises the two modern administrative divisions of East Sussex and West Sussex. The South Downs, a range of chalk hills covered with fine turf, in their most elevated portion between 800 and 900 feet high, traverse the region from W. to E., terminating in the lofty cliff of Beachy Head. In the N. is the fertile tract known as the Weald. Between the Downs and the sea is a strip of fine agricultural land. Among the rivers, which are small, are the Arun, Adur, and Ouse. The climate is mild. Sussex is an agricultural and pastoral county. The Southdown sheep and the Sussex cattle are in high repute. Among the chief towns are Brighton, Chichester, and Hastings. Most of the towns on the coast are resorted to as watering-places in summer. Sussex, not reckoning the parliamentary boroughs, returns 6 members to the House of Commons. This county composed, with a great part of Surrey, the kingdom founded by the South Saxons at the close of the fifth century. Pop., including county boroughs, in 1891, 550,-446; in 1901, 605,052.

Sussex, the southernmost county of Delaware, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 911 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Nanticoke and Indian rivers and by Mispillion and other creeks. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 38,647; in 1900, 42,276.

Sussex, the northernmost county of New Jersey, borders on New York. Area, 529 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Delaware River and on the S. by the Musconetcong. It is also drained by the Wallkill and Paulinskill rivers and by Pequest Creek. The surface is diversified by several high ridges, the Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountain extending in a NE. and SW. direction a few miles from the Delaware River. Among its mineral resources are iron-ore, zinc, and franklinite. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 22,259; in 1900, 24,134.

Sussex, a southeastern county of Virginia, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nottoway River. Capital, Sussex. Pop. in 1890, 11,100; in 1900, 12,082.

Sussex, a banking post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Lehigh and New England and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs., 28 miles (direct) NW. of Paterson. It has manufactures of cutlery, carriages, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Sussex, a post-hamlet, capital of Sussex co., Va., near the Nottoway River, about 26 miles S. by E. of Petersburg.

Sussex, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., about 20 miles NW. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 275.

Sussex, a banking post-village and outport of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R., 40 miles NE. of St. John. It has pork-packing and dairying-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Sussex Lake, Canada, N. of Lake Aylmer, is the source of the Back (or Great Fish) River.

Sussex Station, a village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R., 44 miles from St. John.

Susten, Switzerland. See LEUK-SUSTEN.

Susui, soo-soo'ee, one of the smaller of the Fiji Islands.

Sutallee, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga., about 34 miles N. by W. of Atlanta.

Sutera, soo-tå'rå, a town of Sicily, 21 miles N. of Caltanissetta. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6000).

Sutersville, or **Suter,** a banking post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 29 miles SSE. of Pittsburg.

Sutherland, sŭтн'ẹr-land, a highland county of Scotland, constituting, with Caithness, its N. extremity and extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the North Sea. Area, 2028 sq. m. The surface, excepting along the E. shore, is rugged and mountainous. The coast in the N. and W. is deeply indented. On the southern border are the river Oikell and Dornoch Firth, into which the Oikell empties. The Oikell receives the river Shin, the outlet of Loch Shin, the largest sheet of water in the county. Sutherland is one of the most thinly peopled regions of western Europe, but a small part of the surface being adapted to agriculture. Sheep and cattle are raised and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The county is much frequented by sportsmen. Capital, Dornoch. Pop. in 1891, 21,896; in 1901, 21,440. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

Sutherland, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa or St. Petersburg. Pop. 100.

Sutherland, a banking post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 11 miles (direct) SE. of Primghar. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Sutherland, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 miles S. of Owensboro.

Sutherland, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 19 miles W. by N. of North Platte. Pop. about 300.

Sutherland, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., about 10 miles W. by S. of Petersburg.

Sutherland, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston.

Sutherland, a division in the SW. part of Cape Colony. Capital, Sutherland, 80 miles SE. by S. of Calvinia. Pop. of the village in 1891, 410 (white, 228).

Sutherlands, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 200.

Sutherland Springs, a post-village of Wilson co., Tex., on the Cibolo River, about 30 miles ESE. of San Antonio.

Sutherland's River, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from New Glasgow.

Sutherlin, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sutlej, sŭt'lĕj, or **Satlej** (anc. *Hesudrus?*), the easternmost and largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms part of the SE. boundary, rises in Tibet, at the southern foot of Mount Kailas, in a small stream that is tributary to Lake Manasarowar (in about lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 81° 30′ E.; height, approx., 15,000 feet), close to the sources of the Indus, Ganges, Gogra, and Brahmaputra (Sanpo). (See MANASAROWAR). Its course is at first generally westward. It traverses the Himalayas in the region N. and W. of Simla, skirts the western foot of the Siwalik Hills, and after receiving the Beas pursues a generally SW. course until it unites with the Chenab, 33 miles W. of Bahawalpur, to form the Punjnud ("five rivers"), which, after a course of about 50 miles, joins the Indus. Length, about 1000 miles. The principal affluent is the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullinder Doab and below the influx of which it bears the name of Ghara. In the upper part of its course the Sutlej is a raging torrent. At Filor, near Ludhiana, it is 700 yards wide, with a depth of from 12 to 18 ft., and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of from 10 to 12 tons' burden. The waters of its lower course are taken for irrigation purposes.

Sutphen, a post-station of Dickinson co., Kan.

Sutri, soo'tree (anc. *Sutrium*), a town of Italy, province of Rome, 14 miles SSE. of Viterbo. It figures in the history of the papacy in the Middle Ages and has preserved some of its old gates. There are remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Pop. about 2750.

Sutro, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Nev., in the Carson Valley, at the mouth of the Sutro tunnel, about 10 miles S. of Virginia City. The tunnel is about 4 miles long and extends into the famous Comstock lode.

Sutsu, a port of call of Japan, in lat. 42° 48′ N., lon. 140° 13′ E.

Sutter, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 490 sq. m. Capital, Yuba City. Pop. in 1890, 5469; in 1900, 5886.

Sutter, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal. The banking point is Yuba City. Pop. 200.

Sutter, a post-station of Hancock co., Ill., about 9 miles SSE. of Warsaw.

Sutter, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Poteau.

Sutter, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is Clayton.

Suttercreek, a banking post-village of Amador co., Cal., is on Sutter Creek, about 45 miles ESE. of Sacramento. It has gold-mines and reduction-works. Pop. about 1300.

Sutton, a town of England, in Surrey, 4 miles NE. of Epsom. Pop. in 1901, 17,223.

Sutton, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 1517 sq. m. Capital, Sonora. Pop. in 1900, 1727.

Sutton, a village in Sutton township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 8 miles S. by E. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3328; of the village, about 1200. The post-office is Millbury.

Sutton, a banking city of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 68 miles W. by S. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 1365.

Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., about 26 miles WNW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 776.

Sutton, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., 5½ miles S. of Hearne.

Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., 18 miles N. of St. Johnsbury, on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 694.

Sutton, a banking post-town, capital of Braxton co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 53 miles (direct) NE. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Sutton, a banking post-village and resort of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 56 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 700.

Sutton, a banking post-village of Brome co., Quebec, on the N. branch of the Missisquoi River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 67 miles ESE. of Montreal. It has grist- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 691.

Sutton Bridge, a seaport of England, in the SE. corner of Lincolnshire, on the river Nen, near its mouth in the Wash. Pop. in 1901, 2105.

Sutton-Coldfield, a town of England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles NE. of Birmingham. The most interesting feature of the place is Sutton Park, covering over 3000 acres, to which the inhabitants of Birmingham resort. Pop. in 1901, 14,264.

Sutton-in-Ashfield, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles SW. of Mansfield. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. Pop. in 1901, 14,862.

Suttons, a post-township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 685.

Suttons Bay, a post-village of Leelenaw co., Mich., on the W. shore of Grand Traverse Bay and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 17 miles N. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Suva, soo'vä, the capital and chief port of the Fiji group, is on the S. coast of Viti Levu island. It has a good anchorage. Pop. (white) about 1075.

Suvaroff Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 13° 30′ S., lon. 163° W.

Suwalki, soo-väl'kee, a government of Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia and having the Niemen on the E. and N. Area, 4846 sq. m. Capital, Suwalki. Pop. in 1897, 604,945. The Lithuanian inhabitants outnumber the Poles.

Suwalki, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of the same name, 19 miles N. of Augustowo. Pop. in 1899, 27,165, one-half of whom were Jews.

Suwanee, or **Suwannee,** su-waw'nee, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of 689 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Suwanee River. Capital, Liveoak. Pop. in 1890, 10,524; in 1900, 14,554.

Suwanee, a post-hamlet of Suwanee co., Fla., near the Suwanee River, 8 miles N. of Liveoak.

Suwanee, a post-town of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Southern and the Lawrenceville Branch Rs., 31 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Suwanee River (Indian name, *Suwannee Hatchee*), rises in the Okefinokee Swamp, in the S. part of Georgia, and soon passes into Florida. It runs nearly southward, forms the W. boundary of Columbia, Suwanee, and Alachua cos., and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Suwanee Bay, 12 miles NW. of Cedar Keys.

Suwanee Shoals, a post-station of Columbia co., Fla., 9 miles NNE. of Lake City.

Suwanoochee Creek, Ga., rises in Clinch co., runs in a SSE. direction, and enters the Suwanee River.

Suzdal, a town of Russia, government and 22 miles N. of Vladimir, on the river Kamenka. It has an old Kremlin and a number of venerable ecclesiastical edifices, memorials of the time when it was a large and flourishing city. It was formerly famed for its manufactures of icons, or holy images, and the peddlers of Suzdal were met with far and wide. There was a mediæval grand-principality of Suzdal, known also as that of Vladimir, which was for a time the leading state in Russia. It was merged in the fourteenth century in the grand-principality of Moscow. Pop. in 1897, 8000.

Suze, La, lå süz (La Suze-sur-Sarthe), a town of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles SW. of Le Mans, on the Sarthe. Pop. about 2000.

Suzzara, soot-sâ'rå, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles SSW. of Mantua.

Svanike, svå'ne-kẹh, a small town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic Sea.

Svea, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on the Yellow River R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 150.

Sveaborg, a fortress of Finland. See HELSINGFORS.

Svendborg, svĕnd'borG, a seaport of Denmark, charmingly situated on the S. coast of the island of Fünen, separated by a picturesque sound from the island of Taasinge. Pop. in 1901, 11,531.

Svenigorodka, zvå-ne-go-rod'kå, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 19 miles S. of Boguslav. Pop. in 1897, 16,972.

Sventsia'ny, a town of Russia, government and 45 miles NE. of Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 6322.

Sverige, the Swedish name of SWEDEN.

Sviaga, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga on the right, in the government of Kazan, after a course of about 200 miles.

Sviatoi-Nos, sve-å-toi' nos, a headland of Russia, in Archangel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

Sviazhsk, sve-âzhsk', a small town of Russia, government and 21 miles WSW. of Kazan, on the Sviaga, near its confluence with the Volga.

Svir, a river of Russia, government of Olonets, leaves Lake Onega near its SW. extremity and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side.

Svishtov, a town of Bulgaria. See SISTOVA.

Swabia, or **Suabia,** swā'be-ạ (Ger. *Schwaben*, shwâ'bẹn), a region in the SW. part of Germany, comprising parts of Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria, together with Hohenzollern. The principal orographic features are the Black Forest and the Swabian Jura. The Danube and the Neckar have their sources here. Among the cities are Augsburg, Ulm, Freiburg, and Constance. The appellation Swabia is derived from that of the Suevi, by which name the Alemanni, who took possession of this part of Germany at the time of the decline of the Roman Empire, were also known. In the Middle Ages Swabia, whose boundaries originally included Alsace and the eastern part of Switzerland, constituted a duchy (known at first as Alemannia). The dukes of Swabia were long among the foremost of the feudal princes of Germany. The duchy was at the height of its power under the house of Hohenstaufen, to which dynasty the emperors Frederick Barbarossa and Frederick II. belonged. After the extinction of this dynasty (1268) the Swabian duchy was resolved into a labyrinthine medley of principalities, petty ecclesiastical states, and city commonwealths. One of the circles into which the German Empire was divided at the beginning of the sixteenth century was called the Swabian circle.

Swabia (Swabia and Neuburg), a government-district of Bavaria, comprising the SW. corner of the kingdom. Area, 3792 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 713,681. Capital, Augsburg.

Swabian Alps, Württemberg. See RAUHE ALB.

Swabian Jura (Ger. *Schwäbischer Jura*), a mountain-range of Germany, extending from the Rhine in the vicinity of Schaffhausen in a NE. direction for a distance of about 130 miles, and covering parts of Baden, Hohenzollern, Württemberg, and Bavaria. It forms the water-shed between the Danube and the Neckar. The highest peak has an elevation of 3330 feet. The range called the Rauhe Alb (or Swabian Alps) is part of the Swabian Jura.

Swadlingcote District, an urban district of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles SE. of Burton-on-Trent. Coal-mining and the manufacture of earthenware are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 18,014.

Swaffham, a town of England, in Norfolk, 14 miles ESE. of King's Lynn. It has a fine church dating from the close of the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 3371.

Swain, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, 560 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Tennessee River. Capital, Bryson City. Pop. in 1890, 6577; in 1900, 8401.

Swain, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Erie and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Rs., 17 miles NW. of Hornellsville. Pop. about 300.

Swaine's Island, on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Green's Pond.

Swainsboro, a banking post-town, capital of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff R. and the Stillmore Air Line, 76 miles SSW. of Augusta. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Swainton, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. 200.

Swakop (swå'kop') or **Somerset River,** in German Southwest Africa, enters Walfish Bay, in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 22° 45' S.

Swakopmund, a port of call, trading- and mission-station of German Southwest Africa, at the mouth of the Swakop River. It has a good harbor, with mole, government school, etc., and is connected by rail with Windhoek. Pop. of whites in 1902, 501.

Swale, a river of England, co. of York, flows E. and SE. past Richmond, and joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. Length, 75 miles.

Swale, an estuarine arm of the Medway, separating the island of Sheppey from the main-land of Kent.

Swale, a post-station of Steuben co., N.Y.

Swaledale, a banking post-town of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Swales, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop. 100.

Swallow Bluff, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 48 miles E. by S. of Jackson.

Swally, or **Suwali,** a maritime village of British India, presidency of Bombay, at the mouth of the river Tapti, forming the outport of Surat.

Swam, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Swamp Mills, a post-station of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Swamprun, a post-station of Upshur co., W.Va.

Swampscott, a fashionable watering-place in Swampscott township (town), Essex co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay and on the Boston and Maine R., 13 miles NE. of Boston. Here are many cottages and the Phillips School. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4548.

Swan, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 19 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne.

Swan, a banking post-town of Marion co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Swan, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. 125.

Swan, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Tyler. Pop. 100.

Swanage, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Dorset, picturesquely situated on the Isle of Purbeck, 5 miles SE. of Corfe Castle. Pop. in 1901, 3408.

Swanbluff, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 26 miles W. of Columbia.

Swan Creek, Mich., enters St. Joseph's River near the W. boundary-line of Branch co.

Swan Creek, Monroe co., Mich., flows into Lake Erie.

Swan Creek, Mo., enters the White River at Forsyth, in Taney co.

Swan Creek, Ohio, enters the Maumee River at Toledo.

Swancreek, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 17 miles S. of Monmouth. Pop. 250.

Swancreek, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., 7 miles SW. of Saginaw.

Swancreek, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 16 miles below Gallipolis.

Swanders, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 5 miles N. of Sidney. Pop. 100.

Swango, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Paris.

Swanington, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. The banking point is Oxford.

Swan Islands, a group in Banks' Strait, 3½ miles NE. of Tasmania.

Swan Lake, Nicollet co., Minn., is about 12 miles W. of St. Peter. It is 9 miles long.

Swan Lake, Wis., is in Columbia co., about 1 mile NE. of Portage. It is 4 miles long and is an expansion of the Fox River, which issues from its W. end.

Swanlake, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 200.

Swanlake, a post-township of Emmet co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Swan Lake, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 18 miles from Holland.

Swan'nano'a, a post-village and resort of Buncombe co., N.C., on the Southern R., 10 miles NE. of Asheville. Pop. 75.

Swanner, a post-village of Alexander co., N.C. The banking point is Taylorsville.

Swann Station, a post-village of Moore co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. 200.

Swanquarter, a post-village, capital of Hyde co., N.C., on the N. shore of Pamlico Sound, about 60 miles ENE. of Newbern. Pop. 150.

Swan River, Minn., rises in Swan Lake, Itasca co., and enters the Mississippi River near lat. 47° N.

Swan River, Western Australia, rises under the name of Avon, flows successively N. and W., and enters the Indian Ocean in the Melville Water, in lat. 32° S. and lon. 115° 42′ E. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land and the settlements of Freemantle, Perth, Guildford, Newcastle, Northam, York, and Beverley. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in Western Australia, founded in 1829.

Swan River, a post-hamlet of Itasca co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Swan River.

Swan River, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. Pop. about 300.

Swansboro, a post-town of Onslow co., N.C., on an inlet of the sea, about 34 miles W. of Beaufort. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Swansboro, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va. The banking point is Manchester.

Swansea (Welsh, *Abertawe*), a seaport and municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of Wales, within the territorial limits of Glamorganshire, on the W. side of the Tawe, at its mouth in Swansea Bay, an inlet of Bristol Channel, 28 miles WSW. of Merthyr-Tydfil. It is picturesquely situated and well built in the modern style. Its principal objects of interest are ruins of the old castle, comprising the dungeons and hall, now used as barracks; the church of St. Mary's; the guild-hall; the royal institution of South Wales; and the fine market. The harbor is formed by masonry piers jutting out into the bay. Swansea is situated in a rich coal region, is one of the most important copper-smelting centres in the world, and is the chief seat of the tin-plate industry in Great Britain. Pop. in 1891, 90,349; in 1901, 94,537.

Swansea, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Swansea, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., in St. Clair township. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Swansea, swŏn′ze, or **Swanzey,** a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Swansea township (town), 4 miles NNW. of Fall River, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1645.

Swansea, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Swansea Center, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Fall River. Pop. about 400. See SWANSEA.

Swans Island, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., about 25 miles SE. of Castine. It is on Swan's Island, which is in the Atlantic Ocean and is about 5 miles long and 2½ miles wide. It has a safe and capacious harbor, which is seldom obstructed by ice. Pop. of the town in 1900, 758.

Swansonville, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Swanton, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal. The banking point is Santa Cruz. Pop. 100.

Swanton, a post-station of Butler co., Iowa, about 20 miles WNW. of Cedar Falls.

Swanton, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 14 miles W. of Piedmont.

Swanton, a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb., 21 miles NW. by W. of Beatrice, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Swanton, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 19 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It has manufactures of traction-engines, metal wheels, etc. Pop. in 1900, 887.

Swanton, a banking post-village in Swanton township (town), Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the Central Vermont and other railroads, 10 miles N. of St. Albans. It has manufactures of powder and lime and marble-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3745; of the village, 1168.

Swanton Junction, a post-village in Swanton township (town), Franklin co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R., 6 miles N. of St. Albans. Pop. 80.

Swanville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 miles NE. of Lexington.

Swanville, a post-village in Swanville township (town), Waldo co., Me., 6 miles N. of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900, 502.

Swanville, a banking post-village of Morrison co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Swanville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 9 miles WSW. of Erie.

Swanwick, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles NW. of Duquoin. Pop. 100.

Swanwick, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 5 miles by rail NW. of Richmond.

Swanzey, Mass. See SWANSEA.

Swanzey, a post-hamlet in Swanzey township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., 4 miles S. of Keene. The town is drained by the Ashuelot River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1570.

Swarthmore, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 12 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. It has paper- and plush-mills and is the seat of Swarthmore College (of the Society of Friends), which is open to both sexes and has some 200 students and a library of 25,000 volumes. Pop. in 1900, 903.

Swartswood, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 5 miles W. of Newton. Here is a small lake. Pop. 70.

Swartwood, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 21 miles NE. of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Swartz, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 100.

Swartz Creek, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles WSW. of Flint. Pop. about 300.

Swartzville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles SW. of Reading.

Swatara, swą-tah′rą, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1041.

Swatara, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 10 miles W. by S. of Pottsville, on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Swatara Creek, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co., runs southwestward through Lebanon and Dauphin cos., and enters the Susquehanna River at Middletown. It is about 65 miles long.

Swatara Gap, a station of Lebanon co., Pa., 13½ miles N. of Lebanon.

Swatara Station, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 12 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Swa'tow′, a treaty-port of China, province of Kwangtung, on the estuary of the Han-kiang, 5 miles from the open sea, 225 miles ENE. of Canton. It is a centre of the sugar-industry. Pop. in 1901, 38,000.

Swayzee, a banking post-town of Grant co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 10 miles WSW. of Marion. It has manufactures of glass, a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1162.

Swaziland, swå′ze-land‘, a country of southern Africa, bordering on Portuguese East Africa, Tongaland, and the Transvaal Colony, of which last it is a dependency. It is bordered E. by the Lebombo Mountains and W. by the Drakenberg range, and is a healthful and well-watered table-land, intersected by the Komati and Maputa rivers. It is suited to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and is rich in minerals, including gold, iron, and coal. The Swazis, a Zulu-Kaffir race, work iron and copper and are noted for wood-carving. Area, 6536 sq. m. Pop. in 1904, 85,484, of whom 898 were Europeans. Swaziland was recognized as independent in 1884 by both Great Britain and the South African Republic (Transvaal), but in 1894 it became practically a dependency of the latter, though not actually annexed. It has fallen with the Transvaal to the British. It is administered by a resident commissioner, residing at Bremersdorp, the native dynasty being allowed to retain nominal possession of the government.

Swea City, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 25 miles N. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Swedeborg, a post-village of Pulaski co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Richland.

Swedeburg, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb.

Swedeland, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Norristown. Pop. about 500.

Sweden (Sw. *Sverige*, svå′re-ghęh; Ger. *Schweden*, shwå′dęn; Fr. *Suède*, swaid; L. *Suedia*), a kingdom of Europe, comprising the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. It is situated between lat. 55° 20′ and 69° 3′ N. and lon. 11° 6′ and 24° 10′ E. It is bounded E. by the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Finland, S. by the Baltic, SW. by the Cattegat, and W. by Norway. The greater portion of the boundary with Norway (in the centre and N.) follows approximately the height of land, the Scandinavian Alps or plateau, which forms the water-parting between the streams that flow to the E. and to the W. sides of the peninsula respectively; in the more southerly portion of the boundary this height of land lies within Norwegian territory. The boundary-line with Russia is constituted by the Torneå-Elf and its chief tributary, the Muonio. Area, 172,876 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 5,136,441; estimated for 1903, 5,221,291. Capital, Stockholm.

Sweden consists of 3 main divisions: Svealand, Gothland (Göteland), and Norrland. The first two comprise the southern part of the country, Gothland being in the extreme S. Norrland extends into Lapland and is larger than the other two divisions combined. The kingdom is divided into 24 provinces called läns (the city of Stockholm constituting in addition a separate division).

The following is a list of the läns with their capitals and population at the close of 1900:

Läns.	Capitals.	Pop. in 1900.
GOTHLAND:		
Malmöhus	Malmö	409,304
Kristianstad	Kristianstad	219,166
Blekinge	Karlskrona	146,302
Kronoberg	Vexiö	159,124
Jönköping	Jönköping	203,036
Kalmar	Kalmar	227,625
Östergötland	Linköping	279,449
Halland	Halmstad	141,688
Skaraborg	Mariestad	241,069
Elfsborg	Venersborg	279,514
Gothenburg and Bohus	Gothenburg	337,175
Gothland	Wisby	52,781
SVEALAND:		
Stockholm (rural district)		172,852
Stockholm (city)		300,624
Upsala	Upsala	123,863
Södermanland	Nyköping	167,428
Vestmanland	Westerås	148,271
Örebro	Örebro	194,924
Vermland	Karlstad	254,284
Kopparberg	Falun	217,708
NORRLAND:		
Gefleborg	Gefle	238,048
Vesternorrland	Hernösand	232,311
Jemtland	Östersund	111,391
Vesterbotten	Umeå	143,735
Norrbotten	Luleå	134,769

The largest cities are Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, and Norrköping.

Face of the Land.—Sweden necessarily partakes of the general features of the Scandinavian peninsula, being built up almost wholly of the very ancient Archæan and earlier Paleozoic rocks (schists, gneisses, etc.) which characterize that region. But the country, while here and there, close to the Norwegian frontier, rising into lofty elevations (Kebnekaisse, in lat. 67° 52′ N., 6964 (7005?) feet, the culminating point of the kingdom; Sarjektjåkko, in about lat. 67° 14′, 6855 ft.; Kaskasatjåkko, 6809 ft.), is on the whole not mountainous, and rather in the form of an undulating plateau, which by successive terraces falls from the W. eastward into the low-lying Baltic plain. It has been estimated that of the total area upward of 30 per cent. lies under 300 ft. elevation, and only 8 per cent. attains 2000 ft., —a condition markedly different from what obtains in Norway. The mountains themselves do not present the aspect of "backbones" or ridges, being ordinarily only the culmination of the undulating plateau, in part heavily mantled in snow and ice, which has scattered dominating heights or peaks rising above it.

Lakes and Rivers.—Few countries of the world are more extensively watered than Sweden, where it is thought that fully 8 per cent. of the surface is occupied by lakes and rivers. The former in the northern half of the kingdom occupy in the main a zone of 700–1200 feet elevation at closely corresponding distances from the height of land, or Norwegian water-parting, and extend NW. and SE. in narrow troughs corresponding to the direction of flow of all the major streams. The largest of these fjord-like lakes, which seem to have been fashioned by ice-action, are the Stora Lulesjö (in the N.), the Horn-Afvan, and the Storsjö. The more important and larger lakes, which occupy a fracture-depression of the land perhaps structurally related to the Gulf of Finland, lie in the S.,—Mälar, Hjelmar, Vetter, Vener,—and by reason of their low position have permitted of the construction of canalized waters, known conjointly as the Göta Canal, to connect the waters of the Baltic Sea with the Cattegat. Lake Vener, which covers an area of 2100 sq. m., is the third largest lake of Europe, and its chief tributary, the Klar-Elf, the most important stream of all Scandinavia. The natural discharge of Lake Vetter is through the Motala-Elf. Other streams between the Torneå on the N. and the Göta on the SW.—but little serviceable, except in their lower reaches or as affording water-power—are the Luleå, Piteå, Umeå, Angermann, Indals, Ljusne, and Dal, all of which flow SE. to the Gulf of Bothnia. There are extensive marshy tracts along the shores. The coast is deeply indented, forming vast bays and fjords, and studded with a multitude of low sandy islands, the chief of which are Gotland and Öland in the Baltic. The latter, which is separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound, has good pasture-ground.

Climate.—The climate of Sweden is mild for its northern position, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm being 43° (January, 24½°, and July, 63°), but on the whole it is much more severe than that of Norway. The summers are very hot and the winters extremely cold. Spring is almost unknown. In the N. the rivers are frozen and snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year; in the central regions winter lasts for three or four months. The mountainous tracts of the centre and N. have the most rigorous winters, with the temperature not infrequently descending nearly to the freezing point of mercury. In Swedish Lapland the summer lasts ordinarily somewhat less than sixty days, from about the fourth week in June to the third week in August, when the ground is again covered with snow and ice. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. It is heaviest in the regions immediately bordering upon the Cattegat, where an annual precipitation of 35 inches is not exceptional; on the E. coast, on the other hand, as at Kalmar, the fall is in many parts reduced to about 13 inches, the average rainfall for the whole of Sweden being about 20 inches. August is the rainiest of the months. The prevailing winds are SW. and W.

Natural Productions.—The soil is not generally fertile and but a very small area of land is fit for cultivation. In 1902 the area of land actually under cultivation was 8.7 per cent. of the total area, while the forested tracts covered 50 per cent. Barley is cultivated as far N. as lat. 69°. Rye, hemp, and potatoes are grown to lat. 66°. Oats ripen to lat. 63° 30′; wheat and hops cease to be cultivated with advantage beyond lat. 62°. Fruit-trees are almost wholly limited to the region S. of lat. 62°. The cereal crops in the order of their yield are oats, rye, barley, and wheat. Potatoes are very largely cultivated. The principal forest-trees are the pine, fir, and birch, which extend almost to the extreme N. of the country; the lime, elm, ash, willow, and alder, between lat. 61° and 63°; the oak, which grows as far N. as lat. 61°; and beech, which extends to lat. 57°. Rearing of live-stock is an important branch of industry, but the pastures, as a rule, are poor, and the horses and cattle are small, while the sheep yield an inferior wool. N. of lat. 64° the reindeer is virtually the only domestic animal. At the close of 1902 there were registered in Sweden 2,577,409 head of cattle, 1,195,689 sheep, 807,621 pigs, and 542,158 horses. Among wild animals are the bear (now scarce), the wolf, lynx, fox, marten, lemming, hare, and squirrel. Among birds special mention may be made of the different forms of grouse and of the partridge. Fish are abundant on the coasts and in the lakes and rivers.

The mineral resources of Sweden are very great and mining has developed into one of the chief industries of the country. Iron-ore is especially abundant and yields the finest metal. The deposits of Gellivare, in the N., are especially famous for both quantity and quality. The richest copper-mines are at Falun; zinc is obtained at Ammeberg, and silver at Sala. Gold is produced only to a small extent. The other mineral products are silver, alum, manganese, zinc, sulphate of iron, cobalt, and coal of inferior quality in Scania. The quantity of ore mined in 1903 was: iron, 3,677,520 tons; zinc, 62,927 tons; copper, 36,687 tons; silver and lead, 9792 tons; manganese, 2244 tons; and sulphur pyrites, 7793 tons. The quantity of coal mined in 1903 was 320,390 tons. The total number of persons engaged in mining in 1903 was 30,731.

Transportation, Railways.—The means of communication are almost everywhere good, the natural highways adding very materially to this condition. In 1903 the length of railways in operation was 7631 miles. Regular steamboat communication is maintained during the ice-free months on several of the larger southern lakes, and on the Trolhätta-Göta system of canals, which unites the Baltic and the Cattegat.

Industries.—Among the chief industries of Sweden, apart from mining, are lumbering and the manufacture of wood products, the smelting of iron and the production of steel, flour-milling, sugar-refining, distilling and brewing, cotton- and wool-weaving, and the manufacture of paper and paper-pulp, machinery, margarine, tobacco, etc. The leading exports are, in order of their importance, mineral ores, grain and flour, metal goods and machinery, raw textile materials and yarn, textiles, groceries, live-stock, and animal food, hair, hides, and other animal products.

Government, People, etc.—Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. The parliament, or diet, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The members of the First

Chamber are elected for a term of 9 years by the provincial representative bodies (Landstings), or, in the case of a few of the principal cities, by the municipal corporations. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for a term of 3 years, about one-third by the towns and two-thirds by the rural districts. In the larger towns they are chosen by direct election; in the smaller towns and rural districts by direct or indirect election, according to the will of the majority (direct election being the rule). The suffrage is greatly restricted by property-income qualifications. Sweden has a thoroughly homogeneous population, the non-Swedish elements comprising only about 1 per cent. of the inhabitants. The Finns number about 20,000 and there are about 6000 Lapps. The Swedes constitute the most numerous branch of the Scandinavian peoples, the northern branch of the Teutonic race. They are nearly all Lutherans and the Evangelical Lutheran church is the established religion. The number of Jews is about 3500. At the head of the educational institutions are the universities of Upsala and Lund. There are hardly any illiterates in the country. The national army amounts on a peace footing to between 35,000 and 40,000 men and officers. The navy, maintained for coast-defence, comprises about 10 armored vessels.

History.—The history of Sweden begins to emerge from obscurity about 1000 years ago, at the time when the Norse Vikings figure as the terror of Europe. It was long after this that the two Teutonic peoples who disputed the possession of the eastern half of the Scandinavian Peninsula—Swedes and Goths—were welded into one nation. Christianity did not completely gain the upper hand until the twelfth century. Soon after this we find the Swedes masters of Finland. In 1397 the so-called Union of Kalmar was brought about by Queen Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV. of Denmark, by which the crowns of the three Scandinavian kingdoms were to remain permanently united. In 1521 Gustavus Vasa headed a rising against the Danes, and in 1523 he became king of Sweden. Denmark retained possession of the southern part of the country. In 1529 Lutheranism was established as the state church. In 1561 Esthonia passed into the possession of Sweden. Early in the seventeenth century Sweden rose to the position of one of the great powers of Europe through the genius of Gustavus Adolphus, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa. After wresting Ingria and Karelia from Russia, and Livonia from Poland, he became the successful champion of Teutonic Protestantism in the Thirty Years' war. The Peace of Westphalia, in the reign of his daughter Christina, assigned to Sweden part of Pomerania, Wismar, the sees of Bremen and Verden, etc., the sovereign of Sweden being admitted to representation in the Germanic body. Soon after, in 1658, Denmark was forced to relinquish her possessions in the Swedish part of the Scandinavian Peninsula; Sweden was mistress of the Baltic. Through the victories of Charles XII. at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Sweden, against whom Russia, Poland, and Denmark had united, brilliantly asserted her position as the great power of the North. But Charles's career of conquest was brief. While he was fighting Poland, Peter the Great was establishing his dominion on the shores of the Baltic, and the disaster at Poltava in 1709 marked the sudden collapse of the Swedish power. Livonia and Esthonia became Russian possessions, and to these Ingria and Karelia were soon added. In 1720 Sweden had to cede part of Pomerania to Prussia. In 1808 Russia conquered Finland. In 1814 Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden, receiving in exchange the small Swedish territory in Pomerania. The Congress of Vienna (1814–15) confirmed the king of Sweden in the possession of Norway (which had resisted the union) and recognized Russia's title to Finland. In the course of the Napoleonic wars all the German possessions of Sweden had passed out of her hands. The crowns of Sweden and Norway remained united for 90 years, Norway retaining her national parliament and being governed by her own laws. In 1905 Norway dissolved the union in a revolutionary way.

Sweden, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., about 45 miles NW. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Sweden, a post-village in Sweden township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., about 18 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. of the town (which contains Brockport) in 1900, 4743.

Sweden, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 25 miles NE. of Emporium. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Sweden Valley, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. 150.

Swedesboro, sweedz'bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., at the head of sloop navigation on Raccoon Creek, 11 miles SW. of Woodbury, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. It has a foundry, glass-works, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Swedesburg, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 75.

Swedish Deep, a name given to the deepest part of the East Greenland Sea, in about lat. 78° N., and W. of Spitzbergen. Depth, 2650 fathoms (15,900 feet).

Swedona, swe-do'nạ, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., about 17 miles S. by E. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 111.

Sweetair, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 20 miles N. by E. of Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Sweet Chalybeate (kạ-lĭb'e-āt), a post-village and summer-resort of Alleghany co., Va., 9 miles S. of Alleghany station. Here are mineral springs. Pop. 75.

Sweet Grass, a county in the S. part of Montana. Area, 2887 sq. m. It is drained by the Yellowstone River and Stillwater Creek. Capital, Big Timber. Pop. in 1900, 3086.

Sweethall, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., 31 miles E. of Richmond.

Sweet Home, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. 250.

Sweet Home, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C.

Sweet Home, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, 22 miles ENE. of Halsey. Pop. 130.

Sweet Home, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 18 miles S. of Flatonia, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. about 300.

Sweetland, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 12 miles NW. of Nevada City. Pop. about 60.

Sweetland, a post-township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 1188.

Sweetlips, a post-station of Chester co., Tenn.

Sweetowen, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., about 60 miles ENE. of Louisville.

Sweetsburgh, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 57 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Sweetsers, sweet'zẹrz, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 6 miles W. of Marion. Pop. about 400.

Sweetsprings, a banking city and resort of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 23 miles NW. by N. of Sedalia. It exports medicinal waters. Pop. in 1900, 1080.

Sweetsprings, a post-village and summer-resort of Monroe co., W.Va., is pleasantly situated near the Alleghany Mountains, about 12 miles S. by E. of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 300.

Sweet Valley, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 16 miles WNW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 250.

Sweetwater, a southern county of Wyoming, bordering on Utah. Area, 10,510 sq. m. It is drained by the Green River and its tributaries. Gold and large deposits of Tertiary coal are found in the county. Capital, Green River. Pop. in 1890, 4941; in 1900, 8455.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. Pop. 100.

Sweetwater, a post-station of Gwinnett co., Ga., about 26 miles NE. of Atlanta.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Menard co., Ill., about 20 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Sweetwater, a post-station of Buffalo co., Neb.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nev., about 70 miles S. by E. of Virginia City.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Sweetwater, a banking post-town of Monroe co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 42 miles SW. of Knoxville. It has woollen- and hosiery-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1716.

Sweetwater, a banking post-town, capital of Nolan co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 60 miles W. of Callahan. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 670.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Sweetwater co., Wis. See ROCK SPRINGS.

Sweetwater River, Wyo., rises in the southern end of the Wind River Mountains. It crosses the Rocky Mountains at the South Pass, runs eastward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte River near lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 106° 50′ W. It is about 175 miles long.

Sweetwine, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 12 miles above Cincinnati.

Swel'lendam', or **Zwellendam,** zwĕl'lĕn-dăm', a town of Cape Colony, capital of a division of the same name, 115 miles E. of Cape Town and 2 miles from the foot of the Lange Bergen. It is one of the oldest towns of Cape Colony. Pop. about 2000. Altitude, 500 feet.

Swengel, swĕng'gẹl, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa.

Swenoda, a post-township of Swift co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Swepsonville, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., on the Haw River, 6 miles from Haw River station.

Swetnam, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va. Pop. 80.

Sweveghem, swā′vẹh-ghĕm‘, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 27 miles S. by E. of Bruges.

Swevezeele, swā′vẹh-zā‘lẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 10 miles S. of Bruges.

Swift, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 740 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa, Minnesota, and Pomme de Terre rivers. Capital, Benson. Pop. in 1890, 10,161; in 1900, 13,503.

Swift, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga. The banking point is Elberton. Pop. 100.

Swift Creek, N.C., enters the Tar River about 5 miles NW. of Tarboro. It is about 70 miles long.

Swift Creek, N.C., rises in Pitt co. and enters the Neuse River in Craven co.

Swift Creek, S.C., flows into the Wateree River near the NW. extremity of Sumter co.

Swift Creek, Hardin co., Tenn., flows into the Tennessee River.

Swift Creek, in the SE. part of Virginia, unites with the Appomattox a few miles below Petersburg.

Swift Current, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 112 miles from Moosejaw. Pop. 150.

Swift Falls, a post-hamlet of Swift co., Minn., on a branch of the Chippewa River, 11 miles NE. of Benson.

Swift Island, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C.

Swifton, a post-town of Jackson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 101 miles NE. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Swift River, Mass., unites with the Chicopee River at Three Rivers, 16 miles ENE. of Springfield.

Swift River, N.H., enters the Saco River near Conway, in Carroll co.

Swift River, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Westfield River, about 22 miles E. of Pittsfield.

Swiftwater, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H. The banking point is Woodsville or Wells River, Vt. Pop. 200.

Swiftwater, a post-village and resort of Monroe co., Pa. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg.

Swilly, Lough (lŏh), an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in the N. part of Ireland, co. of Donegal, extends inland 25 miles S. It receives the river Swilly.

Swinburn, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., is a rural free delivery of Silverlake.

Swindon, a municipal borough of England, in Wiltshire, 29 miles ENE. of Bath. It consists of Old Swindon and New Swindon, the latter containing the great bulk of the inhabitants. In New Swindon are extensive railway-shops. Pop. in 1901, 45,006.

Swineford, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 15½ miles ENE. of Castlebar. Pop. about 1500.

Swineford, a banking post-village of Snyder co., Pa.

Swinemünde, swēe′nẹh-mün‘dẹh, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles NNW. of Stettin, on the island of Usedom, and on the Swine, one of the channels connecting the Stettiner Haff with the Baltic Sea. Ship-building is carried on and there are valuable fisheries. Swinemünde is the outport of Stettin, and large numbers of vessels enter and clear the port annually. The town is a fashionable sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1900, 10,251.

Swineshead, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles SW. of Boston. Pop. about 1500.

Swinton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles NNE. of Rotherham. It has manufactures of iron, glass, and pottery. Pop. in 1901, 12,217.

Swinton and Pendlebury, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles NW. of Manchester. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the cotton-industry, brick-making, and coal-mining. Pop. in 1901, 27,005.

Swisher, a county of the NW. part of Texas, traversed by the Red River. Area, 850 sq. m. Capital, Tulia. Pop. in 1900, 1227.

Swisher, a post-village of Dewitt co., Ill. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 250.

Swiss, a post-station of Gasconade co., Mo.

Swiss Alp, a post-station of Fayette co., Tex.

Swissvale, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of railroad switches and signals, lamps, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1716.

Switz City, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Bloomfield, on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 38 miles NE. of Vincennes. Pop. 250.

Switzer, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., on the Frankfort and Cincinnati R. The banking point is Frankfort. Pop. 250.

Switzer, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa.

Switzerland (Ger. *Schweiz*, shwīts; Fr. *Suisse*, sweess; L. *Helvetia*), a federal republic of central Europe, situated between lat. 45° 50′ and 47° 50′ N. and lon. 5° 58′ and 10° 28′ E., bounded on the N. by Alsace and Baden (separated from the latter for the most part by the Rhine), NE. by Württemberg and Bavaria, from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance, E. by Vorarlberg and Tyrol, S. by Italy and France (Haute-Savoie), and W. by France. The Alps extend along the entire Italian boundary, except for short intervals made by extension into Switzerland of lakes Maggiore and Lugano, and they, together with Lake Geneva, likewise form the SW. boundary with France. The greater part of the western boundary with France is constituted by the Jura Mountains. Area, 15,976 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 2,917,754; in 1900, 3,315,443. The federation is composed of 22 cantons, 3 of which are divided into half cantons. The following is a list, with the capitals and populations in 1900:

Cantons.	Capitals.	Pop. in 1900.
Aargau	Aarau	206,498
Appenzell Inner Rhodes	Appenzell	13,499
Appenzell Outer Rhodes	Herisau	55,281
Basel-Stadt ("city")	Basel	112,227
Basel-Land ("country")	Liestal	68,497
Bern (Berne)	Bern	589,433
Fribourg (Freiburg)	Fribourg	127,951
St. Gall (Sankt Gallen)	St. Gall	250,285
Geneva (Genève)	Geneva	132,609
Glarus	Glarus	32,349
Grisons (Graubünden)	Chur (Coire)	104,520
Lucerne (Luzern)	Lucerne	146,519
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	Neuchâtel	126,279
Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen	41,514
Schwyz	Schwyz	55,385
Solothurn (Soleure)	Solothurn	100,762
Ticino (Tessin)	Bellinzona	138,638
Thurgau	Frauenfeld	113,221
Nidwalden (Lower Unterwalden)	Stans	13,070
Obwalden (Upper Unterwalden)	Sarnen	15,260
Uri	Uri	19,700
Vaud (Waadt)	Lausanne	281,379
Valais (Wallis)	Sion (Sitten)	114,438
Zug	Zug	25,093
Zürich	Zürich	431,036
		3,315,443

There are 3 cities with a population exceeding 100,000: Zürich, Basel, and Geneva.

Relief of the Land.—Physiographically, Switzerland is broadly marked out into 3 well-defined areas, which follow one another zonally and in SW. and NE. trends. These are: the Jura Mountains on the W. and NW., the great mountain-masses of the complex Alpine system in the centre and S., and the so-called Swiss Plateau or plain that lies between these two at general elevations of from 1000 to 3000 feet, and extends from Lake Geneva on the SW. to the Lake of Constance on the NE. A further geological classification divides the Alpine system into a northerly or limestone division, with many prominent minor elevations, and the more southerly division of the crystalline series, containing the giants of the Bernese Oberland and of the Pennine and Lepontine Alps, and comprising nearly the entire mass of central and southern Switzerland. Considerably more than one-half of the area of the federation is occupied by the Alps, whose outer ramifications extend far into France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Bavaria. For the general characters of these mountains (their higher summits, glaciers, passes, etc.), which are, indeed, those of the major part of Switzerland itself, see the article Alps. The loftiest summit of all Switzerland is Monte Rosa (Dufour-Spitze), standing a short distance off from the boundary-line of the canton of Valais and Piedmont, 15,215 ft. high. Other lofty summits are the Matterhorn (14,780 ft.), Finsteraarhorn (14,025 ft.), Weisshorn (14,804 ft.), Breithorn (13,685 ft.), Dôme, Jungfrau (13,670 ft.), Mönch, Eiger, Piz Bernina (13,295 ft.), Schreckhorn (13,385 ft.), Wetterhorn (12,150 ft.), Blümlisalphorn (12,040 ft.), etc. Mont Blanc (15,782 ft.), which forms such a striking object as seen from many parts of Switzerland, lies wholly without the Swiss domain (in France and Italy). Among the more notable semi-detached mountain-systems or summits are those of the Stockhorn, WSW. of the lake of Thun (7195 ft.), Niesen (S. of Lake Thun), Pilatus and Rigi (both on the Lake of Lucerne, and respectively 6995 ft. and 5905 ft. in height), and Faulhorn, N. of Grindelwald. One of the most striking features of the Alpine mass of Switzerland is constituted by the deeply incised double valley which forms the basins of the upper Rhone and the upper Rhine,

and which in a nearly rectilinear trend traverses the land from SW. to NE. The central point of departure of these two long valleys is approximately the Furka Mountain (or Saddle), with a height of 7990 ft., across which is carried the Furka military road, the highest wagon-road of Switzerland. Another deeply-incised valley, having a trend nearly parallel with that of the Rhein (Vorder Rhein) is the Engadine (Upper and Lower), or valley of the Inn. The highest points of the Jura Mountains in Switzerland are the Dôle and Mont Tendre (5500 ft.). All the mountains of Switzerland exceeding 8500–9000 ft. in height are covered during the whole or the greater part of the year with snow, and the perpetual snow-cap, which gives origin to hundreds of glaciers, seems to be on some of the summits (Jungfrau, Piz Bernina) not less than 300–350 ft. in thickness. The largest continuous *nêvês* or *firns* are those that cover the giants of the Bernese Oberland and the Monte Rosa-Matterhorn groups of mountains. Among the glaciers descending from these firns are the Aletsch (about 13 miles in length, the largest in the Alps), Gorner, Rhone, and Grindelwald (Upper and Lower). The most famous of the Alpine passes that lie partly in Switzerland are, beginning at the west, the Great St. Bernard (height, 8110 ft.), Simplon, St. Gotthard, San Bernardino, Splügen, and Bernina (7575 ft.). The St. Gotthard and Simplon mountains are now bored with railway tunnels and most of the diligence service over the mountains has ceased.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Switzerland are numerous, but they are serviceable for navigation only where their courses traverse or expand into lakes. The drainage of the land is effected by the Rhine to the North Sea, by the Rhone to the Mediterranean, by the Ticino to the Po and the Adriatic, and by the Inn to the Danube and Black Sea. The Rhone traverses Lake Geneva (or Leman); the Rhine, Lake Constance; the Linth, Lake Zürich; the Reuss, Lake Lucerne; the Aar, lakes Thun and Brienz; and the Thièle (Zihl), rising as the Orbe, lakes Neuchâtel and Bienne. Other streams not already named are the Thur, Emmen, Limmat (as the outflow from Lake Zürich is called), and Simme. No country in Europe except Scandinavia has in proportion to its size so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions, famed for their magnificent scenery, occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They are situated mostly at elevations of from 1200 to upward of 1800 ft. above the sea; the chief of these are the lakes of Geneva (the largest of the Swiss lakes, with an area of 224 sq. m.; elevation, 1220 ft.), Brienz, Thun (1840 ft.), Lucerne (1435 ft.), Zug, Wallensee, Zürich (1340 ft.), Constance (area, 207 sq. m.), and on the S. of the Alps Lago di Lugano (900 ft.), and Lago Maggiore (636 ft.). Most of these are traversed by steamboats. The table-land contains the lakes of Morat, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, Greifensee, and Pfäffikon. In the Jura are the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne. Many of the Swiss lakes, perhaps even the largest and deepest, owe their origin to glacial scour and excavation; others are distinctly the result of damming by morainic or other material. Lake Geneva has a depth of 1095 ft.; Lake Zürich, 1340 ft.; Constance, 1305 ft.; and Lucerne, only 700 ft.

Climate, Vegetation, Agriculture, etc.—The climate of Switzerland is largely influenced by the general elevation of the land and by the presence of mountain-bulwarks as a check to the free flow of winds. A diminished temperature and an abnormal fall of rain in most regions render it not particularly favorable to agriculture. It is on the whole salubrious, and above elevations of 3000 to 5000 feet, or even less, the atmosphere is singularly pure and free from microbic germs and dust. On the plateau or middle section of the country the average January temperature varies between about 32° and 26°, and the July temperature between 68° and 62°; at St. Beatenberg, at an elevation of 3775 ft., the mean summer temperature is reduced to 57°, and on the Rigi-Kulm, 5905 ft., to 48°. The average fall of temperature is about 1° for every 300–350 ft. of ascent. Extremes of summer heat or winter cold are of rare occurrence, and while there is a heavier and more frequent fall of snow in the mountainous tracts than, perhaps, in any other country of Europe, the larger lakes are only exceptionally frozen over, and spring weather frequently comes in with the early or middle days of February. The average annual rainfall varies greatly according to location. The number of rainy days in the mountainous tracts is unusually high and particularly annoying to the traveller or sight-seer. The annual precipitation ranges in many parts from 60 to 90 inches, depending upon elevation, the trend of the mountain-ridges, etc. At Geneva, on the other hand, the fall is hardly 33 inches, and in sections of the canton of Valais it may be very much less (20 inches). Of the winds characteristic of the country may be mentioned the Föhn or Swiss sirocco, a dry, hot wind, which descends with impetuosity over the northern slopes of the Alps, and is frequently a precursor of heavy storms, and the Bise, a local wind of western Switzerland, which sweeps southward over the crests of the Jura Mountains and depresses the temperature by many degrees.

In its climatic and floral aspects Switzerland is frequently divided into three zones: 1, the basal or hill zone, comprised between about 1000 and 2600 feet elevation, a region of generally mild temperature, in which the chestnut and walnut flourish luxuriantly, and to which belong border tracts of the principal lakes; 2, the mountainous or middle zone, between 2600 ft. and 4000 ft., where the coniferous trees are largely added to those of the ordinary deciduous type, and in which are located many of the more noted health-resorts; and 3, the upper or Alpine zone, between 4000 ft. and about 7000 ft., which marks the virtual disappearance of trees and the appearance of the upland meadows and pastures, frequently decked with a luxuriant growth of flowering plants (gentian, Alpine rose, heath, blue-bell, saxifrage, etc.). In this zone, to which succeeds, after a brief interval, the region of perpetual snows, are situated the famous health and high-mountain resorts of Davos (about 5100 ft.), the Rigi (Rigi-Staffel, Rigi-Scheideck, Rigi-Kulm, 5200–5900 ft.), Mürren (5400 ft.), Pontresina (5900 ft.), Silvaplana (5900 ft.), St. Moritz (6000 ft.), Belalp (7100 ft.), and Riffel-Alp (7300 ft.). Of the total area of the federation it is estimated that somewhat over 70 per cent. is productive, and of this amount about 35½ per cent. is under grass and meadow, 29½ per cent. under forest, 18½ per cent. under fruit, and 16½ per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the production is not sufficient to meet the demands of the people, and most of the produce is imported. The leading agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese (Gruyère or Emmenthal, Neuchâtel, Simmenthal) and condensed milk, the exports of which reach nearly all the civilized countries of the globe. The preparation of milk-chocolates has also become an important industry. The vine is largely cultivated in the lower sun-exposed tracts, between 800 and 1800 ft., and in few countries are the vineyards better cared for than in Switzerland. The fig and olive grow freely in the cantons which descend to the Italian plains.

The principal wealth of Switzerland consists in its rich and excellent pastures, which in summer support vast numbers of cattle; the finest breeds are those of the Simmenthal, Gessenay, Gruyère, Zug, and Schwyz. There were in Switzerland in 1901, 1,340,375 cattle, 219,438 sheep, and 354,634 goats. The silk-worm is reared in the valleys S. of the Alps and also in some parts of the N. But little of the larger game of the land now remains. The chamois, once so abundant among the higher vales and crags, is but rarely seen, and its very existence is determined by the enforcement of state laws looking to its protection. The lammergeyer, or bearded vulture of the Alps, still inhabits the highest mountains. Fish of excellent quality abound in the lakes and rivers. Switzerland, except for deposits of asphalt found in parts of the Jura Mountains (Val de Travers, etc.), its salt and mineral springs, has little mineral wealth. Iron is found in the mountains generally, but chiefly in the Jura; there are mines of lead and zinc in Grisons. Turf is abundant in the marshy districts and coal is found in the table-land. The principal salt springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. The country contains hundreds of mineral springs.

Manufactures.—Switzerland has made rapid progress in the manufacturing industry. There were in 1901 altogether 6080 factories, giving employment to 242,534 hands. The leading manufactures are those of textiles, leather, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood-work, metals, machinery, paper, watches, jewelry, etc. Cotton goods are made chiefly in Appenzell and St. Gall. Silks are woven in Zürich and Basel, and linens at Bern. Neuchâtel has superior printing establishments. Switzerland holds a notable position in the manufacture of watches, musical-boxes, embroideries and laces (St. Gall), and objects of carved wood. Beer is an important product (228 breweries in 1902) and the distilling of liquors and methylated spirits is a considerable industry.

Communication, etc.—Switzerland is provided with splendid highways, the mountain roads, especially, being maintained in a rare degree of perfection. There were in 1902 2727 miles of railway in operation, many of the railway lines, in their ascent of mountains and penetration through long mountain-tunnels, exhibiting in their construction an amount of engineering skill which is perhaps presented in no other country. Numerous mountain railways, of various styles of construction, have opened up much of the higher and less accessible regions to the tourist. Among the most noted of these are the Rigi, Pilatus, Brienz-Rothhorn, Rochers de Naye, Gorner Grat (10,290 ft.), and Jungfrau

railways, the last named projected to reach the summit of this magnificent mountain. A meteorological station has been established on Monte Rosa at a height of about 15,000 ft.

Education.—Switzerland has long been noted for the excellence of its educational institutions, both in the higher and the lower spheres of instruction, and its schools attract great numbers of foreign students. The number of private day-schools and *pensionnats* is very large. The leading institutions of learning are the six universities of Bern, Geneva, Zürich, Lausanne, Basel, and Fribourg, the Polytechnic School of Zürich, and the academy of Neuchâtel. Attendance at school (the school age varying in the different cantons) is made obligatory by the state.

People, Language, Religion.—The Swiss nationality represents in great measure the admixture of the blood of the ancient Helvetians (a Celtic people) and of the Rhætians (perhaps akin to the Etruscans), both of which peoples were more or less Romanized, with the blood of the Germanic invaders of the Roman Empire. The German language is the dominant speech throughout the country except in the W. (which is French), the extreme S. (which is Italian and French), and the extreme E. (which is largely Romansh). French is spoken by a majority of the people in the cantons of Fribourg, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Geneva. Ticino is an Italian canton, and Italian prevails in part of Grisons. In Grisons the Romansh-speaking inhabitants comprise about two-fifths of the population, being but slightly outnumbered by the Germans. The cantons in which the German element is numerically least important are Vaud and Geneva. According to the census of 1900 the Protestants numbered 1,916,157; the Roman Catholics, 1,379,664; the Jews, 12,264. The Protestants are in a majority in Aargau, Appenzell Outer Rhodes, Basel, Bern, Glarus, Grisons, Neuchâtel, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, Vaud, and Zürich, predominating most largely in Appenzell Outer Rhodes, Bern, Neuchâtel, and Vaud. The Catholics are in a majority in Appenzell Inner Rhodes, Fribourg, Geneva, Lucerne, St. Gall, Schwyz, Solothurn, Ticino, Unterwalden, Uri, Valais, and Zug. Appenzell Inner Rhodes, Lucerne, Schwyz, Ticino, Unterwalden, Uri, Valais, and Zug are almost wholly Catholic.

Government.—Switzerland is a confederation of little republics, each governed by its own constitution and laws. The legislative powers are vested in the Bundesversammlung (Federal Assembly), consisting of two houses, the Ständerat (Council of the States) and the Nationalrat (National Council). In the Ständerat the cantons as such are represented each by 2 members. The mode of choosing members of this body is left to the individual cantons, and each canton is at liberty to determine the tenure of its representatives. The Nationalrat is a house of representatives elected by universal suffrage for a term of 3 years on the basis of 1 member to every 20,000 of the inhabitants. The executive power is vested in the Bundesrat (Federal Council). It consists of 7 members chosen by the Federal Assembly for a term of 3 years. The president of the Federal Council, who is president of the confederation, is chosen by the Federal Assembly and serves 1 year. He is not eligible for the succeeding year. The Federal Council is constituted as a cabinet of ministers, each member being at the head of a specific administrative department of the government. Bern is the capital of the confederation. The seat of the federal supreme court is Lausanne. In most of the cantons the legislative power is vested in a Grosser Rat (Great Council). A few of the smaller cantons dispense with a legislative body, a primary assembly of all the voters (Landsgemeinde) being held. In each canton there is an executive council. A peculiar feature of the government in the Swiss cantons is the *referendum*, or practice of submitting laws and measures to the voters for approval or rejection. The referendum is also a feature of the federal constitution. Coupled with the referendum is the *initiative*, the right of the people to draw up their own measures and have them submitted to the electorate by the legislature.

History.—At the dawn of history the Helvetians inhabited the western part of Switzerland and the Rhætians dwelt in the E. The Romans made themselves masters of the country in the first century B.C. The Roman dominion lasted about four centuries. In the tide of German invasion which swept away the Western Roman Empire the Alemanni and Burgundians took possession of Switzerland. The Alemanni succumbed to the power of the Franks in 496 and the Burgundians in 534. Under the Franks a new civilization was introduced, established largely on a foundation of vigorous Christianity. After the dissolution of the great Frankish realm (close of the ninth century) the principal part of Switzerland was included in the duchy of Alemannia (Swabia), one of the great feudal states of the German kingdom, while the SW. part belonged to the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy. Early in the eleventh century the dominions of the kingdom of Arles, the realm formed out of the two Burgundian kingdoms (Cisjurane and Transjurane Burgundy), was taken possession of by the German emperor Conrad II., and from this time the whole of Switzerland was included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. As part of this great labyrinthine fabric Switzerland embraced a medley of petty states, ruled by dukes, counts, bishops, and abbots, together with little city-states, which expanded into cantonal commonwealths. In the thirteenth century the powerful house of Hapsburg overshadowed every other authority. In 1276 Rudolph of Hapsburg, who in 1273 had been elected German emperor, brought the duchy of Austria (with Styria, etc.) under the sway of his house, whose power soon threatened the liberties of the Swiss. To resist its aggressions the three Forest Cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden in 1291 entered into a league which was the beginning of the Swiss Confederation. In the course of the fourteenth century Lucerne, Zürich, Glarus, Zug, and Bern were added to the league. The house of Hapsburg was unable to cope with the invincible mountaineers. At the close of the Middle Ages the connection of Switzerland with the German Empire came virtually to an end. The confederation was enlarged by fresh accessions, and the area subject to the Swiss was expanded in the early part of the sixteenth century by the acquisition of Italian districts and the conquest of the Pays de Vaud from Savoy by the Bernese. About this time Geneva shook off the authority of the dukes of Savoy, as well as that of its bishops. The revolt against the Church was inaugurated in Switzerland almost simultaneously with the beginning of the Reformation in Germany. In the Peace of Westphalia (1648) Switzerland was formally declared independent of the German Empire. In 1798 the French occupied the country and established the Helvetic Republic. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal confederation, new cantons being added to the original ones. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 decreed the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland. In 1847 there was a civil war, growing out of the efforts of the Protestants to expel the Jesuits, in which the Catholic cantons, united in a league called the Sonderbund, were vanquished by the federal forces.

Switzerland, a county in the extreme SE. part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 225 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River. Capital, Vevay. Pop. in 1890, 12,514; in 1900, 11,840.

Switzerland, a post-village of St. John co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Switzerville, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, 6 miles NE. of Napanee.

Swords, a small town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles NNE. of Dublin, on the Swords River.

Swordscreek, a post-village of Russell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 200.

Swormville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. about 400.

Swoyersville, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., organized from part of Kingston township. Pop. in 1900, 2264.

Syang, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage, 35 miles NW. of Waigeu.

Syb'aris, one of the most important of the ancient Greek cities of southern Italy, situated near the W. shore of the Tarentine Gulf at the confluence of the rivers Crathis (Crati) and Sybaris (Coscile). It was famed for its wealth and luxury.

Sybertsville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Conyngham Valley, 20 miles SSW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 100.

Sycamore, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Talladega. Pop. about 200.

Sycamore, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the W. bank of the Sacramento River, 60 miles above Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Sycamore, a post-town of Irwin co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Sycamore, a banking city, capital of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Kiskwaukee River, 60 miles W. by N. of Chicago, on the Chicago Great-Western R. and the Northwestern Line. It has canneries and manufactures of insulated wire, wagons, farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2987; in 1900, 3653.

Sycamore, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Kokomo. Pop. about 300.

Sycamore, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. 100.

Sycamore, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss.

Sycamore, a banking post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio and the Ohio Central Rs., 11 miles S. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Sycamore, a post-station of Greene co., Pa.

Sycamore, a post-town of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. in 1900, 79.

Sycamore, a post-village of Cheatham co., Tenn., on Sycamore Creek, 15 miles SW. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Sycamore, a post-station of Calhoun co., W.Va.

Sycamore Creek, Cal., rises near Mount Ripley, and enters the Sacramento River about 20 miles W. of Marysville.

Sycamore Creek, Mich., enters the Red Cedar River at Lansing.

Sycamore Creek, Tenn., enters the Cumberland River opposite the mouth of the Harpeth River.

Sycamore Dale, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W.Va., 4 miles from Mount Clare.

Sycamore Springs, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kan., 44 miles SW. of Emporia.

Sycamore Station, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Southern R., 31 miles N. of Danville.

Sycamore Valley, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Sydenham, sid'nam, a southern suburban section of London, 8 miles SSE. of St. Paul's. Close to it is the famous Crystal Palace, opened in 1854, 3 years after the first World's Fair, held in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, the materials of which were used in the construction of the new mammoth edifice. A permanent exhibition is held here.

Sydenham, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, is a suburb of Christchurch. Pop. in 1901, 11,404.

Sydenham, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R., 16 miles from Kingston, its banking point. Pop. about 650.

Sydenham Island, Pacific Ocean. See NONUTI.

Sydney, the capital of the British colony of New South Wales, the chief naval station of Australia, and next to Melbourne the most important commercial emporium of the British possessions in the southern seas, is situated on the southern shores of Port Jackson, 5 miles from the entrance of the harbor. Lat. of observatory, 33° 51′ 41″ S.; lon. 151° 12′ 23″ E. It is the oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1788 by Captain Arthur Phillip, who had been despatched by the imperial government to establish a penal settlement in this remote region. It occupies a site of rare beauty and picturesqueness. The harbor is quite landlocked, with deep water to the edge of its rocky shores, and is defended by modern fortifications. Railway lines extend in several directions into the interior, and there is direct steamship connection with nearly all the important ports of the Pacific and Indian oceans, as well as with many ports of the Atlantic and Mediterranean waters. The old part of the town, which was originally known as Sydney Cove, is fast disappearing, and it has given place to a handsome modern city with numerous public and private buildings, spacious gardens and promenades, and a general aspect not unlike that of the more attractive capitals of Europe. The centre of the inner city is occupied by Hyde Park, from which, leading to the bay, is Macquarie Street, with the government building, parliament house, mint, city library, and other notable buildings and institutions. In virtual continuity with Hyde Park are the opens which unite with the extensive grounds of the botanical garden. Among the most prominent buildings or institutions of the city are the University of Sydney, in Victoria Park, which was founded in 1850, and has an attendance of about 750 students; the national art gallery, Australian Museum, Macleay Museum of National History, the metropolitan Cathedral of St. Andrew, Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary, land-office building, etc. Sydney is the seat of the government geological survey of the colony, and among its scientific associations are the Royal Geographical Society of New South Wales, the Australian Anthropological Institute, and the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. The manufactures of the city comprise cars and locomotives, machinery, foundry- and smelting-products, stoves, textiles, boots and shoes, clothing, tobacco, malted and distilled liquors, etc. It is the outlet for a vast interior mining and pastoral region, and its exports of wool, leather, and gold are of great importance. Mean annual temperature, about 62°, which is about the same as that of Lisbon. Mean temperature of January, 71°; of July, 52°. Pop. in 1871, 134,747; in 1891, with the suburbs, 383,386; in 1901, 488,382, of whom 111,801 belonged to Sydney proper and the remainder to the numerous suburbs (Balmain, North Sydney, Paddington, Redfern, Glebe, Woollahra, etc.).

Sydney, or **South Sydney,** a town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, formerly capital of Cape Breton province, situated in the E. part of the island of Cape Breton, at the head of one of the finest harbors in the Atlantic, having a safe and secure entrance, 200 miles NE. of Halifax. Lat. about 46° 18′ N.; lon. 60° 15′ W. Sydney owes its prosperity to the yield of coal from the large deposits in the immediate vicinity, to steel-industries, packing, and ship-building. A railway connects the coal-mines with Sydney, and another extends to Louisburg. Sydney is the chief town of the co. of Cape Breton, and is resorted to as a naval station. It has a considerable trade with Newfoundland and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Pop. in 1901, 9909.

Sydney Bar, Nova Scotia. See NORTH SYDNEY.

Sydney Mines, a banking seaport and port of entry of Nova Scotia, co. of Cape Breton, on the N. shore of Sydney Harbor, 10 miles N. of Sydney. It has large coaling-industries, the coal from the mines being shipped from Sydney Harbor. Pop. in 1901, 3192.

Sydnorsville, a post-station of Franklin co., Va.

Syene, the ancient name of ASSUAN.

Syene, sī'een, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 5 miles S. of Madison.

Syenite, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. 100.

Syenkov', a town of Russia, 42 miles NNW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 10,452.

Syhun, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See SIHUN.

Sykes Mills, a post-station of Elmore co., Ala.

Sykeston, a banking post-village of Wells co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R.

Sykesville, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 32 miles WNW. of Baltimore. Pop. about 650.

Sykesville, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 2 miles from Wrightstown station. Pop. 150. The banking point is Bordentown or Mount Holly.

Sykesville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Bigrun or Dubois. Pop. about 400.

Sylacauga, sil-a-kaw'ga, a banking post-town of Talladega co., Ala., about 60 miles N. of Montgomery, on the Central of Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville Rs. It has manufactures of cottons, cotton-seed oil, and knitted goods. Pop. in 1900, 880.

Sylarsville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark., about 28 miles NW. of Helena.

Syl'het', or **Silhet,** a town of Assam, British India, capital of the district of Sylhet, on the river Surma, a branch of the Barak, 160 miles NE. of Dacca. Pop. about 15,000.

Sylt, one of the North Frisian Islands, off the W. coast of Schleswig, Prussia. It is 22 miles long and very narrow, its area being 37 sq. m. Pop. about 4500. It contains the little seaport of Keitum.

Sylva, a post-town of Jackson co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Sylvan, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., about 60 miles NW. of Selma.

Sylvan, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., 18 miles W. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 80.

Sylvan, a post-village of Cass co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Sylvan, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Sylvan, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 12 miles NE. of Hancock, Md. Pop. 250.

Sylvan, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Sylvan, a post-township (town) of Richland co., Wis., about 45 miles SE. of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900, 926.

Sylvanbeach, a post-village and resort of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs. The banking point is Oneida.

Sylvandell, a post-station of Harrison co., Ky.

Sylvangrove, a banking city of Lincoln co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 12 miles NNE. of Wilson. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Sylvania, a banking post-town, capital of Screven co., Ga., 60 miles NNW. of Savannah, on the Sylvania Central R. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Sylvania, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., about 35 miles N. by E. of Terre Haute. Pop. 200.

Sylvania, a post-station of Dade co., Mo., about 30 miles NE. of Carthage.

Sylvania, a banking post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles WNW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Sylvania, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Sylvania, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 577.

Sylvania, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Uniongrove. Pop. 150.

Sylvan Lake, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., about 20 miles N. of Orlando and 2 miles from the St. John's River.

Sylvan Lake, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on a small lake, 17 miles NE. of Newburgh. Pop. 100.

Sylvarena, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., 28 miles S. of Forest.

Sylvatus, a post-village of Carroll co., Va. The banking point is Hillsville. Pop. about 300.

Sylves'ter, a banking post-town of Worth co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 3 miles (direct) S. of Isabella. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Sylvester, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., 52 miles NNE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 75.

Sylvester, a township (town) of Green co., Wis., about 28 miles S. by W. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Sylvia, a banking city of Reno co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop in 1900, 220.

Symæthus, the ancient name of the GIARRETTA.

Symco, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., about 34 miles NW. of Appleton. Pop. about 300.

Symerton, a post-village of Will co., Ill. Pop. 80.

Symi, see'mee (anc. *Syme*), a rocky island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Symi, 15 miles NW. of Rhodes. Length and breadth, about 6 miles each. Pop. estimated at 8000. It contains a little town of the same name.

Symi, Gulf of (anc. *Sinus Doridis*), an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, on the SW. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by 2 long promontories, the northwestern one of which (the ancient Triopium Promontorium) separates it from the Gulf of Cos. At its entrance is the island of Symi.

Symmes, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 22 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Symmes' Corners, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of Hamilton.

Symmes' Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Burlington.

Symsonia, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Florence station.

Syner, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Annville or Palmyra. Pop. about 200.

Syosset, sī-os'set, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 30 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. Pop. 150.

Syra, see'rȧ, officially called **Syros** (the ancient name), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles NW. of Paros. Area, about 30 sq. m. It is a rocky and mountainous island and very poor in natural products, but it contains the town of Hermoupolis, or Nea-Syros, one of the busiest of the Grecian seaports, built on the site of the ancient town of Syros. The bulk of the inhabitants reside in Hermoupolis. Near by is the old town of Ano-Syros (Ano-Syra). Pop. of the island in 1896, 26,856.

Syr'acuse (It. *Siracusa*, se-rȧ-koo'zȧ; L. *Syracusæ*; Gr. Συρακοῦσαι, *Surakousai*), a city of Italy, on the E. coast of the island of Sicily, capital of the province of Syracuse, 30 miles SSE. of Catania. It stands on the little island of Ortygia, about 1 mile long and ½ mile wide, connected by a mole with the main-land. It covers but a small fraction of the site occupied by ancient Syracuse when it had risen to be a great city. The proud metropolis of the western Hellenic world, which at the height of its prosperity contained a population of hundreds of thousands, consisted, in addition to Ortygia, of 4 quarters,—Achradina, Tyche, Neapolis, and Epipolæ. Its principal site was a rocky triangular plateau, descending precipitously to the sea, and tapering in width as it receded from the coast until it came to a point in the extreme W., where stood the great fort of Euryalus. The bay called Porto Grande, between Syracuse and the main-land to the W., shut in by Ortygia and the promontory of Plemmyrium (now Massolivieri), constitutes one of the finest harbors on the coast of Sicily, deep enough for the largest vessels. On the N. side of the island is the small shallow harbor called Porto Piccolo. In the S. the island terminates in a spit of land on which stands a mediæval castle. Syracuse is an unpretentious town, with narrow, crooked streets, which are lighted by electricity. It carries on an active trade in wine, oil, and fruits. It possesses a curious architectural monument in its cathedral, which was built about an ancient Doric temple, whose numerous lofty columns form part of the edifice. Among other objects of interest within the city are the building known as the temple of Diana, the famous fountain of Arethusa (whose waters were rendered salt by an earthquake), and some of the old palaces. There is a fine archæological museum, housed in a handsome new building.

On the main-land are to be seen various relics of the classical Syracuse, scanty memorials of the greatness of the city. They include remains of walls and aqueducts, of the fort of Euryalus, of a vast Greek theatre, hewn out of the rock, and of a Roman amphitheatre, the ruins of a huge structure supposed to have been the great altar of Hiero II. and of a Roman building known as the house of Agathocles, and the *latomiæ*, immense quarries, which appear to have served as prisons and as burial-places, now covered with luxuriant vegetation. Connected with one of these quarries is an artificial grotto, known as the Ear of Dionysius, which exhibits remarkable acoustic phenomena. Striking mementos of the earliest Christian times are the catacombs. Among the remains of mediæval Syracuse on the main-land is the church of San Giovanni.

Syracuse was founded by the Corinthians in the latter part of the eighth century B.C. Its rise was rapid. It rose to be the dominant power in Sicily, establishing its supremacy among the Greek cities of the island, and bidding defiance to the Carthaginians, who sought to bring Sicily under their sway. The Athenians undertook a disastrous expedition against it in 415–413 B.C. It was at the zenith of its greatness at the beginning of the fourth century B.C. under Dionysius the Elder. The Romans made themselves masters of the city in 212 B.C. Under the Romans it declined rapidly. Syracuse was a great centre of Greek culture. The most famous name connected with it is that of Archimedes, who was killed in the taking of the city by the Romans.

Syracuse, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. and on Turkey Lake, at its outlet, 17½ miles W. of Albion. Pop. in 1900, 928.

Syracuse, a banking city, capital of Hamilton co., Kan., on the Arkansas River, 51 miles W. of Garden City, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Syracuse, a post-town of Morgan co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 21 miles E. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Syracuse, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 23 miles W. by S. of Nebraska City. Pop. in 1900, 861.

Syracuse, a city and port of delivery, capital of Onondaga co., N.Y., is situated on the New York Central and Hudson River, the West Shore and the Lackawanna Rs., 148 miles W. by N. of Albany. It is at the southern end of Onondaga Lake, which is circled by a broad boulevard, and presents a pleasing aspect in its well-shaded streets. The Erie Canal traverses the centre of the city. Among the more noteworthy buildings and institutions of a public character are the Federal building, town-hall, courthouse, St. Paul's and St. John's cathedrals, Museum of Fine Arts (opened in 1897), state hospital for feeble-minded children, county orphan asylum, Holden Observatory, and the various halls and college buildings of the Syracuse University (Crouse Memorial Hall, Hall of Languages, library, etc.). The university, with faculties or colleges of liberal arts, fine arts, medicine, law, and applied science, has an attendance of about 2200 students. As an industrial centre Syracuse holds the fourth place among the cities of the state. One of its leading industries is the manufacture of salt from deposits which were discovered as early as 1654 on the shores of Onondaga Lake by Jesuit missionaries from France, and which have been chiefly worked until the present time by the state, to which they yield a considerable revenue. An allied industry, the manufacture of soda-ash and kindred products, gives employment to about 3000 hands. Other leading manufactures carried on here are those of type-writers, iron and steel, tubing, foundry- and machine-shop products, automobiles, wagons, electrical apparatus and hardware specialties, mowers and reapers, ploughs, steam-heating apparatus, novelties of many kinds, knitted goods, malted liquors, etc. The city's water-supply is obtained from Lake Skaneateles. In 1789 Asa Danforth established salt-works here, and a settlement grew up, which was originally called Bogardus Corners and which changed its name several times. In 1825 the village was incorporated under the name of Syracuse. In 1847 the adjoining village of Salina was merged in Syracuse and the city was incorporated. Further annexations (Geddes, Onondaga) have been made since. Pop. in 1860, 28,119; in 1870, 43,051; in 1880, 51,792; in 1890, 88,143; in 1900, 108,374.

Syracuse, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 5 miles above Pomeroy and 60 miles below Parkersburg. It has coaling- and salt-industries. Pop. about 1250.

Syracuse, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Ogden. Pop. 200.

Syr-Darya, sir dar'yȧ, or **Sihon,** see'hon' (anc. *Jaxartes*, jax-ar'tēz), a large river of Asiatic Russia, rises, as the Naryn, on the W. slopes of the Tian-Shan, in Semiryetchensk, flows westward through Ferghana, and then NW. through the territory of Syr-Darya to the Sea of Aral,

which it enters through a principal arm in about lat. 46° N. The major portion of its non-mountainous course is sluggish, and the depth of water is not sufficient to secure important navigation. A former arm of the river, now generally a dry bed, entered the Sea of Aral at its south-eastern point.

Syr-Darya, a territory or province of Asiatic Russia, in Turkestan, including most of the valley of the Syr-Darya, and bordering on the Sea of Aral. Area, 194,853 sq. m. Capital, Tashkent, in the extreme SE. part. Pop. in 1897, 1,479,848.

Syria, sir'e-a (Arab. *Es-Sham*), a country in the SW. part of Asia, forming part of the Turkish Empire. It extends eastward from the Mediterranean Sea to the river Euphrates and the Syrian Desert (the prolongation northward of the Arabian Desert), and southward from the Alma-Dagh (ancient Amanus), one of the ranges of the Taurus, to the frontiers of Egypt (Isthmus of Suez). It lies between the parallels of 31° and 37° N. lat. It comprises the vilayet of Syria (Suria), or of Damascus, the vilayet of Beirut, the SW. part of the vilayet of Aleppo, and the mutessarifliks of Jerusalem and the Lebanon. Palestine is included in Syria, comprising the mutessarriflik of Jerusalem and part of the vilayets of Beirut and Syria. The designation Syria is sometimes used in a wider sense so as to include the whole of the vilayet of Aleppo and the vilayet of Zor, a large part of Mesopotamia being thus added. Syria, in the ordinary acceptation of the name, has an area in round numbers of about 75,000 sq. m.

The country embraces nearly the entire E. coast of the great eastern arm of the Mediterranean Sea. Syria, on the whole, is a region of great elevation, the highland belts (mountains and plateaus) extending in a N. and S. direction. Close to the Mediterranean shore, along its middle reaches, stretch the twin lofty ranges of the Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, with the narrow valley of Cœle-Syria (El-Buka'a) between them. The Lebanon rises to a height of a little more than 10,000 feet, and the loftiest peak of the Anti-Libanus has an elevation exceeding 9000 ft. South of the ranges of the Lebanon are the highlands of Palestine, attaining an elevation of about 4000 ft., and the coast northward is skirted by mountains. Through Palestine, in an N. and S. direction, extends a remarkable depression or trough, through which the river Jordan descends, its waters accumulating in the Dead Sea, whose surface, about 1300 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, is the most depressed portion of the earth's surface. The great plateau which stretches eastward from the mountain-ranges dips down gradually towards the desert. Above it, about 50 miles to the SE. of the S. extremity of the Anti-Libanus, rises the detached mountain-mass of Jebel-Hauran, whose loftiest summit has an elevation of about 6000 ft. The peaks of the Lebanon are of limestone formation, which gives to them their dazzling white appearance. Volcanic formations are present over large areas in Syria. To the E. of the upper Jordan is a vast stretch of lava-beds, and Jebel-Hauran bears numerous basaltic cones. The history of Syria records many destructive earthquakes.

A large proportion of the rivers of Syria lose themselves in the sands of the desert. The only river of any size in addition to the Jordan is the Nahr-el-Asi (anc. Orontes), which flows N. through Cœle-Syria and beyond, and bending abruptly westward enters the Mediterranean not far from Antakieh (Antioch). The Litany (anc. Leontes) flows southward through Cœle-Syria and empties near Tyre. The largest sheet of water in Syria is the Dead Sea. In its upper course the Jordan expands into lakes Huleh and Tabariyeh (Tiberias, Gennesaret, Galilee). There are a few lakes in northern Syria in the vicinity of Antioch, Aleppo, and Homs.

There are many fruitful valleys in the Lebanon, while the acclivities themselves have in many places been terraced and brought into a high state of cultivation. The valley of El-Buka'a is a very fertile tract, and the disintegrated volcanic material of the Hauran, on the W. side of Jebel-Hauran, constitutes a rich grain-growing soil. Much of the soil of Palestine is naturally productive, artificial irrigation, however, being largely necessary. The broad, low-lying plain of Esdraelon presents in the growing season a charming expanse of verdure. The surroundings of Damascus, rendered fruitful by the waters drawn from the river Barada, are one vast garden. The city of Aleppo is situated in the midst of a fertile plain. The Syrian plateaus present largely a barren aspect, and much of the country belongs to the desert. The chief feature of the climate of Syria is the long, hot, and rainless summer. Nearly the whole of the rainfall is in the six months from November to April. At Beirut, on the coast, the annual precipitation is as high as 36 inches; in Jerusalem it is about 22 inches. The regions to the E. of the mountains receive but little rain. Throughout most of the country recourse is had to artificial irrigation. The plant-life of the Syrian coast-land belongs to the realm of the Mediterranean flora, among the characteristic forms being the olive, oleander, mulberry, sycamore, date-palm, and pistachio. The forest-growth on the W. slopes of the Lebanon includes dwarf oaks, pines, and cypresses. Little remains of the cedars of Lebanon. Sub-tropical fruits of every kind are cultivated and fine wine is produced. The vegetation of the desert-region is characterized by the presence of aromatic and thorny plants. The fertile tracts of Syria produce large crops of cereals. Among other products, in addition to fruits, are pulse, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and rice. The rearing of the silk-worm is extensively carried on. The most prominent of the domestic animals are sheep (including many flat-tailed ones) and goats. The camel is used extensively in the parts bordering on the desert. Among wild beasts of prey is the panther. Jackals are numerous. There are venomous serpents of various species, as well as scorpions, and swarms of locusts often descend upon the crops.

The manufacturing industries of Syria are but little developed, the bulk of the people being engaged in rural pursuits, trade, and transportation. In the large towns, however, there are many handicrafts-men, whose skill is displayed in the quality of the silk stuffs, metallic wares, leather goods, gold and silver thread, and other articles which they produce. Among the leading exports are grain, silk, sesame, olives and olive-oil, wool, and sponges. The principal seaport of Syria is Beirut, the port of Damascus, with which it is connected by rail. Southern Syria is traversed from N. to S. by the railway line which is in course of construction from Damascus to Mecca. Jerusalem is connected by rail with Jaffa, its port, and there is a railway line extending from the seaport of Haifa to the Jordan valley. The largest cities of Syria are Damascus, Aleppo, and Beirut.

The inhabitants of Syria number about 2,500,000. They consist of descendants of the ancient Syrians (Aramæans), whose speech is Arabic; Arabs, sedentary and nomadic; Turks, Jews, Franks, Greeks, and Armenians. The great bulk of the people are Mohammedans. The Christians belong to a great variety of sects. The schismatic Mohammedan sect of the Druses, who dwell in the Lebanon, have distinguished themselves by their fierce hatred of their Christian neighbors, the Maronites. The Syriac tongue is now practically a dead language.

History.—At the close of the second millenium B.C., the Phœnicians, who dwelt in the narrow coast-land of Syria, were at the height of their power and prosperity, Tyre and Sidon being their leading city-states. About this time the Hebrew kingdom makes its appearance in history, established in the regions conquered from the Canaanites. On the southern part of the coast-land were the cities of the Philistines. From about the middle of the tenth century B.C. there were two Hebrew kingdoms, Israel and Judah. In the ninth century B.C. the Aramæan kingdom of Damascus was at the height of its power. The Assyrian kings pushed their conquests into Syria. The Phœnician cities were forced to pay them tribute; the Philistines were made subject; the kingdoms of Damascus and Israel were extinguished by them. The country was known to the Greeks as Assyria, the name being contracted to Syria. From the dominion of Assyria Syria passed under that of Babylonia. The kingdom of Judah was destroyed by the Babylonians about 586 B.C. In the second half of the sixth century B.C. the sway of Babylonia was succeeded by that of Persia. Two centuries later Syria became part of the Asiatic empire of Alexander of Macedon. The most extensive of the kingdoms which arose as fragments of the great Macedonian realm, that of the Seleucidæ, bore the name of kingdom of Syria, although Syria constituted but a small part of its vast area. Antioch, the capital of the Seleucid monarchs, rose to be a splendid city and a great centre of Greek culture. In 190 B.C. the Romans wrested the greater part of Asia Minor from the Syrian monarchy. Before the middle of that century the Jews threw off the Syrian yoke. In 64 B.C. Syria became a Roman possession, and in the following year Judea was made tributary to Rome. In the third century A.D. Palmyra was the capital of a splendid realm. On the division of the Roman Empire in the fourth century Syria became part of the Byzantine Empire. In the first half of the seventh century it was conquered by the Saracens (Arabs). Damascus was the capital of the Ommiad caliphs. In the latter part of the eleventh century the country fell into the hands of the Seljuks. It was in order to wrest the Holy Land from these Turkish invaders that the Crusades were set on foot. The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem was founded in 1099. The Crusaders took the cities along the coast, and Antioch was the seat of a Chris-

tian principality. In the latter part of the twelfth century Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, conquered Syria and extinguished the kingdom of Jerusalem. Since 1516 Syria has formed part of the empire of the Ottoman Turks.

Syriam, sĭr-re'ăm′, a small town of Burma, in Pegu, 15 miles E. of Rangoon, on the river Pegu, an affluent of the Rangoon. It boasts a great antiquity.

Syrmia. See SZEREM.

Syrtis Major, the ancient name of the Gulf of Sidra.

Syrtis Minor, the ancient name of the Gulf of Gabes.

Syzran, sĭz-rän′, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S. of Simbirsk, on the river Syzran, near its confluence with the Volga. It is a busy commercial and industrial place. Pop. in 1897, 32,377.

Szabadka, Hungary. See THERESIOPEL.

Szabadszállás, sŏh′bŏd'sål'lăsh′, a village of Hungary, in Cumania, 23 miles SW. of Kecskemét. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Szabolcs, sŏh′boltch', a county of northeastern Hungary, the capital of which is Nyiregyháza.

Szalad, a county of Hungary. See ZALA.

Szamos, sŏh′mosh', a river of Transylvania and Hungary proper, formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos at Deés, 10 miles N. of Szamosujvár, flows NW. and joins the Theiss. Total course, including either headstream, about 300 miles.

Szamosujvár, sŏh′mosh-oo'e-vȧr, also called by the Germans **Armenierstadt,** ar-mȧ′ne-er-stått, a town of Transylvania, Hungary, with the title of royal free city, co. of Szolnok-Doboka, on the Little Szamos, 22 miles NE. of Klausenburg. It has a castle, now used as a prison. It is the seat of a Greek bishop and of a Protestant consistory. Pop. in 1900, 6363.

Szarvas, sŏr′vŏsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Békés, on the Körös, 22 miles NE. of Csongrád. Its inhabitants, in great part Slavs, are mainly engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. Pop. in 1900, 25,773.

Szászrégen, sȧs′rȧ'ghĕn (Ger. *Sächsisch-Regen*), a town of Transylvania, Hungary, co. of Maros-Torda, on the river Maros, 19 miles NNE. of Maros-Vásárhely. Pop. in 1900, 6552.

Szászsebes, Transylvania. See MÜHLBACH.

Szászváros, sȧs′vȧ'rŏsh' (Ger. *Broos*, brōs), a town, with the title of royal free city, of Transylvania, Hungary, in Saxonland, co. of Hunyad, on an affluent of the Maros, 24 miles SW. of Karlsburg. Pop. in 1900, 6934.

Szatmár, sŏt′mȧr', a county in the northeastern part of Hungary, watered by the Theiss and Szamos. Capital, Nagykároly.

Szatmár-Németi, sŏt′mȧr' nȧ′met'ee', a town of Hungary, with the title of royal free city, co. of Szatmár, on the Szamos, 60 miles NE. of Debreczin. It has a fine Roman Catholic cathedral, a theatre, and several higher educational institutions. Pop. in 1900, 26,881.

Szczuczyn, sh'choo'chin, a town of Poland, in Lomza, 35 miles SW. of Augustowo. Pop. in 1897, 5725.

Szeben, the Hungarian name of the co. of Hermannstadt, in Transylvania.

Sze-chuen, sĕ'chwĕn′, or **Sze-chuan,** a western province of China, bordering on Tibet. Area, upward of 200,000 sq. m. The region is very mountainous, some of the mountain-ranges reaching a great elevation. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Yang-tse-kiang, which, describing great curves, traverses the western, southern, and eastern portions of the province, receiving many large tributaries. The vegetable products include all kinds of cereals, sugar, tobacco, tea, oil-seeds, rhubarb, etc. Silk is produced. The chief mineral wealth of the region is in coal, iron, and salt. The population is estimated at about 70,000,000, far exceeding that of any other province. There are many Lolos and other non-Chinese inhabitants. The capital is Cheng-tu. Chung-king, on the Yang-tse-kiang, is open to foreign commerce.

Szegedin, sĕg′ĕd-in' (Hun. *Szeged*, sĕg′ĕd'), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Csongrád, on the W. bank of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 96 miles SE. of Budapest. It is, after Budapest, the most populous city of the kingdom and the metropolis of the Alföld, the vast, fertile Hungarian plain. The city was destroyed by an inundation of the Theiss in 1879 and has been rebuilt in modern style. It has broad circular and radial avenues, spacious public squares, and an array of stately edifices, such as the town-hall, the various government buildings, and the theatre. Fine quays extend along the Theiss. A great dike has been constructed to restrain the waters of the river. Szegedin is the seat of an extensive trade. It is noted for its soap and various food-products, such as *paprika* (pepper) and *tarhonya* (a preparation of dough). Pop. in 1900, 102,991. On the opposite bank of the Theiss is the suburb of New Szegedin.

Szeghalom, sĕg′hŏh'lom', a village of Hungary, co. of Békés, 80 miles SE. of Budapest.

Szegvár, sĕg′vȧr', a town of Hungary, co. of Csongrád, 80 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 7249.

Szegzárd, or **Szegszárd,** sĕg′sard', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Tolna, 30 miles NE. of Fünfkirchen. It is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1900, 13,895.

Székely-Keresztúr, sȧ′kĕl' kĕr′rĕs'toor', a town of Transylvania, Hungary, on the Great Kokel, 12 miles NE. of Schässburg. Pop. in 1900, 3421.

Székely-Udvarhely, sȧ′kĕl' ood′vor-hĕl', a town of Transylvania, Hungary, capital of the co. of Udvarhely, on the Great Kokel, 90 miles ESE. of Klausenburg. Pop. in 1900, 8045.

Székesfehérvár, a town of Hungary. See STUHLWEISSENBURG.

Széklers, sȧ′klers, a people near kindred to the Magyars, dwelling in the eastern part of Transylvania.

Sze-mao, sĕ'mȧ′o, a town and treaty-port of China, in the southwestern part of the province of Yun-nan. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Szempcz, a town of Hungary. See WARTBERG.

Szenicz, sĕn′its', a small town of Hungary, co. and 44 miles NNW. of Neutra.

Szent-Endre, sĕnt ĕn′drĕ' (Ger. *Sankt Andrä*), a town of Hungary, on the W. bank of the Danube, a few miles above Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 4822.

Szentes, sĕn′tĕsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Csongrád, on an arm of the Theiss, 30 miles N. by E. of Szegedin. It is protected from inundation by dikes. Pop. in 1900, 31,308.

Szent-György, sĕnt d'yörDj (Ger. *Sankt Georgen*), a town, with the title of a royal free city, of Hungary, co. and 8 miles NNE. of Pressburg. Pop. about 3500.

Szent-Mihály, sĕnt me'hȧ'ĭ', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 12 miles from Tokay. Pop. about 7000.

Szent-Miklos. See GYERGYÓ-SZENT-MIKLÓS, LIPTÓ-SZENT-MIKLÓS, NAGY-SZENT-MIKLÓS, and TÖRÖK-SZENT-MIKLÓS.

Szent-Péter, Hungary. See SAJÓ-SZENT-PÉTER.

Szent-Tamás, sĕnt tŏm′ăsh', a commune in the southern part of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog. Pop. in 1900, 13,236.

Szepes-Remete, Hungary. See EINSIEDEL.

Szepes-Szombat, Hungary. See GEORGENBERG.

Szepes-Váralja, Hungary. See KIRCHDRAUF.

Szepsi, a town of Hungary. See MOLDAU.

Szerdahely, Hungary. See DUNA-SZERDAHELY.

Szered, sĕr′ĕd', a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 40 miles ENE. of Pressburg. Pop. about 5000.

Szerém, sĕr′ăm' (L. *Syrmia, Sirmia;* Ger. *Syrmien*), the easternmost county of Slavonia, Hungary, between the Danube and Drave. Capital, Vukovár. There is a bishopric of Syrmia.

Sziget, a town of Hungary. See MÁRAMAROS-SZIGET.

Szigetvár, sig′hĕt'vȧr' (by historians called **Sziget**), a town of Hungary, co. of Somogy (Sümeg), 21 miles W. of Fünfkirchen. It is memorable for the heroic resistance which its little garrison, under Nicholas Zrinyi, offered to a vast Turkish besieging army, which, under Solyman the Magnificent, was attacking the Hapsburg power in 1566. The sultan died in the course of the siege. When the fortress had been reduced to a heap of ruins the remaining defenders sallied forth and were slain.

Szilágy, sil′ȧdj', an eastern county of Hungary. Capital, Zilah.

Szilágy-Somlyó, sil′ȧdj' shom′lo', a town of Hungary, co. of Szilágy. Pop. in 1900, 5658.

Szinérváralja, sin′ar-vȧr'ŏl-yŏh, a commune of eastern Hungary, in the co. of Szatmár. In the vicinity are various kinds of mineral springs. Pop. about 5000.

Szliács, slee′ȧtch', a watering-place of Hungary, near Sohl.

Szoboszló, Hungary. See HAJDÚ-SZOBOSZLÓ.

Szobráncz, sob′rånts', a watering-place of Hungary, 10 miles from Ungvár.

Szolnok, sol′nok', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Jazygia-Great-Cumania-Szolnok, on the Theiss, 54 miles ESE. of Budapest. It is an important railway centre, has steamboat connections, and is the seat of considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 25,379.

Szolnok-Doboka, sol′nok' dob′o'kŏh', a county of Hungary, in Transylvania, drained by the river Szamos. Capital, Deés.

Szombathely, Hungary. See STEINAMANGER.

Szomolnok, a town of Hungary. See SCHMÖLNITZ.

Szrem, a town of Prussia. See SCHRIMM.

Sztanisics, stŏn′e-shitch', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 11 miles NNE. of Zombor. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

T

Taal, tå-ål′, a volcano of the Philippine Islands, is on a small island in Bombón Lake, Batangas province, Luzon. The crater is about 7650 feet in diameter. The latest eruption seems to have been in 1873.

Taal, a pueblo, the principal seaport of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, at the mouth of the Pansípit River, 13 miles by road NW. of Batangas. The region is very fertile. Pop. in 1903, 17,525.

Taasinge, to′sing‘gheh, an island of Denmark, immediately S. of Fünen. Area, 27 sq. m. It produces much fruit. Pop. in 1901, 4035.

Tab, tåb (also called **Zohreh**), a river of Persia, which enters the Persian Gulf near its N. extremity.

Tabaco, tå-bå′ko, a gulf on the E. coast of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands; it has 3 entrances and is protected by San Miguel and Cacrarny islands.

Tabaco, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippines, on the gulf of Tabaco, 15 miles (direct) N. of Albay. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1903, 21,946.

Tabagón, tå-bå-gōn′, a pueblo of Cebú, Philippine Islands, on the N. part of the E. coast. Pop. in 1903, 9308.

Tabariyeh, tå‘bå-ree′yeh, or **Tabaria** (anc. *Tiberias*), a town of Palestine, 27 miles ESE. of Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is enclosed landward by a strong wall of modern construction flanked by towers. Tiberias was founded by Herod Antipas in the early part of the first century A.D., and named in honor of the Roman emperor Tiberius. As the new capital of Galilee it rose to great splendor. In later Roman times it became a great centre of Hebrew learning, a position which it long maintained under Byzantine rule. Here in 1187 Saladin won a victory over the Christians which brought Jerusalem into his power. The place, after having sunk into utter insignificance, has revived in recent years and now contains several thousand inhabitants, mainly Jews, who have a number of synagogues. Near by are frequented hot springs.

Tabariyeh, Bahr, or **Lake** (*Lake of Gennesaret, Sea of Galilee, Sea of Tiberias*), a lake of Palestine, traversed by the Jordan in its upper course. Length, 14 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Its surface is 680 feet below that of the Mediterranean Sea. Around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias (from which the modern name of the lake is derived), Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have disappeared.

Tabasco, tå-bås′ko, a river of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, which in its upper (or main) course is known as the Grijalva (which see). The town of Frontera is situated at its mouth.

Tabasco, a village of Las Animas co., Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 125.

Tabasco, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by Campeche and Guatemala, S. by Chiapas, and W. by Vera Cruz. Area, 10,072 sq. m. The surface consists almost entirely of a great flat, sloping gradually to the sea, but in many parts so low as to be subject to inundations, which often isolate its villages and leave no means of communication except by canoes. Only along the southern border is there a line of mountain elevations. The streams, though numerous, are short and shallow, and generally obstructed at their mouths by bars and flats. The more important are the Usumacinta and Tabasco (lower course of the Grijalva), which converge and have a common outlet; the Chiltepec, Chilapilla, Gonzales, Blanquilla, and Tanciochapa, the last-named forming part of the boundary between Tabasco and Vera Cruz. The climate is excessively hot and unhealthy. A large portion of the state is still covered with forest. The soil is very fertile and produces maize, excellent sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, vanilla, rice, and various tropical fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista (the capital) and Frontera. Pop. in 1900, 159,834.

Tabasquillo, tå-bås-keel′yo (the "Little Tabasco"), a river of Mexico, joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 miles SW. of Frontera.

Tabatinga, tå-bå-tin′gå, a town of Brazil, on the Peruvian frontier, on the left bank of the Amazon, of which river it is the terminal port of entry.

Taberg, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, 26 miles WNW. of Utica. Pop. about 300. It has canneries.

Ta‘beristan′ (Tabaristan), a district of Persia, in the region of the Elburz Mountains, forming part of the province of Mazanderan.

Tabernacle, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 35 miles ESE. of Camden, is a rural free delivery of Vincentown.

Tabernacle, a post-station of Guilford co., N.C.

Tabernacle, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., 9 miles S. of Marion.

Tabernacle, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., about 7 miles SE. of Covington.

Tabernas, tå-bĕr′nås, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles NE. of Almería. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7620.

Tabernas de Valldigna, tå-bĕr′nås dà vaľ-deeg′nå, a town of Spain, 22 miles from Valencia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7990.

Taberville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 66 miles SSW. of Sedalia. Pop. 150.

Tablas, tå′blås, one of the Philippine Islands, 25 miles E. of Mindoro. It is mountainous and has the Cabeza de Tablas (2405 feet high) in the N. extremity.

Tablat, a commune in the Swiss canton of St. Gall. Pop. in 1900, 16,434.

Table Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in Cape Colony, near its SW. extremity. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay, which is strongly fortified, is capable of sheltering the largest fleet and generally affords secure anchorage.

Table Bluff, a post-township of Humboldt co., Cal. Pop. in 1900, 926.

Table, Cape, the E. extremity of the Mehia peninsula, of North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 39° 7′ S.; lon. 178° E.

Table, Cape, on the N. coast of Tasmania. Lat. 40° 56′ S.

Tablegrove, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Table Mountain, Marin co., Cal. See Tamalpais.

Table Mountain, Tuolumne co., Cal., is a flat-topped mountain of basalt or lava. It is about 30 miles long and 2200 feet high.

Table Mountain, S.C., is an outlier of the Blue Ridge, in Pickens co. It is upward of 3000 feet in height and has an imposing precipice on one side.

Table Mountain, a remarkable mountain of Cape Colony, overlooking Cape Town and Table Bay. Height, 3582 feet. It owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud, named the "Table-cloth." Its recesses are beautifully overgrown with vegetation.

Table Mountain, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., S.C., near a mountain of the same name, 10 miles W. of Easley station.

Tablerock, Sierra co., Cal., is the post-station of Howland Flat.

Tablerock, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 63 miles SE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 852.

Tablerock, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., 10 miles NW. of Morganton.

Tablerock, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Gettysburg, on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. Pop. about 200.

Tablerock, a post-station of Raleigh co., W.Va.

Tabo, tah′bo, a village of Lafayette co., Mo., about 18 miles S. by E. of Lexington, is a postal free delivery of Higginsville.

Taboa, tå-bo′å, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles SSE. of Vizeu. Pop. about 2500.

Taboga, tå-bo′gå, an islet in the Gulf of Panama, 10 miles S. of Panama.

Taboguilla, tå-bo-gheel′yå, an island of the Bay of Panama, 1½ miles NE. of the island of Taboga.

Tabón, tå-bōn′, an island of Chile, off the NE. coast of the island of Chiloe.

Tabor, tå′bor, a town of Bohemia, on the Luschnitz, an affluent of the Moldau, 49 miles SSE. of Prague. It still retains portions of its old walls. The principal objects of interest are the sixteenth-century church, the Gothic town-hall, the ruins of an old castle, and the municipal museum. There are manufactures of buttons and cigars. It was founded by the Hussites, a sect of whom took from the name of this town the appellation of Taborites. Pop. in 1900, 10,703.

Tabor, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., about 8 miles S. of Muncie.

Tabor, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, about 32 miles SSE. of Omaha, Neb., on the Tabor and

Northern R. Here is Tabor College (Congregational), organized in 1866 and open to both sexes. Pop. in 1900, 934.

Tabor, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., about 5 miles N. of Morristown.

Tabor, Pa., a station of the Philadelphia and Reading R., about 7 miles N. of the terminal station in Philadelphia.

Tabor, a banking post-village of Bonhomme co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Tabora, a trading station in the W. part of German East Africa, 219 miles E. of Ujiji.

Tabor, Mount (Arab. *Jebel-et-Tor*), a mountain of Palestine, in Galilee, a few miles SW. of the S. end of Lake Tabariyeh (Lake of Tiberias or of Gennesaret). Elevation, 1000 feet above the adjacent plain, or about 1850 ft. above the level of the sea. Its summit commands a magnificent view. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek and Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

Taborton, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. The banking point is Troy. Pop. 250.

Tabriz, tȧ'brēz', **Tebriz,** or **Tauris** (anc. *Gazaca*), a city of Persia, next to Teheran the largest in the country, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, about 30 miles E. of Lake Urumiah, in lat. 38° 2′ N. and lon. 46° 12′ E. It is situated at an elevation of about 4500 feet above the sea, at the foot of Mount Sahand, which rises about 4000 ft. above the city. Pop. estimated at about 175,000. The city was formerly much more populous than at present, and it is full of ruins, attesting the violence of the earthquakes which have visited it, as well as its great decline. The inner portions, in spite of the numerous baths, bustling and well-stocked bazaars and many mosques, present little that is attractive, the only striking architectural object being the beautiful Blue Mosque. The outlying quarters, however, present a charming expanse of gardens and orchards. Tabriz was formerly a flourishing entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, and the Russian and Turkish dominions. Since the Caspian Sea became a great highway of commerce the place has in great measure lost its importance, although the volume of business is still large. Among the leading articles of export are carpets and rugs, shawls, raisins, and almonds. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry.

Tabusintac, tăb'ū-sin'tăk, a post-settlement in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Tabusintac River, 35 miles from Chatham.

Tacaleeche, tah'ka-lee'che, a post-station of Benton co., Miss.

Tacaloa, tȧ-kȧ-lo'ȧ, a village of Colombia, state of Bolívar, at the junction of the Cauca and Magdalena rivers, 22 miles NW. of Mompox.

Tacámbaro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 46 miles SSW. of Morelia. Pop. in 1900, 5070.

Tacaná, a volcano of western Guatemala, on the Mexican frontier. Height, 13,300 feet.

Tacarigua, Lake of. See VALENCIA.

Tacaronte, tȧ-kȧ-ron'tȧ, a village of the Canaries, in Teneriffe, 3 miles from San Cristóval de la Laguna.

Tacazze, a river of Abyssinia. See TAKAZZE.

Tachau, tȧ'kŏw, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900, 5482, largely engaged in the glass-industry and the manufacture of articles of wood.

Táchira, a river of the department of Santander, Colombia, falls into the Zulia, near the Venezuelan boundary.

Táchira, a state of Venezuela, bordering on Colombia, and having the state of Zulia on the N. and Mérida on the E. It produces coffee, cacao, sugar, rice, tobacco, and vanilla, and has productive mines of silver, copper, iron, and coal. Capital, San Cristóbal.

Taclobán, tȧ-klo-bȧn', capital of Leyte, Philippine Islands, on the San Juanico Strait, NE. coast. It exports rice and has an active trade with Manila. Pop. in 1903, 11,948.

Tacna, tȧk'nȧ, the northernmost province of Chile, bordering on Peru. Area, 8688 sq. m. It is mainly a rainless desert between the coast range and the Andes, crossed by scanty and intermittent streams. Earthquakes are frequent. Silver, copper, etc., are found, and there are extensive nitrate deposits. Capital, Tacna. Pop. in 1900, 25,031.

Tacna, a town, capital of Tacna province, Chile, in a fertile plain near the Andes. It is connected by rail, 40 miles, with Arica, its port. It is well built and has some commercial importance. Here the Chileans won a victory over the Peruvians and Bolivians on May 26, 1880. Pop. estimated for 1902, 11,504.

Taco, tȧ'ko, or **Tahco,** a river of Canada, reaches the Pacific Ocean on the coast of Alaska, opposite Admiralty Island.

Taco'ma, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Tacoma, a city and subport of entry, capital of Pierce co., Wash., is situated on Puget Sound, 80 miles from the Pacific coast and 23 miles (direct) S. by W. of Seattle. It is on the Northern Pacific, the Tacoma Eastern and other railroads. Tacoma occupies a site of rare beauty, commanding a magnificent view of Mount Rainier (Tacoma). It has the advantage of an excellent harbor, where superior facilities are afforded for transacting and handling shipping business. The docks and wharves in front of the city are several miles in extent, and ships load here with wheat, lumber, and coal for all parts of the world. Tacoma is the seat of the University of Puget Sound, Whitworth College, Annie Wright Seminary, Pacific Lutheran University, etc., and among its notable public buildings are the city-hall, courthouse, chamber of commerce, opera-house, and the Ferry Museum of Art. The manufactures comprise lumber and shingles, iron and steel, flour, beer, cars and boilers, etc. The city has also extensive ship-yards. Pop. in 1880, 1098; in 1890, 36,006; in 1900, 37,714.

Ta'con'ic (or **Ta'ghan'ic**) **Mountains,** a mountain-ridge on the borders of New York and Massachusetts, and extending a short distance into Vermont. It is an easterly continuation of the Highlands of the Hudson, and forms the western part of the general elevations which, in Berkshire co., Mass., are designated the Berkshire Hills, and in Vermont the Green Mountains. The ridge gives name to the Taconic System of geologists.

Taco'ny, Philadelphia co., Pa., is a post-substation of Philadelphia. It is on the Delaware River and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania R., about 12½ miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Tacony (or **Frankford**) **Creek,** Pa., rises in Montgomery co., runs southward through Philadelphia co., and enters the Delaware River about 1 mile below Frankford.

Tacora, tȧ-ko'rȧ, a volcano of northern Chile, in the province of Tacna, near the Peruvian frontier. Height, about 19,000 feet.

Tacuaral, a village of Paraguay, about 27 miles E. by S. of Asunción.

Tacuarembó, tȧ-kwȧ-rem-bo', a northern department of Uruguay. Area, 8115 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio Negro and is intersected by its tributaries. It has rich pasturage and stock-raising is the chief industry. Capital, San Fructuoso. Pop. in 1900, 34,424.

Tacuba, tȧ-koo'bȧ, a town of Mexico, about 3 miles NW. of the city of Mexico.

Tacubaya, tȧ-koo-bī'ȧ, a town of Mexico, 5 miles SW. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by electric tramway. It contains many beautiful villas, a museum, and a national observatory (lat. 19° 24′ 17″ N., lon. 99° 11′ 38″ W.). Elevation, 7620 feet. Pop. in 1900, 18,342.

Tacul, Savoy. See MONT BLANC DU TACUL.

Tacunga, a town of Ecuador. See LATACUNGA.

Tacutu, tȧ-koo-too', or **Takutu,** a river of South America, forms part of the boundary between British Guiana and the state of Amazonas, Brazil, and discharges into the Rio Branco at São Joaquim.

Tadcaster (anc. *Calaria*), a town of England, co. of York, on the Wharfe, 9 miles SW. of York. Pop. about 3000.

Tadjura, Africa. See TAJURA.

Tadmor, Syria. See PALMYRA.

Tadmor, a post-station of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 10 miles N. of Dayton.

Tadmor, a post-village of Houston co., Tex. The banking point is Crockett. Pop. 100.

Tadousac, tȧ-doo-sȧk', a post-village of Quebec, in Saguenay district, situated at the E. entrance of the Saguenay River, 5 miles above its confluence with the St. Lawrence and 21 miles from Fraserville, its banking point. It has a number of handsome villas and is much frequented by tourists and health-seekers during the summer months. It was at an early period the capital of the French settlements and for a long time was one of the chief fur-trading posts. Pop. in 1901, 511.

Tadvan, tȧd'vȧn', a village of Turkish Armenia, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

Tafalla, tȧ-fȧl'yȧ, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. in 1900, 5594.

Tafelneh, tȧ-fĕl'nęh (written also **Tafelane** and **Tefelneh**), a maritime town of Morocco, 30 miles S. by W. of Mogador.

Tafelneh, Cape, Morocco, 5 miles NW. of Tafelneh, is a lofty headland.

Taff, a river of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, flows SE. to the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. Length, 40 miles.

Taffuri, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo.

Tafilelt, tå-fe-lêlt′, an oasis and district in the southern part of Morocco, on the northern border of the Sahara and SE. of the Atlas Mountains. Its most important settlement is Abuam. The oasis has important trade relations with the Sudan and a population estimated at about 100,000.

Taft, tåft, a town of Persia, 13 miles SW. of Yezd. It is noted for its carpets. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Taft, a village of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Georgetown and Western R. The banking point is Kingstree. Pop. 100.

Tafton, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Hawley.

Taftsville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Quechee River and on the Woodstock R., 3 miles E. of Woodstock.

Taftville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Shetucket River, 4 miles NNE. of Norwich. It has manufactures of silks and cottons. Pop. about 2500. The banking point is Norwich.

Tagal, Java. See TEGAL.

Tagals. See PHILIPPINES.

Taganrog, tå-gån-rog′, a seaport of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 65 miles WSW. of Novotcherkask, 18 miles from the mouth of the Don. It has a large trade, but its importance as a port has decreased in consequence of the silting up of the harbor. It has flour-mills and manufactures of tobacco, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 60,678.

Tagbilarán, tåg-be-lå-rån′, a pueblo on Tagbilarán Strait, SW. coast of Bohol, Philippine Islands, 340 miles (direct) SSE. of Manila; it is the capital of Bohol province and is engaged in agriculture and turtle-fishing. Pop. in 1903, 10,108.

Tage, a post-hamlet of Montague co., Tex.

Taggart, a village of Harrison co., Mo. The post-office is Bolton.

Taggia, tåd′jå, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, 4 miles NNE. of San Remo. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5000).

Taghanic Mountains. See TACONIC MOUNTAINS.

Taghanuck Falls, N.Y. See TAUGHANNOCK FALLS.

Taghkanick, or **Taghanic,** tŏk′hŏn-ik, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in a township (town) of its own name, about 11 miles SE. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 894.

Taghmon, tåh′mọn, a small town of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles WSW. of Wexford.

Tagish Lake, Yukon district, Canada, is an expansion of the Yukon (Lewes) River, a short distance below Lake Bennett. On the lake is Tagish station.

Tagliacozzo, tål-yå-kot′so, a town of Italy, 20 miles SSW. of Aquila. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou overwhelmed Conradin and put an end to the rule of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in Italy. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 8500).

Tagliamento, tål-yå-mẽn′to (anc. *Tilaventus*), a river of Venetia, Italy, rises in the Carnic Alps, and, after a S. course of 100 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea near its N. extremity.

Tagodast, tå-go-dåst′, a town of Morocco, on the W. slope of the Atlas Mountains, 98 miles NE. of Morocco.

Tagolanda, tå-go-lån′då, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 50 miles from the NE. extremity of Celebes.

Tagomago, tå-go-må′go, an islet of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean Sea, E. of the island of Iviza.

Taguig, tå-gheeg′, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Rizal province, on the NW. shore of Laguna de Bay. Pop. in 1903, 6829.

Tagus (Sp. *Tajo,* tå′ho; Port. *Tejo,* tå′zho; anc. *Tagus*), the longest river of the Iberian Peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from NE. to SW., between the basin of the Douro on the N. and that of the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra de Albarracín, on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, at a distance of only about 100 miles from the shores of the Mediterranean. It traverses New Castile and Estremadura in Spain, flows in Portugal between the provinces of Beira and Alemtejo and through Estremadura, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Lisbon, where it expands into a spacious and splendid landlocked harbor. Total length, about 550 miles. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alberche, and Alagón, all from the N. The affluents from the S. are unimportant. It has an impetuous current and flows mostly through an arid country. It is navigable only to Abrantes, about 100 miles from the sea. The only important city on its banks in Spain is Toledo.

Tahawus, tą-haw′wus, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region, near the S. end of Lake Sanford, about 33 miles W. by S. of Port Henry.

Tahawus, Mount. See MARCY, MOUNT.

Tahiti, tå-hee′tee (formerly written **Otaheite**), a volcanic island in the Pacific Ocean, being the principal of the Society Islands. Approximate lat. 17° 45′ S.; lon. of Point Venus, a station used by observers in connection with studies on the "transit of Venus," 149° 28′ 21″ E. It is about 32 miles long from NW. to SE., and is an elongated range of highland, constricted near the middle into the narrow peninsula of Tarawao. The northwestern and larger part is known as Tahiti proper, or Great Tahiti (Tahiti-Nui), and the smaller as Tairabu (Tairapu). The island is boldly mountainous, and attains in its northern division, in the Orohena, an elevation of about 7400 feet. The fertile portion of Tahiti lies in the valleys. These produce tropical fruits in great abundance and luxuriance, such as the bread-fruit, vi-apple, banana, orange, and cocoa-nut. Coffee, cacao, sugar, and cotton are cultivated. The natives have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries, and there are now few of them who cannot both read and write. The island forms part of a native sovereignty under French control. Chief exports, copra, mother-of-pearl, cotton, sugar, cocoanut oil, vanilla, and arrow-root. Area, about 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 10,300. Capital, Papeete or Papéiti. See SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Tahkheena, a river of the Yukon district of Canada, discharges from Lake Arkell into the upper Yukon (Lewes) River, in about lat. 60° 45′ N.

Tahlequah, tah-le-kwah′, or **Talequah,** a banking post-town, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., about 80 miles NW. of Fort Smith, Ark., on the Frisco System. It contains the Cherokee National Library and is the seat of the Tahlequah Institute and the Cherokee Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1482.

Tahoe, tå-hō′, a lake of Placer and Eldorado cos., Cal., at the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, and forming part of the boundary with Nevada. It is 22 miles long and 10 miles wide. This lake is environed by scenery of exquisite beauty. Its outlet is the Truckee River. Elevation, 6225 feet. Greatest depth, upward of 1500 feet.

Tahoe, a post-village and summer-resort of Placer co., Cal., on Lake Tahoe and on the Lake Tahoe R., 15 miles S. of Truckee.

Tahoka, a village of Lynn co., Tex. The banking point is Bigspring. Pop. 100.

Tahquamenaw, Mich. See TEQUAMENON.

Tahta, a small town of central Egypt, 35 miles SSE. of Siut, near the left bank of the Nile, and on the Nile railway.

Tahuacano (tah-wą-kah′no) **Creek,** Freestone co., Tex., flows into the Trinity River.

Tahuata, tå-wå′tå, or **Santa Christina,** sån′tå kris-tee′nå, one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Dominica.

Tai-chow (Chin. pron. tī`chå′oo), a city of China, province of Che-kiang, 75 miles SW. of Ning-Po, on a river emptying into Tai-chow Bay.

Taif, tīf (E'Taif), a town of Arabia, in Hejaz, 65 miles ESE. of Mecca. Elevation, about 6000 feet.

Taiga, tī′gå, a village and station of Siberia, on the Transsiberian railway, about 48 miles SE. of Tomsk, with which it is connected by branch railway.

Taihoku, or **Tai-pe-fu,** the capital of the Japanese island of Formosa, on the river Tamsui and 13 miles from Tamsui, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 6000 (or with the densely populated adjacent towns, about 80,000).

Tailscreek, a post-station of Gilmer co., Ga.

Taimyr (tī-meer′), **Cape,** a headland of Siberia, extending into the Arctic Ocean, 120 miles SW. of Cape Tchelyuskin. It forms part of the Taimyr Peninsula.

Taimyr Peninsula, the northernmost projection of Siberia, included between the Yenisei and Khatanga rivers. It terminates in Cape Tchelyuskin, lat. 77° 40′ N.

Tain, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Ross and Cromarty, on the S. side of Dornoch Firth, 30 miles NNE. of Inverness. It has a mediæval church, recently restored. Pop. about 2000.

Tain, tăn^{e}, a town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, opposite Tournon. Pop. about 2500.

Tainan, tī`nån′ (formerly **Tai-wan-fu**), a seaport of Formosa, on its W. coast, in lat. 23° 8′ N. Under Chinese rule it was the capital of the island. It has a large trade. Pop. about 50,000.

Tai-ngan (Tai-ngan-fu), a town of China, province of Shan-tung, 35 miles SSE. of Tsi-nan-fu. It is situated at the foot of Tai-shan, a mountain rising to a height of about 5000 feet above the sea, which is regarded as sacred and attracts many pilgrims. Pop. about 60,000 (?).

Tainter, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Taintor, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 90.

Taiohai, a port on the island of Nukahiva, is the administrative seat of the Marquesas Islands.

Tai-pe-fu, the capital of Formosa. See TAIHOKU.

Tai-ping, tī'ping' (Tai-ping-fu), a city of China, in the eastern part of the province of Ngan-hwei, on the Yang-tse-kiang.

Tai-ping, a city of China, in the southwestern part of the province of Kwang-si.

Tairo, or **Taiara.** See KING'S ISLAND.

Tais, tā'is, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 55 miles NE. of Mocha.

Tai-Shan, or **Tae-Shan,** tī'shān', an island of China, in the Chusan Archipelago. The centre is a densely-peopled plain, with many villages.

Tai-tong, tī'tong', a city of China, province of Shan-si, near the Great Wall, 175 miles W. by N. of Peking.

Taitsville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 18 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Tai-wan. See FORMOSA.

Tai-wan-fu. See TAINAN.

Taiya, Alaska. See DYEA.

Tai-yuen, tī'yoo-ĕn', a city of China, province of Shan-si, on the Fuen-ho, an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 250 miles SW. of Peking.

Tajiks', an Aryan people, who live mainly in Persia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan. In Persia they constitute a great part of the sedentary population.

Tajique, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

Tajo, the Spanish name of the Tagus.

Tajumulco, a volcano of western Guatemala, in the department of Los Altos. Height, 13,800 feet.

Tajumulco, or **Taxumulco,** tä-HOO-mool'ko, a town of Guatemala, 29 miles NW. of Quezaltenango, at the foot of the volcano of Tajumulco.

Tajuña, tä-HOON'yä, a river of Spain, rises in the province of Guadalajara, flows SW. about 100 miles and joins the Jarama about 7 miles NE. of Aranjuez.

Tajura, tä-joo'rä (written also **Tadjura**), a seaport town of French Somaliland, northeastern Africa, on the Gulf of Tajura (Gulf of Aden), in about lat. 11° 47′ N. Pop. about 2000.

Taka, tä'kä, a province of the Egyptian Sudan, otherwise styled Kassala.

Taka, tä'kä, two towns of Japan, island of Shikoku.

Takaka, a post-town of South Island, New Zealand, 53 miles NW. of Nelson. Pop. about 2000.

Takakkaw Falls, a lofty fall (said to be 1400 feet) of British Columbia, a few miles from Field.

Takamatsu, tä-kä-mät'soo, a maritime town of Japan, capital of Kagawa prefecture, on the N. coast of Shikoku island and about 70 miles WSW. of Kobe. Pop. in 1899, 34,416.

Takaoka, tä-kä-o'kä, a town of Toyama prefecture, Japan, about 65 miles W. by N. of Nagano. It has dye-works, and manufactures ironmongery and fabrics of cotton and silk. Pop. in 1899, 31,490.

Takasaki, tä-kä-sä'ke, a town of Gumma prefecture, Japan, 63 miles by rail NW. of Tokyo. It has an important commerce, especially in the cotton manufactures of the region, and it trades with the neighboring mountain-people. Pop. in 1899, 30,893.

Takashima, a small island off the W. coast of Kiushiu, Japan, near the entrance to the harbor of Nagasaki. It has important coal deposits.

Takata, a town of Japan, on the main island, 70 miles SW. of Niigata. Pop in 1899, 20,315.

Takazze, tä-kät'sä (written also **Takatse**), a river of Abyssinia, rises near lat. 12° N., lon. 39° 30′ E., flows generally NW., and near lat. 14° 20′ N. joins the Atbara. See ATBARA.

Takhtapul, täk-tä-pool', a small town of Afghan Turkestan, 8 miles from Balkh.

Takinos, Lake. See STRUMA.

Takoma, a town of Montgomery co., Md., in Wheaton district. Pop. in 1900, 756.

Takoma Park, a post-village of the District of Columbia, is a rural free delivery of Washington, its banking point.

Takow, tä'kŏw', a treaty port of Japan, in the island of Formosa, about 20 miles S. of Tainan. Pop. about 7000.

Taku, tä'koo', a fortified place in the Chinese province of Chi-li, at the mouth of the Pei-ho, 30 miles SE. of Tien-tsin.

Taku Inlet, in southeastern Alaska, opening into Stephen's Passage, SE. of Juneau. It receives the Taku River and the beautiful Taku glacier.

Takutu, a river of South America. See TACUTU.

Talabo (tä-lä'bo), **Cape,** on the E. coast of Celebes, at the entrance to the Bay of Gunong-Tella. Lat. 0° 40′ S.; lon. 123° 30′ E.

Talala, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Nowata. Pop. 100.

Talant, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon. Pop. 80.

Talanti (or **Atalanti**), **Channel (Gulf) of,** between the NW. part of Eubœa and the main-land of Greece. The town of Talanti (Atalanti), in Locris, is situated a short distance W. of the channel, 62 miles NW. of Athens.

Talara, a promontory of Peru, in the department of Piura, in about lat. 4° 30′ S.

Talavera de la Reina, tä-lä-vä'rä dä lä rä'ee'nä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 37 miles WNW. of Toledo, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Tagus, here spanned by an old, many-arched bridge. The principal edifices are the churches of Santa Maria la Mayor and three secularized monasteries. There are Roman and Moorish remains. The silk-industry, formerly important, has almost disappeared, and the manufactures now embrace hats, cloth, leather, soap, and varnish. Here on July 27–28, 1809, the duke of Wellington defeated the French. Pop. in 1900, 9990.

Talavera la Real, tä-lä-vä'rä lä rä-äl', a town of Spain, 9 miles E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Talavera la Vieja, tä-lä-vä'rä lä ve-ä'HÄ, a small town of Spain, 72 miles WSW. of Toledo, on the Tagus.

Talawah, a post-station of Marion co., Miss.

Talbot, tawl'bŏt, an island of Nassau co., Fla., off the NE. coast, between the mouth of the St. John's River and Nassau Sound, which separates it from Amelia Island. It is about 9 miles long.

Talbot, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 407 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Flint River and is also drained by Upatoi Creek. Capital, Talbotton. Pop. in 1890, 13,258; in 1900, 12,197.

Talbot, a county of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Area, 286 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Tuckahoe Creek and the Choptank River, on the S. by the Choptank, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Easton. Pop. in 1890, 19,736; in 1900, 20,342.

Talbot, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 31 miles W. of Lafayette. Pop. 150.

Talbot, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Menominee. Pop. 150.

Talbot, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 33 miles ENE. of Knoxville. Pop. 175.

Talbotton, tawl'bŏt-ton', a banking post-town, capital of Talbot co., Ga., about 36 miles ENE. of Columbus, on the Talbotton R. It has a cotton-seed oil mill and is the seat of Le Vert College. Pop. in 1900, 1131.

Talbotville Royal, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, a few miles from St. Thomas, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Talca, tal'kä, a province of Chile, immediately S. of lat. 35° S. Area by latest estimates, 3740 sq. m. On the E. border are the Andes and to the W. is the Coast Range; both have forests. The country between the ranges is level or rolling and very fertile. Wheat and cattle are raised. Capital, Talca. Pop. in 1902 (estimated) 146,685.

Talca, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Talca, on the river Claro, 140 miles SSW. of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. It is in a fertile valley, is well built, and has a good trade. Pop. in 1902, 42,766.

Talcahuano, tal-kä-wä'no, or **Talcaguano,** tal-kä-gwä'no, a maritime town of Chile, province and 8 miles by rail NW. of Concepción. It has a good anchorage and considerable export trade. Pop. in 1902, 13,499.

Talcán, tal-kän', an island of South America, off the W. coast of Chile and between it and the island of Chiloe. Lat. 42° 47′ S.

Talcott, a post-village of Summers co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Hinton. Pop. about 300.

Talcottville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11½ miles ENE. of Hartford. It has manufactories of satinets and cassimeres, and binders' boards.

Talcottville, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y. The banking point is Boonville. Pop. 250.

Talcville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Gouverneur. It has a pulp-mill. Pop. 200.

Talèfre (tä'lä'f'r), **Col de,** a pass of the Mont Blanc Alps, on a route from Chamouni to Courmayeur. Elevation, 11,730 feet.

Talequah, I.T. See TAHLEQUAH.

Tale-Sap. See TONLÉ-SAP.

Talgarth, a market-town of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, 7 miles from Hay.

Ta-li, tä'lee', or **Ta-li-fu,** a city of China, province of Yun-nan, on the bank of a lake, about 165 miles WNW. of the city of Yun-nan.

Taliabo, or **Talyabo,** tä-le-ä'bo, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Celebes, in lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 125° E.

Taliaferro (pronounced tol'e-vẹr), a county in the northeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 198 sq. m. It is drained by the Ogeechee River and by the Little River. Capital, Crawfordville. Pop. in 1890, 7291; in 1900, 7912.

Talibón, tä-le-bōn', a pueblo of Bohol, Philippine Islands, on a sheltered bay of the NE. coast. Pop. in 1903, 6085.

Ta-lien-wan, tä'le-ĕn'wän', a bay on the E. side of the Liao-tung peninsula, near Port Arthur, with which it was leased in 1898 to the Russian government, who here founded the great port of Dalny, which fell into the hands of the Japanese in 1904.

Talihina, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Wilburton. Pop. about 400.

Talisay, tä-lee'sī, three pueblos of the Philippine Islands: (1) On the E. coast of the island and near Cebú, to which is a high-road. Pop. in 1903, 13,636. (2) In Batangas province, Luzon, on the N. shore of Bombón Lake. Pop. in 1903, 5657. (3) In Ambas Camarines province, Luzon, near the N. coast. Pop. in 1903, 3684.

Talkingrock, a post-town of Pickens co., Ga., about 44 miles ENE. of Rome, on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 102.

Talking Rock Creek, Ga., enters the Coosa River at the NE. extremity of Gordon co.

Tallac, tăl'lăk', a post-station of Eldorado co., Cal.

Talladega, a county in the northeast-central part of Alabama, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Coosa River and also drained by Choccolocco Creek. It has deposits of iron-ore and marble. Capital, Talladega. Pop. in 1890, 29,346; in 1900, 35,773.

Talladega, a banking city, capital of Talladega co., Ala., is situated in a fertile valley, on the Birmingham and Atlantic and other railroads, 109 miles NNE. of Selma. It contains the Talladega College (for colored), which was organized in 1869, a Presbyterian Orphans' Home, and an institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, founded by the state. Talladega has extensive manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2661 (largely increased since census).

Talladega Springs, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Talladega. Pop. 100.

Tal'laha'la Creek, Miss., rises in Jasper co. and enters the Leaf River about 1 mile above Augusta.

Tal'lahas'see, a banking city, capital of the state of Florida, and the seat of justice of Leon co., on the Georgia, Florida and Alabama and other railroads, 165 miles W. of Jacksonville and 26 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30° 28′ N. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, with fine shaded streets, and has the Florida State College, Florida Normal and Industrial College (for colored), the Leon County Academy, and several libraries. The city's industries are represented by cotton-compresses and cotton-seed oil mills, cigar- and ice-factories, etc. It is in a cotton, tobacco, and sugar region. Pop. in 1900, 2981.

Tallahatchee, a county in the NW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 636 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River and is partly drained by the Tompkins River. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 14,361; in 1900, 19,600.

Tallahatchee (or **Tallahatchie**) **River,** Miss., unites with the Yalabusha River at Greenwood, in Leflore co., to form the Yazoo. The Tallahatchee is about 240 miles long and navigated by steamboats for about 100 miles.

Tallahatta Springs, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ala.

Tallahoma, a small river of Mississippi, enters the Leaf River from the N., in Perry co.

Tallapoosa, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 759 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River and also drained by Hillabee and Sandy creeks. Capital, Dadeville. Pop. in 1890, 25,460; in 1900, 29,675.

Tallapoosa, a banking city of Haralson co., Ga., on the Tallapoosa River, 64 miles W. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It has iron-works and manufactures of bottles, ice, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2128.

Tallapoosa River, a branch of the Alabama, rises in Georgia, near the W. border of Paulding co., flows SW. into Alabama, and unites with the Coosa River, about 10 miles NNE. of Montgomery. It is about 250 miles long.

Tal'lasahatch'ee Creek, Ala., enters the Coosa River in Calhoun co.

Tal'lassee', a banking post-village of Elmore co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River and on the Tallassee and Montgomery R., 36 miles ENE. of Montgomery. It has a large cotton-factory.

Tallassee Creek, Ala., enters the Coosa River in Talladega co.

Tallette, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. The banking point is New Berlin. Pop. 100.

Talley Cavey, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., 12 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg.

Talleyrand, tăl'le-rand, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 15 miles W. of Washington. Pop. 100.

Talleysville, a post-hamlet of New Kent co., Va., 5 miles from Tunstalls station.

Talleyville, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Tallien, a post-village of Assumption parish, La. The banking point is Napoleonville. Pop. 100.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 4½ miles NE. of Akron.

Tallman, a post-village of Mason co., Mich. Pop. 80.

Tallman, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 16 miles N. of Paterson, N.J. Pop. about 300.

Tallmansville, a post-village of Upshur co., W.Va.

Tallmanville, a post-station of Wayne co., Pa.

Tallokas, tall-o'kus, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga., about 60 miles SSE. of Albany.

Tallow, a town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 12 miles NNW. of Youghal. Pop. about 1000.

Tallula, tăl-loo'lah, a banking post-village of Menard co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 7 miles SW. of Petersburg. Pop. in 1900, 639.

Tallulah, a banking post-village, capital of Madison parish, La., 21 miles W. by N. of Vicksburg, on the Queen and Crescent Route and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 300.

Tallulah, or **Tallula,** a post-village of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 70 miles NW. of Jackson.

Tallulah Creek, Rabun co., Ga., rises very near the northern boundary of the state. It runs southeastward and enters the Chattooga (or Savannah) River. The famous Tallulah Falls are a few miles from its mouth.

Tallulah Falls, a post-town of Rabun co., Ga., on the Tallulah Falls R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Talma, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. 200.

Talmadge, a township (town) of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 93.

Talmage, a post-village of Union co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Afton. Pop. 150.

Talmage, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Talmage, a post-office of Newton co., Mo., on the Missouri and Western R., 18 miles SE. of Carthage.

Talmage, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., 69 miles S. of Omaha, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Talmage, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Talmo, a post-village of Republic co., Kan. The banking point is Belleville.

Talmont, tăl'mŏn', a small town of France, in Vendée, 8 miles ESE. of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Taloga, a banking post-village, capital of Dewey co., Okla., on the Canadian River, 38 miles (direct) SE. of Woodward. Pop. about 300.

Talona, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., Ga.

Talpa, a post-hamlet of Huerfano co., Colo.

Talpa, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Hullinger. Pop. 250.

Taltal, tăl-tăl', a seaport of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta, in about lat. 25° 25′ S. It is a shipping point for nitrates and ores. Pop. in 1902, 6574.

Talyabo, Malay Archipelago. See TALIABO.

Tama, tā'mą or tah'mą, a county in the east-central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and Wolf Creek and also drained by Deer and Salt creeks. Capital, Toledo. Pop. in 1890, 21,651; in 1900, 24,585.

Tama, a banking city of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 50 miles W. of Cedar Rapids. It has grist- and saw-mills, a foundry, machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2649.

Tama, tä'mȧ, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile railway, in about lat. 26° 45′ N.

Tamah, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ohio.

Tamaha, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Arkansas River, 5 miles SW. of Vian station. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Tamalameque, tä-mȧ-lä-mȧ'kȧ, a village of Colombia, on the Magdalena River, 50 miles SE. of Mompox.

Tamalco, a post-village of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Tamalpais (tam-al-pīce'), **Mount,** Marin co., Cal., overlooking the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, 5 miles SW. of San Rafael. The summit, which is reached to within a short distance by mountain railway, commands a magnificent view. Altitude, 2606 feet.

Taman, tä-mȧn', a peninsula of Ciscaucasia, extending westward between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and separated from the Crimea by the narrow Strait of Kertch. The Bay of Taman indents it on the W. On the peninsula is the little seaport of Taman, near the site of the ancient Greek city of Phanagoria.

Tamandaré, tä-mȧn-dȧ-rä', a bay of Brazil, on the coast of Pernambuco, 40 miles SSW. of Cape St. Augustine.

Tamandua, tä-mȧn'doo-ä, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 100 miles W. by S. of Ouro Preto. Pop. about 7500.

Tamanend, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading R., 8½ miles NW. of Tamaqua. Pop. about 350.

Tamaqua, tam-aw'kwą, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Tamaqua (or Little Schuylkill) River, 17½ miles ENE. of Pottsville, on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has extensive coal-mining industries, foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of explosives and hosiery. Pop. in 1900, 7267.

Ta'mar (anc. *Tamarus*), a river of England, flows between the cos. of Cornwall and Devon, forms the estuary of the Hamoaze at Devonport, and enters Plymouth Sound. Length, 60 miles.

Tamar, a river of Tasmania, formed by the union of the North and South Esk at Launceston, flows N., and enters Bass Strait at Port Dalrymple. Length, about 30 miles.

Tamara, tä-mȧ'rȧ, the largest of the Los Islands, W. coast of Africa, 70 miles NW. of Sierra Leone.

Tamara, a town of Colombia, in the territory or intendencia of Casanare.

Tamarac, a post-station of Crawford co., Pa.

Tamarack, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., about 14 miles NW. of Joliet.

Tamarack, a post-station of Trempeleau co., Wis.

Tamarida, tä-mȧ-ree'dȧ, the chief town of the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

Tamarite, or **Tamarite de Litera,** tä-mȧ-ree'tȧ dȧ le-tä'rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 47 miles SE. of Huesca. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Tamaroa, tăm-ą-ro'ą, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester and Western Rs., 8 miles N. of Duquoin. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Tamatam, tä-mȧ-tȧm', a group of coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 32′ N.; lon. 149° 30′ E.

Tamatave, tä-mȧ-tä'vȧ (Fr. pron. tȧ'mȧ'tȧv'), the most important seaport, and for some time capital, of the island of Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 49° 28′ E. It is fortified and has a fairly good roadstead.

Tamaulipas, tä-mŏw-lee'pȧs (formerly **Nuevo Santander**), a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande, NW. and W. by Nuevo León, and SW. by Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosí. It borders E. on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 32,270 sq. m. The coast is low and fringed with lagoons and separated from the sea by belts of sand, and the mouths of almost all the rivers are so encumbered with bars as to make their navigation difficult. The northern section of the state is in the main flat, but the S. and SW. are fairly mountainous. The most important streams are the Rio Grande, the Conchas, Rio Soto la Marina, and the Tamesi, the last-named forming the boundary with the state of Vera Cruz. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy, but on the coast, in the hot season, is unhealthy. The soil is generally fertile and agriculture is the principal industry. The vegetable products include most of the grains, fruits, and woods of the temperate and torrid zones. A considerable export trade in hides and skins, live-stock, rubber, and tropical fruit is carried on, principally at the ports of Tampico and Matamoros. Capital, Ciudad Victoria. Pop. in 1900, 218,948.

Tamaulipas Pueblo Viejo, tä-mŏw-lee'pȧs pwĕb'lo ve-ä'ho (or the "Old Town of Tamaulipas"), also called **Old Tampico,** a decayed town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, a few miles S. of Tampico.

Tamaya, tä-mī'ȧ, a town of Chile, in the province of Coquimbo, 42 miles by rail SE. of Tongoy.

Tamazula, tä-mȧ-soo'lä, a town of Mexico, state of Durango, on the river Tamazula (or Culiacán), 70 miles NE. of Culiacán.

Tamazula, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 23 miles ESE. of Ciudad Guzmán. Pop. in 1895, 8783.

Tambach, tȧm'bȧk, a town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 miles SSW. of Gotha. Pop. about 2500.

Tambelan (tȧm-bȧ-lȧn') **Islands,** in the Eastern Archipelago, between Borneo and Singapore. Great Tambelan is the largest of the group. They belong to the Netherlands.

Tambo, a village of Peru, department of Arequipa, near the Tambo River and 30 miles E. of Islay.

Tambobamba, tȧm-bo-bȧm'bȧ, a town of Peru, department and 35 miles SW. of Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

Tambóbong, tȧm-bo'bong, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is a suburb of Manila, near the E. shore of Manila Bay. It has fisheries, various manufactures, and a trade with Manila. Pop. in 1903, 20,136.

Tambo Grande, a town of Peru, in the department of Piura, 55 miles ENE. of Payta. Pop. about 8000.

Tambov, tȧm-bov', a central government of Russia, drained by the Tsna and Moksha, affluents of the Oka, and the Khoper and Voronezh, affluents of the Don. Area, 25,720 sq. m. It has a level surface and for the most part an exceedingly fertile soil, yielding bountiful crops of cereals (principally rye) and potatoes. Flax, hemp, tobacco, and beets (for sugar) are cultivated. Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared in large numbers. Capital, Tambov. Pop. in 1897, 2,907,519.

Tambov, a town of Russia, capital of a government of Tambov, on the river Tsna, about 250 miles SE. of Moscow. The production of soap and tallow is extensively carried on. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1897, 48,134.

Tame, a small affluent of the river Trent, in England. It flows past Birmingham.

Tame, a village of Colombia, in the intendencia of Casanare.

Tamega, tä-mȧ'gȧ, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows SSW., and joins the Douro 30 miles E. of Oporto. Total course, 90 miles.

Tamesi (sometimes called **Tampico**), a river of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, rises SW. of Ciudad Victoria, flows generally SE., and, receiving the waters of or uniting with the Pánuco, falls into the Gulf of Mexico at the town of Tampico.

Tamesis, the Latin name of the Thames.

Tamiahua, tä-me-ä'wä, a maritime village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 70 miles SE. of Tampico, and near the southern extremity of the lagoon of Tamiahua.

Tamiahua, Laguna de, Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 60 miles in length, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico.

Tamiathis, the ancient name of Damietta.

Tamieh, tä-mee'yęh, a small town of Egypt, in the province of Fayum, 15 miles NE. of Medinet-el-Fayum, on a canal, 20 miles W. of the Nile.

Tamils, a Dravidian people of southern India (inhabiting also part of Ceylon). They number about 17,000,000.

Tamina, tä-mee'nä, a short, turbulent stream of Switzerland, which joins the Rhine just below Ragatz, in the canton of St. Gall. In the sombre Gorge of the Tamina lies Pfäfers (Bad Pfäfers).

Tamina, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Tamise, tȧ'meez' (Flem. *Temsche*, tȧm'sкęh), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 22 miles ENE. of Ghent. It has an interesting church. The industries comprise boat-building, flax-spinning, and the manufacture of wooden shoes, textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,463.

Tam'jurt', or **Tizi-Tamjurt,** a lofty summit of the Central Atlas of Morocco, 50 miles S. by W. of the city of Morocco. Height, about 14,500 feet (?).

Tammerfors, tȧm'męr-forѕ', a town of Finland, län and 85 miles NNE. of Åbo. It has recently risen to the position of the leading manufacturing place in Finland. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, paper-mills, and iron-works. Pop. in 1899, 34,148.

Tamms, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Cairo.

Tamo, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff.

Tamora, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., 32 miles W. by N. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Tampa, a city and port of entry, capital of Hillsboro co., Fla., is situated at the head or NE. end of Tampa Bay and at the mouth of the Hillsboro River, 240 miles SSW. of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. Among its points of interest are De Soto Park and the Convent of Holy Names. The city, which is connected through Port Tampa with the principal Atlantic and Gulf ports, is an important shipping point for phosphates, naval stores, subtropical fruits, lumber, fish, and cattle, and has extensive cigar-factories. Tampa has recently become a favorite winter-resort. Pop. in 1890, 5532; in 1900, 15,839.

Tampa, a banking post-village of Marion co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Tampa Bay, Fla., is on the W. side of the peninsula and extends from the Gulf of Mexico into Hillsboro co. It is about 40 miles long and divides in its upper part into two arms, the eastern of which is Tampa Bay proper and the western Hillsboro Bay.

Tampico, tam-pee'ko or tam'pe-ko, a banking post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 37 miles W. of Mendota. Pop. in 1900, 807.

Tampico, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., 40 miles N. of New Albany. Pop. 100.

Tampico, a post-station of Taylor co., Ky.

Tampico, a post-village of Grainger co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 27 miles NE. of Knoxville. Pop. 150.

Tampico, or **Tampico Pueblo Nuevo** (pwĕb'lo nwå'vo, "new town"), also known as **Santa Ana de Tamaulipas,** sån'tå å'nå dà tå-mŏw-lee'pås, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 225 miles NNW. of Vera Cruz, at the mouth of the Tamesi (or Tampico) River. It has a good harbor, with breakwater and jetty, some good dwellings in the Spanish style, broad streets, military and naval hospitals, public monuments, and an important trade with the United States and Great Britain. The principal exports are ores, hides, tallow, hemp, drugs, honey, etc. Pop. in 1900, 16,313.

Tampico el Alto, tåm-pee'ko ĕl ål'to ("High Tampico"), a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, on a height, S. of Tamaulipas Pueblo Viejo.

Tampico, Lake of, a shallow lagoon of Mexico, at the N. extremity of the state of Vera Cruz, 20 miles in length by 10 miles across. It communicates northward with the united mouths of the Pánuco and Tamesi rivers, and eastward with the lagoon of Tamiahua.

Tampico River, Mexico, a name sometimes given to the united waters, at the town of Tampico, of the Pánuco and Tamesi, or to the latter itself.

Tamsui, tåm-soo'ee, a seaport of Formosa (Japanese dominions), near the N. extremity of the island, about 13 miles from Taihoku (Tai-pe-fu).

Tamuk, tå-mook', one of the smaller Sulu Islands.

Tamworth, a municipal borough of England, in Staffordshire, at the confluence of the Tame and Anker, 6 miles SW. of Lichfield. The principal features of interest are the castle, erected by Robert Marmion, and the ancient church of St. Editha, recently restored. Market-gardening is carried on and there are varied manufactures. Tamworth figures in Anglo-Saxon times as the residence of the kings of Mercia. Pop. in 1901, 7271.

Tamworth, a post-village in Tamworth township (town), Carroll co., N.H., on the inlet of Ossipee Lake, 15 miles NW. of Ossipee. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1050.

Tamworth, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Salmon River, 20 miles N. of Napanee, on the Bay of Quinte R. Pop. about 500.

Tamworth, a town of New South Wales, on the Peel and Cockburn rivers, 282 miles by rail N. of Sydney. Pop. about 6000.

Tana, a lake of Africa. See DEMBEA.

Tana, a river of British East Africa, rises on the slopes of Kenia and discharges into the Indian Ocean in about lat. 2° 35′ S. It is navigable for some distance.

Tana-Elf, tå'nå ĕlf, the northernmost river of Europe, flowing on the borders of Norwegian and Russian Lapland and emptying into the Tana-Fjord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 30′ N., after a northeastward course of 180 miles.

Tanaga, tå-nå'gå, one of the Aleutian Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, Andreanof group, W. of Kanaga. Lat. 51° 59′ N.; lon. 178° 10′ W. It contains an active volcano (7108 feet).

Tan'agra, an ancient town of Greece, in Bœotia, 15 miles E. of Thebes, on the river Asopus. The locality now bears the name of Grenada. Excavations in the necropolis have yielded large numbers of artistic terra-cotta statuettes, known as Tanagra figurines, besides vases, etc. The place is memorable for the battle fought in the vicinity between the Spartans and Athenians, about 457 B.C.

Tanah-Pileh, tå'nå pee'lĕh, a town in the island of Sumatra, 30 miles from Jambi.

Tanais, the ancient name of the river DON.

Tanakeke (tå-nå-kå'kå) or **Tanekake Islands,** a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the SW. extremity of Celebes.

Tanana, a post-station and trading-post of Alaska, on the N. bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana. Fort Gibbon is located here.

Tanana Hills, Alaska, run E. and W. between the Yukon and the lower Tanana rivers. At the E. end is the Birch Creek gold district. This chain contains Porcupine Dome (3680 feet) and Mastodon Dome (about 3500 ft.).

Tanana River, Alaska, the chief southern tributary of the Yukon, rises in the NW. extension of the Saint Elias range, near the head-waters of the White and Copper rivers, and flows generally WNW., emptying on the S. bank of the Yukon (in lon. 152° W.), opposite Fort Gibbon (Tanana). Its course is mainly in the Yukon plateau, a dissected upland. To the N. are the Tanana Hills and on the S. the Ketchumstock Hills and the Alaskan Range. It is a rapid stream, but it is navigable for steamboats of light draft and has been ascended for a distance of 310 miles. The Mentasta Pass connects the upper Tanana and Copper River basins.

Tananarivo, tå-nå-nå-re'vo, or **Antananarivo,** the capital town of Madagascar, in the interior of the island, 140 miles SW. of Tamatave. It is situated at an altitude of upward of 4200 feet, and presents a picturesque appearance, with its church-spires, gables, and palaces. It has an observatory. The city has some trade and manufactures. Pop. estimated between 50,000 and 70,000.

Tanaro, tån'å-ro (anc. *Tan'arus*), a river of Piedmont, Italy, rises in the Maritime Alps and flows N. and NE. past Ceva, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 miles NE. of which last-named place it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 miles. Principal affluents, the Pesio and Stura from the W., and the Belbo and Bormida from the SE.

Tanauán, tå-nŏw-ån', a pueblo of Leyte Island, Philippines, near the San Juanico Strait, NE. coast. Pop. in 1903, 18,256.

Tanauán, a city of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, separated by a narrow ridge from the NE. shore of Bombón Lake. It produces rice, maize, cacao, coffee, pepper, cotton, abacá, indigo, woven and dyed fabrics, etc. Pop. in 1903, 18,263.

Tancitaro, tån-se-tå'ro, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, 100 miles SW. of Morelia. A short distance N. of the town is the volcano of Tancitaro, 12,650 feet in altitude.

Tancook Islands, Great and **Little,** two islands of Nova Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 30 miles SW. of Halifax.

Tanda, a town of British India, in Oudh, on the Gogra, 33 miles SSE. of Faizabad. Pop. about 20,000.

Tanderagee, tan\dẹr-a-ghee', a small town of Ireland, co. of Armagh, 3 miles SW. of Gilford.

Tandil', a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 175 miles S. by W. of the city of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail. It is situated in a range of heights known as the Sierra Tandil.

Tanega-Sima, tå-nå'gå see'må, an island of Japan, S. of Kiushiu. Length, from N. to S., 25 miles.

Tanekake Islands. See TANAKEKE ISLANDS.

Taney, taw'ne, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and is also drained by Beaver and Bull creeks. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. in 1890, 7973; in 1900, 10,127.

Taneytown, taw'ne-tŏwn, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 40 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Taneyville, taw'ne-vĭl, a post-village of Taney co., Mo., 9 miles (direct) NNE. of Forsyth.

Tanfield, a town and parish of England, in Durham, 6 miles SSW. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 8276.

Tanga, tång'gå, a seaport of German East Africa, on a bay opposite Pemba Island. Formerly a starting-point for caravans to the interior, it is the terminus of the Usambara railway, being built towards the Victoria Nyanza. It exports copra, sesamum, etc., and controls much of the trade of the interior. Pop. about 8000, of whom about 100 are Europeans.

Tanganyika, tån-gån-yee'kå, a lake of east-central Africa, lying on the borders of German East Africa and the Congo Free State, and bordering in the S. on Rhodesia. It extends in a NNW. and SSE. direction between lat. 3° 20′ and 8° 44′ S., and has a length of about 400 miles. Its general width varies from 20 to 40 miles. Elevation of the surface, as determined by Lemaire, about 2550 feet

(2756 ft. according to Stanley). Greatest depth, about 2125 ft. Lake Tanganyika occupies a narrow trough in the Great Rift Valley of Africa, with the shore-line in places clearly defined by abrupt cliff escarpments. It receives the Rusisi, the overflow from Lake Kivu, in the N., and discharges through the Lukuga, on the W., into the Lualaba, or main water of the upper Congo. The surface undergoes marked fluctuations of level. The waters are fresh and yet contain certain marine faunal types, which has given origin to the view that the lake may be the relict of a vast interior water (Congo Sea), which was formerly a direct continuation of the Atlantic Ocean. Lake Tanganyika was discovered by Burton and Speke in 1858, and was subsequently explored by Livingstone, Stanley, and other travellers. The chief settlements on its shores are Usumbura (in the N.), Ujiji (E.), Bismarckburg (S.), and Albertville (W.). It is navigated by steamboats.

Tangarung, a river-port of eastern Borneo, on the Koti River, in about lat. 0° 20′ S.

Tangent, a post-town of Linn co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles S. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 84.

Tangermünde, täng′ẹr-mün‘dẹh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 33 miles NNE. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. It has retained in part its mediæval walls, gates, and towers, and has a twelfth-century church, an old castle, and a venerable town-hall. There are manufactures of sugar, candy, rape-seed oil, etc., and shipbuilding is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 11,536.

Tangier, tăn-jeer′, called **Tanja** by the natives (anc. *Tingis*), the most important seaport and the diplomatic capital of Morocco, near the W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, a few miles E. of Cape Spartel and about 36 miles SW. of Gibraltar. Lat. 35° 47′ N.; lon. 5° 48′ W. It stands on a height near a spacious bay and, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. It is surrounded by walls, with gateways, and has a crumbling castle or citadel (*kasba*) crowning one of the dominating heights. Tangier is a city of peculiar aspect, consisting mainly of houses of one story, built along lanes or narrow streets, too steep to permit of the use of vehicles. Almost the only exceptions to the general primitiveness of the buildings are furnished by the residences of the European consuls and ministers and those of a few wealthy merchants, and the modern hotels that have recently been constructed. There are several mosques and Jewish synagogues and a Roman Catholic church and convent. Near the centre of the city, which is illumined with the electric light, is the Little Sok (Sokko) or market, and outside of the walls the Large Sok, where caravans frequently arrive with merchandise from the Saharan oases and the Sudan. The harbor, which was formerly very much frequented by vessels from almost all maritime countries, is now neglected. Most of the commerce, which is very limited, is confined to Gibraltar and the Spanish coast; the internal traffic is chiefly with Tetuan and Fez. The trade is mainly in hides, wax, wool, grain, leeches, fruit (especially the date), cattle, poultry, etc.; woollens, brass trays, and matting are manufactured, and much of the famous Morocco leather. Tangier is also an emporium for the sale of Rabat and other Moroccan carpets and the real "fezes" obtained from Fez. Tangier (Tingis) was under the Romans the capital of Mauretania Tingitana. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471 and transferred in 1662 to England as part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza. The British kept possession of it for 22 years. Pop. estimated at about 30,000, of whom it is thought the Christians number 6000 and the Jews 5000.

Tangier, tan-jeer′, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Kingman. Pop. about 300.

Tangier, a post-village of Woodward co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Woodward.

Tangier, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. The banking point is Crisfield, Md. Pop. 100.

Tangier, a maritime village of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, at the head of a fine harbor of the same name, on the Atlantic coast, 60 miles from Halifax, its banking point. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 500.

Tangier Island, Va., in Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac River and Pocomoke Sound. N. of this island extends a range of islands, mostly in Somerset co., Md., dividing Tangier Sound from the rest of the bay. This sound is noted for its oysters.

Tangipahoa, tan‘je-pạ-ho′ (common, tanch-pẹ-ho′), a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 777 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Lake Pontchartrain and on the SW. by Lake Maurepas, and is intersected by the Tangipahoa River. Capital, Amite. Pop. in 1890, 12,655; in 1900, 17,625.

Tangipahoa, a banking post-town of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the river of the same name and on the Illinois Central R., 78 miles N. by W. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Tangipahoa (or **Tangipaha**) **River** rises in Amite co., Miss., runs southward through Tangipahoa parish, La., and enters Lake Pontchartrain. Length, 90 miles.

Tanglewood, a post-village of Lee co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 150.

Taninges, tȧ‘nȧnzh′, a small town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 3 miles N. of Cluses.

Tanis, an ancient city of Egypt. See San.

Tanjay, tän-hī′, or **Tanay,** tȧ-nī′, a pueblo of the E. coast of Negros, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 11,894.

Tanjong Priok. See Batavia (Java).

Tanjore, tan‘jōr′, a district of Madras, British India, comprising the delta of the Cavery River. It has an extremely fertile soil. Capital, Tanjore.

Tanjore, a city of Madras, British India, capital of a district, 170 miles SSW. of the city of Madras, on an arm of the Cavery River, about 50 miles from the Bay of Bengal. Its great architectural attractions are a splendid palace of its former rajahs and a celebrated Hindu temple, dating from mediæval times, constructed in the pagoda style. The town has a college and a medical school. The industries include the weaving of carpets, the manufacture of metallic wares, and the cutting of crystals. Pop. in 1901, 57,870, mainly Hindus.

Tank, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Berwick. Pop. 200.

Tanksley, a post-village of Clay co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Tanna, tăn′nah, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30′ S.

Tanna, or **Thana,** a town of British India, capital of Tanna district, 20 miles NNE. of Bombay, on the E. coast of the island of Salsette. It was an important place under the Portuguese and among its buildings is a cathedral erected by them. Pop. about 20,000.

Tannay, tȧn‘nȧ′, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 7 miles SE. of Clamecy.

Tannehill, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan.

Tannenberg, a village of East Prussia, circle of Osterode, about 75 miles SW. of Königsberg. It is memorable for the victory gained there in 1410 by the Poles and Lithuanians over the Teutonic Knights.

Tanner, a post-village of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Tanner, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W.Va.

Tanner's Creek, Ind., runs southeastward through Dearborn co. and enters the Ohio River near Lawrenceburg.

Tanners Falls, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on Dyberry Creek, 7 miles N. of Honesdale.

Tannersville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., among the Catskill Mountains, about 20 miles W. by S. of Hudson, on the Ulster and Delaware and the Catskill and Tannersville Rs. It is a popular summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 593. Elevation, 1862 feet.

Tannersville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., about 27 miles N. of Easton. Pop. about 275.

Tannersville, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va.

Tannery, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., 3 miles E. of Westminster. Pop. 70.

Tannery, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Indiana.

Tannery West, Quebec. See Saint Henri.

Tannroda, a town and resort of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, in the district of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Tannwald, tȧn′wȧlt, a town of Bohemia, district of Gablonz. Pop. in 1900, 3591.

Tañon (tȧn-yōn′) **Strait,** Philippine Islands, between Negros and Cebú, is 3 miles wide at the S. end, 14 miles wide at the N., and about 90 miles long.

Tansboro, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., about 20 miles SSE. of Camden. Pop. about 250.

Tanta, or **Tantah,** tȧn′tȧ, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, capital of Gharbieh province. It is 54 miles NNW. of Cairo, on the Alexandria-Cairo railway, at the junction of several branch lines. It has fine public buildings and a palace of the khedive. It is noted for its fairs and Mohammedan festivals, which attract vast numbers of people. Pop. estimated at about 35,000.

Tantalem, tȧn‘tȧ-lẽm′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, 25 miles E. of Ligor. Lat. 8° N.; lon. 101° E. Length, 65 miles.

Tantoyuca, a town and commune of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, about 175 miles ESE. of San Luis Potosí.

Tan-yang, tȧn‘yȧng′, a town of China, province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 60 miles E. of Nanking.

Taopi, tȧ-o′pe, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago

Great-Western Rs., 18½ miles ESE. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Taopi, a post-station of Minnehaha co., S.Dak.

Taormina, tä-ôr-mee'nä (anc. *Tauromenium*), a town of Sicily, in the province of Messina, magnificently situated on a rocky height above the Ionian Sea, near the E. coast of the island, 30 miles SW. of Messina. It is dominated, at a little distance, by Monte Venere. The chief interest of the town attaches to the large theatre, founded by the Greeks and rebuilt by the Romans, and partially restored in the eighteenth century, with one of the best preserved ancient stages in existence, and commanding one of the most superb views in Europe. On a height above the town are the ruins of an old castle. The most noteworthy modern structures are the cathedral, the church of Santa Caterina, and the Palazzo Corvaia. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4351.

Taos, tä'oce, a county in the northern part of New Mexico, borders on Colorado. Area, 2265 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande. The county comprises the southern part of the vast and fertile San Luis Park. Gold, lead, and copper are found here. Capital, Taos. Pop. in 1890, 9868; in 1900, 10,889.

Taos, a post-village of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 65.

Taos, a post-village, capital of Taos co., N.Mex., 60 miles NNW. of Las Vegas, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Tapachula, tä-pä-choo'lä, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, 102 miles S. by E. of San Cristóbal. It is in a coffee region. Pop. in 1895, 8472.

Tapagipe, tä-pä-zhee'pä, or **Itapagipe,** ee-tä-pä-zhee'pä, a village of Brazil, 10 miles N. of Bahia, on a peninsula in All Saints' Bay.

Tapajos, or **Tapajoz,** tä-pä-zhoce', a river of Brazil, is formed in the state of Matto Grosso by the confluence of the Arinos and Juruena, flows generally NNE., and after a course of about 1100 miles joins the Amazon near Santarem, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingú. It is navigable for small craft from the Amazon and along the Arinos to within a few miles of the head of navigation of the Cuyabá, a tributary of the Paraguay.

Tapaste, tä-päs'tä, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 16 miles (direct) SE. by E. of Havana. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1899 (with San Andrés), 1279.

Tapeantana, tä-pä-ån-tä'nä, one of the Sulu Islands, S. of Basilan. Lat. 6° 14′ N.

Taperoa, a maritime town of Brazil, state and 55 miles SW. of the city of Bahia.

Tapiau, tä'pe-ŏw', a town of East Prussia, 22 miles ESE. of Königsberg, on the Pregel. It has an old castle of the Teutonic Knights. Pop. in 1900, 4320.

Tapleyville, Essex co., Mass., is a post-substation of Danvers.

Taplow, a parish of Buckinghamshire, England, 1½ miles from Maidenhead.

Tapul, tä'pool', or **Siassi,** se-äs'se, a group in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. Lat. 5° 40′ N. Chief island, Siassi.

Tap'pahan'nock, a banking post-town, port of entry, and capital of Essex co., Va., is on the right or SW. bank of the Rappahannock River, about 48 miles NE. of Richmond. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Tap'pan, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie and other railroads, 24 miles N. of New York and about 1½ miles W. of the Hudson River. Major André was here tried and executed as a spy in Oct., 1780.

Tappan, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio. The banking point is Cadiz. Pop. 150.

Tappan Bay, or **Tappan Zee,** an expansion of the Hudson River between Rockland and Westchester cos., N.Y. It is about 12 miles long and 3½ miles wide. On its shores are Ossining, Tarrytown, and Nyack.

Tappanooly, tăp-pä-noo'lee, a district of Sumatra, on a fine bay on the W. coast. Lat. 1° 43′ N.; lon. 98° 45′ E.

Tappantown, N.Y. See Tappan.

Tapti, tap'tee', a river of India, rises near the centre of the peninsula, not far from Baitul, flows W. on the borders of the Central Provinces and Berar and through Khandesh and Gujerat, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 20 miles SW. of Surat. Length, about 450 miles. It is navigable only a short distance above Surat.

Taquari, tä-kwä-ree' (written also **Tacuary**), a river of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, joins the Paraguay near lat. 20° 20′ S. Total course, 450 miles.

Taquari, or **Tebicuari,** tä-be-kwä-ree', a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in lat. 18° S., and, after a course of about 140 miles, joins the Jacuhy. It is navigated by small craft for about 80 miles.

Tar. See Tar River.

Tara, tä'ra, a hill in Ireland, co. of Meath, about 8 miles ENE. of Trim. It was in antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs and is regarded with patriotic veneration by the Irish people.

Tara, tä'rä, a river of Siberia, joins the Irtish 25 miles SE. of the town of Tara, after a W. course of 200 miles.

Tara, a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, on the Irtish, 135 miles N. of Omsk. It has a trade in furs and cattle products. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Tara, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 6 miles SW. of Fort Dodge. Pop. 100.

Tara, a banking post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Ausable River and on the Grand Trunk R., 16½ miles SW. of Owen Sound. Pop. 450.

Tarabesun. See Trebizond.

Tarabulus. See Tripoli.

Tarakai. See Tarrakai, Bay of.

Tar'akli, a village of Asia Minor, 36 miles ESE. of Ismid.

Taranaki, New Zealand. See New Plymouth and Egmont, Mount.

Tarancón, tä-rän-kōn', a town of Spain, province and 38 miles W. of Cuenca. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Taransay, an island of the W. coast of the island of Lewis-with-Harris, Hebrides, near its S. extremity. Length, 4½ miles.

Taranto, tä'rän-to (Gr. Τάρας, *Taras;* L. *Taren'tum*), a fortified city and seaport of Italy, province of Lecce, on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the Mare Piccolo (Little Sea), its inner harbor, from the Gulf of Taranto, or Mare Grande (Great Sea), 44 miles WSW. of Brindisi. Lat. 40° 27′ N.; lon. 17° 15′ E. The town is ill-built, with extremely narrow streets and small houses. The Strada Vittorio Emanuele, along the shore, forms the principal promenade. The most prominent structures are the cathedral of St. Cataldo, with ancient columns and a statue of the saint, the episcopal palace, and a castle. Taranto has a museum of antiquities, a lyceum, and a nautical school. There are some manufactures, but the most important industries are the oyster- and mussel-fisheries, which were already famed in antiquity. The harbor is one of the finest in Italy. The arsenal has spacious docks. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Tarentum was one of the most flourishing of the city commonwealths of Magna Græcia. There are but scanty architectural remains of antiquity, among them the ruins of a Doric temple. In Norman times the town was the seat of a principality. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 60,733.

Taranto, Gulf of, a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, indenting the southeastern end of Italy and having Apulia on the NE. and Calabria on the SW. Length, 70 miles; breadth of entrance between capes Colonne and Santa Maria di Leuca, 70 miles.

Tarapacá, tä-rä-pä-kä', a province in the N. part of Chile, lying S. of Tacna. Area, 18,030 sq. m. The surface is a rainless desert between the coast range and the Andes, and it is habitable only along the few water-courses which cross it, and where some cotton, bananas, and other tropical fruits are cultivated. The giant volcano Isluga is on its NE. border. It has immense beds of nitrate of soda, salines and deposits of guano, and some silver-mines near Iquique. Pop. estimated for 1902, 101,105. Capital, Iquique.

Tarapacá, a town of Chile, about 45 miles ENE. of Iquique.

Tarapoto, a town of Peru, in the department of Loreto, 70 miles SSE. of Moyobamba. Pop. about 8000.

Tarare, tä'rar', a town of France, in Rhône, 21 miles WNW. of Lyons. It is noted for its manufactures of muslins, silk-plush, and silks. Pop. in 1901, 11,791; commune, 12,334.

Tarascon, tä'rås'kôn' (anc. *Tarasco*), a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Beaucaire, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, 12 miles SW. of Avignon. The principal edifices are the venerable Gothic-Romanesque church of St. Martha, with numerous paintings, and the interesting mediæval Gothic castle now used as a prison. The industries of the town comprise silk-culture and the manufacture of glass and hats. Pop. in 1901, 5762 (commune, 8885).

Tarascon-sur-Ariège, tä'rås'kôn' sür ä're-aizh', a small town of France, in Ariège, 8 miles S. of Foix, on the right bank of the Ariège.

Tarashtcha, tä-räsh'chä, a town of Russia, 60 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. in 1897, 11,452.

Tarasp, tä'räsp', or **Bad Tarasp,** a village and watering-place of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Engadine, on the right bank of the Inn, almost adjoining Schuls. Its famous mineral waters resemble those of Karls-

bad. There is a fine Kurhaus. Pop. in 1900, 275. Elevation, 3945 feet.

Tarata, a town of Bolivia, department and 23 miles SE. of the town of Cochabamba.

Tarata, a town in the extreme N. of Chile, in the province of Tacna and near the Peruvian frontier.

Taraway, tȧ'rȧ-wȧ' (written also **Knoy**), an island in the North Pacific Ocean, in the Gilbert Archipelago. Lat. 1° 29′ N.

Tarawera, an active volcano of the Hot Springs region of North Island, New Zealand, about 90 miles NNW. of Napier. It is famous for the destructive eruption of June 10, 1886, which destroyed the sinter ("pink" and "white") terraces of Rotomahana. At its foot is Lake Tarawera.

Tarazona, tȧ-rȧ-tho'nȧ (anc. *Turiaso*), a town of Spain, province and 52 miles WNW. of Saragossa. It has been a bishop's see since early times. The most interesting buildings are the thirteenth-century cathedral, with a lofty tower and fine cloisters; the church of La Magdalena, with a beautiful steeple; and the bishop's palace. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 8790.

Tarazona, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4865.

Tarbagatai, tȧR-bȧ-gȧ-tī', or **Tarbagtai,** tȧR-bȧg-tī', a small territory of Chinese Turkestan, in Dzungaria, adjoining Semipalatinsk. Its chief town, Tchugtchak (or Tarbagatai), was once important.

Tarbagatai, a mountain-chain of Asia, chiefly in the Russian government of Semipalatinsk, and extending E. into Dzungaria, and partly between lakes Zaisan and Balkash. It lies SW. of the Altai and rises in Tas-tau to about 10,300 feet.

Tarbert, a small seaport of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon, near its mouth, 4 miles WNW. of Glin.

Tarbert, a small seaport of Scotland, at the head of the peninsula of Kintyre.

Tarbert, Loch, Scotland. See EAST LOCH TARBERT and WEST LOCH TARBERT.

Tarbes, tȧRb (anc. *Turba* or *Tarba*), a town of France, capital of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the left bank of the river Adour, 23 miles ESE. of Pau. Its principal features are the cathedral, founded in the twelfth century, with a fine octagonal cupola; the prefecture, formerly an episcopal palace; and the beautiful Jardin Massey, with a rich collection of exotic trees and a small museum with good paintings. The town has a library of 20,000 volumes, a large seminary, an arsenal, and an artillery school. There are manufactures of cannon and weapons. Tarbes has a large trade in horses. The town was the capital of the old district of Bigorre. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 20,831 (commune, 26,055).

Tarbolton, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Faile, 8 miles S. of Kilmarnock.

Tarboro, a post-village of Camden co., Ga., 15 miles from Waynesville. Pop. 160.

Tarboro, a banking post-town, capital of Edgecombe co., N.C., on the Tar River, about 70 miles E. by N. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the East Carolina R. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2499.

Tarentaise, tȧ'rŏN^tȧz', a name given to the N. portion of the department of Savoie, France, bordering on Piedmont, and watered by the Isère and other streams. Chief settlement, Moutiers.

Tarentum, the ancient name of TARANTO.

Tarentum, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles NE. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of iron-forgings, glass, paper, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5472.

Targovitza, a small town of Russia, government of Kiev, circle of Uman. Here was formed in 1792 the so-called Confederation of Targovitza, a league of Polish nobles opposed to the liberal constitution inaugurated in Poland in the preceding year.

Targu-Vişţea, Rumania. See TERGOVISTE.

Tarheel, a post-station of Bladen co., N.C.

Tarifa, tȧ-ree'fȧ (anc. *Julia Josa* or *Julia Traducta*), a seaport of Spain, the southernmost point of land of continental Europe, on the Strait of Gibraltar, province of Cadiz, 15 miles WSW. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36° N. The town is strikingly Moorish in appearance, and with its turreted walls and narrow, steep streets presents a picturesque aspect. Tunny- and anchovy-fisheries are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 11,730.

Tarifa, tȧ-ree'fȧ, a village of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca and on the river Tarifa, an affluent of the Coatzacoalcos.

Tariffville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River and on the Central New England R., 11 miles NNW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of lace curtains and cigars. The river here breaks through the Talcott Mountains and presents attractive scenery. Pop. about 500.

Tarija, or **Tarixa,** tȧ-ree'hȧ, the southeasternmost department of Bolivia, between lat. 21° and 22° S., having the Argentine Republic and Paraguay on the S. and Brazil on the E. It is traversed by the Pilcomayo River. The department is mountainous in the W. part, where it is largely fertile; here is the main bulk of the population. The remainder is a plain merging into the Gran Chaco. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Capital, Tarija or San Bernardo de Tarija. Area, 33,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 102,887.

Tarija, a town of Bolivia, capital of the department of Tarija, on the river Tarija, an affluent of the Vermejo, 80 miles SE. of Camargo. Pop. in 1900, 6980. Elevation, 5800 feet.

Tarim, tȧ-reem', a river of Central Asia, rises in its longest arm, the Yarkand-Darya, on the NE. slope of the Karakorum Range, near the peak of Godwin-Austen, flows NW., traverses the Kuen-lun, emerges upon the desert plain of Chinese Turkestan, and, after following a generally eastward course, falls into the Lop-Nor. Its chief affluents are the Kashgar on the left and Khotan on the right. Its total course is estimated to be nearly 1000 miles, the greater part of it being in the inhospitable region known as the Tarim Basin.

Tarkastad, tar'kȧ-stȧt', a mountainous division in the E. part of Cape Colony. It is intersected by the Tarka River and its tributaries, and produces wheat and cattle. Capital, Tarkastad, an important wool-market, about 35 miles (direct) W. by S. of Queenstown. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and is a health-resort.

Tarkhan (tȧR-kȧn'), **Cape,** the westernmost point of the Crimea, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 45° 20′ N.; lon. 32° 29′ E.

Tarkiln, tar'kil, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles NW. of Providence.

Tarkiln Creek, near the SE. extremity of Cumberland co., N.J., falls into Delaware Bay.

Tarkington's Prairie, a post-station of Liberty co., Tex.

Tarkio, tar'ke-o, a banking city of Atchison co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 67 miles NW. by N. of St. Joseph. It has manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Tarkio River rises in Montgomery co., Iowa, runs southward into the state of Missouri, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles SE. of Oregon. It is about 140 miles long.

Tárlac, tȧr'lȧk, or **Tárlag,** a province of central Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is watered by affluents of the Pampanga and Agno Grande rivers, and produces rice, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, and abacá. Capital, Tárlac. Pop. in 1903, 135,107.

Tárlac, capital of the province of Tárlac, Luzon, in a low fertile plain, traversed by the Tárlac River, and 60 miles (direct) NNW. of Manila. It has a telegraph office. Pop. in 1903, 12,340.

Tarlac River, Luzon, Philippine Islands, is an affluent of the Rio Agno Grande.

Tar Landing, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., 52 miles NE. of Wilmington.

Tarlton, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 16 miles by rail SSW. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Tarlton, a post-village of Grundy co., Tenn. The banking point is McMinnville. Pop. 125.

Tarma, tar'mȧ, a town of Peru, department and 25 miles S. of Junín, in a valley of the Andes, and on the Oroya railway. Pop. about 6000.

Tarn, tȧRn (anc. *Tarnis*), a river of France, which rises in the Cévennes, flows W. past Albi and Montauban, and joins the Garonne on the right. Length, 220 miles. Its chief affluents are the Agout and Aveyron.

Tarn, a department in the S. of France, formed of part of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 2217 sq. m. It is traversed by offshoots of the Cévennes in the SE. Chief rivers, the Tarn and its affluents, the Agout and Aveyron. It contains a large area of woodland. Cereals are produced in considerable quantities and wine is made. There are mines of coal and iron. Capital, Albi. Pop. in 1901, 332,093.

Tarn-et-Garonne, tȧRn ȧ gȧ'ronn', a department in the SW. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne. It is watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. The staple products are cereals (including maize), hemp, flax, wine, vegetables, and a great variety of fruits. Capital, Montauban. Pop. in 1901, 195,669.

Tarnopol, tar-no'pol, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Sereth, 80 miles ESE. of Lemberg. The buildings include an old and a new castle. There are distilleries, steam flour-mills, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 32,082, of whom about one-half were Jews.

Tarnow, tar'nuv, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Dunajec, near its confluence with the Biala, 135 miles W. of Lemberg. The principal edifices are the cathedral, containing several monuments, and the old townhall. The industries comprise milling and the manufacture of agricultural implements, glass, chicory, etc. The town is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 31,548, about two-thirds of whom were Poles and the remainder Jews.

Tarnowitz, tar'no-witz', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 45 miles SE. of Oppeln. It has iron-works, lime-kilns, breweries, and important mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 11,858.

Taro, tä'ro (anc. *Tarus*), a river of northern Italy, joins the Po 7 miles W. of Casalmaggiore, after a NE. course of 90 miles.

Tarpaulin Cove, a harbor of Dukes co., Mass., on the E. side of Naushon, the largest of the Elizabeth Islands. It has a fixed light in lat. 41° 26′ N. and lon. 70° 46′ W.

Tarpon, a post-station of Dickenson co., Va.

Tarpon Springs, a post-town and resort of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 22 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Tampa. It has sponge-fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Tarporley, a small town of England, co. and 10 miles ESE. of Chester. Pop. in 1901, 2644.

Tarragona, tar-rä-go'nä (anc. *Tar'raco*), a city of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the province of Tarragona, situated at the mouth of the Francolí, in the Mediterranean Sea, 52 miles WSW. of Barcelona. The old town, narrow and cramped, and rich in Roman remains, lies on the slope of a steep eminence crowned by the mediæval cathedral and the archiepiscopal palace. On three sides the city is still enclosed by gigantic ("cyclopean") walls. The ancient remains include, besides countless Roman inscriptions, the ruins of a circus, an aqueduct, and the Torreón de Pilatos, a prison, supposedly dating from the time of Augustus. On the remains of some of the old walls runs the Paseo de Santa Clara, a promenade commanding beautiful views of sea and land. The cathedral, dating from the end of the twelfth century, is an exquisite product of the late Romanesque-Transition style. It has a handsome W. façade, an imposing interior, and cloisters which are among the most beautiful in Spain. Other noteworthy features of the town are the archiepiscopal palace, the Casa Provincial de Beneficencia, with an attractive garden, and the Casa Consistorial, containing the Provincial Museum of Archæology. The city has an art academy, several seminaries, a library, and a school of architecture. The industries of Tarragona include the manufacture of silk, paper, and alcohol, and the salting of fish. There is considerable trade in wine. Tarragona has a good and sheltered harbor. It is the seat of an archbishop. Under the Romans the town gave its name to one of the three provinces into which the Iberian Peninsula was divided,—Hispania Tarraconensis. Pop. in 1900, 26,281.

Tarragona, a province of Spain, in Catalonia, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2505 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 337,964. Capital, Tarragona.

Tarrant, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Trinity River and is also drained by the Clear Fork and the Denton Fork. Capital, Fort Worth. Pop. in 1890, 41,142; in 1900, 52,376.

Tarrasa, tar-rä'sä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 15 miles NNW. of Barcelona. The principal edifices are the Romanesque churches of San Pedro and San Miguel. The town manufactures textiles. Pop. in 1900, 15,872.

Tárrega, tar'rä-gä, a commune of Spain, province and 25 miles ENE. of Lérida. Pop. about 4500.

Tar River, N.C., rises in Granville co., runs generally southeastward, and enters Pamlico Sound through a wide estuary. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The lower part of it is called the Pamlico River.

Tarrs, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles S. of Greensburg. Pop. about 350.

Tarryall, a post-village of Park co., Colo. The banking point is Alma. Pop. 100. Tarryall Pass is 12,176 feet in altitude.

Tarryall Creek, Colo., rises near the base of Mount Hamilton, flows southeastward in the South Park, and enters the South Platte River.

Tarrys Mill, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Tarrytown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga., on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah R. The banking point is Vidalia.

Tarrytown, a banking post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, here called Tappan Bay, 25 miles N. of New York, with which it is connected by the New York Central and Hudson River R. It is beautifully situated and has numerous fine villas, the Philipse Manor House (dating from 1683), the old Dutch Church (dating from 1699), Tarrytown Lyceum, Irving Institute, and the school known as "The Castle." Tarrytown has manufactures of drills, etc. Major André was captured near this place in 1780. Near by is Sleepy Hollow, made famous by Washington Irving. Pop. in 1900, 4770.

Tarsia, tar'se-ä, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 13 miles SSE. of Castrovillari. Pop. about 2000.

Tarsus (Turk. *Tersus*, tĕr'sŏŏs), a town in the SE. corner of Asia Minor, about 20 miles WSW. of Adana, and at nearly an equal distance NE. of the seaport of Mersina, on the little river Cydnus, 12 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. The railway connecting Adana with Mersina passes the town. It is a very unpretentious-looking place, with nothing to remind one of the celebrated Tarsus of antiquity. Its population is probably not far from 15,000 and is a strange medley of peoples from different parts of the East. Among the industries is cotton-cleaning. The town is surrounded by delightful orchards and gardens. Tarsus was the chief city of ancient Cilicia. It flourished under the Romans and was famous for its learning. It is noted as the birthplace of the apostle Paul. It was still an important place in the Middle Ages. Many relics of ancient Tarsus have been brought to light in and about the town.

Tartary, a name which formerly, in the widest acceptation of the designation, was applied to the middle portion of the Eurasiatic continent, extending from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the river Dnieper, and thus comprising Manchuria, Mongolia, Dzungaria, Turkestan, part of Siberia, and a considerable portion of Russia. Later, when the application of the name had become greatly restricted, the designations Little Tartary (European Tartary) and Great Tartary (Asiatic Tartary) came into use. European Tartary, when it had been reduced to the dominions over which the khans of the Crimea held sway (the Crimea and an extensive region about the rivers Dnieper and Don) came to be known as Crim Tartary. The name Tartary, as designating a region of Asia, became finally a designation for the khanates of Turkestan taken collectively, the name Independent Tartary being used as synonymous with Turkestan. The use of the name Tartary is now antiquated.

Tartary, Gulf of, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Saghalin and Siberia (Primorskaya), connecting on the N. with the Sea of Okhotsk and opening on the S. into the Sea of Japan.

Tartas, tar'tȧs', a town of France, in Landes, on the Midouze, 15 miles SW. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Tarudant, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, on the river Sus, 125 miles SW. of Morocco. It stands in a fertile plain and its thick and lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing and in the manufacture of copper-wares and leather. It is on one of the caravan routes to Timbuktu. Pop. about 8500.

Tarutino, a German colony or settlement in Bessarabia, Russia, in the district of Akerman. Pop. in 1897, 3292.

Tarver, a post-village of Echols co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Tarvis, tar'vis, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 16 miles SW. of Villach, magnificently situated among the Carnic Alps. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 3600).

Tarvisium, the ancient name of Treviso.

Tarzo, tar'zo, a village of Italy, province of Treviso, district of Vittorio.

Täsch, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 3 miles N. of Zermatt. Elevation, 4728 feet.

Täschhorn, a summit of the Pennine Alps of Switzerland, about 3 miles E. by N. of the village of Täsch. Height, 14,758 feet.

Tasco, tȧs'ko, a village of Colombia, state of Boyacá, and province of Tunja.

Tascosa, a post-village, capital of Oldham co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 36 miles NW. of Amarillo. Pop. about 200.

Tashkent, tȧsh'kĕnt', or **Tashkend,** a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the general-government of Russian Turkestan and of the territory of Syr-Darya, 90 miles NW. of Khokan, on an affluent of the Syr-Darya. It is one of the oldest towns of Central Asia, and consists of the old Asiatic and the new Russian quarters, the latter regularly built, with numerous public institutions,—academies, public

library, museum, theatre, astronomical observatory (lat. 41° 19′ 31″ N.; lon. 69° 17′ 42″ E.), etc. The old town contains numerous mosques and caravansaries. Tashkent is an important trade-centre for merchandise shipped to and received from Bokhara, Persia, Kashmir, and India. Pop. in 1897, 156,414, of whom about 25,000 were Russians.

Tash-Köprü (the "stone bridge"), a small town of Asia Minor, 52 miles SW. of Sinope.

Tashkurgan, tăsh'koor-gän', a town of Afghan-Turkestan, the chief place in the district of Khulm, 4 miles S. of the decayed town of Khulm and about 50 miles E. of Balkh. It is a busy modern town, with a population estimated at about 10,000. It is surrounded by orchards and flower gardens.

Tasili, or **Tassili,** a name given to two plateau regions of the African Sahara, the Tasili Ajer (or Azjer) in the N. (apparently a continuation of the Tibesti highlands) and Tasili Ahaggar, lying SW. of the Jebel Ahaggar.

Tasman Bay, an inlet on the N. coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Tasman (or **Great Tasman**) **Glacier,** the largest of the Southern Alps of New Zealand, is fed by the snows of Mount Hochstetter. It gives origin to the Tasman River.

Tasmania, taz-mā'ne-ą, formerly **Van Diemen's** (dee'mĕnz) **Land,** an island and British colony of the South Pacific Ocean, off the southernmost point of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 150 miles wide. It is comprised between lat. 40° 40′ and 43° 38′ S. and lon. 144° 40′ and 148° 20′ E. Area, 26,215 sq. m. The major part of Tasmania consists of a central plateau or highland, having a general elevation of 3000 feet or more, and bearing on its summit a number of exceedingly picturesque lakes (Great Lake, 12 miles long, 3800 ft. above the sea). Rising above this plateau of ancient construction, and continuing almost to the W. coast, are several short mountain-ridges or isolated summits, in part of igneous origin, which give the surface a broken aspect. The highest of these elevations is Mount Cradle, 5070 ft., which is the culminating point of the island. A scarcely less lofty range or series of heights follows the direction of the E. coast, and of this system Ben Lomond, about 5000 ft. in height, is the loftiest summit. Other prominent summits in the island are Frenchman's Cap, 4756 ft.; Mount Barrow, 4644 ft.; Ironstone Mountain, 4736 ft.; Mount Field West, 4721 ft.; Mount Hügel, 4700 ft.; Mount William, 4360 ft.; Mount Olympus; Mount Victoria, 3964 ft.; and Mount Wellington, overlooking Hobart, 4166 ft. The chief rivers are, in the S., the Derwent (about 130 miles long) and its branches and the Huon (about 100 miles in length), and, in the N., the Tamar, properly an estuary, formed by the union of the Macquarie and the (South) Esk. A number of minor streams (Arthur, Pieman, Gordon) discharge on the W. coast. The chief harbors or larger inlets of the coast are Storm Bay, leading to Hobart; D'Entrecasteaux Channel, leading to the estuary of the Huon; Port Davey and Bathurst Harbor in the SW.; Macquarie Harbor in the W.; Port Dalrymple and Ringarooma Bay, in the N.; and Oyster Bay, in the E.

The island was at one time almost entirely covered with forests and much woodland still remains. The vegetation is essentially of the Australian type, with a marked development of the eucalyptus or blue gum, some of whose individuals are said to attain the prodigious height of 350 feet and more. The valuable Huon pine is still abundant in the S. The principal agricultural crops are oats (yield of 1,600,000 bushels in 1904), wheat, potatoes, and hay. Hops are extensively grown, while fruit culture has developed into an important industry. The native Tasmanian fauna, like the flora, is of the Australian type, with the marsupials and monotremes as the distinctive mammalian forms. Two carnivorous marsupials, the so-called Tasmanian tiger or wolf, exhibiting a remarkable case of convergent modification, and the Tasmanian devil, are peculiar to the island, as well as a number of birds. Tasmania shares with Australia in the possession of the duck-bill (or ornithorhynchus). The mineral wealth of the island comprises deposits of gold (reef and placer), tin (mined in the Mount Bischoff region in the NW. and at Branxholme in the NE.), silver (Zeehan, Dundas), copper (Mount Lyell), lead, antimony, nickel (Dundas, Heazlewood), and coal (Fingal, Mount Nicolas, etc.; output in 1903, 51,805 tons). The copper and silver output in 1903 was valued at about $4,300,000.

The climate is salubrious and delightful, the mildest and most equable in all Australasia, and very much like that of the south of England. The mean winter temperature of the coast is 47°–48°, and the summer mean 62°. A maximum temperature of 110°–115° has been registered at Hobart. At Port Arthur, in Tasman's Peninsula, lat. 43° 10′ S., the mean temperature of the year is 58°; of the coldest month, 53°, of the warmest, 62°; mean annual temperature of the whole island, about 53°. The average annual rainfall in the island is about 21 inches. The live-stock numbered as follows in 1903: horses, 35,341; cattle, 185,938; pigs, 56,538; and sheep and lambs, 1,397,053. The wool-clip in 1903 was estimated at 9,200,000 pounds. The whaling-trade is a branch of industry which at one time yielded to the colony a large revenue. The length of railway operated in 1903 was 620 miles, with a main line connecting Hobart with Launceston. In common with the adjacent colonies, Tasmania enjoys self-government. The governor is appointed by the crown. The legislature consists of two houses, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, the members of the former serving for 6 years and those of the latter for 3 years. The island was discovered by Tasman in 1642 and named Van Diemen's Land in honor of the Dutch governor of the East Indies. It was afterwards partly explored by Cook in 1769. The first penal settlement formed there was in 1804, but in 1853, penal transportation having been abolished, the name of the colony was changed to Tasmania. On Jan. 1, 1901, Tasmania became one of the states of the commonwealth of Australia. Pop. in 1901, 172,475. Capital, Hobart. The aboriginal inhabitants of the island, the Tasmanians of ethnologists, are entirely extinct.

Tasman Peninsula, in Tasmania, co. of Pembroke, is connected N. with Forestier's Peninsula. The penal settlement of Port Arthur is located here. On its N. and W. sides are Norfolk and Storm bays. Capes Raoul and Pillar form its SW. and SE. extremities.

Tasman Sea, a designation of that portion of the South Pacific Ocean bounded on the W. by Australia and Tasmania, and on the E. by New Zealand and its islands to the NW.

Tasnád, tŏsh'nåd' (Ger. *Trestenberg*), a small town of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Szilágy, 15 miles SE. of Nagy-Károly.

Tassinong, tass'ę-nŏng, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., 28 miles SSW. of Laporte.

Tassisudon, tås'see-soo-don', a town of Bhutan, in a valley of the Himalayas, near the Tibetan frontier. Lat. 27° 48′ N.; lon. 89° 40′ E.

Tasso, a village of Bradley co., Tenn. Pop. 90.

Taswell, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., on the Southern R. The banking point is English. Pop. about 200.

Tata, a town of Hungary. See Totis.

Tatacoto, Pacific Ocean, is an island of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago.

Tatamagouche, tå-tå-må-goosh', a post-village and outport of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on a fine harbor on Northumberland Strait and on the Intercolonial R., 30 miles N. of Truro.

Tatamy, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Nazareth. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Tatar Pazarjik, tå'tar' på'zar-jeek', or **Tatar Bazarjik,** a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 23 miles W. by N. of Philippopolis, on the Maritza and on the railway between Belgrade and Constantinople. Pop. in 1893, 16,343.

Tate, a county in the NW. part of Mississippi, is intersected by the Coldwater River. Area, 407 sq. m. Capital, Senatobia. Pop. in 1890, 19,253; in 1900, 20,618.

Tate, a post-village of Pickens co., Ga., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Georgia R. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 100.

Tate, a post-station of Braxton co., W.Va.

Tate Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Grainger co., Tenn., 10 miles NW. of Morristown, on the Knoxville and Bristol R. Pop. 200.

Tatesville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 12 miles ENE. of Bedford. Pop. 150.

Tatesville, a post-station of Grundy co., Tenn.

Tateville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Tatham, a post-village of McDuffie co., Ga. The banking point is Thomson. Pop. 100.

Tatnall, tăt'nal, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 1102 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Cannouchee River and on the SW. by the Altamaha River. It is also intersected by the Great Ohoopee River. Capital, Reidsville. Pop. in 1890, 10,253; in 1900, 20,419.

Tátra, Hungary. See Carpathians.

Tátra-Füred, called in German **Alt-Schmecks** (until recently **Schmecks**), a watering-place of northern Hungary, in the county of Szepes (Zips), and in the central knot of the Carpathian Mountains, the High Tátra, 125 miles (direct) NNE. of Budapest. It is situated at the foot of the Schlagendorfer Spitze, at an elevation of 3335 feet. In the immediate vicinity are Uj-Tátra-Füred (Neu-

Schmecks) and Alsó-Tátra-Füred (Unter-Schmecks), likewise watering-places.

Ta-tsien-lu, tät'se-en'loo', a town of China, province of Sze-chuen, 125 miles WSW. of Cheng-tu.

Tatta, or **Tattah,** tät'tä, a town of British India, in Sindh, in the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream and 48 miles SSW. of Hyderabad. It was formerly an important place. Pop. about 10,000.

Tattarán, tät'tä-rän', one of the Sulu Islands, between the Basilán and Belaún islands.

Tattershall, a small town of England, co. of Lincoln, 8½ miles SSW. of Horncastle.

Tatum Station, a post-town of Marlboro co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bennettsville. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Tatumville, a post-village of Dyer co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Tau, a settlement on Tau (or Manua) Island, in the Samoan group.

Taubate, tŏw-bä'tä, a town of Brazil, state and 80 miles ENE. of São Paulo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (district) about 15,000.

Tauber, tŏw'bẹr, a river of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, which joins the Main at Wertheim. Length, about 70 miles.

Tauberbischofsheim, tŏw'bẹr-bish'ŏfs-hīme, a town of Baden, on the river Tauber, 19 miles SW. of Würzburg (Bavaria). Pop. in 1900, 3430.

Taucha, tŏw'kä, a town of Saxony, 6 miles ENE. of Leipsic. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 4065.

Taudeni, or **Taoudyny,** tŏw'de-nee', an oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, noted for its salt-mines. Lat. about 22° N.; lon. 4° 30′ W.

Tauern, Eastern Alps. (See Hohe Tauern.) The name is sometimes also applied to a number of subordinate and local mountain-ridges or back-bones in Salzburg.

Taufers, tŏw'fẽrz, a village of Tyrol, near the Swiss frontier and a short distance from Münster. Elevation, 4042 feet.

Taughannock Falls, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 1 mile from Cayuga Lake and 10 miles NW. of Ithaca. Pop. 150. Here is a fine cascade 215 feet high, formed by a small creek, the water of which is precipitated into a deep chasm, with cliffs on either side 200–400 ft. in height.

Tauk, tŏwk, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, 30 miles S. of Kerkuk.

Taulignan, tō'leen'yŏNʸ', a small town of France, in Drôme, 15 miles ESE. of Montélimar.

Taungs, tŏwngs, a town of southern Africa, in the SE. part of Bechuanaland, on the Hart's River, about 40 miles by rail S. of Vryburg. Elevation, 3589 feet.

Taungu, or **Toung-gu,** a town of Burma, about 75 miles E. by N. of Prome.

Taunton, tän'tọn, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the co. of Somerset, situated in the picturesque valley of Taunton Deane, on the river Tone, 12 miles SSW. of Bridgwater. The principal objects of interest are the Perpendicular church of St. Mary Magdalen, with a fine ornamental tower; the church of St. James, the Norman castle, and the great hall in which Judge Jeffreys held the "Bloody Assizes" in 1685. The town possesses an archæological museum. There are manufactures of silk, hats, cloth, etc. Pop. in 1901, 21,087.

Taunton, a city and one of the capitals of Bristol co., Mass., is situated at the head of navigation on the Taunton River, 35 miles S. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is handsomely built, with several pleasure-grounds (Taunton Green, Woodward Springs Park), and contains a number of notable public buildings (city-hall, court-house, state insane asylum, public library, etc.). The extensive and varied industries are represented by foundries and machine-shops, locomotive-works, cotton- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of stoves and stove-linings, tacks, cotton-machinery, printing-presses, silver-plated ware, pearl buttons, oil-cloth, etc. It has also smelting- and refining-works. Taunton was settled in 1638. It was incorporated as a town in 1639 and as a city in 1865. Pop. in 1850, 10,431; in 1880, 21,213; in 1900, 31,036.

Taunton, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Minneota. Pop. 175.

Taunton River, Mass., rises in Plymouth co. and enters Mount Hope Bay at the city of Fall River. It is navigable to Taunton.

Taunus, tŏw'nŏŏs, a mountain-range of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, extends for about 40 miles ENE. of the Rhine, and is continuous on the NE. with the Vogelsgebirge. It separates the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. The highest points are the Great Feldberg, 2887 feet; Little Feldberg, 2710 ft.; and Altkönig, 2615 ft. The town of Wiesbaden lies at the SE. foot of the range.

Taupo Lake, New Zealand, is in the centre of North Island. On its shores is the town of Taupo. Length, 36 miles.

Tauranga, a post-town and harbor of New Zealand, on the SW. side of the Bay of Plenty, in North Island. Lat. 37° 34′ S.; lon. 176° 11′ E. Pop. about 1000.

Taurasia, an ancient name of Turin.

Tauric Chersonese. See Crimea.

Taurida, tŏw're-dạ (from the Gr. Ταῦρις), a government of Russia, bordering on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and comprising the peninsula of the Crimea and a territory about one and a half times as large on the mainland, bounded on the NW. by the Dnieper. Area, about 24,550 sq. m. The continental portion and part of the Crimea belong to the region of the steppes. A mountain-range extends along the SE. coast of the Crimea, which presents a charming *riviera*. The region produces bountiful crops of cereals, and among other important products are potatoes, wine, fruits, and tobacco. The rearing of live-stock is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of salt are obtained from lakes and the waters of the Sivash (or Putrid) Sea. Pop. in 1897, 1,443,566. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Russians. There is a large body of Tartars, especially in the Crimea, and the Germans, who live in colonies, constitute an important element. There are also Greeks, Jews, and Bulgarians. Capital Simferopol. See Crimea.

Tauris, a town of Persia. See Tabriz.

Tauromenium, the ancient name of Taormina.

Taurus, a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey, forming the great southern buttress to the Anatolian plateau and extending, with minor breaks, from near the Euphrates on the E. in a WSW. and W. direction to the extremity of the Anatolian Peninsula. For the greater part of this distance it follows closely the Mediterranean border, falling steeply to the S. and in more gentle contours to the N. The islands of Rhodes, Scarpanto, and Crete appear to be an orographic continuation of these mountains. Different sections of this lofty range have received different names, as the Ala-Dagh, Bulgar- (Bolgor-) Dagh, and the Anti-Taurus, the last-named properly a diverging stem, beginning with the river or gorge of the Sihun and having associated with it the volcanic Arjish-Dagh (Mount Argæus), the loftiest mountain in Asia Minor, 13,300 feet high. Northward of the Bay of Iskanderun, the Jihun gorge separates the Taurian mountains from the mountains of Syria, which appear to coalesce northeastward towards the Euphrates. The Armenian mountains lying E. of the Euphrates seem also to be orographically related to the mountains on the W. The loftiest summits of the central Taurus are seemingly the Aidost (Suess-Spitze), NNW. of Mersina, 11,680 ft., and the Metdesis (Methesis), lying a little to the eastward (in the Bulgar-Dagh), 11,700 ft. The snow-line is found on the N. side at about 9500 ft., and on the S. at 10,500 ft. The final uplift of the Taurus Mountains was effected in the Tertiary period of geological time.

Taus, tŏwss (Bohem. *Domazlice*), a town of Bohemia, 17 miles W. of Klattau. It has some interesting ecclesiastical structures and an old castle. The town is a busy manufacturing place. The Hussites achieved a memorable victory here in 1431. Pop. in 1900, 7556.

Tauste, tŏws'tä, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles NW. of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Tavalli, an island of the Molucca group, 25 miles SW. of Gilolo.

Tavannes, tä'vän', a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 6 miles NW. of Bienne, and close to the pass of Pierre-Pertuis in the Jura Mountains. Elevation, 2500 feet.

Tavares, tä-vä'rẽs, a post-town, capital of Lake co., Fla., on Lake Eustis, 30 miles W. of Sanford, on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Tavastehus, tä'vȧs-tä-hoos' (Finn. *Hämeenlinna*), a län or government of Finland, in the SW. Area, 8334 sq. m. Capital, Tavastehus. Pop. in 1897, 285,281.

Tavastehus, a town of Finland, capital of the län of the same name, 78 miles NE. of Åbo. It has a mediæval castle, now used as a prison. Pop. in 1897, 5605.

Tavera, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis.

Tavern Creek, Miller co., Mo., flows N. into the Osage River.

Taveuni, one of the islands of the Fiji group.

Taviano, tä-ve-ä'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 7 miles SE. of Gallipoli, and not far from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. about 3500.

Tavignano, tä-veen-yä'no, a river of Corsica, which enters the sea on its E. coast.

Tavira, tȧ-vee′rȧ, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, 21 miles ENE. of Taro. It has a Renaissance church. Sardine- and tunny-fisheries are carried on in the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 12,178.

Tavistock, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Tavy, 11 miles N. of Plymouth. It possesses a handsome parish church. Of the fine tenth-century Benedictine abbey of Tavistock only some parts remain. Tavistock is in the centre of a mining region rich in copper, lead, tin, manganese, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4728.

Tavistock, a banking post-village of Perth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 8 miles SE. of Stratford. It contains woollen- and flouring-mills. Pop. about 1100.

Tavoy, tȧ-voi′, a seaport of Burma, in Tenasserim, capital of the district of Tavoy, on the Tavoy River, near the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 14° 5′ N. Pop. in 1901, 22,371.

Taw, a river of England, co. of Devon, emptying into Bideford Bay. Length, 50 miles.

Tawas City, a banking city, capital of Iosco co., Mich., on the NW. shore of Saginaw Bay, about 54 miles NNE. of Bay City, on the Detroit and Mackinac R. It has a good harbor. Pop. in 1900, 1228.

Tawawa, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. 200.

Tawi-Tawi, tȧ′we tȧ′we, a group of the Sulu archipelago, Philippine Islands. Of the numerous islets, the most important is Tawi-Tawi, in lat. 5° 12′ N., lon. 118° E.

Taxada, an island in the Gulf of Georgia, opposite Jervis Inlet, British Columbia. It contains deposits of hematite iron.

Taxahaw, a post-village of Lancaster co., S.C., 23 miles SW. of Monroe, N.C. Pop. 150.

Taxamulco, a town of Guatemala. See TAJAMULCO.

Taxco, a mining town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 37 miles SW. of Cuernavaca.

Tay, tȧ, a river of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of Perthshire together with a part of Forfarshire. It rises near the borders of Perthshire and Argyllshire, flows NE. for the first half of its course, traversing Loch Tay and passing Aberfeldy, then pursues a tortuous southeasterly course, passing Dunkeld and Perth, expands a short distance below the latter town into a broad estuary, the Firth of Tay, which extends in a northeasterly direction, and pours its waters into the North Sea. The town of Dundee is situated on the N. shore of the Firth of Tay. The river Earn joins the Tay at the head of the estuary. Vessels of small draught ascend as far as Perth. The railway bridge over the Firth of Tay at Dundee is one of the largest structures of its kind in Great Britain. The salmon-fisheries of the Tay are extremely productive. The river Tay above Loch Tay bears the name of Dochart. Length, about 120 miles. The Tay winds through a country of great picturesqueness.

Taya, tī′ȧ, an islet of the Malay Archipelago, SE. of Lingen, in lat. 0° 45′ N., lon. 104° 55′ E.

Tayabas, tī-ȧ′bȧs, a mountainous province of the SE. part of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. In the SE. it is prolonged into an isthmus that connects the two portions of Luzon; the peninsula of Tayabas projects from the S. coast. It produces much grain, and cigar-cases, hats, and fabrics are manufactured. Pop. in 1903, 153,065. Capital, Lucena.

Tayabas, a pueblo of the Philippines, in the province of Tayabas, 62 miles SE. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 14,740.

Taycheeda, tā-chee′dah, a post-village in Taycheeda township (town), Fond du Lac co., Wis., on Lake Winnebago and on the Northwestern Line, 3 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1293; of the village, 150.

Tay Creek, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, 22 miles from Fredericton. Pop. about 300.

Tayf, a town of Arabia. See TAIF.

Tayge′tus, the ancient name of the loftiest mountain-range of the Peloponnesus, in the southern part of the peninsula. It traverses the western part of Laconia and runs out in the middle one of the three southern peninsular arms of the Peloponnesus, the one terminating in Cape Matapan. Mount St. Elias (Hagios Ilias), SW. of Sparta, rises to a height of 7903 feet. The modern name of the range is Pentedaktylon.

Tay, Loch, lox tȧ, a picturesque lake of Perthshire, Scotland, in the district of Breadalbane, 15 miles in length by little more than 1 mile in general breadth, surrounded by mountains, Ben Lawers, nearly 4000 feet in height, being on its NW. side. It receives the Dochart (regarded as the main head-stream of the river Tay) and the Lochy at the SW., and discharges itself by the Tay at its NE. extremity. Its greatest depth is 508 feet.

Taylor, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of 1100 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W. by the Aucilla River. It is also drained by the New River. Capital, Perry. Pop. in 1890, 2122; in 1900, 3999.

Taylor, a county in the west-central part of Georgia, has an area of 338 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Flint River and also drained by Whitewater Creek. Capital, Butler. Pop. in 1890, 8666; in 1900, 9846.

Taylor, a county in the SW. part of Iowa, borders on Missouri. Area, 540 sq. m. It is intersected by the river One Hundred and Two and drained by Honey Creek and the Platte River. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1890, 16,384; in 1900, 18,784.

Taylor, a county in the south-central part of Kentucky, is drained by the Green River and Robinson's Creek. Area, 219 sq. m. Capital, Campbellsville. Pop. in 1890, 9353; in 1900, 11,075.

Taylor, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is drained by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. Capital, Abilene. Pop. in 1890, 6946; in 1900, 10,499.

Taylor, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 132 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tygart's Valley River. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Grafton. Pop. in 1890, 12,147; in 1900, 14,978.

Taylor, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. Area, 965 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yellow, Jump, Black, and other rivers. Capital, Medford. Pop. in 1890, 6731; in 1900, 11,262.

Taylor, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow. Pop. about 300.

Taylor, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. The banking point is Magnolia.

Taylor, a post-station of Shasta co., Cal. See KESWICK.

Taylor, a post-village of Crawford co., Ga. The banking point is Roberta. Pop. about 250.

Taylor, a post-station of Pottawattamie co., Iowa.

Taylor, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles NNE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 75.

Taylor, a post-town of Lafayette co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 101.

Taylor, a post-station of Marion co., Mo., 5 miles W. of Quincy, Ill.

Taylor, a post-village, capital of Loup co., Neb., on the North Loup River and 12 miles W. of Burwell. Pop. 125.

Taylor, a post-village in Taylor township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., about 32 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 762.

Taylor, a post-village of Stark co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles E. of Dickinson.

Taylor, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio. The banking point is Chagrin Falls. Pop. 100.

Taylor, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1384.

Taylor, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Taylor, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 995.

Taylor, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lackawanna R., 3 miles SW. of Scranton. It has silk-mills. Pop. in 1900, 4215.

Taylor, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 571.

Taylor, a post-station of Sumter co., S.C.

Taylor, a banking post-town of Williamson co., Tex., in a grain and stock-raising region, 35 miles NE. of Austin, on the International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 4211.

Taylor, a post-village of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R. The banking point is Blair. Pop. 200.

Taylor Center, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., about 15 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. 150.

Taylor Center, a post-station of Cortland co., N.Y., about 13 miles E. of Cortland.

Taylor Creek, Neb., enters the Elkhorn River 2½ miles below Stanton.

Taylorhill, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., about 30 miles E. by N. of Duquoin.

Taylor Mines, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 108 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. 75.

Taylor Mountain, a summit of the Adirondacks, Essex co., N.Y. Height, about 4500 feet.

Taylor Ridge, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., 12 miles S. of Rock Island. Pop. 60.

Taylors, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Greenville.

Taylors, a post-station of White co., Tenn.

Taylors Bayou, a post-station of Jefferson co., Tex.

Taylors Bridge, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 4 miles from Townsend. Pop. 250.

Taylors Bridge, a post-township of Sampson co., N.C., about 50 miles N. by W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 1473.

Taylorsburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Taylors Chapel, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Somerville.

Taylors Creek, Ga., enters the Cannouchee River in Bryan co., near Eden.

Taylors Creek, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., on Taylors Creek, about 45 miles WSW. of Savannah. Pop. 125.

Taylors Creek, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 6 miles from Cheviot station.

Taylors Falls, a post-village of Chisago co., Minn., on the St. Croix River, about 30 miles above Stillwater, on the Northern Pacific R. It has woollen-mills. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 535.

Taylors Island, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on an island in Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles S. by E. of Annapolis. It has a cannery.

Taylors Store, a post-station of Franklin co., Va.

Taylorstown, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 38 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 400.

Taylorstown, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., about 45 miles NW. of Washington, D.C.

Taylorsville, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., in Indian Valley, about 10 miles N. by E. of Quincy. Pop. 200.

Taylorsville, a post-town of Bartow co., Ga., on the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line, about 46 miles NW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Taylorsville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6½ miles N. of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

Taylorsville, a banking post-town, capital of Spencer co., Ky., in a beautiful valley on the East Fork of the Salt River, 33 miles SE. of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Taylorsville, a village of Carroll co., Md. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. 150.

Taylorsville, a banking post-village of Smith co., Miss., about 60 miles SE. of Jackson, on the Gulf and Ship Island R. Pop. about 250.

Taylorsville, a banking post-town, capital of Alexander co., N.C., 20 miles NW. of Statesville, on the Southern R. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Taylorsville, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio.

Taylorsville, a village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, opposite Duncans Falls, 9 miles ESE. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Taylorsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 10 miles above Trenton, N.J. Pop. 100.

Taylorsville, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Tex., 10 miles E. of Lockhart.

Taylorsville, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 5 miles S. of Salt Lake City, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Taylorsville, a post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the South Anna River, 22 miles by rail N. of Richmond.

Taylortown, a post-village of Bossier parish, La. The banking point is Shreveport.

Taylorville, a banking city, capital of Christian co., Ill., on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs., 28 miles SW. of Decatur. It has manufactures of paper, chemicals, wagons, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4248.

Taymouth, tā′mŭth, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Flint River, about 12 miles S. of Saginaw. Pop. 75.

Tayport (formerly called **Ferryport-on-Craig**), a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the S. side of the estuary of the Tay, 11½ miles NE. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. in 1901, 3314.

Taytay, tī-tī′, a pueblo of Rizal province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of Laguna de Bay, 10 miles (direct) E. by S. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 6067.

Taytay, a pueblo of Paragua province, Philippines, on the island of Palawan. Pop. in 1903, 4992.

Tayug, tā′yoog′, or **Tayud,** tā-yood′, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 10,400.

Taz, tăz, a river of Siberia, rises on the frontiers of the governments of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk, flows NNW. and, after a course of nearly 300 miles, falls into Tazovskaya Bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Ob.

Tazewell, a county in the north-central part of Illinois, has an area of 650 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Illinois River and is intersected by the Mackinaw River. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Capital, Pekin. Pop. in 1890, 29,556; in 1900, 33,221.

Tazewell, a southwestern county of Virginia, has an area of 557 sq. m. It is drained by the Clinch and Bluestone rivers and by the Laurel Fork of the Holston. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Tazewell. Pop. in 1890, 19,890; in 1900, 23,384.

Tazewell, a post-village of Marion co., Ga., 18 miles SW. of Butler. Pop. 150.

Tazewell, a banking post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Tenn., about 40 miles NNE. of Knoxville, on the Southern R. Pop. about 550.

Tazewell, a banking post-town, capital of Tazewell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 58 miles (direct) ENE. of Wise. Pop. in 1900, 1096.

T. B., a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 1½ miles from Brandywine station. Pop. 80.

'TBildt, Netherlands. See Bildt.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See Chad.

Tchanak-Kalessi, chȧ'năk′ kȧ-lĕs′see (*i.e.*, "pot castle"), or **Kale-Sultanie,** kȧ-lȧ′ sool-tȧ-ne-ȧ′ (sometimes called by Europeans **Dardanelles**), a town of Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles, at their narrowest part, opposite Kilid-Bahr. The manufacture of pottery is carried on. Pop. about 10,000. Here is the old fort of Kale-Sultanie.

Tchandarli, Gulf of, an arm of the Ægean Sea, indenting the W. coast of Asia Minor, N. of the Gulf of Smyrna. It receives the Bakir-Tchai, the ancient Caicus.

Tchao-Naiman-Sume. See Dolonnor.

Tcharjui, chȧr-joo′ee, a town of the khanate of Bokhara, about 60 miles SW. of the city of Bokhara, on the left bank of the Amu-Darya and on the Central Asiatic railway, which here crosses the river on a bridge more than a mile in length. Pop. estimated at 6000.

Tchartorisk′ (Pol. *Czartorysk*), a small town of Russia, in Volhynia, 30 miles NNE. of Lutsk.

Tchat, a fortified station of Russian Turkestan, on the Persian frontier and on the left bank of the Atrek River.

Tchatalja, a small town of European Turkey, about 25 miles WNW. of Constantinople.

Tchatir-Dagh (*i.e.*, "tent mountain"; anc. *Trapezus*), a mountain on the S. coast of the Crimea, about 20 miles SE. of Simferopol. Height, 4996 feet.

Tchausy, chŏw′see, a town of Russia, 25 miles ESE. of Mohilev. Pop. in 1897, 5550.

Tchelyabinsk′, a town of Russia, government and about 360 miles NE. of Orenburg, on the Transsiberian railway. Pop. in 1897, 19,891.

Tchelyuskin, Cape, the northern termination of the Eurasiatic continent and of the Taimyr peninsula, Siberia, is a headland projecting into the Arctic Ocean. Lat. as variously determined, 77° 23′, 77° 34′, or 77° 40′ N. It is also known as Northeast Cape.

Tchemkent, Russian Turkestan. See Tchimkent.

Tcherdyn, chĕr-din′, a town of Russia, government and 162 miles N. of Perm. Pop. about 4000.

Tcheremisses, a Finnish people living in the middle part of eastern Russia.

Tcherkask′, a district in the S. part of the Russian territory of the Don Cossacks. Capital, Novo-Tcherkask.

Tcherkassy, chĕr-kȧs′see, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles SE. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 29,620.

Tchern, a town of Russia, 61 miles SSW. of Tula. Pop. about 3500.

Tchernavo'da (Ruman, *Cernavoda*), a small town of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Danube, 30 miles by rail WNW. of Kustendje.

Tchernaya, chĕr-nī′ȧ, a small stream of Russia, in the Crimea, flowing NW. into the head of the bay on which Sebastopol is situated. Here the Russians were defeated by the Allies on Aug. 16, 1855.

Tchernetz (Ruman, *Cerneti*, chĕr-nĕts′), a small town of Rumania, on the Danube, near Turn-Severin. Near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

Tchernigov, chĕr-ne′gov, a government of Russia, in Little Russia, having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments of Minsk and Kiev, and traversed by the Desna, an affluent of that river. Area, 20,232 sq. m. The surface is mostly level and the soil is fertile, producing bountiful crops of cereals, as well as potatoes, tobacco, flax, etc. The rearing of live-stock is extensively carried on. Capital, Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 2,322,007.

Tchernigov, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Tchernigov, on the river Desna, 80 miles NNE. of Kiev. It has two cathedrals dating from the early period of Russian Christianity. Pop. in 1897, 27,006.

Tchernomorsk, chĕr-no-morsk′, or **Black Sea Territory,** a district of Transcaucasia, Russian Empire, consisting of a long, narrow strip on the coast of the Black Sea and on the W. slope of the Caucasus. Area, 2836 sq. m. Capital, Novorossysk. Pop. in 1897, 54,228.

Tchernoyarsk, a town of Russia. See TCHERNY-YAR.

Tcherny-Yar, chĕr'nee yar, or **Tchernoyarsk',** a town of Russia, government and 150 miles NNW. of Astrakhan, on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 5144.

Tchertchen-Darya, a river on the eastern borders of Chinese Turkestan, which joins the Tarim a short distance W. of Lop-Nor. The little town of Tchertchen is situated on it at an elevation of about 4000 feet.

Tcheskaya (chĕs'kī-å), **Gulf of,** an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, indenting the coast of Russia and having the peninsula of Kanin on the W. Near its entrance is the island of Kolguyev.

Tchesme, chĕs'mĕ, a seaport of Asia Minor, opposite the island of Chios, 40 miles WSW. of Smyrna. It has a citadel. Large quantities of raisins and dried figs are shipped from here to Smyrna. In the waters between Chios and the promontory on which Tchesme is situated the Russians under Orloff and Elphinstone won a great naval victory over the Turks in 1770. The battle was followed by the burning of the Turkish fleet. Pop. about 6000.

Tchetchens, or **Tchetchentses,** a people of the Caucasus region, dwelling in the territory of the Terek. Their language is allied to that of the Lesghians.

Tchigirin, che-ghe-rin', or **Tchigrin,** che-grin', a town of Russia, government of Kiev, on the Tiasmin, 21 miles W. of Krilov. Pop. in 1897, 9875.

Tchikishliar, a Russian post on the Caspian, near its SE. corner, a short distance N. of the mouth of the Atrek.

Tchimbai, chim'bī', a town of Russian Turkestan, near the mouth of the Amu-Darya.

Tchimkent', or **Tchemkent,** a town and fortress of Russian Turkestan, territory of Syr-Darya, about 70 miles N. by E. of Tashkent. Pop. in 1897, 10,756.

Tchira, chee'rå, a town of Chinese Turkestan, about 50 miles E. by S. of Khotan.

Tchirpan, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 30 miles E. by N. of Philippopolis. Pop. in 1893, 11,069.

Tchistopol, chis-to'pol, a town of Russia, government and about 75 miles SE. of Kazan, on the river Kama. Pop. in 1897, 20,161.

Tchita, chee'tå, a town of Siberia, capital of Transbaikalia, near the river Ingoda and on the Transsiberian railway, 370 miles (direct) E. of Irkutsk. It has schools and newspapers and carries on an extensive trade. Pop. in 1897, 11,480.

Tchor'ly, a town of European Turkey, 20 miles NE. of Rodosto. Pop. about 10,000.

Tcho'ruk', a river of Turkish and Russian Armenia, flows NE. and N., and enters the Black Sea near Batum. Length, about 200 miles.

Tcho'rum', a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Angora, 28 miles SW. of Osmanjik.

Tchu, or **Tchui,** a river of Russian Turkestan, rises in two main branches in the Ala-Tau, flows close to the western extremity of Lake Issyk-Kul, then generally WNW., and discharges into Lake Saumal-Kul, on the borders of Syr-Darya and Akmolinsk. Length, about 575 miles.

Tchufut-Kale (*i.e.*, "Jews' Castle"), choo'foot' ka'-lå', a former town of the Crimea, a centre of the Karaite Jews, located amid rocky heights, in the outskirts of Bakhtchiserai. The old synagogue still remains.

Tchuktchis, a hyperborean people, with as yet undetermined ethnic affinities, inhabiting the NE. part of Siberia, between about lon. 165° E. and Bering Sea,—the "land of the Tchuktchis."

Tchula, choo'lą, a banking post-town of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, about 65 miles N. of Jackson, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Tchulim, or **Tchulym,** a river of Siberia, rises in the SW. part of Yeniseisk, flows generally N. and NW., and empties into the Ob, 100 miles NW. of Tomsk. Length, about 900 miles. It is connected by canal with the Yenisei.

Tchupriya, choo'pre-yå, a town of Servia, on the Morava, 75 miles SE. of Belgrade. Pop. in 1896, 4738.

Tchurgutchak, a town of Dzungaria, Chinese Empire, at the S. foot of the Tarbagatai mountains, about 200 miles NNE. of Kulja.

Tchusan. See CHUSAN.

Tchussovaya, chŏŏ-so-vī'å, a river of eastern Russia, which rises in the Ural Mountains and, after a rapid course of over 400 miles, joins the Kama above Perm.

Tchust, choost, a town of Russian Turkestan, in Ferghana, about 60 miles W. by N. of Andijan.

Tchuvashes, a people living in the eastern part of Russia, of Finnish stock, but greatly Tartarized. They number about 500,000.

Tea, a village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Teacheys, teech'iz, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 38 miles N. of Wilmington.

Te-Anau, a lake of South Island, New Zealand, in the province of Otago. Length, 40 miles.

Teano, tå-å'no (anc. *Teanum Sidicinum*), a town of Italy, in the province of Caserta, 13 miles NW. of Capua, at the foot of the extinct volcano of Rocca Monfina. It has a ruined mediæval castle, a sixteenth-century cathedral, with ancient columns and some Roman remains. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 13,326.

Teapa, tå-å'på, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, 36 miles SW. of San Juan Bautista.

Tear of the Clouds, a small tarn of the Adirondacks, on the S. side of Mount Marcy (Tahawus), is one of the sources of the Hudson River. Elevation, 4320 feet.

Te Aroha, a mining-camp and meteorological station of North Island, New Zealand, in lat. 37° 30′ S., lon. 175° 45′ E.

Teasdale, a post-village of Wayne co., Utah. Pop. 90.

Teate, the ancient name of CHIETI.

Teaticket, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. The banking point is Falmouth. Pop. about 300.

Tebenkof Mountain, in southeastern Alaska, E. of Yakutat Bay. Height, 4100 feet.

Tebessa, tå-bĕs'så, a town of Algeria, in the department and 105 miles SE. of the city of Constantine, with extensive Roman remains. Pop. in 1901, 4733.

Tebicuari, a river of Brazil. See TAQUARI.

Tebicuarí, tå-be-kwå-ree' (written also **Tibiquarí**), a river in the S. part of Paraguay, falls into the Paraguay about 25 miles NE. of Pillar.

Tebo Creek, Mo., drains part of Henry co., runs southeastward, and enters the Grand River about 8 miles NW. of Warsaw.

Tebriz, a city of Persia. See TABRIZ.

Tecalí, tå-kå-lee', a town of Mexico, state and 15 miles SE. of Puebla.

Tecamachalo, tå-kå-må-chå'lo, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles ESE. of the city of Puebla.

Tech, tĕsh, a river of France, which descends from the Pyrenees, in Pyrénées-Orientales, and falls into the Mediterranean near Céret. Total course, 45 miles.

Teche, Bayou, bī'oo tĕsh, La., originates in St. Landry parish, runs nearly southeastward, and enters Atchafalaya Bayou at the lower end of Chetimaches Lake, 3 miles NW. of Morgan City. It is about 180 miles long and is navigable by steamboats.

Tecklenburg, tĕk'lęn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Münster, situated in the Teutoburg Forest. It was formerly the capital of a county. Pop. about 900.

Tecolote, tå-ko-lo'tå (incorrectly, **Tecolete**), a post-village of San Miguel co., N.Mex., 12 miles S. of Las Vegas.

Tecoma, te-ko'mą, a post-hamlet of Elko co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 132 miles W. of Corinne, Utah.

Tecomán, a town of Mexico, state and 27 miles S. by W. of the town of Colima.

Tecpan, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 42 miles WNW. of Acapulco.

Tecuciu, tå-kootch'ee, or **Tekutchi,** a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, on the river Berlad, 40 miles NW. of Galatz. Pop. in 1900, 13,405.

Tecumseh, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Southern R., 25 miles NE. of Jacksonville. It has iron-works. Pop. about 500.

Tecumseh, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Tecumseh, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., on the S. bank of the Kansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 4 miles E. of Topeka.

Tecumseh, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 13 miles NNE. of Adrian. It has a foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures of mail-boxes, clay-working machinery, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2400.

Tecumseh, a banking city, capital of Johnson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 48 miles SE. of Lincoln. It has grain and flouring interests. Pop. in 1900, 2005.

Tecumseh, a banking city, capital of Pottawatomie co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 37 miles (direct) ESE. of Oklahoma city. It has a cotton-gin and manufactures of cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 1193.

Tecumseh, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains, in Grafton co., N.H., has an altitude of 4008 feet.

Tecumseth, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 8 miles from Windsor. Pop. 200.

Ted, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio. The banking point is Bloomdale. Pop. 100.

Teddington, a town of Middlesex, England, on the left bank of the Thames, 3 miles above Richmond, and ad-

joining Bushy Park. The National Physical Laboratory is located here. Pop. in 1901, 14,037.

Tedrow, ted'ro, a post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, 6½ miles N. of Wauseon. Pop. about 300.

Tedsi, tĕd'see, a town of Morocco, province of Sus, 25 miles E. of Tarudant.

Teeds, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles SW. of Sabula. Pop. 60.

Teegarden, or **Tea Garden,** a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 77 miles ESE. of Chicago and about 10 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. 200.

Teegarden, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio.

Tees, teez, a river of England, flowing on the borders of the cos. of Durham and York, and entering Tees Bay in the North Sea after a course of about 70 miles. At its mouth is Middlesbrough, and 3 miles above that town is Stockton, to which large vessels can ascend.

Teeswater, a banking post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the river Tees and on the Canadian Pacific R., 120 miles from Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 930.

Teeterville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 13 miles NW. of Simcoe. Pop. 250.

Tefelne, a town of Morocco. See TAFELNE.

Teffe, a river of Brazil, after a NE. course of about 500 miles, joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 64° 45′ W.

Teffe, a town and former mission station of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, on the S. bank of the Amazon, about 320 miles W. by S. of Manáos.

Tefft, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 70.

Tefsa, or **Tefza,** a town of Morocco, near the N. foot of the Atlas Mountains, in lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 5° 45′ W.

Tegal, tå'gål', a small seaport of the island of Java, 168 miles E. by S. of Batavia. Pop. about 30,000.

Te'gea, an ancient city of Greece, in Arcadia, the site of which is near Tripolitza. Remains of its splendid temple of Athena Alea have been brought to light through recent excavations.

Tegerhy, tĕg'ẹr-hee', a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 120 miles SE. of Murzuk.

Tegernsee, tā'gĕrn-zā', a village and resort of Bavaria, 3½ miles SE. of Gmund and 37 miles by rail from Munich. It is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, at an elevation of 2400 feet, and has a *Schloss* or castle, formerly a Benedictine abbey. Pop. about 1700.

Tegucigalpa, tå-goo-se-gål'på, a department of Honduras, on the Pacific slope. It is mountainous and is intersected by the Choluteca River and its tributaries. The Sulaco River forms part of the N. boundary. Mining is the chief industry. Capital, Tegucigalpa, which is also the capital of the republic. Pop. in 1901, 81,800.

Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic of Honduras and of the department of the same name, is situated on the Choluteca River and on a table-land, at an altitude of 3200 feet, 55 miles SE. of Comayagua. It has a fine cathedral, a university, female seminary, etc., and in its vicinity are gold-, silver- and copper-mines. Pop. about 15,000.

Tegueste, tå-ghes'tå, a village of the Canary Islands, in the NW. part of the island of Teneriffe.

Teguise, tå-ghee'så, a town of the Canary Islands, capital of the island of Lanzarote, near its centre.

Tehach'api, a banking post-village of Kern co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines and the Southern Pacific R., 35 miles (direct) E. by S. of Bakersfield. Pop. about 650.

Tehachapi Pass, in Kern co., Cal., at Tehachapi, across the Sierra Nevada, of which it approximately marks the southern limit. Height, 3900 feet.

Tehama, or **Tihama** (*i.e.*, "low land"), a plain of Arabia, extending along its W. coast from Ras-Mohammed to Jiddah.

Teha'ma, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of 3008 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sacramento River and also drained by the Antelope, Beaver, Cottonwood, Deer, Reed, and Rock creeks. The Coast Range extends along the W. border, and the eastern part of the county is occupied by mountains connected with the Sierra Nevada. Capital, Redbluff. Pop. in 1890, 9916; in 1900, 10,996.

Tehama, a post-village of Tehama co., Cal., on the Sacramento River and on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles SSE. of Redbluff. Pop. about 350.

Tehama, a post-station of Cherokee co., Kan.

Teheran, tĕh'hẹr-ân', or **Tehran,** tĕh-rân', the capital of Persia, 70 miles S. of the Caspian Sea and 210 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 35° 42′ N.; lon. 51° 25′ E. It is situated on a plateau nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea, near the foot of one of the highest peaks of the snow-clad Elburz Mountains. The plain around the city has been converted through artificial irrigation into a smiling garden. Teheran is surrounded by a wall of modern construction and a moat, and is entered by about a dozen gates. The city presents the appearance of a great, ill-built oriental town passing through the process of modernization. It exhibits an endless array of low dwellings built of mud, numerous houses of the wealthier classes, whose plain exteriors give no indication of the luxury that reigns within, mosques, bazaars, caravansaries, and narrow, unpaved streets, and by the side of this modern boulevards illuminated with gas and traversed by tramways. Many of the better houses have courts, within which are beautiful gardens and basins fed by pure water brought from a distance. The interior apartments are often handsomely decorated. The principal object of interest in the city is the royal palace, with its gardens, kiosks, baths, splendid apartments, its marble throne, and its museum containing jewels and gems of priceless value. Among the institutions that reflect the transformation which the Persian capital is undergoing is King's College, a polytechnic institute in which a number of European professors are employed. The sanitary condition of Teheran has of late been greatly improved, but in the summer a residence in the city is almost unendurable, and there is a great exodus of the well-to-do inhabitants to the inviting environs, in which are a number of fine royal chateaux and hunting-seats.

Teheran is not very important as an industrial city. It is the centre of a considerable caravan trade and is connected with Resht by a modern highway. Near the city are the ruins of the ancient Rhages (Rei), the birthplace of Harun al-Rashid. About 40 miles NE. of Teheran is the volcanic peak of Demavend, towering to a height of about 18,000 feet. The city rose to importance only about 100 years ago, after the establishment of the Kajar dynasty in Persia. The population in winter is estimated at about 250,000, but in the summer the number of inhabitants is supposed to be diminished by about one-third. There are only a few hundred Europeans.

Teheran, te-he'ran, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 5½ miles W. of Mason City.

Tehri, a state of India. See GURHWAL.

Tehuacán, tā-wā-kân', a town of Mexico, state and 65 miles SE. of Puebla, on the Mexican Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 7139.

Tehuacana, tā-wah'kā-nā, a post-town of Limestone co., Tex., on the Trinity and Brazos Valley R., 5 miles from Mexia, its banking point. The Trinity University (Cumberland Presbyterian) was founded here in 1870. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Tehuantepec, tā-wân-tā-pĕk', a river-port of Mexico, state of Oaxaca, on the river Tehuantepec, 19 miles N. by W. of Salina Cruz. Pop. in 1900, 10,386 (mostly descendants of Indians), who have a trade in indigo, cochineal, cotton, silk, and leather.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, bounded by the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Chiapas. Lat. 16° N.; lon. from 93° 30′ to 96° W. It receives the Tehuantepec River and other streams.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, the narrowest portion of the republic of Mexico, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. In its most constricted part, where it is but 125 miles wide, it forms part of the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. The mountain-axis which traverses it falls in its lowest portion to 688 feet. The isthmus, which at one time formed the subject of a proposed interoceanic canal, is traversed by a railway (opened in 1895), whose termini are the ports of Coatzocoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico, and Salina Cruz, on the Pacific.

Teide, or **Teyde, Pico de.** See TENERIFFE.

Teifi, tī'vee, a river of North Wales, which empties into Cardigan Bay.

Teign, tain, a small river of England, in Devonshire, which enters the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, tân'mŭth, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles S. by E. of Exeter. It is a popular sea-bathing resort. Fisheries are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 8636.

Teith, teeth, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, which joins the Forth near Stirling.

Tejeda, tā-HĀ'DĀ, a village of the Canary Islands, on Gran Canaria.

Tejo, the Portuguese name of the Tagus.

Tejutla, or **Texutla,** tā-HOOT'LĀ, a town of Guatemala, about 28 miles NW. of Quezaltenango. Pop. 2400.

Tekamah, te-kā'mah, a banking city, capital of Burt co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 47 miles N. by W. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 1597.

Tekax, tā-kāsh', a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, about 45 miles SSE. of Mérida. Pop. in 1895, 18,346.

Teke, tē'kē (Ger. *Tekendorf*, tēk'ẹn-dorf'), a small town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 50 miles ENE. of Klausenburg.

Tekir-Dagh, tẹ-keer' dâg, a mountain-range of European Turkey, extending from the Maritza to the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto, to which town it gives its own name among the Turks.

Tekke-Turkomans, a Turko-Tartar people, mainly nomads, in southwestern Turkestan (Russian Transcaspian Territory). The inhabitants of the oasis of Merv are in great part Tekke-Turkomans.

Tekoa, te-ko'ą, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., in an agricultural, mining, and stock-raising region, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R., 49 miles SE. by S. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Tekon'sha, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R., 33 miles WSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Tekrit, tā-krit' (anc. *Birtha*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 97 miles NNW. of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris. It is the birthplace of Saladin.

Telav, tā-lâv', a town of Transcaucasia, Russian Empire, 35 miles NE. of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 11,810, mainly Armenians.

Telde, tēl'dā, a town of the Canary Islands, island of Gran Canaria, a few miles from Las Palmas, in a beautiful plain called Vega Mayor, about 2 miles from the sea. It has attractive squares and streets, a fine parish church, and some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 8978.

Telemarken, tā'lẹh-mark'ẹn, a picturesque mountain and lake region in the southern part of Norway, amt of Bratsberg. The highest peak is Gausta, which has an elevation of over 6000 feet.

Telephone, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. 100.

Telescope Peak, a mountain of California, near the W. border of the Death Valley, about 35 miles E. of Owen's Lake. Altitude, 10,938 feet.

Telese, tā-lā'zā (anc. *Tele'sia*), a decayed episcopal town of Italy, 14 miles NE. of Caserta.

Teletskoi, a lake of Siberia. See Altin.

Telfair, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 412 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SW. by the Ocmulgee River and on the NE. by the Little Ocmulgee, and is partly drained by Sugar Creek. Capital, McRae. Pop. in 1890, 5477; in 1900, 10,083.

Telford, a borough of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Telford, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 29 miles N. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Souderton or Sellersville.

Telford, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jonesboro. Pop. 170.

Telfs, tēlfs, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the left bank of the Inn, 20 miles W. by N. of Innsbruck.

Telgte, tēlg'tẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles ENE. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. about 2500.

Telkibánya, tēl'ke-bân'yŏh, a village of Hungary, co. of Abauj-Torna, 14 miles SSE. of Kaschau. It was formerly noted for its gold-mines.

Tell, Algeria. See Algeria.

Tell-Basta. See Bubastis.

Tell City, a banking city of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River and on the Southern R., about 4 miles below Cannelton. It has manufactures of wood-hames, spokes and hubs, furniture, and woollens. Pop. in 1900, 2680.

Tell el-Amarna, the name borne by the ruins of the residence of Amenophis IV. of Egypt, located on the right bank of the Nile, about 7 miles SE. of Melawi el-Arish. Here a remarkable collection of inscribed clay tablets was discovered in the winter of 1887–88, containing the Asiatic correspondence of the Egyptian court about 1400 B.C. The letters are written in cuneiform characters and nearly all in the Babylonian language.

Tell el-Kebir, tēl ēl kâ'beer', a locality in Egypt, on the eastern edge of the Delta, 17 miles E. by S. of Zagazig. Here the British overwhelmed Arabi Pasha on Sept. 13, 1882.

Teller, a county in the central part of Colorado. Area, 551 sq. m., two-thirds mountainous. Gold-mining is the chief industry of the county, which contains the celebrated Cripple Creek district. Capital, Cripple Creek. Pop. in 1900, 29,002.

Teller, a post- and reindeer-station of Alaska, in the W. part of Seward Peninsula and on Port Clarence harbor. Lon. about 166° 25′ W.

Teller, a post-village of Mineral co., Colo. The banking point is Amethyst. Pop. about 300.

Tellicherri, or **Tellicherry,** a seaport of British India, in Madras, district of Malabar, on the Arabian Sea, 43 miles NNW. of Calicut. Pop. in 1901, 27,883.

Tel'lico, a small river which rises in Cherokee co., N.C., passes into East Tennessee, and enters the Little Tennessee River about 15 miles from its mouth.

Tellico Junction, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern and the Tellico Rs. The banking point is Athens.

Tellico Plains, a post-village of Monroe co., Tenn., on the Tellico River, about 50 miles SSW. of Knoxville. Pop. 75.

Tell's Platte, a station on the E. bank of Lake Lucerne (Uri), Switzerland, 2½ miles N. of Flüelen. Here is Tell's Chapel, commemorating the spot where it is alleged that William Tell sprang from Gessler's boat.

Tel'luride, a banking post-town, capital of San Miguel co., Colo., on the Rio Grande Southern R., 45 miles S. by W. of Ridgway. It has a foundry and machine-shop and mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2446.

Telmessus, Asia Minor. See Makri.

Teloga, a post-station of Chattooga co., Ga., 32 miles NW. of Rome.

Telo-Martius, the ancient name of Toulon.

Telshi, tēl-shee', a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 150 miles NW. of Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 6215.

Teltow, tēl'to, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 9 miles E. of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 3044.

Teltsch, tēltch, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 17 miles SSW. of Iglau. Pop. in 1900, 4618.

Telugus, a people of southern India, of Dravidian stock. They number about 20,000,000, and their home is the province of Madras. Their language, which has a literature, is remarkable for its softness.

Temacin, or **El-Guecer,** ēl gâ'sair', an oasis of the Algerian Sahara, a short distance SSW. of Tuggurt.

Temascaltepec, tā-mâs-kāl-tā-pēk', a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles SW. of Toluca. It formerly owed its prosperity to the rich mines of silver worked in its vicinity.

Temassinin, an oasis of the Sahara, SW. of Ghadames, in about lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 6° 30′ E.

Temax, tē-mâsh', a town of the state of Yucatan, Mexico, 54 miles ENE. of Mérida. Pop. in 1895, 16,870.

Tembleque, tēm-blā'kā, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles SE. of Toledo.

Tembuland, a dependency or division of Cape Colony, Africa, near the E. coast. Area, 4117 sq. m. It is very mountainous, especially near the W. boundary (the Stormbergen), is well watered by numerous coastal streams, and has fine forests and pasture-lands. Pop. estimated for 1904, 231,151, of whom only a few thousand were whites.

Temby, tēm'bee, the southernmost of three rivers which enter English River (estuary) in Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa.

Teme, a river of Wales and England, which joins the Severn near Worcester. Length, about 60 miles.

Temecula (te-mek'u-lą) **Station,** a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., 60 miles N. of San Diego, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines. Pop. 200.

Temerin, tē'mē-rin', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 34 miles E. of Bács. Pop. in 1900, 9525.

Temes, tēm'ĕsh', a river of southeastern Hungary, in the Banat, rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows NW., SW., and S., and joins the Danube 6 miles E. of Belgrade. Length, about 250 miles.

Temes, a county of southeastern Hungary, comprising a large part of the fertile region called the Banat. Capital, Temesvár.

Temescal, a post-hamlet of Riverside co., Cal.

Temesvár, tēm'ĕsh'vąr', a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Temes, on the Béga Canal, 72 miles NNE. of Belgrade. It consists of the outer town and inner town or "fortress." The most noteworthy features of Temesvár are the Roman Catholic cathedral, built in the eighteenth century; the Greek church; the arsenal (in a castle built by Hunyady in 1442, but now greatly transformed); the Greek bishop's palace; and the Gothic column erected in memory of the town's valiant defenders of 1849. There is a museum of art, natural history, and antiquities. Temesvár has flour-mills and breweries and manufactures of tobacco, leather, cloth, and paper. Pop. in 1890, 43,483; in 1900, 53,033, mostly German Catholics.

Temir-Khan-Shura, tā-meer' kân shoo'rā, the capital of Daghestan, Russian Empire, 25 miles SW. of Petrovsk. Pop. in 1897, 9208.

Temiscamingue, te-mis'kạ-ming, a lake of Canada. Lat. 47° 30′ N.; lon. 79° 30′ W. Length, about 70 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It is properly an expansion of the Ottawa River.

Temiscamingue, or **Obadjiowang,** o-bad-je-o-wang', an Indian village and post of the Hudson Bay Company, on Lake Temiscamingue, Pontiac co., Quebec, 38 miles from Mattawa.

Temiscouata, tĕm'is-koo-ä'tä or tĕm'is-kwä'tä, a lake of Canada, province and 130 miles NE. of Quebec, 22 miles long and from 1 to 2½ miles in breadth. It discharges through the Madawaska River into the river St. John.

Temiscouata, a county in the SE. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence on the N. and on New Brunswick and the state of Maine on the S. Capital, Isle Verte.

Temnikov, tĕm-ne-kov', a town of Russia, government and 150 miles NNE. of Tambov, on the Moksha. Pop. in 1897, 5737.

Temoel (tä-mo-ĕl'), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Celebes, near the equator.

Temora, a post-township of New South Wales, about 125 miles WSW. of Bathurst.

Tem'pe, VALE OF, a defile in the northeastern part of Thessaly, Greece, between Mount Olympus on the N. and Ossa on the S. The river Salamvria (anc. *Peneus*) flows through it. The beauty of its scenery is sung by ancient writers.

Tempe, a banking post-village of Maricopa co., Ariz., 29 miles from Maricopa, on the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix and the Southern Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 892.

Tempelburg, tĕm'pęl-bŏŏʀg', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 44 miles S. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900, 4680.

Tempelhof, a southern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 9991.

Temperance, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., near the Ocmulgee River. Pop. 100.

Temperance, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. 300.

Temperance, a post-station of Marion co., S.C.

Temperance Hall, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Tenn., 25 miles ESE. of Lebanon.

Temperance Vale, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, 40 miles from Fredericton, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Temperanceville, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 40 miles NNE. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Temperanceville, a former borough of Allegheny co., Pa., now forms part of Pittsburg.

Temperanceville, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., 16 miles S. of Newtown, Md. Pop. 75.

Temperley, a SW. suburb of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Tempio, tĕm'pe-o, or **Tempio Pausania,** tĕm'pe-o pŏw-zä'ne-ä, a town of the island of Sardinia, 31 miles ENE. of Sassari. Pop. in 1901, 6060 (commune, 15,027).

Tempisque, tĕm-pees'kä, a river of the W. part of Costa Rica, after a S. course, enters the Gulf of Nicoya 8 miles N. of Nicoya.

Temple, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Ga., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Temple, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Me. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Temple, a post-village of Clare co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R. The banking point is Clare. Pop. about 400.

Temple, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 25 miles WSW. of Manchester. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Temple, a banking post-village of Comanche co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 26 miles (direct) SSE. of Lawton. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 600.

Temple, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 5 miles N. of Reading. It has iron- and coaling-industries. Pop. 750.

Temple, a city of Bell co., Tex., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 35 miles SSW. of Waco. It has cotton-compresses and cotton-seed oil mills, bottling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7065.

Temple Bay, on the coast of Queensland, Australia, in about lat. 12° 15′ S.

Temple Hill, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Glasgow. Pop. 75.

Templeman Crossroads, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va., 50 miles SE. of Fredericksburg. Pop. 75.

Tem'plemore', a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 8 miles N. of Thurles. Pop. about 2000.

Temple, Mount, in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, Canada, near the line of the Canadian Pacific R. Height, 11,626 feet.

Templeton, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., in a farming, stock-raising, and fruit-growing region, 25 miles N. of San Luis Obispo, on the Southern Pacific R.

Templeton, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 19 miles WNW. of Lafayette. Pop. about 400.

Templeton, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Templeton, a post-village in Templeton township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 10 miles S. of Winchenden. It has manufactures of furniture, tin-ware, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3489.

Templeton, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles N. of Kittanning. Pop. 175.

Templeton, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Va., about 14 miles S. by E. of Petersburg.

Templeton, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rs. The banking point is Waukesha.

Templeuve, tŏn'pluv', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the French frontier, 5 miles NW. of Tournai.

Templeville, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., about 50 miles ESE. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Templin, tĕm-pleen', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on Lake Templin, 24 miles SE. of Neustrelitz. It has retained its old walls, made of rough stones. Pop. in 1900, 4694.

Templin, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kan., 18 miles from Council Grove.

Tempo, a village of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, on the Tempo, 8 miles ENE. of Enniskillen.

Temryuk, tĕm-re-ook', a seaport in the Russian territory of the Kuban, Ciscaucasia, on the S. side of the Sea of Azov, about 30 miles E. of the Strait of Yenikale. Pop. in 1897, 14,476.

Temuco, tä-moo'ko, a town in the S. part of Chile, capital of Cautín province, on the Cautín River, 80 miles (direct) NNE. of Valdivia, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1902, 9699.

Temuka, a post-town of South Island, New Zealand, 88 miles from Christchurch. Pop. 2000.

Tenafly, ten'ăf-lī, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 16 miles N. of Jersey City and about 1 mile W. of the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900, 1746. The banking point is Englewood.

Tenaha, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., 39 miles from Nacogdoches, on the Houston East and West Texas R. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Timpson.

Tenakee, a village of Alaska, on Chichagof Island.

Tenancingo, tä-nän-sing'go, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles SW. of the city of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 9891.

Tenango del Valle, tä-nång'go dĕl vål'yå, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, 15 miles SE. of Toluca. Pop. in 1900, 5881.

Tenants Harbor, a post-village of Knox co., Me., on a small inlet of the ocean, 12 miles SSW. of Rockland. It has a fine harbor and granite-works. Pop. about 750.

Tenasserim, tĕn-as'sęh-rim, a river of Tenasserim, which flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town of Tenasserim turns sharply W., and enters the Bay of Bengal a short distance N. of the parallel of 12° N. lat. At its mouth it forms a delta, on one of the islands of which stands the town of Mergui. Total course, upward of 200 miles.

Tenasserim, a division or commissionership of Lower Burma, comprising the SE. part of the country. It is mainly a long, narrow strip, having Siam on the E. and the Bay of Bengal on the W., reaching southward to the isthmus of Kra, which connects the Malay Peninsula with Indo-China (about lat. 10° N.). The northern portion is bounded on the W. by Pegu. Area, about 45,000 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous and covered with fine forests teeming with large game, but there are some alluvial plains well adapted to cultivation. The principal river is the Salwin, in the extreme N. The Mergui Archipelago is off the coast. Pop. in 1901, 1,137,776. Capital, Maulmain. Among other important or well-known towns are Tavoy, Mergui, and Amherst. Tenasserim passed into the hands of the British at the close of the first Burmese war, in 1826.

Tenasserim, a decayed town of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, on the Tenasserim River, about 40 miles SE. of Mergui.

Tenay, tęh-nä', a town of France, in Ain, 30 miles from Bourg. Pop. about 3500.

Tenbury, tĕn'bęr-e, a town of England, co. and 18 miles WNW. of Worcester, on the S. bank of the Teme. Pop. about 2000.

Tenby (Welsh, *Denbych y Pysgod*, den'biĸ e pis'god), a municipal borough and seaport of Wales, co. and 9 miles E. of Pembroke, on the W. side of Carmarthen Bay. It is picturesquely situated on a long, rocky promontory, and with the well-preserved remains of its old gates and walls presents a striking appearance. Above the town rise the ruins of Tenby Castle and a monument to Prince Albert. The church of St. Mary has a lofty spire and contains some

interesting tombs and monuments. There is a geological museum. The equable climate and fine situation of Tenby make it a popular watering-place. Fisheries are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 4400.

Tencha Bayou, ten'chå bī'oo, Shelby co., Tex., runs nearly eastward and enters the Sabine River.

Tenda, tĕn'då, a small town of Italy, 3 miles S. of the Col di Tenda, a pass of the Maritime Alps, to which it gives name.

Tenda, Col di, Alps. See COL DI TENDA.

Tendre, Mont, Jura Mountains. See MONT-TENDRE.

Tenedos (Gr. Τένεδος), an island 5 miles off the NW. coast of Asia Minor, near the SW. entrance of the Dardanelles. Length, 5 miles; area, 16 sq. m. It produces much wine. Pop. about 4000. On it is the busy little seaport of Tenedos.

Tenejapa, tå-nå-hå'på, a town of Mexico, in Chiapas, 19 miles ENE. of San Cristóbal. Pop. in 1895, 7936.

Tenerife, tå-nå-ree'få, a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, on the Magdalena River, 50 miles NW. of Mompox.

Teneriffe, tĕn'ẽr-iff' (Sp. *Tenerife*, tå-nå-ree'få), the largest of the Canary Islands, between Gran Canaria on the E. and Gomera on the W. Lat. from 28° to 28° 35′ N., lon. from 16° 5′ to 16° 55′ W. It is 60 miles long from NE. to SW. Area, 785 sq. m. The island is wholly of volcanic formation, is composed principally of enormous masses of trachyte, basalt, and comparatively recent lava, and in its culminating point, the Peak of Teneriffe (Pico de Teide), attains an elevation of 12,200 feet. The coast presents an almost uninterrupted succession of lofty cliffs, pierced by narrow, precipitous fissures or ravines, and very few openings in which a vessel can find shelter. The only good harbor now existing is that of Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz de Tenerife), on the NE. The Peak of Teneriffe, which is the highest point rising out of the Atlantic basin, is geologically one of the most instructive of volcanic cones. Its lower slopes, supporting extensive growths of chestnut, peach, fig, banana, lemon, and orange, have numerous hamlets and villages scattered over them. A median zone is that of the oaks, pines, laurels, various heaths, and violets (the highest flowering plant), beyond which follows (above 10,000 ft.) the naked and craggy lava-desert or *malpais*, and then the fields of scoriæ and pumice. The view from the summit, which has a crater a few hundred ft. in diameter, and which carries a snow-cap ordinarily during the months from November to April, is one of the most magnificent in the world.

The principal products of Teneriffe are maize, wheat, potatoes, pulse, almonds, tropical fruits, honey, wax, silk, cochineal, sugar, and wine. The dragon-tree, cocoanut and date-palm, numerous cacti and euphorbias also flourish. The manufactures are very insignificant, but include, in addition to some coarse linen, woollen, and silk goods, some excellent specimens of furniture and cabinet-work. The Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island, almost all perished in vain endeavors to defend their freedom against the attacks of the Spaniards. The present inhabitants consist of a mixed race, in which Spanish features predominate. Pop. in 1900, 138,008. Capital, Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Other towns are Laguna, Orotava, on the NW. coast (noted for a famous dragon-tree), Guimar, and Puerto de la Cruz.

Ténès, or **Tenez,** tå'nez, a maritime town of Algeria, 103 miles WSW. of Algiers. Pop. in 1901, 2326. Near it is Cape Ténès, on the Mediterranean.

Ténès, Cape, on the N. coast of Algeria. Lat. 36° 34′ N.; lon. 1° 23′ E.

Te-ngan, tă'ngån', a city of China, in the northern part of the province of Hu-peh.

Teng-chow, or **Tung-chow,** a town of China, province of Shan-tung, on the coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li.

Tenghiz, a lake of Asia. See BALKASH.

Tengri-Nor, tĕn'gree' nor, a lake of Tibet, 80 miles NW. of Lhasa. It is about 50 miles long. Altitude, 15,190 feet.

Tengyueh, an open port of China, in the province of Yun-nan

Tenimber (written also **Tenember** and **Tanimba**) **Islands,** a group of isles in the Malay Archipelago, of which the chief is Timor Laut. They extend from about lat. 6° 30′ to 8° 30′ S., lon. from 130° 40′ to 132° E., and are mostly coral islands surrounded by coral reefs.

Tenino, a post-village of Thurston co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific and the Port Townsend Southern Rs., 39 miles SSW. of Tacoma. Pop. 300.

Tenmile, a post-station of Campbell co., Ky.

Tenmile, a post-station of Douglas co., Oregon.

Tenmile, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on Tenmile Creek, about 34 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg.

Tenmile, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Tenmile, a post-village of Upshur co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Buckhannon.

Tenmile Bottom, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 5 miles SE. of Oil City.

Tenmile Creek, Greene co., Pa., flows into the Monongahela River.

Ten Mile Creek, or **Tynemouth,** a post-village of St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 27 miles from St. John.

Ten Mile Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 39° 32′ N., lon. 106° 6′ W. Altitude, about 11,800 feet.

Tenmile Stand, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., 14 miles WNW. of Sweetwater.

Tennallytown, a village of the District of Columbia, 6 miles NNW. of the centre of Washington, of which it is a post-substation.

Tennent, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Freehold. Pop. 100.

Ten'nessee', a south-central state of the American Union, bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by North Carolina, S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by Arkansas and Missouri. The northern boundary eastward from the Tennessee River is approximately the parallel of 36° 38′ N. lat.; westward of that river it is the parallel of 36° 30′. The southern boundary is the parallel of 35°. Its W. boundary is formed by the Mississippi River. From North Carolina it is separated by the Iron, Bald, and Unaka or Great Smoky ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, whose general altitude is 5000 feet and whose broad tops are generally treeless. Area of the land-surface, 41,750 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 300 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Tennessee is popularly spoken of as consisting of three sections,—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The first consists of: The eastern mountain-border, with numerous lofty summits: Clingman's Peak (or Dome), 6619 feet; Mount Guyot, 6636 ft.; Mount Le Conte, 6612 ft.; Mount Love, 6443 ft.; High Knob, etc. (2) The beautiful East Tennessee Valley, which has an average elevation at the N. of 1350 ft. and at the S. of 800 ft., and is one of the most fertile and populous tracts in the state. This valley is closely furrowed with minor ridges, long valleys, and enclosed "coves," nearly all with a NE. and SW. trend, and the whole varying from about 30 to 55 miles in width. (3) The greater portion of the Cumberland Mountain plateau (elevation above the valley, 900 to 2000 ft. or more), which on its southeastern border breaks down at once in perpendicular or overhanging sandstone cliffs, often of great height, while its western edge is notched and jagged with deep coves and projecting spurs. In the N. it is 70 miles wide; at the S. extremity but 50 miles. Its top is generally level; but at some points there are superincumbent mountains; and the deep Sequatchie Valley, with its steep mountain-walls, reaches into the plateau in a northward course. The plateau has a delightful climate, abounds in deep caves, and conceals great mineral treasures. Middle Tennessee extends westward from the plateau region to the lower Tennessee River. It is a region of fertile terraces, traversed by many ravines and streams, and declining northwestward towards "the garden of Tennessee," a basin-like area of 5000 sq. m. West Tennessee lies W. of the Tennessee River and E. of the Mississippi. Its eastern slope is considerably broken; the western descent is a rolling plain, which ultimately terminates in steep bluffs overlooking the Mississippi bottom-lands. These are partially timbered and abound in lakes and swamps.

Rivers.—The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland afford extensive commercial facilities. The Tennessee, including its head-streams, crosses the state twice. Its principal tributaries are the Clinch, Holston (the confluence of these two generally considered to form the Tennessee), Hiawassee, Sequatchie, Elk, and Duck. The Little Tennessee and French Broad flow into the Holston. Among the tributaries of the Mississippi, direct and indirect, are the Big Hatchie, Wolf, Forked Deer, Obion, and Reelfoot. Reelfoot Lake, in the NW., is the largest lake in the state. It is a shallow expanse, formed during the earthquake of 1811. The principal affluents of the Tennessee have been made available for high-water navigation to some extent. The chief tributaries of the Cumberland are the Harpeth, Stone, and Obie's rivers, and the Caney Fork. Both the Tennessee and the Cumberland are badly obstructed by shoals at low water. The minor streams of the state afford very great water-power, though in the mountainous parts their very rapid fall and their large and frequent fluctuations in volume render them unreliable for practical purposes.

Geology, Mineral Wealth.—The eastern mountain-border consists mainly of Cambrian and Silurian rocks and of the underlying Azoic series. It affords asbestos, kaolin, and

beautiful red, green, and other granites. Valuable copper-mines are wrought in Polk co., in the extreme SE., and elsewhere; and the foot-hills abound in iron-ore, including rich pyrites, limonite, hematite, magnetite, and valuable iron-manganese ores. The East Tennessee Valley, which is geographically and geologically a continuation of the Kittatinny Valley of New Jersey, the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, is floored with the Trenton limestone and Hudson River shales. The valley contains dyestone (a valuable fossiliferous brown hematite), hydraulic cement rock, good lithographic shale, heavy-spar, millstone, slate, an abundance of potter's clay, limestone, fire-proof stone, native blue vitriol, marble, and ores of lead and zinc. The coal-measures underlie an area of 5000 sq. m., mainly occupying the Cumberland Mountain plateau. The coal is mostly a semi-bituminous variety, admirably adapted for iron-smelting. The product in 1903 was 4,798,004 short tons, valued at $5,979,830. Middle Tennessee contains a large Lower Silurian area in the floor of its great basin, whose converging slopes and terraces are generally of Devonian and Subcarboniferous age. Petroleum, alum, gypsum, grindstones, glass-sand, marble, bat-guano (from caves), copperas, fictile clay, and iron are among the useful products of Middle Tennessee. Along the Tennessee River extends the western iron-belt, covering over 5000 sq. m., with huge banks or quarries of brown hematite of a good quality. The state's product of iron-ore in 1903 was 481,515 tons of brown hematite and 371,189 tons of red hematite. The greater part of West Tennessee is of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, but the Mississippi bottoms are of Quaternary and late formation. The Cretaceous and Tertiary contain lignite in abundance, and there are beds of valuable green-sand marl. Among the minerals of Tennessee must also be mentioned barytes, borax, Epsom salts (from caves and spring-waters), and salt from natural brines. Phosphate mining has developed into an important industry. The marbles are particularly varied in color, and include purely white, perfectly black, red, green, variegated, gray, breccia, and natural scagliola. Mineral springs are exceedingly numerous and prove useful in a very wide range of diseases.

Climate.—The generally considerable elevation of Tennessee secures it from the oppressive summer heat of the Gulf states; and the highland and mountain counties have a long and altogether delightful summer, while the winters are nowhere severe. The only unhealthy region is the swampy part of West Tennessee. The average annual rainfall varies from about 42 to 52 inches, being usually heaviest in the western sections.

Natural Productions.—The extensive forests of the state afford a very great variety of timber-trees. In the E. grow the white and other pines; in the W. the larch, cypress, and cottonwood; and almost everywhere the tulip-tree, hickories, the magnolias, sweet and black gum, black and white walnut, cherry, pecan, ash, maple, persimmon, sorrel-tree, locust, chicot, beech, several kinds of oak, etc. Middle Tennessee has great forests of red cedar. The lumber interest is one of the most important in the state, and Tennessee ranks foremost among the Southern States of the Union in the value of its lumber products. In the W. are extensive cane-brakes. Among the native fruits are the wild plum, the grape, persimmon, crab-apple, pawpaw, and many sorts of nuts and berries. Deer, the black bear, and many species of furred and feathered game abound. Among the reptiles the rattlesnake and cottonmouth are venomous.

Agriculture.—West Tennessee is extremely fertile, with a deep black mellow soil, and Indian corn and cotton are its great staples. Middle Tennessee is mostly very productive, though some few of its counties have a rocky and untoward soil, underlaid with cold and stubborn clays. This region is for the most part excellent grain and tobacco land, and grows much cotton, especially towards the S. The valley-lands of East Tennessee yield fine crops of corn and tobacco, and the winter wheat of this section is of unsurpassed excellence. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, oats, hay, hemp, and peanuts are important products of the state. The mountain-country affords excellent and extensive natural sheep-walks, and the abundant mast of the forests fattens many swine. Horses, neat cattle, swine, and mules are bred for export. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 56,997,880 bushels; wheat, 11,696,088 bushels; oats, 5,810,166 bushels; barley, 25,622 bushels; rye, 124,267 bushels; potatoes, 1,365,660 bushels; and hay, 313,432 tons. The orchard fruits, especially the apple, are extensively cultivated, and much attention is also given to the raising of berries and vegetables. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 1,002,469 pounds.

Manufactures.—The leading manufacturing industry of the state is flouring and grist-milling, whose chief seats are Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis. The value of the product in 1900 was $21,798,929. The next most important industry is the manufacture of lumber- and timber-products (tar, turpentine, charcoal, tanner's bark, etc.), the aggregate value of which was $18,127,784. The mining and smelting of iron and copper are assuming large proportions. The product of pig-iron in 1900 was 362,190 tons and that of wrought iron and steel was considerable. The value of the iron and steel industry was reported at $5,080,624; that of the product from foundries and machine-shops, at $4,074,509. Zinc and zinc paints are produced in East Tennessee. The cotton and woollen manufactures in the state employ extensive capital; the textile products in 1900 were valued at $3,907,279. Cars, carriages, furniture, spirits, leather, metallic wares, and wines are other articles of manufacture. Wool-carding and boat-building are industries of some consequence. There were in the state in 1900 about 130 manufactories of tobacco and cigars. The product was valued at $3,010,602.

The *railroads* in 1851 had a length of 112 miles; in 1860, 1253 miles; in 1870, 1492 miles; in 1880, 1824 miles; in 1890, 2798 miles; and in 1900, 3189 miles.

The *counties* are 96,—namely, Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carroll, Carter, Cheatham, Chester, Claiborne, Clay, Cocke, Coffee, Crockett, Cumberland, Davidson, Decatur, Dekalb, Dickson, Dyer, Fayette, Fentress, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Grainger, Greene, Grundy, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Jackson, James, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lake, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Loudon, McMinn, McNairy, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Obion, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Polk, Putnam, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Sumner, Tipton, Trousdale, Unicoi, Union, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Weakley, White, Williamson, and Wilson.

The *principal cities* are Memphis, on the Mississippi, a great cotton mart (pop. in 1900, 102,320); Nashville, the state capital, on the Cumberland (80,365); Knoxville (32,637); Chattanooga, in the coal and iron district (30,154); Jackson (14,511); Clarksville (9431); Columbia (6052); Bristol, Cleveland, Dyersburg, Union City, Murfreesboro, Johnson City, and Harriman.

Education.—The leading educational institutions are the University of Nashville; the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville; the Vanderbilt University (Methodist Episcopal South), at Nashville; the Fisk University and the Roger Williams University, both for colored, also at Nashville; the University of the South (Episcopalian), at Sewanee; the Cumberland University (Cumberland Presbyterian), at Lebanon; the U. S. Grant University, at Chattanooga; Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville; American University, at Harriman; and Southwestern Baptist University, at Jackson. Among the normal schools may be mentioned the Chattanooga Normal University, the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, the Le Moyne Normal Institute at Memphis, and the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon. There are several schools of law, medicine, and divinity, and a large number of private and denominational academies and seminaries.

Government, etc.—The governor and the members of the legislature (senators and representatives) are chosen for a term of 2 years. The state has 10 representatives in the lower house of the national Congress.

The *population* in 1790 was 35,691; in 1800, 105,602; in 1810, 261,727; in 1820, 422,771; in 1830, 681,904; in 1840, 829,210; in 1850, 1,002,717; in 1860, 1,109,801; in 1870, 1,258,520; in 1880, 1,542,359; in 1890, 1,767,518; in 1900, 2,020,616. The negro population in 1900 numbered 480,430. There were only 17,746 foreign-born people in that year.

History.—The first white settlements in this region, which was originally included within the limits of North Carolina, were made just before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1784 the settlers organized the state of Franklin, which existed only till 1788. North Carolina having ceded the region to the United States, Congress in 1790 passed an act for the organization of the "Territory South of the Ohio." In 1796 the state of Tennessee was admitted into the Union. In June, 1861, a majority of the people voted for secession. A great majority of the inhabitants of East Tennessee declared their adhesion to the Union, but were prevented from taking action by the presence of the Confederate forces. Some of the most important engagements of the Civil War were fought in Tennessee,—the battles of Stone River (Murfreesboro), Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Nashville. Tennessee has given three presidents to the United States—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson.

Tennessee, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles WSW. of Macomb. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Tennessee City, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn.

Tennessee Colony, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex.

Tennessee Pass, Colo., a pass over the main range of the Rocky Mountains, has an elevation of 10,418 feet. Lat. 39° 21′ N.; lon. 106° 18′ W.

Tennessee Ridge, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tenn., 23 miles W. of Clarksville.

Tennessee River is formed by the Clinch and Holston rivers, which rise in Virginia and unite at Kingston, Roane co., Tenn. It flows southwestward to Chattanooga, traverses several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, and continues in nearly the same course to Guntersville, Ala. Beyond this point it flows W. by N. to the NE. corner of Mississippi, traverses in an almost due N. course the state of Tennessee, and then with a NW. deflection crosses Kentucky and discharges into the Ohio River at Paducah. It is the largest affluent of the Ohio River and is about 800 miles long, excluding the branches (or 1200 miles including the Holston). Large steamboats can ascend it to Florence, Ala., about 270 miles from its mouth, where the river is obstructed by the Muscle Shoals, which extend to Decatur, a distance of 23 miles, and around which navigation has been rendered practicable by means of canals. (See Muscle Shoals.) Above Decatur the river is again navigable for steamboats to Kingston.

Tenney, a post-village of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Fairmount, N.Dak.

Tennille, ten′nĭl, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Troy. Pop. 100.

Tennille, a banking post-town of Washington co., Ga., on the main line of the Central of Georgia and other railroads, 55 miles E. by N. of Macon. It has manufactures of cotton-yarns, cotton-seed oil, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900, 1121.

Tennstedt, tĕnn′stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles NNW. of Erfurt. Pop. in 1900, 2816.

Tennyson, a post-town of Warrick co., Ind. The banking point is Booneville. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Tennyson, Cape, in Antarctica, on an island off Victoria Land, in lat. 77° 22′ S.

Tenochtitlán, the Aztec or original Mexican name of the ancient city of Mexico.

Tenorio, a volcano of western Costa Rica, 33 miles S. of the SE. extremity of Lake Nicaragua. Height, 4700 feet.

Tenos, the ancient name of Tino.

Tenosique, tā-no-see′kā, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, on the Usumacinta River, 22 miles SE. of Monte Cristo.

Ten Pound Island, Mass., a short distance S. of Gloucester. Lat. 42° 35′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ W.

Tenriu, tĕn′re-oo′, a river of Japan, in the central part of the main island, flows SSW., and falls into the Pacific Ocean a little W. of the Bay of Totomina. Total course, about 150 miles.

Tensas, a parish in the NE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 665 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by the Tensas River and Macon Bayou. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. in 1890, 16,647; in 1900, 19,070.

Tensas (or **Tensaw**) **River,** Baldwin co., Ala., a bayou or side-channel of the Mobile River, to the east of it, flows S. to Mobile Bay.

Tensas (or **Tensaw**) **River,** La., rises in the NE. part of the state, runs nearly southward, and enters the Washita River at Trinity. It is about 240 miles long.

Tensaw, or **Tensas,** a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Tensas River, 17 miles NE. of Mobile. Pop. 200.

Tensift, tĕn′sĭft′, a river of central Morocco, flows westward past the city of Morocco, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean immediately N. of lat. 32° N. Length, about 150 miles.

Tenstrike, a banking post-village of Beltrami co., Minn. Pop. about 350.

Tenterden, a municipal borough of England, co. of Kent, 17 miles SE. of Maidstone. Pop. in 1901, 3243.

Tenterfield, a municipality of New South Wales, 70 miles NW. of Grafton. Pop. 2000.

Tenth Legion, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 6 miles S. of Newmarket.

Tentugal, tĕn-too-gäl′, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 10 miles from Coimbra.

Teny (ten′e) **Cape,** a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on a headland at the mouth of a river of the same name in Cobequid Bay, 23½ miles from Newport.

Teocalli (te-o-kal′lee) **Mountain,** Colo., a peak of the Elk Range, in lat. 38° 57′ N., lon. 106° 53′ W. It has an altitude of 13,220 feet.

Teocaltiche, tā-o-käl-tee′chā, a town of Mexico, in Jalisco, 30 miles SSW. of Aguas Calientes. Pop. in 1900, 8881.

Teora, tā-o′rä, a small town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles SSE. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi.

Teotihuacán, tā-o-te-wä-kän′, a plateau of Mexico, about 15 miles NNE. of Tezcoco, surrounded on all sides, except the E., by ridges and mountain-spurs, and celebrated for two remarkable pyramids (*teocallis*), dedicated to the sun and moon, which stand near its centre. The former measures 682 feet at its base and terminates in a level platform 121 feet high. The other is smaller. The plateau contains the village of San Juan Teotihuacán.

Tepeaca, tā-pā-ā′kā, a town of Mexico, state and 20 miles E. by S. of Puebla. It has some manufactures.

Tepeje, tā-pā′hā, or **Tepeji,** a town of Mexico, state and 36 miles SE. of Puebla.

Tepeleni, tā-pā-lā′nee, a decayed town of European Turkey, in Albania, 32 miles ESE. of Avlona, on the Voyusa (Viosa).

Tepetitlán, tā-pā-te-tlän′, a town of Mexico, in Jalisco, 30 miles E. by N. of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1900, 5966.

Tepetitlán, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, on the river Tepetitlán, an affluent of the Chilapilla, 46 miles E. by S. of San Juan Bautista.

Tepic, tĕp-ik′, a territory of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean and enclosed on the other sides by the states of Sinaloa, Durango, and Jalisco. It was set off (1889) from the NW. part of Jalisco state. Area, 10,955 sq. m. The Sierra Madre, here known as the Sierra de Nayarit, occupies the E. portion of the surface. The volcano of Ceboruco is in the W. The territory is traversed by the Lerma River. Capital, Tepic. Pop. in 1900, 150,098.

Tepic, a town of Mexico, capital of the territory of Tepic, 26 miles E. by S. of San Blas. It is situated on a plateau of about 2900 feet elevation and is the residence during the rainy season of many of the inhabitants of San Blas, which is its port. It has cotton and cigar manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 15,488.

Tepl, tĕp′l, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles NW. of Pilsen. Near by is the Premonstratensian abbey of Tepl, which contains a large library. Pop. about 3000.

Teplitz, or **Töplitz,** a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, 47 miles NW. of Prague, situated in a basin between the Erzgebirge and the Mittelgebirge, about 3 miles N. of the river Biela. Teplitz is famous for its hot springs (97–120° F.), which are used mainly for bathing. The principal building connected with the baths is the Kaiserbad. The attractive grounds of the Kurgarten contain a handsome Kursaal and a theatre. Other points of interest are the Schlossgarten, adjoining Prince Clary's castle, and the Königshöhe, a hill 900 feet in height (with a monument to King Frederick William III.), commanding a fine view of the town. The varied industries of Teplitz include cotton-weaving, the printing and dyeing of textiles, and the manufacture of glass, machinery, chemicals, india-rubber goods, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900 (including Schönau, annexed to Teplitz in 1895), 24,420.

Teplitz, Hungary. See Trentschin.

Teplitz Bay, indenting the W. shore of Crown Prince Rudolf Land (Island), Franz-Josef archipelago. Lat. about 81° 50′ N.

Teposcolula, or **Tepozcolula,** tā-pos-ko-loo′lä, a town of Mexico, state and 58 miles NW. of Oaxaca.

Tequam′enon, or **Tahquamenaw,** a bay at the E. extremity of Lake Superior, and contiguous to Chippewa co., Mich.

Tequendama Falls, South America. See Bogotá.

Tequía, tā-kee′ä, a town of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 45 miles SSW. of Pamplona.

Tequixquiac, a valley of the plateau of Mexico, immediately N. of Lake Zumpango. Many fossil mammalian remains have been found here.

Ter, tĕr, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S. and E. past Gerona, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course, 110 miles.

Tera-Kako, tĕr′ä kä′ko, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, on North Island, bounding the entrance to Hawke's Bay on the NE.

Teramo, tĕr′ä-mo (anc. *Interamnia*), a town of Italy, capital of the province of Teramo, 27 miles NE. of Aquila. Lat. of observatory, 42° 39′ 27″ N.; lon. 13° 3′ E. The principal buildings are the fourteenth-century cathedral, now modernized, and the Gothic church of Sant' Agostino. There are interesting remains of Roman baths and of an

ancient theatre. Teramo has manufactures of pottery, straw hats, leather, cream of tartar, and furniture. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 24,563.

Teramo (formerly **Abruzzo Ulteriore I.**, å-broot'so ool-tå-re-o'rå pree'mo), a province of Italy. Area, 1067 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 307,444. Capital, Teramo.

Terang, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 26 miles from Warrnambool. Pop. about 1800.

Tera-Wera, New Zealand. See TARAWERA.

Terceira, tĕr-så'e-rå, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 50 miles NE. of Pico. Area, 162 sq. m. The island is volcanic, rising to about 3600 feet, and contains one or more partially active cones. The lava-built coast almost everywhere presents bold and inaccessible cliffs, but in the interior there is much fine pasture- and grazing-land, with cultivated areas of wheat, maize, pulse, and vine. Fruit of exquisite flavor is abundant, and oranges and lemons are raised to a great extent. Wine is largely exported. Pop. in 1900, 48,920. Capital, Angra, on the S. coast.

Tercero, tĕr-så'ro, a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Paraná about 65 miles below the confluence of the Salado.

Tercio, a village of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Colorado and Wyoming R. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 100.

Terek, tĕr'ĕk, a river of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, which rises at a great elevation in the glaciers of the middle portion of the Caucasus, where Mount Kazbek rears its head, flows N. and then E. and NE., and discharges into the Caspian Sea by several arms which form a broad delta. It has a length of nearly 400 miles, and is navigable for small craft throughout more than half of its course. The delta is advancing rapidly into the sea.

Terek, a territory in the eastern part of Ciscaucasia, Russia, extending from the crest of the Caucasus NE. to the Caspian Sea. Area, 26,822 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Terek. Its N. portion is composed of steppe and there are marshy tracts along the coast. Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared in large numbers. Wine is produced. Petroleum is a valuable product. The Russians constitute but little more than one-third of the inhabitants. Various tribes of the Caucasus are represented in the population. Capital, Vladikavkaz. Pop. in 1897, 933,485.

Terglou, tĕr'gloo, or **Triglav,** the loftiest summit of the Julian Alps, in Austria-Hungary, on the borders of the crown-lands of Carniola and Görz and Gradisca. Height, 9395 feet. The LITTLE TERGLOU is 8990 feet in height.

Tergnier, tĕrn'ye-å', a town of France, in Aisne, 19 miles WNW. of Laon. Pop. in 1901, 3934.

Ter-Goes, Netherlands. See GOES.

Ter-Gouw, Netherlands. See GOUDA.

Tergovişte, tĕr-go-veesht', or **Targuvişte,** tĭr-goo-vish'te-å, a town of Rumania, on the Jalomnitza, 48 miles NW. of Bucharest. Pop. in 1899, 9398.

Terhune', a post-village of Boone co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Sheridan. Pop. 150.

Terlizzi, tĕr-lit'see, a town of Italy, in Bari, 17 miles SE. of Barletta and 7 miles from the Adriatic. The district produces almonds and wine. Pop. in 1901, 22,590.

Terlton, a post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Jennings.

Termeh, a small town on the N. coast of Asia Minor, about 35 miles ESE. of Samsun, at the mouth of the Termeh-Su (anc. *Thermodon*).

Terminal, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is San Pedro. Pop. 150.

Termination Island, a supposed land-mass of Antarctica, in Wilkes Land, in about lon. 95° E.

Termini Imerese, tĕr'me-ne ee-må-rå'zå (anc. *Thermæ Himerenses*), a seaport of Sicily, on the N. coast, near the mouth of the river San Leonardo, province and 20 miles ESE. of Palermo. Its principal features are the church of Santa Maria della Misericordia and the Ospedale dei Benfratelli, containing a museum of antiquities and some paintings by Sicilian masters. There are remains of a Roman aqueduct and of a Roman basilica. The warm saline springs, which were known to the ancients, are much frequented. Tunny- and sardine-fisheries are carried on, and the town is noted for its manufactures of macaroni. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,650.

Términos, Laguna de, lå-goo'nå då tĕr'me-noce, Mexico, an inlet of the Gulf of Campeche, in the state of Campeche, and between lat. 18° and 19° N. Length, 65 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumacinta and several other streams.

Termoli, tĕr'mo-le, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 16 miles SE. of Vasto. Pop. in 1901, 4621.

Termonde, a town of Belgium. See DENDERMONDE.

Ternate, ter-nå'tå, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo. On it is a volcano, about 5500 feet in height, at the base of which, on the SE. coast, is the town of Ternate, the residence of the sultan and of the Dutch regent of the island. Area, 53 sq. m.

Ternate, a residency of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, including Ternate Island, part of Celebes, Dutch New Guinea, and the northern Molucca Islands. Capital, Ternate.

Ternate, a town situated on the SE. coast of the island of Ternate and seat of the residency of Ternate. It is neatly built and has broad, paved streets, a large market-place, sultan's palace, the old Fort Oranje, etc. The town is picturesquely situated. It is the emporium of the trade of the northern Moluccas. It exports gum-dammar, gum-copal, nutmegs, and tobacco. It has also some trade in tortoise-shell, trepang, wax, and birds of paradise.

Terneuzen, tĕr-nöz'ẹn, or **Neuzen,** a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the southern arm of the estuary of the Scheldt (Wester Schelde), 6 miles WNW. of Axel. Pop. in 1899, 8174.

Terni, tĕr'nee (anc. *Interamna*), a town of Italy, province of Perugia, picturesquely situated on the Nera, near its confluence with the Velino, 49 miles NNE. of Rome. It possesses a cathedral and Roman remains, including the ruins of an amphitheatre, inscriptions, sculptures, baths, etc. There are a large government arsenal, steel- and iron-works, and some other industries. A few miles from the town are the celebrated falls of Terni, formed by the Velino, which here descends 650 feet in three leaps. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 30,641.

Ternitz, a village of Lower Austria, district of Neunkirchen. It has extensive steel-works. Pop. about 2000.

Terodant, a town of Morocco. See TARUDANT.

Teror, tå-ror', a town of the Canary Islands, in Gran Canaria, about 15 miles from Las Palmas.

Terra Alta, a banking post-town of Preston co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles W. by N. of Oakland. Pop. in 1900, 616.

Terrace, a post-village of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Terrace, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Homestead. Pop. about 300.

Terrace, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Southern Pacific R., 100 miles W. of Corinne. Pop. 125.

Terra Ceia, a post-village of Manatee co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Terrace Park, a post-town of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Milford. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Terracina, tĕr-rå-chee'nå (anc. *Anxur*, afterwards *Terracina*), a seaport of Italy, at the S. extremity of the Pontine Marshes, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, 58 miles SE. of Rome. Crowning the rocky eminence on which the town stands are the ruins of the Roman city and of an imposing Temple of Venus. On the site of the old Forum, whose pavement is still in an excellent state of preservation, is the interesting cathedral of San Cesareo. Terracina is the seat of an ancient bishopric. Pop. in 1901, 7580 (commune, 11,310).

Terra Cotta, a post-station of Ellsworth co., Kan.

Terra del Fuego. See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Terra di Lavoro, Italy. See CASERTA.

Terra d'Otranto, Italy. See LECCE.

Terral, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. 200.

Terralba, tĕr-rål'bå, a village of the island of Sardinia, 12 miles SSE. of Oristano. Pop. about 4000.

Terraneh, tĕr-rå'nẹh, or **Taraneh,** tạ-rå'nẹh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 miles WSW. of Menuf.

Terranova, tĕr-rå-no'vå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 9 miles ESE. of Palmi. It was once a place of some importance, but was in great part destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. about 1000.

Terranova (Terranova Pausania), a town of the island of Sardinia, on a bay of the NE. coast, in the circle of Tempio Pausania. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4500).

Terranova, a seaport of Italy, on the S. coast of Sicily, in the province of Caltanissetta, 18 miles E. of Licata. Terranova was built in the thirteenth century by the Emperor Frederick II. on the site of the ancient Gela, from whose ruins many vases have been dug. The town has tunny- and sardine-fisheries. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 22,114.

Terrapin Creek, Colo., rises about 30 miles SE. of Denver and enters the South Platte River about 10 miles E. of Evans.

Terrasson, tĕr'răs'sôn', a town of France, in Dordogne, 16 miles NNE. of Sarlat. Pop. about 2400 (commune, 3600).

Terraville, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak. The banking point is Deadwood or Lead. Pop. 200.

Terrazas, tĕr-rä'säs, a town of Mexico, in Chihuahua, 135 miles (direct) SW. of Ciudad Juarez, with which it is connected by rail.

Terrebonne, tĕr'bonn', a bayou of Louisiana, runs nearly southward in the parish of its own name and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Terrebonne, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of 1790 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SW. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W. by the Atchafalaya Bayou. It is drained by Caillou, Chene, Black, and Terrebonne bayous. The surface is extensively covered with forests and shallow lakes. Capital, Houma. Pop. in 1890, 20,167; in 1900, 24,464.

Terrebonne, a post-village of Red Lake co., Minn. The banking point is Redlake Falls. Pop. 100.

Terrebonne, a county in the SW. part of Quebec. It is drained by the North River (which flows into the Ottawa) and other small streams. Capital, St. Jérôme.

Terrebonne, a banking town of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the river Jesus (a branch of the Ottawa), 16 miles N. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has a Roman Catholic college, saw-, grist- and carding-mills, tanneries, and manufactories of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1901, 1822.

Terre-de-Haut, taĭr'dĕh-hō', and **Terre-de-Bas,** taĭr'dĕh-bä', two islets of the French West Indies, together forming the group of Petite-Terre, 26 miles E. of Guadeloupe. Other islets with these names are in the group called Les Saintes.

Terre Haute, tĕr'ĕh hōt, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., about 13 miles SSE. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. 175.

Terre Haute, a city, capital of Vigo co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 72 miles WSW. of Indianapolis, on the Vandalia Line, the Evansville and Terre Haute and other railroads. It has a number of notable public buildings and is the seat of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, of St. Mary's Institute, and of the Indiana State Normal School. Terre Haute is an important railroad junction and industrial centre, its more prominent manufactures comprising foundry- and machine-shop products, powder, railway-cars, automobiles, stoves, glass, carriages, wheels, etc. The city is also extensively engaged in distilling and brewing, slaughtering and packing, coal-mining, and flour-milling. Pop. in 1890, 30,217; in 1900, 36,673.

Terre Haute, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, about 30 miles NNE. of Dayton. The post-office is Urbana. Pop. 125.

Terrehill, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 16 miles SSW. of Reading. It has cigar-factories. Pop. about 1100.

Terrell, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 340 sq. m. It is drained by Ichawaynochaway and Kinchafoona creeks. Capital, Dawson. Pop. in 1890, 14,503; in 1900, 19,023.

Terrell, a city of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas Midland Rs., 32 miles E. of Dallas. It is the seat of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane and has railroad-shops, cotton-gins and compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc., and an extensive trade in live-stock and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 6330.

Terrene, tĕr-reen', a post-hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the White River.

Terre Neuve, a town of Haiti, near Gonaïves.

Terre-Neuve, the French name of Newfoundland.

Terre-Noire, tĕr nwar, a village of France, department of Loire, 2 miles from Saint-Étienne, of which it is a suburb. It has mines of coal, blast-furnaces, and steel-works. Pop. in 1901, 2881 (commune, 5264).

Terre Noire (tĕr noir) **Creek,** Ark., enters the Little Missouri River, about 3 miles from its mouth.

Terre Rouge (tĕr roozh) **Creek,** Ark., enters the Little Missouri River in Nevada co.

Terril, a banking post-village of Dickinson co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Terrill, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., 10 miles NW. of Berlin.

Territet, a village of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the N. shore of Lake Geneva, adjacent to Veytaux and forming part of the parish of Montreux. The castle of Chillon lies ¾ mile to the SE.

Terror, Mount, a volcano of Antarctica, on a small island E. of Victoria Land, and in lat. 77° 33′ S. Height, 10,884 feet. It adjoins the active Mount Erebus.

Terry, a northwestern county of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 828 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 48. The county was unorganized at the date of the 1900 census.

Terry, a banking post-town of Hinds co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 16 miles S. by W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Terry, a post-village of Custer co., Mont. The banking point is Miles City. Pop. 125.

Terry, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak., on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line, 7 miles SW. of Deadwood. Pop. about 950.

Terry, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Terry, a post-station of Orange co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R., 13 miles W. of Orange.

Terrytown, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 40 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. 75.

Terryville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 22 miles WSW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of locks, hardware specialties, and malleable iron. Pop. about 1500. The banking point is Bristol.

Terryville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Port Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Terryville, a post-village of Dewitt co., Tex., 14 miles E. of Cuero.

Terschelling, tẽr-skĕl'ling, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, province of Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length, 16 miles. Pop. 4000.

Teruel, tä-roo-ĕl', a town of Spain, capital of the province of Teruel, in Aragon, on the Guadalaviar, 72 miles NW. of Valencia. Its old walls and gates, narrow streets, and quaint structures give it a mediæval aspect. The town has a Gothic cathedral and an imposing aqueduct. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 9538.

Teruel, a province of Spain, in Aragon. Area, 5720 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 246,001. Capital, Teruel.

Terwood, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa.

Teschen, tĕsh'ẽn, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the river Olsa, a tributary of the Oder, 38 miles ESE. of Troppau. The most noteworthy objects are a massive tower of the twelfth century, the fine château of the Archduke Frederick, and the ruins of the old castle. The industries of Teschen include spinning, weaving, and the manufacture of furniture. The town was the capital of the former duchy of Teschen. Here in 1779 the treaty concluding the War of the Bavarian Succession was signed between Prussia and Austria. Pop. in 1900, 19,142.

Tescott, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 225.

Teshan, tĕ-shän', a town of Bosnia, in the circle of Banialuka. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1895, 6749.

Tesla, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal. The banking point is Livermore. Pop. about 500. It manufactures briquettes.

Tesla, a post-village of Braxton co., W.Va. The banking point is Sutton.

Teslin, or **Hootalinqua,** hoo'tä-lin'kwä, a river of the Yukon district, Canada, is an affluent of the upper Yukon (Lewes) River, discharging into it about 15 miles NNE. of Lake Lebarge. It flows in its upper course through the long, narrow Teslin Lake, which is crossed by the parallel of 60° N. lat.

Tesouras, tä-so'oo-räs, a village of Brazil, state and 80 miles NNW. of Goyaz.

Tessaua, a town of the French Sudan, near the borders of Nigeria, 60 miles NE. of Katsena.

Tess Corners, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., 11 miles SE. of Waukesha.

Tessenderloo, tĕs-sĕn'dẽr-lō', a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 15 miles NW. of Hasselt.

Tessierville, or **Saint Ulric,** a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River, 24 miles below Metis. Pop. 200.

Tessin, tĕs-seen', a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles NNE. of Güstrow, on the Recknitz. Pop. 3000.

Tessin, Switzerland. See Ticino.

Testaccio, tĕs-tät'cho, a village of the island of Ischia, Italy, situated in a beautiful valley.

Testigos, tĕs-tee'goce, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 miles NW. of Margarita.

Testry, tĕs'tree' (now called **Tertry**), an ancient village of France, 8 miles from Péronne, department of Somme. It is memorable for the victory gained here in 687 by Pepin of Héristal, the ruler of Austrasia, over the king of Neustria.

Tet, tĕt, a river of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, after an ENE. course, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E. of Perpignan. Length, 55 miles.

Tetbury, a town of England, co. and 17 miles SSE. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1901, 1989.

Tete, tā'tā, or **Tette,** tĕt'tā, a town of Portuguese East Africa, on the S. bank of the Zambezi, about 110 miles W. by S. of Blantyre, in lat. 16° 10′ S. It is the seat of a Jesuit mission and had at one time considerable importance.

Tête-à-Gouche, tait'â'goosh′, a post-settlement of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Tête-à-Gouche River, 3 miles from Bathurst.

Tetecala, tā-tā-kā'lā, a town of Mexico, in Morelos, 13 miles SW. of Cuernavaca.

Tetela, tā-tā'lā, a town of Mexico, state and 11 miles SE. of the city of Puebla.

Tête-Noire, tăt'nwaR′ ("black-head"), a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 7 miles SW. of Martigny. It is on the route from Martigny to Chamouni. Altitude of the roadway, about 4000 feet.

Tet'erev, a river of Russia, which joins the Dnieper on the right, not far above Kiev. The town of Zhitomir, in Volhynia, is on its bank. Length, about 200 miles.

Teterow, tā'tẹh-ro', a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 16 miles E. of Güstrow. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7090.

Tetir, tā-teeR′, or **Vega de Tetir,** vā'gā dā tā-teeR′, a town of the Canaries, in the island of Fuerteventura.

Teton, a county in the NW. part of Montana. Area, 7588 sq. m. It includes the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Capital, Choteau. Pop. in 1900, 5080.

Teton, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is St. Anthony. Pop. about 450.

Teton Range, a branch of the Rocky Mountains, in northwestern Wyoming, not far from the Idaho boundary, and near the Snake River. Its general trend is NNE.–SSW. The highest peak is Mount Hayden (or Grand Teton), 13,671 feet. This is one of the summits known as the Three Tetons.

Teton River, in northern Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and enters the Missouri River a few miles below Fort Benton. Length, about 160 miles.

Tetschen, tĕt'shẹn, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz, charmingly situated on the right bank of the Elbe, amid the mountains of the Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland. It is an important station of the Elbe steamboats. Among its attractions is a splendid seventeenth-century château, surrounded by beautiful gardens and containing a large library and valuable collections. Tetschen has a variety of industries, including the manufacture of buttons, chemicals, soap, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9698.

Tette, a town of Africa. See Tete.

Tettenhall, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles from Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1901, 5337.

Tettnang, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 5 miles NE. of Friedrichstadt. It has a castle. Pop. about 2500.

Tetuan, tĕt'oo-ăn′, or **Tet'wan′,** a walled town of Morocco, a short distance from the Mediterranean Sea, on the river Martil, about 32 miles SE. of Tangier. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, with lofty mountains for its background, and in its terraced structure presents a striking appearance. The climate is healthy and delightful. The environs are planted with vineyards and gardens, and superior fruit abounds, especially oranges, which are of an unusually fine quality. The town contains many mosques, some of them spacious and of handsome Moorish architecture. The harbor is protected by two forts at the mouth of the river. The principal manufactures of Tetuan are of wool, silk, leather, and fire-arms. It exports grain, wool, and live-stock, chiefly to Gibraltar and Spain. The population is estimated at about 25,000, of which 6000 are Jews.

Teuchern, toiĸ'ẹrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S. of Merseburg. It has an old castle. In the vicinity are many mines of lignite and the extraction of coal products is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900, 5588.

Teuco, a river of the Argentine Republic, is a northern tributary of the Rio Vermejo.

Teufen, toif'fẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, 4 miles N. of Appenzell. It has manufactures of Swiss muslin and embroideries. Pop. in 1900, 4612.

Teuk-Cham, tā'ook chăm, a city of the Japanese island of Formosa, on its W. coast, 45 miles SW. of Tamsui. It exports sugar and large quantities of peanut oil.

Teulada, tā'oo-lā'dā, a small town of Spain, in Alicante, near the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Denia.

Teulada (tā-oo-lā'dā), **Cape,** on the S. coast of Sardinia, at the E. entrance to the Gulf of Palmas. Lat. 38° 51′ N.; lon. 8° 39′ E.

Teutoburger Wald, toi'to-bo͝oR'gheR vȧlt, a low mountain-range extending in a SE. and NW. direction through the northeastern part of the Prussian province of Westphalia and covering a part of Lippe and of Hanover. Its highest summit is elevated but little more than 1500 feet above the sea. The length of the range is nearly 100 miles. It is noted for the crushing defeat inflicted in A.D. 9 upon the Romans under Varus, by Hermann (Arminius), the leader of the Cherusci, not far from its southeastern termination, in a district designated by Tacitus as the Teutoburgiensis Saltus.

Teutopolis, tew-top'o-lis, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 4 miles ENE. of Effingham. It contains St. Joseph's College (Catholic). Pop. in 1900, 498.

Tevere, a river of Italy. See Tiber.

Teverone, tā-vā-ro'nā, or **Aniene,** ä-ne-ā'nā (anc. *Anio*), a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 miles N. of Rome. Length, 70 miles.

Teviot, tiv'e-ot, a river of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a NE. course of 34 miles.

Teviotdale, tiv'e-ot-dale, a name applied to the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland.

Teviotdale, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 23 miles WNW. of Elora. Pop. 150.

Teviston, or **Bowie,** a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz., 66 miles by rail NE. of Benson.

Tewkesbury, tūks'bẹr-e, a municipal borough of England, co. and 10 miles NNE. of Gloucester, on the Avon, at its confluence with the Severn. It is noted for its noble abbey-church, one of the finest English specimens of Norman architecture, with an imposing tower, curious west façade, and ancient tombs and chapels. Other objects of interest are the Gate House and numerous old timbered dwellings. Here on May 4, 1471, the Yorkists vanquished the Lancastrians. Pop. in 1901, 5419.

Tewksbury, a post-village in Tewksbury township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles ESE. of Lowell. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3683.

Texanna, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. Pop. 80.

Texarkana, tex'ar-kan'ạh, a municipality composed of adjacent cities, one the capital of Miller co., Ark., and the other situated in Bowie co., Tex. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the St. Louis, Southwestern and other railroads, 145 miles SW. of Little Rock. It has car- and engine-works, foundries and machine-shops, cotton-compresses and cotton-seed oil mills, manufactures of lumber, furniture, etc. The St. Agnes Academy is located here (Arkansas). Pop. in 1900, of Texarkana, Ark., 4914; of Texarkana, Tex., 5256.

Texas, the largest state in the American Union and the southwesternmost of the Gulf states, is bounded on the N. and E. by New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Louisiana, SE. by the Gulf of Mexico, SW. by Mexico (from which it is separated by the Rio Grande), and W. by New Mexico. Its northernmost limit is the parallel of 36° 30′ N. lat.; the most southerly point, a short distance from Brownsville, is in lat. 25° 51′ N. From lon. 100° W. eastward the Red River is the northern boundary. Area of the land-surface, 262,290 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 3490 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Texas may be divided topographically into a number of NE.–SW. belts which succeed one another serially westward or northwestward from the Gulf. The easternmost of these is a part of the great coastal plain of the United States, which occupies a broad area and rises in its higher points to 600–700 feet. Beyond this follows an area of 600–2000 ft. elevation, bordered on the W. by the prominent escarpment of the "staked plain" (Llano Estacado), a plateau varying from 1000 ft. elevation in the S. to 4000–5000 ft. in the N. A considerable portion of the western half of the state belongs to the region of the Great Plains. South of New Mexico and the Pecos River the country is mountainous. Here are the Organ Mountains, the Sierras del Alamo, del Diablo, Blanca, Aquila, Monina, Guadalupe, Apache, Pancut, Charrote, etc., extending for the most part indefinitely and irregularly southeastward, interspersed with salt plains and table-lands, where slender *arroyos* and infrequent water-holes alone prevent the country from being impassable. Some of these mountains probably have their orographic continuations in the N. of Mexico. Among the loftiest elevations of the state are Baldy Peak, 8382 ft.; Black Mountain, 7550 ft.; Blue Mountain, 7330 ft.; Chinati Peak, 7730 ft.; and Sawtooth Mountain, 7748 ft. Between the Sabine River (which forms the greater part of the boundary with Louisiana) and the Trinity there are extensive level and sandy pine forests, northward of which the country is rolling, well timbered, and fertile. Central Texas, as far W. as the Colorado, is very generally prairie, with timber belts along the streams,

but in the N. there is an extensive forest, the "Cross-Timbers," consisting mainly of post-oak and black-jack, and northwestward is a region called the "mezquite timber," from the abundance of its mezquite trees. Western Texas is generally a dry, pastoral region, with an invigorating climate, varied scenery, and a generally ample supply of clear water in its streams, wells, and springs; but northward there are tracts where the water is salt or in other cases is so charged with lime-salts as not to be potable. Along the Rio Grande the country is frequently barren, and its growth of mezquite and post-oak is so small as to constitute no longer a forest, but a thicket or *chaparral*. The coast-lands of Texas are everywhere low and frequently sandy or marshy.

Rivers.—The rivers Sabine and Neches reach the sea through the Sabine Lake and its Pass, and both afford some navigation. The Angelina, an affluent of the Neches, is also navigated in high water. Into Galveston Bay flow the Trinity River and Buffalo Bayou, both navigable for steamboats. The Brazos has been navigated by steam for 300 miles, but at low water its channels are encumbered by shifting shoals. Matagorda Bay receives the Colorado, which has been rendered navigable to Austin. The Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces afford but few commercial facilities. The Rio Grande in its lower course is a fairly large stream, crooked and swift, with a bad bar at its mouth, but steam navigation is practicable at periods of high-water for some distance upon it. Its principal tributary is the Pecos, a long but slender stream. East of the 100th meridian Texas is for the most part well watered, with numerous streams. The Red River receives from Texas the Canadian, Pease, Big Wichita, and Little Wichita rivers, and the Sulphur Fork, besides several upper forks and headstreams. The chief affluents of the Brazos are the Leon, Clear Fork, and Navasota. Into the Colorado flow the Llano, Concho, San Saba, and Salt Fork. The San Marcos flows into the Guadalupe, the Medina into the San Antonio, and the Rio Frio into the Nueces. The Red River and Big Cypress Bayou afford important steamboat navigation for the NE. section.

The *coast-line* is about 400 miles in extent. The low peninsulas of Bolivar and Matagorda, and the sand islands of Galveston, San Luis, Matagorda, St. Joseph, Mustang, Padre, and Brazos, fence four-fifths of the main coast-line from the waves of the gulf, being separated from the mainland by a series of bays and lagoons, of which the principal are Galveston, Trinity, San Luis, Matagorda, Tres Palacios, Lavaca, San Antonio, Espiritu Santo, St. Charles, Corpus Christi, and the Laguna del Madre. Galveston is the seat of most of the maritime trade.

Geology, Minerals.—Azoic and ancient Paleozoic rocks appear in the mountain-ridges on the upper Rio Grande, but the great formations of Texas are the Cretaceous and the Tertiary. A line running from the NE. angle of the state, on the Arkansas boundary-line, southwestward to Austin, and thence to San Antonio, and extending in the same general course to the Rio Grande, would roughly divide the Tertiary on the E. from the Cretaceous on the W.; on the sea-coast the Tertiary gives place to Quaternary and recent formations. The Permian and Jura-Trias together cover a large part of the remainder of Texas, probably including a portion of the Staked Plain. There is in the W. a large expanse of the Carboniferous, reappearing in the upper valley of the Colorado. The main coal-field underlies an area of perhaps 12,000 sq. m. Brown and black lignites of the Tertiary are also abundant. There are large and important deposits of iron (magnetic, etc.), copper, and argentiferous galena in the W. and NW. counties; bismuth and other metals are also found. The output of coal in 1903 was 926,759 short tons, valued at $1,505,383. Salt springs and lakes are numerous in the NW., and along the Gulf shore there are extensive and productive salt-lagoons. The production of salt in 1903 was 314,000 barrels. Petroleum has latterly been obtained in large quantities, and the state stood, in 1903, third in rank among the states of the Union as a producer of this substance—17,955,572 barrels, valued at $7,517,479. The greater part of this output is from the Beaumont pool (discovered in 1901) and the Sour Lake area in Hardin co.

Climate.—The gulf coast has a long and hot summer, tempered by sea-breezes, and modified by occasional "northers" (as the cooler storm-winds are called), which sometimes last four or five days. The high inland prairies have a delightful climate throughout the year. W. of the meridian of 100° W. lon. the summers are too dry for agriculture, except where irrigation is practicable. As a whole, Texas is remarkably healthful, except that in the low grounds and moist prairies malarial fevers are apt to prevail. The coast-towns are exposed to visitations of fever; and along the Rio Grande the singular break-bone fever (or dengue) is endemic. The mean summer temperature at Galveston is about 84° and at El Paso, 82°. In the lower coast-region the temperature rarely descends to the freezing point, but in the western and northern highlands it may fall to zero, or even considerably lower. The average annual rainfall, which is 50–60 inches in parts of the coast-strip, diminishes rapidly westward, and at El Paso is only about 10 inches.

Fauna and Flora.—Among the native wild animals are the bear, puma (rare), deer, peccary, civet, armadillo, raccoon, coyote, opossum, etc. Many birds visit this state which are never seen elsewhere in the United States. The tarantula, scorpion, centipede, wood-tick, chigoe, and locust are troublesome insect pests in some parts. Here are also found the interesting agricultural ants. Among the trees are the long- and short-leaved pine, cypress, live- and post-oak, blackjack, pecan, hickory, mulberry, plane, buckeye, walnut, bois d'arc, and locust. The mezquite affords excellent fuel, besides gum, tanners' bark, and edible pods and seeds. The mustang grape and post-oak grape are among the excellent native fruits, and the former is thought to be of a species peculiar to Texas. Palm trees grow in the SW. In the W. grow native species of ebony and lignum-vitæ, and there are many large and small species of cactus, some of which, when deprived of their spines, are fed to cattle and mules. A characteristic plant of the W. is the yucca (or Spanish bayonet).

Agriculture.—On the coast sea-island cotton is grown. The deep, stiff alluvium of the river-bottoms near the gulf is adapted to sugar-culture and is unsurpassed for cotton. The prairies (both black and chocolate) are fine corn- and cotton-lands. In the SE. rice does well, and, as a rule, all the eastern and central sections are adapted to cotton and corn and to the raising of live-stock and fruits. Swine thrive upon the abundant mast of the timbered lands. Wheat of special excellence is grown in the N., centre, and W.; but the general occupation westward is cattle-raising and wool-growing. The broken and hilly country presents facilities for irrigation, which is destined greatly to extend the area of cultivable land. Texas is the leading cotton-growing state of the Union and produced a commercial crop in 1899–1900 of 2,438,555 bales. The acreage under cotton in 1900 was 6,960,367. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 81,962,910 bushels; wheat, 23,395,913 bushels; oats, 28,278,232 bushels; barley, 50,405 bushels; rye, 64,630 bushels; potatoes, 916,918 bushels; and hay, 548,879 tons. Orchard fruits are extensively cultivated. Wine is produced to a considerable extent. The European wine-grape does well in the NW., and El Paso formerly was noted for its pleasant "Pass" wines and brandies. Figs and oranges thrive in the southern parts. Texas takes a leading position among the states of the Union in the industry of stock-raising, which, with agriculture, is its main pursuit. It far surpasses every other state in the number of its cattle (nearly 10,000,000, including spring calves, in 1900). The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 14,485,225 pounds.

Manufactures are not yet extensively established. Carriages, wagons, bricks, flour, meat extracts, furniture, castings, lumber, beer, cotton-seed oil, saddlery, harnesses, lime, salt, and woollens are manufactured. The lumber and timber products, which constitute the most important item in the manufactured products of the state, were valued in 1900 at $17,801,770. Of second rank is the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake, the product of which was valued at $14,005,324. Associated with this industry is the ginning of cotton, the receipts from which in the same year amounted to $5,886,923. The flouring and grist-mill products were valued at $12,333,730. There were in the state in 1899 189 manufactories of cigars and tobacco, which turned out 13,201,404 cigars.

Railroads.—In 1854 there were 54 miles of railroad; in 1860, 307 miles; in 1870, 711 miles; in 1880, 3244 miles; in 1890, 8710 miles; and in 1900, 9886 miles.

Counties.—These in 1900 numbered 243, as follows: Anderson, Andrews, Angelina, Aransas, Archer, Armstrong, Atascosa, Austin, Bailey, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Brewster, Briscoe, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Cameron, Camp, Carson, Cass, Castro, Chambers, Cherokee, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collin, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Dallam, Dallas, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Delta, Denton, Dewitt, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Frio, Gaines, Galveston, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Grayson, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Hardin, Har-

ris, Harrison, Hartley, Haskell, Hays, Hemphill, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Hutchinson, Irion, Jack, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Knox, Lamar, Lamb, Lampasas, Lasalle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Madison, Marion, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Motley, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nolan, Nueces, Ochiltree, Oldham, Orange, Palo Pinto, Panola, Parker, Parmer, Pecos, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Rains, Randall, Red River, Reeves, Refugio, Roberts, Robertson, Rockwall, Runnels, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Shelby, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upshur, Upton, Uvalde, Valverde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Ward, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Wise, Wood, Yoakum, Young, Zapata, and Zavala.

The chief *cities and towns* are: San Antonio (pop. 53,321), Houston (44,633), Dallas (42,638), Galveston (37,789), Fort Worth (26,688), Austin (the capital, 22,258), Waco (20,686), El Paso (15,906), Laredo (13,429), and Denison (11,807).

Education.—The richly endowed state university (University of Texas) is located at Austin and Galveston. Other collegiate institutions are the Fort Worth University; the Southwestern University, at Georgetown; the Southeast Texas Male and Female College, at Jasper; St. Mary's University, at Galveston; Baylor University, at Waco; Wiley University (for colored students), at Marshall; the West Texas Military Academy, at San Antonio; and the state agricultural and mechanical college, near Bryan. There are normal institutes at Huntsville, Prairie View, Austin, etc.

Government, etc.—The governor and other state officers are elected for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 16 votes in the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—In 1850 there were 212,592 inhabitants; in 1860, 604,215; in 1870, 818,579; in 1880, 1,591,749; in 1890, 2,235,523; in 1900, 3,048,710. The negroes in 1900 numbered 620,722, and the foreign-born, 179,357.

History.—Previous to 1836 Texas belonged to Mexico, which emancipated itself from the rule of Spain in 1821. Many Spanish missions were planted in the region in the course of the eighteenth century, but as a result of the attacks of the Comanches and Apaches, the inroads of lawless adventurers from the United States, and the rising against Spain in Mexico, nothing came of this civilizing activity. In the years following the achievement of Mexican independence there was a large influx of immigrants from the United States. In 1835 an insurrection broke out against Mexican rule, and the victory of Houston over Santa Anna, the Mexican president, at San Jacinto, in April, 1836, secured the liberation of the country. In the same year Houston was inaugurated president of the republic of Texas. In 1845 the congress of the United States offered to admit Texas as a state into the Union. The offer was accepted and the formal admission took place before the close of the year. The war between the United States and Mexico (1846–48) grew out of the dispute regarding the boundary of Texas. In 1850 Texas sold to the United States her claims to territory outside of her present limits.

Texas, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 1157 sq. m. It is drained by the Current River, the Piney Fork of the Gasconade, and Roubidoux Creek. Capital, Houston. Pop. in 1890, 19,406; in 1900, 22,192.

Texas, a post-village of Marion co., Ala., about 24 miles SE. of Hamilton.

Texas, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 18 miles NW. of Lagrange.

Texas, a post-village of Washington co., Ky., about 44 miles SW. of Lexington. Pop. 100.

Texas, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R. The banking point is Cockeysville. Pop. about 500.

Texas, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., about 10 miles SW. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 125.

Texas, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 14 miles ENE. of Oswego.

Texas, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Maumee River, about 30 miles SW. of Toledo. Pop. 125.

Texas, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3951.

Texas, a post-station of Tucker co., W.Va.

Texas, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Texas City, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Texas City, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex., on the W. shore of Galveston Bay and on the Texas City Terminal R., 4½ miles by rail NW. of Galveston. Pop. about 350.

Texascreek, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Colo., 32 miles W. of Cañon City.

Texas Valley, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., 5 miles NE. of Marathon. Pop. 200.

Texcoco, tĕs-ko'ko, or **Texcuco,** a lake of Mexico, state and about 2½ miles E. of the city of Mexico. It is the lowest of the lakes in this region and, lying on the plane of the capital city, has been the cause of frequent inundations. Its waters are now regulated by the great drainage-canal. Depth, about 2 feet. The lake was once much more extensive than at present and surrounded the ancient city of Mexico (Tenochtitlán).

Texcoco, or **Texcuco,** a town of Mexico, state and about 16 miles ENE. of the city of Mexico, near the E. shore of the lake of its own name. In ancient times it was the second city in the country and, though still a place of some importance, now derives its chief interest from historical associations and remains of antiquity (pyramids, temples, etc.). The modern town contains many handsome edifices, both public and private, has railroad-shops and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods and glass, and carries on an active trade with Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 5930.

Texel, tĕx'ĕl, the southwesternmost and largest of the Frisian Islands, forming part of the Dutch province of North Holland, from the main-land of which it is separated by the Marsdiep, a strait but little more than 2 miles across. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Area, 67 sq. m. The island contains fine pastures, on which numerous sheep are reared, from whose milk excellent cheese is made. Its N. part, originally a separate island, is termed Eijerland ("Eggland"), from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. Pop. in 1899, 5954.

Texhoma, a post-village of Beaver co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. The banking point is Guymon.

Texline, a post-village, capital of Dallam co., Tex., 65 miles NW. of Channing, on the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Colorado and Southern Rs. Pop. 180.

Texola, a banking post-village of Greer co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. 250.

Texutla, a town of Central America. See TEJUTLA.

Teyde or **Teide, Peak of.** See TENERIFFE.

Teynga, tain'gȧ, the northernmost of the Sulu Islands.

Teza, tȧ'zȧ (written also **Teja**), a town of Morocco, kingdom and 68 miles E. of Fez, on an affluent of the Sebu.

Teziutlán, tȧ-se-oot-lȧn', a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles NE. of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1900, 11,265.

Tez'pur', a town of British India, in Assam, on the Brahmaputra River, 75 miles above Gauhati. Pop. about 5000.

Thaba Bosigo, tȧ'bȧ bo'se-go', a village of Basutoland, southern Africa, about 67 miles E. by S. of Bloemfontein.

Thaba-N'Chu, a village of the Orange River Colony, 35 miles by road from Bloemfontein.

Thacker, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va. The banking point is Williamson. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Thackerville, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Gainesville, Tex. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Thackery, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 17 miles W. of Carmi.

Thal, tȧl, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and ENE. of St. Gall.

Thale, tȧ'lẹh, a village and health-resort of Prussia, province of Saxony, SW. of Magdeburg, near the Harz Mountains. It is a busy industrial place and has great iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 9467.

Thalheim, tȧl'hīme, a village of Saxony, district of Chemnitz. It has establishments connected with the textile industry and numerous hosiery-factories. Pop. in 1900, 5790.

Thalweil, tȧl'v̂ile, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles S. of Zürich, on the Lake of Zürich.

Thame, tame, a river of England, cos. of Buckingham and Oxford, after a SW. course of 40 miles, joins the Thames from the left, between Abingdon and Wallingford.

Thame, a town of England, co. and 12 miles ESE. of Oxford, on the S. bank of the Thame. Pop. in 1901, 2911.

Thames, têmz (anc. *Tam'esis*), the principal, though not the longest, river of England, through the S. part of which it flows, in a generally eastward and very tortuous course. Its head-streams, the Churn and Isis (or Thames), rise on the slopes of the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire. The stream formed by the junction, which is soon enlarged by the influx of the Colne and Leach, flows in an ENE. direction to a point about 5 miles NW. of Oxford, which is the first important town on its banks. It continues its SE. course to Reading, after which its course is mostly E., with great bends and windings, until it pours its waters into the North Sea through a broad estuary. The estuary proper (reckoned as far as the Nore light) expands to a width of about 8 miles, but the broadening waters for some distance beyond are often regarded as belonging to the estuarine area. The estuary of the Medway opens into that of the Thames. Among the affluents of the Thames from the N. are the Cherwell, Thame, and Colne. From the S. the principal affluent, in addition to the Medway, is the Kennet. On the S. side of the entrance to the estuary is the island of Sheppey. London is situated on both banks of the Thames, about 60 miles from its mouth. The river has a winding course through the city, with an average width of about 1000 feet. Ocean steamers ascend the Thames to London, but those of the greatest draught cannot go above Tilbury, about midway between London and the mouth of the river. At London, and below, the accommodation provided for shipping is of the most extensive and magnificent description. The length of the Thames is about 215 miles. The tide ascends as far as Oxford, and the stream is navigated by barges some distance further up. On the S. bank of the Thames below London proper are Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend. Among the places situated between Reading and London (descending) are Henley, Great Marlow, Eton, Windsor, Chertsey, Kingston, Twickenham, Richmond, Brentford, and Chiswick. The Thames separates the cos. of Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, and Essex on the N. from Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent on the S.

Thames (locally pronounced thāmz), a tidal estuary of southeastern Connecticut, which receives the Yantic River and the united waters of the Shetucket and Quinebaug rivers. It extends almost due N. for about 15 miles and enters Long Island Sound 3 miles below New London. Steamboats ascend it to Norwich. The mouth of this river forms an excellent harbor for the port of New London.

Thames, têmz, a river of Ontario, flows through the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, and, after a SW. course of 160 miles, enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable from its mouth to Chatham, besides which town, London and Oxford are on its banks.

Thames, têmz, or **Wai-Ho,** wī'ho, a river of New Zealand, in North Island, after a northward course joins the sea by an estuary known as the Firth of the Thames.

Thames, a post-town of New Zealand, in North Island, about 40 miles SE. of Auckland. It is the emporium of the Thames gold-fields. Pop. about 5000.

Thamesford, têmz'fȯrd, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 5 miles W. of Ingersoll, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Thamesville, thāmz'vĭl, a hamlet on the Thames River, 1 mile S. of Norwich, Conn.

Thamesville, têmz'vĭl (formerly **Tecumseth**), a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 49 miles SW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 864.

Thana, a town of India. See TANNA.

Thanet, Isle of, an island forming the NE. extremity of the co. of Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea and S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch, the tiny Nethergong, once a respectable water-way. Length, 9 miles. Area, 41 sq. m. The soil is fertile. Its NE. point is the North Foreland, in lat. 51° 22′ N., lon. 1° 27′ E. On the Isle of Thanet are the favorite watering-places Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs.

Thann, tȧn, a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Thur, 22 miles SSW. of Colmar. It has a fine Gothic church with a lofty spire. There are establishments connected with the textile industry, machine-shops, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7618.

Thannhausen, tȧn'hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Mindel, 20 miles WSW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 1500.

Thapsus (Gr. Θάψος, *Thapsos*), an ancient town of Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea, about 100 miles SE. of Carthage. Here Cæsar defeated the Pompeians in 46 B.C.

Thar, India. See THUR.

Thar and Parkar. See THUR AND PARKUR.

Tharandt, or **Tharand,** tȧ'rȧnt, a town of Saxony, 9 miles SW. of Dresden. It possesses the oldest school of forestry in Germany, founded in 1811. Pop. in 1900, 2824.

Tharpe, a post-station of Houston co., Ga.

Tha'sos, an island in the Ægean Sea, a dependency of Turkey, off the S. coast of Thrace, from which it is only about 4 miles distant, 30 miles NNE. of Mount Athos. The shape is nearly circular. Area, about 150 sq. m. The island is covered with mountains, which rise to an elevation of about 3400 feet and bear fine forests. The exports include timber, oil, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island was noted for its gold. It pays a small tribute to the Khedive of Egypt, but is practically autonomous. Thasos is said to have been colonized by Parians before the year 700 B.C. It was long very prosperous, and the Romans accorded autonomy to its inhabitants. The capital, Thasos, was situated on its N. coast. Pop. about 12,000, mainly Greeks.

Thatcher, a banking post-town of Graham co., Ariz., on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R., 5 miles (direct) W. by N. of Solomonsville. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Thatcher, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. 200.

Thatchers, a post-station of James co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Thau, Étang de, France. See ÉTANG DE THAU.

Thawville, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles SW. of Gilman. Pop. about 350.

Thaxted, a small town of England, in Essex, 17 miles NNW. of Chelmsford, on the Chelmer.

Thaxton, a post-hamlet of Pontotoc co., Miss.

Thaxton, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., 30 miles W. of Lynchburg.

Thaya, tī'ȧ, a river of Austria-Hungary, the principal affluent of the March, which it joins from the W. It forms part of the boundary between Lower Austria and Moravia. Length upward of 150 miles.

Thayer, thair, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and Big Sandy Creek. Capital, Hebron. Pop. in 1890, 12,738; in 1900, 14,325.

Thayer, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Virden. Pop. about 300.

Thayer, a post-village of Newton co., Ind. Pop. 80.

Thayer, a post-town of Union co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 6 miles E. of Afton. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Thayer, a banking city of Neosho co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 23 miles S. of Humboldt. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Thayer, a banking post-village of Oregon co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 25 miles SE. of Westplains. It has a cannery, flouring- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1276.

Thayer, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., on the Middle Fork of the Big Blue River, 50 miles W. by N. of Lincoln, and on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 150.

Thayer, a village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Hinton. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 400.

Thayers Corners, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Thayet-myo, a town of Burma, division of Pegu, capital of Thayet-myo district, on the W. bank of the Irawadi, about 40 miles above Prome. Pop. about 15,000.

Theaki, or **Thiaki.** See ITHACA.

Thebarton, a western suburb of Adelaide, South Australia.

Theben, tȧ'bęn (Hun. *Dévény*, dȧ'vȧñ'), a small border-town of Hungary, on the N. bank of the Danube, at the influx of the March, 7 miles NW. of Pressburg. On a height towering above the place (about 1700 feet above the sea) are the remains of an ancient stronghold. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

The Bend, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Thebes, theebz (anc. Egypt. *Weset* and *Nut;* L. *Thebæ;* Gr. Θῆβαι, *Thēbai;* called by the Greeks also Διόσπολις, *Diospolis,*—*i.e.*, "city of Jove"; the *No* or *No-Ammon* of the Old Testament), a famous city of ancient Egypt, whose stupendous remains, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile, in about lat. 25° 40′ N. It was at the height of its splendor in the period immediately following the expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt, about 1700 (1600)–1250 B.C., when it was the capital of the kings of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth dynasties, among whom were the greatest of Egyptian monarchs (Aahmes, Thothmes III., Amenhotep III., Seti I., Rameses II., Rameses III.). Thebes was a great centre of the worship of Ammon. The city proper,

with its imposing temples, lay on the E. bank of the Nile. On its site are KARNAK and LUXOR. On the W. bank were the vast necropolis (or royal burying-place), splendid memorial temples, and the two colossal statues of Amenophis III., known to the Greeks and Romans as statues of Memnon. The localities which mark the ancient sites here are Kurnah, Medinet-Habu, Deir el-Bahri, and Deir el-Medineh.

Thebes (mod. Gr. *Thivai*, thee'và), a town of Greece, in Bœotia, 26 miles ESE. of Livadia. It is situated a short distance to the N. of Mount Cithæron and about midway between Mount Helicon and the channel separating Eubœa from the main-land. It stands on the summit of the Cadmea, the acropolis of ancient Thebes, and commands magnificent views. Pop. about 3000. Thebes was one of the most important cities of ancient Greece. For a short time, 371–362 B.C., under Epaminondas, it was at the head of the Grecian states. The city was destroyed by Alexander the Great of Macedon in 335 B.C. In the Middle Ages Thebes was a place of some importance.

Thebes, a banking post-village of Alexander co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 26 miles NNW. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 417.

The Brook, a village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles from Ottawa. Pop. 150.

The Buttes (būts), a group of mountains in Sutter co., Cal., 11 miles W. of Marysville.

The Corner, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 20 miles WNW. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

The Dalles, Oregon. See DALLES.

Thedford, a banking post-village, capital of Thomas co., Neb., on the Middle Loup River and on the Burlington Route, 146 miles W. by N. of Grand Island. Pop. 200.

Thedford, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 32 miles WNW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 633.

The Forks, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., at the junction of two branches of the Kennebec River, about 50 miles N. by W. of Skowhegan. Pop. 150.

The Geysers, a post-hamlet and resort of Sonoma co., Cal. The banking point is Cloverdale.

The Glades, a post-village of Hall co., Ga. Pop. 100.

The Glen, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 44 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 75.

The Grove, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill., about 20 miles NNW. of Chicago.

The Grove, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 35 miles SW. of Waco.

The Gums, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 15 miles W. of Sardis.

The Hollow, a post-station of Patrick co., Va.

Theiss, tīce (Hun. *Tisza*, tis'sŏh`), the longest affluent of the Danube, and next to it the most important river of Hungary, most of whose eastern half is drained by it and its tributaries. It rises in the Carpathian Mountains, in the co. of Marmaros, on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss, E. of Sziget. Its course is W., with great bends and windings, to Tokay, whence it has a SW. course to Szolnok, and thence a S. course, flowing parallel with the Danube, which it joins on the left between the Banat and Slavonia, 22 miles SE. of Peterwardein. It is almost throughout extremely tortuous, and if we reckon its minor windings, its length is upward of 800 miles. It is navigable for light-draught steamboats for about 450 miles. The chief affluents are the Szamos, Körös, Maros, and Béga from the left, and the Sajó from the right. Not far from its mouth the Theiss is connected with the Danube by the Franzenskanal. The river frequently inundates its banks. It is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish. Among the towns on its banks are Tokay, Szolnok, Csongrád, Szentes (on a lateral arm of the river), and Szegedin.

Theissholz, tīce'holts (Hun. *Tiszolcz*, tis'olts`), a town of Hungary, co. of Gömör. It has large iron-works. Pop. about 4000.

Thelma, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. 175.

The Maldens and Coombe, an urban district of England, in Surrey, about 15 miles SW. of the centre of London. Pop. in 1901, 6233.

Themar, tā'mar, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 10 miles SE. of Meiningen. It has retained its ancient walls and towers. Pop. about 2500.

Thénezay, tā`nęh-zā', a small town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 11 miles ENE. of Parthenay.

Thenon, tęh-nōNG', a small town of France, in Dordogne, 18 miles ESE. of Périgueux.

Theny, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Theo, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Theodore, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Mobile and Ohio Rs. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 275.

Theodore, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. Pop. 75.

Theodosia, the ancient name of KAFFA.

Théodule (tā`o'dül') **Pass,** in the Alps, is between Piedmont, Italy, and the Swiss canton of Valais. It traverses the saddle (at the head of the Upper and Lower Théodule glaciers) between the Matterhorn and the Breithorn. Height, 10,900 feet.

Theological Seminary, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., about 8 miles SW. of Washington, D.C.

The Plains, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., at Plains station, on the Southern R., 48 miles W. of Alexandria. Pop. 100.

Thera. See SANTORIN.

Therain, tęh-rĀNG', a river of France, which flows past Beauvais and joins the Oise near Creil. Length, about 50 miles.

Therapia, tĕr-ą-pee'ą, a village of European Turkey, on the W. shore of the Bosporus, 8 miles NNE. of Constantinople, with numerous country-houses and the summer residences of several ambassadors.

Theresa, te-ree'sa, a banking post-village in Theresa township (town), Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Indian River and on a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R., 24 miles N. by E. of Watertown. It has manufactures of flour, cheese, and lumber. The town comprises several beautiful lakes. Pop of the town in 1900, 2130; of the village, 917.

Theresa, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Rock River, about 20 miles S. of Fond du Lac, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Theresa, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1433.

Theresienstadt, tĕr-ā'ze-ęn-stătt` (Bohem. *Terezin*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 2 miles SE. of Leitmeritz, on the Eger, near its confluence with the Elbe. It is a great military arsenal and camp. It was founded as a fortress at the close of the reign of Maria Theresa, but it is no longer such. Pop. in 1900, 7046.

Theresienstadt, a town of Hungary. See THERESIOPEL.

Theresina, tā-rā-see'nā, or **Therezina,** a town, capital of the state of Piauhy, Brazil, on the right bank of the Paranahyba River, about 220 miles above its mouth. It has elementary and advanced schools and a school of arts and trades, but no important trade. Pop. about 8000.

Theresiopel, tĕr-ā`ze-o'pel, **Theresienstadt,** or **Maria-Theresiopel** (Hun. *Szabadka*, sŏh'bŏd`kŏh`), a town of Hungary, with the title of a royal free city, situated in the great fruitful plain of the Alföld, in the co. of Bács-Bodrog, 25 miles SW. of Szegedin. Among the notable buildings are the churches, town-hall, barracks, and theatre. The surrounding district is rich in wheat, and on the great *puszta* belonging to the city large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. These rich resources render Theresiopel an important trade-centre. There are also some manufacturing industries, including the weaving of linen, tanning, and the making of foot-wear. Pop. in 1900, 82,122, mainly Magyars.

Theresiopolis, tĕr-ā`ze-op'o-lis (Hun. *Vinga*, vin'gŏh`), a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, 18 miles E. of Temesvár. Pop. about 5000.

Theresopolis, a town and former capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 16 miles NE. of Petropolis.

Theresopolis, a town of the state of Santa Catharina, Brazil, 34 miles SW. of Desterro.

The Ridge, a post-station of Elliott co., Ky.

Theriot, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La. Pop. 75.

Therissa, a village of Screven co., Ga., is a rural free-delivery of Halcyondale.

Therma, an ancient name of SALONIKI.

Thermæ. See TERMINI.

Thermæ Helveticæ, the Latin name of BADEN (Switzerland).

Thermaicus Sinus. See SALONIKI, GULF OF.

Thermal City, a post-village of Rutherford co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Rutherfordton.

Thermia (L. *Cythnus*, from Gr. Κύθνος, *Kythnos*, which is the present official designation), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Cyclades, 22 miles W. of Syra, midway between Zea and Serfo. Area, about 18 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. It produces cereals and wine. The island derives its name from the thermal springs on its E. side, near the village of Thermia. Pop. in 1896, 4353.

Thermopolis, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Wyo. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Thermopylæ, ther-mop'e-le (Gr. Θερμοπύλαι,—*i.e.*, "the hot gates," referring to the thermal springs located there), a famous pass of Greece, between an eastern ridge of Mount Œta and the Gulf of Lamia (Maliac Gulf), on the road leading from Thessaly to middle Hellas. In ancient times it was a narrow passage, several miles in length, hemmed in on one side by precipitous rocks and on the other side by the sea, but the configuration of the ground is entirely changed, mainly through the deposits brought down by the river Hellada (Sperchius), and there is no longer a narrow pass, but instead a level plain of considerable width. The Pass of Thermopylæ is memorable for the valiant stand made there in the year 480 B.C. by Leonidas and his band of Spartans against the Persian host of Xerxes and the heroic death of the defenders. The Polyandrium, an ancient tumulus, with the remains of a square pedestal, built of blocks of red marble breccia, marks the spot. In 191 B.C. the forces of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, were defeated at Thermopylæ by the Romans. Near here are remarkable hot springs, to which the pass owes its name.

The Rock, a post-town of Upson co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 68 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Thessalon, a banking post-village and outport of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 210 miles (direct) WNW. of Parry Sound. Pop. in 1901, 1205. It has saw- and woollen-mills.

Thessalonica. See SALONIKI.

Thessaly (L. *Thessalia*, from Gr. Θεσσαλία), the northeasternmost division of ancient Greece, situated between Epirus on the W. and the Ægean Sea on the E., and bounded on the N. by Macedonia. The region consists mainly of fertile plains, drained by the Peneus (the modern Salamvria). On the borders are lofty mountains, including the range of the Pindus on the W., Mount Olympus on the N., and mounts Ossa and Pelion on the E. The Vale of Tempe, traversed by the Peneus, presents a break in the mountains which here border the Ægean Sea. Among the prominent towns in ancient times were Larisa (Larissa), Crannon, Pheræ, Pagasæ, and Pharsalus (Fersala). The cities were united in a loose confederacy. After having been united for a brief time under the tyrants of Pheræ, the country passed in the middle of the fourth century B.C. under the rule of Macedon. The Greek Revolution (1821–29) liberated the southern part of Thessaly from the Turkish yoke. The bulk of the region remained a part of Turkey until 1881, when the great powers compelled the sultan to cede most of it to Greece. Thessaly comprises the nomarchies of Larissa, Magnesia, Trikala, and Karditsa. The nomarchy of Phthiotis also formed part of ancient Thessaly in a wider sense. The region as a whole is still called by its ancient name.

Thetford, a municipal borough of England, in Norfolk, on the navigable Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 28 miles WSW. of Norwich. It is a place of great antiquity, and was for a time the capital of East Anglia. In the Middle Ages it was a city of churches and monasteries. It possesses a remarkable monument of Celtic times in a vast mound called Castle Hill. Pop. in 1901, 4613.

Thetford, a post-township of Genesee co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1297.

Thetford, a post-village in Thetford township (town), Orange co., Vt., on the Boston and Maine R., 40 miles ENE. of Rutland. The town is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1249; of the village, 100.

Thetford Center, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., about 38 miles SSE. of Montpelier.

Thetford Mines, a banking post-village and outport of Wolfe co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R., 80 miles SW. of Quebec. It has extensive asbestos-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Theux, tuh, a town of Belgium, province and 13 miles SE. of Liège. It is an ancient place. Pop. in 1900, 5675.

The Weirs, Belknap co., N.H. See WEIRS.

Thiaki, one of the Ionian Islands. See ITHACA.

Thian-Shan, Central Asia. See TIAN-SHAN.

Thiaucourt, tee'ō'koor', a small town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 8 miles NW. of Pont-à-Mousson.

Thibet. See TIBET.

Thibodeaux, tib'o-dō', a banking post-town, capital of Lafourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche and on the Texas and Pacific R., 47 miles (direct) W. by S. of New Orleans. It has fruit-canning and sugar industries. Mount Carmel Academy is located here. Steamboats ascend the bayou to this place. Pop. in 1900, 3253.

Thickety Creek, S.C., flows into the Broad River a few miles above the mouth of the Pacolett River.

Thief River Falls, a banking city of Red Lake co., Minn., on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs., 17 miles (direct) NNE. of Redlake Falls. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1819.

Thiel, a town of the Netherlands. See TIEL.

Thièle, te'åle', or **Zihl,** tseel, a river of Switzerland, rises near the SE. foot of the Jura Mountains and joins the Aar 5 miles E. of Bienne after a NE. course of 65 miles, in which it traverses the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne. The village of Thièle is situated between the lakes.

Thiells, a post-hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Haverstraw.

Thielman, teel'man, a village of Wabasha co., Minn., 19 miles by rail WSW. of Wabasha.

Thielrode, teel'ro'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles E. of Ghent.

Thielt, teelt, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles SE. of Bruges. It has a venerable cloth-hall and a belfry. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 10,727.

Thiene, or **Tiene,** te-å'nå, a town of Italy, 12 miles NNW. of Vicenza. It has an old palace with frescoes by Paul Veronese. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7644.

Thiensville, thi'ẹnz-vĭl, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 300.

Thiérache, tee'å'råsh', an old district of France, in Picardy. It is now comprised in the department of Aisne.

Thiers, te-aiR', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Durolle, 35 miles ENE. of Clermont-Ferrand. The old town is very picturesquely situated on the steep bank of the river, and contains many quaint timbered houses. The principal edifices here are the church of St. Genès, dating from the eleventh century; and the equally venerable Romanesque church of Le Moûtier. The new part of the town is built around the railway station. There are manufactures of cutlery and paper. Pop. in 1901, 12,784 (commune, 17,625).

Thievner, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. about 125.

Thingvalla, ting-vål'lå, **Lake (Thingvallavatn),** in the SW. part of Iceland.

Thionville, a town of Germany. See DIEDENHOFEN.

Thirlmere, a lake of Cumberland, England, 4 miles SE. of Keswick. An aqueduct conveys its waters to Manchester. Its length since the construction of the huge dam is nearly 4 miles.

Thirsk, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, in the Vale of Mowbray, 9 miles SSE. of Northallerton. It has a fine old church. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. Pop. about 3000.

Thiry Daems, tĭr'e dāmz, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., 20 miles NE. of Green Bay.

Thisted, tis'tẽd, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, on an arm of the Lim-Fjord, 12 miles NW. of Nykjöbing. Pop. in 1901, 6072.

Thistle, a post-village of Utah co., Utah. The banking point is Springville. Pop. 100.

Thistle Island, South Australia, at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6′ S., lon. 136° 11′ E.

Thivæ, a town of Greece. See THEBES.

Thiviers, tee've-å', a town of France, in Dordogne, 18 miles NE. of Périgueux. It is noted for its truffles. Pop. in 1901, 2073 (commune, 3284).

Thizy, tee'zee', a town of France, department of Rhône, 30 miles NW. of Lyons. It is a seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4797. Near by is Bourg-de-Thizy, with about an equal number of inhabitants.

Thlonoto Creek, Dooly co., Ga., flows W. into the Flint River.

Thlotsi, a village of NW. Basutoland, in southern Africa.

Thoissey, twås'see', a small town of France, in Ain, on an affluent of the Saône, 9 miles S. of Mâcon.

Thok-Jalung, an important gold-field in Tibet, about 84 miles NE. of Gartok. Altitude, 16,330 feet (the loftiest permanent habitation in the Eastern Hemisphere).

Tholen, to'lẹn, an island of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, N. of the island of South Beveland, from which it is separated by the Ooster Schelde (East Scheldt). Length, about 10 miles. On it is the little town of Tholen, 4 miles NW. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Thomar, to-maR', a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, district of Santarem, 16 miles NW. of Abrantes. It has some interesting structures, mainly ecclesiastical. Pop. in 1900, 6935.

Thomas, tom'as, a southern county of Georgia, borders on Florida. Area, 713 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ocklockonnee River, and also drained by the Ocilla and Uchee

rivers. Capital, Thomasville. Pop. in 1890, 26,154; in 1900, 31,076.

Thomas, a county in the NW. part of Kansas, has an area of 1076 sq. m. It is drained by the North and South Forks of Sappa Creek. Capital, Colby. Pop. in 1890, 5538; in 1900, 4112.

Thomas, a county in the W. part of Nebraska. Area, 720 sq. m. It is intersected by tributaries of the Loup River. Capital, Thedford. Pop. in 1890, 517; in 1900, 628.

Thomas, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. The banking point is Birmingham. It has mining-industries.

Thomas, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill. The banking point is Tampico. Pop. 100.

Thomas, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 47 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Thomas, a post-station of Harrison co., Mo.

Thomas, a banking post-village of Custer co., Okla., on the Frisco System, 16 miles (direct) NE. of Arapahoe. Pop. about 750. It has milling-industries.

Thomas, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa.

Thomas, a post-station of Barnwell co., S.C.

Thomas, a banking post-town of Tucker co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R., 40 miles (direct) SE. of Morgantown. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2126.

Thomasboro, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles NNE. of Champaign. Pop. about 325.

Thomas Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Mo., 10 miles NW. of Huntsville. It has coaling interests.

Thomas' Point, on the N. side of the entrance to the South River, Chesapeake Bay, with a light, marks the entrance to Annapolis.

Thomas Run, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 5 miles NE. of Belair.

Thomaston, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Selma. Pop. 250.

Thomaston, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Thomaston township (town), on the Naugatuck River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9½ miles N. of Waterbury. It has manufactures of clocks, brass goods, cutlery, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3300.

Thomaston, a banking post-town, capital of Upson co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and the Macon and Birmingham Rs., 76 miles S. of Atlanta. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1714.

Thomaston, a post-village in Thomaston township (town), Knox co., Me., on the St. Georges River (a deep narrow inlet of the sea) and on the Maine Central R., 4 miles WSW. of Rockland. The town has granite-quarries and ship-building industries. The Maine State Prison is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2688.

Thomaston, a post-village of Gogebic co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. 200.

Thomaston, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on Long Island. The banking point is Flushing. Pop. 160.

Thomaston, a post-village of Dewitt co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River and on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific R., 11 miles SE. of Cuero. Pop. 200.

Thomastown, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 miles SSE. of Kilkenny, on the Nore. Pop. about 1000.

Thomastown, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., on Yockanockany Creek, 55 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. 75.

Thomastown, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 3½ miles SE. of Akron. Pop. 200.

Thomastown, a town of Shelby co., Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Thomasville, a banking post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Southern R., 37 miles (direct) NW. of Monroeville. Pop. in 1900, 686.

Thomasville, a post-village of Pitkin co., Colo.

Thomasville, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 200 miles WSW. of Savannah. It has cotton-, lumber- and fruit-industries and iron-works, and is the seat of South Georgia College. Pop. in 1900, 5322.

Thomasville, a post-village of Oregon co., Mo., about 70 miles W. of Poplar Bluff.

Thomasville, a banking post-town of Davidson co., N.C., on the Southern R., 10½ miles ENE. of Lexington. It has manufactures of furniture, spokes, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 751.

Thomasville, a post-village of York co., Pa., 7 miles SW. of York, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. about 300.

Thomasville, a post-station of Cheatham co., Tenn., 33 miles WNW. of Nashville.

Thomery, to'meh-ree', a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 31 miles from Fontainebleau. It is noted for its grapes.

Thompson, a post-town of Bullock co., Ala., 33 miles ESE. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark., 20 miles by rail SE. of Fayetteville.

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., about 25 miles N. of Los Angeles.

Thompson, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Thompson township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 38 miles N. by E. of Norwich. The town is intersected by the Quinebaug River and has cotton- and woollen-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6442; of the village, about 500.

Thompson, a post-station of Newcastle co., Del., 4 miles N. of Newark.

Thompson, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, 10 miles NW. of Forest City, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Thompson, a post-village of Schoolcraft co., Mich. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. about 400.

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Audrain co., Mo., 5½ miles W. of Mexico.

Thompson, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. about 350.

Thompson, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3739. It contains Monticello.

Thompson, a banking post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 350.

Thompson, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, about 40 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

Thompson, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 812.

Thompson, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 24 miles N. of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Thompson, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 32 miles NW. of Milwaukee.

Thompson Creek, Ellsworth co., Kan., is a tributary of the Smoky Hill River.

Thompson Lake, S.Dak., in Kingsbury co., is about 10 miles long.

Thompson Ridge, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Middletown, on the Erie R. Pop. 100.

Thompsons, a post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Thompson's Creek, La., enters the Mississippi River 2 miles above Port Hudson.

Thompson's Creek, Miss., runs southward, and enters the Leaf River in Perry co.

Thompsons Crossroads, a post-station of Louisa co., Va.

Thompsons Mill, a post-station of Fauquier co., Va., 14 miles from Bealeton.

Thompsons Mills, a post-station of Jackson co., Ga.

Thompson's River, a small stream of Missoula co., Mont., enters Clarke's River.

Thompsons Station, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 30 miles S. by W. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Thompson Station, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 250.

Thompsons Valley, a post-station of Tazewell co., Va.

Thompsontown, a post-borough of Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 38 miles NNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Thompsonville, a banking post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8½ miles S. of Springfield. It has extensive manufactures of carpets and coffin-trimmings. Pop. about 3800.

Thompsonville, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles SE. of Benton. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Thompsonville, a post-station of Jefferson co., Kan., 2½ miles from Medina.

Thompsonville, a banking post-village of Benzie co., Mich., in a farming and lumber region and on the Ann Arbor and the Pere Marquette Rs., 21 miles ESE. of Frankfort. It has charcoal- and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River, about 20 miles NW. of Middletown. Pop. 150.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., about 20 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 17 miles W. of Bradford.

Thomson, a banking post-town, capital of McDuffie co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 37 miles W. of Augusta. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, and lumber. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1154.

Thomson, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ill., 1½ miles from the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles N. by E. of Fulton. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Thomson, a post-station of Clark co., Ky.

Thomson, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the St. Louis River and on the Northern Pacific R., 22 miles WSW. of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Thomson, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Schuylerville. Pop. 100.

Thônes, tône, a small town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Fier, 9 miles ESE. of Annecy.

Thongwa, a town of Burma, capital of a district, 23 miles SW. of Rangoon. Pop. about 20,000.

Thonon-les-Bains, to'nôn'' lā băn^, a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, capital of an arrondissement, comprising the district of Chablais, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 20 miles NE. of Geneva. It is an ancient and interesting little place. The square called the Place Château represents the site of a castle of the dukes of Savoy. The place has mineral baths. Pop. in 1901, 3914 (commune, 6268).

Thonotosassa, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa. Pop. 150.

Thor, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Thorburn, a village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from New Glasgow, its banking point.

Thoreau, tho-ro', a post-village of McKinley co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 200.

Thorenburg, to'ren-bŏŏrg', or **Torda,** tor'dŏh', a town of Transylvania, Hungary, capital of the co. of Torda-Aranyos, 17 miles SE. of Klausenburg. Near it are extensive salt-mines and a narrow ravine, with a number of caverns. Pop. in 1900, 12,117.

Thorens, to'rôn'', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 9 miles NE. of Annecy. Pop. about 2300.

Thorn, torn (Pol. *Torun*), a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 52 miles SSW. of Marienwerder, on the right bank of the Vistula, which here divides into two branches. It is an interesting town, with many quaint houses. Among the notable objects are several churches, the town-hall (with a museum), the ruins of a castle of the Teutonic Knights, a leaning tower, and a bronze statue of Copernicus, a native of the town. The industries of Thorn comprise iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery, tobacco, soap, etc. The town is an important commercial centre. Thorn was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. It was an important member of the Hanseatic League. In the treaty of Thorn, concluded in 1466, the Teutonic Knights ceded West Prussia to the Poles and agreed to recognize the suzerainty of Poland over East Prussia. The town remained in the possession of Poland till 1793. Pop. in 1900, 29,626.

Thorn, Ohio. See Thornville.

Thornaby-on-Tees (formerly **South Stockton**), a municipal borough of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the river Tees, near its mouth, opposite Stockton, with whose industries its own are closely identified. It has large ship-building yards and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 16,054.

Thornapple River, Mich., rises in Eaton co., and enters the Grand River about 10 miles ESE. of Grand Rapids.

Thornapple River, a small stream of Chippewa co., Wis., runs in a SSW. direction and enters the Chippewa.

Thornburg, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Thornburg, a post-station of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Thornburg, a post-station of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 50 miles N. of Richmond.

Thornbury, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, near the estuary of the Severn, and 11 miles NE. of Bristol. Pop. about 4000.

Thornbury, a village of Chester co., Pa., about 24 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia, is a rural free delivery of Westchester. Pop. of Thornbury township in 1900, 232.

Thornbury, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1864.

Thornbury, a banking post-village of Ontario, co. of Grey, at the mouth of Beaver River, in Nottawasaga Bay, Lake Huron, and on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles W. by N. of Collingwood. It has manufactures of foundry products and gasoline-engines. Pop. in 1901, 786.

Thorndale, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 35 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Thorndale, a banking post-village of Milam co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. Pop. about 350.

Thorndale, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles N. of London. Pop. 200.

Thorndike, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 22 miles NW. of Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Thorndike, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Ware River, near its mouth, and on the Boston and Albany R., 18 miles E. by N. of Springfield. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. about 1500. The banking point is Palmer.

Thorndyke, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 80.

Thorne, a small town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the border of Lincolnshire, 7 miles SW. of Goole.

Thorne's Cove, an outport of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Annapolis.

Thorney, a small town of England, co. of Cambridge, 10 miles WNW. of March.

Thornfield, a post-station of Ozark co., Mo.

Thorngrove, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Thornhill, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles WSW. of Wakefield, on the Calder. It has iron- and chemical-works. Pop. in 1901, 10,290.

Thornhill, a village of Scotland, co. and 14 miles NNW. of Dumfries, near the Nith.

Thornhill, a post-station of Marion co., Ala.

Thornhill, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., 15 miles SW. of Syracuse.

Thornhill, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Mars.

Thornhill, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn.

Thornhill, a post-village of Orange co., Va., about 60 miles NW. of Richmond. Pop. 75.

Thornhill, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 600.

Thornhurst, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 300.

Thornleigh, thorn'le, a post-station of Pettis co., Mo.

Thornliebank, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 1½ miles S. of Pollockshaws. Pop. about 2000.

Thornton, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 miles from Fleetwood. Pop. in 1901, 3108.

Thornton, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles from Bradford.

Thornton, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Fordyce. It has a cotton-gin and lumbering interests. Pop. about 500.

Thornton, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on a branch of the Calumet River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 28 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. about 400.

Thornton, a banking post-town of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, 19 miles SW. of Mason City, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Thornton, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., 10 miles W. of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Thornton, a post-town of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop. in 1900, 46.

Thornton, a post-hamlet and resort in Thornton township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Pemigewasset River, 10 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 552.

Thornton, a post-village of Sandoval co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 300.

Thornton, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., about 11 miles WNW. of Chester. Pop. 150.

Thornton, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. The banking point is Providence, 4 miles distant. It has manufactures of worsteds, yarns, hosiery, etc. Pop. about 400.

Thornton, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 41 miles N. of Hearne. Pop. about 575. It has cotton-gins.

Thornton, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash. The banking point is Oakesdale. Pop. 125.

Thornton, a post-village of Taylor co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 6 miles ENE. of Grafton.

Thornton, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles SSW. of Allendale, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 200.

Thorntons Ferry, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles S. of Manchester. Pop. about 550.

Thornton's River, in the NE. part of Virginia, rises from the Blue Ridge, near the W. border of Rappahannock co., and unites with the Hedgman's River to form the North Fork of the Rappahannock.

Thorntown, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ind., on Sugar Creek (or the Rock River) and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 37 miles NW. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Thornville, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the South Branch of the Flint River, 12 miles S. by E. of Lapeer. Pop. 125.

Thornville, or **Thorn,** a banking post-village of Perry co., Ohio, 13 miles S. of Newark, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Zanesville and Western Rs. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Thorofare, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. 225.

Thorold, a banking post-town and outport of Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Rs., 4 miles S. of St. Catharines. It has flouring-mills and manufactories of cotton, paper, pulp, cement, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1979.

Thoroughfare, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., on the Southern R., at Thoroughfare Gap, in Bull Run Mountain, 40 miles W. of Alexandria.

Thorp, a post-village of Kittitas co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Ellensburg. Pop. about 200.

Thorp, a banking post-village of Clark co., Wis., in a lumber, grain, and stock-raising region, 40 miles ENE. of Eau Claire, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Thorpe, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Manchester. Pop. 100.

Thorp Spring, a post-village of Hood co., Tex., 30 miles SW. of Fort Worth. Pop. about 500.

Thorsby, a banking post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 400.

Thorshavn, the capital of the Faroe Islands, on the SE. coast of the island of Strömö. Pop. about 1000.

Thoten, a post-station of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

Thouars, too'aR', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, on the Thouet, 22 miles NNE. of Parthenay. It has remains of its mediæval walls and there are venerable churches, an old castle perched upon a rock, and interesting bridges. The town has a considerable trade in the products of the region. Pop. in 1901, 4754 (commune, 5669).

Thouet, too'à', a river of France, departments of Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire, which, after a N. course of 70 miles, joins the Loire near Saumur.

Thourout, too'roo', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles SW. of Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 10,146.

Thousand Island Park, a post-village and summer-resort of Jefferson co., N.Y., on an island in the St. Lawrence River, 12 miles NE. of Clayton. Pop. about 250.

Thousand Islands, or **Thousand Isles,** a group of river-islands in an expansion of the St. Lawrence River, at its emergence from Lake Ontario, between the state of New York and the province of Ontario, Canada. They are about 1700 in number and are an attractive summer-resort. Many of the islets belong to private individuals and contain beautiful villas.

Thousand (or **Ten Thousand**) **Islands,** in Dade and Monroe cos., Fla., a group of small well-wooded islands in Ponce de Leon (or Chatham) Bay.

Thrace (L. *Thracia,* from Gr. Θράκη, *Thrakē*), a name which in very ancient times was applied by the Greeks in a vague sense to the little-known regions to the NE. of Macedonia, extending indefinitely northward, but which afterwards was employed to designate a great part of the eastern half of the Balkan Peninsula, bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the Euxine (Black Sea), S. by the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) and the Ægean Sea, and SW. by Macedonia. The Roman province of Thrace extended as far N. only as the range of the Hæmus (Balkan Mountains), the region between the mountains and the Danube being included in Mœsia. In this restricted sense the name is still used at the present day. The Turkish name of the region is Rumili.

Thracica Chersonesus. See GALLIPOLI.

Thrapston, a town of England, co. and 18 miles NNE. of Northampton, on the Nen. Pop. about 1500.

Thrasymenus Lacus. See TRASIMENO, LAGO.

Three Bridges, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles E. of Flemington. Pop. 200.

Three Brothers, a group of mountains of eastern Australia, 22 miles SW. of Port Macquarie.

Threecreeks, a post-village of Union co., Ark. The banking point is Eldorado. Pop. 160.

Three Kings, or **Manawa-Tawi,** mâ-nâ'wâ tâ'-wee, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, NW. of North Island, New Zealand.

Three Lakes, a post-village of Oneida co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles N. of Monico. Pop. about 135.

Threemile Bay, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on a bay or inlet of Lake Ontario and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 17 miles WNW. of Watertown. Pop. about 500.

Threenotch, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ala., 60 miles ESE. of Montgomery.

Threeoaks, a banking post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 20 miles W. of Niles. Pop. in 1900, 994.

Three Points, Cape, Africa, on the S. coast of Guinea. Lat. 4° 48′ N.; lon. 2° 7′ W.

Three River Point, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., is a rural free delivery of Phœnix. Pop. 100.

Threerivers, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal. The banking point is Versalia. Pop. 100.

Three Rivers, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Chicopee River, at the mouths of the Swift and Ware rivers, and on the Boston and Albany and the Central Vermont Rs., 16 miles E. by N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of dress-goods. Pop. about 1800. The banking point is Palmer.

Three Rivers, a banking city of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, near the mouths of the Portage River and Stony Creek, 25 miles S. of Kalamazoo, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Rs. It has manufactures of cars and car-wheels, tools, pulleys, paper, and leather. Pop. in 1900, 3550.

Three Rivers, a post-station of Jackson co., Miss.

Threerivers, a post-hamlet of Otero co., N.Mex.

Three Rivers, or **Trois Rivières,** trwâ re've-aiR', a city and port of entry of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. Maurice, at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 95 miles NE. of Montreal. It is one of the oldest towns in the province, having been founded in 1634. The city has important lumbering-industries, foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of iron pipe, axes and tools, boots and shoes, paper, burial caskets, etc. It is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, and contains a cathedral and other Roman Catholic institutions, a college, academy, etc. Near by are the picturesque Shawanegan Falls. Pop. in 1901, 9981.

Three Saints, a harbor of Alaska, on the SE. coast of Kadiak Island.

Three Springs, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., about 90 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Three Springs, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top R., 17 miles SSW. of Mount Union. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Three Square, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va.

Three Tetons. See TETON RANGE.

Threetuns, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Thrift, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Thrifty, a post-village of Brown co., Tex.

Throckmorton, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 821 sq. m. It is drained by the Brazos River and the Clear Fork of the Brazos. Capital, Throckmorton. Pop. in 1890, 902; in 1900, 1750.

Throckmorton, a banking post-village, capital of Throckmorton co., Tex., about 35 miles N. of Albany.

Throg's Neck, or **Throg's Point,** a cape extending into Long Island Sound, forming part of the borough of the Bronx, New York city, 12 miles NE. of the New York city-hall. Fort Schuyler is located here. On the point is a fixed light (lat. 40° 48′ N.).

Throgs Neck, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., now included in the borough of the Bronx, New York city.

Throop, a township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1038.

Throop, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 4 miles (direct) from Scranton, its banking point. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2204.

Throopsville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Owasco Outlet, 4 miles NNW. of Auburn. Pop. 160.

Thuin, tüi'ăN', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 9 miles SW. of Charleroi. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 6067.

Thuir, tweeR, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 8 miles SW. of Perpignan. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Thum, toom, a town of Saxony, 20 miles SE. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 4099.

Thun, toon, a town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles SSE. of Bern, on the Aar, ¾ mile below its exit from the Lake of Thun. It is highly picturesque and has a venerable church, the feudal castle of Zähringen-Kyburg, upward of 700 years old, a town-hall, etc. There are some manufactures. Being a favorite starting-place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged in summer with visitors. Thun is the head-quarters of the Swiss artillery and has a military institute for army officers. Pop. in 1900, 6069. Elevation, 1844 feet.

Thunder, a post-village of Upson co., Ga., on the Macon and Birmingham R. The banking point is Thomaston.

Thunder Bay, Mich., extends from Lake Huron into Alpena co. It is about 12 miles long and 10 miles wide.

Thunder Bay River, Mich., enters Thunder Bay at the village of Alpena.

Thunderbolt, a village and summer-resort of Chatham co., Ga., on the Thunderbolt River, 3 miles from Savannah, of which it is a rural free delivery.

Thunder Butte (būte), Colo., a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 39° 10′ N., lon. 105° 11′ W. Altitude, 9779 feet.

Thun, Lake of (Ger. *Thunersee,* toon′ẹr zā), in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, immediately W. of Interlaken, is 10 miles in length; average breadth, 2 miles. It is traversed by the river Aar, coming from Lake Brienz, and at its W. end it receives the Simme. The shores near Thun are covered with villas and gardens; farther E. they are precipitous and strikingly picturesque. The Stockhorn and Niesen, prominent mountain-summits, lie close to its southern shore. Elevation, 1840 feet; greatest depth, 702 ft.

Thur, toor, a river of Switzerland, cantons of St. Gall, Thurgau, and Zürich, joins the Rhine 7½ miles SSW. of Schaffhausen.

Thur (Thar), t′hŭr or tŭr, or **The Indian Desert,** a region consisting of sandy desert, interspersed with strips of cultivable land, occupying a vast area in India, between lat. 24° 30′ and 30′ N. and lon. 70° and 76° E., extending from the Runn of Cutch to the Punjab and the Sutlej, and embracing the western part of Rajputana and part of Sindh.

Thur and Parkur, or **Thar and Parkar,** a district in the E. part of Sindh, British India. Capital, Amerkote.

Thurber, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is California. Pop. 300.

Thurber, a post-village of Erath co., Tex., in a coal-mining region, 23 miles NW. by N. of Stephenville. Pop. about 1450.

Thurber, a post-village of Wayne co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. 300.

Thurgau, toor′gŏw (Fr. *Thurgovie,* tŭr`go`vee′; L. *Thurgovia*), a canton of Switzerland, in its NE. part, having N. and NE. the Lake of Constance and the Rhine, separating it from Baden and Württemberg, and on the other sides the cantons of St. Gall, Zürich, and Schaffhausen. Area, 381 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 113,221, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The principal river is the Thur, an affluent of the Rhine. The canton produces much fruit and wine, and the product of the dairies is large. Spinning, weaving, and the manufacture of embroideries are extensively carried on. The governing bodies are an executive council and a Great Council, both elected by the people. Capital, Frauenfeld. The existence of Thurgau as an independent canton dates only from 1803.

Thuringia, thu-rin′je-ạ (Ger. *Thüringen,* tü′ring-ẹn), in a strict sense the designation of a region in the central part of Germany, between the Harz Mountains on the N. and the Thuringian Forest on the S., drained mainly by the Saale and its affluent, the Unstrut. A wide application is, however, given to the name, and in speaking of the so-called Thuringian States we include Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Säxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and the two Reuss principalities. Between these states are various Prussian districts. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the landgraves of Thuringia played a conspicuous rôle among the German princes. Their seat was the famous castle of Wartburg, near Eisenach. For a time the Minnesingers shed lustre upon their court. The old line of landgraves became extinct in 1247. The landgraviate then passed to the house of Wettin, which ruled in the margraviate of Meissen, and which early in the fifteenth century came into possession of the electoral duchy of Saxony. From 1485 Thuringia belonged to the Ernestine line of the house of Wettin. Here after the Reformation arose the various Saxon duchies.

Thuringian Forest (Ger. *Thüringer Wald,* tü′ring-ẹr wȧlt), a mountain-range of central Germany, extending in a NW. direction from the Frankenwald (in the extreme N. of Bavaria) as far as the Werra, where that river is joined by the Hörsel, near Eisenach, a distance of between 60 and 70 miles. It is mainly in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Weimar, but also covers parts of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, as well as a small district belonging to Prussia. Its culminating points, situated to the W. of Ilmenau, are the Gross Beerberg, 3238 feet, and the Schneekopf, which is a few feet lower. The mountains are composed chiefly of porphyry, granite, and schists. They are clad to their summits with dense forests, chiefly of pine, and are broken by romantic valleys. The Thuringian Forest is one of the favorite resorts of the Germans. The region is the seat of great industrial activity. The minerals include iron, copper, and manganese. The drainage is shared by tributaries of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Main.

Thurles, thŭrlz, a town of Ireland, co. and 21 miles NE. of Tipperary, on the Suir. Here is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic archbishopric of Cashel. Pop. about 5000.

Thurlstone, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 10 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 2992.

Thurman, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, 9 miles NW. of Sidney. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Thurman, a post-station of Chase co., Kan.

Thurman, a post-village in Thurman township (town), Warren co., N.Y., 36 miles N. of Saratoga Springs, on the Delaware and Hudson R. The town is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 809; of the village, about 350.

Thurman, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. The banking point is Vinton. Pop. 200.

Thurman, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. Pop. 60.

Thurmaston, a town of England, in Leicestershire, 3 miles from Leicester. Pop. in 1901, 1732.

Thurmond, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston.

Thurmont, a banking post-town of Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 14 miles (direct) N. of Frederick. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Thurnau, toor′nŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 9 miles NW. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1300.

Thursday Island, Queensland, Australia, is N. of the extremity of Cape York Peninsula. It contains Port Kennedy and has pearl-fisheries.

Thurso, a seaport and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Thurso Bay, at the mouth of Thurso Water, 21 miles NW. of Wick. Pop. in 1901, 3724.

Thurso, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 29 miles below Ottawa, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 550.

Thurston, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska. Area, 396 sq. m., partly occupied by the Winnebago and Omaha Indian reservations. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and is drained by many small streams. Capital, Pender. Pop. in 1900, 8756 (2239 Indians).

Thurston, a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of 763 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Puget Sound, on the NE. by the Nesqually River, and is partly drained by the Chehalis River. Capital, Olympia, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 9675; in 1900, 9927.

Thurston, a post-village of Thurston co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Pender.

Thurston, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y. The banking point is Campbell. Pop. 100.

Thurston, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines and the Zanesville and Western R. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Thurstonland, a small town of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 865.

Thury-Harcourt, tü`ree′ hȧr`koor′, a small town of France, in Calvados, 15 miles NW. of Falaise.

Thusis, tu′zis, a town and resort of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, at the junction of the Splügen and Schyn roads, 11 miles SSW. of Chur. Pop. in 1900, 1275. Altitude, 2445 feet.

Thyre, a post-village of Screven co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Tiahuanaco, te-ȧ-wȧ-nȧ′ko, a village of Bolivia, department and 38 miles WNW. of La Paz. Near it, between lakes Titicaca and Aullagas, is a site remarkable for vast ruins and gigantic monuments that are assumed to have been the work of the Incas or Aymarás.

Tia Juana, te′ȧ wȧ′nȧ, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. The banking point is San Diego. Pop. 100.

Tian-Shan, or **Thian-Shan** (*i.e.,* "celestial mountains"), an important mountain-system of Central Asia, forming in part the boundary between Russian and Chinese (or Eastern) Turkestan, and extending generally north-

eastward from the Pamir to about lon. 92° or 95° E., where it is lost in the minor ridges that disappear in the western region of the Gobi desert. It forms the water-parting between the Tarim basin on one side and the basins of Dzungaria and the Balkash on the other. The system links itself on the Pamir wall with the Alai Mountains, trending almost directly westward, and with the Sarikol (Sirikol), a southerly range which connects with the Kuen-lun, the Karakorum, and the Hindu-Kush. The Bogdo-Ola Mountains, which border the deep depression of Luktchun on the N., may properly be considered to be the farthest extension northeastward of the Tian-Shan, while westward, apart from the connection with the Alai, to which reference has already been made, the system is continued in the numerous ridges of the Ala-Tau and their included valleys and steppes in Semiryetchensk and Ferghana. The central Tian-Shan has a general elevation of 15,000 to 20,000 feet, is heavily snow-capped, and has many giant glaciers (Semenov, Mushketov, Zerafshan), which in places descend to the 10,000-foot level or lower. The tree-growth (pine, spruce) is heavy to about 9000–9500 ft. The more important streams rising or having some of their head-waters in the Tian-Shan are the Narym, Ili, Zerafshan, and Tarim. The principal pass is the Terek in the SW., on the route from Ferghana to Kashgar. Khan-Tengri, assumed to be the loftiest summit, has a height of 24,000 (?) ft.

Tiaón, te-ä-ōn′, a pueblo of Tayabas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Tiaón River, and SW. of Majayjay volcano. Pop. in 1903, 9527.

Tiaret (Fr. pron. te`ä-rä′), a town of Algeria, department and 105 miles SE. of Oran, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1901, 4606.

Tiashoke, tī′ą-shōk, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 20 miles NNE. of Troy. Pop. 100.

Tibagy, te-bä-zhee′, a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, joins the Paranapaneme after a NW. course of 200 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable. On it is the village of Tibagy.

Tibbee Station, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Oktibbeha River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 5½ miles S. of West Point. Pop. 75.

Tib`bu′ Country, a region of north-central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara SE. of Fezzan and between that country and Wadai. It is named from its people, called Tibbus (Tebu).

Tiber, tī′bẽr (anc. *Ti'beris* and *Thybris;* It. *Tevere,* tĕv′ĕr-ä), a river of central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, on the slope of Monte Fumajolo at an elevation of 4160 feet (Vene del Tevere), 1 mile from the village of Le Balze, and 6 miles (direct) N. of Pieve Santo Stefano. It flows generally southward, and after a course of 245 miles enters the Mediterranean Sea, 26 miles below Rome (which city the river traverses), by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient Insula Sacra (now Isola Sacra). The main delta arm discharges through the channel known as the Fossa Trajani, at Fiumicino, while the other arm, which is frequently silted, empties a few miles farther south after passing Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, now located about 2½ miles inland. The annual advance seaward of the delta deposits is about 13 ft. It would appear that at one time the oceanic discharge of the river was at the site of the modern Ponte Galera; borings at Ostia give a depth of the fluviatile deposits of upward of 600 ft. The waters of the Tiber in Rome have been canalized, and are crossed by a considerable number of bridges. The river is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 miles N. of Rome. Its principal tributaries are the Topino, the Nera (anc. Nar), and the Teverone (anc. Anio), from the E.; and the Nestore, the Chiana, and the Nepi, from the W. Its banks are not picturesque. The stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a colored, muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is in general about 250 ft. across.

Tiberias, Palestine. See TABARIYEH, BAHR.

Tibesti, a region of the central Sahara, in the Tibbu Country, SE. of Fezzan and adjoining Borku on the SE. It is largely mountainous and attains an elevation of 8850 feet. The caravan route from Murzuk to Lake Chad passes immediately W. of it. Tibesti is a fairly fertile region and has a considerable rainfall.

Tibet, or **Thibet,** tib′et or tib-et′, an extensive region of Central Asia, included in the Chinese Empire, stretching from lon. 79° to 103° E., and having the great bulwark of the Himalayas on the S., and the Kuen-lun, Altin-Tag, and Nan-shan mountains on the N. It has Upper Burma, Assam, Bhutan, Nepal, and British India on the S.; Ladakh and Bultistan (Little Tibet) on the W.; Chinese Turkestan on the N.; and China proper on the E. Area, estimated at about 750,000 sq. m. It is the most elevated extensive country on the surface of the globe, and consists of a vast mountain-traversed upland or series of plains, whose general elevation in the western half is maintained at 14,000–17,000 feet, and in the E. and NE. at heights varying from about 8000 or 9000 ft. to 14,000 ft. The high surface level is not, as was formerly supposed, the culmination of a techtonic plateau, but merely that of a large number of sedimented valleys, whose deep troughs have received and retained the débris resulting from the downwash of the surrounding and traversing mountains. The major mountain-masses or ridges that rise above the interior plains, and which are not clearly linked with the mountain-walls that form the absolute boundaries, are the so-called Tibetan Central Range in the west-centre; the Dupleix and Tanla mountains in the centre; the Przevalski Range, possibly an extension of the Kuen-lun, in the N.; the Marco Polo Range towards the NE. (delimiting the Koko-nor or Tsaidam basin); and the congeries or closely-pressed southeastwardly trending ridges in the SE., through whose nearly parallel valleys the Mekong, Yang-tse-kiang, and other streams take their courses. The loftiest summits within Tibet proper would appear to be the Ulug-Mustagh, W. of Mount Reclus, in the N. (approx. lat. 36° 30′ N., lon. 87° 30′ E.), 25,300 ft.; and Aling-Gungri, a spur of the Karakorum, in the W., about 24,000 ft. The greater part of western Tibet is of a desert character, destitute of running waters, and largely or almost wholly deficient in vegetation; and some of these same characteristics belong to the centre and N., where a rigorous and inhospitable climate prevails. The southern and eastern parts are, on the other hand, plentifully watered by large and powerful streams, whose courses are ultimately directed across the mountain-walls. The sources of the Indus, Sutlej, Ganges, and Sanpo (or Brahmaputra) are in the SW. part of the table-land, in close proximity to each other; the last-named flows along the northern base of the Himalayas through 13 degrees of longitude, after which it breaks through the mountain-barrier in a series of wild gorges to gain the plains of Assam. The Yang-tse-kiang has its ultimate source near the centre of Tibet, with the Mekong River to the S. and the Hoang-ho to the NE., the last-named issuing from the lake region of the Koko-nor basin. Tibet contains hundreds of lakes, which are scattered over almost the whole of its area, the greater number being lakes of interior drainage only,—that is, without permanent outlets,—and with briny or salt waters. Among the better known of these lakes are the Tengri-nor, NW. of Lhasa, lying at an elevation of upward of 15,000 ft.; Yamdok-tso, an exquisitely beautiful and intensely-colored sheet of water SSW. of Lhasa; Manasarowar, the source of the Sutlej (15,200 ft.), and the near-by Rakas-tal; Tsaring (or Charing), the source of the Hoang-ho; and the large Koko-nor, in the NE. (about 10,000 ft.).

The climate throughout the greater part of Tibet, by reason of its great altitude and the snowy heights that surround it, is bleak and cold, but in the southern sections the summer days are mild and pleasant, with remarkably clear skies and not infrequent rains. Vegetation rapidly responds to the genial temperature of this season, and the more favored tracts, such as the valley of the Sanpo (or Brahmaputra), and the valleys that are tributary to it, as well as the basin in which Lhasa is situated, bear bountiful crops of wheat, barley, and pease, or bloom forth in vast meadows of grass, which afford pasturage to flocks of cattle, sheep, and goats, and to numerous horses and mules. Groves of poplar and walnut, and less frequently orchards of peach and apricot, diversify a by no means cheerless landscape, dotted with hamlets, monasteries, and the pleasing residences of the more favored in estate. The chief pursuits of the inhabitants are pastoral. The wild animals of the region are not very numerous, but they embrace the yak, species of deer, sheep, and goats, and perhaps even one or more species of equines most closely related to the horse. A wolf-like dog is also native of this region. The animals of draught are the yak (domesticated), camel, ox, horse, and mule.

Among the more important mineral products of the land are borax, nitre, rock salt, iron, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, and lapis-lazuli. The Tibetans manufacture woollen fabrics extensively and are skilled workers in metals. The exports include the precious metals, borax, salt, wool and woollen fabrics, metallic wares, musk, furs, etc. The traffic through Tibet is extensive, and is largely monopolized by the government, the officers of state, and the monasteries. The trade with China is conducted at Lhasa and Sin-ning, a town of the Chinese province of Kan-su (on the Wei-ho, a tributary of the Hoang-ho). The trade between Tibet and British India is considerable. The means of transport are very primitive. Goods are carried largely on the backs of yaks and sheep. Among the more

important places in Tibet are Lhasa, the capital, estimated to have a population (1904–05) of 15,000–20,000, and situated at a height of 12,300 feet; Gyangze or Gyantse, about 110 miles SW. of Lhasa (12,900 ft.); Shigatse, NW. of Gyangze; Dingri, NW. of Mount Everest; and Gartok, almost in the extreme W. Tibet is the principal seat of that form of Buddhism known as Lamaism. At the head of the church are the Dalai Lama, who resides at Lhasa, and the Teshu Lama, who resides at Shigatse. The former virtually holds the primacy. The hierarchical structure is a vast one. The country is full of monasteries or lamaserais, whose inmates lead a life of celibacy. These lamaserais, some of which are great collections of lofty buildings, are seats of learning. By the side of Buddhism there is another and more ancient religion, widely diffused, which is known as the Bon creed. This religion was developed from Shamanism and has received Buddhistic infusions. Tibet is a very thinly peopled country. The population is generally estimated at 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, although by some it is supposed to be considerably larger. The Tibetans are a branch of the Mongol race. The administration is virtually in the hands of the natives, the Chinese government controlling the foreign relations of the country and maintaining small garrisons of Chinese troops. The nominal head of the government is the Dalai Lama, but the practical conduct of affairs is lodged in a regent, appointed by the Chinese government and selected from among the lamas, and in a council of ministers. In 1904 England extorted from Tibet various concessions in the matter of trade and in that of the foreign relations of the country. Chinese domination in Tibet dates only from the eighteenth century.

Tibet, Little. See BULTISTAN.

Tibi, or **Tivi,** te′ne, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Lagonoy Gulf, and E. of Malinao volcano. It has mineral springs of medicinal value. Pop. in 1903, 9593.

Tibur, the ancient name of TIVOLI.

Tiburon, te-BOO-rōn′ ("Shark" Island), an island in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 112° 30′ W. Length, 30 miles.

Tiburon, a post-village and resort of Marin co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R. The banking point is San Rafael. Pop. about 250.

Tiburon, te'bü'rŏN′, a maritime town of Haiti, at its SW. extremity, 38 miles WNW. of Aux Cayes.

Tiburon, Cape, on the coast of South America, at the entrance to the Gulf of Darien. Lat. 8° 45′ N.; lon. 77° 20′ W.

Tiburon, Cape, at the SW. extremity of Haiti.

Ticao, te-kä′o, one of the Philippine Islands, between Luzon and Masbate. It is about 28 miles long by 8 miles wide, mountainous and very fertile.

Tichau, tik′ŏw, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 60 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4923.

Tichigan, a post-village of Racine co., Wis. The banking point is Burlington.

Ticino, te-chee′no (anc. *Tici′nus*), a river of Switzerland and Italy, rises by two little head-streams on the declivity of Mount St. Gotthard and in the Nufenen Pass, flows SE. and then SW. through the canton of Ticino, traverses Lago Maggiore, and, after forming the boundary between Lombardy and Piedmont, joins the Po in Lombardy, 3½ miles SSE. of Pavia, the principal town on its banks. Total course, about 150 miles. It is navigable from Lago Maggoire. The uppermost part of its valley is called Leventina. Hannibal's career in Italy began with his victory over the Romans on the banks of this river in 218 B.C.

Ticino (Ger. and Fr. *Tessin*), a canton of Switzerland, in the SE., on the Italian side of the Alps, whose ranges separate it from the cantons of Uri, Grisons, and Valais. It is bounded on the S. by Lombardy and on the SW. by Piedmont. Area, 1088 sq. m. The surface is covered in great part by the so-called Alps of Ticino. On the northern border is the mass of the St. Gotthard, and the Adula mountain group extends into the NE. part. The S. extremity belongs to the plain of Lombardy. The canton is almost wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lago di Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. The region presents a great diversity of climate, according to the elevation, from temperate to very cold. The products comprise all kinds of cereals, tobacco, fruit (including subtropical kinds), chestnuts, and wine. Silk-culture is a considerable industry. The forests are very extensive, but until recently have been greatly neglected. The manufactures are unimportant. The St. Gotthard railway traverses the canton. The population in 1900 was 138,243, nearly all Italians by speech and Roman Catholics. The legislative body is the Great Council, whose members are elected for a term of 4 years. There is an executive council, also elected by the people. The capital is Bellinzona. Other considerable towns are Lugano and Locarno. These places present an Italian appearance. The canton of Ticino as such has existed only a little over a century.

Tickfaw, a post-hamlet of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Illinois Central R., about 56 miles N. by W. of New Orleans.

Tickfaw River, La., rises in St. Helena parish and flows into Lake Maurepas.

Tickhill, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles S. of Doncaster. Pop. in 1901, 1565.

Ticknor, a hamlet of Colquitt co., Ga.

Ticonderoga, ti'kon-dęr-o′gą, a banking post-village in Ticonderoga township (town), Essex co., N.Y., near Lake Champlain and on the outlet of Lake George, 24 miles N. of Whitehall, on the Delaware and Hudson and the Rutland Rs. It is a popular tourist-resort and has graphite-works and manufactures of paper pulp and paper-making machinery. The outlet of Lake George here falls 30 feet and affords good water-power. In the near vicinity are the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga. (See FORT TICONDEROGA.) Pop. of the town in 1900, 5048; of the village, 1911.

Ticon'ic, a post-village of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 100.

Ticul, te-kool′, a town of Yucatan, 30 miles S. of Mérida. It is large, interspersed with gardens, and has a fine square, with a domed church, a convent, and manufactures of earthenware, hats, etc. Near here are the extensive ruins of Uxmal. Pop. in 1900, 5587.

Tidalwave, a post-station of Whitley co., Ky.

Tideswell, a town of England, co. and 29 miles NNW. of Derby. Pop. about 2000.

Tidewater, a post-station of Benton co., Oregon.

Tidikelt, an oasis of the northern Sahara, the southernmost of the group of the Tuat (or Twat) oases, in about lat. 27° N., lon. 2° E. The chief settlement is Ain-Salah, an important emporium of the Saharan-Sudanese trade.

Tidioute, tid-e-oot′, a banking post-borough of Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 35 miles NE. of Oil City. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, and cutlery. Pop. in 1900, 1237.

Tidnish, an outport of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on Baie Verte, 21 miles from Amherst.

Tidnish Bridge, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Shediac. Pop. 200.

Tidor, or **Tidore,** te-dōr′, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, W. of the island of Gilolo and S. of Ternate. The surface is mountainous, with a prominent volcano in its S. part; it is densely wooded, and produces spices, fruits, cotton, coffee, and tobacco. The Dutch share the government with a native sultan.

Tiedtville, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. 200.

Tiefenkastell, tee'fęn-kås-tęl′, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 6 miles SE. of Thusis. Elevation, 2790 feet.

Tiegenhof, tee′ghęn-hôf′, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 22 miles SE. of Danzig, on the Tiege. Pop. about 2750.

Tiel, or **Thiel,** teel, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 22 miles WSW. of Arnhem. It carries on a considerable commerce. It figures as a busy trading place as far back as the tenth century. Pop. in 1899, 10,788.

Tiene, a town of Italy. See THIENE.

Tienen, the Flemish name of TIRLEMONT.

Tien-pai, te-ĕn'pī′, a seaport of China, in the SW. part of Kwang-tung.

Tien-tsin, te-ĕn'tseen′, a city and treaty-port of China, province of Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, where the river is joined by the Hun-ho, the Hu-to-ho (Tse-ya-ho), and the Grand Canal. It is about 70 miles SE. of Peking and almost as far from the mouth of the Pei-ho, following its extremely tortuous course. Tien-tsin is the port of Peking and is connected with it by rail, as well as with Manchuria. The city, which is surrounded by a lofty wall with towers, presents a mean appearance with its great expanse of low houses. The foreign quarter, however, which is outside of the main city, is well built and provided with the appurtenances of European civilization. Tien-tsin is a great emporium of the internal trade of China and one of the leading ports of the empire. It is a great mart for salt and tea. The population is estimated at about 750,000. In 1858 China concluded treaties at Tien-tsin with Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States; Russia obtained the cession of the Amur country. The city figured prominently in the hostilities between the foreign powers and the Chinese in 1900.

Tiermas, te-ĕR′mås, a watering-place of Spain, province and 65 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Aragón, with noted thermal springs. Pop. (commune) about 800.

Tierra Amarilla, te-ĕr'rå å-må-reel'yå, a post-village, capital of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., 10 miles (direct) SSW. of Chama. Pop. about 150.

Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo, te-ĕr'rå ŏws-trål' dĕl ĕs-pee're-too sån'to, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the group of the New Hebrides. See NEW HEBRIDES.

Tierra-Bomba, te-ĕr'rå bom'bå, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the NW. coast of Colombia, near the harbor of Cartagena.

Tierra del Fuego, te-ĕr'rå dĕl fwå'go (the "land of fire;" Port. *Terra do Fogo,* tĕr'rå do fo'go), a group of islands at the S. extremity of South America, between lat. 52° 40′ and 56° S., belonging in (greater) part to Chile and in part to the Argentine Republic. It is separated from the main-land by the Strait of Magellan, and its other sides are washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the E., the Pacific on the W., and the Southern (Antarctic) Ocean on the S. Besides numberless small islands, it consists of one very large island, East Tierra del Fuego, or King Charles South Land, measuring from E. to W., near its S. shore, about 270 miles, and of 5 very considerable smaller islands,—Navarín and Hoste on the S., separated from East Tierra del Fuego by Beagle Channel, and Clarence, Santa Inez, and Desolación (Desolation) on the W. The extreme points of the island-group are Cape Pillar in the NW. (on Desolación), Catherine Point (on East Tierra del Fuego) in the NE., Cape St. John (San Juan) in the E. (on Staten Island), and Cape Horn in the S. (on Horn Island). All of the islands are deeply penetrated by arms of the sea, and are composed of mountains which are either covered with perpetual ice and snow or are clothed with stunted forests, chiefly of evergreen beech. The loftiest summits appear to be the singularly imposing and double-peaked Mount Sarmiento (6910 feet) and Mount Darwin (about 6800 feet). Although they are called "land of fire," there are no volcanoes in the islands. The main system of the Andes is carried through the western part of the group, which is seemingly undergoing disintegration, whereas the Patagonian plains are continued into East Tierra del Fuego. The climate, though disagreeable, is not particularly rigorous, the mean January (summer) temperature being about 52½° and the July (winter) temperature 31°, and there is a fairly abundant rainfall. Some of the hardier cereals come to maturity, and there is considerable land under cultivation. Gold is found in placers and there is also some lignite. The plant- and animal-life is on the whole limited and bears testimony to the long-continued separation of the islands from the main-land. The true Fuegians, or aboriginal inhabitants, who somewhat resemble the Patagonians, do not at this time, probably, exceed 1000 in number. The civilized population is almost entirely centred in Argentine Tierra del Fuego,—the territory lying E. of a line connecting the entrance of Magellan Strait with the middle of Beagle Channel,—and in 1900 numbered 2159. The Chilean section forms the territory of Magallanes, with the seat of government at Punta Arenas, on the main-land. The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1520.

Tiesi, te-å'zee, a town of the island of Sardinia, 16 miles SSE. of Sassari. Pop. about 3700.

Tie Siding, a post-village of Albany co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 6 miles W. of Sherman. Pop. about 400.

Tiétar, te-å'tar, a river of Spain, rises in New Castile, province of Ávila, flows SW., and joins the Tagus in Estremadura. Length, about 100 miles.

Tieté, te-å-tå', a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, after a NW. course of about 500 miles, joins the Paraná near lat. 20° 45′ S. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

Tieté, a village of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, on the Tieté River, about 110 miles WNW. of Santos, with which it is connected by rail.

Tiffany, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1219.

Tiffany, a post-station of Rock co., Wis.

Tiff City, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo. The banking point is Seneca. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Tiffin, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7½ miles WNW. of Iowa City. Pop. 150.

Tiffin, a post-station of St. Clair co., Mo.

Tiffin, a city, the capital of Seneca co., Ohio, is situated on the Sandusky River, 40 miles SE. of Toledo, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It is the seat of Heidelberg University (Reformed), which was organized in 1850, and of the College of Ursuline Sisters. It contains manufactures of carriages, agricultural implements, woollen goods, well-drilling machinery, emery-wheels, pottery, glass, box-board and paper, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,989.

Tiflis, tif'lis', a government of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, bounded NE. by the crest of the Caucasus and occupying the central part of the former kingdom of Georgia. Area, about 17,000 sq. m. It is a region of mountains and valleys. The principal river is the Kur. The forests cover a large area. In addition to the regular agricultural crops the region produces wine, fruits, and silk. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. The inhabitants are mainly Georgians and Armenians, only about 5 per cent. being Russians. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 1,040,943.

Tiflis, the capital of the Russian government of Tiflis, Transcaucasia, and the administrative seat of the general government of the Caucasus, formerly capital of Georgia, situated on both banks of the river Kur, about 275 miles (direct) WNW. of Baku. Lat. 41° 42′ N.; lon. 44° 48′ E. It is connected by rail with Baku and with the ports of Batum and Poti on the Black Sea. The city is picturesquely situated in the basin-like valley at the southern foot of the Caucasus. The streets rise in terraces one above another, and vineyards and orchards on the slopes lend attraction to the appearance of the place. Until recently Tiflis was an oriental town of little pretensions, but under Russian rule, which began with the opening of the nineteenth century, it has blossomed out into a great modern city, while still preserving its ancient quarters. It has hotels and fine shops, theatres (Russian, Armenian, and Georgian), banks, newspapers in various languages, tramways, and a fire department. The principal objects of architectural interest are the churches, which are among the most ancient to be found anywhere. Prominent among them is the cathedral of Zion, once the seat of the *Catholicus* of Georgia. There are a great number of Greek and Armenian churches and one or two mosques survive. Among the attractions of Tiflis are the public gardens and the botanical garden. The city has numerous schools, a conservatory of music, a Caucasian museum, a railroad institute, a sericultural station, and a physical observatory. There are extensive manufactures of leather and tobacco, and cotton-spinning and brewing are carried on. Tiflis is an important trading centre. The city has hot sulphur springs. The population rose from about 25,000 in 1830 to 89,551 in 1885, and to 160,645 in 1897. Nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants are Armenians, and the Russians and Georgians each comprise about one-fourth. A number of nationalities are represented in the remainder.

Tifton, a banking post-town of Berrien co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads, 41 miles E. of Albany. It has saw- and yarn-mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1384.

Tigani, a minor seaport of Turkey, on the island of Samos.

Tigbauan, teeg-bŏw'ån, a pueblo of Panay Island, on the SE. coast, province and near Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 8738.

Tiger, a post-station of Rabun co., Ga.

Tigerbay, a post-village of Polk co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bartow. Pop. 250.

Tiger Mill, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., 50 miles WNW. of Austin.

Tiger River, S.C., rises in Greenville co. and enters the Broad River at the SE. extremity of Union co. It is about 100 miles long.

Tigertail, a post-village of Dyer co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Tigerton, a banking post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 35 miles NW. of New London. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Tigerville, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 80.

Tigil, te-ghil', or **Tighilsk,** te-ghilsk', a fortified town of Kamtchatka, near its W. coast, on the Tigil, and near the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 58° N.; lon. 158° 15′ E.

Tignall, a post-village of Wilkes co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Tignish, a post-village and outport of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at the northern terminus of the Prince Edward Island R., 12 miles from Alberton. It has lobster-packing industries.

Tigre, tee'grå, or **Pequeña,** pa-kån'yå, a river of Ecuador, joins the Amazon 40 miles W. of the influx of the Ucayali, after a SE. course of about 350 miles.

Tigre, or **Amapala,** a volcanic island of Honduras, in the Gulf of Fonseca. On it is the town of Amapala.

Tigré, tee'grå', one of the three main divisions of Abyssinia, formerly an independent kingdom, comprising the northeastern part of the country. It has Amhara on the SW., Eritrea on the N., and the Danakil country on the E. It is a region of elevated plateaus and lofty mountains. It contains the towns of Adowa and Axum. The Tigré language is essentially a Semitic tongue, akin to the Amharic.

Tigris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises in two or more branches in the border-mountains of Armenia and Kurdis-

tan, near Kharput and Bitlis (SW. of Lake Van), flows generally southeastward,—passing Diarbekr (on the NW. head-stream), Mosul, Tekrit, and Bagdad,—and unites at Korna (about 90 miles NW. of the Persian Gulf) with the Euphrates to form the Shat-el-Arab. The main portion of the region between the Tigris and the Euphrates, called Al-Jezireh, is the ancient Mesopotamia. The principal affluents of the Tigris are the Great and Little Zab and the Diala (Dyala), all coming from the E. The Tigris is a rapid stream and, although available for boats in one form or another for most of its course, does not present the full advantages of open navigation. Steamers ascend the river regularly to Bagdad, and smaller vessels to Mosul. Between Mosul and Diarbekr the river-service is almost entirely one of down-stream and executed by an old and primitive system of rafting. The banks of the river in the upper part of its course are thinly peopled; but the pasture-grounds are rich and well suited for the nomadic tribes which visit them. The river attains its greatest height between the middle and the end of May, and after this time it falls till the middle of June. It brings down vast quantities of deposit. In its lower course it unites by means of a number of semi-permanent natural-ways (or "canals") with the Euphrates. The region traversed by the Tigris is one of great historic interest, and on its banks are the ruins of ancient Nineveh (opposite Mosul), Seleucia, and Ctesiphon. Length, about 1150 miles.

Tigurum, the Latin name of ZÜRICH.

Tihnabruaich, a village and watering-place of Argyllshire, Scotland, 9 miles NW. of Rothesay.

Tijarafe, te-ha-rä'fä, a town of the Canaries, on the N. coast of the island of Palma.

Tijuaca, te-zhoo-ä'kä, a small river of Brazil, flowing out of the Japurá, and forming in its course Lake Amana.

Tikhvin, tik'vin', a town of Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tikhvinka, 108 miles NE. of Novgorod. Pop. in 1897, 6631. The water-courses, collectively known as the Tikhvinka Canal System, afford communication between the Neva and Volga rivers, and through them, between the Baltic and Caspian seas.

Tikhvinka, tik-vink'ä, a small river of Russia, an affluent of the Syas, a stream flowing into Lake Ladoga.

Tiku, te-koo', a town on the SW. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku Islands.

Tilburg, til'bürg, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 14 miles ESE. of Breda. It is a great seat of the cloth-industry. Pop. in 1900, 41,518.

Tilbury, a banking post-village and outport of Kent co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Michigan Central Rs., 32 miles E. by S. of Windsor. Pop. in 1901, 1012.

Tilbury Fort, a fortification in Essex, England, on the left bank of the Thames, opposite Gravesend. Here are vast docks.

Tilden, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., 10 miles W. of Minter. Pop. 75.

Tilden, a banking post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 27½ miles SSE. of Belleville. Pop. about 450.

Tilden, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 60.

Tilden, a post-village of Webster co., Ky., 13 miles W. of Sebree.

Tilden, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., 20 miles E. by S. of Bangor.

Tilden, a banking post-village of Antelope and Madison cos., Neb., 23 miles (direct) NW. of Madison, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Tilden, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 200.

Tilden, a post-village, capital of MacMullin co., Tex., on the Frio River, 45 miles E. of Cotulla. Pop. about 500.

Tilghman, til'man, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Easton. It has oyster-packing industries.

Till, a small river of Northumberland, England, an affluent of the Tweed.

Til'lamook, a county in the NW. part of Oregon, is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 1119 sq. m. Capital, Tillamook. Pop. in 1890, 2932; in 1900, 4471.

Tillamook, a banking city, capital of Tillamook co., Oregon, on Tillamook Bay, about 70 miles W. by S. of Portland and 9 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 834.

Tillar, a banking post-village of Drew co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. 200.

Til'lato'ba, a post-town of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 17 miles N. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Tille, til, a small river of France, which joins the Saône on the right, in Côte d'Or.

Tilleda, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking-point is Marion.

Tillers Ferry, a post-village of Lee co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, 18 miles ENE. of Camden. Pop. 125.

Tillery, a post-town of Halifax co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Scotland Neck. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Tillicoultry, til-e-koo'tree, a town of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, near the Devon, 4 miles NE. of Alloa. It has manufactures of woollens, shawls, tartans, etc. Pop. about 4000.

Tillman, Mount, Alaska, a peak in the Wrangell group of the St. Elias range, in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, about 13,300 (?) feet.

Tillman Station, a post-station of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 40 miles ENE. of Natchez.

Tillson, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 150.

Tilly Foster, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y. The banking point is Brewsters. Pop. 175.

Tilos, tee'los, or **Tilo** (It. *Piscopi;* anc. *Telos*), a small mountainous island of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey, about 22 miles NW. of Rhodes.

Tilsit, til'zit, a town of East Prussia, on the left bank of the Niemen, 60 miles NE. of Königsberg. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, and tanneries. Tilsit is famous for the treaties concluded there between Napoleon and the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, in July, 1807. Prussia had to surrender her dominions W. of the Elbe and the territories taken in the partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795. Pop. in 1900, 34,539.

Tilsit, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 100.

Tilsonburg, a banking post-village and outport of Oxford co., Ontario, on Otter Creek and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 26 miles E. by S. of London. It has manufactures of foundry products, flour, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Tilt Cove, a mining-village and port of entry of the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, on Notre Dame Bay, 200 miles NW. of St. John's. It has extensive copper-mines. Pop. about 800.

Tilton, a post-town of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Oostenaula River and on the Western and Atlantic R., 9 miles S. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Tilton, a village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., about 2½ miles S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Tilton, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Tilton, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky., about 30 miles S. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Tilton (formerly **Sanbornton Bridge**), a post-village in Tilton township (town), Belknap co., N.H., on the Winnepesaukee River and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles N. of Concord. It has manufactures of woollens and shoddy, hosiery, optical goods, etc. The New Hampshire Conference Seminary is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1926.

Tilton Harbor, a settlement on the E. side of Fogo Island, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Fogo.

Tiltonsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 16 miles S. by W. of Steubenville. Pop. about 300.

Tim, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Ob near Timsk, 90 miles NW. of Narym, after a course of 250 miles.

Timaná, te-mä-nä', a town of Colombia, department of Cundinamarca, 82 miles SSW. of Neiva, on the upper Magdalena River.

Timan Mountains. See URAL MOUNTAINS.

Timaru, te-mä'roo, a seaport town of New Zealand, on the SE. coast of South Island, at a railway junction, about 100 miles SSW. of Christchurch. It has a fine harbor and various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 6424.

Timavo, te-mä'vo, a river of Austria-Hungary, issues from a subterranean course (nearly 200 feet in width) a short distance from Triest, and discharges at Duino into the Gulf of Triest. It is now known to be the lower course of the Reka, which disappears for about 20 miles.

Timbalier (tim-ba-leer') **Bay,** La., situated at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, is partially separated from the Gulf of Mexico by long and narrow islands. Near the E. end of Timbalier Island stands a light-house.

Timber Creek, a small stream of Gloucester co., N.J., falls into the Delaware River below Gloucester.

Timberridge, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., about 60 miles E. by N. of Knoxville.

Timberridge, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 7 miles NE. of Lexington.

Timberville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the Southern R., 15 miles NNE. of Harrisonburg. Pop. about 175.

Timblin, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney or New Bethlehem. Pop. 125.

Timbo, a post-village of Stone co., Ark. The banking point is Batesville.

Timbo, a town of western Africa, capital of Futa-Jallon, in lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 11° 40′ W. It has a large mosque and is connected by railway with Konakry.

Timbuktu, or **Timbuctoo,** a town of Africa, in the Military Territory of French Sudan, near the border of the Sahara, 9 miles N. of the Joliba (Niger). Lat. 16° 42′ N.; lon. about 2° 50′ W. Although formerly of great commercial importance as a mart and distributing centre, Timbuktu is to-day a rather poor town, situated amid burning and moving sands, on the verge of a morass. The walled enclosure, about 3 miles in circumference, contains some brick houses, but most of the dwellings are mere circular huts or wigwams of straw and earth. It has a few mosques and is defended by a citadel and forts. The town is a permanent telegraph station and has good Mohammedan schools. It has a fairly large trade (exporting ostrich feathers, gums, etc.) with Senegal (Saint-Louis), the Guinea coast, and Morocco. The permanent population in 1898 was estimated at 5000, chiefly Moroccans and Tuaregs.

Time, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 45 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Timewell, a post-village of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. about 200.

Timgad, a ruined city of Algeria, in the department of Constantine, on the N. foot of the Aurès Mountains, a few miles from Batna. It represents the Roman Thamugas, founded under Trajan, which had at one time a population thought to have exceeded 50,000. The ruins occupy a large area.

Timimun, tee'me-moon′, a district of the northern Sahara, in Tuat (oasis of Gurara). Lat. 27° 50′ N.; lon. 1° 40′ E. It occupies a large space, consisting of several thousand houses, and is one of the great centres of the traffic of the Sahara.

Timken, a post-village of Rush co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Bison.

Timme, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 100.

Timmonsville, a banking post-town of Florence co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 69 miles E. by N. of Columbia. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil.

Timnath, a banking post-village of Larimer co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R.

Tim′ok (anc. *Tim'achus*), a river which forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube 18 miles NNW. of Vidin, after a NE. course of 100 miles.

Timoleague, tim-o-lāg′, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles SSW. of Bandon.

Timon, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La.

Timonium, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 12 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 250.

Timor, te-mōr′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying SE. of Ombay (Allor), from which it is separated by Ombay Passage. It is the largest and most important of the Lesser Sunda Islands, and belongs politically to the Netherlands (SW. half) and Portugal (NE.). Lat. of SW. point about 10° 24′ S.; lon. 123° 32′ E. Length, 275 miles. Area, about 12,350 sq. m. The island is traversed from SW. to NE. by one or more ranges of ancient mountains, with which are associated a number of volcanic cones. The loftiest summit appears to be Gunung-Alas, on the SE. coast, which has an altitude estimated at 11,800 (12,250?) feet. The surface is very rugged, wooded in part, and barren or sterile elsewhere. In its faunal and floral characteristics the island appears to be intermediate between the Malasian and Australian regions. Among the vegetable products are the bamboo, maize, toddy-palm, cotton, tobacco, sweet potato, indigo, bread-fruit, pineapple, cocoanut, sago, mango, lemon, papaw, sandal-wood, etc. The domestic animals are the buffalo, ox, horse, sheep, pig, and various fowls. Near the river-mouths crocodiles abound, on the shores turtles are found, and venomous serpents are numerous. Iron, copper, and gold seem to be fairly abundant and there exist also deposits of coal and petroleum. Agriculture is little attended to, but some wheat, maize, rice, potatoes, and coffee are exported. The inhabitants of Timor are, in the main, a mixed race, Malay, Polynesian, and Papuan blood being represented. Some of the tribes are still head-hunters. The island is divided into a large number of native kingdoms. The Dutch possessions form part of the residency of Timor (with the eastern part of Flores, the Solor and Allor groups, the islands of Savu, Rotti, and Sumba). The capital is Kupang, on the SW. coast. The capital of Portuguese Timor and the chief port of the island is Dilli. Population of the island estimated at 400,000.

Timor, a Portuguese colony, consisting of the E. portion of Timor Island, with Pulo Cambing, a neighboring island. It was formerly dependent administratively upon Macao, but has been an independent district since 1896.

Timor Laut, te-mōr′ lŏwt (*i.e.*, "seaward Timor"), an island or, more properly, group of islands of the Malay Archipelago, 260 miles ENE. of Timor. They belong to the Dutch residency of Amboyna. The principal islands are Yamdena (or North Timor Laut), Selaru (South Timor Laut), and Larat. Total area, about 2060 sq. m. Pop. in 1895, 24,858. The islands are mountainous. The inhabitants are engaged in cattle-raising, agriculture, and the trepang-fishery.

Timothy, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. about 200.

Timothy, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowoc.

Timpas Creek, Colo., enters the Arkansas River in the W. part of Bent co.

Timpson, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Tex., in a coal-mining, agricultural, and timber region, 29 miles NE. by N. of Nacogdoches, on the Houston East and West Texas and the Marshall, Timpson and Sabine Pass Rs. It has a cotton-compress. Pop. about 800.

Timsah, Lake, in the Isthmus of Suez, traversed by the Suez Canal and lying immediately S. of Ismailia.

Tina, tee'na, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 15 miles N. by E. of Carrollton, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Tinaco, te-nä′ko, a town of Venezuela, 20 miles E. by N. of San Carlos.

Tinacoro (te-nä-ko′ro), **Tinacula,** or **Volcano Island,** an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Santa Cruz group. Lat. 10° 20′ S.; lon. 165° 45′ E.

Tinajo, or **Tinaxo,** te-nä′ho, a town of the Canaries, island of Lanzarote.

Tinchebrai, tănsh'brā′, a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles NNW. of Domfront. It has extensive manufactures of hardware. Pop. in 1901, 2139 (commune, 4421).

Tincup, a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 64.

Tindall, tin′dĕl, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles N. of Trenton.

Tindaro (tin′dä-ro), **Cape,** a promontory on the N. coast of Sicily, 4 miles NE. of Patti. A little SE. of it is the site of the ancient Tyndaris.

Ting-chow, a city of China, in Chi-li, about 50 miles SW. of Pao-ting-fu.

Ting-chow, a city of China, province of Fo-kien, 140 miles NW. of Amoy.

Ting-chow, a city of China, in Shan-tung. See Teng-chow.

Tingha, a township of New South Wales, 80 miles N. by E. of Tamworth. It is the centre of the tin-fields of the New England region.

Ting-hai, ting'hī′, a city of China, the capital of the Chusan Archipelago, off the E. coast of the country, province of Che-kiang, near the S. coast of the island of Chusan, 30 miles ENE. of Ning-po.

Tingis, the ancient name of Tangier.

Tingley, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9 miles (direct) NNE. of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Tinian, te-ne-ăn′, formerly **Buenavista,** bwā-nā-vees'tä, a low coral island of the Ladrones, N. of Aguigán. Lat. 15° 2′ N.; lon. 145° 35′ E. It has a single village.

Tinicum, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa.

Tinicum, a township of Delaware co., Pa., including Tinicum Island, in the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 472.

Tinkerknob, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., about 10 miles W. of Fincastle.

Tinker's Creek, Ohio, flows into the Cuyahoga River about 12 miles from Cleveland.

Tinley Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Blue Island. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Tinmouth, tin′mŭth, a post-township (town) and village of Rutland co., Vt., 15 miles S. by W. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 404.

Tinnevelli, tin-ne-vĕl'lee, or **Tinavelly,** a maritime district of British India, in Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian Peninsula.

Tinnevelli, a town of British India, in Madras, the principal town of the district of Tinnevelli, 88 miles SSW. of Madura. It has figured as an active seat of Protestant missions. Pop. in 1901, 40,469. About 3 miles from Tinnevelli is the town of Palamkotta.

Tinney Grove, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., about 28 miles SSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 75.

Tinos, tee'nos, or **Tino,** tee'no (anc. *Tenos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, immediately SE. of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Greatest length, about 18 miles; mean breadth, 5 miles. Area, 77 sq. m. It is covered with mountains, but wherever the surface is not too rugged the soil is carefully cultivated. The mountains furnish fine marble and serpentine. Wine is exported. On the S. coast is the capital, Hagios Nikolaos, on the site of the ancient town of Tenos, by which name it is also known. Excavations have recently laid bare the remains of the celebrated temple of Neptune, which stood here. Pop. of the island in 1896, 12,300.

Tiñoso (teen-yo'so), **Cape,** Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lat. 37° 30′ N.; lon. 1° 16′ W.

Tinta, teen'tȧ, a town of Peru, department and 60 miles SE. of Cuzco, on the upper Urubamba.

Tintah, a banking post-village of Traverse co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 22 miles SSE. of Breckenridge. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Tintern Abbey, a celebrated and beautiful ruin in England, co. of Monmouth, on the W. bank of the Wye, 4½ miles N. of Chepstow.

Tinto, a mountain of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, at the head of Clydesdale, about 2300 feet high.

Tinton, a banking post-town of Lawrence co., S.Dak. Pop. 100.

Tintonfalls, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on a branch of the Navesink River, 7 miles W. of Long Branch. Pop. 80.

Tinto, Rio, a small river of Andalusia, Spain, discharges into the Gulf of Cadiz 4 miles S. of Huelva. Near its source are the famous mines of Minas de Riotinto (which see).

Tioga, tī-o'gą, a county in the S. part of New York, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 518 sq. m. It is intersected by the Susquehanna River, is bounded on the W. by Cayuta Creek, and is also drained by Owego Creek. Capital, Owego. Pop. in 1890, 29,935; in 1900, 27,951.

Tioga, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1180 sq. m. It is drained by the Tioga River and by Cowanesque, Pine, and Lycoming creeks. Iron and coal are found. Capital, Wellsboro. Pop. in 1890, 52,313; in 1900, 49,086.

Tioga, a village of Alachua co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Tioga, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., about 20 miles N. by E. of Quincy. Pop. 275.

Tioga, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles (direct) E. of Oskaloosa.

Tioga, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Alexandria.

Tioga, a township (town) of Tioga co., N.Y., is bounded on the SE. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 2113.

Tioga, a village of Williams co., N.Dak. The banking point is White Earth.

Tioga, in Philadelphia, Pa., is a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Tioga, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on a river of the same name and on the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 22 miles S. of Corning. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Tioga, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1251.

Tioga, a banking post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 35 miles SW. of Sherman, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Rs. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 350.

Tioga Center, a post-village in Tioga township (town), Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 5½ miles SW. of Owego. Pop. about 500.

Tioga River rises in Pennsylvania, near the W. border of Bradford co., passes into New York, and unites with the Conhocton River in Steuben co., about 2 miles NW. of Corning. The stream formed by this confluence is the Chemung.

Tioghnioga (or **Tioughnioga**) **River,** N.Y., rises in Madison co., and enters the Chenango River at Chenango Forks. It is about 75 miles long.

Tiona, tī'o-nȧ, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., 10 miles SSE. of Warren.

Tionesta, tī\on-es'tȧ, a banking post-borough, capital of Forest co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Tionesta Creek, and on the Pennsylvania R., 20 miles above Oil City. It has manufactures of lumber, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 815.

Tionesta, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Tionesta (or **Teonista**) **Creek,** Pa., enters the Alleghany River in Forest co., at Tionesta.

Tiosa, ti-o'sȧ, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 5½ miles N. of Rochester. Pop. 180.

Tioughnioga River. See Tioghnioga River.

Tiperah, India. See Tipperah.

Tipitapa, te-pe-tȧ'pȧ, a river of Nicaragua, by which Lake Managua discharges its surplus waters into Lake Nicaragua. Length, from 16 to 20 miles, with a fall of 30–35 feet; in the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the village of Tipitapa, which is about 15 miles ENE. of the town of Managua.

Tiplersville, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., about 22 miles W. by S. of Corinth.

Tippah, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 456 sq. m. It is drained by the Hatchie and Tallahatchee rivers and by Tippah Creek. Capital, Ripley. Pop. in 1890, 12,951; in 1900, 12,983.

Tippah Creek, Miss., rises in Tippah co., and enters the Tallahatchee River about 18 miles S. of Holly Springs.

Tippecanoe, tip\pe-kȧ-noo', a county in the WNW. part of Indiana, has an area of 488 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash River and also drained by the Wild Cat and the Tippecanoe River. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1890, 70,156; in 1900, 38,659.

Tippecanoe, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind. The banking point is Bourbon or Argos. Pop. about 300.

Tippecanoe, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, 10 miles S. of Dennison, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 300.

Tippecanoe, a post-station of Fayette co., Pa., about 4 miles E. of Brownsville.

Tippecanoe City, a banking post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 14 miles N. of Dayton. It has manufactures of wheels, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1703.

Tippecanoe River, Ind., rises near the W. border of Noble co. and enters the Wabash River about 10 miles above Lafayette. It is about 200 miles long. On the banks of this river General William H. Harrison won a great victory over the Indians, on Nov. 7, 1811, at the spot where the little village of Battle Ground, Ind., now stands.

Tip'perah, a district of Bengal, British India, bordering on Hill Tipperah. Capital, Cornilla.

Tipperary, tip-ẹr-ā'ree, a county of Ireland, in Munster, having NW. the Shannon and Lough Derg, and drained mainly by the river Suir, which forms part of the S. boundary. Area, 1659 sq. m. The surface is mostly level, but there are mountains in the SW. and SE. corners and in the extreme W. The highest elevation is about 3000 feet. The soil is in great part fertile, although there are considerable stretches of bog-land. The leading branch of husbandry is dairy-farming. Some coal is mined. The county returns 4 members to parliament. Capital, Tipperary. Pop. in 1841, 438,150; in 1891, 185,217; in 1901, 159,754.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Tipperary, on an affluent of the Suir, 25 miles SE. of Limerick. It is situated in a district called on account of its fertility the Golden Vale. It has a large trade in butter. Pop. about 6000.

Tippermuir, tip'ẹr-mūr, a locality near Perth, Scotland. Here the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters in 1644.

Tipton, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 8 miles WNW. of Birmingham. It is a seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1901, 30,543.

Tipton, a county in the north-central part of Indiana, has an area of 260 sq. m. It is drained by the Wild Cat River and Cicero Creek. Capital, Tipton. Pop. in 1890, 18,157; in 1900, 19,116.

Tipton, a county of Tennessee, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Hatchie River and on the W. by the Mississippi. Capital, Covington. Pop. in 1890, 24,271; in 1900, 29,273.

Tipton, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 177 miles SSE. of Stockton. Pop. 90.

Tipton, a banking city, capital of Tipton co., Ind., on Cicero Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 39 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. It has a cannery. Pop. in 1900, 3764.

Tipton, a banking city, capital of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 27 miles N. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 2513.

Tipton, a post-village of Mitchell co., Kan. The banking point is Beloit.

Tipton, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 6 miles W. of Tecumseh. Pop. 100.

Tipton, a banking city of Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 162 miles W. of St. Louis. Coal is mined near it. Pop. in 1900, 1337.

Tipton, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Little Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 10½ miles NNE. of Altoona. Pop. 150.

Tipton, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 23 miles NE. of Memphis. Pop. 75.

Tiptonville, a banking post-village, capital of Lake co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, about 76 miles SW. of Paducah, Ky. Pop. about 400.

Tiptop, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 27 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Tiptop, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va. Pop. 75.

Tipuaní, te-poo-å-nee′, a village of Bolivia, about 60 miles N. of La Paz, on a stream of its own name. Gold was formerly extensively mined here.

Tiputiní, te-poo-te-nee′, a river of Ecuador, a tributary of the Napo.

Tiradentes, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 140 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Tirajana, or **Tiraxana,** te-rå-nå′nå, a town of the Canaries, on the S. coast of Gran Canaria.

Tirana, tee-rå′nå, or **Terran,** tĕr‘rån′, a small town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles SSW. of Croia.

Tirano, te-rå′no, a town of northern Italy, province and 16 miles E. by N. of Sondrio, in the Valtellina, on the Adda. It has some beautiful old palaces and near by is the church of Madonna di Tirano, which attracts many pilgrims. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901, 5813).

Tiraspol, te-rås′pol, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 53 miles NW. of Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 27,585.

Tiraxana, a town of the Canaries. See Tirajana.

Tireboli te-rĕb′o-le (anc. *Trip′olis*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 50 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. It is charmingly situated at the base of wooded hills. It has a ruined castle.

Tiree, tī-ree′, or **Tyree,** one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, of which it is the westernmost portion, 12 miles W. of Mull. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Pop. in 1901, 2195.

Tireh, tee′rẹh, a town of Asia Minor, 40 miles SE. of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. It is picturesquely situated amidst mountainous scenery and is surrounded by gardens and vineyards. It has an active trade in country produce. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Tirlemont, teeR‘lẹh-mÒN′ (Flem. *Tienen,* tee′nẹn; L. *The′næ*), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Geete, 25 miles E. of Brussels. Its old walls have been dismantled. The principal edifices are the church of St. Germain, with a noteworthy altar-piece, and the church of Notre Dame du Lac, both recently restored. The town has manufactures of machinery and woollen goods. Pop. in 1900, 17,855.

Tirnau, a town of Hungary. See Tyrnau.

Tirnova, tĕĕr′no-vå (Bulg. *Trnova*), a town of Bulgaria, on the Yantra, a tributary of the Danube, on the railway from Sofia to Varna, 35 miles SSE. of Sistova. It is picturesquely situated among the northern spurs of the Balkan Mountains. It has some old churches and is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. It is a place of considerable commercial importance. In the Middle Ages Tirnova was the capital of Bulgaria. Pop. in 1893, 12,858.

Tiro, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 17 miles NW. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Tirol, Austria-Hungary. See Tyrol.

Tirschenreuth, tĭR′shẹn-roit‘, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 15 miles S. of Eger. Pop. in 1900, 3860.

Tirso, tĭR′so, the largest river in the island of Sardinia, flows SW. and, after a course of about 80 miles, falls into the gulf of Oristano.

Ti′ryns (Gr. Τίρυνς), an ancient city of Greece, in Argolis, about 6 miles SE. of Argos. Its remains comprise fine specimens of the architecture of the Mycenæan age and parts of vast cyclopean walls.

Tirzah, a post-town of York co., S.C., 6 miles E. of Yorkville, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Tisbury, tĭz′bẹr-e, a township (town) of Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard, contains Vineyard Haven. Pop. in 1900, 1149.

Tisbury (East and West), parishes of Wiltshire, 12½ miles W. of Salisbury.

Tisch Mills, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowoc.

Tischnowitz, tish′no-ẘits‘, a town of Moravia, 15 miles NW. of Brünn, on the Schwarzawa. Pop. 3000.

Tisdale, tiz′dale, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kan., about 50 miles SE. of Wichita.

Tishit, tee‘sheet′, an oasis of the western Sahara, in about lat. 19° 10′ N., lon. 8° 40′ W. It is an important caravan-station between northern Africa and Sudan and supplies much salt from the Sebkha of Ighil.

Tishomingo, tish‘o-ming′go, the northeasternmost county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, 433 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Tennessee River, and is drained by Bear Creek and one of the head-streams of the Tombigbee River. Capital, Iuka. Pop. in 1890, 9302; in 1900, 10,124.

Tishomingo, a banking post-village, capital of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Washita River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., about 35 miles SW. of Atoka. Pop. about 400.

Tiskilwa, tis′kil-wah, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on Bureau Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 23 miles W. of Lasalle. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Tison, a post-village of Tattnall co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Tissington, a village of Derbyshire, England, 4 miles N. of Ashborne. It is noted for the old custom of dressing the wells on Holy Thursday.

Tisza, the Hungarian name of the Theiss.

Tisza-Földvár, a town of Hungary. See Földvár.

Tisza-Füred, tis′sŏh‘ für′ĕd‘, a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the river Theiss, 21 miles ESE. of Karczag. Pop. about 8000.

Tisza-Polgár, tis′sŏh‘ pol′går‘, a commune of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, about 30 miles E. by S. of Erlau. Pop. in 1900, 10,608.

Tiszolcz, a town of Hungary. See Theissholz.

Titchfield, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 2 miles W. of Fareham.

Tit′el, a village of Austria-Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, at the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube.

Titicaca (te-te-kå′kå), **Lake,** the largest lake of South America, forms part of the boundary between Peru and Bolivia, in the centre of a lofty valley, between the main Andean chain and the Cordillera Real. It measures about 130 miles in length, with a greatest width of 35 miles. Area, estimated at about 3200 sq. m. Height above sea-level, 12,500 feet; greatest depth, about 700 feet. It is of very irregular shape, having numerous large bays enclosed by projecting peninsulas. The plateau-valley occupied in part by Lake Titicaca is of vast extent, and is seemingly the floor of an ancient lake whose waters stood hundreds of feet above the present water-surface and discharged eastward into some tributary of the Amazon. Lake Titicaca contains several islands, of which the largest bears its own name and lies near the SW. shore. The chief feeders of the lake are the Asangaro and Lagunillas, both of which enter it on its N. shore. The only outlet now is the Desaguadero, which issues from its S. extremity and continues its course SE. through the great alpine valley between the cordilleras to Lake Aullagas. On its W. shore are the towns of Puno (connected by rail with Mollendo, on the Pacific coast), Julí, and Chucuito. The lake is navigated by small steamboats. On its shores are many ruins, and it is celebrated in Peruvian history as the spot where Manco Capac, the first Inca of the last Peruvian dynasty, miraculously appeared.

Titicut, Mass. See North Middleboro.

Titiribí, te-te-re-Bee′, a village of Colombia, department of Antioquía, 25 miles S. by W. of Antioquía, on an affluent of the Magdalena. Gold and coal have been mined here.

Tit′lis, a mountain of Switzerland, cantons of Bern, Unterwalden, and Uri, about 4 miles SE. of Engelberg. Height, 10,627 feet. It is often ascended by tourists, and the view from its top is one of the finest in Europe.

Titonka, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Tittabawassee (or **Tittibawassee**) **River,** Mich., enters the Saginaw River about 3 miles above Saginaw.

Titus, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 421 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and on the S. by Big Cypress Bayou, and is drained by White Oak Creek. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1890, 8190; in 1900, 12,292.

Titusville, a banking post-town, capital of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River and on the Florida East Coast R., 154 miles SSE. of Jacksonville. It has manufactures of tannic acid. Pop. in 1900, 756.

Titusville, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 20 miles N. by E. of Madison.

Titusville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 11 miles NW. of Trenton. It has canning-industries.

Titusville, a city of Crawford co., Pa., is situated on Oil Creek and on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Rs., 18 miles N. of Oil City. It has extensive oil-interests and manufactures of radiators, engines and boilers, iron- and steel-forgings, iron-tanks, silk, etc. Titusville has been a centre of the oil-industry since 1859. Pop. in 1900, 8244.

Titusville, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Hampton. Pop. 100.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia. See TYUMEN.

Tiverton, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Devon, on the river Exe, 13 miles NNE. of Exeter. The principal features of interest are the remains of an old castle and the church of St. Peter, dating from the fifteenth century. The lace-industry of Tiverton is important. Pop. in 1901, 10,382.

Tiverton, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Tiverton, a post-village of Newport co., R.I., in Tiverton township (town), on the E. shore of Narragansett Bay, 13 miles NNE. of Newport, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has oyster- and other industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2977; of the village, about 1700.

Tiverton, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 20 miles SSW. of Saugeen. Pop. in 1901, 470.

Tiverton Four Corners, a post-village in Tiverton township (town), Newport co., R.I., about 10 miles NE. of Newport. Pop. 200.

Tivisa, te-vee'så, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Tivoli, tiv'o-le (anc. *Tibur*), a town of Italy, 18 miles ENE. of Rome, on the left bank of the Teverone (Anio). It lies on the slope of the Apennines, in a charming region, and is famous for its beautiful waterfalls. Tivoli, the favorite resort of the ancient Romans, still retains many interesting remains of antiquity. Chief among them are the ruins of the circular temple known as the "Temple of Sibyl" and those of the so-called "Temple of Tibertus," the extensive remains of the magnificent villa of Hadrian in the immediate vicinity, and the villa of Mæcenas. The Villa d'Este, laid out in the sixteenth century, is celebrated for the beauty of its architecture and the loveliness of its gardens. Already in ancient times the wine of Tivoli was famous. The town is in a rich olive-growing region, and has iron-works. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 13,396.

Tivoli, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 20 miles W. of Dubuque.

Tivoli, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 14 miles below the city of Hudson. A steam-ferry connects it with Saugerties, which is nearly opposite. Pop. in 1900, 1153.

Tivoli, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Muncy Creek, about 20 miles ENE. of Williamsport. Pop. 60.

Tixkokob, tix-ko-kob', a town of Yucatan, 20 miles E. by N. of Mérida, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895, 6934.

Tixtla, tix'tlå, a town of Mexico, state of Guerrero, about 3 miles NE. of Chilpancingo. Pop. in 1900, 6316.

Tizapán, te-så-pån', a village of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, on the S. border of Lake Chapala.

Tizapanito, te-så-på-nee'to, a village of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 30 miles NW. of Lake Chapala.

Tizimín, te-se-meen', a village of Mexico, state of Yucatan, about 90 miles E. by N. of Mérida.

Tizio, a river of Dalmatia. See KERKA.

Tizzana, tit-så'nå, a commune of Italy, province of Florence.

Tizzard's Harbor, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Twillingate.

Tjeribon, a town of Java. See CHERIBON.

Tjilatjap, a free port of Java, on the S. coast, has a good harbor and is connected by rail with Samarang.

Tjörn, an island of Sweden, 20 miles NW. of Gothenburg, at the N. entrance of the Cattegat. It is about 10 miles long.

Tlacolula, a town of Mexico, state and 18 miles SE. of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1900, 5675.

Tlacotálpan, tlå-ko-tål'pån, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 50 miles SE. of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1900, 6314.

Tlaliscoyán, tlå-lis-ko-yån', a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 25 miles S. of Vera Cruz.

Tlalnepantla, a town of Mexico, state of Mexico, a few miles NW. of the Mexican capital.

Tlalpam, tlål-påm', a town of Mexico, in the Federal District, 12 miles S. by W. of the city of Mexico. It contains beautiful villas, to which many of the inhabitants of the capital retire during the warm season. Pop. in 1900, 4732.

Tlalpujahua, or **Tlalpuxahua,** tlål-poo-hå'wå, a mining town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, 60 miles E. by N. of Morelia.

Tlaltenango, a town of Mexico, state and 80 miles SW. of Zacatecas.

Tlapa, tlå'på, a town of Mexico, state of Guerrero, 50 miles E. by S. of Chilpancingo.

Tlatlauquitepec, a town of Mexico, state and 67 miles NE. of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1900, 9829.

Tlaxcala, tlas-kå'lå, or **Tlascala,** a state of Mexico, bordering W. on the state of Mexico and E. on Puebla. It is a part of the central plateau, and in the volcanic summit of Malinche rises to 13,460 feet. Area, 1595 sq. m. It is the smallest of the Mexican states. Agriculture is the chief industry. Small deposits of silver and coal are found. Capital, Tlaxcala. Pop. in 1900, 172,315.

Tlaxcala, a town of Mexico, state and 22 miles N. by W. of Puebla, on the Atoyac River and on the Mexican R. When the Spaniards took possession of the country it was a place of great size and importance. It contains an old bishop's palace, state-house, etc., and some ancient ruins in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2715.

Tlaxco, tlås'ko, a town of Mexico, state of Tlaxcala, 38 miles N. of Puebla.

Tlaxiaco, tlå-se-å'ko, a town of Mexico, state and 65 miles WNW. of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1900, 8056.

Tlemcen, tlêm-sên', a town of Algeria, department and 68 miles SW. of Oran, with which it is connected by rail. It is a place of antiquity, is enclosed by walls, and defended by a fort. It has narrow streets, watered by numerous fountains, and contains several fine mosques, Catholic and Protestant churches, synagogues, a museum, barracks, etc., and has manufactures of arms, morocco leather, carpets, and various fabrics of wool, cotton, and linen. It is the seat of considerable trade, especially with Morocco, and exports ostrich-feathers, cork, and the various manufactured articles. Pop. in 1901, 22,273; of the commune, 35,468, of whom 4129 were French.

Tlemcen, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, in Algeria, 20 miles NNW. of Tlemcen.

Tlumacz, tloo'måtch, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, about 75 miles SE. of Lemberg. It has a great sugar-refinery. Pop. in 1900, 5446.

Tmolus, the classical name of the **Boz-Dagh,** a mountain-range in the western part of Asia Minor, extending E. and W. to the S. of the Gediz-Tchai (anc. *Hermus*). Altitude, about 6700 feet.

Toa Alta, to'å ål'tå, and **Toa Baja,** to'å bå'hå, towns and municipal jurisdictions of Porto Rico, near the Rio de la Plata. The first is 10 miles (direct) SW. by W. of San Juan; the second, 9 miles W. by S. of San Juan. Pop. of Toa Alta in 1899, 991; of Toa Baja, 1300.

Toadvine, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala.

Toano, to-an'o, a post-hamlet of Elko co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 92 miles E. by N. of Elko.

Toano, a post-village of James City co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Williamsburg.

Toba, a lake and volcano in the NW. part of Sumatra, ENE. of Singkel.

Toba, a port of Japan, in Shima prefecture, 70 miles ESE. of Kyoto.

Tobaccoport, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 32 miles W. by N. of Clarksville.

Tobacco River, Mich., unites with the Chippewa (or Pine) River in Midland co.

Tobacco River, Mont., enters the Kootenay River about 7 miles from the N. boundary of Montana.

Tobaccoville, a post-station of Forsyth co., N.C.

Tobago, to-bå'go, a British island of the Windward Group of the Lesser Antilles, 22 miles NE. of Trinidad. Lat. (N. point) 11° 25′ N.; lon. 60° 32′ W. Area, 114 sq. m. The surface is in part mountainous, rising to 1800–2000 feet, and has a productive soil. Sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, and cotton are cultivated and exported to a considerable extent, together with cocoanuts and other tropical products. The climate is unhealthful. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It has been a British possession since 1763. It belongs administratively to Trinidad. Principal town, Scarborough. Pop. in 1901, 18,750, mostly of mixed African and European blood.

Tobarra, to-BAR'RÅ, a town and watering-place of Spain, province and 33 miles SSE. of Albacete. It has sulphur springs. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7787.

Tobasco, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 7 miles WNW. of Batavia. Pop. 125.

Tobbercurry, a small town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo, 19 miles ESE. of Ballina.

Tobermary, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 50 miles from Wiarton. Pop. 200.

Tobermore, a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 3 miles NE. of Draperstown.

To\bermo'ry, a small seaport of Scotland, co. of Argyll, near the N. end of the island of Mull, at the NW. entrance of the Sound of Mull.

Tobesofkee, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ga.

Tobi'as, a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb., 22 miles NNW. of Fairbury, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 672.

Tobinsport, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 12 miles above Cannelton. Pop. 100.

Tobishima, to-be-shee'mȧ, a port of call on the W. coast of the main island of Japan.

Tobitschau, to'be-chŏw, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, district of Prerau. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3009.

Toblach, to'blȧk, a village and resort of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, in the district of Bruneck, and near the Ampezzo valley.

Tobol, to-bol', a river of Siberia, rises in the S. part of the Ural Mountains and, after a NE. course of about 750 miles, joins the Irtish near Tobolsk. The chief affluents are the Ui, Miyas, Tura, and Tavda, all from the W.; from the influx of the Ui downward it is navigable throughout three-fourths of its course.

Tobolsk, to-bolsk', the westernmost government of Siberia, extending to the Arctic Ocean and lying almost wholly between lat. 55° and 73° N. and lon. 60° and 82° 30' E., having W. the Ural mountains and E. the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, and S. Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk. Area, 539,659 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 1,438,484. The surface is mountainous in the NW., where it abuts upon the Ural chain; elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Ob and its tributary waters, the Irtish, Ishim, Tobol, Tavda, etc. N. of lat. 65° or 66° the country is in greater part tundra or frozen moorland. A wide forest-region of firs and birch extends between lat. 65° and 58° N., S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the government, having a rich and fertile soil. Rye, barley, wheat, oats, and buckwheat are produced and, with other necessaries, are conveyed down the Ob and other rivers to the N. A partially desert steppe region succeeds to this in the farther south, and in the extreme SE. is the Baraba morass country, which is elevated only about 300 feet above the sea. Among the mineral resources of the Ural district are iron, copper, gold, silver, and platinum. There is considerable manufacturing in the government, chiefly of paper, cloth, leather, glass-ware, and spirits. The population is most thickly collected between Omsk (in Akmolinsk, just beyond the frontier) and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirghiz, and Russian villages. The principal towns are Tobolsk (the capital), Tyumen, Yalutorovsk, Kurgan, Tara, Turinsk, Demiansk, Surgut, Berezov, and Obdorsk, the last-named just beyond the Arctic Circle. The Transsiberian railway crosses the SW. corner of the government.

Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia and of the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtish and Tobol rivers, in lat. 58° 12' N., lon. 68° 16' E. Pop. in 1897, 20,427. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, and presents an attractive external appearance, with its cupolated cathedral and other churches. The city contains a prison, a gymnasium and seminary, a city museum, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian dominion in Siberia. The climate is extremely severe in winter. Tobolsk is to some extent engaged in boat-building, fishing, furdressing, and other industries, but its importance has declined since the opening of the Transsiberian railway, which passes nearly 200 miles S. of its site. It was founded in 1587.

Toboso, to-bo'so, or **Tobosco,** a post-hamlet of Licking co., Ohio, on the Licking River, 8 miles E. of Newark.

Toboso, El, ĕl to-Bo'so, a small town of Spain, in La Mancha, 60 miles SE. of Toledo and 6 miles from Quintanar de la Órden. It is celebrated in "Don Quixote."

Toboyne, to-boin', a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 852.

Toby, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1048.

To\byhan'na, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 27 miles SE. of Scranton. Pop. about 350.

Tobyhanna Creek, Pa., rises in Monroe co., runs westward, and enters the Lehigh River.

Tocaima, to-kī'mȧ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, about 40 miles SW. of Bogotá. It has gold- and copper-mines.

Tocantins, to-kȧn-teens', a river of Brazil, rises, as the Maranhão, in the S. part of the state of Goyaz, flows almost due N., traverses the state of Pará, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean through the large estuary that is generally known as the Rio Pará. Its chief affluent is the Araguaya, which it receives at São João da Barra. Its length under its own proper name is about 1500 miles, and at the town of Cameta, some distance below where the embouchure commences, its channel is about 8 miles wide. The tide ascends to Alcobaça, about 300 miles from the sea. The Tocantins is navigable in different parts of its course, but rapids and falls interrupt continuous navigation beyond about 130 miles above the head of the estuary.

Tocayma, Colombia. See Tocaima.

Toccoa, tŏk'ko-ȧ, **Tocoa,** or **Toccoa City,** a banking post-town of Habersham co., Ga., on the Southern R., 93 miles NE. of Atlanta. It has manufactures of cottons, spools and bobbins, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900, 2176.

Toccopola, tŏk'ko-po'lȧ, a post-town of Pontotoc co., Miss., 21 miles SE. of Oxford. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Toce, to'chȧ, a river of Italy, in Piedmont, rises in the Alps NE. of the mass of the Simplon and, after a generally S. course of about 50 miles, enters Lago Maggiore on its W. side, 3 miles E. of Gravellona, where it receives the surplus waters of the Lake of Orta. Chief affluent, the Anzasca. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the Gulf of Toce. Near Formazza it presents one of the finest series of cascades in the Alps.

Tochigi, a town of the main island of Japan, in the ken or prefecture of the same name. Pop. in 1899, 22,379.

Toco, a village and mining district of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta, 45 miles ENE. of Tocopilla. Pop. about 4500.

Tocoa River, Tenn. See Ocoee River.

Tocopilla, to-ko-pil'yȧ, a small maritime town of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta and on Algodón Bay. It has smelting-furnaces.

Tocowa, a post-town of Panola co., Miss. The banking point is Batesville. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Tocsin, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., on the Erie R. The banking point is Bluffton. Pop. 120.

Tocunwall, a post-town of New South Wales, on the Murray River, 38 miles E. by S. of Deniliquin.

Tocuyo, to-koo'yo, a river of Venezuela, rises NE. of Trujillo, flows N. and NE., and enters the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Triste. Total course, about 200 miles, for half of which it is navigable. Principal affluent, the Carora.

Tocuyo, a town of Venezuela, state of Falcón, near the mouth of the Tocuyo, 65 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. about 1100.

Tocuyo, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Lara, 55 miles NE. of Trujillo, on the Tocuyo River. It has woollen- and tanning-industries. Pop. about 5000. Elevation, 2150 feet.

Toda, a town of the main island of Japan, in the prefecture of Kanagawa. Pop. in 1899, 20,322.

Todd, a county in the SW. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, 373 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pond River and drained by Elk Creek and small affluents of the Green River. Capital, Elkton. Pop. in 1890, 16,814; in 1900, 17,371.

Todd, a county of Minnesota, is near the middle of the state. Area, 967 sq. m. It is drained by the Long Prairie, Swan, and Crow Wing rivers. Capital, Long Prairie. Pop. in 1890, 12,930; in 1900, 22,214.

Todd, a county of South Dakota, constituted since 1900.

Todd, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., 12 miles SE. of Colfax. Pop. 70.

Todd, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 150.

Todd, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Todd, a post-township and village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 28 miles SE. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 703; of the village, 100.

Toddington, a small town of England, co. of Bedford, 5 miles NNW. of Dunstable.

Todd's Creek, Ohio, enters the Little Miami River at Morrow.

Toddspoint, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., about 22 miles S. by E. of Decatur. Pop. 75.

Toddspoint, a post-station of Shelby co., Ky.

Toddsville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 2 miles W. of Cooperstown. Pop. about 300.

Toddville, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles NNW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 150.

Todi, to'dee (anc. *Tuder*), a town of Italy, 24 miles S. of Perugia. It is picturesquely situated on a height near the Tiber amid olive groves and vineyards. It has preserved its ancient walls, some portions of which represent

the work of the Etruscans and others that of the Romans. There are interesting remains of Roman edifices. The town possesses a venerable cathedral, and the church of Santa Maria della Consolazione is a striking product of the Renaissance. Other notable edifices are the mediæval Palazzo del Governo and the Palazzo Comunale. The battle in which Totila, king of the Ostrogoths, was overwhelmed and slain by the Byzantines (A.D. 552) was fought here. Pop. in 1901, 3072 (commune, 16,561).

Tödi, or the **Piz Rusein,** a mountain of Switzerland, the culminating point of the Tödi group of the Alps of Glarus, on the borders of the cantons of Glarus and Grisons, 16 miles SSW. of the town of Glarus. Height, 11,887 feet. It was ascended for the first time in 1824 (second ascent, 1837).

Todmorden, a town of England, in Lancashire, 8 miles NNE. of Rochdale. The principal industry is the manufacture of cotton, and there are foundries and machine-shops. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 25,418.

Todmorden, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Toronto. Pop. about 300.

Todos os Santos, Bahia de. See ALL-SAINTS' BAY.

Todtmoos, tôt'mōce, a village and health-resort of Baden, in the Black Forest, circle of Waldshut, 20 miles SE. of Freiburg.

Todtnau, tôt'nŏw, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, circle of Lörrach, 12 miles SSE. of Freiburg. Pop. about 22,000.

Toeterville, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Stacyville.

Tofoa, or **Tofua,** a volcanic island of the Tonga group.

Toggenburg, tog'ghẹn-bŏŏRG', the upper valley of the river Thur, in Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Length, about 35 miles. It embraces almost all the various features of Alpine scenery. The inhabitants, in addition to agriculture, fruit-raising, and dairying, are engaged in the cotton-industry and the manufacture of embroideries. The district was ruled in the latter part of the Middle Ages by the powerful counts of Toggenburg and later by the abbots of St. Gall. The oppression of the Protestants by the abbots led in 1712 to the celebrated War of Toggenburg between the Catholic and Reformed cantons of Switzerland, which was decided in favor of the inhabitants of the valley.

Togia (to'ghe-å) **Islands,** an extensive group of islets in the Bay of Gunong Tella, off the E. coast of Celebes.

Togoland, a German colonial possession in western Africa, bordering on the N. shore of the Gulf of Guinea, between the British Gold Coast Colony on the W. and Dahomey on the E. Area, estimated at 33,000 sq. m. The interior is hilly, is intersected by streams and water-courses, and has large tracts of forest and brush-wood, in which are found india-rubber, dye-woods, oil-palms, etc. The natives cultivate some yams, maize, bananas, tapioca, ginger, cacao, kola, etc., and some trade is conducted in rubber, palm-oil and kernels, and copra, but the country has not been exploited. Capital and chief port, Lome. Other settlements are Porto Seguro, Little Popo, and Togo, on the coast, and Bismarckburg, in the interior. Pop. in 1903, estimated at 900,000, of which 168 were whites. The colony is administered by an imperial governor.

Togus, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Gardiner.

Tohickon, to-hĭk'ŭn, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on Tohickon Creek, about 38 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Tohickon Creek, Bucks co., Pa., runs eastward and enters the Delaware River.

To'kar', a town of Nubia, near the Red Sea, about 50 miles SE. of Suakin. Here on Feb. 4, 1884, Osman Digna defeated an Egyptian force under Baker Pasha, and in the vicinity he suffered a defeat at the hands of General Graham on Feb. 29.

Tokat, to'kåt', a town of Asia Minor, 58 miles NW. of Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak. It presents an attractive appearance, with its red-roofed houses and gardens and its picturesque mediæval castle. It is a busy commercial place and has manufactures of cotton goods, copper-wares, and leather. Pop. in 1901, 29,890, including many Christians (mainly Armenians). Its commercial importance has declined; still it is a considerable depot for agricultural produce, and has manufactures of silk fabrics and calico, dye-works, and a large government establishment at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Arghana-Maden, near Diarbekr.

Tokay, to'kå (Ger. pron. to'kī; Hun. *Tokaj,* to'koi'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the right bank of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrog, 43 miles N. by W. of Debreczin. It is the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the mountainous district called the Hegyalja. Pop. in 1900, 5110. See HEGYALJA.

Tokelau Islands, Pacific Ocean. See UNION ISLANDS.

Token, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Madison. Pop. 100.

Token-Besseys, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 6° 5′ S.; lon. 123° 56′ E.

Tokushima, to-koo-shee'mâ, a town of Japan, capital of Tokushima prefecture, on the NE. coast of Shikoku island, about 55 miles SW. of Kobe. Pop. in 1904, 63,710.

Tokyo, or **Tokio,** to'ke-o (prior to 1868 called **Yedo, Yeddo, Jeddo,** yed'do), the capital of the Japanese Empire, is situated in the E. part of Hondo, the main island, on the Bay of Tokyo (or Yedo), and on both sides of the Sumida River (Sumidagawa). The city occupies a very large area, a considerable portion of which is not built over or is in the form of parks and gardens, and constitutes, with its immediate surroundings, the district of Tokyo-fu. Lat. of observatory, 35° 39′ 17″ N.; lon. 139° 44′ 30″ E. It is traversed by a considerable number of canals, which are bridged at frequent intervals. Of the 15 or more districts of the city, only two—Honjo, which contains the famous Eko-in temple, and Fukagawa (Fukiage)—are located on the E. side of the Sumida. Tokyo is distinctively divided into 3 sections,—(1) Siro, the imperial citadel, occupying nearly the geographic centre of the city; (2) Soto-Siro, "outside the citadel," a fairly large district surrounding the first; and (3) Midzi, "the outer parts." The Midzi were formerly taken up largely by the residences of the daimios, but these have given place to government buildings, colleges, barracks, foundries, steam mills and factories, etc. The three sections here indicated were formerly enclosed or defended by walls and moats, but these have in greater part been removed. Outside of these districts there are miles of brick, stone, adobe, and wooden buildings, mostly in European styles of construction, the growth of the few years since Tokyo became the seat of government and the place of sojourn of the ministers of foreign countries. The streets of the modern Tokyo are regular, fairly wide, and clean, and some of them are traversed by tramways. Tokyo is connected by railway and telegraph with Yokohama and other principal commercial cities. Apart from the palace and other government buildings, a number of temples and mortuary shrines, there are few noteworthy edifices in the city. The imperial university (or University of Tokyo) is the most important educational institution of the empire, has full faculties, and ranks with the leading universities of the western world. It was attended in 1903–04 by 3771 students. Tokyo is the seat of geological, geographical, seismological, astronomical, meteorological, and statistical societies, of national trigonometric, hydrographic, and geological surveys, and of the Asiatic Society of Japan. A large number of books and periodicals are published here. The foreign trade of Tokyo is very limited, on account of the shallowness of the water in the bay and river, which prevents large vessels from approaching within about 5 miles; but the manufacturing industries are being developed and there are many considerable establishments employing steam and modern machinery of the most approved kinds. The population some years before the city was opened to foreigners was stated to be about 1,500,000; but many of the natives left the city in 1869 and the three or four succeeding years, so that in 1872 a careful enumeration showed but 779,361. Pop. by the census of 1884, 902,837; in 1891, 1,155,290; in 1903 (Jan. 1), 1,839,788 (city proper).

Tolar, a banking post-village of Hood co., Tex., on the Frisco System. Pop. about 350. It has cotton-gins.

Tolarsville, a post-station of Robeson co., N.C.

Tolbiacum, the ancient name of ZÜLPICH.

Tolchester Beach, a sea-side resort of Kent co., Md., on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 23 miles E. of Baltimore.

Toledo (Sp. pron. to-lå'do; anc. *Toletum*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Toledo, on the Tagus, 41 miles SSW. of Madrid. Lat. 39° 52′ N.; lon. 4° 49′ W. It is strikingly situated on a bold eminence around whose base the Tagus flows in a deep ravine. The climate is very cold in winter and correspondingly hot in summer. With its lofty walls, its many towers, its old gates, its maze of narrow, winding streets, the gloomy exterior of its houses, and its predominant Moorish architecture, Toledo wears a mediæval and singularly impressive aspect. The famous cathedral, the principal building of the city, early-Gothic in its general style, has a wealth of chapels, comprising the lavishly decorated Capilla Mayor, containing many monuments and superb choir-stalls; the beautiful Sala la Capitulár; the Capilla de San Ildefonso; the Capilla de Santiago, with Gothic tombs of Carrara marble; and the Capilla de Reyes Nuevos, a rich treasury of art. Other note-

worthy features are the church of Santo Tomé, originally a mosque, rebuilt in Gothic style in the fourteenth century, with a beautiful tower; the fine church of San Juan de los Reyes, with an adjoining convent, housing the provincial museum, and neighboring cloisters which are among the most beautiful specimens of Gothic art in Spain; the mediæval synagogue of El Tránsito; the churches of Santo Domingo el Antiguo and El Cristo de la Vega; the magnificent Hospital de Santa Cruz, in the form of a Maltese cross, with a beautiful portal; the enormous Hospital de San Juan Bautista; the city-hall, with two towers and a fine classic façade; a handsome theatre; the archiepiscopal palace, containing the provincial museum; the large government weapon-factory; the alcázar, standing on the highest ground in the city; the mediæval five-arched bridge of San Martin, spanning the deep gorge of the Tagus; the imposing Moorish bridge of Alcántara; and the Puerta del Sol, a very ancient gate. Toledo is celebrated for the manufacture of arms; its highly-tempered blades have been famous from ancient times. Among other manufactures are ecclesiastical vestments. Its marchpane is known throughout Spain. Toledo is the seat of an archbishop, who bears the title of primate of all Spain. Pop. in 1900, 23,375.

Toledo was the capital of the realm of the Visigoths in Spain, which was destroyed by the Arabs early in the eighth century. Under the Visigoths it rose to be a great ecclesiastical centre. It was a flourishing city and a seat of learning under the caliphs of Cordova and was the capital of a short-lived Mohammedan kingdom in the eleventh century. In 1085 Alfonso the Valiant of Leon and Castile took the city after a memorable siege. It was long the capital of the Castilian realm.

Toledo, a province of Spain, in New Castile. Area, 5919 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 376,814. Capital, Toledo.

Toledo, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala., on the Southern R., 21 miles E. of Fayette.

Toledo, a post-village of Cleveland co., Ark., about 24 miles SSW. of Pine Bluff.

Toledo, a banking post-town, capital of Cumberland co., Ill., is in a farming, lumbering, and stock-raising section, on the Illinois Central R., 17 miles SE. of Mattoon. Pop. in 1900, 818.

Toledo, a banking city, capital of Tama co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 50 miles W. of Cedar Rapids. It manufactures brick and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1941.

Toledo, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., 12 miles W. of Emporia.

Toledo, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Lucas co., Ohio, is situated on the Maumee River, about 4 miles from Maumee Bay, Lake Erie, 100 miles (direct) W. by N. of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It presents an attractive appearance, the houses in the residential quarters standing apart in well-kept gardens. The city has a fine harbor, with a deep waterway (the "Straight Channel"), extending to the lake, and with many miles of dockage and warehousing. It has direct communication with the interior by the Miami and Erie Canal, and is the centre of a vast net-work of railroads which make use of the terminals for shipping. Toledo is a natural outlet for much of the grain and lumber products of the north-central section of the Union, likewise for coal and iron, and it is a receiving point for natural gas from the fields of which it is a centre. The city has some notable public buildings, as the public library, county court-house, Soldiers' Memorial, etc., and is the seat of Toledo Medical College and St. John's College, and possesses a zoological garden (in Walbridge Park). The manufacturing industries are very varied and conducted on an extensive scale. They include the manufacture of malleable iron and foundry products, steel-castings, boilers and steam-engines, stoves and ranges, agricultural implements, bicycles and automobiles, wagons and carriages, plate- and cut-glass, lumber, tobacco, flour, spices, malted liquors, articles of apparel, etc. The city is also largely engaged in boat-building and the construction of large vessels of the ocean class. Toledo was incorporated in 1837, the two villages of Fort Lawrence and Vistula, with a total population of less than 1000, being united to form a new city. Pop. in 1870, 31,584; in 1880, 50,137; in 1890, 81,434; in 1900, 131,822.

Toledo, a banking city, capital of Lincoln co., Oregon, on the Yaquina River and 62 miles W. by N. of Corvallis, on the Corvallis and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Toledo, a post-village of Lewis co., Wash., on the Cowlitz River, 40 miles (direct) S. of Olympia. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Toledo, to-lee'do, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on Irish Creek, 8 miles S. of Irish Creek. Pop. 350.

Toledo, Mountains of (Montes de Toledo), a rugged group of Spain, lying S. of the Tagus and SW. of the city of Toledo. Height of the Rocigalgo, the culminating point, 4750 feet.

Tolentino, to-lĕn-tee'no (anc. *Tolentinum*), a town of Italy, province and 11 miles SW. of Macerata, picturesquely situated on the river Chienti. It has a cathedral and the churches of San Catervo and San Francesco, containing interesting frescoes and reliefs. The town-hall has a collection of Roman antiquities. Here a peace was concluded between Bonaparte and Pope Pius VI. in 1797, and here on May 2–3, 1815, Murat was defeated by the Austrians. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,872.

Toles, a post-village of Temple co., Miss.

Tolesboro, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky., 12 miles ESE. of Maysville. Pop. about 300.

Toleston, or **Tollestone,** tŏl'ęs-tǫn, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 26½ miles SE. of Chicago, Ill.

Toletum, the ancient name of Toledo.

Tolfa, tol'fȧ, a town of Italy, 10 miles NE. of Civitavecchia. Large quantities of alum are obtained here. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 4343.

Tolima, to-lee'mȧ, a volcano of Colombia, partly in the department of the same name. Lat. 4° 46′ N.; lon. 75° 37′ W. Height, 18,400 feet. It was in eruption in 1829.

Tolima, an inland department of Colombia, borders on the N. on Antioquía. Area, 18,440 sq. m. It lies between the Eastern and Central Cordilleras of the Andes, peaks of which here rise to 16,000–18,000 feet. The volcano of Tolima (18,400 ft.) is on its NW. border. The Magdalena River rises in the S. part of the department, which contains the upper valley of that river and is drained by its tributaries; there are several lakes. The climate ranges from torrid to that of perpetual snow. Gold, silver, copper, and other minerals are found; agriculture (sugar, cacao, maize, tobacco) and stock-grazing are the chief industries. Capital, Ibagué. Pop. estimated for 1899, 305,185.

Tolimán, a town of Mexico, state and 35 miles NE. of the city of Querétaro. It is famed for its opals.

Toliver, a post-station of Clay co., Ill.

Tolkemit, tol'kęh-mit', a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 37 miles E. of Danzig, on the Frisches Haff. Pop. in 1900, 3229.

Tolland, a county in the NNE. part of Connecticut, has an area of 415 sq. m. It is drained by the Willimantic, Hop, and Hockanum rivers. Capital, Tolland. Pop. in 1890, 25,081; in 1900, 24,523.

Tolland, a banking post-village, capital of Tolland co., Conn., in a township (town) of the same name, 21 miles ENE. of Hartford. It has manufactures of leather belting. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1036.

Tolland, a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., 27 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Tollense, tol'lęn-zęh, a lake and small river of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The river flows through the lake, which is about 7 miles long, and joins the Peene at Demmin.

Tollestone, Lake co., Ind. See Toleston.

Tollgate, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 46 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Tollhouse, a post-hamlet of Fresno co., Cal.

Tolmezzo, tol-mĕt'so, a town of Italy, 26 miles NNW. of Udine, at the southern foot of the Carnic Alps, near the Tagliamento. It is noted for its immense rainfall, the annual precipitation amounting to about 96 inches. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901, 5166).

Tolna, tol'nŏh', a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 11 miles SW. of Kalocsa. Pop. in 1900, 8510.

Tolna, a county of Hungary, in the S. part. Capital, Szegzárd.

Tolometa, to-lo-mȧ'tȧ (anc. *Ptolema'is*), a town of Africa, in Barca, on the Mediterranean Sea, 65 miles NE. of Bengazi. It has remains of antiquity.

Tolona, a post-station of Lewis co., Mo., on the Middle Fork of the Fabius River and on the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific R., 22 miles WNW. of Quincy.

Tolono, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash and the Illinois Central Rs., 9 miles S. of Champaign. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Tolosa, the ancient name of Toulouse.

Tolosa, to-lo'sȧ, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipúzcoa (one of the Basque Provinces), on the river Oria, 15 miles SW. of San Sebastián. The principal edifice is the church of Santa Maria. The town has manufactures of papers, woollens, and steel-wares. Pop. in 1900, 8100.

Tolosa, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. The banking point is Kaufman. Pop. 120.

Tolox, to-loh', a commune of Spain, province and 29 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. about 3000.

Tolstoi Bay, a fishing-station of southeastern Alaska, on the E. side of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Tolt, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 250.

Toltec, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Little Rock.

Toltec Gorge, an imposing mountain-pass or defile in Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., near the Colorado border, and on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande R.

Toltén, tol-tĕn′, a river of Chile, flows from the Lake of Villarica, and enters the Pacific Ocean 50 miles N. of Valdivia.

Tolu, a banking post-village of Crittenden co., Ky. Pop. 200.

Tolú, or **Santiago de Tolú,** sän-te-ä′go dä to-loo′, a seaport town of Colombia, department of Bolívar, 65 miles S. of Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbor and its vicinity produces the balsam of Tolú.

Toluca, to-loo′kạ, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. 60.

Toluca, a banking city of Marshall co., Ill., 73 miles SW. of Joliet, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Toluca, Marquette and Northern Rs. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2629.

Toluca, to-loo′kå, a town of Mexico, capital of the state and 36 miles WSW. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by the Mexican National R. It is an attractive town, situated at an elevation of 8650 feet above the sea, and has breweries and manufactures of cotton, flour, and drawn-work. A meteorological observatory is located here. Pop. in 1900, 25,940. The extinct Nevado de Toluca, in the vicinity, is a broken-down volcano, with a lake-containing crater, 14,950 ft. in height. It is frequently snow-clad.

Tolve, tol′vå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles ENE. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 4885.

Tölz, tölts, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 26 miles S. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 4789.

Tom, tom, a river of Siberia, after a NW. course of 400 miles, joins the Ob 40 miles NW. of Tomsk.

Tom, a post-village of Johnson co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Tomah, a banking city of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles ENE. of La Crosse. It has lumber-, saw- and flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2840.

Tomah, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Tomahawk, a post-station of Searcy co., Ark.

Tomahawk, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Tomahawk, a post-station of Berkeley co., W.Va.

Tomahawk, a banking city of Lincoln co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 21 miles N. of Merrill, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Marinette, Tomahawk and Western Rs. It has a tannery, pulp-, paper- and lumber-mills, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2291.

Tomahawk Lake, a post-village of Oneida co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line and the Hazelhurst and Southeastern R. The banking point is Rhinelander. Pop. 250.

Toma, Lake, near the N. foot of the St. Gotthard mountain, Switzerland, is the source of the Vorder Rhein (Rhine). Altitude, 7690 feet.

Tomales, to-mä′lĕs, a banking post-village of Marin co., Cal., is on Tomales Bay and on the North Shore R., near the Pacific Ocean, 55 miles NNW. of San Francisco. Pop. about 350.

Tomales Bay, Cal., is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, from which it extends southeastward into Marin co. It is about 14 miles long.

Tomaszow, to′mä-shov, a town of Russian Poland, government and 66 miles SE. of Lublin. Pop. in 1897, 6224.

Tomaszow, a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow, near the river Pilica, 20 miles SSW. of Rawa. It was founded about 1820. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. in 1897, 21,041, including many Germans and Jews.

Tom Bean, a post-town of Grayson co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Tomberlins, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark. The banking point is Lonoke.

Tombigbee River rises in Prentiss co., in the NE. part of Mississippi, runs generally SSE., enters Pickens co., Ala., and continues in the same general direction to the S. extremity of Clarke co., where it unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile River. The length of the Tombigbee is about 450 miles. Its chief tributary is the Black Warrior (in Alabama). The river is navigable for steamboats to Columbus, Miss.

Tombo Island, a small island of French Guinea. On it is Konakry, the capital of the colony.

Tombs Run, a post-station of Lycoming co., Pa.

Tombstone, a banking city, capital of Cochise co., Ariz., and a prominent mining centre, about 65 miles SE. of Tucson, on the El Paso and Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Tome, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex., 180 miles SW. of Otero.

Tomé, to-mä′, a town of Chile, province and 20 miles by rail N. of Concepción, of which it is a seaport. Pop. in 1902, 6189.

Tomelloso, to-mĕl-yo′so, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles ENE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 13,929.

Tom Green, a county in the W. part of Texas, is drained by the Concho River. Area, 2553 sq. m. Capital, San Angelo. Pop. in 1890, 5152; in 1900, 6804.

Tom'han'nock, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 14 miles NE. of Troy. Pop. 150.

Tomina, to-mee′nä, a town of Bolivia, 50 miles E. of Sucre, on the Guapai.

Tomini (to-mee′nee) **Bay,** or **Bay of Gorontalo,** an extensive body of water indenting the E. coast of Celebes. It is traversed by the equator and extends inward for a distance of about 250 miles.

Tomkins Cove, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the W. shore of the Hudson River, about 4 miles SW. of Peekskill. It has extensive lime-kilns and stone-quarries. Pop. about 900.

Tomlinson, a post-station of Mississippi co., Ark.

Tomlinson, a post-office of Champaign co., Ill.

Tom, Mount, a mountain of Massachusetts, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite Mount Holyoke, about 5 miles S. of Northampton. Altitude, 1214 feet above the sea. The summit is reached by a mountain railway.

Tom Nolen, a post-town of Webster co., Miss., on the Southern R. The banking point is Eupora. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Tompkins, a county in the southwest-central part of New York, has an area of 477 sq. m. It comprises the southern part of Cayuga Lake and is drained by Fall, Salmon, and other creeks. The surface is diversified with verdant hills and beautiful scenery, especially on the shores of Cayuga Lake. A few miles from Ithaca are the Taughannock Falls. Capital, Ithaca. Pop. in 1890, 32,923; in 1900, 33,830.

Tompkins, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola or Tallahassee. Pop. 200.

Tompkins, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., on the Grand River, about 26 miles S. of Lansing.

Tompkins, a township (town) of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2482.

Tompkins Corners, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., 4 miles NW. of Mahopac. Pop. 60.

Tompkinsville, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 30 miles SE. of York.

Tompkinsville, a banking post-town, capital of Monroe co., Ky., about 50 miles ESE. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Tompkinsville, a post-station of Charles co., Md.

Tompkinsville, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on New York Bay and the NE. coast of Staten Island, 6 miles S. by W. of the S. extremity of Manhattan Island. It now forms part of the city of New York (borough of Richmond). Pop. about 1400.

Tompkinsville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 7 miles W. by N. of Carbondale. Pop. 225.

Tomsbrook, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., on the Southern R., 23 miles SW. of Winchester. Pop. 200.

Tomscreek, a post-station of Perry co., Tenn.

Tomsk, tomsk, a government of West Siberia, between lat. 49° and 61° N. and lon. 75° and 90° E., having Chinese Turkestan (Kobdo) on the SE., and on other sides the governments of Tobolsk, Yeniseisk, and Semipalatinsk. Area, about 330,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 1,929,092. The major part of the SE. portion is occupied by the Altai Mountains (Ektag- and Katunia-Altai), one of the loftiest summits of which, the Bielukha ("White Mountain"), thought to be 14,800 feet in height, lies here. North of the mountain area the surface is in most part low, with large extents of steppe and morass. A portion of the Baraba steppe lies in the W. The region is extensively watered by the Ob and its tributaries (Tom, Tchulim, Ket, and Alej). The Bukhtarma, Om, and Tara flow to the Irtish and the Abakan to the Yenisei. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes are largely cultivated, and there is some product from the mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. The government is traversed by the Transsiberian railway. Capital, Tomsk.

Tomsk, a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Tomsk, on the Tom, a tributary of the Ob. Lat. 56° 29′ N.; lon. 84° 57′ E. It is mostly built of wood, but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral, mosque, synagogue, and other churches, fur-magazines, barracks, hospitals, asylums, and a large prison. The numerous educational institutions include a university (founded in

1888), technological institute (1900), school for military surgeons, secondary colleges, and seminaries. The city has a number of scientific associations, a library, theatre, and banks. It carries on a brisk trade. Pop. in 1900, 63,335.

Toms River, a small stream of Ocean co., N.J., runs southeastward, and enters Barnegat Bay about 6 miles E. of the village of Toms River.

Toms River, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Ocean co., N.J., on a small river of its own name and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles from Barnegat Bay and 40 miles SE. of Trenton. Sloops ascend the river to this place. Cranberries are extensively cultivated in the surrounding region. Pop. about 2000.

Tonala, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 40 miles SW. of Tuxtla-Gutiérrez.

Tonawanda, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, 10 miles N. of Buffalo and 11 miles SE. of Niagara Falls, on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has engine-, boiler- and steel-works and manufactures of merry-go-rounds, box-shooks and handles, boxboard, etc. An armory is located here. Bridges connect with North Tonawanda, on the opposite side of Tonawanda Creek. Pop. in 1900, 7421.

Tonawanda Creek, N.Y., rises in Wyoming co., and runs northward to Batavia. Below this town it flows nearly westward, forms the boundary between Erie and Niagara cos., and enters the Niagara River 10 miles N. of Buffalo. Length, 75 miles.

Tonbridge, a town of England. See TUNBRIDGE.

Tondern, ton'dẹrn, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, 25 miles WNW. of Flensburg. Pop. in 1900, 3969.

Tondo, ton'do, a section or ward of the city of Manila, Philippine Islands. See MANILA.

Tone, a small river of England, co. of Somerset, an affluent of the Parret.

Tone-gawa, one of the more important rivers of Japan, on the main island, discharges on the E. coast (after traversing a remarkable series of lagoons) at Choshi.

Tonet, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. The banking point is Green Bay.

Toney, a post-village of Madison co., Ala. Pop. 90.

Toneycreek, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 6 miles E. of Belton.

Toney River, a maritime town of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, at the mouth of a river of the same name in Northumberland Strait, 11 miles from Pictou.

Tong, a parish and town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, near Bradford.

Tonga (tong'gȧ) or **Friendly Islands,** a group in the South Pacific Ocean, lying SE. of the Fiji Islands and between lat. 18° and 23° S. The islands are, perhaps, 150 or more in number, of which hardly a fifth are inhabited, and are disposed in two parallel chains, running NE. and SW. The W. chain (the smaller) is volcanic, with some active and extinct cones (Tofoa, Late, Lette, and Kao); the E. chain is chiefly of coral formation, low and exceedingly fertile, and is covered with a rich vegetation. It exports fruits, coffee, arrow-root, fungus, and copra. The climate is humid but salubrious; hurricanes are frequent. The inhabitants are fair Polynesians, somewhat like the Samoans, and are Christianized. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook in 1777. They have been under British protection since 1899, although still possessing a native ruler or king. The largest of the islands is Tongatabu, on which is Nukualofa, the capital. Other islands are Annamuko, Kotu, Hapai, Vavau, Tofoa, Eoa, etc. Area, 390 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 20,677.

Tongaland, South Africa. See AMATONGALAND.

Tonganoxie, a banking city of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 13 miles NE. of Lawrence. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Tongareva Island. See PENRHYN ISLAND.

Tongariro, an active volcano of North Island, New Zealand, in the province of Wellington. Height, about 7375 ft.

Tongatabu (tong`gȧ-tȧ'boo), written also simply **Tonga,** or **Amsterdam Island,** one of the southernmost of the Tonga Islands in the Pacific Ocean and the residence of their native sovereign. Lat. 21° 8′ S.; lon. 175° W. The soil is very fertile; products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, sugar-cane, fine timber, coir, etc. Chief town, Nukualofa.

Tong`-chow', a town of China, in the province of Shen-si, 60 miles NE. of Si-ngan.

Tong`-chuen', a town of China, in the province of Sze-chuen, near its S. extremity.

**Tong`king',** or **Tonquin,** ton`kin', a possession of France in the NE. part of French Indo-China, bounded on the N. by the Chinese provinces of Kwang-si and Yun-nan, on the W. by Laos, on the S. by Annam, and on the E. by the Gulf of Tongking. The western boundary is not precisely determined. Area, between 40,000 and 50,000 sq. m. Prior to 1883–85, when a French protectorate over the region was established, it constituted the northernmost province or viceroyalty of the kingdom of Annam. Tongking extends from the parallel of 20° N. lat. nearly to the Tropic of Cancer and lies in great part in the drainage-basin of the Song-ka or Red River. It is on the whole of a mountainous character, continuing the general features of China southward, and rises in a number of summits to 5000 and 6000 feet elevation or more. On the gulf border it falls to a low-lying flat, which at periods of heavy rainfall is frequently flooded by the river-waters to a depth of several feet. The soil is exceedingly fertile and the surface, excepting on the mountains, where some virgin forest (yielding teak and other valuable woods) still remains, is in great part under cultivation. Rice is the most important agricultural product, and the rice-plantations occupy large areas in the Song-ka delta-region. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, the poppy, hemp, ramie, and cotton are also cultivated, together with the betel-palm and silk-mulberry. The mineral resources are gold (found in many of the river-beds), silver (at Ngan-son), copper, quicksilver, iron, and coal, the last-named being mined (chiefly at Hon-gai) to an extent of 150,000–200,000 tons or more annually. The principal European industries of Tongking are concentrated at Ha-noi and Hai-phong (the chief port), where large cotton-, silk- and other mills, a match-factory, breweries and distilleries, foundries, etc., have been established. The silk product amounts in some years to 750,000 kilogrammes. Tongking has on the whole a tropical climate, but there is a well-accentuated winter or "cold" period, when the temperature descends to nearly 40°. The rainfall is very heavy. The population of Tongking is estimated to number from eight to ten millions. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Annamese. In the mountains dwell the Muongs. The Europeans number only a few thousand. Capital, Ha-noi, which is also the capital of French Indo-China.

About a quarter of a century ago the incursions of the Black Flags, a predatory Chinese soldiery who infested the delta of the Song-ka, which France was eager to secure for its commerce, afforded that state a coveted pretext for bringing Tongking within the sphere of its authority. In 1882 the French seized the citadel of Ha-noi. War ensued between France and Annam, and France became involved in a struggle with China, which claimed suzerainty over Annam. After much severe fighting, French dominion in Tongking was established in 1885.

Tongking, Gulf of, an arm of the China Sea, surrounded by Tongking and the Chinese province of Kwang-tung (including the island of Hainan). Length, about 300 miles; average breadth, about 150 miles. The largest stream flowing into it is the Song-ka or Red River.

Tongoi, ton-goi', a town of Chile, on Tongoy Bay, province and 30 miles SSW. of Coquimbo. It is connected by rail with Tamaya and Ovalle. It has smelting-works.

Tongres, tongr (Flem. *Tongern,* tong'ẹrn; anc. *Atuatuca Tungrorum* and *Tungri*), a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 13 miles SSE. of Hasselt. It has a thirteenth-century church. There are manufactures of straw hats. The town was an important place under the Romans. Pop. in 1897, 9152.

Tong-ting-hu. See TUNG-TING-HU.

Tongue River rises in the Big Horn Mountains, in the N. part of Wyoming, passes into Montana, and enters the Yellowstone River about 35 miles above the mouth of the Powder River. It is about 200 miles long.

Ton'ica, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles S. of Lasalle. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Tonk, a native state of India, in Rajputana. Area, 1114 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 143,330. It is ruled by a Mohammedan dynasty. Capital, Tonk.

Tonk, a town of India, capital of the native state of Tonk, about 50 miles S. of Jaipur. Pop. in 1901, 38,641.

Tonka, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Excelsior.

Tonkawa, a banking post-town of Kay co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 56 miles (direct) NNE. of Guthrie. It has grain- and flour-industries. Pop. in 1900, 707 (largely increased since census).

Tonkin, or **Tonking.** See TONGKING.

Tonlé-sap, ton-lȧ' sȧp, or **Talé-sap** ("fresh lake"), called also **Bien-hoa,** be-en' hȯ'ȧ ("great lake"), a body of water on the borders of Cambodia and Siam, stretching in a NW. and SE. direction, and communicating with the Mekong. In the wet season it has a length of about 100 miles, with a breadth of about 30 miles, but it shrinks

greatly in the dry season, and is then very shallow. The Mekong discharges its flood waters into it, when the level of the lake is raised 30 or 40 feet. When the Mekong falls, the lake acts as a feeder of the river. Tonlé-sap is remarkable for the prodigious quantities of fish that it yields. It is regarded with veneration by the people of the region.

Tonnay-Charente, ton'nȧ' shȧ'rônt', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, a few miles E. of Rochefort. It has a port on the river for vessels of considerable draught. Pop. in 1901, 2540 (commune, 4696).

Tonneins, ton'nȧn', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, 10 miles SE. of Marmande. It has extensive manufactures of tobacco and a trade in wine, brandy, prunes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4630 (commune, 6802).

Tonnerre, ton'nair', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne, on the left bank of the Armançon, 20 miles ENE. of Auxerre. It is situated on steep eminences. It has a hospital dating from the Middle Ages and some venerable churches. The town is the seat of diversified industries. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4685.

Tonnewanda, N.Y. See Tonawanda.

Tönning, tön'ning, a seaport of Prussia, district and 29 miles WSW. of Schleswig, at the mouth of the Eider, in the North Sea. It is built on piles. Pop. in 1900, 3427.

Tönnistein, a resort of Rhenish Prussia, Germany, in the district of Coblenz.

Tonopah, a banking village and important mining-camp of Nye co., Nev., on the Tonopah R., S. of Belmont and about 60 miles E. of Sodaville. The post-office is Butler. Gold was discovered here in 1900. The village has electric illumination, water-works, etc. Pop. in 1903, about 4000.

Tonquin. See Tongking.

Tönsberg, töns'bĕrg, a seaport of Norway, in the amt of Jarlsberg and Laurvik, on an inlet of the Christiania Fjord, 47 miles SW. of Christiania. It carries on a large trade and is also engaged in the whale- and seal-fisheries. Tönsberg is regarded as the most ancient of the Norwegian towns. Pop. in 1900, 8620.

Tonsina River, Alaska, is a tributary of the Copper River (from the W.) in about lat. 62° N.

Tonti, a post-station of Marion co., Ill.

Tontogany, ton'tog'ą-ne, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 20 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Tontoli, ton-to'lee, a town on the NW. coast of the northern peninsula of Celebes, on a bay of its own name.

Tony, a post-village of Gates co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Ladysmith. Pop. about 300.

Tonyn Islands, a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes.

Tooele, too-el'e, a county in the W. part of Utah, borders on Nevada. Area, 6901 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Great Salt Lake and on the E. by the Oquirrh Mountains. It comprises part of the Great Basin. Capital, Tooele. Pop. in 1890, 3700; in 1900, 7361.

Tooele, a city, capital of Tooele co., Utah, on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R., 32 miles SW. of Salt Lake City. It has milling and other industries. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Tooleys, too'liz, a post-station of Catahoula parish, La.

Toolsboro, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 2 miles from its mouth and 22 miles S. of Muscatine. Pop. 150.

Too'mavar'ra, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles ESE. of Nenagh.

Toomsboro, a post-town of Wilkinson co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 36 miles E. of Macon. The banking point is Tennille. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Toomsuba, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 13 miles ENE. of Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Toone, a post-town of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Toonigh, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. 70.

Toowoomba, a town of Queensland, Australia, on Darling Downs, 1920 feet above sea-level, 70 miles W. of Brisbane, with which it is connected by rail. It is the centre of a large agricultural settlement. Pop. of the district, including Drayton, about 15,000; of the municipality in 1901, 9137.

Topalo-Polo (to-pȧ'lo po'lo), **Cape,** called by Captain Cook **Cape Turnagain,** on the SE. coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Lat. 40° 30′ S.

Topeka, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Quiver River and on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 23 miles SW. of Pekin. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Topeka, a banking post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Wabash R. Pop. about 400.

Topeka, a city, the capital of Kansas and of Shawnee co., is situated on both banks of the Kansas River, 67 miles W. of Kansas City, Mo. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Union Pacific and other railroads. The city is situated in a beautiful prairie country, at an elevation of about 800 feet above the sea, and has among its more notable buildings and institutions the state capitol, government building, court-house, city-hall, Grace Church Cathedral, Washburn College (Congregational), the College of the Sisters of Bethany (Protestant Episcopal), the Kansas Medical College, state insane asylum, and the state reform school. It has vast railroad- and machine-shops, foundries, flour- and woollen-mills, etc. The city has also large packing-houses. Pop. in 1900, 33,608.

Tophane, or **Top-hane,** top hȧ'nęh (*i.e.*, "cannon manufactory"), a suburb of Constantinople, between Galata and Pera, bordering on the Bosporus. Here is a great artillery arsenal with a cannon-foundry and extensive barracks. Above the works towers the beautiful Mamudieh mosque with its graceful minarets, and a short distance to the SW. of it is the Kilij Ali Pasha mosque.

Topinabee, a post-village of Cheboygan co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Cheboygan. Pop. 150.

Topin's Grove, a post-office of Jackson co., W.Va.

Topisaw, a post-village of Pike co., Miss. The banking point is Summit.

Toplicza, Oláh, o'lȧ' to'plit'sŏh' (*i.e.*, "Wallach Toplicza"), a commune and watering-place of Transylvania, Hungary, co. of Maros-Torda, situated in the Carpathians, on the river Maros, near its source. Pop. in 1900, 5218.

Töplitz, a town of Bohemia. See Teplitz.

Töplitz, a watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, in the district of Rudolfswert.

Top of Alleghany, a post-station of Pocahontas co., W.Va.

Topolias (anc. *Copaïs*), a former extensive lake of Greece, in the centre of Bœotia, fed by the river Cephisus. It was drained at the close of the nineteenth century.

Topolya, to'pŏl'yŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 20 miles S. of Theresiopel. It has a fine château. Pop. in 1900, 12,029.

Toponas, a post-village of Routt co., Colo. Pop. 60.

Topozero, to-po-zȧ'ro, a lake of Russia in the government of Archangel, W. of the White Sea. Length, about 50 miles.

Toppenish, a post-village of Yakima co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is North Yakima.

Topping, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 10 miles from Stratford.

Topsail, a post-station of Washington co., Pa.

Topsail, a bathing-place on Concepcion Bay, district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 12 miles SW. of St. John's.

Topsail Sound, a post-station of Pender co., N.C., 15 miles NE. of Wilmington.

Topsfield, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., about 34 miles NW. of Calais. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Topsfield, a post-village in Topsfield township (town), Essex co., Mass., near the Ipswich River and on the Boston and Maine R., 25 miles N. by E. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1030.

Topsham, tops'ąm, a small seaport of England, co. of Devon, at the head of the estuary of the Exe, 4 miles SE. of Exeter.

Topsham, a post-village in Topsham township (town), Sagadahoc co., Me., on the N. bank of the Androscoggin River, opposite Brunswick, 9 miles W. of Bath, and on the Maine Central R. The town has manufactures of paper and flint-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2097.

Topsham, a post-village in Topsham township (town), Orange co., Vt., about 25 miles SE. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1117.

Topton, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 18½ miles NE. of Reading. It has manufactures of steel, iron, and silk. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Toquerville, to-kair'vĭl, a post-village of Washington co., Utah. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. about 400.

Tor, a small seaport of Egypt, near the S. extremity of the Sinaitic Peninsula, on the Gulf of Suez.

Torah, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River, about 21 miles WSW. of St. Cloud. Pop. about 600. It has brewing- and flouring-industries.

To\rat′ Bay, New Zealand, is on the W. coast of South Island. Lat. 43° 37′ S.

Tor Bay, a picturesque bay, of the English Channel, on the E. coast of Devonshire, between the headlands of Bob's Nose and Berry Head. On its N. shore is Torquay, and on its S. side is Brixham. William III. landed here on Nov. 5, 1688.

Torbay, a bay on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 miles WSW. of Cape Canso.

Torbay, a large fishing town on Tor Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, 7 miles N. of St. John's.

Tor\bec′, an inferior port of Haiti, on the SW. peninsula, about 100 miles W. by S. of Port-au-Prince.

Torbrook, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Brook, 5 miles from Bridgetown.

Torcello, tor-chĕl′lo, an island in the lagoon of Venice, belonging to the commune of Burano, 6 miles NE. of Venice. Pop. less than 200. It has interesting remains of the mediæval town of Torcello, among which are the cathedral of Santa Maria, a basilica dating from the seventh century, with a campanile and a ruined baptistery, and the church of Santa Fosca.

Torch, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 12 miles W. of Parkersburg, W.Va. Pop. 150.

Torch Lake, Mich., in Antrim co., is about 18 miles long. It is separated from Grand Traverse Bay by a narrow tract of land.

Torch Lake, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay and on a lake of its own name, 15 miles N. of Elk Rapids.

Torda, a town of Hungary. See Thorenburg.

Torda-Aranyos, tor′dŏh or′on\yosh\, a co. of Hungary, in Transylvania. Capital, Thorenburg (Torda).

Tordera, tor-dā′rā, a commune of Spain, province and 40 miles NE. of Barcelona. Pop. about 2700.

Tordesillas, tor-dā-seel′yās, a town of Spain, 24 miles SW. of Valladolid, on the Douro. Pop. of the commune, about 3500.

Toreau, Bayou, bī′oo to\rō′, La., rises in Sabine parish, runs SW., and enters the Sabine River.

Torgau, tor′gŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, here crossed by two bridges, 31 miles ENE. of Leipsic. The principal edifices are the vast mediæval Hartenfels castle, once the residence of the electors of Saxony and now used as barracks, with a chapel consecrated by Luther; the gabled town-hall, containing a collection of Saxon antiquities; and the Gothic Marienkirche. The town has varied manufactures. Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here in 1760. Pop. in 1900, 11,807.

Torgelow, tor′ghẹh-lo\, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, NW. of Stettin, on the Ücker. Pop. in 1900, 5302.

Torget, tor′ghẹt, or **Torgen,** a small island of the W. coast of Norway, in about lat. 65° 30′ N. Its most remarkable feature is the mountain of Torghatten, which at a height of over 400 feet is penetrated by a natural tunnel, 535 ft. in length, 200–250 ft. in height, and 35–56 ft. in width. This tunnel is of oceanic erosion and bears testimony to changes in the relative positions of the land and sea.

Torigni, to\reen\yee′ (Torigni-sur-Vire), a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles SE. of Saint-Lô. Pop. about 2000.

Torino, a city of Italy. See Turin.

Toritto, to-rit′to, a town of Italy, in Bari, 15 miles NNE. of Altamura. Pop. in 1901, 7697.

Tormentine, Cape, the most easterly point of New Brunswick, in Northumberland Strait.

Tormes, tor′mĕs, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains in the SW. corner of Old Castile, flows NW. past Salamanca, and joins the Douro on the left. Length, 150 miles.

Torna, tor′nŏh\, a small town of Hungary, in the co. of Abauj-Torna, 18 miles WSW. of Kaschau. It has a mediæval cathedral.

Torneå, tor′ne-ō (Torneå-Elf), a river which rises in Swedish Lapland, forms part of the boundary between Sweden and Russia, and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Torneå after a SSE. course of about 250 miles.

Torneå, a seaport of Finland, in the län of Uleåborg, on the Torneå, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite the Swedish town of Haparanda. Lat. 65° 50′ 8″ N.; lon. 24° 14′ E. It has an active trade, exporting timber, pitch, fish, reindeer skins, furs, etc. Near by is a hill which tourists ascend at the summer solstice in order to view the midnight sun. Pop. in 1899, 1461.

To\ro′, a river of Mongolia, joins the Nonni, an affluent of the Sungari, after a course of 250 miles.

To′ro, a town of Spain, in the province of Zamora, on the Douro, here crossed by a splendid bridge, 29 miles NNE. of Salamanca. It is situated in the midst of a plain, rich in grain, fruit, and wine, and has manufactures of textiles, etc. The cathedral church, Santa Maria la Mayor, dates from the reign of Alfonso VII. Pop. in 1900, 8379.

Toro, Boca del, bo′kå dĕl to′ro (*i.e.*, "bull's mouth"), in the republic of Panama, one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriquí communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

Török-Becse, tö′rök\bĕt′shĕ\ (*i.e.*, "Turkish Becse"), a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál, on the left bank of the Theiss, opposite Ó-Becse, 47 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. in 1900, 7725.

Török-Kanizsa, tö′rök\ kŏh′ne-zhŏh\, a town of Hungary, near Ó-Kanizsa. See Kanizsa, Ó.

Török-Szent-Miklós, a town of Hungary, in the co. of Jazygia-Great-Cumania-Szolnok, 58 miles SW. of Debreczin. Pop. in 1900, 21,881.

Toronaicus Sinus. See Kassandra, Gulf of.

Torontál, to′ron\tāl\, a county of Hungary, in the Banat. Capital, Nagy-Becskerek.

Toronto, a port of entry and the second city in population and commercial importance of Canada, capital of Ontario, situated on a circular bay, on the NW. shore of Lake Ontario, in York co., 333 miles SW. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs. Lat. of the Meteorological Service bureau, 43° 39′ 36″ N.; lon. 79° 23′ 40″ W. Mean temperature of the year, 44.4°; winter, 26.4°; summer, 63.8°. The city, whose harbor is accessible to the largest steamers navigating the lake, has a water-frontage of 8 miles, and rises gradually towards the interior. The streets are almost entirely laid out at right angles, and are adorned with numerous imposing government, municipal, educational, and ecclesiastical buildings, exhibiting a varied and high order of architectural design. Among the more notable edifices and institutions are the buildings of the provincial parliament (erected in 1888–92); the vast Romanesque pile of the new city-hall and courthouse; the Government House; Osgoode Hall, the seat of the superior courts of Ontario; the huge Provincial Lunatic Asylum; St. James's Cathedral, with a spire 316 feet in height; the Cathedral of St. Michael; the Metropolitan Methodist Church, noted for its large organ; and the free public library, with about 140,000 volumes. Among the educational institutions, the foremost is the University of Toronto, which was established as King's College in 1827, and was attended in 1903 by 1717 students. It contains faculties of arts, applied science, medicine, etc., and its halls and buildings are among the most imposing of those of any educational institution in America. Affiliated with the university are the Ontario Agricultural College, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, and schools and colleges of pharmacy, music, and veterinary science. Also federated with the university are Victoria University, Knox, Wycliffe, and St. Michael's Colleges, and Trinity University. The Upper Canada College is a high-class school for boys. The Toronto Collegiate Institute, the Normal School, and the Model School (with collections of paintings, sculptures, and antiquities) are other noteworthy educational institutions. Charitable and benevolent societies and institutions are numerous. Among the city's parks and recreation-grounds are Queen's Park, Riverdale Park, the Exhibition Grounds, and the Horticultural Gardens. Toronto is the natural outlet for the produce of a large territory, and has an extensive export trade in flour, grain, lumber, live-stock, etc. Its industrial establishments comprise iron-foundries, steel-works, engineering establishments, railway-car building shops, rolling-mills, breweries and distilleries, agricultural implement- and car-wheel works, carriage- and cabinet-factories, pork-packing establishments, etc. Lines of steamers run daily during the season of navigation to all the lake ports and ports on the river St. Lawrence. Toronto, the original name of which was York, was founded in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The place was taken by the Americans in 1813. In 1834 it was incorporated as a city and its name changed from York to Toronto. Pop. in 1817, 1200; in 1830, 1677; in 1842, 15,336; in 1852, 50,763; in 1861, 44,821; in 1871, 56,092; in 1881, 96,196; in 1891, 181,220; in 1901, 207,971.

Toronto, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind. The banking point is Dana. Pop. 150.

Toronto, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 37 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. 125.

Toronto, a banking city of Woodson co., Kan., on the Verdigris River, 30 miles W. of Humboldt, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Toronto, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., 14 miles N. of Richland station.

Toronto, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and 8 miles N. of Steubenville, on the

Pennsylvania Co.'s R. It has manufactures of sewer-pipe and china. Pop. in 1900, 3526.

Toronto, a banking post-town of Deuel co., S.Dak., 14 miles S. of Clearlake, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Toronto Junction, a banking town and outport of York co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 5 miles from Toronto. It has coaling- and oil-industries and manufactures of pianos, pulleys, soap, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6091.

Toro'pets, a town of Russia, government of Pskov, on the Toropa, 50 miles SSE. of Kholm. It has a cathedral. It is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1897, 7489.

Torpatum, the Latin name of DORPAT.

Torpedo, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 125.

Torquay, tor-kee', a town of England, in Devonshire, beautifully situated on the shore of a cove of Tor Bay, on its N. side, 18 miles S. of Exeter. The picturesqueness of its situation, the mildness of its climate, and the luxuriance of its vegetation, unsurpassed in England, render it one of the most popular watering-places and winter-resorts of the kingdom. It has interesting remains of the old Tor Abbey, a modern Gothic church, and a museum of natural history. Torquay is a convenient yachting station and has well-known terra-cotta manufactures. William of Orange landed here in 1688. Pop. in 1901, 33,625.

Torquemada, TOR-kā-mā'DĀ, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles NE. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of many arches. Pop. in 1900, 2957.

Torralba, TOR-RÄL'BÄ, a town of Spain, 13 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Torrance, a post-hamlet of Yalabusha co., Miss.

Torrão, TOR-RÕWN', a commune of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 26 miles NW. of Beja.

Torras, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is New Roads. Pop. about 500.

Torre Annunziata, TOR'RÄ ÅN-noont-se-Ä'TÄ, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles SE. of Naples, at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius, from whose eruptions it has at different times suffered considerably. It has manufactures of macaroni. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 28,143.

Torre del Campo, TOR'RÄ DĚL KÄM'PO, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles W. of Jaén. Pop. in 1900, 6454.

Torre del Greco, TOR'RÄ DĚL GRÄ'KO, a town of Italy, 7 miles SE. of Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the SW. foot of Mount Vesuvius and on the railway from Naples to Salerno. It occupies in part the lava-stream of 1631, which destroyed the greater part of the older town, and has suffered several times from the Vesuvian eruptions. It has an active coral industry. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 33,299.

Torredonjimeno, TOR'RÄ-don-HE-mā'no, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles SW. of Jaén, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,056.

Torrejoncillo, TOR'RÄ-HON-theel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles from Cáceres. Pop. in 1900, 5424.

Torre Maggiore, TOR'RÄ MÄD-jo'rā, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 5 miles W. of San Severo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,054.

Torrens, Lake, a large, shallow salt lake of South Australia, between lat. 30° 10′ and 32° S., lon. about 138° E. It is 130 miles long and from 15 to 20 miles across.

Torrent, a post-village of Wolfe co., Ky., on the Lexington and Eastern R. The banking point is Clay City.

Torrente, TOR-RĚN'TÄ, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles SW. of Valencia. Pop. in 1900, 8561.

Torrenueva, TOR'RÄ-nwā'vÄ, a commune of Spain, province and 32 miles SE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. about 3500.

Torreon, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 300.

Torreón, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, a few miles W. of Matamoros. Pop. in 1900, 13,845.

Torres, TOR'RĚS, a commune of Spain, province and 18 miles SW. of Jaén. Pop. about 3500.

Torres, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo. The banking point is Trinidad.

Torre Santa Susanna, TOR'RÄ SÅN'TÄ SOO-ZAN'NÄ, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 17 miles SW. of Brindisi. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Torres (TOR'RĚS), **Cape,** Spain, on the N. coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 37′ N.; lon. 5° 44′ W.

Torresdale, a station of Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., is a suburban section of the city of Philadelphia, about 15 miles ENE. of the centre of the city.

Torres Novas, TOR'RĚS NO'VÅS, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 15 miles NE. of Santarem. Pop. in 1900, 10,738.

Torres Strait separates Papua from Cape York Peninsula, Australia. It is about 90 miles wide and largely studded with shoals, reefs, and islands, which make navigation dangerous. The strait was discovered by Torres in 1606.

Torres Vedras, TOR'RĚS VÄ'DRÅS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Sizandro, 27 miles NW. of Lisbon. It became celebrated in the Peninsular War for the lines of defence established by Wellesley (the future Duke of Wellington) to resist the approach of the French, behind which he retired in Oct., 1810. There is at present a vast line of ramparts here, constituting the main defence of Lisbon on the land side. Pop. in 1900, 6891. A few miles SW. of Torres Vedras is the watering-place of Ericeira.

Torretta, TOR-RĚT'TÄ, a village of Italy, in Sicily, circle of Palermo.

Torrevieja, TOR'RÄ-ve-Ä'HÄ, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, province and 23 miles SSW. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. There are salt lagoons in the neighborhood, the product of which constitutes the chief export. Pop. in 1900, 7706.

Torrey, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Punta Gorda.

Torrey, a township (town) of Yates co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 (including Dresden), 1065.

Torrey's Peak, Colo., a mountain about 10 miles WSW. of Georgetown. Lat. 39° 38′ N.; lon. 105° 49′ W. Height, 14,336 feet.

Torricella, TOR-RE-CHĚL'LÄ, a small town of Italy, province of Chieti, 22 miles ESE. of Chieti.

Torridge, a river of England, co. of Devon, flows past Torrington and enters the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Length, 40 miles.

Torridon, Loch, LOK TOR'RE-DON, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross and Cromarty, between Applecross and Gairloch peninsulas, 12 miles in length.

Torriglia, TOR-REEL'YÄ, a town of Italy, province and about 15 miles NE. of Genoa. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5018.

Torrijos, TOR-REE'HOCE, a decayed town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 16 miles WSW. of Toledo. Pop. about 3000.

Torringford, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 24 miles W. by N. of Hartford.

Torrington, England. See GREAT TORRINGTON.

Torrington, a post-borough in Torrington township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River, about 26 miles W. by N. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of woollens, brass and plated goods, hardware, machinery, needles, bicycles, etc. Pop. of the borough in 1900, 8360; of the town, 12,453.

Torroella de Montgrí, TOR-RO-ĚL'YÄ DÄ MONT-GREE', a town of Spain, province and 16 miles ENE. of Gerona, on the Ter, 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Torrox, TOR-ROH', a town of Spain, province and 25 miles E. of Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6953.

Torry, a fishing village on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the Dee, opposite Aberdeen.

Torshälla, a small town of Sweden, in the län of Nyköping, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mälar.

Tortola, tor-to'lą, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, in about lat. 18° 24′ N. and lon. 64° 32′ W., between Virgin Gorda and St. John. Area, 24 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, rising in Sage Mountain to about 1750 feet. Some sugar is cultivated. Capital, Roadtown. Pop. in 1901, 3431.

Tortoli, TOR-TO-LE', a small seaport on the E. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles ENE. of Lanusei.

Tortona, TOR-TO'NÄ (anc. *Dertona*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 14 miles ESE. of Alessandria, on the Scrivia, at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined mediæval fortress. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 7889 (commune, 17,452).

Tortosa, TOR-TO'SÅ (anc. *Dertosa*), a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 43 miles SW. of Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 miles from its mouth. It is built in terraces on an eminence above the river and has a fine cathedral. There are fisheries and manufactures of paper, soap, leather, and pottery. In the vicinity are Roman remains. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 24,306.

Tortosa, a small seaport of Syria, 30 miles N. of Tripoli. It is on the site of the ancient Antaradus, a town

founded by the people of Aradus. It was an important fortress at the time of the Crusades. It has retained its mediæval walls and castle and has a church built by the Crusaders.

Tortosa, Cape, Spain, forming the N. extremity of the island of Buda, off the coast of Catalonia. Lat. 40° 40′ N.; lon. 0° 47′ E.

Tortuga, tor-too′gą, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 55 miles W. of Margarita. Length, from E. to W., about 15 miles.

Tortuga, an island off the NW. coast of Haiti, and separated from it by Tortuga Channel. Length, about 25 miles.

Tortuga, an island in the Gulf of California, 85 miles S. of the island of Tiburón.

Tortugas, an island off the NE. coast of Cuba, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called El Savirral. It forms the entrance to the harbor of Nuevitas.

Tortugas, Fla. See Dry Tortugas.

Torzhok′, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles WNW. of Tver, on the Tvertsa. It is noted for the gold- and silver-embroidered artîcles produced in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 12,743.

Tosa, river of Italy. See Toce.

Toscana. See Tuscany.

Toscanella, tos-kå-nĕl′lå (anc. *Tuscania*), a town of Italy, 23 miles NNE. of Civitavecchia, picturesquely situated on the Marta. It has a church dating from the eleventh century. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5067.

Toscolano, tos-ko-lå′no, a village of Italy, 20 miles NE. of Brescia, on the W. side of Lago di Garda.

Tosia, to′see‘å (anc. *Docea?*), a town of Asia Minor, 100 miles NE. of Angora. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Tosna, tos′nå, a small river of Russia, an affluent of the Neva.

Töss, a small affluent of the Rhine, in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland. On it is the village of Töss, 12 miles NE. of Zürich.

Tost, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 15 miles W. of Tarnowitz. Pop. about 2300.

Toston, a post-village of Broadwater co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Helena. Pop. 250.

Totana, to-tå′nå, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 10 miles NE. of Lorca. It is situated in a fertile district, in which oranges grow. Saltpetre is obtained here. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 13,703, including a large number of gypsies.

Totis, or **Dotis** (Hun. *Tata*, tŏh′tŏh‘), a town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles SE. of Komorn. It has a Capuchin monastery and a Piarist college. Pop. in 1900, 7220. Tóváros (*i.e.*, "lake-town," pop. 4960), situated on a lake abounding in fish, forms practically a part of Totis.

Totma, tot′må, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles NE. of Vologda, on the Sukhona. Pop. 5000.

Totnes, a municipal borough of England, in Devonshire, on the Dart, 22 miles SSW. of Exeter. It is an ancient and picturesque town and has two old gateways, quaint gabled houses, and a Perpendicular church with a fine tower. Of the castle the curious Norman keep alone remains. Pop. in 1901, 4035.

Toto, a post-village of Starke co., Ind., on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is Knox. Pop. 200.

Totoket, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn.

Totomina, to-to-me′nå, a bay of Japan, island of Hondo, about 90 miles SW. of Tokyo. The town of Suruga is on this bay, which is also known as Suruga Bay (Gulf).

Totonicapam, to-to-ne-kå-påm′, a western department of Guatemala. It is one of the smallest divisions of the republic, but is densely populated. Capital, Totonicapam. Pop. in 1893, 89,338.

Totonicapam, a town of Guatemala, capital of a department of its own name, 55 miles WNW. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 25,000. It has manufactures of textiles, pottery, and wood-work. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

Tot′owa, a borough of Passaic co., N.J., organized from part of Manchester township. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Tottenham, tot′tẹn-ạm, a northeastern suburban district of London, England, on the river Lea, 6 miles NE. of St. Paul's. It contains Bruce Castle Park, and Alexandra Palace, a favorite pleasure-resort of Londoners, is partly within its limits. Pop. in 1891, 71,343; in 1901, 102,541.

Tottenham, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 17 miles WSW. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 611.

Totten Land, Antarctica, is a name of Sabrina Land.

Tottenville, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island and on Raritan Bay, at the S. end of Staten Island Sound, 1 mile E. of Perth Amboy, N.J., with which it is connected by ferry. It now forms part of the borough of Richmond in the city of New York. It has smelting- and refining-works, manufactures of marine engines and boats, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Tottington, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Bury. Pop. in 1901, 6118.

Tottori, a seaport of the main island of Japan, on the SW. coast, about 95 miles WNW. of Kyoto.

Tottys, a post-station of Hickman co., Tenn.

Totua, to-too′å, or **Totoia,** to-toi′å, one of the Fiji Islands.

Touchet, too‘shet′, a post-village of Wallawalla co., Wash., 15 miles W. of Wallawalla.

Toucques, took, a small river of France, which enters the English Channel 8 miles NW. of Honfleur.

Toucy, too‘see′, a small town of France, in Yonne, 13 miles WSW. of Auxerre.

Tougaloo, too‘gą-loo′, a post-station of Hinds co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles NNE. of Jackson. Here is the Tougaloo University, a school for colored, which was organized in 1869.

Toughkenamon, tuf-ken′ą-mọn, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 39½ miles WSW. of Philadelphia. It has stone-works and nurseries. Pop. about 500.

Touhy, a post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Weston. It has grain-elevators.

Toul, tool (anc. *Tullum Leucorum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, and a fortress of the first class, 14 miles W. of Nancy. The principal edifices are the former cathedral of St. Étienne, gracefully proportioned, with a beautiful W. front, fine towers, and handsome cloisters; the Gothic church of St. Gengoult, with fine cloisters in the Flamboyant style of the sixteenth century; and the imposing town-hall, formerly the bishop's palace. The town has manufactures of pottery, lace, etc. Toul was from very early times the seat of a bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation it was a free city of the German Empire. In 1552 the city and the territory of the bishopric were seized by Henry II. of France. The episcopal see was abolished in 1790. On Sept. 23, 1870, after a siege of nearly six weeks, Toul surrendered to the Germans. Pop. in 1901, 8633 (commune, 12,287).

Toulon, too‘lôn′ (anc. *Telo Martius*), a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Var, situated on a fine bay of the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles SE. of Marseilles. It is a fortress of the first class, and after Brest the most important naval station of France. It consists of an old town with narrow, crooked streets, and the new town with handsome avenues, numerous public squares, and modern buildings. The principal open places are the Place d'Armes and the Place de la Liberté. The latter is connected by the Boulevard Strasbourg with the Jardin de la Ville, a beautiful promenade. Among the objects of interest are the mediæval church of Ste. Marie Majeure, in the Romanesque style; the town-hall, the handsome modern Renaissance Musée-Bibliothèque, the vast marine hospital, the arsenal, which covers 660 acres, and the large theatre. The harbor, which is spacious and safe, has five main basins. Toulon was made a strong fortress in the reign of Louis XIV. In 1707, in the War of the Spanish Succession, it withstood an attack by the allies. In Aug., 1793, it was delivered by the royalists into the hands of the British. In December of the same year the French retook it. The part played by Bonaparte at this siege as commander of the French artillery first raised him into eminence. Pop. in 1901, 78,833 (commune, 101,602).

Toulon, too′lŏn, a banking post-town, capital of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 37 miles NNW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1057.

Toulon-sur-Arroux, too‘lôn′ sür ar‘roo′, a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Arroux, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 18 miles NNW. of Charolles.

Toulousain, too‘loo‘zăn′, an ancient district of France, in Languedoc, the capital of which was Toulouse.

Toulouse, too‘looz′ (anc. *Tolosa*), a city of France, capital of the department of Haute-Garonne and formerly of the province of Languedoc, situated in a fertile valley, on the right bank of the river Garonne, 130 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Lat. of observatory, 43° 36′ 45″ N.; lon. 1° 27′ 30″ E. Three bridges, one a sixteenth-century stone structure of 7 arches, connect it with the suburb of Saint-Cyprien, on the opposite bank of the river. Toulouse has for the most part narrow, ill-paved streets and poorly built districts, but it is intersected by fine avenues. The princi-

pal edifices are the church of St. Sernin, one of the finest specimens of Romanesque architecture, begun in the eleventh century and restored by Viollet-le-Duc; the church of La Dalbade, with a fine square tower and a beautiful Renaissance portal; the cathedral of St. Étienne, a composite of different styles; the "Capitole" or town-hall, the seat of the Académie des Jeux Floraux ("Floral Games"), one of the oldest literary institutions of Europe; the donjon, restored by Viollet-le-Duc, containing the municipal archives; the Palais de Justice, and the handsome Hôtel Lasbordes. The educational institutions of the city comprise the university, founded in the thirteenth century, with about 2000 students; a veterinary college, academies of sciences and of inscriptions and belles-lettres, and the Musée des Beaux-Arts, with a fine collection of antiquities and pictures. Toulouse, owing to its position in the centre of southern France, at the junction of the Canal du Midi and the Canal Latéral, is an important commercial and industrial town. Much of the transit trade to Spain passes through it. It has a large national powder-factory, a national tobacco-factory, a cannon-foundry, and manufactures of paper, agricultural machines, leather and saddlery, stained-glass, carriages, furniture, etc. The town is the seat of the archbishop of Toulouse and Narbonne. Pop. in 1901, 127,866 (commune, 149,841).

Toulouse rose into importance before the beginning of Roman dominion in Gaul. It was the capital of the kingdom of the Visigoths for nearly a century from about A.D. 419. Later it was the residence of the dukes of Aquitaine under the Merovingian kings. For several centuries it was the capital of the County of Toulouse, which, gradually emerging from its position of dependence on the French crown, rose to be a large and powerful principality, whose dominions comprised Languedoc and parts of Guienne and Provence. The county was united with the French crown in 1271. In 1814 Soult made an unsuccessful stand against Wellington at Toulouse.

Toungu, a town of Burma. See TAUNGU.

Touraine, too-rān′, an old province of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, and Vienne rivers, and now forming the greater part of the department of Indre-et-Loire. The region has been called the "Garden of France." The capital was Tours.

Tourane, a seaport of Annam. See TURAN.

Tourcoing, toor-kwaⁿ′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord, 7 miles NE. of Lille, forming with Roubaix practically one town. It has a fine Gothic church and a large modern town-hall. The chief industry is the manufacture of woollens, Tourcoing and Roubaix together producing four-fifths of the entire output of northern France. There are sugar-refineries and manufactures of carpets, cotton goods, linen, silk stuffs, upholstery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 61,058 (commune, 79,243).

Tour-d'Aigues, La. See LA TOUR D'AIGUES.

Tour-d'Auvergne, La. See LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.

Tour de Peilz, La. See LA TOUR DE PEILZ.

Tour du Pin, La. See LA TOUR DU PIN.

Tourlaville, toor-lȧ-vēl′, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg.

Tourmente (toor-mȯnt′), **Cape,** a headland on the NW. side of the St. Lawrence, 33 miles below Quebec.

Tournai, toor-nȧ′, or **Tournay** (Flem. *Doornik;* anc. *Turnacum, Turris Nerviorum, Civitas Nerviorum*), a town of Belgium, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hainaut, on the river Scheldt, 48 miles S. by W. of Ghent. It is embellished with fine quays and boulevards. Its principal features are the superb mediæval cathedral of Notre Dame, with a beautiful nave and choir; the elegant church of St. Quentin; the twelfth-century belfry (restored in 1874); the former Cloth Hall, in Renaissance style, containing the municipal museum and picture-gallery; the town-hall, in a suppressed monastery; the statue of the Princess d'Épinoy (the heroic defender of the city in the siege by Alexander of Parma in 1581); and the thirteenth-century bridge. The town has a natural-history museum and a library of 60,000 volumes. The manufactures include carpets, hosiery, woollens, and other textiles, fayence, etc. The town is the seat of a bishop. Tournai was the capital of the Belgic tribe of the Nervii. It was the early royal residence of the Merovingians. It long belonged to France, and figured as a fortress in the wars waged by the French on their northern borders. Pop. in 1901, 35,004.

Tourneppe, toor-nēpp′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on an affluent of the Senne, 7 miles S. of Brussels.

Tournon, toor-nôⁿ′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 9 miles NNW. of Valence. It has an old Gothic castle, used as the town-hall. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4890.

Tournus, toor-nüs′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, 17 miles N. of Mâcon. It has an interesting church which belonged to an ancient abbey. The town is the birthplace of the painter Greuze. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4713.

Touro, to′oo-ro, a town of Spain, province of Corunna. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6678.

Touros, to′oo-rush, a seaport of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, on a bay of the same name, 51 miles NNW. of Natal.

Tours, toor (anc. *Cæsarodunum,* afterwards *Turones*), a city of France, capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire and formerly of Touraine, situated on the left bank of the Loire and near the right bank of the Cher, 70 miles SW. of Orleans. It is connected with the suburb of Saint-Symphorien, on the opposite bank of the Loire, by a fine fifteen-arched stone bridge. The mild and equable climate of the town has rendered it a favorite resort of foreigners, especially of the English. The principal features of Tours are the superb Gothic cathedral, begun in the twelfth century and finished in the sixteenth, with a richly ornamented façade, magnificent stained-glass windows, and two imposing towers; the detached towers of St. Martin and Charlemagne, the only remains of the famous basilica of St. Martin, demolished in 1802; the archiepiscopal palace, with archæological, palæontological, and art collections; the museum, the theatre, and the statue of Balzac, a native of Tours, by Fournier. In the immediate vicinity of the town is the ruined château of Plessis-lès-Tours, the residence of Louis XI. Tours has an art school, the Collège de St. Louis de Gonzaga, a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy, and a library of 125,000 volumes. The industries comprise the manufacture of articles of iron and steel, leather, chemicals, silk, woollens, stained-glass, pottery, etc. A famous book-printing establishment is located here. Tours derived its name from the Gallic tribe of the Turones. In very early times it became the seat of a bishop and later of an archbishop. The battle in which Charles Martel defeated the invading Saracens in 732, often known as the battle of Tours, was fought between Tours and Poitiers. The city figured as the seat of the Government of National Defence in the autumn of 1870. At the beginning of 1871 it was in the hands of the Germans. Pop. in 1901, 58,409 (commune, 64,695).

Tours, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex.

Toussaint Creek, Ohio, flows through Ottawa co. into Lake Erie.

Toutle, too′tęl, or **Tootle,** a river of Washington, enters the Cowlitz River in Cowlitz co.

Tovarnik, a small town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, co. of Syrmia (Szerém), 12 miles SSE. of Vukovár.

Tow, a post-village of Llano co., Tex. The banking point is Llano. Pop. 100.

Towaliga, tŏw-ą-lī′gą, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., 44 miles SSE. of Atlanta.

Towaliga Creek, Ga., enters the Ocmulgee River about 13 miles NE. of Forsyth.

Tow'amen'sing, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1095.

Towanda, to-wȧn′dą, a post-town of McLean co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 8 miles NE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Towanda, a post-village of Butler co., Kan., on Whitewater Creek, about 22 miles ENE. of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Towanda, a post-borough, capital of Bradford co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley and the Susquehanna and New York Rs., 85 miles WNW. of Scranton. It is the seat of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and has manufactures of foundry products, toys, furniture, boots and shoes, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4663.

Towanda, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Towanda Creek, Bradford co., Pa., enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River about 2 miles below Towanda.

Towash, to-wash′, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., on the Brazos River, about 115 miles N. by E. of Austin.

Towcester, tows′tęr, a small town of England, co. and 8 miles SSW. of Northampton.

Tower, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Onaway. Pop. about 300.

Tower, a banking city of St. Louis co., Minn., on Vermilion Lake and 66 miles NNW. of Two Harbors, on the Duluth and Iron Range R. Pop. in 1900, 1366.

Tower City, a banking post-village of Cass co., N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 40 miles W. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Tower City, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Williams Valley R., 11 miles WSW. of Tremont. Pop. in 1900, 2167.

Tower Hamlets, a parliamentary borough in the eastern part of London, containing the divisions of Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, and Whitechapel.

Towerhill, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 9 miles W. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Towerhill, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., 14 miles N. of Appomattox.

Towerspring, a post-station of Lincoln co., Kan.

Towerville, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., 12 miles S. of Viroqua.

Tow Law, a town of England, co. and 10 miles W. of Durham. Pop. in 1901, 4371.

Towle, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Dutchflat. Pop. 150.

Towlesville, tŏwlz′vĭl, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 5 miles SW. of Kanona. Pop. about 300.

Townbluff, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., on the Neches River, about 100 miles (direct) NE. of Houston. Pop. 75.

Towncreek, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Southern R., 18 miles E. of Tuscumbia. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Towncreek, a post-station of Gilmer co., Ga.

Towncreek, a post-township of Brunswick co., N.C., 8 miles SW. of Wilmington.

Town Creek, a town of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 35.

Towner, a county in the N. part of North Dakota. Area, 1048 sq. m. Capital, Cando. Pop. in 1890, 1450; in 1900, 6491.

Towner, a banking post-town, capital of McHenry co., N.Dak., on the Souris (or Mouse) River and on the Great Northern R., 19 miles W. by S. of Rugby Junction. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Towners, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River (New York and Harlem division) and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 59 miles NNE. of New York and 1 mile from Croton Lake. Pop. about 125.

Townhill, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 22 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 150.

Townline, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 15 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

Townline, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 18 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 100.

Townly, a post-town of Walker co., Ala., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Townpoint, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Elk River, about 48 miles ENE. of Baltimore.

Towns, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 168 sq. m. It is drained by the Hiawassee River. Gold, corundum, asbestos, and other minerals are found. Capital, Hiawassee. Pop. in 1890, 4064; in 1900, 4748.

Towns, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., on the Southern R., 86 miles SSE. of Macon. Pop. 100.

Townsbury, tŏwnz′bẹr-e, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on Pequest Creek, 5 miles NE. of Oxford. Pop. about 100.

Townsend, a post-town of Newcastle co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 29 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Townsend, a post-village of McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. about 60.

Townsend, a banking post-village in Townsend township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Squannacook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 22 miles W. of Lowell. It has manufactures of lumber and brooms. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1804.

Townsend, a banking post-town, capital of Broadwater co., Mont., on the Missouri River and on the Northern Pacific R., 67 miles SE. of Helena. Pop. in 1900, 446.

Townsend, a post-station of Gage co., Neb.

Townsend, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 5 miles SSW. of Watkins. Pop. 150.

Townsend, a post-hamlet of Sandusky co., Ohio, about 10 miles E. by N. of Fremont.

Townsend, a village of Blount co., Tenn. The banking point is Maryville.

Townsend Harbor, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Townsend township (town), on the Squannacook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 43 miles WNW. of Boston. It has manufactures of leather-board. Pop. about 300.

Townsend Inlet, on the E. coast of Cape May co., N.J.

Townsend, Mount, the loftiest summit of the Australian Alps, in New South Wales. Height, 7347 feet.

Townsendville, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., about 32 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. 200.

Townshend, a post-village in Townshend township (town), Windham co., Vt., on the West River, about 16 miles WSW. of Bellows Falls, and on the Central Vermont R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 833.

Townshend (town′zend), **Cape,** on the coast of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 22° 15′ S.

Townsville, a post-station of Butler co., Ky.

Townsville, a post-village of Vance co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Townsville, a municipality of Queensland, Australia, on Cleveland Bay, NE. coast, in about lat. 19° 10′ S. It is the port of a large interior territory, and has foundries, brewery, etc. It is connected by rail with Hughenden. Pop. in 1901, 12,717.

Townville, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., 12 miles WNW. of Titusville. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Townville, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C. The banking point is Anderson. Pop. 175.

Towson, tŏw′sọn, a banking village, capital of Baltimore co., Md., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., about 8 miles N. of Baltimore, of which it is a post-substation. Pop. about 1000.

Towton, a parish of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 2 miles S. of Tadcaster. Here the Yorkists won a great victory over the Lancastrians in 1461.

Towy, tŏw′ee, a river of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, which flows SW. and enters Carmarthen Bay. Length, about 60 miles.

Towyn, or **Tywyn,** a village and watering-place of Wales, on its W. coast, co. of Merioneth, on Cardigan Bay, 10 miles SSW. of Barmouth. Pop. in 1901, 3756.

Toxaway, a river of Pickens co., S.C., is a small branch of the Kiowee.

Toxaway (**Lake Toxaway**), a village and resort of Transylvania co., N.C., on the Transylvania R., SW. of Brevard, its banking point. Elevation, about 3000 feet. The post-office is Lake Toxaway.

Toyabe Mountains, Nev., a long range which traverses the SW. part of Lander co. and the N. part of Nye co. The direction of this range is nearly N. and S. The noted Reese River silver-mines are among these mountains, near Austin, in Lander co. Toyabe Dome is 11,779 feet in height, and Toyabe Peak, 10,144 ft.

Toyah, a post-village of Reeves co., Tex. Pop. 100.

Toyama, to-yä′mä, a town of the main island of Japan, capital of Toyama prefecture, about 5 miles inland from Toyama Bay (on the W. coast) and about 160 miles WNW. of Tokyo. It is the commercial centre of the region and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1904, 56,275.

Toyohashi, to-yo-hä′shee, a maritime town of the main island of Japan, on the Bay of Owari. Pop. in 1899, 21,785.

Tozer, a town of Tunis, about 115 miles W. of Gabes.

Tozi, or **Tozikakat,** a river of Alaska, tributary to the Yukon (on the N.) in about lon. 152° 30′ W.

Traben, trä′bẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district and 39 miles SW. of Coblenz, on the Moselle, opposite Trarbach. Pop. about 2500.

Trabia, trä-bee′ä, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles ESE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 5115.

Trabing, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Wyo.

Tracadie, trăk′ạ-dee′, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Antigonish, at the head of Pomquet Harbor, formed by St. George's Bay, 164 miles NE. of Halifax, on the Intercolonial R. The harbor is capable of receiving vessels of any size. The Trappists have a monastery here and there is also a convent. Pop. about 1500.

Tracadie, a post-village and outport of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 50 miles from Chatham.

Tracefork, a post-station of Leslie co., Ky.

Tracey's Mills, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 26 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Tracey Station, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the North Branch of the Oromocto River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 3½ miles from Blissville. Pop. 150.

Trachenberg, trăk′ẹn-bẽRG′, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 26 miles NNW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 3271.

Trachselwald, trăk′sẹl-wält′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles ENE. of Bern.

Tracy, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Stockton. Pop. about 500.

Tracy, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind. Pop. 70.

Tracy, a banking post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 19 miles NW. of Albia. Pop. 250.

Tracy, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky.

Tracy, a banking city of Lyon co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 91 miles W. of St. Peter. It has brewing- and flouring-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1911.

Tracy, a post-village of Platte co., Mo. The banking point is Platte City. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Tracy, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is Uhrichsville. Pop. 125.

Tracy City, a mining post-village of Grundy co., Tenn., about 40 miles WNW. of Chattanooga, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has railroad-shops and coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 1900.

Tracycreek, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., about 12 miles WSW. of Binghamton. Pop. 200.

Tracys Landing, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 18 miles SW. of Annapolis.

Tracyton, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash. Pop. about 80.

Trade, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn., 40 miles S. by E. of Abingdon, Va.

Trade City, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 22 miles N. of Indiana. Pop. 75.

Tradelake, a post-village of Burnett co., Wis., on an expansion of the Trade River, 20 miles E. of Rush City, Minn. Pop. 100.

Trade River, a post-station of Burnett co., Wis.

Traders Hill, a post-village, capital of Charlton co., Ga., on the St. Mary's River, about 44 miles SW. of Brunswick. Pop. 125.

Traders Point, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., 13 miles NW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 60.

Tradersville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ohio, about 28 miles W. of Columbus.

Tradewater, a post-station of Crittenden co., Ky.

Tradewater River, Ky., drains parts of Caldwell and Hopkins cos., forms the boundary between Crittenden and Union cos., and enters the Ohio River.

Trading Post, a post-village of Linn co., Kan. The banking point is Pleasanton. Pop. 150.

Traer, trair, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line, 25 miles W. of Vinton. Pop. in 1900, 1458.

Trafalgar, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. about 500.

Trafalgar, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 4 miles NW. of Oakville.

Trafalgar (trå-fål-gär'; in English, commonly trå-fal'gar), **Cape,** a headland of Spain, on the SW. coast of the province of Cadiz. Lat. 36° 10′ N.; lon. 6° 1′ W. Here, on Oct. 21, 1805, the English, under Nelson, who was killed in the action, gained a great victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets.

Trafoi, a hamlet of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, in the district of Glurns and at the base of the Ortler. Elevation, 5080 feet.

Traghen, an oasis of Africa, in Fezzan, 40 miles E. by N. of Murzuk.

Trahiras, trå-ee'råsh, a town of Brazil, state of Goyaz, on the river Trahiras, 15 miles from its confluence with the Maranhão.

Traiguén, trī-gĕn', a town of Chile, province of Malleco, about 45 miles S. of Angol. Pop. in 1902, 7099.

Traiguera, trī-gā'rå, a commune of Spain, province of Castellón de la Plana, 9 miles NW. of Benicarlo. Pop. about 3000.

Trail, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio. The banking point is Wilmot or Beach City. Pop. 100.

Trail, a post-village of Butler co., Pa.

Trail, a post-village and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 7 miles from Rossland, its banking point. It has large smelting-works. Pop. in 1901, 1306.

Traill, a county in the E. part of North Dakota, is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North. Area, 872 sq. m. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 10,217; in 1900, 13,107.

Trailrun, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 29 miles S. by E. of Barnesville. Pop. 100.

Trainer, a village of Delaware co., Pa. The post-office is Chester.

Traiskirchen, trīs'kĕĕrk\ĕn, a town of Lower Austria, 15 miles SSW. of Vienna. Pop. about 2500 (commune in 1900, 4613).

Traitor's (or **Verrader's,** fer-rå'dĕrs) **Island,** one of the Samoan group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Trajectum ad Mosam. See Maestricht.

Trajectum ad Rhenum. See Utrecht.

Tralee, trå-lee', a seaport of Ireland, capital of the co. of Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 mile above the head of Tralee Bay, 59 miles WNW. of Cork. It is a well-built town. Pop. about 9500.

Tralee Bay, an indentation on the W. coast of Ireland, immediately S. of the estuary of the Shannon.

Trammel, a post-village of Allen co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Trammel's Creek rises in Sumner co., Tenn., and enters the Big Barren River in Kentucky, about 5 miles SE. of Bowling Green.

Tramonti, trå-mon'tee, a commune of Italy, province and 7 miles W. of Salerno.

Tramore, a town and bathing-place of Ireland, co. and 6 miles SSW. of Waterford, on the NW. side of Tramore Bay. Pop. about 2000.

Tramutola, trå-moo'to-lå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 23 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Tramway, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis. The banking point is Menomonie. Pop. about 300.

Trancoso, trân-ko'so, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 26 miles ENE. of Vizeu. Pop. about 2500.

Tran\ent', a town of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh, and near the Firth of Forth. Pop. about 2300.

Trångsund, a strongly-fortified roadstead of Finland, 8 miles from Viborg.

Trani, trå'nee (anc. *Ture'num*), a seaport of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, 25 miles WNW. of Bari. On the site of its former fortifications there are now handsome promenades. The principal building is the twelfth-century cathedral, with a fine portal and handsome bronze doors. There are other interesting churches and an old castle, now a prison. The public gardens contain some Roman remains. The town is the seat of an archbishop. The district produces good wine. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 25,647; in 1901, 31,800.

Tranquebar, tran-ke-bar' (native, *Tarangan-badi*), a seaport of British India, in Madras, district of Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast, in the delta of the Cavery, 140 miles S. by W. of Madras. Tranquebar belonged for over 2 centuries to Denmark, till 1845, when it was sold to England. The castle of Danneborg, now used as a prison, is a memorial of Danish rule. Pop. about 6000.

Tranquillity, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 5 miles SW. of Andover.

Tranquillity, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio, about 40 miles SW. of Chillicothe.

Trans, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga.

Transalai, a mountain-mass of Central Asia, properly a SW. extension of the Tian-Shan, and forming a northeastern bulwark to the Pamir. The Kizil-Su separates it on the N. from the Alai Mountains. Mount Kauffmann, its loftiest summit, has an altitude of 23,000–25,000 feet.

Transbaikalia, trans\bī-kå'le-ą (Russ. *Zabaikalskaiya,* zå-bī-kåls'kī-yå), a region (province) in the western part of the general-government of the Amur, in East Siberia, having Lake Baikal on the W. and Mongolia and Manchuria (from the latter of which it is separated by the Argun River) on the S. and E. Area, about 240,000 sq. m. The region is traversed by the Yablonoi Mountains, rising to nearly 8000 feet, and a number of minor ranges, and is watered by the Shilka, Vitim, Selenga (flowing into Lake Baikal) and other streams. The climate is severe, but the summer cereals (wheat, rye, barley), potatoes, flax, and tobacco are cultivated in the southern sections and in the more protected valleys. Camels breed in some parts, and even the tiger is occasionally met with. Capital, Tchita. Transbaikalia is traversed by the Transsiberian railway. Pop. in 1897, 664,071 (Russians, Tunguses, and Buriats).

Transcaspian Territory, a region of Asiatic Russia, bounded W. by the Caspian Sea, N. by Uralsk, E. by the Sea of Aral, Khiva, and Bokhara, and SE. and S. by Afghanistan and Persia. Area, about 215,000 sq. m. The region is largely one of inhospitable steppes and deserts,—the Ust-Urt in the northern section and the Kara-Kum in the southern, with scarcely any permanent water-courses. Lofty mountains, the Kopet-Dagh, extend along the Persian frontier. In the SE. part is the oasis of Merv. There is but little cultivation, and the climate has both summer and winter extremes. The region is traversed by the Central Asiatic railway. Capital, Askabad. Pop. in 1897, 372,193. The majority of the inhabitants are Turkomans.

Transcaucasia, trans-kaw-kā'she-ą, the southern half of the Russian general-government of the Caucasus, lying mainly on the S. side of the crest of the Caucasus range. It comprises the governments or provinces of Baku, Daghestan, Erivan, Kars, Kutais, Tiflis, and Yelizavetpol and the Black Sea Territory. Daghestan and part of Baku are situated on the N. side of the Caucasus.

Transfer, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 9 miles NNE. of Sharon. Pop. about 200.

Transit, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 731.

Transit, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ohio, 12 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Transitbridge, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, 4 miles N. of Belvidere.

Transkei, trans-kī′, a division on the E. coast of Cape Colony, Africa, between the Kei River (on the S.) and Tembuland, and bordering E. on the Indian Ocean. Area, 2552 sq. m. The interior is elevated (rising to about 9800 feet). It is well watered and exceedingly fertile, with dense forests and a vigorous vegetation. Many cattle and sheep are raised. There are deposits of copper and coal. Pop. in 1904, 177,647, of whom 1704 were whites.

Transleithania, trans-lī-thā′ne-ạ, a designation of the Hungarian half (the bulk of the eastern part) of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy,—the Austrian half being distinguished as Cisleithania, the little river Leitha forming a part of the dividing-line between them. Transleithania comprises Hungary proper (with Transylvania), Croatia-Slavonia, and Fiume. The capital is Budapest. The head of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as ruler of Transleithania, bears the title of King of Hungary.

Transoxiana. See BOKHARA.

Transpadane Republic, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon in 1796 of part of Lombardy and Venetia. In 1797 it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

Transvaal (trans-vål′) **Colony,** a British possession in southern Africa, adjoining Portuguese East Africa on the E. and having Natal and the Orange River Colony on the S. The Limpopo River separates it from Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate on the N. and NW., while the Vaal River constitutes the greater part of the southern boundary. Area, about 108,000 sq. m. The districts of Utrecht and Vryheid and part of the district of Wakkerstroom, which were included in the Transvaal Republic, were transferred to Natal in Jan., 1903. The greater part of the Transvaal region is a fairly lofty plateau or tableland, which in the S. and E. lies at elevations of from 4000 to 6000 feet and in the northern section between 1500 and 4000 ft. The Drakenberg (Kwathlamba) range, rising in the Mauchberg to upward of 8700 ft., traverses the eastern section in a N. and S. direction and the Lebombo Mountains form the boundary with Portuguese East Africa. The famous Witwatersrand (range), rising to about 6000 ft., is the water-parting in the W. between the Limpopo and the Vaal systems of waters. Other mountain-ranges or elevations are the Magaliesberg and Witfonteinberg. The extreme SW. of the colony is occupied by a vast and extremely monotonous flat. The region is well watered by the Limpopo and Vaal and their tributaries (the largest of which is the Olifant's, tributary to the Limpopo) and, in the E., by the Komati, Sabi, and Usutu. In general the Transvaal enjoys a fairly healthy climate, which is, however, marked by great summer heat (especially in the month of January) and heavy precipitation, and malarial conditions are by no means wanting during the rainy season. The winter months are invigorating and bracing. At Pretoria, at an elevation of 4470 ft., the mean maximum temperature during the three summer months is about 89°, and the mean minimum for the three winter months, about 42°; the rainfall is about 26 inches. Among the more distinctive types of the native vegetation are the numerous forms of acacia and the eucalyptus. The region is well suited to agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, most of the European grains and vegetables thriving well. Before the Anglo-Boer war vast herds of cattle and other stock were pastured on the *veldts*. The live-stock in the colony in 1903 was estimated at: cattle, 200,000; sheep, 200,000; horses, 50,000; and pigs, 1000. The great wealth of the region is in its mineral resources, which comprise gold, diamonds, coal, copper, iron, and tin. Comparatively little attention is paid to mining except for gold, diamonds, and coal. The chief gold centres are the Witwatersrand (one of the richest gold areas in the world, with Johannesburg as the main mining camp or centre) and Barberton. The product from the various mines during the period of 1884–98 was valued at about $350,000,000. In the year 1903 it amounted to 2,972,897 fine ounces and in 1904 to 2,434,330 fine ounces. The number of persons working in the mines at the close of 1903 was 86,324 (12,702 whites). Nearly all the diamonds obtained in the colony are from the Pretoria district; the value of the product in 1903 was about $1,200,000. Barberton, Middleburg, and Pietersburg districts furnish most of the coal that is mined. There are about 1000 miles of railway in operation.

The colony is administered by a governor, assisted by a lieutenant-governor and an executive council. There is a legislative council, consisting in part of official and in part of elected members. Pop. in 1904, 1,268,716, of whom 299,327 were whites. Capital, Pretoria. The largest town is Johannesburg, with a population of 158,000.

History.—In 1848–52 the Boers (descendants of the Dutch settlers in South Africa), having migrated from Cape Colony on account of their unwillingness to endure British rule, founded the Orange Free State and the Transvaal (South African) Republic. England recognized the two republics. In 1877 the British, who had come to the assistance of the Transvaal Republic, which was hard pressed by the Kaffirs, annexed it to their dominions. In 1880 the Boers rose in arms. The disaster to the British at Majuba Hill in 1881 was followed by the recognition of the autonomy of the Transvaal Republic. A few years later the discovery of the gold treasures of the Witwatersrand inaugurated a great influx of immigrants. They came in such numbers that the foreign population before very long outnumbered the Boers. The rise of Johannesburg was a parallel to that of San Francisco. The Boers refused to admit the new-comers, or *Uitlanders*, as they were called, to a share in the government, fearing lest their numerical preponderance would mean the speedy extinction of the Boer Republic as such. In 1895–96 occurred the Jameson raid, which was to be the beginning of an Uitlander uprising, to be followed by British annexation. It proved abortive. In 1899 England intervened actively in behalf of the Uitlanders. President Kruger was compelled to make far-reaching concessions, but England made further demands, claiming suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic. The Boers finally determined to take up arms and, joined by their brethren in the Orange Free State, they threw themselves upon the British with extraordinary energy. At the close of 1899 and in the early part of 1900 they achieved a succession of victories, but they finally succumbed to vastly superior numbers, not, however, until they had shown themselves to be a nation of heroes. In June, 1900, Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. Both Boer republics were annexed to the British Empire. The Transvaal Republic became the Transvaal Colony. The guerrilla warfare continued till 1902.

Transylvania, tran-sil-vā′ne-ạ (L. "the country beyond the forest"; Ger. *Siebenbürgen*, zee'bẹn-bürg'ẹn, the "seven castles"; Hun. *Erdély*, ĕr'dāl', "forest-land"), a former principality attached to the Hungarian crown, since 1867 an integral part of the Hungarian kingdom. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Hungary proper, on the S. and E. by Rumania, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains, and on the NE. by Bukowina. It is situated between the parallels of 45° and 48° N. lat. Area, about 22,000 sq. m. Transylvania is a picturesque region of high mountains and valleys, the Carpathians curving round it like a great wall and overspreading it with their ramifications. The portion of the range which extends E. and W. along the southern border is known as the Transylvanian Alps. The highest summits here exceed 8000 feet in elevation. The greater part of the region belongs to the basin of the Theiss, being drained by the Szamos, Maros, and Körös rivers. The southeastern portion is drained by the Aluta River, which breaks through the Transylvanian Alps in the Red Tower Pass and then courses over the Wallachian plain to the Danube. The climate is temperate and healthful, but in the higher regions the winter is severe. The soil is generally very fertile. The forests which clothe the mountains comprise nearly two-fifths of the total area. More than one-fourth is agricultural land, and the bulk of the remainder is nearly evenly divided between natural pastures and meadows. Bountiful crops of rye, wheat, oats, and maize are produced, as well as of potatoes. Among other farm products are pulse and tobacco. The orchards yield a variety of fruits, including apricots and peaches, and the product of the vineyards is highly prized. Transylvania is rich in live-stock, including cattle, horses of fine breed, long- and short-tailed sheep, and swine. The buffalo is not an uncommon sight on the farms in some districts. Bee-keeping is an important industry. The forests consist mainly of coniferous trees, beeches, and oaks, and yield valuable timber. They harbor large numbers of game, including the brown bear, wolf, and wild boar. Transylvania is rich in minerals, which include salt, gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, coal, and lignite. It comprises part of the vast deposit of salt which crops out over a large extent of the Carpathians. Manufactures are not extensively developed.

The population of Transylvania in 1900 was 2,456,838, including nearly 1,400,000 Rumans (Wallachs), upward of 800,000 Hungarians (Magyars), and upward of 230,000 Germans. Included among the Hungarians are the Szeklers, a people of Magyar stock. The Germans are mainly the descendants of immigrants from Germany who settled here in the Middle Ages. The region where they chiefly

dwell, in the southern part of the country, is known as Saxonland. The largest towns are Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), Kronstadt (Brassó) and Hermannstadt (Nagy-Szeben), both in Saxonland, and Maros-Vásárhely. Klausenburg is the seat of a university. The Rumans belong to the Greek church. The bulk of the Hungarians are Roman Catholics, but a large fraction are Protestants, and there is a large body of Unitarians, Transylvania having been the cradle of Unitarianism.

In antiquity Transylvania formed part of Dacia. The Dacians were subdued by the Roman emperor Trajan at the beginning of the second century. The Roman dominion lasted less than two centuries. The country passed under the sway of one barbarous race after another, and during the second half of the Middle Ages formed part of the kingdom of Hungary. The Hungarian kings promoted the development of Transylvania by inviting Germans to settle in the region. The disaster which befel the Hungarians at Mohács at the hands of the Turks in 1526 broke up the Hungarian realm, Transylvania becoming a separate principality under the protection of the sultan. The dominions of the princes of Transylvania, some of whom played a considerable rôle, embraced part of Hungary proper. The collapse of the power of Turkey in the latter part of the seventeenth century enabled Austria to gain possession of Transylvania (which was secured to it in the peace of Karlowitz, concluded with the sultan in 1699). The country remained permanently under the rule of the Hapsburgs. In 1867–68 Transylvania was completely incorporated with Hungary.

Transylvania, a county in the SW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 371 sq. m. It is drained by the French Broad River. The southern part of this county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. Capital, Brevard. Pop. in 1890, 5881; in 1900, 6620.

Transylvanian Alps. See Carpathian Mountains.

Tranter's Creek, N.C., enters the Tar River about 3 miles above Washington.

Trapani, trä′pä-ne (anc. *Drep'anum;* Gr. Δρέπανον), a seaport of Sicily, capital of the province of Trapani, on the W. side of the island, 46 miles W. of Palermo. Its numerous churches contain interesting works of art. In the vicinity is the church of the Madonna dell' Annunziata, a much-frequented resort of pilgrims, containing a famous statue of the Madonna. The industries comprise shipbuilding, salt-works, fisheries, and the working of corals, cameos, marble, and alabaster. The town is the seat of a bishop. Off Drepanum the Carthaginians defeated the Romans in 249 B.C. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 38,231; in 1901, 59,452.

Trapezus, the ancient name of Trebizond.

Traphill, a post-village of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles N. of Statesville. Pop. 80.

Trapp, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va.

Trappe, trap, a banking post-village of Talbot co., Md., 8 miles S. of Easton, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 275.

Trappe, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., and seat of a Trappist school, 10 miles WNW. of Norristown and about 2 miles from Collegeville station. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Trarbach, trar′bȧk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 36 miles SW. of Coblenz, on the Moselle. Pop. about 2300.

Trasimeno, Lago, lä′go trä-ze-mä′no (L. *Trasimenus Lacus*), or **Lago di Perugia,** lä′go dee pä-roo′jȧ, a lake of central Italy, about 10 miles W. of Perugia. Area, about 50 sq. m. Elevation, about 850 feet above the sea. Depth, about 25 ft. On its shores Hannibal defeated the Romans in 217 B.C.

Trask, a post-station of Grant co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River.

Traskwood, a post-village of Saline co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 31 miles SW. of Little Rock. Pop. 100.

Tras-os-Montes. See Traz-os-Montes.

Traù, trä-oo′ (Slavic, *Trogir;* anc. *Tragurium*), a seaport of Dalmatia, 10 miles W. of Spalato, on a small peninsula projecting into the Adriatic, opposite the island of Bua, to which a bridge extends. It has a mediæval cathedral and remains of fortifications constructed by the Venetians. Pop. in 1900 (inclusive of a suburb on the island of Bua), 4833, nearly all Slavs.

Trauger, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. It has coke-industries. Pop. about 500.

Traun, trŏwn, a river of Upper Austria, after a NW. course of over 100 miles, joins the Danube 4 miles SE. of Linz. It flows through lakes Hallstadt and Traun.

Traun, a village and commune of Upper Austria, in the district of Linz. Pop. in 1900, 4248.

Traun, Lake (Traunsee), or **Gmundener See,** a picturesque lake of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut. It extends in a N. and S. direction and is 7 miles long and 2 miles wide. Its surface is elevated 1385 feet above the level of the sea and it is over 600 ft. deep. It is formed by the river Traun. On its E. side the Traunstein (5550 ft. above the sea) towers almost perpendicularly. At the N. end of the lake is the fashionable resort of Gmunden.

Traunstein, a mountain of Austria. See Traun, Lake.

Traunstein, trŏwn′stīne, a town of Upper Bavaria, 19 miles WNW. of Salzburg. It is an attractive health-resort, embellished with sculptural monuments. Near by are rich salines. Pop. in 1900, 6845.

Trautenau, trŏw′tẹh-nŏw‘ (Bohem. *Trutnov*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 25 miles NNE. of Königgrätz, on the right bank of the Aupa. It is the centre of the Bohemian linen-industry. The town was the scene of engagements between the Austrians and Prussians on June 27 and 28, 1866. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 13,290.

Travancore, trav‘ạn-kôr′, a native state of Madras, India, occupying the western section of the extreme southern part of the Indian peninsula and comprising the coast from Cape Comorin nearly to the parallel of 10° N. lat. Area, 7091 sq. m. The eastern portion of the country is covered by the Cardamum Mountains, a continuation of the Western Ghats, whose forests yield teak and other valuable woods. The coast is low and in the N. a lagoon penetrates far into it. The exports include pepper, coffee, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, timber, etc. Travancore is one of the most progressive and best administered of the vassal states of India. A large share of the public revenues is devoted to educational purposes. The country is governed by a raja, who is tributary to the British. The reigning dynasty is Hindu. The descent is by the female line. Pop. in 1901, 2,952,157. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Hindus. The Christians number about 700,000. Capital, Trivandrum.

Trave, trä′vẹh, a small river of Germany, mainly in Prussia (Holstein) and Lübeck, flowing into the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic Sea) at Travemünde. It enters the sea through a considerable estuary. The city of Lübeck is situated on it and the channel is being deepened so as to enable the largest ocean steamers to reach that port.

Travellers Repose, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W.Va., on the Greenbrier River.

Travellers Rest, a post-station of Coosa co., Ala., about 44 miles N. of Montgomery.

Travellers Rest, a post-village of Owsley co., Ky., 8 miles SW. of Boonville. Pop. 100.

Travellers Rest, a post-town of Greenville co., S.C., 10 miles N. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 106.

Travemünde, trä′vẹh-mün‘dẹh, a town of Lübeck, Germany, at the mouth of the Trave in the Baltic Sea, 9 miles N. of the city of Lübeck. Pop. about 2000.

Travendal, trä′vẹn-dȧl‘ (now written **Traventhal**), a village of Holstein, Prussia, near Segeberg. A peace was concluded here between Sweden and Denmark in 1700.

Traver, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Visalia. Pop. 250.

Travers, trȧ‘vair′, a village of Switzerland, 13 miles WSW. of Neuchâtel. Pop. about 2000. The Val-Travers, which is watered by the Reuss, is highly picturesque and yields extensive deposits of asphaltum.

Traverse, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, borders on the Dakotas. Area, 545 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Traverse and the river Bois de Sioux and is traversed by the Mustinka River. Capital, Wheaton. Pop. in 1890, 4516; in 1900, 7573.

Traverse, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn.

Traverse Bay. See Grand Traverse Bay.

Traverse, Cape, Prince Edward Island. See Cape Traverse.

Traverse City, a city, summer-resort, and the capital of Grand Traverse co., Mich., is situated at the S. end and head of the W. arm of Grand Traverse Bay, 144 miles N. of Grand Rapids and about 46 miles (direct) NE. of Manistee, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and other railroads. It has a good harbor. It is the seat of the Northern Michigan Insane Asylum. It has manufactures of fruit-packages and baskets, wooden dishes, chemicals, iron, flour, beer, starch, fur garments, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4353; in 1900, 9407.

Traverse Isles, several small islets in the river Ottawa, Canada, between Black Bay and Plantagenet.

Traverse, Lake, forms part of the boundary between South Dakota and Minnesota. It washes the W. border of Traverse co., Minn., and is about 20 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its outlet is the Sioux Wood (or Bois de Sioux) River, which issues from the N. end of the lake. Elevation, about 970 feet above sea-level.

Traverse, Lake, near the head-waters of the St. Maurice River, in Portneuf co., Quebec, is about 18 miles long.

Travis, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River. Capital, Austin, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 37,019; in 1900, 47,386.

Travis, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Rosebud. Pop. 150.

Travis Peak, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 7 miles SW. of Leander.

Travisville, a post-hamlet of Pickett co., Tenn., on the Wolf River, 10 miles NE. of Byrdstown.

Travnik, trȧv'nik, a town of Bosnia, on an affluent of the Bosna River, 45 miles NW. of Sarayevo. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1895, 6261, mostly Mohammedans.

Trawden, a town of England, in Lancashire, 6 miles from Burnley. Pop. in 1901, 2641.

Traylorsville, a post-office or hamlet of Henry co., Va., 40 miles W. of Danville.

Trazegnies, trȧ'zĕn'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 19 miles E. by N. of Mons.

Traz-os-Montes, trȧs ush mon'tesh, an old province of Portugal, in the NE. corner of the kingdom, bordering on Spain, and bounded on the S. and SE. by the Douro. Area, 4163 sq. m. It is a mountainous region, but the valleys of the Douro and its tributaries are very fertile, producing grain, subtropical fruits, and port-wine. This division includes the districts of Bragança and Villa Real. Pop. in 1900, 427,358.

Treadhaven Creek, Md., flows through Talbot co., and communicates with the mouth or estuary of the Choptank River.

Treadwell, a station on Douglas Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska, has important gold-mines. See DOUGLAS.

Treadwell, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. 175.

Treasury Mountain, Colo., a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 1′ N. Height, 13,200 feet.

Treaty, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 5 miles S. of Wabash. Pop. 150.

Treaty (or **Petty's**) **Island,** an island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia. Length, about 2 miles.

Trebbia, trĕb'bĕ-ȧ (anc. *Trebia*), a river of Italy, rises on the N. side of the Apennines, NE. of Genoa, flows NNE. past Bobbio and, after a rapid course of 55 miles, joins the Po on the right, 3 miles NW. of Piacenza. On its banks Hannibal defeated the Romans in 218 B.C., and in June, 1799, the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by the Austro-Russian army under Suvaroff.

Trebbin, trĕb-been', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 15 miles SSE. of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 3485.

Trebeins, tre-bīnz', a post-station of Greene co., Ohio.

Trebinje, trȧ-bin'yȧ, a fortified town of Herzegovina, 52 miles SSE. of Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. about 1200.

Trebitsch, trȧ'bitch, a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 18 miles SE. of Iglau, on the Iglawa. It has a château and an interesting mediæval church. Among the leading industries are the manufacture of cloth and shoemaking. Horse fairs are held. Pop. in 1900 (including a suburb), 12,115.

Trebizond, trĕb'e-zond' (Turk. *Tirabzon*, tee-rȧb-zŏn' or *Tarabezun'*; L. *Trap'ezus*; Gr. Τραπεζοῦς, *Trapezous*, from Τράπεζα, a "table," so named with reference to the configuration of its site), a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Trebizond, on the eastern part of the coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles NW. of Erzerum. It presents externally a striking appearance, perched on a plateau-like height, with rocky declivities on two sides, enclosed by mediæval walls and dominated by an old castle in the rear. The Christian quarters of Trebizond are outside of the walls. The city has preserved interesting relics of Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture. The old Greek churches have in great part been transformed into mosques. The dwellings are mostly one-storied structures, standing in little walled gardens. The bazaars and khans are in the Christian quarter. Trebizond is the seat of an active trade. Its location long ago rendered it a great entrepôt of the commerce between Europe and Persia, but its position in this respect has greatly declined in consequence of the changes brought about by steam transportation. The exports include cattle, hazel-nuts, tobacco, carpets, silks, etc. The city labors under the disadvantage of possessing no real harbor. The population is estimated at about 35,000, of whom more than one-half are Turks. The Christians consist mainly of Greeks and Armenians, the former greatly outnumbering the latter. The city was colonized in remote antiquity by Greeks from Sinope. It was here that Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1204 to 1461 the city was the capital of the Greek empire of Trebizond, an offshoot of the Byzantine Empire.

Trebizond, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, in the northeastern part, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, and having the vilayets of Sivas and Erzerum on the S. Area, about 12,500 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 950,000. Capital, Trebizond.

Trebnitz, trĕb'nits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 15 miles NNE. of Breslau. It has the church of an old Cistercian abbey. Pop. in 1900, 6420.

Trebsen, a town of Saxony, circle of Leipsic, district of Grimma. Pop. about 1350.

Trebujena, trȧ-boo-nȧ'nȧ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles NNE. of Cadiz.

Trebur, trȧ'boor, originally **Tribur,** tree'boor (L. *Triburium*), a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 miles WNW. of Darmstadt. Trebur was prominent in mediæval history. A royal castle existed here in the time of the Carolingians. At a diet held here in 887 the emperor Charles the Fat was deposed. It was the meeting-place of noted diets in the eleventh century. Pop. about 2000.

Trecastagni, trȧ-kȧs-tȧn'yee, a town of Sicily, 8 miles NNE. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. about 4000.

Trecate, trȧ-kȧ'tȧ, a town of Italy, 6 miles ESE. of Novara, near the Ticino. Pop. in 1901, 5662 (commune, 9018).

Tred'egar, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, 16 miles NW. of Newport. Coal-mining is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 18,497.

Tredyffrin, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2926.

Treffurt, trĕf'fo͝ort, a town of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles WNW. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. about 2000.

Tregar'on, a town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 10 miles NE. of Lampeter. Pop. about 1500.

Trego, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers and Big Creek. Capital, Wakeeney. Pop. in 1890, 2535; in 1900, 2722.

Trego, a post-station of Trego co., Kan., 33 miles WNW. of Hays.

Trego, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 80.

Tréguier, trȧ'ghe-ȧ', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, at the confluence of the Jaudy and Guindy, which form the Tréguier River, 37 miles NW. of Saint-Brieuc and 5 miles from the English Channel. It has an interesting mediæval cathedral. The port is well sheltered and deep. Tréguier is the birthplace of Renan. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3297.

Treherne, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 73 miles W. by S. of Winnipeg. Pop. about 500.

Treichlers, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 125.

Treignac, trȧn'yȧk', a small town of France, in Corrèze, on the Vézère, here crossed by an old bridge, 18 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 3000).

Treinta y Tres, an eastern department of Uruguay, bordering on the Lagoa Merim. Area, about 3700 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 26,500. Capital, Treinta y Tres.

Treinta y Tres, a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of its own name, about 150 miles NE. of Montevideo. It is the centre of a considerable trade. Pop. about 3500.

Treja, trȧ'yȧ, a small town of central Italy, 8 miles W. of Macerata.

Trelleborg, the southernmost town of Sweden, in the län of Malmöhus and on the Baltic Sea. Pop. in 1900, 3037.

Trélon, trȧ'lôn', a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles SE. of Avesnes. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3855.

Tremad'oc, a village of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay.

Tremaines, trē-mānz', a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 7 miles from Adams Center.

Tremblade, La, lȧ trôn'blȧd', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, near the sea and 4 miles SSW. of Marennes. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3601.

Tremblay, Quebec. See SAINTE ANNE.

Trembowla, trĕm-bov'lȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 18 miles SSE. of Tarnopol. Pop. in 1900, 8283.

Tremessen, trȧ-mĕs'sen (Pol. *Trzemeszno*), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 42 miles ENE. of the city of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 5028.

Tremezzo, trā-mĕd'zo, a village of northern Italy, in the province of Como and on Lake Como, adjacent to Cadenabbia.

Tremiti (trĕm'e-te) **Isles** (anc. *Diomedeæ Insulæ*), a group of five islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Italy, province of Foggia. The largest are San Domino, about 5 miles in circumference, San Nicola, and Caprara.

Tremley, a post-village of Union co., N.J., 4 miles SSW. of Elizabethport (Elizabeth). It has chemical-, fertilizer- and asphalt-works.

Tremonia, the Latin name of DORTMUND.

Tremont', a village of Solano co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point and post-office is Dixon. It has a cannery.

Tremont, a banking post-town of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., about 14 miles SSE. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Tremont, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La., on the Tremont and Gulf R. and the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Ruston.

Tremont, a post-village in Tremont township (town), Hancock co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the S. coast of Mount Desert Island, about 25 miles ESE. of Castine. The town presents picturesque scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2010.

Tremont, a post-village of Itawamba co., Miss. The banking point is Tupelo.

Tremont, a post-station of Polk co., Mo.

Tremont, a former village of Westchester co., N.Y., now part of the borough of the Bronx, New York city, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (New York and Harlem division), about 10 miles NNE. of the New York city-hall and 1 mile S. of Fordham.

Tremont, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 14 miles WSW. of Pottsville. It is in a coal region and has hosiery-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1947.

Tremont, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 740.

Tremont, a village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Corinne.

Tremont City, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Detroit Southern Rs. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Tremont, Mount, Carroll co., N.H., about 5 miles SE. of Mount Carrigain. Altitude, 3365 feet.

Tremp, trĕmp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 38 miles NW. of Lérida, on the Noguera Pallaresa. Pop. about 2000.

Trempealeau, trĕm'pą-lō, a small river of Wisconsin, enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Winona.

Trempealeau, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, 734 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Black River, on the SW. by the Mississippi, and is drained by the Trempealeau River and Buffalo and Beaver creeks. Capital, Whitehall. Pop. in 1890, 18,920; in 1900, 23,114.

Trempealeau, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 13 miles ESE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 609.

Trempealeau, a township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1152.

Trenary, a village of Alger co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Trenchara (or **Trinchera**) **Peak,** a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of Colorado, about 20 miles SE. of Fort Garland. Altitude, 13,546 feet.

Trenchara (or **Trinchera**) **River,** Colo., rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the Rio Grande in San Luis Park.

Trenganu, Malay Peninsula. See TRINGANU.

Trent, a river of England, ranking in importance immediately after the Thames and Severn. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, flows SE. through that county, then generally NE. through or along the borders of the cos. of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and joins the Ouse to form the Humber about 15 miles W. of Hull. Length, about 140 miles. It is navigable for vessels of considerable size to Gainsborough and for barges as far as Burton-upon-Trent. It is connected with the other rivers of central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent and Mersey Canal. Its chief affluents are the Tame and Soar from the right and Dove and Derwent from the left. Stoke-upon-Trent is near its source. In the middle portion of its course the Trent flows by Nottingham and Newark.

Trent, a small river of North Carolina, falls into the Neuse at Newbern.

Trent, a river of Ontario, rises in Rice Lake, and after a tortuous course enters the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, 10 miles NE. of Newcastle.

Trent (anc. *Tridentum;* It. *Trento;* Ger. *Trient,* tre-ĕnt'), a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, the chief place in the Italian Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige, 80 miles S. by W. of Innsbruck. It wears a distinctively Italian aspect. The principal squares are the Piazza del Duomo, with a beautiful fountain, and the Piazza di Dante, with a handsome bronze statue of the poet. The chief edifices are the mediæval cathedral, built entirely of marble in the Romanesque style; the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, noteworthy as the place of meeting of the famous Council of Trent (1545–63); the castle, formerly the residence of the prince-bishops; and the museum. The industries comprise silk-weaving, the quarrying of marble and gypsum, and the manufacture of salami (sausage), playing cards, pottery, etc. There is considerable trade in wine. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 24,868, mostly Italians.

Trent, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., on Crockery Creek, 20 miles E. of Muskegon.

Trent, a banking post-town of Moody co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Trenton, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala., on the Paint Rock River, about 24 miles E. of Huntsville.

Trenton, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark., 17 miles W. of Helena.

Trenton, a post-town, capital of Dade co., Ga., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 18 miles SSW. of Chattanooga. It is on Lookout Creek, at the E. base of Lookout Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Trenton, a banking city of Clinton co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 30 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1706.

Trenton, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind.

Trenton, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, about 9 miles NW. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 200.

Trenton, a banking post-town of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 16 miles SE. of Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Trenton, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La., on the W. bank of the Washita River, 2 miles above Monroe. Pop. about 300.

Trenton, a township (town) of Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Trenton, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 25 miles NNW. of Baltimore. Pop. 80.

Trenton, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 16 miles S. by W. of Detroit. It has manufactures of gasoline-engines, envelopes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1167.

Trenton, a post-village of Smith co., Miss. The banking point is Taylorsville. Pop. 200.

Trenton, a city, capital of Grundy co., Mo., on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Rs., 102 miles NE. of Leavenworth, Kan. It has railroad machine-shops and flouring-mills and is the seat of Ruskin College. Pop. in 1900, 5396.

Trenton, a banking post-village, capital of Hitchcock co., Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 11 miles W. by S. of Culbertson. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Trenton, a city of New Jersey, the capital of the state and of Mercer co., is situated on the Delaware River, at the head of tidewater and of navigation, and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 29 miles (direct) NE. of the centre of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. Lat. 40° 14′ N.; lon. 74° 46′ W. The city is regularly laid out, with attractive residence quarters, and has a number of notable public buildings, among them the state capitol, county court-house, the new city library (with about 35,000 volumes), state armory, state penitentiary, state lunatic asylum, New Jersey Home for Girls (reformatory), etc. Among its educational institutions are the State Normal and Model Schools and a Catholic college. Riverside and Cadwalader parks are among the city's open grounds. Trenton's industries cover a wide range of manufactures and give employment to many thousands of hands. They include the manufacture of pottery (made largely from material obtained in the near vicinity), which is among the most noted in the United States, of wire-cables, parts of bridges and other iron structures, steam-turbines, hardware, rubber, carriages, brick and tile, linoleum, woollens, and articles of female apparel. A lofty granite shaft, surmounted by a colossal statue of Washington, marks the site of a portion of the battle-field of Trenton. On Dec. 26, 1776, Washington surprised a body of Hessians at Trenton and took them prisoners. His victory

at Princeton, a few miles distant, followed on Jan. 3, 1777. Pop. in 1840, 4035; in 1860, 17,228; in 1870, 22,874; in 1880, 29,910; in 1890, 57,458; in 1900, 73,307.

Trenton, a post-village in Trenton township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on Cincinnati Creek, 16 miles N. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 298; of the town (which includes Trenton Falls, Holland Patent, and Prospect villages), 2628.

Trenton, a post-village, capital of Jones co., N.C., on the Trent River, about 22 miles WSW. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Trenton, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Great Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 8 miles NNE. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Trenton, a post-town of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Southern R., 59 miles WSW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Trenton, a banking city, capital of Gibson co., Tenn., on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 28 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has a cotton-gin and manufactures of cotton-seed oil, foundry products, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2328.

Trenton, a post-town of Fannin co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 25 miles NW. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 420. It has cotton-gins.

Trenton, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1429.

Trenton, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 2 miles N. of Red Wing. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Trenton, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1572.

Trenton, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 2 miles from New Glasgow, its banking point. It has steel and coal interests. Pop. about 1400.

Trenton, a port of entry of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinte, 101 miles E. of Toronto, on the Central Ontario and the Grand Trunk Rs. It has a foundry, cannery, various manufactories and coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1901, 4217.

Trenton Falls, a post-village and popular resort in Trenton township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek (the *Kanyahura*, or "leaping water," of the Indians) and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 17 miles N. of Utica. Here are several cascades, with a total descent of 310 feet in a course of 2 miles. The creek flows through a deep, narrow ravine between perpendicular walls of fine Trenton limestone, which in some places are nearly 200 feet high. The volume of water is not large, but the place is remarkable for the beauty and wildness of its scenery. The rocks are in places densely charged with fossil remains. Pop. about 150.

Trenton Junction, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 3½ miles NW. of Trenton. A bridge over the river connects this place with Yardleyville.

Trenton Mills, a post-station of Cumberland co., Va.

Trentschin, trĕnt'sheen (Hun. *Trencsén*, trĕn'chân'), a town of Hungary, with the title of a royal free city, capital of the co. of Trentschin, on the Waag, 40 miles N. of Neutra. It has a mediæval church and an interesting old castle, perched upon a height, and is the seat of a Piarist college. Pop. in 1900, 7011. About 6 miles distant is the village and noted watering-place of Trentschin-Teplitz, with various kinds of mineral springs.

Trentschin, a county in the extreme NW. part of Hungary, inhabited mainly by Slovaks. Capital, Trentschin.

Trentville, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Trepassey, tre-pas'se, a port of entry of Newfoundland, 81 miles SW. of St. John's. It has a fine harbor and a large trade in the fisheries. Pop. about 1000.

Tréport, Le, a town of France. See LE TRÉPORT.

Treptow, trĕp'to (Treptow-an-der-Rega), a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, district of Stettin, on the river Rega, near its mouth, 16 miles WSW. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900, 6645.

Treptow (Treptow-an-der-Tollense), a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, district of Stettin, circle of Demmin, on the river Tollense. It has preserved parts of its old fortifications. Pop. in 1900, 4212.

Treptow (Treptow-bei-Berlin), a southeastern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 5348.

Trepuzzi, trâ-poot'see, a town of Italy, province and NW. of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5292.

Tres Barras, or **Rio de Tres Barras,** ree'o dâ trĕsh baR'RâsH (*i.e.*, the "river with three bars"), a river of Brazil, falls into the Tapajos near lat. 8° S.

Tresckow, tres'ko, a mining post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., about 24 miles NE. of Pottsville. It has a colliery. Pop. about 400.

Tresco. See SCILLY ISLANDS.

Trescott, a township (town) of Washington co., Me., 22 miles ENE. of Machias. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Tresilian, a village of Cornwall, England, 3 miles ENE. of Truro.

Tres Marias, Las, a group of islands belonging to Mexico, about 60 miles W. of the territory of Tepic.

Tres-Montes, trĕs mon'tĕs ("three mountains"), a peninsula of Chile, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Peñas.

Tres Palacios, trĕs pâ-lâ'se-ōce, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., 40 miles from Columbia.

Tres Piedas, a post-hamlet of Taos co., N.Mex.

Tres Pinos, trĕs pee'nōce, a post-village of San Benito co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 100 miles SSE. of San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Tres-Pontes, trĕsh pon'tĕsh ("three bridges"), a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 25 miles E. of Lavras.

Trestle, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa.

Trets, trâ, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles ESE. of Aix. Lignite is mined here. It was anciently a place of importance and has preserved some interesting architectural relics of its past. Pop. (commune) about 2800.

Treuchtlingen, troikt'ling-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 13 miles WNW. of Eichstädt. Pop. in 1900, 3242.

Treuen, troi'ẹn, a town of Saxony, 9 miles ENE. of Plauen. It is an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 7068.

Treuenbrietzen, troi'ẹn-breet'sẹn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles SSW. of Potsdam. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages and has preserved remnants of its old fortifications. Pop. in 1900, 4910.

Treves, treevz (anc. *Augusta Trevirorum*; Fr. *Trèves*, traiv; Ger. *Trier*, treer), a city of Rhenish Prussia, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the river Moselle, here crossed by an ancient bridge of Roman origin, 57 miles SW. of Coblenz. In the old quarters the streets are narrow and crooked. Treves, which is perhaps the oldest town in Germany, is rich in Roman remains, comprising the interesting Porta Nigra, a turreted gate; a brick basilica dating from the fourth century, now a Protestant church; a large amphitheatre, the picturesque ruins of a Roman palace, and the remains of ancient baths. Among the main objects of interest in the town are the venerable cathedral, one of the oldest in Germany, containing the famous seamless "Holy Coat" and many monuments; the interesting Liebfrauenkirche, circular in form, with a richly decorated portal; the municipal library, containing many valuable incunabula and manuscripts; and the provincial museum, with a fine collection of antiquities. Just outside the town rises the column of the Virgin. The industries comprise iron-founding, tanning, dyeing, and the manufacture of furniture, pianos, stained-glass, etc. Treves was the capital of the Celtic Treviri and in later Roman times an imperial residence. It very early became the seat of a bishopric, which from the ninth century figures as an archiepiscopal see. The archbishops of Treves rose to the position of princes ruling a considerable district, and occupied a place among the Imperial Electors—the princes who had the privilege of choosing the head of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The city prospered under its archbishops, but struggled to shake off their authority, and finally towards the close of the sixteenth century was recognized as a free imperial city. The ecclesiastical principality was extinguished in the wars of the French Revolution and most of the territory, together with the city of Treves, was assigned to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. A new bishopric of Treves was instituted in 1802. Pop. in 1900, 43,506.

Trevett, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Bath. Pop. about 300.

Trevi, trâ'vee, a small town of Italy, in Umbria, circle of Spoleto, on the river Clitunno, near its source. It has two interesting old churches and a gallery of paintings. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5749.

Trevico, trâ-vee'ko (anc. *Trivi'cum*), a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 10 miles SSE. of Ariano. It has a cathedral. Pop. about 2000.

Treviglio, trâ-veel'yo, a town of northern Italy, province of Bergamo, 18 miles ENE. of Milan. It stands in a rich plain between the Adda and the Serio, and has a large trade and a number of manufacturing establishments, the textile industry being prominent. Pop. in 1901, 10,458 (commune, 15,138).

Trevilians, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 66 miles WNW. of Richmond.

Treviso, trĕv-ee'zo (anc. *Tarvisium*), a town of Italy, capital of the province of Treviso, 16 miles N. of Venice, on the river Sile. It is a picturesque place, with old walls and bastions, narrow, winding streets, in part flanked by arcades, and remains of ancient frescoes on the façades of its houses. The principal edifices are the fine mediæval cathedral, with five cupolas, containing paintings by Titian and other masters; the church of San Niccolò, with an interesting wooden roof and a fine altar piece; and the church of Santa Maddalena, with paintings by Paul Veronese. The town possesses an academy of sciences. The manufactures include silks and woollen goods, metal-wares, machinery, and paper. Treviso was one of the mediæval city republics united under the Lombard League. For 4 centuries it formed part of the dominions of Venice. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 33,987.

Treviso, a province of Italy, in Venetia, bordering on the Gulf of Venice. Area, 955 sq. m. Capital, Treviso. Pop. in 1901, 412,267.

Trevor, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Kenosha. Pop. 120.

Trev'orton, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 7 miles W. of Shamokin. Coal is mined near this place, which has manufactures of powder and silk. Its banking point is Shamokin or Sunbury. Pop. about 2000.

Trevose, tre-vōs', a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 17 miles NNE. of Philadelphia, Pa. Pop. 120.

Trévoux, trā'voo', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ain, on the Sâone, 12 miles N. of Lyons. It is an ancient place. Among the industries is the manufacture of gold- and silver-wire. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Trexler, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 24 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 100.

Trexlertown, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 12 miles SW. of Catasauqua. Pop. about 300.

Treynor, a banking post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 100.

Treysa, trī'zå, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles ENE. of Marburg. Pop. about 2500.

Trezevant, trĕz-vant', a banking post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the South Fork of the Obion River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 39 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 400.

Trezzo sul Adda, trĕt'so sool åd'då, a town of Lombardy, 19 miles NE. of Milan, on the Adda. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5000).

Triadelphia, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., on the Patuxent River, about 25 miles W. of Baltimore.

Triadelphia, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, about 20 miles S. of Zanesville.

Triadelphia, a post-town of Ohio co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 6 miles E. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Trial Bay, a harbor of New South Wales, about 40 miles N. of Port Macquarie.

Triana, tri-ån'ah, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 16 miles SSW. of Huntsville. Pop. 125.

Triangle, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Triangle township (town), about 18 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. about 210; of the town (which includes Whitney Point village) in 1900, 1727.

Triangle, a post-station of Lincoln co., N.C.

Triangles, The, a group of islets in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, between Celebes and Borneo.

Triangles, The, a group of islets off the W. coast of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Triberg, tree'bĕRG, a town and resort of Baden, in the Black Forest region, on the Gutach and in the district of Villingen. Pop. in 1900, 3368.

Tribeshill, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 38 miles WNW. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Tribsees, trib'zåz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles SW. of Stralsund. Pop. in 1900, 3277.

Tribulation, a post-station of McDonald co., Mo.

Tribulation, Cape, on the NE. coast of Queensland, Australia, at Trinity Bay, near lat. 16° 6′ S.

Tribune, a city, capital of Greeley co., Kan., on White Woman Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R., 47 miles W. of Scott. Pop. in 1900, 62.

Tribur, Germany. See TREBUR.

Tricala, a town of Thessaly. See TRIKALA.

Tricarico, tre-kå're-ko, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles E. of Potenza. It has retained its old walls and has a cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8026.

Tricase, tre-kå'zå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 23 miles ESE. of Gallipoli. Pop. 3500 (commune, 7000).

Tricassæ, a Latin name of TROYES.

Trichel, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. Pop. 60.

Trichinopoly, or **Trichinopoli,** a town of British India, capital of a district in Madras, on the river Cavery, 30 miles W. of Tanjore. It consists of the so-called fort, in which is the old town, and which has no longer its enclosing defences (on whose site there is now a boulevard), a civil and military station, and an aggregation of native villages. The only striking feature of Trichinopoly is a rocky height, which rises steeply from the midst of the fort, and on which are two temples, one of them a great resort of pilgrims. The most interesting edifice is the old nawab's palace, now used for government offices. St. John's Church contains the tomb of Bishop Heber, who died here. The city is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and of St. Joseph's College, a Roman Catholic institution, which in 1904 had about 1500 students. There are Protestant missions. The city is noted for its cigars and gold jewelry, and there are also manufactures of hardware, cutlery, and saddlery. Pop. in 1901, 104,690, the great majority of whom were Hindus. There are many thousand Christians.

Trichur, tre-choor', a town of India, state and 40 miles N. of Cochin. Pop. about 10,000.

Trickham, trik'ąm, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex., 125 miles NW. of Georgetown. Pop. 75.

Trickum, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., 25 miles from Chattanooga, Tenn.

Tridentum, the ancient name of TRENT.

Triel, tre-ĕl', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Seine, 4 miles NNW. of Poissy.

Triengen, treen'ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles NW. of Lucerne.

Trient, the German name of TRENT.

Trier, the German name of TREVES.

Triesch, treesh, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 9 miles SSW. of Iglau. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4773.

Triest, tre-ĕst' (It. *Trieste,* tre-ĕs'tå; anc. *Tergeste*), the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary, capital of the Küstenland (Littorale or Coastland), on the Gulf of Triest, the northernmost part of the Adriatic Sea, 73 miles ENE. of Venice. Lat. of observatory, 45° 38′ 45″ N.; lon. 13° 45′ 45″ E. It constitutes with its district (combined area, 37 sq. m.) an Austrian crown-land. The city extends in the form of an amphitheatre along the slopes of the Karst. It consists of the old town, whose tortuous and steep streets rise from the foot of the Schlossberg, and the new quarter (or Theresienstadt), with broad streets and handsome houses, situated on a plain skirting the sea. The Corso, the most important thoroughfare, separates the two parts of the city. S. of the Corso are the two principal squares, the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande, the former containing the statue of Emperor Leopold I. and a handsome group of Neptune, and the latter a statue of Charles VI., to whom Triest is indebted for its rise to commercial prosperity. The Passeggio di Sant' Andrea, an avenue commanding fine views, extends along the shore on the S. for a distance of 3 miles. At the western end of the Corso, close to the harbor, are the splendid town-hall and the Tergesteo, an extensive structure, whose cruciform arcades serve as the exchange. The cathedral of San Giusto, situated on an eminence, and occupying the site of an ancient Roman temple, is the most noteworthy ecclesiastical structure. It was formed in the fourteenth century by the union of a small Byzantine church, dating from the sixth century, and two other religious edifices of equal age. San Niccolò dei Greci, the Greek church, has a lavishly decorated interior. Near Santa Maria Maggiore, a Jesuits' church, is the Arco di Riccardo, an old town-gate. The ruins of a Roman theatre and of an aqueduct are among the remains of antiquity. The Museo Lapidario, containing a collection of Roman antiquities, is situated in a now abandoned burial-ground, which contains the grave and monument of the archæologist Winckelmann, who was murdered at Triest in 1768. The Ferdinand-Maximilian Museum, in the building of the Nautical Academy, contains a remarkably complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic Sea. Other objects of interest are the collections of the Municipal Museum of Antiquities and the paintings and sculptures in the sumptuous Palazzo Revoltella. On the Piazza Giuseppina is the bronze statue of Maximilian of Mexico, by Schilling. The famous château of Miramar, which belonged to Maximilian, 5 miles N. of Triest, commands a charming view of the city and the sea. The Public Garden (Giardino Pubblico)

is the principal open-air resort within the city. The Imperial Academy, which imparts commercial and nautical instruction, is the principal institution of learning.

The harbor was greatly enlarged in 1867–76, and vast improvements, to be completed in 1912, are projected. The Canal Grande, about one-quarter of a mile long, penetrates into the new town. More than 10,000 vessels enter the harbor annually. The naval structures in the harbor comprise the extensive wharves of the Austrian Lloyd and of the Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino and the Arsenal of the Lloyd.

Triest is the chief emporium of the maritime trade of the empire. The principal manufactures, besides naval stores, include soap, candles, leather, machinery, oil-cloth, rosoglio, etc. There are iron-foundries, stone-cutting works, and vast petroleum refineries. The city is an important banking and insurance centre. Triest is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (with district) in 1890, 157,466; in 1900, 178,599. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Italians. The Slovens number about 25,000 and the Germans less than 10,000. Triest came into the possession of Austria in 1382.

Triest, Gulf of (anc. *Tergestinus Sinus*), the head of the Adriatic Sea, or that portion lying NE. of Cape Salvore (Istria) and the mouth of the river Tagliamento. It receives the Isonzo and the Stella and contains the island of Grado.

Triford, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va.

Trigg, a county in the SW. part of Kentucky, has an area of 481 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital, Cadiz. Pop. in 1890, 13,902; in 1900, 14,073.

Trigg Furnace, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., 17 miles S. of Princeton.

Triggiano, trid-jå'no, a town of Italy, 5 miles SSE. of Bari and 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. in 1900, 9505.

Triglav. See Terglou.

Trigno, treen'yo (anc. *Trinius*), a small river of southern Italy, which enters the Adriatic Sea 5 miles SE. of Vasto.

Trigonia, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., 8 miles from Lenoirs station. Pop. 70.

Trigueros, tre-gå'roce, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles NE. of Huelva. Pop. (commune) 5500.

Trikala, trik'å-lå or tre-kå'lå, or **Trikkala,** written also **Tirhala** (anc. *Tricca*), a town of Thessaly, Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Trikala, 37 miles WNW. of Larissa. It is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1896, 21,149, including many Wallachs and Jews.

Trikeri, tree'kå-ree, a small seaport of Thessaly, Greece, at the E. entrance of the Gulf of Volo. The channel of Trikeri separates Thessaly from the island of Eubœa.

Trilby, a village of Pasco co., Fla. Pop. 80.

Trilla, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Mattoon or Neoga. Pop. about 350.

Trim, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 25 miles NW. of Dublin. It contains the ruins of Trim Castle, dating from early Norman times, and a steeple of an old church standing on the site of an ancient abbey. Pop. about 1500.

Trim Belle, a post-village in Trim Belle township (town), Pierce co., Wis., on a small river of the same name, 14 miles N. of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1505.

Trim Belle River, Pierce co., Wis., enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles below Prescott.

Trimble, a county in the N. part of Kentucky. Area, 132 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Indiana. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1890, 7140; in 1900, 7272.

Trimble, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4½ miles N. of Robinson. Pop. about 200.

Trimble, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Rs. Pop. 200.

Trimble, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on Sunday Creek and on the Ohio Central Lines, about 36 miles W. of Marietta. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Trimble, a banking post-village of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 78 miles SSW. of Paducah. Pop. about 450. It has cotton-gins.

Trimello, trĭm'ĕl-lo, a post-station of Clay co., Iowa, 30 miles NNE. of Cherokee.

Trimountain, a mining post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Copper Range R. The banking point is Calumet.

Trinchara, Colo. See Trenchara.

Trincomalee, tring'ko-mą-lee', or **Trin'coma'li,** a seaport town of Ceylon, on its NE. coast, in lat. 8° 33′ N. It has a splendid harbor and is a British naval station. Here stood the famous Temple of a Thousand Columns, which was destroyed by the Portuguese nearly three centuries ago. Pop. in 1901, 13,000.

Trindle Spring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 9½ miles WSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

Tring, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 32 miles NW. of London. Here is Tring Park, belonging to the Rothschilds, with a fine zoological museum. Pop. in 1901, 4349.

Tringanu, trin-gå'noo, a small maritime state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along the Gulf of Siam, having N. Kalantan and traversed by the parallel of 5° N. lat. It is nominally a dependency of Siam.

Tringanu, a small seaport of the Malay Peninsula, in the state of Tringanu, in. lat. 5° 25′ N.

Tring Junction, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R., 18 miles from La Beauce. Pop. 150.

Trinidad, trin'e-dad' (Sp. pron. tre-ne-ᵭåᵭ'), an island of the British West Indies, second in size to Jamaica, lies off the coast of Venezuela (bounding on the E. the Gulf of Paria) and opposite the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is separated from the peninsula of Paria (Cumaná) by the Dragon's Mouth (Bocas de Dragos). Lat. of centre (approx.) 10° 30′ N. Area, 1754 sq. m. The northern and southern borders of the island are contoured by E.–W. ranges of mountains, which are structural continuations of the double chain of northern Venezuela and terminate in the NE. and SE. points of Trinidad known as Galera and Galeota points. The northern mountains attain in Tucutche Peak (Las Cuevas) an elevation of 3100 feet, which is the culminating point of the island. The southern elevations do not appear anywhere to greatly surpass 1000 ft. (Trinity Hill, in the SE.). The interior is in the main a low-lying undulating plain, or series of plains, with Tamana near the centre as its highest elevation (1120 ft.). The island is fairly well watered, streams descending to most parts of the coast. The largest streams are the Oropouche, Caroni, and Ortoire (or Guatuaro). Most of the island is still largely wooded and the forest unfolds itself with rare magnificence and luxuriance. The more striking native and cultivated forms of vegetation are represented by numerous palms, the silk-cotton tree, bread-fruit, tamarind, mango, bamboo, coffee, cacao, banana, and sugar-cane, the last four being extensively grown and giving to the island much of its agricultural resource. Among the animals are the mangrove-stag (or deer), paca, ant-eater, armadillo, sloth, tiger-cat, peccary, opossum, and monkey. Lizards and turtles are numerous and the alligator is fairly abundant in some places. Many of the most beautiful of the South American birds are represented on the island. The mineral resources of Trinidad, so far at least as they have been commercially worked, consist almost entirely of native pitch, which is obtained in large quantities from the famous pitch lake of La Brea, near the W. coast, which covers about 90 acres and which in 1903 yielded 192,221 tons of asphalt. Along the S. coast and not far from Icacas Point, which forms the SW. extremity of the island, are a number of mud volcanoes. The climate of Trinidad is unhealthy or malarial on the low-lying coasts, but in the interior, although with a hot, moist, and enervating temperature, it is fairly salubrious. Trinidad is a crown-colony, the public affairs being administered by a governor and by an executive and a legislative council. The island of Tobago belongs administratively to Trinidad. Port-of-Spain, on the NW. side of the island, is the capital and one of the finest towns in the West Indies. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It belonged to Spain till 1797, when it was seized by the English, who were confirmed in its possession by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. Pop. in 1884, 171,914; in 1891, 200,028; in 1901, 255,148 (chiefly of mixed African and European blood).

Trinidad, tre-ne-ᵭåᵭ', a river of Panama, joins the Chagres about 25 miles from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea.

Trin'idad', a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 20 miles N. of Eureka. Pop. about 350.

Trinidad, a city, capital of Las Animas co., Colo., is on the Purgatory River, near the Raton Mountains, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 90 miles S. of Pueblo. It has large agricultural, stock-raising, and coal-industries, railway-shops, a brewery, foundry, etc. It is the seat of St. Joseph Academy. Pop. in 1890, 5523; in 1900, 5345.

Trinidad, tre-ne-ᵭåᵭ', a seaport city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 45 miles (direct) S. by E. of Santa Clara, with which it is connected by high-road. A railroad runs to Casilda, 2½ miles distant, its port on the S. coast. The

streets are narrow and crooked, but the houses are well built of stone. Trinidad exports sugar, mahogany, coffee, and honey. It has boards of health and education, custom-house, casinos, and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 11,120. It dates from about 1513.

Trinidad, a town of Bolivia, capital of the department of Beni, near the Mamoré River, about 220 miles NE. of La Paz. Pop. in 1900, 2556. It was formerly a celebrated mission station of the Jesuits.

Trinidad, a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Flores, about 105 miles NNW. of Montevideo. Pop. of the district about 4000.

Trinidade, tre-ne-dā'dà, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, E. of Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of the S. point, 20° 31′ S.; lon. 29° 19′ W.

Trinidade, a town of Brazil, state and 19 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro.

Trinitapoli, tre-ne-tåp'o-le, a town of Italy, in Apulia, 25 miles ESE. of Foggia, on the lagoon called Lago di Sarpi. Sea-salt is obtained here. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,423.

Trinité, La, là tree'nee'tà', a town and commune of Martinique, on its E. coast, 13 miles NE. of Fort-de-France. It has a good harbor and a large shipping trade. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Trinity, a county in the NW. part of California, has an area of 3282 sq. m. It is drained by the Trinity and Mad rivers. The Coast Range extends along the eastern border. Gold is mined here. Capital, Weaverville. Pop. in 1890, 3719; in 1900, 4383.

Trinity, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 704 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Neches River and on the SW. by the Trinity River, and is intersected by Big Piney Creek. Capital, Groveton. Pop. in 1890, 7648; in 1900, 10,976.

Trinity, or **Trinity Station,** a post-town of Morgan co., Ala., on the Southern R., 30 miles WSW. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Trinity, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., on the W. bank of the Washita River, at the mouth of the Tensas River, about 30 miles W. by N. of Natchez, Miss. Pop. about 150.

Trinity, a post-town of Randolph co., N.C., about 80 miles W. of Raleigh, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Trinity, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Trinity, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., near the Trinity River, on the International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 86 miles N. of Houston. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 900.

Trinity, a village of Botetourt co., Va. The banking point is Fincastle.

Trinity, a port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of the same name, 63 miles NW. of St. John's. Here is one of the best harbors on the island. It has a slate-factory. Pop. about 1400.

Trinity Bay, a large bay on the NE. coast of Newfoundland. Chief ports, Trinity and Heart's Content.

Trinity Bay, an inlet of Queensland, Australia, in about lat. 16° 40′ S.

Trinity, Cape, Alaska, on the S. coast of the island of Kadiak.

Trinity Center, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 35 miles NNW. of Shasta. Pop. 100.

Trinity Mills, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 15 miles NNW. of Dallas.

Trinity Park, a post-town of Durham co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 68.

Trinity River, Cal., enters the Klamath River in Humboldt co., about 20 miles SW. of Orleans. Length, about 130 miles.

Trinity River, Tex., is formed by branches called the Elm or East Fork and West Fork, which unite in Dallas co., about 4 miles above Dallas. It flows generally SE. and enters Galveston Bay about 34 miles N. of Galveston. Length, upward of 500 miles, of which 300 miles or more are navigable for steamboats at high stages of water.

Trinity Springs, a post-village and resort of Martin co., Ind., 6 miles NW. of Huron and about 45 miles E. of Vincennes. Pop. 125.

Trinity Station, Ala. See TRINITY.

Trino, tree'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles SW. of Vercelli, near the Po. Pop. in 1901, 9558 (commune, 12,013).

Trins, a locality in the Swiss canton of Grisons, 4 miles W. of Reichenau, near the Vorder Rhein.

Trinway, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and other railroads. The banking point is Dresden. Pop. about 300.

Trio, a post-town of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Georgetown and Western R. The banking point is Kingstree. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Trion, a post-station of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Trion Factory, a post-town of Chattooga co., Ga., on the Chattooga River, 25 miles N. by W. of Rome, on the Central of Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900, 1926.

Trionto, Cape (or **Point**), on the coast of Italy, extending into the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 35′ N.

Triora, tre-o'rà, a small town of Italy, 13 miles N. by W. of San Remo.

Tripetty, or **Tripaty,** a town of British India, in North Arcot, 65 miles NW. of Madras. Pop. about 10,000.

Triplet, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., Ky.

Triplet's Creek, Rowan co., Ky., runs southwestward and enters the Licking River.

Triplett, a banking post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 8 miles NW. of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Tripoli, trip'o-le, called by the natives **Tarabulus,** tà-rà'boo-loos (anc. *Tripolis*), a region of northern Africa, included among the Barbary States, and constituting a vilayet or province of the Turkish Empire. In its broadest extent it occupies the entire Mediterranean border between Tunis on the W. and Egypt on the E., and thus includes Barca (mutessarriflik of Bengazi). Southward the boundaries are but ill-determined, but ordinarily they are made to include the region known as Fezzan, which is physiographically separated from what is frequently designated Tripoli proper by the vast rocky plateau known as the Hamada el-Homra (1500–1700 feet elevation) and the volcanic masses of the Jebel-Soda (or Black Mountain) and Haruj es-Sod. The characteristics of Barca and Fezzan will be found treated under their own heads. Tripoli proper extends not much beyond (southward of) lat. 29° N., thus lying entirely outside of the tropics. Its Mediterranean border is deeply indented by the Gulf of Sidra (anc. Syrtis Major) in the E., where the true desert (Libyan or Saharan) approaches quite to the sea. Otherwise the coast-line presents few indentations and is nearly destitute of harbors, almost the only really good one being that on which stands the city of Tripoli. The greater portion of the interior of Tripoli appears to be a sand and limestone plateau of moderate elevation, destitute of permanent water-courses, and irregularly relieved by minor mountain elevations or hilly ridges. In the NW., abutting upon the Mediterranean at Khoms and directed WSW., is the prominent escarpment known in its different parts as Jebel-Nefusa, Yefren, and Gharian (rising to 2600–3000 feet or more), beyond which is an expanse of plain and lowland designated the Plain of Tripoli (or the Jefara), which in its broadest part is about 90 miles wide. A minor portion of this plain, in the close surroundings of the capital city, is watered by means of irrigation wells and is cultivated. The most fertile tract of the vilayet is the Meshiya, a Mediterranean border-strip about 15 miles long, having the city of Tripoli near its centre, and extending inland hardly 5 miles. The whole of this district is occupied by fertile fields, on which wheat, barley, millet, and Indian corn are grown, and by plantations of date-palms, olive-groves, vineyards, orchards, and gardens, yielding in abundance oranges, pomegranates, lemons, figs, jujubes, apricots, plums, and watermelons. Other products of the coast are cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, and castor-oil. The interior produces senna, dates, and galls; the carob and lotus are indigenous. There are few products in Tripoli other than the agricultural. Barley is the most important crop. Some esparto grass is exported.

The climate of Tripoli has its distinctive African characteristics. The summers are hot, as well on the coast as in the interior, but sea-breezes render the former region quite bearable. Winter brings much cool and even cold weather, and snow rests for short periods on the upper hill-slopes, and occasionally on the basal plains. The average annual temperature of many parts of the interior is 80° or more, and in Fezzan, at Murzuk, an extreme shade-temperature of 135° has been noted. Rains in the coast region are not exceptional; in Barca the winter rainfall is 14–20 inches.

Tripoli proper and the mutessarriflik of Bengazi have together an area of about 400,000 sq. m. and a population estimated at about 1,000,000. The inhabitants comprise Berbers, Moors, Arab Bedouins, Jews, and negroes, with a few thousand Europeans, mainly Maltese and Italians.

The ancient name of Tripolis (*i.e.*, "three cities") originated as a collective designation of the three cities of Œa, Leptis Magna, and Sabrata, situated on the Mediterranean coast. The first-named finally became known as Tripolis. The region formed part of the Roman Empire, and in later times there was a Provincia Tripolitana. In the seventh

century northern Africa became part of the Mohammedan world. In the middle of the sixteenth century Tripoli was subjected by the Ottoman Turks. Under Turkish sovereignty the city of Tripoli became the seat of corsairs, who were the terror of the Mediterranean. The Tripolitans were repeatedly chastised by the French and in 1801–05 the United States waged a successful war against them. Under its beys the country was for a long time virtually independent of Constantinople.

Tripoli (anc. *Œa*), the capital of the vilayet of Tripoli, is situated on a rocky promontory of the Mediterranean Sea, in lat. 32° 54′ N., lon. 13° 11′ E. It is near the middle part of the very fertile border-strip designated the Meshiya, and back of it is the larger plain of Tripoli or the Jefara. The city presents with its surrounding wall, its mosques and minarets, a distinctly Oriental and even pleasing aspect as seen from the outside, but the interior, with its narrow and crooked streets or lanes and cheerless houses, is uninviting. The more notable buildings are the bey's castle, an ancient pile of vast extent, built so irregularly that all appearance of symmetry is lost, and the great mosque, a handsome and majestic structure, in which the roof, formed by a number of small cupolas, is supported by many Doric marble columns, said to have once belonged to a Christian church. The city has a number of Christian churches, a convent, several synagogues, a number of public baths, bazaars, caravansaries, and European hotels. Numerous ancient remains have been found here, among them a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in honor of the Roman emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. The only manufactures of any consequence are carpets, which have long been celebrated, mantles and other woollen stuffs, and ordinary and morocco leather. Tripoli has a fairly good and very capacious harbor, which is accessible to vessels drawing 14 feet or somewhat more. It has still an extensive trade with the far interior of the continent, and receives much barter commodities through its caravan connections with Wadai and Darfur, the region about Lake Chad, and Timbuktu. Pop. estimated at 25,000–30,000, of whom probably not less than 6000 are Jews, who occupy a special quarter of the city known as Harra. Tripoli Vecchia (trip'o-le vĕk'ke-å), or Old Tripoli, is a small maritime town, 45 miles W. of Tripoli.

Tripoli (Arab. *Tarabulus*, tå-rå'boo-loos; anc. *Tripolis*), a town of Syria, near the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a spur of Mount Lebanon, and at the mouth of the Kadisha, 40 miles NNE. of Beirut. Lat. 34° 26′ N. It presents a picturesque appearance with its white houses and around it are olive-groves, vineyards, and plantations of mulberries, oranges, and lemons. The streets are paved. There are many mosques, monasteries, and churches. An old castle overlooks the town. The port of Tripoli, El-Mina (Marina), is on a projecting tongue of land about 2 miles from the town, and is connected with it by a tramway. Tripoli has a large trade, exporting barley, raw silk, wool, soap, fruits, sponges, etc. It is a busy seat of the silk-industry and has extensive manufactures of soap. The place possesses numerous schools. The population, inclusive of El-Mina (which has about 7000 inhabitants), is estimated at 30,000. The Christians number about one-fifth of the total, the bulk of them being Greeks, who have the trade largely in their hands. Tripoli was one of the cities of the Phœnicians. It then stood close to the water. It was in the hands of the Crusaders during nearly the whole of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and prospered under them. When the Moslems again came into possession, the place was rebuilt on a new site.

Tripoli, trip'o-le, a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, 15 miles NE. of Waverly, on the Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern R. Pop in 1900, 655.

Tripolis. See Tripoli, Tireboli, and Tripolitza.

Tripolitza, tre-po-lit'så (officially called **Tripolis**), a town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the nomarchy of Arcadia, in a plain 2000 feet above the sea, 22 miles SW. of Argos. It is a busy trade-centre. Previous to the Greek Revolution it was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea. It was stormed and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821 and in 1825 fell into the hands of Ibrahim Pasha, and little was left of it but a heap of ruins. Pop. in 1896, 10,465 (commune, 15,521).

Tripp, a banking post-town of Hutchinson co., S. Dak., in a grain and stock-raising region, 20 miles ESE. of Armour, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Trippville, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., 8 miles SW. of Elroy.

Triptis, trip'tis, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 5 miles E. of Neustadt. Pop. about 2500.

Tristan da Cunha, tris-tån' då koon'yå, the principal of a group of islets in the South Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 37° 6′ S.; lon. 12° 2′ W. The surface is mountainous. It rises from the longitudinal ridge which divides the Atlantic basin into an eastern and western trough, and attains in its loftiest (volcanic) summit a height of about 8300 feet. There is but one form of native arboreal vegetation, *Phylica arborea*. Apple- and peach-trees are productive, and potatoes grow well. The island contains several hundred head of cattle, sheep, and donkeys. The other islands of the group are Nightingale and Inaccessible. They are claimed by Great Britain and a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Pop. in 1903, 75.

Triste, tris'tå, an island of Mexico, in the Laguna de Términos, off the coast of Campeche.

Triste, or **Pulo Mego,** poo'lo må'go, an islet off the SW. coast of Sumatra.

Triste (tris'tå), **Gulf of,** a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. coast of Venezuela, in lat. 10° 30′ N., and between lon. 67° 20′ and 68° 30′ W.

Tristledermot, Ireland. See Castledermot.

Triton Island, the southernmost of the Paracels, in the China Sea.

Triumfo, tre-oom'fo, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, 30 miles W. by N. of Porto Alegre.

Triumfo de la Cruz, tre-oom'fo då lå kroos, a bay and group of islets on the N. coast of Honduras.

Triumph, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Meriden, on the Northwestern Line.

Triumph, a post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 170.

Triumph, a post-station of Custer co., Neb.

Triumph, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 70.

Triune, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Franklin. Pop. 160.

Trivandrum (native, *Tiruvanantapuram* or *Trivanderam*), a town of India, capital of the native state of Travancore, on the Malabar coast, about 2 miles from the sea, and 50 miles NW. of Cape Comorin. It has a fort, within which are a picturesque group of palaces belonging to the reigning family and a greatly venerated temple of Vishnu. The town is the seat of Maharaja's College, an institution of high rank, attended by a large number of students. A noted observatory is located near the town, and there is a museum called Napier Museum. The inhabitants are noted for their skill in wood-carving. Pop. in 1901, 57,882.

Trivento, tre-vĕn'to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, on the Trigno, 15 miles NW. of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901, 4256.

Trivoli, a banking post-village of Peoria co., Ill., about 16 miles W. of Peoria, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. 250.

Troad, the plain around ancient Troy.

Trobriand', a group of islands N. of the D'Entrecasteaux group, in the South Pacific Ocean, extends from about lat. 6° 45′ to 8° 50′ S., lon. 147° 20′ to 151° 10′ E. They are administered by British New Guinea.

Trochtelfingen, trok'tĕl-fing'ĕn, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 15 miles N. of Sigmaringen.

Trœzen, tree'zen, an ancient city of Greece, in Argolis, near the extremity of the northeastern peninsula of the Peloponnesus. Its scanty remains are to be seen near the village of Damala.

Trogen, tro'ghĕn, a town and summer-resort of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, 6 miles NE. of Appenzell. It has a trade in cottons and embroideries. Pop. in 1900, 2500. Elevation, 2975 feet.

Troia, a town of Italy. See Troja.

Troina, tro-ee'nå, a town of Italy, in Sicily, province of Catania, district of Nicosia. Pop. in 1901, 12,056.

Troisdorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 3551.

Trois Pistoles, trwå pees'tōl', a banking post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercolonial R., 148 miles below Quebec. It has lumber- and pulp-mills, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Trois Rivières, a city of Quebec. See Three Rivers.

Trois Rivières, trwå ree've-air', a town on the S. coast of the island of Guadeloupe, 6 miles ESE. of Basse-Terre. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Trois Saumons, trwå so'mòn', a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, on a river of the same name and on the Intercolonial R., 66 miles below Quebec. Pop. 100.

Tro'itsk, a town of Russia, government and 87 miles NW. of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. about 4500.

Troitsk, a town in the extreme western part of Siberia, government of Orenburg, on the Ui, an affluent of the Tobol, 70 miles SSE. of Tchelyabinsk. Pop. in 1897, 23,128. It has mosques and several churches, gymnasia, a nunnery, bank, etc. It is the seat of an active trade.

Troitskosavsk, tro-its-ko-såvsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, adjacent to Kiakhta. Pop. in 1897, 8703. It has an active trade.

Troitsko Sergievskaya Lavra ("Monastery of the Trinity of Saint Sergius"), the greatest and most famous of the monasteries of Russia after the Petcherskaya Lavra of Kiev, is located at the town of Sergievsky Posad, in the government of Moscow. Within its walled enclosures are numerous churches, imperial and episcopal palaces, and a celebrated ecclesiastical seminary. The monastery possesses fabulous treasures and attracts hosts of pilgrims.

Troja, or **Troia,** tro'yå, a town of Italy, 15 miles SW. of Foggia. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 6263.

Troja, the Latin name of Troy.

Troki, tro'kee, a town of Russia, 15 miles SW. of Vilna. Pop. about 3500.

Trolhätta, trol-hĕt'tå, a village of southern Sweden, on the Göta-Elf, about 9 miles SW. of Venersborg. Here are the Trolhätta Falls, a series of most picturesque cascades.

Trombetas, trom-bå'tås, or **Oriximina,** o-re-she-mee'nå, a river of Brazil, rises near the frontiers of British Guiana, flows S., and falls into the Amazon immediately above Obidos.

Trombley, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Tromö, an island of Norway, close to the S. coast, opposite Arendal. Length, 8 miles.

Tromsö, an amt or province in the N. part of Norway, SW. of Finmark. Area, about 100,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 74,362. Capital, Tromsö.

Tromsö, a seaport of Norway, capital of the amt of Tromsö, on the little island of Tromsö, near the island of Kvalö. Lat. 69° 50′ N. It is the seat of an active trade. It possesses an ethnographic museum. Pop. in 1900, 6955, including many Lapps.

Tronchiennes, trôn'shē-ĕnn' (Flem. *Drongen,* drong'hĕn), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles W. of Ghent, on the Lys. Pop. in 1900, 5226.

Trondhjem, trond'yĕm (L. *Nidrosia;* Ger. *Drontheim,* dront'hīme), a seaport of Norway, capital of the amt or province of Söndre Trondhjem, at the mouth of the Nid in the Trondhjem-Fjord, in lat. 63° 30′ N. It has wide streets and is well built, although the houses are mostly of wood. The large warehouses are constructed on piles sunk in the river. The cathedral of Trondhjem is the most imposing church in Norway. It was founded in the eleventh century, and has recently been restored. Towards the E. is the fortress of Christiansten, erected in the seventeenth century, which commands a fine view of the town. N. of the town, in the fjord, is the fortified island of Munkholmen, with remains of a mediæval monastery. Trondhjem has a marine arsenal and an academy of sciences, founded in 1760, with a library of 110,000 volumes and natural history collections. The manufactures comprise machinery, spirits, tobacco, and cordage. There are ship-yards, breweries, and sugar-refineries. The commerce of the town is important. The chief articles of export are herring, wood and wooden-wares, and fish oil. Trondhjem is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 38,156.

Trondhjem-Fjord, Norway, extends from the Atlantic Ocean inland for 80 miles in an E. and then NE. direction. It receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, and Stordal rivers.

Tronto (anc. *Truentus*), a river of central Italy, enters the Adriatic Sea 17 miles E. of Ascoli. Length, about 70 miles.

Troon, a seaport and watering-place of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 7½ miles SW. of Kilmarnock. Pop. about 2500.

Trooper, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Norristown. Pop. 200.

Tropea, tro-på'å, a town of Italy, in Calabria, province of Catanzaro, 12 miles WSW. of Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Pop. in 1901, 3436 (commune, 5906).

Tropic, a post-village of Garfield co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. about 400.

Tropico, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 600.

Troppau, trop'pŏw, the capital of Austrian Silesia, on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 35 miles NE. of Olmütz. It has 7 churches, a castle, a German and a Czech gymnasium, a number of other high-schools, a museum of art and industry, a theatre, and an insane asylum. The manufactures comprise machinery, vehicles, woollens, cloths, hats, jute fabrics, liqueurs, and beet-sugar. A congress of the Great Powers was held at Troppau in 1820 for the maintenance of absolutism. Pop. in 1900, 26,748.

Trosky, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Trossachs, tros'sąks, a picturesque wooded valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, between lochs Achray and Katrine, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Trossingen, tros'sing-ęn, a village of Württemberg, 10 miles NW. of Tuttlingen. Pop. in 1900, 3682.

Trostberg, trôst'bĕRG, a town of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles ESE. of Wasserburg. Pop. about 1750.

Trotwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Dayton and Union and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. Pop. about 300.

Troublesome, a post-station of Grand co., Colo.

Troublesome Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 40° 18′ N., lon. 106° 14′ W., in the Middle Park. It has an altitude of 11,500 feet.

Trough, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. The banking point is Spartanburg. Pop. 120.

Troughcreek, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 18 miles SSW. of Huntingdon. Pop. 200.

Troup, troop, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 434 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by Yellow Jacket and other creeks. Capital, Lagrange. Pop. in 1890, 20,723; in 1900, 24,002.

Troup, a banking post-town of Smith co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 46 miles NE. of Palestine. Pop. in 1900, 724.

Troup Factory, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., about 34 miles N. of Columbus.

Troupsburg, a post-village in Troupsburg township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., about 40 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2015; of the village, about 250.

Trousdale, trŏwz'dāl, a county of northern Tennessee. Area, 107 sq. m. Capital, Hartsville. Pop. in 1890, 5850; in 1900, 6004.

Trousdale, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., 5 miles from Morrison.

Trout Brook, a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 18 miles from Victoriaville. Pop. about 500.

Trout Cove, Nova Scotia. See CENTERVILLE.

Trout Creek, Pa., enters a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, in Elk co.

Troutcreek, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Marquette. Pop. 300.

Troutcreek, a village of Missoula co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Plains.

Troutcreek, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., about 34 miles E. of Binghamton. Pop. 150.

Troutcreek, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, 32 miles from North Bay, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 400.

Troutdale, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, 18 miles E. of Portland, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. about 300.

Troutdale, a post-village of Grayson co., Va. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 150.

Troutlake, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 200.

Troutlake, a post-village of Klickitat co., Wash. The banking point is Hood River, Oregon.

Trout Lake, a village of British Columbia, 18 miles from Gerrard.

Troutmans, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C., on the Southern R., 6 miles S. of Statesville. Pop. 125.

Trout River, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Canada frontier, 12 miles N. of Malone. Pop. 160.

Trout River, a hamlet and outport of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the New York boundary-line, and under the jurisdiction of the city of Quebec.

Troutrun, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Lycoming Creek and on the Northern Central R., 14 miles N. of Williamsport. Pop. 300.

Troutville, a village of Frederick co., Md., 11 miles NNE. of Frederick. It is a rural free delivery of Woodsboro.

Troutville, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., 8 miles SE. of Reynoldsville and about 44 miles NNW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Troutville, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Fincastle. Pop. 200.

Trouty, a fishing-settlement on the N. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Trinity.

Trouville, troo'veel' (Trouville-sur-Mer, troo'veel' sŪR maiR), a seaport and one of the most fashionable sea-side resorts of France, in Calvados, on the English Channel, on the S. side of the entrance of the estuary of the Seine, at the mouth of the little river Touques, 9 miles S. of Havre. It has many beautiful villas. The town carries on active fisheries. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6137. Near by is the little watering-place of Deauville.

Trowbridge, trō'brĭj, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 11 miles SSW. of Chippenham. It has a venerable church, of which Crabbe was rector. Trowbridge is noted for its manufactures of fine woollen cloths. Pop. in 1901, 11,526.

Trowbridge, a post-station of Cheboygan co., Mich.

Trowbridge, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Trowbridge, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Listowell. Pop. 200.

Troxelville, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., about 20 miles SW. of Lewisburg. Pop. 150.

Troy (L. *Troja*; Gr. Τροία), or **Ilium** (Gr. Ἴλιον), an ancient city of Asia Minor, rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer. Its site is supposed to be represented by the great mound of débris at Hissarlik, about 4 miles SE. of the entrance to the Dardanelles from the Ægean Sea, where the remains of several ancient towns superimposed one upon another were brought to light by Schliemann, and where extensive excavations have been carried on by Dörpfeld. The Troad (or Plain of Troy), bordering on the Hellespont and the Ægean Sea, is about 10 miles in length by 3 miles in greatest width. It is watered by the rivers anciently called Simois and Scamander.

Troy, a banking city, capital of Pike co., Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Central of Georgia R., 52 miles SSE. of Montgomery. It has large cotton and cotton-seed oil interests, fertilizer-works, etc., and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 4097.

Troy, a mining village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson.

Troy, a banking post-town of Latah co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., about 12 miles E. of Moscow. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Troy, a banking city of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Troy and Eastern R. and the Vandalia Line, 20 miles ENE. of St. Louis, Mo. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1080.

Troy, a banking post-town of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 7 miles below Cannelton, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Troy, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, near Chequest Creek, about 22 miles SSW. of Ottumwa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 200.

Troy, a banking city, capital of Doniphan co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 17 miles N. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 947.

Troy, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., 21 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. 200.

Troy, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Troy township (town), 28 miles WSW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 766.

Troy, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., about 20 miles N. by W. of Detroit. Pop. 100.

Troy, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., about 28 miles WSW. of Winona.

Troy, a post-town of Pontotoc co., Miss., 12 miles SE. of Pontotoc. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Troy, a banking city, capital of Lincoln co., Mo., near the Copper River, about 54 miles WNW. of St. Louis, on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. Pop. in 1900, 1153.

Troy, a post-village of Flathead co., Mont. Pop. 90.

Troy, a post-station of Greeley co., Neb.

Troy, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Troy township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles SSE. of Keene. The town has manufactures of horse-blankets, pails, and tubs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1527.

Troy, a city and the capital of Rensselaer co., N.Y., is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Poestenkill River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany and 151 miles N. of New York, on the New York Central and Hudson River, the Delaware and Hudson and the Boston and Maine Rs. Lat. of observatory, 42° 43′ 53″ N.; lon. 73° 40′ 35″ W. On the opposite bank of the Hudson is Watervliet (West Troy). The site of the city is mainly an alluvial plain which extends along the river for several miles and is terminated on the E. side by a range of hills, of which Mount Ida is the most commanding summit. The city is laid out with great regularity. Troy contains a number of notable public buildings and various charitable and benevolent associations, and is the seat of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, one of the best-equipped institutions of its kind in the country, and the Emma Willard Seminary, one of the oldest schools for the higher education of women, and various other academic and collegiate schools. A Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument stands on Washington Square. Troy is favorably situated for commerce, the distribution of its raw and manufactured materials being facilitated, apart from the railways, by the important water-ways that are furnished by the Hudson River, the Erie and the Champlain canals. The city ranks fifth among the industrial cities of the state, the manufactured product in 1900 having been valued at $28,209,000. It is a leading centre for the manufacture of shirts, collars, and cuffs (which gives employment to several thousand hands) and occupies an important place in the iron industry. It has manufactures of stoves and general foundry products, laundry- and other machinery, railroad rolling-stock, paper, wood-pulp, optical and surveying instruments, brushes, paints, knitted goods, malted liquors, etc. Troy was incorporated as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1850, 28,785; in 1860, 39,235; in 1870, 46,421; in 1880, 56,747; in 1890, 60,956; in 1900, 60,651.

Troy, a banking post-town, capital of Montgomery co., N.C., about 60 miles E. by N. of Charlotte, on the Aberdeen and Asheboro R. It has cotton- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Troy, a city, capital of Miami co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Great Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 8 miles S. of Piqua. It has manufactures of foundry and machine-shop products, carriages and wagons, poles and shafts, malted and distilled liquors, etc., and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 5881.

Troy, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on Sugar Creek and on the Northern Central R., 25 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has engine- and machine-works, a tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1450.

Troy, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1455.

Troy, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1436.

Troy, a post-town of Greenwood co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Troy, a post-hamlet of Grant co., S.Dak.

Troy, a banking post-town of Obion co., Tenn., 55 miles NNW. of Jackson, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Troy, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Temple. Pop. 215.

Troy, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Troy township (town), on the Missisquoi River, about 38 miles E. by N. of St. Albans. The town has manufactures of veneers and a creamery. It contains a village named North Troy. The Missisquoi River forms in Troy two cataracts, each about 70 feet high. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1467.

Troy, a post-town of Gilmer co., W.Va., about 35 miles SW. of Clarksburg. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Troy, a township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Troy, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 950.

Troy, a post-village in Troy township (town), Walworth co., Wis., about 33 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1018; of the village, 200.

Troy Center, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., about 40 miles NE. of Augusta. Pop. 125.

Troy Center, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 16 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. 100.

Troy Center, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles N. by E. of Elkhorn. Pop. 175.

Troyes, trwȧ (L. *Augustobona, Trecæ*), a town of France, capital of the department of Aube and formerly of Champagne, on the left bank of the Seine, 90 miles ESE. of Paris. Lat. 48° 18′ N.; lon. 4° 5′ E. The city has in part a mediæval aspect, owing to its narrow and crooked streets and ancient wooden houses. It has many interesting churches, among them the cathedral of St. Pierre, an imposing edifice, begun in the thirteenth century, but not finished until the sixteenth, with magnificent windows; the Madeleine, in the Transition style of the twelfth century, with superb interior decorations; the church of St. Urbain, a small structure dating from the thirteenth century, an exquisite specimen of pure Gothic architecture; St. Pantaléon, also in the Gothic style, with a curious calvary; St. Remy (fourteenth century), with a lofty spire; St. Nicholas, with fine sculptures and mural paintings; and St. Jean, founded in the fourteenth century, likewise containing interesting works of art. The Boulevard Gambetta is the handsomest avenue. On it are the lyceum and the theatre. On one of the boulevards surrounding part of the old town stands the striking monument to the Sons of Aube, commemorating the war of 1870–71. The Hôtel-Dieu (public hospital), town-hall (seventeenth century), corn-market, prefecture, and Hôtel de Mauroy (sixteenth century) are the most striking secular buildings. Troyes has an important

public library (125,000 volumes) and a museum, both located in the ancient abbey of St. Loup. The museum contains collections of art, archæology, and natural history. Many of the inhabitants of the town are engaged in the manufacture of knitted goods and various branches of the textile industry. Several other industries are represented. The sausages of Troyes are in high repute. Troyes rose to great importance in the Middle Ages under the counts of Champagne. In 1420 a treaty was concluded here securing to the king of England (Henry V.) the succession to the French throne. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 53,146.

Troygrove, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., 6 miles SSE. of Mendota, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Troyhills, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. The banking point is Morristown. Pop. 250.

Troy Mills, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 22 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 200.

Troyville, a post-station of Harnett co., N.C.

Trub, a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles E. of Bern. Elevation, 2675 feet.

Trübau, Böhmisch. See Böhmisch-Trübau.

Trubtchevsk', a town of Russia, government and 88 miles WSW. of Orel, on the river Desna. Pop. in 1897, 6899.

Truby, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Tex.

Truckee, trŭk-ee', a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on the Truckee River and on the Southern Pacific and the Lake Tahoe Rs., 119 miles NE. of Sacramento. It is near the Sierra Nevada and is surrounded by grand scenery. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 1400.

Truckee River rises on the borders of Eldorado and Placer cos., Cal., and is the outlet of Lake Tahoe. It enters the state of Nevada in Washoe co. and discharges into Pyramid Lake. Length, about 125 miles.

Trucksville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 6 miles NW. of Wilkesbarre, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. 250.

True, a post-village of Young co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Truesdail, a post-village of Warren co., Mo. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. 250.

Truesdale, a post-village of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Storm Lake. Pop. 100.

Truesdell, a post-hamlet of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 32 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Truesville, a post-station of Owen co., Ky.

Trufant, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8½ miles S. by E. of Howard City. Pop. about 400.

Truittsburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Trujillo, troo-Heel'yo, formerly written **Truxillo,** a town of Spain, province of Cáceres, 130 miles SW. of Madrid. It has some interesting churches, the most notable of which are Santa Maria la Mayor (a Gothic structure), San Martín, and Santa Maria de la Concepción, with the tomb of Pizarro, who was born at Trujillo. There are several palaces of the conquistadores and an ancient Moorish castle. Pop. in 1900, 12,512.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo,** a seaport town of Honduras, capital of the department of Colón, on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. (of port) 15° 55′ N.; lon. 85° 59′ W. Its harbor, on the Bay of Trujillo, is defended by forts. The town has military barracks, government offices, etc., and exports mahogany, fruit, and hides. Pop. about 4000.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo,** troo-Heel'yo, a town of northern Peru, capital of the department of Libertad, in the Chimu Valley, about 1½ miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 7′ S.; lon. 79° 9′ W. The town, which is partially enclosed by a wall, is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, university, national college, priests' seminary, hospital, and theatre. A railway connects it with Salaverry and Huanchaco. It had formerly an extensive commerce. In the vicinity of the town a vast space is covered by tumuli and other ancient Peruvian remains. Trujillo was founded in 1535 by Pizarro, who gave it the name of his native town in Spain. Pop. about 8000.

Trujillo, a state of Venezuela, bounded W. in part by Lake Maracaibo. Area, 4350 sq. m. It is in part mountainous, with a good climate and a fruitful soil. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. about 150,000.

Trujillo, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Trujillo, 90 miles SW. of Barquisimeto. Pop. about 10,000 (?). In the vicinity are extensive coal deposits.

Trujillo Alto, troo-Heel'yo ål'to, a town of Porto Rico, 11 miles (direct) SE. of San Juan. Pop. in 1899, 1025.

Trüllikon, trü'le-kon', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and NNE. of Zürich.

Truman, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Trumansburg, a banking post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 11 miles NW. of Ithaca and 2 miles W. of Cayuga Lake. It has manufactures of ploughs, hay-presses, chains, thermo-gauges, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1225.

Trumbaursville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 300.

Trumbull, a northeastern county of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is drained by the Mahoning and Grand rivers and by Pymatuning, Meander, and Mosquito creeks. Among its minerals are bituminous coal, petroleum, and iron-ore. Capital, Warren. Pop. in 1890, 42,373; in 1900, 46,591.

Trumbull, a post-township (town) of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles N. of Bridgeport. Pop. in 1900, 1587.

Trumbull, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., 4 miles by rail W. of Carmi.

Trumbull, a banking post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 125.

Trumbull, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 44 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Trumbull Corners, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 22 miles NNE. of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Trump Island, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Twillingate.

Trundles Crossroads, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

Truns, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 5 miles from Disentis.

Truro, a seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, 10 miles NNE. of Falmouth, at the head of an inlet of the English Channel called Truro River. About 30 years ago it was made the seat of a bishopric, the ancient episcopal see of Cornwall having been revived. A splendid cathedral, in whose construction part of the old church of St. Mary's has been incorporated, is in course of erection. Truro exports large quantities of the tin- and copper-ore mined in Cornwall. It has a grammar-school dating from the close of the reign of Henry VIII. Pop. in 1901, 11,562.

Truro, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., about 16 miles E. of Galesburg. Pop. 200.

Truro, a banking post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 225.

Truro, a post-village in Truro township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 55 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. The town is a part of Cape Cod peninsula and is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900, 767.

Truro, a post-township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900 (including Reynoldsburg), 1864.

Truro, a town and seaport of Nova Scotia, capital of Colchester co., 2 miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on the Intercolonial and the Midland Rs., and 61 miles N. by E. of Halifax. It is one of the most attractive towns in the province, and contains the county buildings, provincial normal and model schools, the Truro Academy, etc., and has manufactures of foundry-products, lasts and pegs, hats and caps, leather, knitted goods, condensed milk, etc. Near by is the beautiful Victoria (or Joseph Howe) Park. Pop. in 1901, 5993.

Trussville, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 14½ miles NE. of Birmingham. It has iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 742.

Trust, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Truthville, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is North Granville. Pop. 200.

Truxillo. See Trujillo.

Truxton, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 64 miles WNW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 450.

Truxton, a banking post-village in Truxton township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Tioghnioga River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 28 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 1217.

Truyère, trü'yair', a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, department of Lozère, and joins the Lot at Entraigues.

Tryon, a post-hamlet, capital of McPherson co., Neb., 34 miles (direct) S. by E. of Mullen.

Tryon, a post-town of Polk co., N.C., on the Southern R., 6 miles SW. of Columbus. Tryon Mountain, in the vicinity, rises to 3249 feet above sea-level. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Tryon, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.

Tryonville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles NNW. of Titusville. Pop. about 350.

Tsana, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

Tsao-chow, a town of China, in Shan-tung, 140 miles SW. of Tsi-nan.

Tsar'ev, a town of Russia, government and about 200 miles NW. of Astrakhan, on the Akhtuba, an arm of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 8895.

Tsaritsyn, tsȧ-rit'sin, a town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga, 110 miles SSW. of Kamishin. It is an important station in the interior trade of Russia. There are large tanks for storing naphtha. Tsaritsyn is also a busy industrial town. Pop. in 1897, 55,967.

Tsarskoye-Selo, tsars'ko-yȧ sĕl-o', a town of Russia, government and 15 miles S. of St. Petersburg. Here are two imperial palaces. The larger one, known as the Old Palace, is an edifice about 800 feet long, surrounded by an extensive and beautiful park. It contains splendid apartments, lavishly decorated, and many fine works of art. The park contains fantastic bridges, grottoes, artificial ruins, etc. The other palace is known as the Alexander (or New) Palace. The town presents an attractive appearance with its broad avenues and fine villas. Pop. in 1897, 22,353.

Tschernembl, tshĕR'nĕmb'l, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carniola, near the frontier of Croatia. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1000.

Tschingelhorn, a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, adjacent to the Lauterbrunnen Breithorn. Height, 11,750 feet.

Tse-chow, a city of China, in Shan-si, 40 miles N. of the Hoang-ho.

Tsien-tang-kiang, a river of China, province of Che-kiang, enters the Bay of Hang-chow.

Tsikugo-gawa, tse-koo'go gȧ'wȧ, a river of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, discharges on the NE. coast near Saga.

Tsikuzen, or **Chikuzen,** a province of Japan, in the N. part of the island of Kiushiu.

Tsi-nan, tsee'nȧn' (Tsi-nan-fu), a city of China, capital of the province of Shan-tung, on the left bank of the Ta-tsin River, 100 miles from the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. It has numerous temples, a vast examination-hall, Roman Catholic cathedral, drum-tower, etc., and is noted for its manufactures of silks and glass-wares. It has also a trade in precious stones. Pop. estimated at 250,000–300,000.

Tsin-chow, a city of China, province of Shan-tung, 80 miles E. of Tsi-nan. It is a seat of the silk-industry.

Tsing-tao, a seaport on the coast of Shan-tung, China, in the German territory of Kiao-chau, on the NE. side of the entrance to the Bay of Kiao-chau. It is the seat of the governor of the territory. Its trade is very extensive. Pop. in 1902, about 1600, about 700 of whom were Europeans.

Tsin-ling Mountains, in the western part of China, forming part of the Pe-ling system of some geographers, and constituting an almost impassable E.–W. bulwark on the S. side of the valley of the Wei. They are considered to be an easterly extension of the Kuen-lun.

Tsipa, tsip'ȧ, a river of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, which joins the Vitim after a NE. course of 200 miles.

Tsitsikhar, tsit-se-kar', a town of Manchuria, capital of a province of its own name, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nonni (or Non) River, 215 miles SW. of Aigun. It lies a few miles north of the Vladivostok branch of the Transsiberian railway, and is said to have a population of 25,000–30,000.

Tsong-ming, an island of China. See TSUNG-MING.

Tsounonthouan, tsoo-non-thoo-an', or **Great Mountain,** a mountain of Canada, on the N. bank of the river Jacques Cartier, about 24 miles NW. of Quebec. Elevation, about 2000 feet.

Tsu, tsoo, a maritime town of Miye prefecture, Japan, about 50 miles (direct) ESE. of Kyoto, with which it is connected by rail. It has several fine temples. Pop. in 1904, 36,108.

Tsuan-chow, Chwan-chow, or **Tsiuen-chow,** a seaport of China, in the province of Fo-kien, 60 miles NE. of Chang-chow.

Tsugar, a strait of Japan. See SANGAR.

Tsukasaki, tsoo'kȧ-sȧ'kee, a town of Japan, island of Kiushiu, near Uresino. It is much frequented by invalids on account of its hot baths.

Tsung-ling, Asia. See KARAKORUM MOUNTAINS.

Tsung-ming, an island of China, province of Kiang-su, off the E. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang. Its E. extremity is in lat. 31° 28′ N.; lon. 121° 51′ E. Length, 40 miles. On its S. coast is a town of the same name.

Tsun-hoa, tsŭn' ho-ȧ', a city of China, province of Chi-li, 80 miles ENE. of Peking.

Tsun-y, tsŭn'ee', a city of China, province of Kwei-chow, 70 miles N. by E. of Kwei-yang.

Tsuruga, tsoo-roo'gȧ, a town of Japan, on the Bay of Tsuruga and on the W. side of Hondo, 50 miles N. of Kyoto. It has a good port, exports the manufactured goods and agricultural products of a large district, and is engaged in junk-building. Pop. 12,000.

Tsuruoka, a town of the main island of Japan, about 75 miles NNE. of Niigata. Pop. in 1899, 20,461.

Tsushima, tsoo'shee-mȧ, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Korea. Lat. (of N. extremity) 34° 40′ N.; lon. 129° 29′ E. Length, 40 miles. At high water the land is divided into two islands. Surface mountainous, rising to 2100 feet. Pop. in 1899, 38,636.

Tsu-yung, a city of China, province and 70 miles W. of Yun-nan.

Tua, too'ȧ, a river of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, joins the Douro after a SW. course of 120 miles.

Tualatin, or **Tualitin,** twal'ę-tin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, near the Tualatin River.

Tualatin River, Oregon, enters the Willamette in Clackamas co., near Oregon City. Length, 75 miles.

Tuam, a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles NNE. of Galway, on the Clare. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and of an Anglican bishop. The Catholic cathedral is a large and stately modern edifice. The Protestant cathedral stands on the site of the mediæval cathedral, whose chancel arch forms part of the present structure. The see of Tuam was one of the first bishoprics established in Ireland. The town contains a priests' seminary. Pop. about 3500.

Tuamotu Archipelago. See LOW ARCHIPELAGO.

Tuaregs, too-ȧ'rĕgz, a Berber people inhabiting the middle Sahara. They are Mohammedans.

Tuat, too'ȧt', **Tawat,** tȧ-wȧt', or **Twat,** a group of oases of the northern Sahara, comprising Tuat proper (in about lat. 26° 30′ N. and lon. 0° 30′ E.), Gurara, Tidikelt, Ain-Salah, etc. It is inhabited chiefly by Tuaregs.

Tubal, too-bȧl', a river of Chile, discharges into the Pacific Ocean close to the Bay of Arauco. Lat. 37° 14′ S.

Tuban, or **Toeban,** a seaport of Java, about 65 miles NNW. of Surabaya.

Tubigón, too-be-gōn', a pueblo of the NW. coast of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. in 1903, 15,168.

Tübingen, tü'bing-ęn, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), on the left bank of the Neckar, 18 miles SSW. of Stuttgart. The town is picturesquely situated. The streets in the old part are narrow; the new quarter has some imposing buildings, among them the university and the institutions connected with it, the museum, and several hospitals. The old town-hall, dating from 1435, was restored in 1872. The most important churches are the late-Gothic Stiftskirche of St. George, erected in 1470–1529, and the Roman Catholic church, in the early-Gothic style. The castle of Hohen-tübingen, on a height commanding a fine view of the town, is a Renaissance structure dating from 1535. It contains the university library (420,000 volumes) and the observatory. The town has a monument to the poet Uhland, who was born here. The university, founded in 1477, is especially famous for its theological and medical faculties. The modern theological movement embodied in the Tübingen school had its origin here about 1830. The number of students in 1904 was 1626. The industries comprise the manufacture of chemicals, gloves, physical and surgical instruments, etc., and there are flour-mills, brick-yards, dye-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 15,338.

Tubize, tü'beez', a small town of Belgium, in Brabant, 13 miles SSW. of Brussels.

Tubuai, too-boo-ī', or **Austral,** a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands and Low Archipelago. The principal islands of the group are Vavitu, Tubuai, and Oheteroa (or Rurutu). The islands are French possessions.

Tuburán, too-boo-rȧn', a pueblo on the SW. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, on the shore of the Tañon Strait. Pop. in 1903, 19,158.

Tucacas, too-kȧ'kȧs, a seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, state of Lara, 25 miles N. by W. of Puerto Cabello. It is connected by rail with Aroa.

Tucano, too-kȧ'no, a village of Brazil, state of Bahia, 8 miles from the river Itapicurú.

Tucapau, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. The banking point is Spartanburg. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 500.

Tuchel, tōō'kęl, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles SE. of Konitz. Pop. in 1900, 3048.

Tuck'ahoe', a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on both sides of Tuckahoe Creek, about 20 miles WSW. of Atlantic City, on the Atlantic City R. It has a cannery. Pop. about 1200.

Tuckahoe, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem division), 16 miles NNE. of the initial depot in New York city. It has a manufactory of rubber goods. Pop. about 1750.

Tuckahoe, a post-station of Jones co., N.C.

Tuckahoe Creek, Md., rises in Queen Anne co. and enters the Choptank River about 6 miles SW. of Denton.

Tuckahoe Creek, N.J., forms the boundary between Atlantic, Cape May, and Cumberland cos., and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay.

Tuckaleechee Cove, a post-station of Blount co., Tenn., about 22 miles SE. of Knoxville.

Tuckaseigee, tŭk-ą-see'ghee, a post-station of Jackson co., N.C.

Tucker, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is drained by the Cheat River. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Parsons. Pop. in 1890, 6459; in 1900, 13,433.

Tucker, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Tucker, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ga.

Tucker, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 4 miles N. of Kankakee. Pop. 80.

Tucker, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. 100.

Tuckerhill, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va. Pop. 75.

Tuckerman, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 10 miles NNE. of Newport. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Tuckersburg, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., about 10 miles N. of Opelika.

Tuckers Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn.

Tucker's Island, a low coral island of the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 22′ N.; lon. 146° 48′ E.

Tucker's Island, or **Tucker's Beach**, is on the inlet to Little Egg Harbor Bay, N.J.

Tucker Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Bradley co., Tenn.

Tuckerton, a banking post-village and port of entry of Ocean co., N.J., on Little Egg Harbor Bay and on the Tuckerton R., about 18 miles NNE. of Atlantic City. It has manufactures of fish-oil. Pop. about 1500.

Tuckerton, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 150.

Tuckerville, a post-station of Custer co., Neb.

Tucovia, too-ko've-ą, an island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean.

Tucson, too-sŏn', a city, capital of Pima co., Ariz., on the Santa Cruz River and on the Southern Pacific R., 130 miles SE. of Phœnix. It is the largest city of the territory and is the seat of the University of Arizona, founded in 1891, and of St. Joseph's Academy. The Desert Observatory is located here. The chief industries are associated with mining. Tucson was the capital of Arizona from 1867 to 1877. Pop. in 1880, 7007; in 1890, 5150; in 1900, 7531.

Tucumán, too-koo-mân', a province of the Argentine Republic, having E. the Gran Chaco and on the other sides the provinces of Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago. Area, about 8950 sq. m. The surface in the W. is mountainous, with the Sierra Aconquija as the boundary, and covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the republic, yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, and sugar. Many mules are exported and the cattle are of good breeds. The province contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Chief town, Tucumán. Pop. estimated for 1901, 251,527.

Tucumán, or **San Miguel de Tucumán**, sân mêghĕl' dą too-koo-mân', a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Tucumán, near the Rio Tala, head-stream of the Rio Dulce, 94 miles NW. of Santiago. It has a cathedral, several convents, a national college, normal and other schools, theatres, etc., and there are distilling- and other industries and a trade in oxen and mules. Pop. in 1895, 34,305; estimated for 1901, about 50,000. Here independence was first promulgated and the first congress of the republic was held in 1816.

Tucumcari, a banking post-village of Quay co., N.Mex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and El Paso and the El Paso-Northeastern Rs. It has mining interests. Pop. about 600.

Tudela, too-dą'lą (anc. *Tute'la*), a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the right bank of the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 19 arches, 52 miles NW. of Saragossa. The Colegiata (formerly the cathedral) is the most famous edifice. It dates mainly from the thirteenth century. The cloisters adjoining it are remarkable for their architecture. La Magdalena is another interesting church. The Plaza de Toros is the finest square. Tudela is an ancient town, noted as the birthplace of the famous mediæval traveller, Benjamin of Tudela. It is situated in a plain, rich in wine, oil, and corn. Tudela is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 8996.

Tudela de Duero, too-dą'lą dą dwą'ro, a commune of Spain, 6 miles ESE. of Valladolid. Pop. about 3000.

Tuéjar, too-ą'har, a small town of Spain, province and 43 miles NW. of Valencia.

Tuftonboro, a post-township (town) of Carroll co., N.H., 6 miles WNW. of Ossipee. Pop. in 1900, 663.

Tugalo, tu-gah-lō', a post-hamlet of Habersham co., Ga.

Tu'galoo', a river, one of the branches of the Savannah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina and, flowing first SW. and then SE. along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, unites with the Kiowee near Andersonville. The name of Chattooga is applied to the upper part of this river.

Tugaloo, a post-township of Oconee co., S.C. Pop. in 1900 (including Westminster town), 3834.

Tugela, too-gą'la, a river of southern Africa, rises in a marsh on the slope of the Mont aux Sources, in the Drakenberg range. It runs E. through Natal, receiving numerous affluents, among them the Buffalo (from the N.), then flows tortuously SE. along the Zululand frontier, and empties into the Indian Ocean about 50 miles NE. of Durban. Length, about 300 miles. It is not navigable. The region of the Tugela River was the scene of important military operations in the Anglo-Boer war during the siege of Ladysmith (1899–1900).

Tuggles Gap, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 10 miles SE. of Jacksonville.

Tuggurt, toog'goort', or **Touggourt**, a town and oasis of the Algerian Sahara, in the Wad-Rir district, about 100 miles NE. of Ouargla. It is on one of the chief caravan routes to the interior and has an extensive trade. The oasis contains numerous mosques and has upward of 600,000 date trees. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 60,348.

Tug River, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., 45 miles N. of Saltville, Va. Pop. 200.

Tuguegarao, too-gą-gą-rą'o, a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of Cagayán province, Luzon, on the right bank of the Rio Grande de Cagayán and 185 miles (direct) N. by E. of Manila. It has government buildings, court-house, church, town-hall, etc. Pop. in 1903, 16,105.

Tukhti-Suleiman, a mountain of the Suleiman Range, in British Beluchistan, in about lat. 31° 35′ N. and 140 miles NW. of Multan. Highest summit, about 11,300 feet.

Tukum, too-koom' (Lettish, *Tukume*), a town of Russia, in Courland, near the Gulf of Riga, 38 miles W. of Riga. It has remains of a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1897, 7542.

Tula, too'lą, or **Tola**, a river of Mongolia, joins the Orkhon 110 miles SSW. of Kiakhta. Urga is situated on its right bank.

Tula, too'lą, or **Tola**, to'lą, an island off the coast of British East Africa, in about lat. 0° 55′ S.

Tula, too'lą, a government of European Russia, nearly in its centre, having N. the government of Moscow. Area, 11,954 sq. m. The surface is undulating. The river Oka flows along the N. boundary and the Don rises in the government. The region is rich in iron. In addition to being an agricultural and stock-raising country, the government is prominent in manufactures, being especially noted for its metallic wares. Pop. in 1897, 1,432,743. Capital, Tula.

Tula, a town of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, on the river Upa, which here receives several affluents, 105 miles S. of Moscow. The centre of the town contains an old Kremlin, surrounded by an extensive turreted wall. Tula has an industrial museum and an important government factory of fire-arms, founded in 1712. Another famous industry is that of ornamental metallic wares, especially tea-kettles ("samovars"). The town manufactures also accordions, leather, soap, etc. It has nearly 40 churches and is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1897, 111,048.

Tula, a post-town of Lafayette co., Miss. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. in 1900, 119.

Tula, too'lą, a town of Mexico, the ancient capital of the Toltecs, in the state of Hidalgo, 45 miles NNW. of the city of Mexico. It is situated at an elevation of 6600 feet above the sea, on the banks of the Tula (or Montezuma), a river which, after a lengthy NE. course, joins the Tampico River near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. Tula con-

tains some ancient remains and a church and cloister dating from about 1553. Pop. about 5000.

Tula, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 61 miles SW. of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. in 1900, 6935.

Tulal'ip, a post-station and Indian reservation of Snohomish co., Wash., 60 miles N. of Tacoma. Pop. of the reservation in 1900, 468.

Tulancingo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 24 miles E. of Pachuca. Pop. in 1900, 9037.

Tulang-Bavang, too-lăng' bă-văng', a river and town of Sumatra. The river enters the Java Sea after an E. course of 100 miles; the town is 70 miles SSE. of Palembang.

Tulare, tu-lair' (Sp. pron. too-lä'rä), a county in the south-central part of California, has an area of 4952 sq. m. It is drained by the Tule River and other streams. The surface is diversified by high mountains, deep cañons, and wide river-bottoms. On the NE. border of the county stand several of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada. Among these is Mount Whitney, 14,502 (14,898) feet high. Capital, Visalia. Pop. in 1890, 24,574; in 1900, 18,375.

Tulare, a banking city of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., in the San Joaquin Valley, 10 miles S. of Visalia. It has gypsum- and fruit-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 2216.

Tulare, a banking post-village of Spink co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Tulare Lake, King's co., Cal., was formerly an extensive body of water, nearly 50 miles in length, but is now practically dry, as the result of the withdrawal, for irrigation purposes, of the waters of King's and Kern rivers, formerly discharging into it.

Tularosa, too-lä-ro'sä, a post-village of Otero co., N.Mex., on the El Paso Northeastern System, 12 miles (direct) NNW. of Alamagordo. Pop. about 750.

Tulbagh, a division in the SW. part of Cape Colony. It is watered by affluents of the Olifant's River and is fertile and healthful. Capital, Tulbagh, 37 miles NNW. of Worcester.

Tulcán, tool-kän', a town of Ecuador, capital of Carchi province, on the Carchi River and 95 miles (direct) NE. by N. of Quito. It has considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

Tulcea, tool'chä, or **Tultcha,** a town of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, near the head of the delta of the Danube, on the southern arm of the river, 40 miles E. by S. of Braila. It is a busy port. Pop. in 1899, 18,880, including, in addition to Rumans, many Russians, Greeks, Turks, and Tartars.

Tuli, a station of Southern Rhodesia, on the Tuli River, 130 miles SE. of Buluwayo.

Tulia, a banking post-village, capital of Swisher co., Tex., about 30 miles (direct) SSE. of Canyon. Pop. about 130.

Tulija, or **Tulixa,** too-lee'hä, a river of Mexico, state of Chiapas, tributary to the Usumacinta.

Tulin, a post-station of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Tulip, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark., about 55 miles SSW. of Little Rock. Pop. 75.

Tulip, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Tulip Creek, Ark., enters the Washita River a few miles above Camden.

Tulla, a town of Ireland, in the co. of Clare, 10 miles from Ennis.

Tul'laho'ma, a banking post-town and health-resort of Coffee co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 69 miles SSE. of Nashville. It is situated on the table-land of the Cumberland Mountains, 1200 feet above sea-level. It has distilleries and manufactures of wagon-shafts, hubs and rims, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2684.

Tullamore, tŭl'la-mōr', a town of Ireland, capital of King's co., on the Grand Canal, 50 miles WSW. of Dublin. Pop. about 4500.

Tulle, tüll, a town of France, capital of the department of Corrèze, on the river Corrèze, 45 miles SSE. of Limoges. It is picturesquely situated and presents an interesting mediæval appearance. The cathedral, dating from the twelfth century, with its tower and adjoining cloisters, is the most striking edifice. The Avenue Victor-Hugo is the principal thoroughfare. Among the educational institutions are a communal college and a school of art and industries. Tulle has very diversified manufactures. There is a large government factory of fire-arms. Pop. in 1901, 12,109 (commune, 17,412).

Tullear, or **Tolia,** a port on the SW. coast of Madagascar, immediately N. of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Tullins, tül'lăn', a market-town of France, in Isère, 18 miles NW. of Grenoble. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1901, 3288 (commune, 4541).

Tulln, tōōln, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 miles NW. of Vienna, on the Danube. It has a very ancient church. Pop. in 1900, 3750.

Tullos, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Winnfield. Pop. 175.

Tullow, a small town of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Slaney, 8 miles ESE. of Carlow.

Tullvania, a post-station of Macon co., Mo., about 24 miles NW. of Macon City.

Tully, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. The banking point is Orange or Athol. Pop. 175.

Tully, a banking post-village in Tully township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 21 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 574; of the town, 1465.

Tullytown, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles SSW. of Trenton, N.J. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Tully Valley, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 15 miles S. of Syracuse.

Tuloma, a river in the extreme NW. part of Russia, government of Archangel, flows NE. into the Bay of Kola, Arctic Ocean.

Tul'pehock'en, a post-village and township of Berks co., Pa., about 18 miles WNW. of Reading. Pop. of the township, in 1900, 1764.

Tulpehocken, a station of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., adjacent to Germantown proper.

Tulpehocken Creek, Pa., rises in Lebanon co. and enters the Schuylkill River about 2 miles above Reading.

Tulsa, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., in a grain and live-stock region, 14 miles NNE. of Sapulpa, on the Frisco System and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 1390 (largely increased since census).

Tultcha, a town of Rumania. See TULCEA.

Tulua, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 130 miles WSW. of Bogotá.

Tumaco, too-mä'ko, or **Gorgonilla,** GOR-go-neel'yä, an island off the W. coast of Ecuador, 88 miles NE. of Esmeraldas.

Tumaco, a minor port in the SW. part of Colombia, in the department of Cauca. Lat. about 1° 45′ N.

Tumat, too'mät', or **Maleg,** a river of east-central Africa, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek near lat. 11° 20′ N.

Tum'belan' Islands, a group of the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. Lat. of Great Island, 1° N. Principal island, Tumbelan, 5 miles in length.

Tumbez, toom'bĕs, a town of Peru, in the department of Piura, on the Tumbez River, near the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles NW. of Loja.

Tumble, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 27 miles NW. of Trenton.

Tumbling Creek, in the west-central part of Tennessee, enters the Duck River in Humphreys co.

Tumbling Shoals, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., on the Reedy River, 13 miles ENE. of Honeapath.

Tumbud'ra, or **Tungabuddra,** a river of India, rises in Mysore, flows NE., and joins the Kistna, 15 miles NE. of Kurnul. In part of its course it separates the presidency of Madras from the dominions of the Nizam. Length, about 400 miles.

Tumen, a town of Asia. See TYUMEN.

Tumkur, toom'koor', a town of India, in Mysore, capital of a district, 45 miles NW. of Bangalore. Pop. about 10,000.

Tumluk, or **Tamluk,** tŭm'look', a small town of Bengal, British India, 35 miles SW. of Calcutta. It was anciently a place of importance.

Tummel, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, is an affluent of the Tay. Length, 60 miles.

Tumuc-humac Mountains, in South America, on the southern borders of Dutch and French Guiana, separating them from Brazil. They are orographically a continuation of the Sierra Acarai. Height of Timotakem, seemingly the culminating point, about 2700 feet. The mountains are gold-bearing.

Tumut, a town of New South Wales, on the Tumut River, 100 miles WSW. of Goulburn. Pop. about 1300.

Tumwater, a post-town of Thurston co., Wash., on the Des Chutes River, at the S. end of Puget Sound, 2 miles S. of Olympia, on the Port Townsend Southern R. It has saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Tun, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 70 miles E. by N. of Tabbas (Tebbes).

Tunacreek, a post-station of McKean co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Bradford.

Tunas de Zaza, too'näs dä sä'sä, **Las Tunas,** läs too'näs, or **Zaza,** a small seaport on the S. coast of Santa

Clara province, Cuba, about 30 miles by rail SSW. of Sancti Spiritus, of which it is the port. The harbor is shallow and very small. Cattle-raising is an important industry. The town exports sugar, lumber, tobacco, honey, and wax.

Tunbridge, or **Tonbridge,** a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, 27 miles SE. of London. The Medway here divides into a number of branches, one of which bears the name of Tun. The town possesses an object of interest in the remains of a mediæval castle, consisting of a gateway flanked by towers. It has a large and well-endowed grammar-school, founded in 1553, and occupying handsome modern buildings. The town is noted for its manufactures of wooden-ware (mosaic) known as Tunbridge ware. Pop. in 1901, 12,736.

Tunbridge, a post-village in Tunbridge township (town), Orange co., Vt., on the East Branch of the White River, about 30 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 885.

Tunbridge Wells, a municipal borough and watering-place of England, in Kent, 4 miles S. of Tunbridge, on the border of Sussex. Its picturesque surroundings and healthful air render it one of the favorite interior resorts of the English people. Its springs are chalybeate. There is an attractive parade (promenade) called the Pantiles. Large quantities of Tunbridge wares (wood-mosaic) are sold here. Pop. in 1901, 33,373.

Tundja. See TUNJA.

Tundra, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. The banking point is Willspoint. Pop. 100.

Tunes, the ancient name of TUNIS.

Tung-chang, toong'chäng', a city of China, province of Shan-tung, on the river Ta-tein, near the Grand Canal, 50 miles SW. of Tsi-nan.

Tung-kiang, toong'ke-äng' ("east river"), a river of China, rises in a mountainous district near the S. frontiers of the province of Kiang-si, enters the province of Kwang-tung, flows SW. to Hwei-chow, then nearly W., and, dividing into several branches, discharges its waters into the sea through Canton River, after a course of about 250 miles.

Tung-ting-hu, toong'ting'hoo', a large lake of China, province of Hu-nan, bordering upon Hu-peh. It receives several large rivers and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tse-kiang. Length, about 75 miles.

Tunguragua, a name of the river Amazon in the upper part of its course in northern Peru.

Tunguragua, a volcano of Ecuador, in the southern part of the province of Tunguragua. Height, about 16,700 feet.

Tunguragua, toong-goo-rä'gwä, an inland province of Ecuador. It is crossed N. and S. by the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; in the S. part is the Tunguragua volcano. The Pastaza and other tributaries of the Marañon River intersect it. Capital, Ambato. Pop. about 105,000.

Tunguses, toong-goo'sęz, a Mongolian people dwelling in the E. part of Siberia. They constitute one of a group of peoples styled Tungusian, the most prominent member of which is constituted by the Manchus. The Tunguses proper number only about 50,000.

Tunguska, toong-goos'kä, the name of three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei, from the E. They are commonly known (beginning with the southernmost) as the Upper Tunguska (or ANGARA, which see), the Middle (or Stony) Tunguska, and the Lower Tunguska. The last-named is about 1600 miles in length. It rises in the government of Irkutsk, W. by S. of Kirensk, a few miles from the Lena River, flows N. and then NW., and joins the Yenisei at Turukhansk, a short distance S. of the Arctic Circle. It is navigable for about 450 miles.

Tunica, a county in the extreme NW. part of Mississippi, borders on Arkansas. Area, 449 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and W. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Coldwater River. The Tallahatchee River touches the SE. part of the county. Capital, Tunica. Pop. in 1890, 12,158; in 1900, 16,479.

Tunica, a banking post-town, capital of Tunica co., Miss., 39 miles SW. by S. of Memphis, Tenn., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 485.

Tunis (Fr. *Tunisie*), a regency and French protectorate of northern Africa, one of the Barbary States, is bounded N. and E. by the Mediterranean Sea, SE. by Tripoli, S. and SW. by the Sahara, and W. by the department of Constantine, in Algeria. Ras-el-Abiad, or Cape Blanco, its northernmost point (lat. 37° 20′ N.), is likewise the northernmost projection of the African continent. Area, about 51,000 sq. m. In the coast are three great indentations, forming the Bay of Tunis on the N., and the Gulfs of Hammamet and Gabes, or the Lesser Syrtis, on the E. Tunis, which corresponds in greater part to the ancient Roman province of Africa (Africa in the narrower sense), and which still bears the native name of Ifrigia, is physiographically divided into four regions: the *tell,* or the well-watered and well-wooded mountain area that lies N. of the Mejerda River, and extends from the Algerian frontier to the Gulf of Tunis; the *sahel,* a somewhat less fertile and less well-watered area, which forms the eastern littoral, between Cape Bon and Tripoli; the central plateau or series of table-lands, of about 2000 feet general elevation, extending southward from the Mejerda to about lat. 34° 30′, and including within its limits the plain of Kairwan; and the Saharan tract, containing the great Shott Kebir (or Jerid), which is now more generally in the condition of a dried-out salt basin. In the Saharan region is the true Beled-el-Jerid ("land of dates") of the Arabs. The mountains of Tunis, whose ramifications extend over a large part of the country, are ordinarily considered to be a more or less direct continuation of the Atlas Mountains of Algeria, which enter from that country and proceed almost directly eastward to the eastern coast. They attain an extreme elevation of about 6500 feet, and terminate abruptly at Cape Bon and at other promontories of the E. coast, but find their orographic continuations in some of the outlying islands and in the table-lands of southern and western Sicily. The only river of any size is the Mejerda (anc. Bagradas). The floral and faunal characteristics of Tunis in general correspond to those of Algeria, and represent in the main the biotic types of the Mediterranean region of Europe, with a scattering infusion of the true African elements. Of the latter, among floral types, may be cited the extensive growths and even forests of date-palms (producing the finest dates of the continent), and the (now rather rare) lion and panther among quadrupeds. The myrtaceous plants are largely developed, and there are still extensive growths of the cork-oak on some of the mountain-slopes. The esparto-grass is cultivated in the steppe-region adjacent to the Sahara. In ancient times Tunis was one of the granaries of Rome, and agriculture still continues to be the chief industry of the people. Wheat, barley, and oats are the major cereal crops, the yield in 1904 having been: wheat, 10,518,934 bushels; barley, 14,814,624 bushels; and oats, 4,635,496 bushels. A large area is devoted to the cultivation of the olive, which yields olive-oil of the finest quality, and in the more favored regions there are beautiful orchards of fruit-trees (almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, etc.). Other products are tobacco, cotton, henna, and the grape. The climate is on the whole healthy and agreeable, the intense summer heats being tempered by sea-breezes and by copious rainfalls during at least five months of the year (November to April or May). The mineral resources of the country (ores of lead and zinc) have not yet been largely developed, but there are extensive shipments of phosphate from the region about Gafsa. Much salt is obtained from the lakes and salines. The principal domestic animals are sheep, goats, cattle, mules, and camels. On several parts of the coast the fisheries, including those of coral, sponge, and tunny, are valuable.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, ordinary and morocco leather, carpets and rugs, matting, embroidery, and pottery. Silk-weaving, formerly an extensive industry, has declined. The population of Tunis is estimated at nearly 2,000,000. It consists of Moors, Berbers, Arabs, Jews, French, Italians, and negroes. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. At the close of 1901 the French numbered 39,000, of whom more than one-third were soldiers and sailors. The Italians are nearly twice as numerous as the French. The number of Jews in Tunis is estimated at about 60,000. The ruler of the country bears the title of bey. The government is carried on under the direction of a French resident-general, who is minister of foreign affairs and president of the council of ministers. Nearly all the heads of the administrative departments are French, as are also the civil governors of the 13 districts into which the country is divided. There is a special department for Tunisian affairs in the French foreign office. The capital is Tunis. There are about 450 miles of steam railway in operation in the regency, the chief line being that which connects Bone and Guelma, in Algeria, with the city of Tunis.

Tunis contains many Roman remains, notably in the form of aqueducts. One of these, as in ancient times, furnishes the capital with excellent water, obtained from Mount Zaghwan (Zagouan, 5500 feet high), about 40 miles S. of the city of Tunis. Of ancient Carthage, the site of which is about 8 miles ENE. of the city of Tunis, practically nothing remains beyond the parts of a few cisterns.

History.—This region long constituted the main portion of the dominions of Carthage. The city of Tunis (Tunes) existed in ancient times. In the middle of the second century B.C. the country passed under the dominion of the Romans. It was occupied by the Vandals in the first half of the

fifth century A.D., and a century later it was conquered by the Byzantines. The Saracens (Arabs) made themselves masters of it in the second half of the seventh century. They founded the city of Kairwan, which rose to be a great Mohammedan centre. Various Mohammedan dynasties succeeded one another in the Middle Ages. In 1270 Louis IX. of France engaged in a disastrous crusade against Tunis. In 1535 Charles V. undertook an expedition against the famous corsair Khair-ed-Din (Barbarossa), who had made the city of Tunis the seat of his power. The place fell into the hands of the Christians and an immense number of Christian slaves were liberated. In 1574 Tunis became subject to the sultan of Turkey. The authority of the military governors, called deys (elected by the soldiers), was before long overshadowed by that of the beys, who originally had charge of the collection of taxes and of tribute from the tribes. The beys succeeded one another as hereditary rulers, their dependence upon the Ottoman sultans amounting to little more than the payment of a regular tribute. The beys of Tunis harassed the Christian nations with their piracies, which continued down to the nineteenth century. The payment of tribute to the sultan ceased in 1871. In 1881 France sent an expedition against Tunis with the ostensible object of chastising the predatory Krumirs and compelled the bey to accept a French protectorate.

Tunis (anc. *Tunes*), capital of the French protectorate and regency of Tunis, is situated on the inner side of the shallow Lagoon of Tunis, about 12 miles from the Gulf of Tunis, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea. Communication between the two bodies of water is made by the narrow Goletta Channel (or Strait), which conducts into a canalized water-way excavated in the lagoon and leading directly to the city. The Mejerda, which formerly discharged into the Lagoon of Tunis, now finds its way to the sea several miles to the N. Tunis is in lat. 36° 48′ N. and lon. 10° 24′ E. The city is surrounded by walls and defended by a strong castle, completely commanding the Goletta, and by several detached forts in other directions. The streets of the inner or old town are narrow, uneven, largely unpaved, and dirty; the houses are of stone or brick, generally of mean appearance, consisting only of a single story without exterior windows. Many of the shops and bazaars are well stocked and attractive, although mainly small, and the general aspect of the Mohammedan quarters is relieved by a number of mosques and minarets, the splendid Mosque of Yussuf and the palace of the bey (kasba) giving a marked character to this section of the city. The lower new town, or French section, the official "Tunis-Goletta," is almost entirely European in character, with fine hotels, cafés, theatres, churches of various denominations, tramways, etc. Tunis is the seat of a Mohammedan college, of a polytechnic school (situated beyond the city limits), and of various scientific and literary associations. Its water-supply is derived largely from Mount Zaghwan (Zagouan), 40 miles to the S., the water being conveyed by an ancient (Roman) aqueduct. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths, red woollen caps, pottery, burnouses (mantles), embroidery, ordinary and morocco leather, various essences, soap, jewelry, and silk. The city is the terminus of a railway to Algiers and of steamship routes to Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean ports. Tunis is situated about 8 miles WSW. of the ruins of Carthage. Pop. about 180,000, of whom about 40,000 are European Christians and a nearly equal number Jews, the remainder being chiefly Moors, Arabs, and negroes. See TUNIS (regency).

Tunis, a post-village of Burleson co., Tex., 11 miles from Caldwell. Pop. 100.

Tunis, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, extends inland for 30 miles, between capes Bon and Farina. Breadth at entrance, about 40 miles. It receives the river Mejerda, and has on its SW. side the Goletta, or entrance to the Lagoon of Tunis.

Tunis, Lagoon of, a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, 7½ miles. The city of Tunis is on its W. shore.

Tunis Mills, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 5 miles from Easton. Pop. 150.

Tunja, toon′jȧ, a river of Eastern Rumelia and the Turkish vilayet of Adrianople, rises on the S. slope of the Balkans, flows first E. and then S., and falls into the Maritza at Adrianople. Length, over 150 miles.

Tunja, toon′hȧ, a town of Colombia, capital of the department of Boyacá, 70 miles NNE. of Bogotá. It has noted mineral springs, several convents, a college and other schools, manufactures of woven fabrics, etc. Pop. about 10,000.

Tunkhannock, tŭnk-hŏn′nŭk, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Tunkhannock, a banking post-borough, capital of Wyoming co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek, 32 miles N. by W. of Wilkesbarre, on the Lehigh Valley R. It has a tannery, planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1305.

Tunkhannock, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1450.

Tunkhannock Creek, Pa., enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Tunkhannock.

Tunkhannock Mountain, Pa., occupies the NE. part of Wyoming co.

Tunnel, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 15 miles NE. of Binghamton. Pop. 75.

Tunnel, a post-station of Washington co., Ohio, about 6 miles W. by S. of Marietta.

Tunnel City, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 4 miles W. of Tomah. Pop. 125.

Tunnelhill, a post-town of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 7 miles NW. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Tunnel Hill, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 44 miles NNE. of Cairo. Pop. 150.

Tunnelhill, a post-station of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 3 miles N. of Elizabethtown.

Tunnelhill, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., Ohio, 10 miles N. of Dresden.

Tunnelhill, a borough of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 674.

Tunnel Springs, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Selma or Monroeville. Pop. 125.

Tunnelton, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 73 miles E. of Vincennes. Pop. about 200.

Tunnelton, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, 9 miles W. by N. of Blairsville.

Tunnelton, a banking post-town of Preston co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the West Virginia Northern Rs., 20 miles E. of Grafton. It has coal and coke interests. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Tunstall, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 4 miles NNE. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has large potteries, chemical-works, etc. In the vicinity are numerous collieries. Pop. in 1901, 19,492.

Tunstall, a post-village of New Kent co., Va., about 20 miles E. of Richmond.

Tunuyán, too-noo-yȧn′, a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Mendoza, after an E. course of some 200 miles is lost in a lake of the llanos.

Tuolumne, twol′um-ne, a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, estimated at 2248 sq. m. It is drained by the Tuolumne River. The Sierra Nevada extends along the eastern border of the county. Gold is mined here. Capital, Sonora. Pop. in 1890, 6082; in 1900, 11,166.

Tuolumne, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., on the Sierra of California R. The banking point is Sonora. It has lumbering interests.

Tuolumne River, Cal., rises at the base of the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Tuolumne co., which it intersects. It runs in a WSW. direction and enters the San Joaquin River in Stanislaus co., about 25 miles S. of Stockton, after a course of about 175 miles. A portion of its course is through a cañon.

Tuparro, too-paR′RO, a river of South America, in Colombia, is a tributary of the Orinoco.

Tu′pelo, a post-village of Jackson co., Ark., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Newport.

Tupelo, a banking post-town, capital of Lee co., Miss., on Old Town Creek and on the Mobile and Ohio R. and the Frisco System, 50 miles E. of Oxford. It has cotton-industries, gins, and compresses. Pop. in 1900, 2118.

Tupisa, or **Tupiza,** too-pee′sȧ, a town of Bolivia, department and 140 miles S. by E. of Potosí. Near it are gold-washings. Pop. about 3500.

Tupiza, a river of South America. See PILAYA.

Tupper Lake, a post-village and resort of Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region, on Great Tupper Lake and on the New York and Ottawa R., 19 miles (direct) SW. of Saranac Lake, its banking point. Pop. about 2500. Altitude, about 1550 feet.

Tupper Lakes (Great and Little), in the Adirondack region of New York, Great Tupper Lake, about 7 miles long, lying 7 miles SW. of Upper Saranac Lake, and Little Tupper Lake, 4 miles long, 5 miles farther SW.

Tuppers Plains, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, about 15 miles NE. of Pomeroy. Pop. 100.

Tupperville, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Annapolis River, 5 miles from Bridgetown. Pop. 150.

Tupungato, too-poong-gä'to, an extinct and craterless volcano, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, on the borders of Chile and the Argentine Republic, about 40 miles E. by N. of Santiago. Elevation, estimated at 21,000–22,000 feet. It was ascended by Vines and Fitzgerald in 1897.

Tuque, tūk, a post-station of Warren co., Mo.

Tuquerres, too-kĕr'rĕs, a town of Colombia, in the extreme S. of the department of Cauca, SW. of Pasto.

Tura, too-rä', a river of eastern Russia and western Siberia, joins the Tobol 70 miles SSW. of Tobolsk, after a S. course of 300 miles. Turinsk and Tyumen are on its banks.

Turabu, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Turan, too'rän', a region of Asia, N. of Iran, corresponding approximately to Russian Turkestan.

Turan, or **Tourane,** too'rän', a seaport of Annam, French Indo-China, on the China Sea, about 50 miles SE. of Hué. Pop. about 5000.

Turanga Bay, New Zealand. See POVERTY BAY.

Turbaco, toor-bä'ko, a village of Colombia, department of Bolívar, 15 miles SE. of Cartagena. It is noted for the mud- and gas-volcanoes in its vicinity.

Turbenthal, toor'bĕn-täl', a village of Switzerland, 16 miles ENE. of Zürich. Near it is the castle of Landenberg.

Turbett, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Turbeville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va.

Turbia, or **La Turbie,** an ancient village of southeastern France, in the Riviera and on the Corniche road, reached by a mountain-railway from Monte Carlo. Elevation, 1594 feet. It has Roman remains.

Turbot, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 757.

Turbut, toor'boot', or **Turbut-i-Haidari,** a town of Persia, in Khorassan, about 65 miles SSW. of Meshed.

Turbut, or **Turbut-i-Sheikh,** a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 60 miles SSE. of Meshed.

Turbutville, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., about 15 miles by rail NW. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Turek, too'rĕk, a town of Russian Poland, government and 28 miles NE. of Kalisz. Pop. in 1897, 8141.

Turenne, tü'rĕnn', a small town of France, in Corrèze, 9 miles SSE. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. It has ruins of an ancient castle and many quaint houses.

Turfan, toor'fän', a town of Chinese Turkestan, immediately S. of the Bogdo-Ola Mountains and N. of the depression of Luktchun. It is engaged in the cultivation of cotton.

Turgai, toor-ghī', a province or territory of Asiatic Russia, extending N. from the Sea of Aral to the government of Orenburg, from which it is in part separated by the Ural River, and from the territory of Uralsk on the W. to Akmolinsk on the E. The region consists in great part of steppes and is but little cultivated. The rearing of livestock (camels, horses, and sheep) is the chief pursuit. The region is largely one of interior drainage, and there are numerous lakes scattered about. Chief town, Turgai. The seat of government is at Orenburg. Area, 176,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 453,123.

Turgai, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Turgai, 370 miles WSW. of Akmolinsk, on the Kara-Turgai and on the Orenburg-Tashkent railway. Pop. in 1897, 897.

Turgeau, tür'zho', a residential suburb of Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Turi, too'ree, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles SSE. of Bari. Pop. in 1901, 6554.

Turí, too-ree', a village of Brazil, state of Maranhão, 40 miles NNW. of Guimaraens.

Turicum, a Latin name of ZÜRICH.

Turin (It. *Torino,* to-ree'no; anc. *Augusta Taurinorum*), a city of Italy, the chief city of Piedmont and the capital of the province of Turin, beautifully situated in a fertile plain, surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora Riparia with the Po, 79 miles WSW. of Milan. Lat. of observatory, 45° 4′ 7″ N.; lon. 7° 41′ 8″ E. The city is laid out in rectangular streets. The principal thoroughfares are the Via Garibaldi, Via dell' Accademia delle Scienze, Via Cernaja, the broad Corso Vittorio Emanuele II. (leading to the square of the same name), and the handsome Via di Po, which leads to the river. On the Piazza Castello, which is in the centre of the city, is the Madama palace, a mediæval castle. N. of the square is the royal palace, which dates from 1646. It contains a remarkable collection of arms and armor. To the S. is the Piazza Carignano, with the Carignano palace, formerly the seat of the Sardinian chamber of deputies (1848–59) and the Italian parliament (1861–65), and now containing natural-history collections. Near by is the palace of the Academy of Sciences, formerly the Jesuit college, dating from 1679. The Palazzo di Città, the town-hall, was erected in 1669. The Palazzo delle Torri is a very ancient gateway with two mediæval towers.

Adjoining the royal palace is the cathedral (San Giovanni Battista), which occupies the site of three ancient churches. It dates from the fifteenth century and contains the burial-chapel of the dukes of Savoy. La Consolata, a church in the baroque style, built in the seventeenth century, has a campanile which originally belonged to an ancient convent (ninth century); the Tempio Valdese is a modern Protestant church; Corpus Domini dates from the seventeenth century; the church of San Domenico (with a fine madonna by Guercino) from the fourteenth; the domed Superga, the royal burial-church, rises on a hill E. of the city, commanding a splendid view.

Turin is rich in monuments. The most conspicuous is the structure known as the Mole Antonelliana, originally intended as a synagogue, but finished by the city in 1889 as a museum (Museo del Risorgimento Italiano) in memory of Victor Emmanuel II. The square, tower-like edifice, crowned by a gilded statue, is 538 feet in height. The Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II. contains another monument to the king; the colossal Mont Cenis Tunnel monument commemorates the names of the engineers of the work; the Crimean monument commemorates the part played by Sardinia as the ally of England and France against Russia in 1855. The monument to Cavour, erected in 1873, is most imposing. Among other monuments are those to Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, Amadeus VI., Victor Amadeus I., King Charles Albert, Garibaldi, and Duke Emmanuel Philibert, one of the most striking of the equestrian statues. The various arcades containing shops are an interesting feature of the city. A number of bridges span the Dora Riparia and the Po, the handsomest being the Ponte Emanuele I. and the Ponte Maria Teresa. The public garden on the left bank of the Po is a favorite open-air resort. It includes a botanical garden and a turreted royal château, now the home of the polytechnic institute. The royal garden and the Felice gardens are attractively laid out.

Among the educational institutions the university is foremost. The building dates from 1713; its fine late-Renaissance court and the corridors are embellished with numerous statues. The students number about 2700. The national (formerly university) library has about 300,000 volumes. The Museo Civico contains interesting collections of paintings, early sculptures, ceramics, etc.; the collections of the Academy of Sciences include a museum of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities; the picture-gallery (Pinacoteca) has valuable works of Dutch masters and of the early Italian schools; the collections of the Albertina academy of fine arts are less noteworthy. The arsenal has a remarkably complete collection of ordnance. Turin has a military academy, an archiepiscopal seminary, an agricultural college, an industrial museum, and a conservatory of music. The charitable institutions include several large hospitals (one, the Carità, providing for 2500 patients) and an institution for the blind.

Turin is an important industrial centre. Its manufactures include silks and other textiles, machinery, articles of iron and steel, porcelain, jewelry, furniture, pianos, chocolate, etc. It is the seat of an archbishop. The city is exposed to piercing winds from the Alps in winter. Mean temperature of January, 33°; of July, 74°. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 252,832; 1901 (commune), 335,656.

Turin rose into importance as the capital of the dominions of the House of Savoy, which were erected in 1720 into the kingdom of Sardinia, and which finally expanded into the kingdom of Italy. The city was the capital of Italy from 1861 to 1865, when the seat of government was removed to Florence. The Imperialists, under Prince Eugene, won a memorable victory over the French at Turin in 1706.

Turin, a province of Italy, in Piedmont. Area, 3951 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,124,218.

Turin, a post-station of Grant co., Ark., 16 miles ESE. of Gifford station.

Turin, a post-town of Coweta co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 9 miles SE. of Newnan. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Turin, a banking post-village of Monona co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 100.

Turin, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Turin, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Turin township (town), about 45 miles N. by W. of Utica. It has

canning- and pickling-works. Pop. in 1900, 363; of the town, 1157.

Turinsk, too-rinsk′, a town of Siberia, government and 160 miles W. by S. of Tobolsk, on the Tura, an affluent of the Ob. Pop. in 1897, 2940.

Turís, too-reece′, a commune of Spain, province and 20 miles WSW. of Valencia. Pop. in 1900, 4802.

Turka, toor′kå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 28 miles SSW. of Sambor. Pop. in 1900, 6080.

Turkestan, toor\kes-tån′, a name applied to two regions of Central Asia which have no very precise boundaries and are separated from one another by the great bulwark of the Tian-Shan Mountains and their continuations: Russian Turkestan, the region lying to the W., and Chinese (or Eastern) Turkestan, the region lying to the E., the latter comprising the vast territory of the Chinese Empire that is enclosed between Tibet on the S. and Mongolia on the N., and which has the Desert of Gobi on the E., and the Pamir, the Tian-Shan, and other mountains on the W. A part of Turkestan is included in the Afghan dominions. See AFGHANISTAN.

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN (a name that corresponds in its application largely to the now obsolete "Independent Tartary" and to "Turan") comprises in its combined physiographic and political aspect nearly the entire region that is embraced in the provinces (territories) of Samarkand, Ferghana, Syr-Darya (with Amu-Darya), and Semiryetchensk, and the Transcaspian Territory, together with the vassal states of Bokhara and Khiva. For administrative purposes there is a general government of Turkestan. The major portion of this tract, which extends westward to the Caspian Sea, is in the form of barren, or partially cultivated, steppe and desert—a region of progressive desiccation, of disappearing waters, of lakes, salines, and sinks, of scanty rainfall, and of accentuated summer and winter temperatures. With mountain heights towering into perpetual snow in its eastern parts (Ferghana, Semiryetchensk), the region drops on the borders of the Caspian Sea, to a level of 80–85 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean Sea. The principal waters are the Aral Sea and its two main feeders,—the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya, together with their not very important tributaries. Lakes Issyk-Kul and Balkash (with its chief tributary, the Ili) in the E. are by many geographers included within the boundaries of Turkestan. The Tchu, a large river that marks off the region on the N. from the Kirghiz territory (Akmolinsk) and from the singular Bed-pak-dala, or "hunger steppe," was at one time a tributary of the Syr-Darya, but is now lost in the sands. The steppes of Turkestan, which are continued westward into Russia proper, present during the greater part of the year a desolate aspect, but during a period of about two months a vigorous and beautiful vegetation of herbs and flowers responds to the vivifying influence of fairly copious rains. Irrigation water-courses, especially in the border-lands of the Syr-Darya, have done much to reclaim what would otherwise be desert, and have brought into existence large fields of wheat, barley, rice, and sugar-cane, beautiful orchards of various kinds of fruit, vineyards, mulberry-plantations, melon-gardens, etc. The range of temperature, measured by the extremes of summer and winter, is about 140°,—from 115° to —25°. The animal life of the region is a composite of European and Asiatic elements, the latter comprising the lion, panther, and various antelopes. The wild boar is still fairly plentiful, and there are large droves or herds of wild asses and wild sheep and goats. The camel is one of the most serviceable of the domesticated animals. Russian Turkestan is traversed by several important caravan routes, the significance of which has largely disappeared as the result of the construction of the Transcaspian railway and of the more recently opened railway from Orenburg to Tashkent, the capital of the general government of Turkestan and the most important mart in the region. The population consists mainly of Uzbeks, Turkomans, Kirghizes, Sarts, Tajiks, and Russians. The general government of Turkestan (Samarkand, Ferghana, Syr-Darya, Semiryetchensk, Transcaspian Territory, and the Russian part of the Pamir) has an area of about 650,000 sq. m., and between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 inhabitants.

CHINESE TURKESTAN is comprised between about lat. 35° 15′ and 45° 40′ N. and lon. 73° 30′ and 98° 20′ E., and constitutes broadly the Chinese province of Sin-tsiang. It covers an area of about 580,000 sq. m. and has a population estimated at about 2,000,000. Physiographically, it is divided into two major divisions by the extension into it of the Tian-Shan Mountains,—the basin of the Tarim on the S. (the Tian-Shan-Nan-Lu of the Chinese, or "country S. of the Tian-Shan"), sometimes also designated Kashgaria, and the Dzungarian basin on the N. The great Tarim basin, which abuts westward upon the main Tian-Shan Mountains and the Pamir bulwark, and has for its S. boundary the Kuen-lun and Altyn-Tag ranges, is largely in the form of inhospitable and almost uninhabited desert of continuously moving sand-dunes (which, as in the SW. region between the Khotan and Kerya rivers, have overwhelmed and buried former sites of habitation) and of shallow and shifting lakes. The greater part of the region lies at an elevation of 3000–4000 feet above sea-level, and has most of the inhabited areas and districts near to the bases and on the declivities of the bounding mountains, where many fertile tracts are found. Close to the foot of the Bogdo-Ola Mountains, SE. of Turfan, is the remarkable depression of Luktchun, which descends to 420 feet below sea-level. The centre of the country forms the basin of the Lop-Nor, a lake variable in length and in position, fed from the W. by the Tarim and its four great tributaries or arms, the Kashgar, Yarkand (or Zerafshan), Khotan, and Aksu. Its basin is almost wholly a sandy waste. The heat in summer is great. In winter, frost and snow are common in the W., but are rare in the E. Abundant rains occur at this season in the mountains, but seldom in the lower country, where water for irrigation is stored in reservoirs. On the declivities and borders of the mountains, rice, wheat, millet and other grains, pulse, sesamum and other oil-seeds, cotton, etc., are raised in considerable quantities, besides hemp, flax, and dye-plants. Grapes, melons, pomegranates, and other fruits of southern climates come to great perfection. Mulberry-plantations are numerous, and much silk is produced. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. The domestic animals include horses, yaks and other cattle, camels, and sheep. Horses and camels, thought to be in a condition of true wildness, are found in herds on the Lop desert-region, where the wild ass is also abundant. The ranges of the Tian-Shan are thought to be the native country of the two-humped (or Bactrian) camel. The argali (or wild sheep) is found. Among the carnivora are the tiger, wolf, jackal, lynx, and fox. Gold, copper, iron, nitre, asbestos, and other minerals are found in various parts of the mountain-regions, sal-ammoniac and sulphur in great quantities in the districts of the Bogdo-Ola and around Turfan. The true jade (or nephrite), so highly esteemed in China, is found in some of the mountain-gorges traversed by the upper waters of the Yarkand and Khotan and by the Karakasb, a tributary of the Khotan.

The minor Dzungarian basin, lying N. of the Tian-Shan and Bogdo-Ola Mountains, and forming the southern part of the larger region known as Dzungaria, is of much lower elevation than the basin of the Tarim, and only exceptionally (barring the protruding mountains) rises to a level exceeding 1500–2000 feet; in many parts, on the other hand, as in the lakes known as Telli-Nor and Ebi-Nor, it falls to 1000 feet and less. See DZUNGARIA.

Chinese Turkestan has an extensive trade, chiefly with Kashmir, the Russian Empire, China, and Tibet. The great Peking caravan route enters the region near its SE. extremity, and following a line of oases or wells in a northerly direction reaches Khami (or Khamil), where it divides into a northerly and southerly route; the former, via Barkul and Kulja, following the northern base of the Tian-Shan (and passing into Semiryetchensk), and the latter, via Turfan and Aksu, following the southern base of these mountains and ultimately reaching Kashgar and Yarkand. Kashgar is the seat of government and the chief emporium of trade with Russia. Other large marts and centres of population are Yarkand and Khotan.

The inhabitants of Chinese Turkestan comprise a number of peoples, mainly of Turkic stock, mostly with an infusion of Aryan blood. There are Kirghizes, Kara-Kirghizes, Tarantches, Uzbeks, Dungans, Kalmucks, Tajiks, etc., with remnants of Aryan peoples in the mountainous parts. The speech of the inhabitants is mostly a Turkic tongue. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. This region has been under the dominion of China since the middle of the eighteenth century. From 1865 to 1877 the famous Yakub Bey played an important rôle in Chinese Turkestan as ruler of an independent state, whose capital was Kashgar.

Turkestan, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Syr-Darya, 145 miles NW. of Tashkent. It was formerly an important place of pilgrimage, and its mosque Hazret-Yassavi, constructed by Tamerlane, is one of the most striking edifices of central Asia. Pop. in 1897, 11,598.

Turkeve, toor′kĕ\vĕ\, a town of Hungary, in Great Cumania, 15 miles SW. of Karczag. Pop. in 1900, 13,797.

Turkey, Ottoman Empire. See TURKISH EMPIRE.

Turkey, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 13 miles SW. of Redbank.

Turkey, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C. The banking point is Clinton.

Turkey City, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7½ miles E. of Emlenton. Pop. 100.

Turkeycove, a post-station of Lee co., Va.

Turkey Creek, Ind., the outlet of Turkey Lake, enters Elkhart River about 4 miles S. of Goshen.

Turkey Creek, La., enters Bœuf Bayou about 3 miles from its mouth.

Turkey Creek runs in a SSE. direction through Pawnee co., Neb., and enters the South Fork of the Nemaha River in Kansas, about 9 miles N. of Seneca.

Turkey Creek, Neb., rises in Fillmore co. and enters the Big Blue River in Gage co., about 10 miles above Beatrice.

Turkey (or **Turkey Foot**) **Creek,** Ohio, enters the Maumee River about 8 miles below Napoleon.

Turkey Creek, S.C., is a tributary of the Broad River.

Turkey Lake, Ind., is in Kosciusko co., about 13 miles NE. of Warsaw. It is 8 miles long.

Turkey River, Iowa, is formed by two branches which rise in Howard co., and enters the Mississippi River about 10 miles below Guttenberg. It is about 90 miles long.

Turkey River, a post-station of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Turkey River, 28 miles by rail WNW. of Dubuque.

Turkeytown Creek, Ala., enters the Coosa River in Cherokee co.

Turkhal, toor'kăl', called also **Kesh'an',** a town of Asia Minor, about 35 miles SE. of Amasia, on the Yeshil-Irmak, at the foot of a cliff surmounted by an ancient fortress. Pop. about 3000.

Türkheim, türk'hīme, a town of Alsace, Germany, 3 miles W. of Colmar. It was made a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire early in the fourteenth century. It was annexed to France by Louis XIV. and became German again in 1870. Pop. about 2500.

Türkheim, a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, on the Wertach, 25 miles SSW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 2000.

Turkish (or **Ottoman**) **Empire** (Turk. *Memalik-i Osmaniyeh*), a state whose dominions comprise portions of Asia, Europe, and Africa. Its capital is Constantinople, situated on the European side of the Bosporus, the narrow strait connecting the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora and thus with the Mediterranean. The principal portion of the empire is Asiatic Turkey, comprising Asia Minor (Anatolia), together with its islands, Turkish Armenia, most of Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Irak-Arabi (the region about the lower Euphrates and Tigris), Syria (with Palestine), and part of Arabia. Turkey in Europe comprises the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula outside of Greece. The portion of Africa subject to the Sultan of Turkey comprises Tripoli, Fezzan, and Barca. In addition to the above possessions, the Turkish empire includes nominally several regions which figure either as tributary states (states paying annual tribute in money but otherwise independent of the sultan) or as provinces under foreign occupation. The tributary states include the principality of Bulgaria (with Eastern Rumelia), Egypt, and Samos. The regions nominally subject to the sultan but under foreign rule are Bosnia and Herzegovina (forming part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy), Crete (ruled by Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner), and Cyprus (now a British possession). The dominions actually subject to the Turkish sultan have an aggregate area of about 1,150,000 sq. m., distributed as follows: Europe, 65,000; Asia, 700,000; Africa, 400,000. Their population is estimated at about 25,000,000. Including all its dependencies, real or nominal, the empire embraces about 1,600,000 sq. m. with about 40,000,000 inhabitants. The Turkish Empire is the leading Mohammedan state in the world, but the Mohammedan subjects of the king of England are far more numerous than those of the sultan. Previous to the last war with Russia (1877–78) Bulgaria, Eastern Rumelia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina constituted integral parts of the Turkish Empire, and Servia and Rumania were in a measure vassal states. At the close of that struggle a great part of Armenia was ceded to Russia and Cyprus passed virtually under the rule of Britain. Until recently Tunis was a vassal state of Turkey. Previous to 1898 Crete formed an integral part of the Turkish Empire. In the course of the nineteenth century the hold of the sultan upon Egypt was gradually relaxed, so that that country, in spite of the annual tribute, can no longer be regarded as a Turkish dependency.

Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N. by Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Rumelia; on the E. by the Black Sea and the Bosporus; on the S. by the Sea of Marmora, the Ægean Sea, and Greece; and on the W. by the Ionian Sea, the Strait of Otranto, and the Adriatic Sea. It embraces Thrace, Macedonia, Old Servia, and Albania. It comprises the vilayet (or province) of Adrianople (Edirneh), part of the vilayet of Constantinople, and the vilayets of Saloniki, Monastir, and Kossovo. Part of the vilayet of the Archipelago (islands in the Ægean Sea) is included in it. European Turkey is almost wholly a region of mountains. In the middle portion are the Rhodope Mountains (Despoto-Dagh, Despoto-Planina) and the Perim-Dagh, and at their northern extremities, on the Bulgarian border, the Rilo-Dagh. The peaks here have elevations of between 7000 and 9000 feet. In the W. Albania and Old Servia present a great complex of mountain-ranges, the highest of which, the Shar-Dagh, has a peak about 10,000 feet high. In the extreme S. is Mount Olympus, scarcely less elevated, and to the W. of this a part of the Pindus. In the extreme E. is the Istranja-Dagh. The principal rivers are the Maritza (whose valley presents one of the few plains of considerable extent to be found in European Turkey), the Mesta, Struma, and Vardar, all flowing into the Ægean Sea, and the Drin and Voyussa (Viosa), which flow into the Adriatic. These streams are not navigable, with the exception of the Maritza, which is so for a short distance. There are a number of lakes, principally in the W., the largest being Okhrida, Presba, and Scutari. The region enjoys on the whole a mild and salubrious climate. The summers are hot and dry. European Turkey contains a large area of cultivable land, but the political and economic conditions and the inadequate means of transportation have hindered agricultural development. Thrace and Macedonia yield bountiful crops of cereals. All the fruits of the temperate zone thrive, together with olives and almonds. The vineyards and plum orchards are a great source of riches. Much tobacco is grown and sesame is an important crop. Large numbers of cattle (including the buffalo, which is extensively used as a draught animal), sheep, and goats are reared. The population of European Turkey is estimated at about 6,000,000. It is composed mainly of Turks, Slavs (Serbs and Bulgarians), Albanians, Greeks, Tsintsars (a Ruman or Wallach people), Jews, Armenians, Levantines (descendants of Europeans and Oriental women), and Gypsies. The Turks are concentrated in the eastern part, especially in and about Constantinople and Adrianople.

Turkey in Asia, exclusive of Arabia, extends eastward from the Mediterranean Sea to Persia, and reaches in the SE. to the head of the Persian Gulf. It is estimated to contain 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 inhabitants. Its principal portion is the great peninsula of Asia Minor, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora on the N. and the Mediterranean on the S. Asia Minor is a region of table-lands walled around by lofty mountain-ranges, which form great buttresses along the coasts except on the deeply indented shores of the Ægean, where the descent is more terrace-like. The principal range is the Taurus, in the S., with its eastern and western continuations. The interior plateaus are to a great extent arid but interspersed with many productive districts. The encircling mountains, in great part forest-clad, present fertile valleys. The W. coast is fringed with islands, the largest in the Grecian Archipelago. Among them are Lesbos, Rhodes, Chios, Lemnos, and Samos. The largest river of Asia Minor is the Kizil-Irmak, which flows into the Black Sea. The region produces grain, raisins, wine, olives, figs, tobacco, silk, opium, cotton, and valonia. Among the domestic animals is the Angora goat. Asia Minor contains the great body of the Turkish people. There are large numbers of Armenians and Greeks. Asia Minor comprises part of the vilayet of Constantinople, the mutessarriflik of Ismid, the vilayet of Khodavendikyar, the mutessarriflik of Bigha, the bulk of the vilayet of the Archipelago, the vilayets of Aidin (Smyrna), Konich, Angora, Kastamuni, Trebizond, Sivas, and Adana, and the sanjak of Marash (part of the vilayet of Aleppo). To the E. of Asia Minor are the lofty mountains and high table-lands and valleys of Armenia and Kurdistan (the land of the Kurds). These regions embrace the vilayets of Mamuret ül-Aziz, Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, and Diarbekr. From the highlands of Armenia and Kurdistan descend the Euphrates and Tigris, which unite to form the Shat el-Arab before pouring their waters into the Persian Gulf. These two great rivers water the extensive plain of Mesopotamia, a region peopled mainly by Arabs. Extending eastward from the shores of the Mediterranean to Mesopotamia is Syria, the western part of which is a region of mountains (Lebanon, Anti-Libanus, the mountains of Palestine), containing much cultivable land, while the eastern part is to a great extent desert. It is inhabited by Arabs, Arabic-speaking descendants of the ancient Syrians, Druses, Franks, Jews, and Turks. Mesopotamia and Syria embrace the vilayets of Bagdad, Mosul, and Basra, the mutessarriflik of Zor, the vilayets of Syria (Damascus) and Beirut, the bulk of the vilayet of Aleppo, and the mutessarifliks of the Lebanon and of Jerusalem. The portions of Arabia included in the Turkish Empire are a long and

extensive strip in the W., stretching along the whole extent of the Red Sea, and a strip of country in the E., extending along the W. shore of the Persian Gulf. The former comprises Hejaz and Yemen; the latter is the region known as El-Hasa. Hejaz contains the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The African dependencies (Tripolitana) comprise the vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarrifilik of Bengazi.

Among the chief exports of Turkey are raisins, silk, barley, valonia, opium, figs, mohair, wool, coffee, hides and skins, olive oil, minerals, carpets, animals, sesame, drugs, licorice, fruits, salt fish, and sponges. The principal Turkish ports are Constantinople, Saloniki, Smyrna, Trebizond, and Beirut. The internal trade is mainly in the hands of the Armenians and Greeks. There are nearly 3000 miles of railway, over one-half being in Asiatic Turkey. The manufacturing industry is but little developed, the product for which Turkey is most noted being its carpets.

The government of the Turkish Empire is a despotism. The sultan is the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the state, professing to be the successor of the caliphs. His chief officer is the grand-vizier. The Sheikh-ul-Islam presides over ecclesiastical affairs and is at the same time the supreme interpreter of the law, which is based upon the teachings of the Koran. The council of the empire (Divan), composed of the grand-vizier, the heads of the various ministries, the president of the council of state, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, meets in the palace of the Sublime Porte. The servants and interpreters of the law and of religion constitute the great body known as the Uleima. The bulk of the land in the Turkish dominions belongs to the sultan and to pious foundations. While Islam is the established religion, the Christian churches and Judaism are tolerated. The Christians number several millions.

The Ottoman or Osmanli Turks belong to the Uralo-Altaic family of nations, constituting with the Turkomans, Uzbeks, Tartars, and other kindred peoples the Turko-Tartaric branch of the family. Most closely allied to this division of the Uralo-Altaic stock is the Finno-Ugric branch, to which the Finns and Magyars (Hungarians) belong. The Turks are a well-formed race, with fine physiognomy and pleasing address. They are dignified in their behavior, industrious, honest, frugal, abstemious, hospitable, and brave. They are fanatic in their devotion to Islam and capable of being roused to the perpetration of the most savage atrocities upon their Christian neighbors, whom they despise. Women occupy a degraded position among the Turks. Polygamy is largely confined to the wealthier classes, the ordinary Turk having but a single wife. The Turks are intellectually a highly endowed race and possess an extensive literature. They are little responsive to civilizing influences from without. Corruption permeates the political organism and has blighted the energies of the nation.

At the end of the thirteenth century, Osman or Othman laid the foundations of the empire of the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor. In 1453 the Turks took Constantinople and made it their capital. Their realm was at the height of its power in the middle of the sixteenth century, when the sway of the sultan extended into the heart of Hungary and the khan of the Crimea was subject to his authority, while in Africa Egypt was an integral part of the empire and Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli were Turkish possessions. With the defeat of the Turks before Vienna in 1683 began the break-up of this mighty state. Austria expelled the Turks from Hungary; Russia, in a long series of wars, deprived them of the regions b tween the mouths of the Danube and the Caucasus and of western Transcaucasia; the Servians and Greeks rose successfully in the early part of the nineteenth century; the power of the Porte has nearly vanished from Africa; and finally the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 deprived Turkey of much of the fairest portion of its territory in Europe.

Turkistan. See TURKESTAN.

Turkmantchai, toork-mân-chī′, a small place in Persia, about 70 miles SE. of Tabriz. By the treaty concluded here in 1828 Russia obtained possession of the greater part of Persian Armenia.

Turkomans, a Turkic people inhabiting Russian Turkestan (including the Transcaspian territory), together with parts of Persia and Afghanistan. They are largely nomadic. Their numbers are estimated roughly at 1,000,000–1,200,000.

Turks Islands, a group of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest (called Grand Turk or Turk's Island) about 110 miles N. of Santo Domingo. Together with the Caicos Islands they constitute a dependency of Jamaica. The seat of government is at Grand Turk, on the island of the same name. This town had a population in 1901 of 1751. The most important industry of the islands is salt-raking.

Turkville, a post-station of Ellis co., Kan.

Turlock, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 43 miles S. of Stockton. Pop. 150.

Turman Creek, Ind., rises in Vigo co. and enters the Wabash River.

Turmegué, tooR-mā-gā′, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, 20 miles SSW. of Tunja.

Turmero, toor-mā′ro, a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 15 miles W. of La Victoria.

Türmitz, a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Aussig. Pop. in 1900, 4546.

Turn, tooRn, a village of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, adjoining Teplitz. Pop. in 1900, 12,405.

Turnagain Arm, Alaska, a narrow extension of Cook Inlet, running E. by S. from the head, about lat. 61° 5′ N., lon. 150° 25′ W. Length, about 40 miles. It forms part of the northern boundary of the Kenai Peninsula. At the mouth is Turnagain Island.

Turnau, tŏŏR′nŏw (Bohem. *Turnov*), a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on the Iser, 15 miles NNE. of Jungbunzlau. The cutting of diamonds and other precious stones and the manufacture of imitation gems are important industries. Pop. in 1900, 6278.

Turnbach, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Turnback, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 25 miles WNW. of Dorchester.

Turnbull, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., 25 miles NNW. of Evergreen. Pop. 150.

Turnbull, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 6 miles SW. of Warrenton.

Tur'neff', a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of British Honduras.

Turner, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is intersected by the Vermilion River. Capital, Parker. Pop. in 1890, 10,256; in 1900, 13,175.

Turner, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., about 20 miles W. by S. of Helena.

Turner, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line. The banking point is Brazil. Pop. about 300.

Turner, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Grinnell or Kellogg. Pop. 150.

Turner, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Kansas City. Pop. 200.

Turner, a post-village in Turner township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., on the Twenty Mile River, 12 miles N. of Lewiston. The town has manufactures of blankets and lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1842.

Turner, a banking post-village of Arenac co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R., 18 miles (direct) SW. of Tawas City. Pop. about 500.

Turner (TURNER'S), a post-village and resort of Orange co., N. Y., on the Erie R., 18 miles SSW. of Newburgh. The banking point is Goshen. Pop. about 350.

Turner, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 8 miles S. by E. of Salem. Pop. about 300.

Turner, Crawford co., Pa. See TURNERSVILLE.

Turner Center, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 11 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. 200.

Turnersburg, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C., 10 miles NNE. of Statesville. Pop. 80.

Turners Falls, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the left bank of the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 38 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of paper, cutlery, and cottons. The river here falls 36 feet and affords ample water-power. Pop. about 4200.

Turners Mountain, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., 40 miles NW. of Winston.

Turners Station, a post-town of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 44 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Turnersville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., 7 miles SE. of Woodbury. Pop. 300.

Turnersville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 3 miles NW. of Jamestown.

Turnersville, a post-station of Robertson co., Tenn., about 35 miles NW. of Nashville.

Turnersville, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. The banking point is Gatesville. Pop. 160.

Turnerville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SW. of Willimantic. It has a manufactory of sewing-silk. Pop. about 500.

Turnerville, a post-village of Habersham co., Ga., on the Tallulah Falls R. The banking point is Clarkesville. Pop. 100.

Turnerville, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss., on Tallahoma Creek, 44 miles SW. of Meridian.

Turney, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 45 miles N. by E. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Turnham Green, a parish of Middlesex, England, 7 miles WSW. of London.

Turnhout, tŭr'nŏwt', a town of Belgium, province and 25 miles ENE. of Antwerp. It has a mediæval castle, now used as a court-house. The industries include the manufacture of textiles and playing-cards, lace-making, bleaching, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,945.

Türnich, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the circle of Bergheim and district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 3690.

Turnip, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark. The banking point is Marvell.

Turnov, a town of Bohemia. See TURNAU.

Turnpike, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C., about 16 miles SW. of Asheville.

Turnpike, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles E. of York.

Turnpike Creek, Telfair co., Ga., unites with Sugar Creek, near its mouth.

Turn-Severin' (**Turnu-Severinu**), a town of Rumania, in the extreme western part of Wallachia, on the Danube, at the lower end of the Iron Gates. It has shipbuilding yards and repair-shops of the Danube steam navigation company. In the vicinity are to be seen remains of Trajan's famous bridge across the Danube. Pop. in 1899, 3004.

Turnu-Magurele, a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, on the Danube, opposite Nikopoli (Bulgaria). It has a trade in grain. Pop. in 1899, 8668.

Turnu-Severinu. See TURN-SEVERIN.

Turnwood, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y.

Turócz, too'rŏts', a county in the NW. part of Hungary. Capital, Turócz-Szent-Márton.

Turócz-Szent-Márton, too'rŏts' sĕnt mar'ton', a town of northwestern Hungary, capital of the co. of Turócz, on the river Turócz, an affluent of the Waag, 40 miles ENE. of Trentschin. It is a flourishing Slovak centre. Pop. in 1900, 3357.

Turon, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan., 32 miles SW. by W. of Hutchinson, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. about 400.

Turones, an ancient name of TOURS.

Turquino, toor-kee'no, called also **Pico Turquino,** pee'ko toor-kee'no, the highest mountain-summit of Cuba, in the SE. part of the island, 60 miles W. by S. of Santiago de Cuba. Elevation, about 8400 feet.

Turrialba, a volcano of Costa Rica, NE. of Cartago. Height, about 10,900 feet.

Turriff, a town of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 11 miles SSE. of Banff. Pop. about 2500.

Turritano, toor-re-tä'no, a river of the island of Sardinia, enters the Gulf of Sassari on the N. coast of the island.

Tur'shiz', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 76 miles SW. of Meshed, on the route from Herat to Astrabad.

Tursi, toor'see, a small town of Italy, in Basilicata, 39 miles ENE. of Lagonegro. It is the seat of a bishop.

Turtle, a post-village of Iasco co., Mich. The banking point is Tawas City. Pop. 100.

Turtle, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1076.

Turtle Bayou (bī'oo), a post-village of Chambers co., Tex., 45 miles E. by N. of Houston. Pop. 150.

Turtle Creek, Pa., rises in Westmoreland co. and enters the Monongahela River about 10 miles SE. of Pittsburg.

Turtle Creek, Wis., enters the Rock River at Beloit.

Turtlecreek, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on a creek of its own name and on the Pennsylvania R., 12½ miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 3262.

Turtlecreek, a post-village of Boone co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston.

Turtle Island, one of the Fiji group, in the Pacific.

Turtle Islands, a group of islands off western Africa, W. of the island of Sherboro.

Turtle Islands, a group of islets in the Banda Sea.

Turtle Lake, a post-village of McLean co., N.Dak. The banking point is Washburn.

Turtle Lake, a banking post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Turtlepoint, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 29½ miles N. of Emporium. Pop. about 300.

Turtle River, a post-village of Beltrami co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Turtlerock, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 22 miles SSE. of Christiansburg.

Turtletown, a post-station of Cherokee co., N.C.

Turtletown, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tenn.

Turtmann (Fr. *Tourtemagne*), a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 3 miles from Leuk-Susten.

Turton, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 miles from Bolton. Pop. in 1901, 12,355.

Turton, a banking post-village of Spink co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line, 11 miles N. of Doland. Pop. 150.

Turtukai, toor'too-kī' (Bulg. *Tutrakan*), a town of Bulgaria, 28 miles W. by S. of Silistria, on the Danube. Pop. in 1893, 8063.

Turukhansk', a village of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the Turukha River, a short distance S. of the Arctic Circle. Pop. about 200.

Turyassú, too-re-ăs-soo', a river of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão, enters the Atlantic Ocean at the Bay of Turyassú. Near its mouth is the town of Turyassú.

Tusa, too'zä, a town of Sicily, near its N. coast, 6 miles WNW. of Mistretta. Pop. in 1901, 5406.

Tuscalameta Creek, Miss., enters the Pearl River in Scott co.

Tuscaloosa, a county in the W. part of Alabama. Area, 1371 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black Warrior and Sipsey rivers and also drained by the North River. Iron-ore and coal are found here. Capital, Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1890, 30,352; in 1900, 36,147.

Tuscaloosa, a city, capital of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Black Warrior River and on the Mobile and Ohio R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 56 miles SW. of Birmingham. The city, which was at one time the capital of the state, has many fine mansions and gardens and a number of notable public buildings (old state capitol, court-house, State Insane Hospital). It is the seat of the Alabama Central Female College, the Tuscaloosa Female College (opened in 1860), the Verner Military Institute, and the Stillman Institute (colored theological, opened in 1870). The University of Alabama, which was opened in 1831 and which is one of the leading collegiate institutions of the South, lies about 1 mile N. of the centre of the city. Tuscaloosa is engaged in the coal- and iron-industries which have been developed in connection with the deposits of the Black Warrior region and has manufactures of cotton, but its prosperity is largely due to its position as an important cotton-shipping centre. Pop. in 1890, 4215; in 1900, 5094.

Tuscaloosa River. See BLACK WARRIOR RIVER.

Tuscan, or **Tuscan Springs,** Tehama co., Cal., among the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, 7 miles E. of Redbluff.

Tuscany (It. *Toscana*, tos-kä'nä), a region embracing the SW. part of the N. half of Italy, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea and bounded on the N. by Emilia, E. by the Marches and Umbria, SE. by the compartimento of Rome, and W. (in the extreme N.) by Liguria. Area, 9287 sq. m. Tuscany, formerly a grand-duchy, is now a compartimento in the kingdom of Italy, and comprises the provinces of Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn (with the island of Elba), Lucca, Massa e Carrara, Pisa, and Siena. The surface is largely mountainous, the Apennines traversing the country in the N. and NE. The portion of the Apennines known as the Apuan Alps attains a height of nearly 6400 feet. The principal river is the Arno, which is joined by nearly all the streams flowing from the SW. slopes of the Apennines. Other rivers are the Cecina, Ombrone, and Serchio. The canal of Chiano joins the Arno with the Tiber, which rises in the E. part of Tuscany. The soil is fertile, and the climate, with the exception of the marshy tract (Maremme) along the southern part of the coast, is healthful. Wine (Chianti and Montepulciano), oil, maize, and raw silk are produced in considerable quantities. The mineral springs of Tuscany are famous. The mineral deposits include iron-ore, copper, lead, mercury, borax, and salt. Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, and Pistoja are the principal industrial centres.

Tuscany in ancient times was included in Etruria, the principal home of the Etruscans. Among the leading Etruscan cities were Tarquinii, Veii, Volsinii (Bolsena), Clusium (Chiusi), Cæræ (Cerveteri), Volaterræ (Volterra), Cortona, Arretium (Arezzo), and Perusia (Perugia, situated without the borders of Tuscany). The subjugation of the Etruscans by the Romans was completed in the third century B.C. In later times the Romans gave the name of Tuscia to the region. Countess Mathilda of Tuscany (1076–1115) is celebrated in history as a supporter of the papacy. She bequeathed her dominions to the papal see, but their possession was disputed by the German emperors. At this

time the cities of Tuscany were rising to independence and importance, and the territories in dispute became the property of small but flourishing commonwealths that were to play an important rôle in the affairs of Italy. Pisa was long the most powerful maritime state on the shores of the Mediterranean, maintaining herself against the rising power of Genoa, which finally triumphed over her rival in 1284. By the thirteenth century Florence had become a prosperous and powerful republic. Other important commonwealths were Siena, Lucca, and Arezzo. Before the close of the Middle Ages Florence, under the Medici, was all-powerful in Tuscany, whose history is finally merged in that of the Florentine state. Tuscany led Europe in the revival of the arts and letters. The names of Giotto, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio are intimately associated with the glories of her mediæval past. The Tuscan dialect became the literary language of Italy. In 1569 the Florentine dominions were erected into the grand-duchy of Tuscany. In 1737 the Medici dynasty became extinct and the grand-duchy passed to Francis Stephen of Lorraine, the husband of Maria Theresa, and from 1745 emperor of Germany. Tuscany continued under the rule of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, except in the Napoleonic period (during part of which it was ruled by the Bourbon dynasty of Parma as the kingdom of Etruria) down to 1859. In 1860 it was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel II., to become in 1861 part of the kingdom of Italy.

Tuscarawas, tŭs-ka-raw'wŭss, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 533 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River and also drained by Conotten, Sandy, Stillwater, and Sugar creeks. Mines of bituminous coal and iron-ore have been opened here. Capital, New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1890, 46,618; in 1900, 53,751.

Tuscarawas, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4 miles (direct) W. by S. of Uhrichsville. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Tuscarawas River, Ohio, drains parts of Summit, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Coshocton cos., and unites with the Walhonding River at Coshocton to form the Muskingum. It is about 125 miles long.

Tuscarora, a mining post-village of Elko co., Nev., about 50 miles NW. of Elko. Pop. about 800.

Tuscarora, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., about 10 miles NW. of Dansville. Pop. about 200.

Tuscarora, a township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1301.

Tuscarora, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1208.

Tuscarora, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1442.

Tuscarora, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 747.

Tuscarora, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles WSW. of Tamaqua. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 300.

Tuscarora, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles from Brantford. Pop. 150.

Tuscarora Creek, Pa., rises in Huntingdon co. and enters the Juniata River about 4 miles below Mifflintown.

Tuscarora Mountain, Pa., a long ridge which extends from the Juniata River to Maryland. Its direction is nearly NE. and SW. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Perry and Franklin on the SE. and Juniata, Huntingdon, and Fulton on the other side.

Tuscia, an ancient name of Tuscany.

Tuscola, a county in the E. part of Michigan. Area, 814 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Saginaw Bay, is intersected by the Cass River, and is also drained by Sucker and White creeks. Capital, Caro. Pop. in 1890, 32,508; in 1900, 35,890.

Tuscola, a banking city, capital of Douglas co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 36 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 2569.

Tuscola, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Cass River, 6 miles SW. of Vassar, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 575.

Tuscola, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Tex.

Tusculum, an ancient town of Latium. See Frascati.

Tusculum, a post-station of Effingham co., Ga.

Tusculum, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn.

Tuscumbia, a banking city, capital of Colbert co., Ala., is situated in a beautiful valley near the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs., 3 miles S. of Florence. It has a cotton-gin. It possesses several academic institutions. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 2348.

Tuscumbia, a banking post-village, capital of Miller co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 35 miles SSW. of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Tuskahoma, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 86 miles SW. of Fort Smith, on the Frisco System. Pop. about 300.

Tuskeega, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Tuskeegee, or **Tuskegee,** tŭs-kee'ghee, a banking post-town, capital of Macon co., Ala., is situated on high ground, 38 miles (direct) E. of Montgomery, on the Tuskegee R. It has the Alabama Conference Female College (Methodist Episcopal) and other schools, and is the seat of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, exclusively for colored, which was founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. It comprises a large number of buildings, most of the work on which, as well as the laying out of the extensive grounds, was done by the students (numbering 1497 in 1903). Pop. in 1900, 2170.

Tusket, a post-village and outport of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name and on the Halifax and Yarmouth R., 9 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. about 500.

Tusket Wedge, an outport of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Yarmouth.

Tusquitee, tŭs-kwit'e, or **Tusquittee,** a post-village of Clay co., N.C. The banking point is Murphy.

Tussey's Mountain, Pa., a ridge of the Appalachian chain, traverses Bedford co. from SW. to NE., forms the greater part of the boundary between Blair and Huntingdon cos., and passes into Center co.

Tusseyville, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa., 9 miles from Spring Mills.

Tussy, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 60.

Tusten, a post-township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Tusten, or **Tustin,** a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., on Poygan Lake, about 22 miles NW. of Oshkosh. Pop. 170.

Tusteren, toos'tẹr-ẹn, an island off the W. coast of Norway, E. of Christiansund.

Tustin, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Ana.

Tustin, a banking post-village of Osceola co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Manistee and Grand Rapids Rs., 86 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Tutbury, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Dove, 5 miles NW. of Burton-on-Trent. It has ruins of a castle where Mary Stuart was twice imprisoned. Pop. about 2000.

Tutela, the ancient name of Tudela.

Tut'icor'in, a seaport of British India, in Madras, 65 miles NE. of Cape Comorin, on the Gulf of Manar. Pop. in 1901, 28,048.

Tutoya, too-to'yå, a town of Brazil, state and 100 miles E. of Maranhão, on the Tutoya.

Tuttle, a village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Chikasha. Pop. 110.

Tuttlingen, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 miles WSW. of Sigmaringen. It is a busy manufacturing place, the principal product being shoes. Near by are the ruins of the castle of Honberg (Hohnburg) and of the celebrated mountain stronghold of Hohentwiel. The French suffered a great defeat at Tuttlingen in the Thirty Years' War, in 1643. Pop. in 1900, 13,530.

Tutuila, too-too-ee'lå, an island of the Samoan group, 36 miles SE. of Upolu. Area, 54 sq. m. It is mountainous, with peaks 2326 feet and 1469 ft. in height near Pango-Pango, an accessible and commodious harbor on the SE. coast, the only good one in the group. The coasts are free from coral reefs. Tutuila was annexed by the United States in 1899. The island exports copra. Pop. about 4000.

Tutwiler, a post-town of Tallahatchie co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Tütz, a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, on three lakes, 26 miles SSE. of Dramburg. Pop. about 2000.

Tuxe'do, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is Webster Groves. Pop. 200.

Tuxedo Park, a post-village and fashionable resort of Orange co., N.Y., near Tuxedo Lake, on the Erie R., 4 miles from Ramapo. Pop. about 1200.

Tuxford, a small town of England, co. and 22 miles NNE. of Nottingham.

Túxpam, toos'påm, or **Túxpan,** toos'pån, a maritime town of Mexico, state and 145 miles NW. of Vera Cruz, on a river, 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It has a fairly extensive trade. Pop. in 1900, 5455.

Tuxtepec, toos-tå-pĕk', a town of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca and on the Rio de Diaz, 81 miles NE. of the city of Oaxaca.

Tuxtla, toost'lå, a semi-active volcano of Mexico, state and 75 miles SE. of the city of Vera Cruz. Altitude, 4920 feet. It was in violent eruption in 1793 and has been mildly active since.

Tuxtla (officially **Tuxtla Gutiérrez**), a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Chiapas, near the Mexcalapa River, 40 miles W. by S. of San Cristóbal. It has a government building, etc. There are tanning-, indigo- and other industries. Pop. in 1895, 10,982.

Tuy, too'ee (anc. *Tudœ*), a town of Spain, province and 27 miles SSE. of Pontevedra, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town of Valença do Minho. It is the seat of a bishop and has a venerable and interesting cathedral. It figured as a fortress in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 11,113.

Tuy, too'ee, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 2430 (civilized).

Tu-yan, too\yån', or **Tu-yün,** a city of China, province of Kwei-chow, in about lat. 26° 10′ N., lon. 107° 22′ E.

Tuz-Göl, a large salt lake of Asia Minor, NE. of Konieh. Its centre is in lat. 38° 30′ N., lon. 33° 30′ E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, about 12 miles. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry. It yields large quantities of salt.

Tver, a government of Russia, between the governments of Novgorod and Moscow. Area, 25,225 sq. m. Part of the surface is elevated, belonging to the Valdai plateau, and here the Volga rises. The forests are extensive, particularly in the N. The soil is poor. House-industries flourish, shoes being a leading product. Capital, Tver. Pop. in 1897, 1,812,825.

Tver, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Tver, situated on both banks of the Volga, which here receives the Tvertsa, 90 miles NW. of Moscow. It is well laid out, having wide streets and spacious squares. It has a seventeenth-century cathedral and an imperial palace, built by Catharine II. The town is a busy industrial centre, the most important of its diversified manufactures being that of cotton. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1897, 53,477.

Tvertsa, a river of Russia, government of Tver, after a SE. course of 110 miles, joins the Volga on the left at Tver. A canal connects the Tvertsa with the Msta, an affluent of Lake Ilmen, and thus forms a communication between the Caspian and Baltic seas.

Twat, Sahara. See TUAT.

Tweed (anc. *Tue'da*), a river of Scotland and England, flows NE. and E. through the Scotch cos. of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, and then NE. between Berwickshire and the English co. of Northumberland, and enters the North Sea at Berwick (Berwick-upon-Tweed). Length, 95 miles. Principal affluents, the Yarrow (with the Ettrick), Teviot, and Till from the S., and the Biggar, Gala, Lauder, and Adder from the N. It is navigable for a few miles only, in the tidal portion of its course.

Tweed, a river of New South Wales, enters the Pacific Ocean near lat. 28° 10′ S., lon. 153° 30′ E.

Tweed (formerly **Hungerford Mills**), a banking post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira and on the Canadian Pacific and the Bay of Quinte Rs., 25 miles N. of Belleville. It has manufactures of foundry products, lumber, hubs, and flour. Pop. in 1901, 1168.

Tweeddale, the popular name of PEEBLESSHIRE.

Tweedmouth, a suburb of Berwick, England, on the right bank of the Tweed.

Twelvemile, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., 12 miles NE. of Logansport, on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. The banking point is Logansport.

Twelvemile, a post-township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1447.

Twelve Mile Creek, S.C., flows into the Saluda River 12 miles above Columbia.

Twelve Mile Creek, Pickens co., S.C., flows into the Kiowee River.

Twelve Pole Creek, W.Va., enters the Ohio River at Ceredo.

Twenty-Four Pergunnahs (Parganas), a district of Bengal, British India, in the Ganges delta. It contains Calcutta.

Twentymile Stand, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ohio.

Twenty-Six Mile Creek, Anderson co., S.C., flows SW. into the Kiowee River.

Twer, Russia. See TVER.

Twickenham, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the W. bank of the Thames, nearly opposite Richmond, and 11½ miles WSW. of St. Paul's, London. It has many attractive country-houses and is a resort of Londoners. The place is rich in memories of distinguished men. Pope lived and is buried here. Louis Philippe retired hither after his dethronement. The mansion in which he lived is known as Orleans House. Strawberry Hill, the seat of Horace Walpole, is in the outskirts of the town. Pop. in 1901, 20,991.

Twiggs, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 423 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocmulgee River and is partly drained by Big Sandy Creek. Capital, Jeffersonville. Pop. in 1890, 8195; in 1900, 8716.

Twiggs, a post-station of Pleasants co., W.Va.

Twiggsville, a post-station of Twiggs co., Ga., 10 miles NE. of Buzzard's Roost.

Twilight, a borough of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Twillingate, or **Toulinguet,** too-lin\gwet', a seaport town and port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of Twillingate and Fogo, on the Twillingate Islands, in Notre Dame Bay, 170 miles (direct) NW. of St. John's. Its harbor is not very good, being exposed to NE. winds. The town has extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 3542.

Twin, a post-township of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900 (including part of West Alexandria village), 1929.

Twinbluffs, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles SSE. of Richland Center.

Twin Bridges, a banking post-village of Madison co., Mont., on the Beaver Head (or Jefferson) River, about 25 miles NW. of Virginia City, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 650.

Twinbrooks, a banking post-village of Grant co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Twin Creek, Ohio, rises in Darke co. and enters the Miami River about 3 miles below Franklin.

Twincreek, a post-station of Osborne co., Kan., 30 miles N. of Bunkerhill.

Twingrove, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., 7 miles SE. of Monroe.

Twining, a village of the District of Columbia, is a post-substation of the city of Washington. Pop. 250.

Twining, a post-village of Arenac co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Turner. Pop. about 575.

Twin Lakes, Salisbury township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., about 22 miles WNW. of Winsted. They are called Washinee and Washining.

Twinlakes, a post-village of Lake co., Colo., on the Colorado Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande Rs. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. 250.

Twinlakes, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Albert Lea. Pop. 150.

Twinlakes, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Richland, Ill. Pop. 300.

Twinmound, a post-village of Douglas co., Kan., about 18 miles WSW. of Lawrence.

Twin Mountain, a post-village and summer-resort of Coos co., N.H., among the White Mountains and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs., 129 miles N. of Concord. Elevation, 1373 feet.

Twin Mountains, Grafton co., N.H., about 14 miles WSW. of Mount Washington. Here are two peaks, the North Twin and South Twin, which are about 1 mile apart, respectively 4783 feet and 4922 feet in height.

Twinoaks, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa.

Twin Rivers, Manitowoc co., Wis., two small streams which rise in the E. part of the state and enter Lake Michigan.

Twinsburg, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, about 22 miles SE. of Cleveland, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. 200.

Twin Sisters, a post-station of Blanco co., Tex.

Twin Valley, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Twinville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., about 12 miles N. of Knoxville.

Twisp, a banking post-village of Okanogan co., Wash.

Twistville, a post-station of Braxton co., W.Va.

Two Creeks, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Twodot, a post-village of Meagher co., Mont., on the Montana R. The banking point is Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 200.

Twofold Bay, an inlet on the E. coast of New South Wales, 30 miles N. of Cape Howe. Lat. of Point Brierly, near the head of the bay, 37° 6′ 2″ S. It receives the Towamba River.

Two Harbors, a banking post-village, capital of Lake co., Minn., on Lake Superior and on the Duluth and Iron

Range R., 27 miles NE. of Duluth. Vast quantities of iron-ore are shipped from this place. Pop. in 1900, 3278.

Two Islands, a village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Parrsborough.

Twolicks, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Indiana.

Two Mountains (Deux Montagnes), a county of Quebec, having the Ottawa River for its S. boundary. It is watered by the Rivière du Nord and Rivière du Chêne, which flow into the Ottawa. Capital, Sainte Scholastique.

Two Mountains, Lake of, a lake of Quebec, being an expansion of the river Ottawa near its mouth. It is about 24 miles long.

Two Rivers, a banking city of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan and on the Northwestern Line, 7 miles NE. of Manitowoc. Two small rivers here enter the lake. It has manufactures of chairs, furniture, wood-type, aluminium goods, etc., and canning- and brewing-industries. Pop. in 1900, 3784.

Two Rivers, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1087.

Tworun, a post-station of Lumpkin co., Ga.

Two Sicilies. See SICILIES, THE TWO.

Two Taverns, a village of Adams co., Pa., 5 miles SE. of Gettysburg, of which it is a rural free-delivery. Pop. 150.

Twymans Mills, a post-village of Madison co., Va., 6 miles NW. of Orange. Pop. 60.

Twymans Store, a post-station of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Tyaskin, tī'ăs-kin, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Nanticoke, 18 miles W. by S. of Salisbury. Pop. about 250.

Tybee, a post-town of Chatham co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 15 miles (direct) SE. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 381. See TYBEE ISLAND.

Tybee Island, in Tybee Bay, the S. side of the entrance to the Savannah River, Ga. It has a fixed light. Lat. 32° N.

Tybo, a post-mining-camp of Nye co., Nev., 98 miles from Eureka. Pop. 60.

Tycocktow (ti-kŏk-tŏw') **Island,** in the Canton River, China, bounds the "inner" and "outer waters" at the entrance of the Boca Tigris.

Tye River, a small stream in the southeast-central part of Virginia, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge and enters the James River.

Tye River Depot, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., on the Southern R., 22 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg. Pop. 100.

Tygart, a hamlet of Carter co., Ky.

Tygarts Valley, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup.

Tygart's Valley River, W.Va., rises in Randolph co. and unites with the West Fork of the Monongahela River about 4 miles SW. of Fairmont. Length, 160 miles.

Tygert's Creek, Ky., enters the Ohio River 2½ miles from Portsmouth, Ohio.

Tygh (ti) **Valley,** a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, 31 miles from The Dalles.

Tyldesley (tilz'le) **with Shakerley,** an urban district of Lancashire, England, 10 miles NW. of Manchester. The inhabitants are largely engaged in coal-mining and the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1901, 14,843.

Tyler, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 925 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River, and is drained by Beech, Turkey, and other creeks. Capital, Woodville. Pop. in 1890, 10,877; in 1900, 11,899.

Tyler, a county in the NW. part of West Virginia. Area, 269 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio, and is intersected by Middle Island Creek. Coal, iron, and petroleum are found here. Capital, Middlebourne. Pop. in 1890, 11,962; in 1900, 18,252.

Tyler, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 8 miles (direct) E. by N. of Lake Benton. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Tyler, a post-station of Pemiscot co., Mo.

Tyler, a post-village of Richland co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Wahpeton.

Tyler, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 41 miles E. by N. of Brookville. Pop. 200.

Tyler, a post-town, capital of Smith co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 19 miles NW. of Troup. It has cotton-gins and cotton-seed oil mills, railroad-shops, box- and crate-factories, fruit- and vegetable-canneries, a pottery, etc., and is the seat of Tyler College and Texas College (for colored). Pop. in 1900, 8069.

Tyler, a post-hamlet of Spokane co., Wash.

Tyler City, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 5 miles WSW. of New Haven.

Tylerhill, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 2½ miles from Cochecton, N.Y. Pop. 150.

Tylers, a post-station of Hanover co., Va.

Tylersburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., 10 miles SE. of Tionesta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Tylersport, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 18 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 300.

Tylersville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 12 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. 300.

Tylersville, a post-station of Laurens co., S.C.

Tylertown, a post-village of Pike co., Miss. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. 100.

Tylerville, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 15 miles below Middletown.

Tylerville, a hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 9 miles SE. of Watertown.

Tymochtee Creek, Ohio, rises in Marion co. and enters the Sandusky River about 10 miles N. of Upper Sandusky.

Tyndall, tin'dal, a banking city, capital of Bonhomme co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., about 45 miles SW. of Marion. It has a grain-elevator. Pop. in 1900, 1167.

Tyndall, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 30 miles from Winnipeg.

Tyndall Glacier, in the St. Elias Alps of southeastern Alaska, is tributary to the Malaspina Glacier.

Tyndall, Mount, Tulare co., Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, about lat. 36° 40′ N. Height, 14,386 (?) feet.

Tyndall, Mount, a summit of the New Zealand Alps, on South Island, NE. of Mount Cook.

Tyndaris. See TINDARE.

Tyne, tīn, a river of England, is formed by the junction of the North and South Tyne, near Hexham, Northumberland, from which town it takes an easterly course to the North Sea, separating near its mouth the municipalities of Tynemouth and South Shields. Length, from Hexham to the sea, 35 miles, for the last 18 miles of which it forms the boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The only important affluent is the Derwent, from the S. It is navigable from the sea to Blaydon and is of considerable commercial importance. The NORTH TYNE rises in the Cheviot Hills, near the border of Scotland, and runs SE. and S., past Bellingham and Chellerford, receiving the Reed from the N. The SOUTH TYNE rises in Cumberland, in the Pennine chain, flows N. and E., and passes Aldstone (Alston Moor) and Haltwhistle. The most important town on the Tyne is Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tyne, a small river of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, enters the North Sea at Tynninghame, 2¾ miles NW. of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, tin'mŭth or tīne'mŭth, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, in the North Sea, on the N. side of the river, 8 miles ENE. of Newcastle. The municipality comprises the townships of Tynemouth and North Shields, besides a few unimportant places. Tynemouth proper is noted as a watering-place, whose fine beach, overlooked by picturesque cliffs, attracts large numbers of visitors. Among its attractions are the beautiful ruins of a church which belonged to an ancient priory and the gateway of a mediæval castle. Tynemouth is also a seaport- and fishing-town. Pop. of the borough in 1901, 51,366, of whom about one-half resided in the township of Tynemouth.

Tyner, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark.

Tyner, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 7 miles NW. of Plymouth. Pop. about 300.

Tyner, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, 18 miles NNE. of Des Moines.

Tyner, a post-village of Jackson co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Tyner, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. Pop. 60.

Tyner, a post-station of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Tyner, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., 10 miles by rail E. by N. of Chattanooga.

Tyne Valley, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 18 miles from Summerside. Pop. 200.

Tyngsboro, tingz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Tyngsboro township (town), on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 6½ miles WNW. of Lowell. It has manufactures of brushes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 773.

Tyoonok, or **Tyonok,** a trading- and post-station of southern Alaska, near the head of Cook Inlet. Pop. about 100.

Typinsan, tī-pin-sån′, the easternmost and largest of the Majicosima Islands, in the China Sea.

Tyra, a post-station of Moore co., N.C., 20 miles from Carthage.

Tyrconnel, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 3 miles from Wallacetown. Pop. 150.

Tyrconnel Mines, a post-mining-village of Taylor co., W.Va., 10 miles E. of Clarksburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 250.

Tyre, an ancient city of Phœnicia. See SUR.

Tyre, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on a branch of the Cass River, about 54 miles E. of Bay City, and on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 250.

Tyre, a post-village in Tyre township (town), Seneca co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Seneca Falls and 14 miles WNW. of Auburn. Pop. 100; of the town in 1900, 954.

Tyre, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Coraopolis or Oakdale. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 500.

Tyree, an island of the Hebrides. See TIREE.

Tyrell's Bay, an inlet at the S. extremity of the island of St. Vincent, in the British West Indies.

Tyri-Fjord, tü′re fe-ORD′, a lake of Norway, 16 miles W. of Christiania. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 7 miles. On the N. it receives the Begna-Elf, which issues from it on the SW. as the Drammen River.

Tyringham, tĕĕr′ing-ham, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., about 15 miles S. by E. of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900, 386.

Tyrnau, tĕĕR′nŏw, or **Tirnau** (Hun. *Nagyszombat,* nŏdj′som′bot‘), a town of northwestern Hungary, co. and 27 miles NE. of Pressburg. It is a prominent Roman Catholic centre and has a mediæval cathedral, restored early in the nineteenth century. It was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. in 1900, 13,281 (including Germans, Slovaks, and Magyars).

Tyr′navos, a town of Greece, in Thessaly, 10 miles NW. of Larissa. Pop. in 1896, 5528 (commune, 11,960).

Tyro, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ark., 18 miles from Varner station. Pop. 175.

Tyro, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Independence. Pop. 100.

Tyro, a post-village of Tate co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Senatobia. Pop. 125.

Tyrol, tĭr′rol (Ger. *Tirol,* te-rōl′), a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, constituting with Vorarlberg the westernmost part of the monarchy. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by the Austrian crown-lands of Salzburg and Carinthia, on the SE. by Italy (Venetia), and on the W. by Italy (Lombardy), Switzerland, and the Austrian crown-land of Vorarlberg, which is administratively connected with Tyrol. It is situated between the parallels of 45° 40′ and 47° 40′ N. lat. Area, 10,300 sq. m.; area of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 11,324 sq. m. Pop. of Tyrol in 1900, 850,062; of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 981,949. Tyrol is rugged throughout, and in the grandeur of its towering mountain-heights, its beetling precipices, deep and secluded valleys, and vast ice-fields, stands second only to Switzerland, from which, however, it is distinguished by the almost total absence of lakes of large size. There are a few glacial tarns scattered about, and the Lago di Garda just enters within the SW. border. All of the mountains of Tyrol are members of the great Alpine system, representing the division known as the Eastern Alps, and they comprise a number of well-defined subordinate groups, such as the Giudicarian (with the Adamello), Ortler, and Ötzthal Alps in the W.; the Zillerthal Alps in the N.; the Marmolado and Trentino (Trent) Alps in the S. The loftiest summit, which is also the culminating point of the Eastern Alps, is the Ortler Spitze, 12,800 feet. One of the grandest of the Alpine regions of Europe is that of the limestone Fassa Mountains, in the SE., bordering upon Venetia, which, together with some adjacent mountains and valleys, are broadly known as the Dolomites, and of which, perhaps, the most imposing section is that of Ampezzo (on the route to Belluno). (See ALPS and DOLOMITES.) The loftiest carriage road of all Europe is that over the Stelvio Pass (Stilfser Joch), a few miles from Trafoi, 9055 ft. The Tyrolese mountains likewise have the lowest of the passes traversing a main chain of the Alps, the Brenner, 4490 ft., which is also the oldest of the Alpine routes; the railway traversing it was opened in 1867.

Tyrol is watered by the Adige (Etsch), Inn, Drave, Isel, Fleims, Ziller, and other streams, the drainage of the land being divided between the basins of the Danube and the Adriatic. A portion of the Engadine Valley is continued from Switzerland into the Upper Inn Valley in the W. None of the rivers is of much importance for navigation. In the number and beauty of their water-falls and cascades they impress a distinctive grandeur upon the wild nature of which they are a part.

In the northern section the climate is rather raw and cold, but in the S. it is very mild, in parts almost Italian, the heat of summer being excessive. About one-fifth of the whole surface is occupied by perpetual snows, glaciers, and inaccessible barren rocks. Rather more than a third is covered with forests. Most of the remainder consists of Alpine pastures. The tilled land comprises but a very small percentage of the total area. The various cereals are cultivated, including maize. Among other crops are pulse, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Tyrol is rich in fruits, including those of the subtropical class (oranges, lemons, olives, almonds), as well as those of the temperate zone. The Tyrolese apples are famous, and southern Tyrol produces fine wines. Live-stock is extensively reared, the value of the dairy products being very great. The rearing of silk-worms is a considerable industry. The products of the chase, of which the Tyrolese are passionately fond, include deer, chamois, and foxes. The mineral resources of Tyrol, formerly of importance, are now inconsiderable. Iron, copper, argentiferous lead, zinc, and sulphur are obtained, but the product is small. The salines at Hall are very productive. There are many mineral springs. Tyrol does not hold an important position as a manufacturing region, although a great variety of industries are carried on, mostly on a small scale. The textile industry is represented by numerous establishments and many kinds of metallic wares are manufactured. The Tyrolese display great ingenuity and taste in the manufacture of articles of wood.

About 55 per cent. of the inhabitants are Germans. The remainder are nearly all Italians and Ladins (speaking a Romanic language). The religion is Roman Catholic. Tyrol has a diet composed of deputies representing the towns, rural communes, landed aristocracy, and the church. The capital is Innsbruck. Among other towns are Bozen, Roveredo, Trent, and Brixen. Of the many health-resorts, the most noted is Meran. There is a university at Innsbruck.

Tyrol formed part of ancient Rhætia, which was conquered by the Romans in the reign of Augustus, in 15 B.C. After the downfall of the Roman Empire various waves of Germanic invasion passed over it. Much of the region was for a long time under the sway of ecclesiastical princes, the bishops of Brixen and Trent. Since 1363 the country has belonged to the house of Austria. In 1805 Napoleon transferred Tyrol to Bavaria. In 1809–10 it witnessed the memorable rising under Hofer and others, which was quelled by the French. In 1814 Austria recovered possession.

Tyrone, tī-rōn′, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having N. the co. of Londonderry. Area, 1260 sq. m. It is mountainous in the N. It belongs mainly to the basin of the river Foyle, but a large section in the SE. is drained into Lough Neagh, which is on the eastern border. Oats, potatoes, and flax are extensively grown. Considerable coal is mined. The county sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Omagh. Pop. in 1841, 313,000; in 1901, 150,470.

Tyrone, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9 miles WSW. of Albia. Pop. 75.

Tyrone, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky., on the Southern R. The banking point is Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Tyrone, a post-village in Tyrone township (town), Schuyler co., N.Y., 10 miles W. of Watkins. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 1586.

Tyrone, a post-village of Beaver co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Liberal, Kan.

Tyrone, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1007.

Tyrone, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., on the Little Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles NE. of Altoona. It has extensive coaling interests, large iron-works, railroad repair-shops, a tannery, lumber- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5847.

Tyrone, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1447.

Tyrone, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 3 miles N. of Bowmanville. Pop. 200.

Tyronza, a post-village of Cross co., Ark., ½ mile from the St. Francis River and 15 miles N. by E. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Tyro Shops, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 100.

Tyrrel, tĭr′rel, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of 397 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound and on the E. by the Alligator River. Capital, Columbia. Pop. in 1890, 4225; in 1900, 4980.

Tyrrell, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Tyrrell, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Ontario, 6 miles from Simcoe.

Tyrrhenian Sea (anc. *Tyrrhenum Mare*), a name given by the ancients to that part of the Mediterranean Sea which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. The name is used by modern geographers.

Tyrus, the classical name of Tyre.

Tysmienica, tis-m'yĕn-eet'så, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 6 miles ESE. of Stanislawow. Pop. in 1900, 7918.

Tyson, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 18 miles SE. of Rutland. Pop. 60.

Tysor Mills, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 5½ miles from Egypt.

Tyty, a post-town of Worth co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 32 miles E. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Tyukalinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 85 miles NW. of Omsk. Pop. about 5000.

Tyumen, t'yoo-mĕn', a town of Siberia, government and 120 miles SW. of Tobolsk, on both sides of the Tura, at its confluence with the Tyumenka. It has numerous churches, public schools, a gymnasium, etc. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it is the seat of an active trade between Russian and Siberian points and is also a depot for the commerce between Russia and China. It has dye-works, tanneries, and manufactures of carpets, foundry products, matches, etc. Tyumen was founded in 1586 and is the oldest Russian town in Siberia. Pop. in 1897, 29,588.

Tzana, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

Tzaritzin, a town of Russia. See TSARITSIN.

Tzarskoye-Selo, Russia. See TSARSKOYE-SELO.

Tzintzuntzán, tsint-soon-tsån', a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, near Lake Pátzcuaro, 28 miles W. by S. of Morelia. It was originally the capital of the Indian kingdom of Michoacán and has some remains of ancient architecture.

U

Uahuga, an island of the Marquesas group, Pacific Ocean. It is also known as Washington.

Ualan, oo-å-lån', an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Carolines group.

Uanapú, oo-å-nå-poo', or **Anapú,** å-nå-poo', a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Pará S. of the island of Marajó.

Uapoa, Marquesas Islands. See ROAPOA.

Uargla, Algeria. See OUARGLA.

Uatuma, wå-too-må', a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Amazon 50 miles ENE. of Silves.

Uaupes, wŏw-pĕsh', a river of South America, rises in the mountains of eastern Colombia, flows into Brazil, and joins the Rio Negro a short distance S. of the equator, in about lon. 67° 35′ W. It is properly the main head-stream of the Rio Negro.

Uba, oo-bå', a village and parish of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 130 miles N. by E. of Rio de Janeiro.

Ubahi, a river of Brazil. See IVAHI.

Ubanghi, a river of equatorial Africa, a northern tributary of the Congo, is formed by the junction of the Mbomu and Welle. It separates the Congo Free State from French Congo and joins the Congo about 55 miles SW. of Coquilhatville (Equatorville). By some geographers the Welle is considered to be the head-stream of the Ubanghi.

Ubate, oo-bå'tå, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 55 miles N. by E. of Bogotá.

Ubatuba, a town and minor port of Brazil, in São Paulo, 100 miles ENE. of Santos.

Ubeda, oo-bå'då, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 26 miles NE. of Jaén, situated on a hill commanding a fine view of the Sierra Nevada. The church of San Salvador, with some valuable paintings, is the most noteworthy edifice. The town has some broad streets and squares and a large castle with more than twenty towers. There is an active trade in wine and oil. Pop. in 1900, 19,395.

Uberava, oo-bå-rå'vå, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, about 290 miles W. by N. of Ouro Preto.

Ü'berling'en, a town and health-resort of Baden, on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Überlinger See, 8 miles N. of Constance. It has a mediæval church, an interesting town-hall, and a large library. Pop. in 1900, 4287.

Ubes, Saint, a city of Portugal. See SETUBAL.

Ubly, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles SSE. of Badaxe. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Ubrique, oo-bree'kå, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles ENE. of Cadiz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5739.

Ubsa-Nor, oob'så nor, a lake of Mongolia, in Kobdo, in lat. 50° N. and lon. 92° 30′ E. Length, about 75 miles. Altitude, 2360 feet.

Ucayali, oo-kī-å'lee, or **Apurimac',** a large river of Peru, E. of the Andes, rises as the Apurimac (or in another head-stream known as the Vilcamayo or Vilcabamba) in the mountains which define the Titicaca basin on the NW., flows generally northward, and in about lat. 4° 35′ S. unites with the Tunguragua (or Marañon) to form the Amazon proper. The chief affluents are the Quillabamba (below whose junction the stream is first generally called Ucayali) on the E. and the Mantaro on the W. Regular navigation from the Amazon extends to the Pachitea, in about lat. 8° 20′ S. See AMAZON.

Uccle, ük'l, a town of Belgium, in Brabant, a southern suburb of Brussels. Here is located the royal observatory of Belgium (lat. 50° 47′ 56″ N.; lon. 4° 21′ 45″ E.). Pop. in 1900, 18,034.

Uch, ootch, a town of the Punjab, India, in the native state of Bahawalpur, about 70 miles S. by W. of Multan. Pop. about 7000.

Uchee, yu'chee, a post-station of Russell co., Ala., about 24 miles S. of Opelika.

Uchee Creek, Columbia co., Ga., flows into the Savannah River.

Ück'endorf', a peasant community of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Gelsenhausen. Pop. in 1900, 21,937, largely engaged in coal-mining.

Ücker, or **Uker,** a river of Prussia, in Brandenburg and Pomerania, flows into the western part of the Stettiner Haff at Ückermünde.

Uckerath, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 3112.

Ückermünde, ük'kĕr-mün'dĕh, or **Ukermünde,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 32 miles NW. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Ücker. It has iron-foundries, boat-building establishments, and brick-yards. Pop. in 1900, 6482.

Uckfield, a town of England, in Sussex, 8 miles NE. of Lewes. Pop. in 1901, 2895.

Uclés, oo-klĕs', a small town of Spain, province and 32 miles W. of Cuenca.

Udaipur, oo'dī-poor', or **Odeypore** (also called **Mewar**), a native state of India, subject to the British, in the S. part of Rajputana. Area, 12,753 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,030,212. Capital, Udaipur.

Udaipur, a town of India, capital of the native state of Udaipur, about 120 miles SE. of Jodhpur. It has a splendid palace. Pop. in 1901, 45,595.

U'dall', a banking city of Cowley co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Uddevalla, ood'dĕh-vål'lå, a seaport of southern Sweden, 45 miles N. of Gothenburg, on a deep inlet of the Cattegat. It has an active trade and manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9442.

Uddingston, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, near the Clyde, 7 miles ESE. of Glasgow, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. about 5000.

U'dell', a banking post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash Rs. Pop. 250.

Uden, ü'dĕn, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 14 miles SE. of Bois-le-Duc.

Udenhout, ü''dĕn-hōwt', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles SW. of Bois-le-Duc.

Udine, oo'dē-nå (L. *Utinum*), a town of Italy, capital of the province of Udine, 60 miles NE. of Venice, situated in an extensive plain on a canal starting from the river Torre. Udine has preserved its old walls and ditches which separate

the old town from the new. The castle in the centre, dating from 1517, stands on a hill commanding a fine view. The Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, with a statue of the goddess of peace, is the principal square. The town-hall (Palazzo del Municipio) was erected in 1457, in imitation of the Palace of the Doges in Venice. It was restored after the fire of 1876. The ancient palaces of the Friulian nobles heighten the resemblance of Udine to Venice. The Romanesque cathedral has a handsome side-portal and a hexagonal campanile. The house of Giovanni da Udine, a pupil of Raphael, has a fine façade. There are monuments to Victor Emmanuel II. and Garibaldi, and on the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele are two colossal statues of Hercules and Cacus. The Palazzo Bartolini contains the municipal museum, with collections of paintings, Roman antiquities and coins. Udine has a library of over 80,000 volumes, a technological institute, and a theological seminary. The town has various manufactures, the silk-industry being prominent. Udine is the seat of an archbishop. It was formerly the capital of Friuli. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 37,942.

Udine, a province of northeastern Italy, in Venetia and in the district called Friuli, bordering on Austria and on the Adriatic Sea. Area, 2541 sq. m. Capital, Udine. Pop. in 1901, 592,592.

Udinsk, oo-dinsk′, a town of Siberia, territory of Transbaikalia, on the Uda, 70 miles NNE. of Selenghinsk.

Udong, oo'dong′, a town of Cambodia, about 25 miles NW. of Pnom-penh.

Udora, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Black River, 14½ miles N. of Uxbridge. Pop. 150.

Udvarhely, Transylvania. See Székely-Udvarhely.

Udvarhely, a co. of Hungary, in Transylvania. Capital, Székely-Udvarhely.

Uelzen, a town of Prussia. See Ülzen.

Ufa, oo′fȧ, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows SW., and joins the Bielaya near Ufa. Length, about 400 miles.

Ufa, a government in the eastern part of European Russia. Area, 47,130 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ural Mountains, which occupy the eastern part. The western part is a great plain, extending W. to the Kama River, whose affluent, the Bielaya, intersects the government, near the centre of which it is joined by the Ufa. The soil produces large crops of cereals. Stock-raising is extensively carried on. Much iron is mined in the Ural region and there are great iron- and steel-works. The Finnic and Tartar elements in the population are large. Capital, Ufa. Pop. in 1897, 2,220,497.

Ufa, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Ufa, at the confluence of the Ufa and the Bielaya, 200 miles N. of Orenburg. Pop. in 1897, 49,961.

Uffculme, a small town of Devonshire, England, on the Culm, near Tiverton Junction.

Uffenheim, ŏŏf′fẹn-hīme`, a town of Bavaria, district of Middle Franconia, on the Gollach, 23 miles NW. of Anspach. Pop. about 2300.

Uffington, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., 3½ miles SW. of Morgantown.

Uffington, a village of Muskoka district, Ontario, 12 miles from Gravenhurst. Pop. 200.

Ufnau, oof′nŏw, a small island in the SE. part of Lake Zürich, Switzerland. It contains the remains of Ulrich von Hutten.

Ufoikee, a creek of Alabama, flows into the Tallapoosa River about 10 miles W. by N. of Tuskeegee.

Uganda, oo-gȧn′dȧ, one of the two administrative divisions of British East Africa, a former native kingdom, and now officially constituting the Uganda Protectorate, adjoins Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the N. (lat. 5° N.), the Congo Free State on the W., and German East Africa (lat. 1° S.) on the S. Eastward it comprises one-half of Lake Rudolf and abuts upon the East Africa Protectorate. Within its boundaries are included, either in whole or in part, the Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza, Albert Edward Nyanza, Lake Kioga (Choga), and Lake Rudolf. In the E. part are the lofty Elgon mountains. Mount Ruwenzori stands on its SW. boundary. Area, about 89,500 sq. m. The greater part of the region is a plateau of moderate elevation, enjoying a salubrious climate, and having a richer fauna and flora than almost any other section of eastern Africa. Iron and copper are abundant, and they have been largely wrought by the natives, who are Baganda, Masais, and various types of the Nilotic and Sudanese peoples. Some of the Congo dwarfs are found in the region of the Semliki River. It is thought that nearly 2,000,000 of the 4,000,000 people inhabiting the protectorate speak the Bantu languages. The Baganda people, who are estimated to number nearly 1,000,000, are intelligent and largely Christianized. Numerous mission-stations are established throughout the region, and there are many schools with native and other teachers. The principal commercial products are ivory, hides, cattle, and rubber. The seat of the British administration is at Entebbe. The residence of the native ruler, the "Kabaka," whose prerogatives are still in a measure recognized, is Mengo. The Uganda railway, connecting Mombasa on the coast with the Victoria Nyanza, lies wholly within the territory of the East Africa Protectorate. See British East Africa.

Ugijar, oo-he′har, a town of Spain, 50 miles SE. of Granada. It has a large annual fair. Pop. (commune) about 2300.

Ugine, ü`zheen′ (It. *Ugine,* oo'je-nȧ), a small town of France, in Savoie, on the Arly, 18 miles SE. of Annecy. It has remains of an ancient castle.

Ugliano, ool-yȧ′no, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, opposite the city of Zara. Length, about 14 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Uglitch, oog′litch, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles WSW. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 9698.

Ugocsa, oo'go`chŏh`, a county in the NE. part of Hungary. Capital, Nagy-Szölös.

Ugogo, a region in the central part of German East Africa, lying at an elevation of 3000–4000 feet. It is a savanna country, but is dry, and with practically no running water.

Ugra, oo′grȧ, a river of Russia, which joins the Oka about 9 miles above the town of Kaluga.

Uharee, Uharie (yu-hȧr′ree), or **Uwharie River,** N.C., enters the Yadkin River about 10 miles W. of Troy.

Uhlerstown, yu′lẹrz-tŏwn, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Frenchtown, N.J., about 19 miles below Easton. Pop. 100.

Uhlersville, yu′lẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. See Raubsville.

Uhrichsville, yu′riks-vĭl, a city of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 9 miles SE. of New Philadelphia. It has manufactures of fire-clay and sewer-pipe. Pop. in 1900, 4582.

Üi, oo′ee, a river of western Siberia and eastern Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains and, after an E. course of 260 miles, joins the Tobol below Ust-Uiskaya.

Uifȧk, Greenland. See Ovifak.

Uinta, yu-in′ta, a county in the E. part of Utah. Area, 5190 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and its affluents. The N. part is occupied by the Uinta Mountains and the region is largely mineralized. The county contains parts of the Uinta Valley and Uncompahgre Indian reservations. Capital, Vernal. Pop. in 1890, 2762; in 1900, 6458 (including Indians).

Uinta, a county in the W. part of Wyoming, borders on Idaho. Area, 13,980 sq. m. It is drained by the Green River and its tributaries and by the head-streams of the Snake River (or Lewis) Fork of the Columbia. The surface is diversified by grand mountain-scenery (Wyoming and Grosventre ranges) and adjoins on the N. the reservation of the Yellowstone National Park. Among its minerals is lignitic coal. Capital, Evanston. Pop. in 1890, 7881; in 1900, 12,223.

Uinta, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles SE. of Ogden. Pop. about 300.

Uinta (or **Uintah**) **Mountains,** a lofty range which occupies the N. part of Wasatch and Uinta cos., Utah, extending in an E. and W. direction, and abutting westward upon the Wasatch Range. Among the highest summits are Gilbert Peak, 13,687 feet; Emmons Peak, 13,624 ft.; and Wilson Peak, 13,300 ft. Rocks of Carboniferous age enter largely into the construction of these mountains.

Uinta River, Utah, rises in the Uinta Mountains, in the northern part of Wasatch co., runs nearly southeastward, and enters the Green River in Uinta co.

Uist (wist), **North,** an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, separated on the NE. from Lewis-with-Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 miles across. Shape very irregular. Length, 17 miles; breadth, from 3 to 12 miles. Its E. part, deeply indented by Loch Maddy and other inlets, is a dreary, boggy tract, with hills along the coast. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous and contains much productive land. Pop. in 1901, 3862.

Uist, South, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, separated on the N. from Benbecula, which is between it and North Uist, by a strait 1 mile across. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Area, 110 sq. m. The surface is part plain, part mountain, the highest elevation exceeding 2000 feet. The E. side is deeply indented. A band of fertile country borders the W. coast. Pop. in 1901, 5015.

Uitenhage (Dutch pron. oi′tẹn-hȧ`ghẹh), a town of Cape Colony, capital of a district of its own name, on the

Zwartkops River, 21 miles by rail NNW. of Port Elizabeth, with which and with Graham's Town it has an active trade. It has a fine town-hall, a botanical garden, etc., and is largely engaged in the construction of railway cars and wool-washing. There are large vineyards in the surroundings. The Riebeek College and Muir Academy are located here. Pop. about 6000.

Uitgeest, oit-ĦAIST', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, S. of Alkmaar.

Uithuizen, oit'hoi'zĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles NE. of Groningen.

Ujbánya, a town of Hungary. See KÖNIGSBERG.

Ujest, oo'yĕst, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln. Pop. about 2500.

Ujhely, Sátoralja. See SÁTORALJA-UJHELY.

Uji, a suburb of Kyoto, Japan, in the midst of famous tea-plantations.

Ujíjar, a town of Spain. See UGÍJAR.

Ujiji, oo-jee'jee, a town of German East Africa, on the E. shore of Lake Tanganyika, in lat. 4° 56′ 57″ S., lon. 29° 40′ 30″ E. The town, which consists of a number of villages, is made up in principal part of Kassimbo (the German station) and Ugoy and Kawelé, occupied respectively by Arabs and natives. Pop. of the town, about 8000.

Uji-Yamada, a town of the main island of Japan, 60 miles S. by W. of Nagoya. Pop. in 1899, 27,990.

Ujjain, oo'jīne', a town of central India, in the native state of Gwalior, the former capital of the state. It is one of the seven ancient holy cities of the Hindus and was the capital of the ancient realm of Malwa. It was through Ujjain that the initial meridian of longitude of the old Hindu astronomers was made to pass. The town is surrounded by old walls (with towers) about 6 miles in circumference. Ujjain has a number of monuments of Hindu and Mohammedan architecture,—temples, mosques, mausoleums, etc. There is an old observatory. The town exports large quantities of opium. Pop. in 1901, 39,892.

Új-Pest, Hungary. See NEUPEST.

Újvidék, a town of Hungary. See NEUSATZ.

Ukara, oo-kâ-rȧ', an island of Africa, in the Victoria Nyanza, N. of Ukerewe.

Ukerewe, a lake of Africa. See VICTORIA NYANZA.

Ukerewe, oo-kĕr-ȧ'wĕh, an island in the S. part of the Victoria Nyanza, central Africa. The name is also applied to the Victoria Nyanza.

Ukermark, the northernmost division of Brandenburg, traversed by the river Ücker (Uker).

Ukiah, yu-ki'ah, a banking city, capital of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Russian River, 30 miles N. by W. of Cloverdale and about 110 miles NNW. of San Francisco, on the California Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1850.

Ukiah, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon. The banking point is Pendleton. Pop. 150.

U-kiang, a river of China. See WU-KIANG.

Ukraine, u'krane or u-krane' (Pol. *Ukraina*, oo-krī'nȧ, "a frontier"), an extensive region in Russia embracing part of the territories of the old kingdom of Poland. It comprises the government of Poltava and parts of Kiev, Tchernigov, Podolia, Kherson, and Yekaterinoslav. It is traversed by the Dnieper and its affluent, the Desna.

Ul'cofauhatch'ee, or **Alcofauhatchee,** a small river in the north-central part of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee River on the boundary between Butts and Jasper cos.

Uleå, oo'lȧ-o, a river of Finland, issues from a large lake called Uleå Träsk, flows NW., and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia at Uleåborg.

Uleåborg, oo'lȧ-o-borg' (Finn. *Oulu*), a seaport of Finland, capital of the län of Uleåborg, at the mouth of the Uleå River in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 miles SSE. of Torneå. It has manufactures of leather goods and a considerable trade in wooden-wares, tar, and pitch. Pop. in 1899, 15,626.

Uleåborg, the northernmost län or government of Finland, bordering on Norway, Sweden, and Russia proper, and including a large part of Lapland. Area, 63,957 sq. m. Capital, Uleåborg. Pop. in 1897, 268,226.

Uleå Träsk, oo'le-ō trĕsk, a lake of Finland, 50 miles SE. of Uleåborg, of very irregular shape. Area, about 375 sq. m. It receives several rivers and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Uleå.

Uledi, a village of Fayette co., Pa. It has manufactures of coke.

Ulen, a banking post-village of Clay co., Minn., in an agricultural region, on the Northern Pacific R., 13 miles N. of Winnipeg Junction. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Uliassutai, oo'le-ȧs-soo-tī', a town of Mongolia, on the Uliassutai River, near lat. 47° 35′ N., lon. 96° 45′ E. It is the residence of a Manchu governor-general and has a fortress and garrison.

Ulie (oo'lee) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Carolines.

Ulitea, or **Ulieta,** Society Islands. See RAIATEA.

Ulla, ool'yȧ, a river of Spain, in Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa after a SW. course of 80 miles.

Ulladulla, a town and port of New South Wales, 60 miles SE. of Goulburn.

Ulldecona, ool-dȧ-ko'nȧ, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 15 miles SSW. of Tortosa. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6593.

Ullin, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Cache River and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs., 21 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. about 500.

Ulloa, ool-yo'ȧ, or **Ulúa,** oo-loo'ȧ, a river of Honduras, after a course of about 160 miles, falls into the Gulf of Honduras. At its mouth is the minor port of Ulloa (or Ulúa).

Ullswater, or **Ulleswater,** ŭlz'wâ-tẹr, the largest, after Windermere, of the English lakes. It lies 8 miles N. of Windermere, between the cos. of Cumberland and Westmorland, 5 miles SW. of Penrith. Length, 7½ miles. It is surrounded by hills and mountains (St. Sunday's Crag, 2756 feet) and is noted for its picturesque scenery. Altitude, 477 ft.; greatest depth, 205 ft.

Ulm, ŏŏlm, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 46 miles SE. of Stuttgart, on the left bank of the Danube, which here receives the Iller and becomes navigable. It is connected by two bridges with Neu-Ulm, on the opposite bank of the Danube, in Bavaria. The minster, or Protestant cathedral, is, next to that of Cologne, the largest Gothic church in Germany. The tower, begun in 1392 and completed in 1890, is 528 feet in height, surpassing the spires of the Cologne cathedral. Ulm contains a number of interesting ancient structures, among them the fine town-hall, with remains of old frescoes, built early in the sixteenth century, and the Neue Bau, containing government offices, which was erected in 1591 on the site of an old imperial palace. A handsome fountain, the Fischkasten, dates from 1482. Among modern buildings the palace of justice and the imperial bank deserve mention. A statue of Emperor William I. was erected in 1900. Ulm has an industrial museum with ancient sculptures, paintings, etc., a municipal library (50,000 volumes), an industrial school, and a society for art and antiquarian research. The industries of the town include brass-founding, the manufacture of hats and tobacco, bleaching, and brewing. The pipe-bowls of Ulm are famous. Ulm was prominent among the free imperial cities of the old German Empire, and played a part in the early history of the Reformation. In 1803 it was annexed to Bavaria and in 1810 passed to Württemberg. Here, in Oct., 1805, a large Austrian army surrendered to Napoleon. Pop. in 1900, 42,982.

Ulm, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., 12 miles SW. of Clarendon, on the St. Louis Southwestern R.

Ulmers, a post-town of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. 150.

Ulricehamn, ool-ree'sȧ-hȧm (formerly **Begesund,** bȧ'ghĕh-soond'), a small town of southern Sweden, län of Elfsborg, 54 miles SE. of Venersborg.

Ulster, the northernmost province of Ireland, having Leinster on the S., Connaught on the SW., the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and N., the Irish Sea on the E., and the North Channel on the NE. The nearest point of Scotland is but 13 miles distant. Area, 8613 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 2,286,622; in 1861, 2,389,263; in 1881, 1,730,542; in 1901, 1,581,350. More than half of the inhabitants are Protestants. The shores are bold and rocky. In the N. is the famous Giant's Causeway. Among the inlets are Donegal Bay in the W., loughs Swilly and Foyle in the N., and Belfast and Strangford loughs in the E. The surface is very diversified. In the SE. there are mountains about 2800 feet high, and those in the NW. reach a height of about 2500 feet. Among the principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, and Erne. Among the lakes are Lough Neagh and Lough Erne. This province is the chief seat of the Irish linen-manufacture. Ship-building is extensively carried on at Belfast. Ulster is divided into the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

Ulster, a county in the SE. part of New York, has an area of 1128 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, is intersected by the Wallkill and Rondout rivers, and is also drained by the Neversink and Shawangunk rivers and Esopus Creek. The southern part is occupied by the Shawangunk Mountains and the NW. part by the Catskills. Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, and Awosting are in this county, which contains much iron-ore and produces excellent cement. Capital, Kingston. Pop. in 1890, 87,062; in 1900, 88,422.

Ulster, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Iowa, about 10 miles W. of Charles City.

Ulster, a post-village in Ulster township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 7 miles N. by W. of Towanda. Pop. about 350; of the township in 1900, 927.

Ulster Heights, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. about 100.

Ulster, New. See NEW ZEALAND.

Ulsterpark, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Rondout, on the West Shore R. Pop. 150.

Ulsterville, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 20 miles WNW. of Newburgh.

Ultima Thule, ul'te-mą thūl, a post-station of Sevier co., Ark., about 90 miles W. by S. of Arkadelphia.

Ulúa, a river of Honduras. See ULLOA.

Ulúa, San Juan de. See SAN JUAN DE ULÚA.

Ulundi, oo-lōōn'de, a village or "kraal" of Zululand, South Africa, about 110 miles (direct) NE. of Pietermaritzburg. It was the capital of Cetywayo, king of the Zulus, and here he was totally defeated by the British, July 4, 1879.

Ulva, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, W. of Mull. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Ulverston, locally pronounced oos'tọn, a town of England, in Lancashire, in the district of Furness, 16 miles NW. of Lancaster, near the NW. side of Morecambe Bay, with which it is connected by a canal. Its inhabitants are engaged in the iron- and textile industries and the manufacture of paper, boots, etc. Pop. in 1901, 10,064.

Ulverstone, a seaport of Tasmania, on the Leven, 55 miles WNW. of Launceston. Pop. about 1200.

Ulverton, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, 7 miles NNW. of Melbourne. Pop. 300.

Ulysses, a mining village of Lemhi co., Idaho. The banking point is Salmon.

Ulysses, a city, capital of Grant co., Kan., 24 miles (direct) S. by W. of Lakin. Pop. in 1900, 40.

Ulysses, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb., on the North Fork of the Big Blue River, 14 miles N. by W. of Seward, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Ulysses, a township (town) of Tompkins co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 (including Trumansburg village), 2776.

Ulysses, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 35 miles NE. of Emporium, on the Coudersport and Port Allegheny and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs.

Ülzen, ült'sẹn, or **Uelzen,** a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 20 miles SSE. of Lüneburg. It has a number of manufacturing establishments and a considerable trade. It is an old town and was a member of the Hansa. Pop. in 1900, 8621.

Uman, oo-mäñ', a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. in 1897, 28,628, consisting largely of Jews.

Umata, oo-mä'tä, a decayed pueblo of the island of Guam, S. of Agat.

Umatilla, a northeastern county of Oregon. Area, 3116 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Columbia River and drained by the Umatilla. The surface is diversified by the long range of the Blue Mountains. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Pendleton. Pop. in 1890, 13,381; in 1900, 18,049.

Umatilla, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on Umatilla Lake and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 25 miles NW. of Enterprise. Pop. 250.

Umatilla, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Umatilla River, 104 miles above The Dalles.

Umatilla River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, runs westward or northwestward in Umatilla co., and enters the Columbia River at Umatilla, on the boundary between Oregon and Washington.

Umba'gog Lake is partly in Coos co., N.H., from which it extends into Oxford co., Me. It is about 10 miles long and varies in width from 1 mile to 2 miles. Its outlet (a short creek) unites with the Margallaway River to form the Androscoggin River. Altitude, 1256 feet.

Umbal'la, or **Ambala,** a town of British India, capital of a district in the Punjab, 120 miles NNW. of Delhi. It is a busy trading-place and a military station, the cantonment being a few miles from the town. Pop. in 1901 (including the cantonment) 78,638.

Umbertide, a town and commune of Italy, in the province and district of Perugia, and in the valley of the Tiber. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,917.

Umbria, a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy, embracing the single province of Perugia. It corresponds in part to the ancient Umbria. It formed part of the Papal States until 1860, when it was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel.

Umbro, the ancient name of the OMBRONE.

Umeå, oo'me-ō, a river of Sweden, rises in the mountains on the borders of Norway, about lat. 66° N., flows SE., forming several lakes by its expansion, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide embouchure a little below the town of Umeå, after a course of over 200 miles.

Umeå, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the län of Vesterbotten, is situated on the Umeå, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 95 miles NE. of Hernösand. Lat. 63° 50′ N. Pop. in 1900, 3883.

Uminak-Fjord, Greenland. See OMENAK-FJORD.

Umnak, oom'nȧk', one of the Fox Islands, Alaska, SW. of Unalaska, 50 miles long and 12 miles broad.

Umpire, a post-village of Howard co., Ark. The banking point is Nashville, Ark.

Umpqua City, a village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Umpqua River, about 70 miles WSW. of Eugene.

Umpqua Ferry, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, at the mouth of the Calapooya, 12 miles SW. of Oakland.

Umpqua River, Oregon, is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range and unite about 9 miles NW. of Roseburg, in Douglas co., and enters the Pacific Ocean about 22 miles N. by E. of Empire City. Steamers ascend to Roseburg. The main stream and its South Fork are each about 100 miles long.

Umritsir, a city of the Punjab. See AMRITSAR.

Umrohah, a town of India. See AMRUA.

Umstadt, Gross, grōce ŏŏm'stȧtt, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, in the Odenwald, 13 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3444.

Umtali, the chief settlement of Manikaland, southeastern Africa, 222 miles by rail WNW. of Beira. White population, about 550.

Umtata, ŏŏm-tȧ'tȧ, a river of southern Africa. It forms the boundary between Tembuland and Pondoland, and empties into the Indian Ocean in lat. 31° 55′ S. Near its source is the village of Umtata, in the NE. part of Tembuland.

Umvoti, ŏŏm-vo'te, a small river of Natal, runs ESE. and empties into the Indian Ocean SW. of the Tugela.

Umzimkulu, oom'zim-koo-loo', or **Umzimkulwana,** oom'zim-kool-wȧ'nȧ, a river of southeastern Africa, forming the SW. frontier of Natal, and emptying into the Indian Ocean at Port Shepstone.

Umzinyati River. See BUFFALO RIVER.

Una, oo-nȧ, a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, falls into the Atlantic Ocean 40 miles N. of the mouth of the Iguapé.

Una, a river of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, enters the Atlantic Ocean about 60 miles S. of Recife.

Una, a small river of Brazil, state of Bahia.

Una, a small river of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, falls into the sea N. of Cape Frio.

Unadilla, a banking post-village of Dooly co., Ga., in a grain and fruit region, 13 miles N. of Vienna, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Unadilla, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on the Portage River, about 32 miles SE. of Lansing. Pop. 100.

Unadilla, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 28 miles W. of Nebraska City. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Unadilla, a banking post-village and resort of Otsego co., N.Y., in Unadilla township (town), on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 43 miles ENE. of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 1172; of the town, 2601.

Unadilla Center, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Unadilla township (town), about 15 miles SE. of Norwich. Pop. 100.

Unadilla Forks, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., at the confluence of the branches of the Unadilla River and on the Unadilla Valley and the Lackawanna Rs., 19 miles S. of Utica. Pop. 200.

Unadilla River, N.Y., drains part of Herkimer co., runs nearly southward, and forms the boundary between Madison and Chenango cos. on the right and Otsego co. on the left. It enters the Susquehanna River about 4 miles E. of Bainbridge.

U'naka, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., N.C.

Unaka Mountains, a section of the Appalachian system known as the Smoky (or Great Smoky) Mountains, and separating Cherokee co., N.C., from Monroe co., Tenn. See SMOKY MOUNTAINS.

Unaka Springs, a post-village of Unicoi co., Tenn., 12 miles S. by E. of Greeneville. It is at the base of the Unaka Mountains.

Unalaklik, a village of western Alaska, on the E. shore of Norton Sound, at the mouth of the Unalaklik River.

Unalaska, or **Unalashka,** oo-nạ-lȧsh'kạ, one of the largest of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Lat. of Iliuliuk

Harbor, 53° 52′ N.; lon. 166° 32′ W. Length, 75 miles; greatest breadth, about 25 miles. On it is Makushin volcano (5630 feet). The chief settlement on the island, a subport of entry, is Unalaska (or Iliuliuk), situated on the N. side of the island. It has schools, a custom-house, etc. Pop. about 420.

Unamis, a village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Addison. Pop. 100.

Unao, oo'nạ-o, a town of British India, capital of Unao district, in Oudh, on the railway from Cawnpore to Lucknow. Pop. about 13,000.

Unare, oo-nå'rà, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 miles W. of Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 miles. The village of Unare is near its source.

Uncasville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Thames River, 6 miles N. of New London. Pop. about 750.

Uncompah'gre, a post-station of Montrose co., Colo.

Uncompahgre Peak, Colo., in lat. 38° 4′ N., lon. 107° 27′ W. Height, 14,289 feet.

Uncompahgre River, Colo., rises in the San Juan (or Uncompahgre) Mountains, runs in a NNW. direction, and enters the Gunnison River.

Undercliff, a tract in the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Bonchurch to Blackgang Chine. Its chalk cliffs present fine scenery.

Undercliff, a borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Undercliffe, a post-station of Pueblo co., Colo.

Underhill, a post-village in Underhill township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R., about 16 miles E. by N. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1140.

Underhill, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Shawano.

Underhill Center, a post-village in Underhill township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., about 18 miles E. of Burlington and 5 miles SW. of Mount Mansfield. Pop. 200.

Underwood, a post-station of Clark co., Ind.

Underwood, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. The banking point is Neola. Pop. about 300.

Underwood, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Underwood, a banking post-village of McLean co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Underwood, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 13 miles W. of Paisley. Pop. 300.

Undine (ŭn'deen') or **Salmon River,** a post-settlement of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on a tributary of the St. John, 9 miles from Grand Falls.

Ung, oong, a county of Hungary, in the NE. part. Capital, Ungvár.

Unga, oon'gạ, one of the Aleutian Islands, off the S. extremity of the Alaska peninsula. Lat. 55° 15′ N.; lon. 160° 30′ W. Length, 20 miles. It is a post-station and has valuable mines of gold. Pop. about 175.

Ungarisch-Altenburg. See ALTENBURG, UNGARISCH.

Ungarisch-Brod, oon'gâr'ish brôt (*i.e.*, "Hungarian Brod;" Slavic, *Brod Uhersky*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in the SE. part of Moravia, not far from the border of Hungary. Pop. in 1900, 4912.

Ungarisch-Hradisch, oon'gâ-rish hrâ'dish (*i.e.*, "Hungarian-Hradisch;" Slavic, *Hradiste Uherske*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, on the river March, 42 miles ESE. of Brünn. Pop. in 1900, 5137.

Ungarn, the German name of HUNGARY.

Ungava, ŭng-gâ'vạ, an unorganized district or territory of Canada, occupies the whole of the Labrador peninsula N. of the province of Quebec, except the coastal strip which is under the administration of Newfoundland. It contains numerous lakes (Caniapuscaw, Nicheguen, Clearwater, Seal, Leaf), and a number of mostly minor streams (Ungava-Caniapuscaw, Whale, Great Whale, Little Whale, East Main, etc.), flowing N. to Ungava Bay or W. to Hudson and James bays. Fort Chimo, near the mouth of the Ungava, is one of the most important posts. Area, 355,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 5113. For the general character of the region, see LABRADOR.

Ungava (or **South**) **Bay,** a bay in the N. part of Labrador, extending southward from Hudson's Strait. It receives the Ungava, Whale, and Great rivers on the S. A western arm is known as Hope's Advance Bay.

Ungers Store, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W.Va., 18 miles S. of Sir Johns Run station.

Ungul, a native state of India. See ANGUL.

Ungvár, oong'vâr', a town of northeastern Hungary, capital of the co. of Ung, on the little river Ung, an affluent of the Bodrog, 80 miles NNE. of Debreczin. It is the seat of the United Greek (Ruthenian) bishop of Munkács. Pop. in 1900, 14,723.

Unicoi, yu'nẹ-koi, a county of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina. Area, 189 sq. m. It is drained by the Nolachucky River. The surface is mountainous. Capital, Erwin. Pop. in 1890, 4619; in 1900, 5851.

Unicoi, a post-hamlet of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Unicorn, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Quarryville. Pop. 150.

Unie, oo-nee'à, an island in the Adriatic, included in Istria, off the W. coast of the island of Lussin. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Ünieh, a seaport of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Trebizond, charmingly situated on the Black Sea, 50 miles ESE. of Samsun. Iron is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Unimak, oo-ne-måk', a large island of the Aleutians, crossed by the meridian of 164° W. lon. Length, 75 miles; breadth, 25 miles. It contains Shishaldin (8952 feet) and Pogrumnoi (5523 feet) volcanoes. Unimak Bay is on the S. coast.

Unimak Pass, Alaska, at the W. end of Unimak Island, is a chief passage into Bering Sea.

Union, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 1074 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Washita River and is drained by Cypress Bayou and Corm and Corneille creeks. Capital, Eldorado. Pop. in 1890, 14,977; in 1900, 22,495.

Union, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is drained by the Notley and Tocoa rivers. The Blue Ridge occupies the S. part of the county. Among its notable features is Pilot Mountain. Capital, Blairsville. Pop. in 1890, 7749; in 1900, 8481.

Union, a county in the S. part of Illinois, borders on Missouri. Area, 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by Clear Creek and the Big Muddy River. Among its minerals are coal and iron. Capital, Jonesboro. Pop. in 1890, 21,549; in 1900, 22,610.

Union, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio. Area, 162 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Whitewater River. Capital, Liberty. Pop. in 1890, 7006; in 1900, 6748.

Union, a southern county of Iowa. Area, 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and drained by the Platte River and several creeks. Capital, Creston. Pop. in 1890, 16,900; in 1900, 19,928.

Union, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 387 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and W. by the Ohio River and on the S. by the Tradewater River. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Morganfield. Pop. in 1890, 18,229; in 1900, 21,326.

Union, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, borders on Union co., Ark. Area, 888 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ouachita River (which is navigable) and is intersected by the Bayou d'Arbonne. Capital, Farmerville. Pop. in 1890, 17,304; in 1900, 18,520.

Union, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of 418 sq. m. It is drained by the Tallahatchee River and Oldtown Creek. Capital, New Albany. Pop. in 1890, 15,606; in 1900, 16,522.

Union, a county in the NE. part of New Jersey, has an area of 103 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound and on the NW. by the Passaic River. It is drained by the Rahway River. Capital, Elizabeth. Pop. in 1890, 72,467; in 1900, 99,353.

Union, a county in the NE. part of New Mexico. Area, 6302 sq. m. It is drained by the Canadian River, Ute Creek, and other streams. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal are found. Capital, Clayton. Pop. in 1900, 4528.

Union, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina. Area, 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Pedee River and is partly drained by Lane's and Waxhaw (or Waxsaw) creeks. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1890, 21,259; in 1900, 27,156.

Union, a county in the west-central part of Ohio, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is intersected by Boke's, Darby, Mill, and Rush creeks. Capital, Marysville. Pop. in 1890, 22,860; in 1900, 22,342.

Union, the northeasternmost county of Oregon, borders on Idaho. Area, 3146 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Snake (or Lewis) River and is drained by the Powder and Grande Ronde rivers. Gold, silver, and copper are found here. Capital, Union. Pop. in 1890, 12,044; in 1900, 16,070.

Union, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania. Area, 316 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, is intersected by

Penn's Creek, and is also drained by Buffalo and White Deer creeks. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Iron-ore is mined here. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1890, 17,820; in 1900, 17,592.

Union, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, has an area of 495 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Congaree River and on the SW. by the Ennoree. Capital, Union. Pop. in 1890, 25,363; in 1900, 25,501.

Union, the southeasternmost county of South Dakota, borders on Iowa. Area, 447 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sioux River and on the SW. by the Missouri. Capital, Elkpoint. Pop. in 1890, 9130; in 1900, 11,153.

Union, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 237 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clinch River and is bounded on the N. by the Powell's River. Zinc and lead are found here. Capital, Maynardville. Pop. in 1890, 11,459; in 1900, 12,894.

Union, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 33 miles SSW. of Tuscaloosa.

Union, a post-station of San Luis Obispo co., Cal.

Union, a post-township (town) of Tolland co., Conn., about 34 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Union, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga., 28 miles from Columbus. Pop. 100.

Union, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is St. Anthony. Pop. about 300.

Union, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles NW. of Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Union, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., about 16 miles S. by E. of Vincennes. Pop. 200.

Union, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central R., 18 miles NNW. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Union, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ky., about 15 miles SW. of Covington. Pop. about 300.

Union, a post-village of St. James parish, La. Pop. 75.

Union, a post-village of Knox co., Me., in Union township (town), on a small lake, 14 miles NW. of Rockland, on the Georges Valley R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1248.

Union, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., about 120 miles E. of Chicago, Ill. Pop. 100.

Union, a post-village of Newton co., Miss., about 30 miles NW. of Meridian.

Union, a banking city, capital of Franklin co., Mo., about 52 miles WSW. of St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Union, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., 12 miles N. of Nebraska City, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Union, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the outlet of several lakes and on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles N. of Rochester. Pop. about 400.

Union, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1590.

Union, Union Hill, or **Town of Union,** a banking town of Hudson co., N.J., on the Hudson River, opposite New York and 1 mile N. of Hoboken. It has brewing-, silk- and other industries. The post-office is Weehawken. Pop. in 1900, 15,187.

Union, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 918.

Union, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 955.

Union, a post-township of Union co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 4315.

Union, a post-village in Union township (town), Broome co., N.Y., ½ mile N. of the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R., 8 miles W. of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 982; of the town, 5707 (also includes Lestershire village).

Union, a post-town of Hertford co., N.C., 7 miles SW. of Winton. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Union, a post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Milton.

Union, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Southwest Branch of the Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., about 12 miles NW. of Dayton. Pop. 150.

Union, a banking post-village of Canadian co., Okla., 10 miles SSE. of Elreno. Pop. about 350.

Union, a banking city, capital of Union co., Oregon, on the Grande Ronde River and on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R., 39 miles N. of Baker City. It has saw- and planing-mills. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Union, the name of numerous townships of Pennsylvania, whose populations in 1900 are appended: Adams, 1076; Allegheny, 1285; Bedford, 484; Berks, 1230; Center, 846; Clearfield, 944; Erie, 1258; Fulton, 706; Huntingdon, 775; Jefferson, 732; Lawrence, 2055; Lebanon, 1599; Luzerne, 919; Mifflin, 1418; Schuylkill, 1642; Snyder, 1169; Tioga, 1586; Union, 656; Washington, 3109.

Union, a banking post-town, capital of Union co., S.C., on the Southern and the Union and Glenn Springs Rs., 70 miles NNW. of Columbia. It is surrounded by a hilly country, in which granite is found. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil, and hosiery-mills. Pop. in 1900, 5400.

Union, a post-village of Wilson co., Tex. The banking point is Stockdale. Pop. 125.

Union, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 12 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. Pop. about 500.

Union, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Wash.

Union, a banking post-town, capital of Monroe co., W.Va., about 85 miles SE. of Charleston and 20 miles SSW. of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Union, a township (town) of Door co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 639.

Union, a township (town) of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Union, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1478.

Union, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Union township (town), about 20 miles S. by E. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 945.

Union, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Union, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1309.

Union, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on Beaver Creek, 6 miles S. of St. Thomas. Pop. 300.

Unión, Spain, Salvador, and Philippine Islands. See La Unión.

Unión, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, 18 miles E. by S. of Mazatlán.

Union Bridge, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Md., on an affluent of the Monocacy River and on the Western Maryland R., 12 miles W. of Westminster. Pop. in 1900, 663.

Union Camps, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 7 miles E. of Lafayette.

Union, Cape, in the NE. part of Grant Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 82° 16′ N.

Union Center, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., about 20 miles SE. of Mattoon. Pop. 100.

Union Center, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Union Center, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on Nanticoke Creek, about 10 miles WNW. of Binghamton. Pop. 250.

Union Center, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 37 miles ESE. of Sparta. Pop. 175.

Union Church, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss., about 40 miles E. by N. of Natchez. Pop. 150.

Union Church, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. 60.

Union Church, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 6 miles ENE. of Huntingdon. Pop. 100.

Union Church, a post-village of Racine co., Wis.

Union City, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., near the Naugatuck River, 4 miles S. of Waterbury. It has manufactures of iron and buttons. Pop. about 3000.

Union City, a banking city of Randolph co., Ind., 30 miles W. by N. of Piqua, on the Dayton and Union and other railroads. It has manufactures of carriages. Pop. in 1900, 2716.

Union City, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 7 miles NE. of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Union City, a banking post-village of Branch co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, at the mouth of the Coldwater River, and on the Michigan Central R., 41 miles WSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 1514.

Union City, a town of Robeson co., N.C., in Whitehouse township. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Union City, a village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Dayton and Union and other railroads, 13 miles NW. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 1282. It is contiguous to Union City, Ind., its post-station.

Union City, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on a branch of French Creek and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs., 11 miles W. of Corry. It has manufactures of iron, lumber, furniture, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3104.

Union City, a banking post-town, capital of Obion co., Tenn., at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs., 154 miles W. by N. of Nashville. It is a shipping point for agricultural produce and has manufactures of flour, decoy-ducks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3407.

Union Corner, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 4 miles S. of Danville.

Union Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn.

Uniondale, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., on the Erie R. The banking point is Bluffton Pop. 150.

Uniondale, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie and other railroads, 11 miles N. of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Uniondale, a division in the S. part of Cape Colony. It is traversed E. and W. by small mountain-ranges and is intersected by the Olifant's and other rivers. Capital, Uniondale, about 145 miles (direct) W. by N. of Port Elizabeth. Pop. of the village, about 900.

Union Deposit, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., on Swatara Creek, about 12 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Unión de Reyes, a municipal district of Matanzas province, Cuba. Pop. in 1899, 5226.

Unionfalls, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, about 27 miles WSW. of Plattsburg.

Union Furnace, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 24 miles SSE. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Uniongrove, a post-hamlet of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 18 miles W. of Sterling.

Uniongrove, a post-station of Grant co., Ind.

Uniongrove, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., 56 miles WNW. of Kingston. Pop. 75.

Uniongrove, a banking post-village of Racine co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles W. by S. of Racine. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Unionhall, a post-station of Estill co., Ky.

Unionhall, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. Pop. 75.

Unionhill, a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., 14 miles W. of Kankakee.

Unionhill, a post-station of Scott co., Minn.

Union Hill, N.J. See UNION (Hudson co.).

Unionhill, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. 150.

Unionhome, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., 8 miles N. of St. John. Pop. 100.

Unionhouse, a post-station of Sacramento co., Cal.

Union (or **Tokelau**) **Islands,** a small group of British unattached islands of the South Pacific Ocean, between about lat. 8° 30′ and 11° S. and lon. 170° and 172° W. The principal islands are Fakaofo (or Bowditch), Nukunono (or Duke of Clarence), Oatafu (Duke of York), Nassau, and Danger. Pop. about 1100.

Unión, La. See LA UNIÓN.

Unionlevel, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 60 miles SW. of Petersburg.

Union Mills, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles E. of Valparaiso. Pop. about 500.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the North Skunk River, about 13 miles NNE. of Oskaloosa.

Union Mills, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Union Mills, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., on Pipe Creek, 7 miles N. of Westminster. Pop. about 200.

Union Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., 18 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 90.

Union Mills, a post-village of Rutherford co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Rutherfordton. Pop. 100.

Union Mills, a post-station of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., on the Rivanna River, 14 miles SE. of Charlottesville.

Union Mills, a post-station of Pleasants co., W.Va.

Union Mills, a post-station of Iowa co., Wis., 13 miles N. of Mineral Point.

Union Pass, Mont., is a depression in the Gallatin Range, in Gallatin co., near Liberty Peak. Height, about 7300 feet.

Union Pier, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan and on the Pere Marquette R., 4 miles N. of New Buffalo. Pop. 100.

Union Plains, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Unionpoint, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ga., on the Georgia and the Unionpoint and Whiteplains Rs., 76 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. about 700.

Unionport, a post-station of Randolph co., Ind.

Unionport, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles W. of Steubenville. Pop. about 250.

Unionridge, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W.Va., 8 miles NNW. of Milton.

Union River, Hancock co., Me., enters the Atlantic Ocean opposite Mount Desert Island. It is navigable to Ellsworth.

Union Society, a post-station of Greene co., N.Y., about 33 miles SSW. of Albany.

Union Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Bullock co., Ala., on the Union Springs and Northern and the Central of Georgia Rs., 40 miles ESE. of Montgomery. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1880, 1862; in 1890, 2049; in 1900, 2634.

Union Springs, a banking post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., is beautifully situated on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake and on the Lehigh Valley R., 10 miles SW. of Auburn. It has gypsum- and lime-industries. Pop. in 1900, 994.

Union Square, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles N. of Syracuse.

Union Star, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 4 miles from the Ohio River and 59 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. 150.

Union Star, a banking city of Dekalb co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 25 miles NE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 439.

Union Station, a post-hamlet of Licking co., Ohio, 6 miles WSW. of Newark.

Uniontown, a banking post-town of Perry co., Ala., on the Southern R., 30 miles W. of Selma. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1047.

Uniontown, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. The banking point is Van Buren. Pop. about 350.

Uniontown, Washington, D.C., a former name of Anacostia, a section of the city of Washington, D.C.

Uniontown, a post-station of Perry co., Ind.

Uniontown, a banking city of Bourbon co., Kan., 16 miles W. of Fort Scott, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Uniontown, a banking city of Union co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Evansville, Ind., and 22 miles W. by S. of Henderson, on the Illinois Central R. It has coal, iron, and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 1532.

Uniontown, a banking village of Carroll co., Md., 44 miles NW. of Baltimore, is a rural free-delivery of Westminster. Pop. about 300.

Uniontown, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., 13 miles SE. of Perryville. Pop. 100.

Uniontown, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 16 miles WNW. of Bellaire.

Uniontown, a village of Muskingum co., Ohio, about 11 miles SW. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Uniontown, a borough of Dauphin co., Pa. See PILLOW.

Uniontown, a post-borough, capital of Fayette co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rs., 44 miles (direct) S. by E. of Pittsburg. It has iron-, steel- and glass-works, manufactures of bricks, carriages, and malted liquors, and coal and coke interests. Pop. in 1900, 7344.

Uniontown, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Uniontown, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va. The banking point is Littleton. Pop. 200.

Union Vale, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 945.

Unionvale, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Cadiz.

Union Valley, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., about 36 miles N. of Binghamton.

Union Village, a Shaker village of Warren co., Ohio, 4 miles W. of Lebanon, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R.

Union Village, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., about 38 miles ENE. of Rutland. Pop. 125.

Unionville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 14 miles W. of Hartford. It has manufactures of paper, hardware, cutlery, and batting. Pop. about 1800.

Unionville, a post-station of Monroe co., Ga., about 40 miles NW. of Macon.

Unionville, a post-village of Massac co., Ill. The banking point is Metropolis. Pop. 100.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 9 miles NE. of Bloomington.

Unionville, a banking post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles NE. of Centerville. Coal is found here. Pop. about 500.

Unionville, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on the Washington County R. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. 160.

Unionville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 15 miles E. of Frederick. Pop. about 200.

Unionville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. about 500.

Unionville, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 21 miles E. by N. of Bay City, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Unionville, a banking city, capital of Putnam co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 44 miles WSW. of Bloomfield, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 2050.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nev., is at the eastern base of the Humboldt Mountain range, about 108 miles NE. of Virginia City.

Unionville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 14 miles SSW. of Middletown. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C.

Unionville, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 13 miles E. by N. of Painesville. Pop. about 250.

Unionville, a borough of Center co., Pa. See FLEMING.

Unionville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 9 miles SW. of Westchester.

Unionville, Lehigh co., Pa. See NEFFS.

Unionville, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 12 miles NW. of Shelbyville. Pop. 80.

Unionville, a post-village of Orange co., Va., 12 miles by rail E. of Orange Court-House.

Unionville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Rouge River, 20 miles N. by E. of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500.

Unionville Center, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Darby Creek, 22 miles by rail WNW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Uniopolis, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 10 miles S. by E. of Lima, on the Detroit Southern R. Pop. about 450.

Unique, yu-neek′, a post-station of Humboldt co., Iowa.

Unison, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 10 miles SSW. of Purcellville. Pop. 100.

United, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. about 300.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, formerly **Northwest Provinces and Oudh,** an administrative province in the N. part of British India, having the Punjab on the NW., Bengal on the SE., Central India and Rajputana on the S. and SW., and Nepal on the N. A portion of the northern boundary is also formed by Tibet, with the Himalayas as the boundary wall. Area (exclusive of native states), 107,164 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 47,691,782, of whom nearly six-sevenths were Hindus and nearly all the remainder Mohammedans. The region occupies the upper Ganges valley, and is traversed in almost parallel lines by the Jumna, the Ganges, and the Gogra. The Ibi Gamin Pass, one of the loftiest of the Himalaya passes (20,459 feet), traverses the Tibetan mountain bulwark. Nanda Devi, near the Nepal frontier and lying close to the sources of the Ganges, rises to 25,600 feet. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh rank next to the Punjab as a wheat-producing section of the empire and take first position in the production of cane-sugar. Rice is very extensively cultivated, and there are large crops of millet and other food cereals, pulse, etc. Among other products are cotton, oil-seeds, and opium. The climate is in great part unhealthful, and much jungle remains about the foot of the mountains. The region had in 1902–1903 5650 miles of railway. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are under a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor-general of India with the approval of the crown. Capital, Allahabad. The largest city is Lucknow, in Oudh. Other populous cities are Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut. Connected with the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are the native states of Gurhwal and Rampur, having together an area of about 5000 sq. m. and a population of about 800,000. See OUDH.

United States, The (officially *The United States of America*; Fr. *États-Unis*, ā′tāz′ ü′nee′; Sp. *Estados Unidos*, ās-tā′dōce oo-nee′dōce; It. *Stati Uniti*, stā′tee oo-nee′tee; Ger. *Vereinigte Staaten*, fẹr-ī′nig-tẹh stā′tẹn), a federal republic of North America, comprising, exclusive of Alaska, which lies at a distance of several hundred miles from the main body of the country, and the recently acquired Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaiian Islands, a vast tract extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and bounded on the N. by the Dominion of Canada, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico. The northern boundary, W. of the 95th meridian of W. longitude, is constituted almost entirely by the 49th parallel of N. latitude; E. of this point it is irregular, following in greater part the median line of the Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) and the St. Lawrence River, which latter it leaves at the 45th parallel of latitude. This parallel forms the northern frontier of the states of New York and Vermont. In the extreme NE. one-half of Maine projects into Canada, reaching nearly to the parallel of 47° 30′, and abuts against New Brunswick. The northernmost point of the boundary is on the Lake of the Woods, in lat. 49° 24′ N. In the SE. the peninsula of Florida projects nearly 400 miles towards Cuba, washed by the Atlantic on the E. and by the Gulf of Mexico on the W. and SW., with the connecting Strait of Florida washing its S. extremity. The other states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the last-named extending along the NW. and W. shore for upward of 375 miles to a point at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which river forms the boundary with Mexico as far as El Paso, in about lon. 106° 25′ W. The southernmost point of the main-land is the extremity of the peninsula of Florida (Cape Sable), in lat. 25° 10′ N. The country thus lies entirely outside of the tropics. Its easternmost point is the E. extremity of Washington co., Me., near Eastport, in lon. 66° 58′ W.; the westernmost point is Cape Flattery, the NW. extremity of the state of Washington, in lon. 124° 36′ W. The length near the 42d parallel of latitude is about 2800 miles, and the maximum width, measured from the N. extremity of Minnesota to the S. extremity of Texas, is about 1600 miles. In the far NW. Alaska approaches to within about 54 miles of the mainland of Asia (Kamtchatka), and carries the territorial domain, in Point Barrow, to lat. 71° 23′ N., and insularly, in the westernmost of the (American) Aleutian Islands (Attu Island), to lon. 187° 34′ W. (For an extended account of this portion of the national domain, see ALASKA.) The recently acquired insular possessions comprise Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam (in the Ladrones), and part of the Samoan Islands. In addition a number of small, uninhabited guano islets of the central Pacific Ocean, in the Phœnix and Manihiki archipelagoes,—the "American Polynesia,"—have carried or carry the American flag.

Area and Population.—The land-area of the United States proper is 2,970,000 sq. m. The appertaining waters have an area of about 55,000 sq. m. The area of Alaska is about 570,000 sq. m. The insular possessions have a land area of about 125,000 sq. m., of which about 115,000 sq. m. belong to the Philippines, 6000 (approximately) to Hawaii, and 3600 to Porto Rico. The total area of the domain of the United States is, therefore, in round numbers 3,700,000 sq. m. The population of the United States (Indians on reservations or untaxed not included) in 1790 was 3,929,214; in 1800, 5,308,483; in 1810, 7,239,881; in 1820, 9,638,453; in 1830, 12,866,020; in 1840, 17,069,453; in 1850, 23,191,876; in 1860, 31,443,321; in 1870 (Alaska and Indian Territory not included), 38,558,371; in 1880 (Alaska included, Indian Territory excluded), 50,189,209; in 1890, 62,799,588. The population in 1890, inclusive of the Indian Territory, was 62,979,770. The population of the United States proper and Alaska in 1900, the date of the last federal census, was 76,149,366 (including soldiers and others abroad to the number of 91,219). The population of the Hawaiian Islands in that year was 154,001. The population of the United States in 1900, not reckoning the possessions acquired from Spain (and Samoa), was, therefore, 76,303,387. Calculating upon the basis of the increase in the period 1890–1900 and taking account of the enormous increase in the immigration since 1900, we may set down the population at the present time (close of 1905) at approximately 85,000,000. The population of Porto Rico in 1899 was 953,243; that of the Philippine Islands in 1903, according to the census then taken, 7,635,426. The inhabitants of the United States and its dependencies may, therefore, be estimated to number not far from 94,000,000.

The negro population of the United States at the various federal censuses has been as follows: 1790, 757,208; 1800, 1,002,037; 1810, 1,377,808; 1820, 1,771,656; 1830, 2,328,642; 1840, 2,873,648; 1850, 3,638,808; 1860, 4,441,830; 1870, 4,880,009; 1880, 6,580,793; 1890, 7,488,788; 1900, 8,840,789. It may be set down now (close of 1905) at between 9,500,000 and 10,000,000. Nearly the entire negro population of the United States is found in the region bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the meridian of 98° W. lon. (passing through the middle of Texas), and on the N. by a line drawn from the Atlantic coast at New York city through Cincinnati to the above-mentioned meridian. Within this area are included the so-called Southern states (with the exception of the western half of Texas), the District of Columbia, the Indian Territory, southern Missouri, and portions of several other states. The 4 states

having the largest negro population in 1900 were Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, with over 750,000 each, Georgia leading with 1,034,800. Next follow in order Virginia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas (the numbers ranging from 660,000 to 620,000). Then come Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Florida (480,000 to 230,000). In Mississippi and South Carolina the negroes outnumber the whites. The members of the African race are nearly all descendants of slaves. The seat of the slave-trade in Africa was mainly the intertropical part of the W. coast, but many slaves were at one time brought from eastern Africa, and even from Madagascar, where the native population is largely of Malayan stock. The American negro race is, therefore, of a very complex origin, although probably the Mandingo element is most largely represented. There are about 250,000 Indians in the United States exclusive of Alaska.

The following is a table of the areas and populations (1850, 1890, 1900) of the states and territories of the United States proper:

States and Territories.	Land area, sq. m.	Population.				
		1850.	1890.	1900.	Negroes, 1900.	Foreign-born, 1900.
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION:						
Maine	29,895	583,169	661,086	694,466	1,319	93,330
New Hampshire	9,005	317,976	376,530	411,588	662	88,107
Vermont	9,135	314,120	332,422	343,641	826	44,747
Massachusetts	8,040	994,514	2,238,943	2,805,346	31,974	846,324
Rhode Island	1,053	147,545	345,506	428,556	9,092	134,519
Connecticut	4,845	370,792	746,258	908,420	15,226	238,210
New York	47,620	3,097,394	5,997,853	7,268,894	99,232	1,900,425
New Jersey	7,525	489,555	1,444,933	1,883,669	69,844	431,884
Pennsylvania	44,985	2,311,786	5,258,014	6,302,115	156,845	985,250
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION:						
Delaware	1,960	91,532	168,493	184,735	30,697	13,810
Maryland	9,860	583,034	1,042,390	1,188,044	235,064	93,934
District of Columbia	60	51,687	230,392	278,718	86,702	20,119
Virginia	40,125	1,421,661	1,655,980	1,854,184	660,722	19,461
West Virginia	24,645	.....	762,794	958,800	43,499	22,451
North Carolina	48,580	869,039	1,617,947	1,893,810	624,469	4,492
South Carolina	30,170	668,507	1,151,149	1,340,316	782,321	5,528
Georgia	58,980	906,185	1,837,353	2,216,331	1,034,813	12,403
Florida	54,240	87,445	391,422	528,542	230,730	23,832
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION:						
Ohio	40,760	1,980,329	3,672,316	4,157,545	96,901	458,734
Indiana	35,910	988,416	2,192,404	2,516,462	57,505	146,205
Illinois	56,000	851,470	3,826,351	4,821,550	85,078	966,747
Michigan	57,430	397,654	2,093,889	2,420,982	15,816	541,653
Wisconsin	54,450	305,391	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,542	515,971
Minnesota	79,205	6,077	1,301,826	1,751,394	4,959	505,318
Iowa	55,475	192,214	1,911,896	2,231,853	12,693	305,920
Missouri	68,735	682,044	2,679,184	3,106,665	161,234	216,379
North Dakota	70,195	.....	182,719	319,146	286	113,091
South Dakota	76,850	.....	328,808	401,570	465	88,508
Nebraska	76,840	.....	1,058,910	1,066,300	6,269	177,347
Kansas	81,700	.....	1,427,096	1,470,495	52,003	126,685
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION:						
Kentucky	40,000	982,405	1,858,635	2,147,174	284,706	50,249
Tennessee	41,750	1,002,717	1,767,518	2,020,616	480,243	17,746
Alabama	51,540	771,623	1,513,017	1,828,697	827,307	14,592
Mississippi	46,340	606,526	1,289,600	1,551,270	907,630	7,981
Louisiana	45,420	517,762	1,118,587	1,381,625	650,804	52,903
Texas	262,290	212,592	2,235,523	3,048,710	620,722	179,357
Indian Territory	31,000	.....	180,182	392,060	36,853	4,858
Oklahoma (territory)	38,830	.....	61,834	398,331	18,831	15,680
Arkansas	53,045	209,897	1,128,179	1,311,564	366,856	14,289
WESTERN DIVISION:						
Montana	145,310	.....	132,159	243,329	1,523	67,067
Wyoming	97,575	.....	60,705	92,531	940	17,415
Colorado	103,645	.....	412,198	539,700	8,570	91,155
New Mexico (territory)	122,460	61,547	153,593	195,310	1,610	13,625
Arizona (territory)	112,920	.....	59,620	122,931	1,848	24,233
Utah	82,190	11,380	207,905	276,749	672	53,777
Nevada	109,740	.....	45,761	42,335	134	10,093
Idaho	84,290	.....	84,385	161,772	293	24,604
Washington	66,880	.....	349,390	518,103	2,514	111,364
Oregon	94,560	13,294	313,767	413,536	1,105	65,748
California	156,172	92,597	1,208,130	1,485,053	11,045	367,240

The foreign-born population of the United States in 1900 was 10,460,000. The countries (or regions) of nativity (omitting those represented by less than 50,000 persons) were: Germany, 2,667,000; Ireland, 1,618,500; Canada and Newfoundland, 1,181,000; England, 842,000; Sweden, 573,000; Italy, 484,000; Russia proper (mainly Jews), 424,000; Poland (Russian Poland, Prussian province of Posen, Austrian province of Galicia, etc.), 383,000 (largely Jews); Norway, 337,000; Cisleithan Austria (exclusive of Bohemia, Galicia, etc.), 276,000; Scotland, 234,000; Bohemia, 157,000; Denmark, 154,000; Hungary, 146,000 (Slovaks, Magyars, Jews); Switzerland, 116,000; the Netherlands, 105,000; France, 104,000; Mexico, 103,000; Wales, 94,000; China, 82,000. By far the greater part of the original European settlers of the United States came from the British Isles. In spite of the prodigious immigration from the continent of Europe in the last hundred years, there is hardly a corner of the country in which English is not the prevailing language. In some districts in Pennsylvania a considerable number of people still use a German dialect, commonly known as Pennsylvania Dutch, closely kindred to that of the upper Rhine districts. The French tongue is the language of many people in Louisiana, and the Spanish language is spoken in parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and the adjacent regions. The later European immigration has been very largely of Irish, Germans, English, Canadians, Bohemians, Scandinavians, Jews, Italians, Poles, and Slovaks. In recent years the largest contingents of immigrants have been furnished by Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia. The Scandinavian element is particularly strong in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley, and the Slovak in the mining districts of the Middle Atlantic states. The tide of immigration did not assume great dimensions until 1830. It has reached an unprecedented height since 1900, the annual number of arrivals having for some years exceeded 800,000. Free immigration is

permitted to all peoples and nations except the Chinese, but the importation of hands to fill contract labor is prohibited, as well as the landing of paupers.

There are no accurate statistics regarding religion in the United States. The great bulk of the population is Protestant. The Catholics are largely represented by the inhabitants of Irish birth or extraction, the Canadians, the people of South German origin, and by the Italian, Bohemian, Polish, Slovak, French, and Mexican elements in the population. The largest Protestant sects are the Methodists and Baptists. Other numerous ones are the Lutherans, Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists. The population belonging to the Jewish religion exceeds 1,000,000.

At the time of the foundation of the republic the United States comprised 13 states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. They were commonly divided into 3 groups: the New England states, comprising the first 4; the Middle states, comprising the second 4; and the Southern states, comprising the last 5. The number of the New England states was subsequently increased to 6 by the admission of Vermont and Maine. The number of Southern states (a designation still in use) was increased by the admission of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and West Virginia. Missouri is often included among the Southern states. The designation Middle states in the original sense continued in use until within recent years. It was customary until a comparatively recent time to speak of the states east of the Rocky Mountains not included within these three groups as the Western states. At the present time the states and territories of the United States are officially grouped under 5 divisions: North Atlantic Division, South Atlantic Division, North Central Division, South Central Division, Western Division. The number of states that have been admitted into the Union under the constitution is 32, the first having been Vermont (1791) and the last Utah (1896).

The following cities had a population exceeding 100,000 in 1900:

New York	3,437,000	Providence	175,500
Chicago	1,698,500	Indianapolis	169,000
Philadelphia	1,294,000	Kansas City, Mo	164,000
St. Louis	575,000	St. Paul	164,000
Boston	561,000	Rochester	162,000
Baltimore	509,000	Denver	139,000
Cleveland	382,000	Toledo	132,000
Buffalo	352,000	Allegheny	130,000
San Francisco	343,000	Columbus	125,500
Cincinnati	326,000	Worcester	118,000
Pittsburg	322,000	Syracuse	108,000
New Orleans	287,000	New Haven	108,000
Detroit	286,000	Paterson	105,000
Milwaukee	285,000	Fall River	105,000
Washington	279,000	St. Joseph	103,000
Newark	246,000	Omaha	102,500
Jersey City	206,000	Los Angeles	102,000
Louisville	205,000	Memphis	102,000
Minneapolis	203,000	Scranton	102,000

Physical Characteristics.—Extending from the parallel of 25° N. of the equator to 49° and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, the United States possesses a great diversity of physical aspects, soil, and climate. The country may be conveniently, even if not physiographically, divided into three parts by the Mississippi River and by the Rocky Mountains, the former rising in Minnesota, not far S. of the N. boundary, and flowing southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and the latter extending across the greater part of the territory from New Mexico to Canada, and continuing through that region to (or near to) the Arctic Ocean. The valley of the Mississippi in its N. portion, on both sides of the river, has prairie characteristics, being in some parts quite level, but generally rolling; S. of the Missouri on the W. and of the Ohio on the E. the surface is somewhat more varied. There are numerous hilly tracts, while the level reaches are often swampy near the large rivers. The region was formerly liberally timbered, and considerable woodland still remains, but the site of the ancient forest is now largely occupied by agricultural and grazing lands. East of the Mississippi Valley, which is sometimes referred to as the Great Central Basin of the United States, and which at St. Louis has an elevation of only 400 feet above the sea, and at St. Paul, at the head of navigation, of 700 ft., extends a band of elevated land, of both plateau and mountain characteristics, which is the Appalachian uplift. It comprises mountains of most ancient and newer construction, whose trend conforms largely to that of the Atlantic coast, and whose extent, in a broken and continuous line, is virtually that from the N. of Maine to Alabama. The highest points of land in the eastern United States are found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire (Mount Washington, 6293 ft.), in the Black Mountains of North Carolina (Black Dome or Mount Mitchell, 6710 ft., the loftiest summit E. of the Rocky Mountains), and in the Unaka (or Smoky) Mountains, on the borders of Tennessee and North Carolina (Mount Guyot and Clingman Dome, each about 6600 ft.). Other prominent points are Mount Katahdin, in Maine, 5200 ft.; Mount Marcy, in New York, 5344 ft.; Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, 4364 ft.; Slide Mountain, in the Catskills, New York, 4205 ft.; and the Peaks of Otter, in Virginia, 4001 ft. (For the relations of the different mountain-ranges see the article AMERICA and the special notices of the Appalachian, Alleghany, White, Adirondack, Green, Catskill, and Black Mountains, the Blue Ridge, etc.)

The Atlantic coast is rather rugged in the NE., with fjord characteristics in Maine, but southward of New York Bay it is mostly low and flat, and made irregular by many more or less extended inlets (Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Albemarle and Pamlico sounds) and some remarkable peninsular formations. The eastern and southern coasts together form the most extensive range of low and sandy sea-line to be found anywhere. At no point on this line south of Long Island is there an elevation exceeding 350 ft. The Gulf coast is somewhat irregular, with a large number of bays, some quite small, but others large and important; most of them are merely coast-lagoons shut in by sand-spits. Good harbors abound on the Atlantic side, while there are many reefs and keys off the Gulf coast. The Pacific coast is generally high and rocky, with but few safe harbors. The extensive inlet of Puget Sound in the NW. and the Bay of San Francisco are the principal indentations of the Pacific coast-line. Along the New England coast there are a number of coast-islands, of which the largest is Mount Desert in Maine. The largest island on the whole Atlantic coast is Long Island, which belongs to New York. Close to it is Staten Island, which forms part of the city of New York. The "sea-islands," noted for their fine cotton, belong to South Carolina and Georgia, and the Florida Keys and the Dry Tortugas to Florida. Most of the other Atlantic and Gulf islands are wave-formed spits of sand, of which Galveston, Matagorda, Brazos, and Padre islands, in Texas, are among the most notable. Off the Louisiana coast there are many islets, of which we may mention the Chandeleur group; while on the Pacific side are the Santa Barbara and San Juan islands, besides the numerous Alaskan groups.

The eastern division of the country (that E. of the Mississippi) is by far the most populous and wealthy, and includes most of the great manufacturing centres of the land. It is distinguished by the variety of its agricultural products, and contains the great coal-fields and principal iron- and copper-deposits of the country, as well as the chief stores of petroleum. On the northern borders of this division are the Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and Michigan—the last-named entirely within the domain of the United States) and their outlet, the St. Lawrence River. The principal rivers flowing seaward are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Great Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Altamaha, St. John's, Chattahoochee (with the Apalachicola), Alabama (with the Mobile), and Pearl. The drainage into the Mississippi River is mainly through the Ohio, whose chief tributaries, in addition to its headstreams, the Alleghany and Monongahela, are the Great Kanawha, Scioto, Miami, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Among the other streams flowing directly into the Mississippi are the Wisconsin, Illinois, and Yazoo.

The second or middle division of the United States, which extends westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and includes their eastern ranges, or those whose off-flow is directed to the Atlantic basin, comprises one of the best farming-regions of the world, while a considerable part of what is not capable of yielding large returns to the husbandman offers the miner rich stores of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and other valuable minerals. A fair quality of coal is abundant in some localities, and rich petroleum-wells have been recently opened in various places. The advantages of this division, in which are included the Great Plains, vast expanses of grass and steppe-country which rise gradually from the E. westward and attain elevations of 5000 and 6000 feet, are materially enhanced by a generally delightful and salubrious climate. The cold of the Dakotas and Montana, as well as the heat of New Mexico and Texas, is rendered tolerable by the dryness of the atmosphere. Though still sparsely inhabited, this section is rapidly growing in population. Proceeding from the Mississippi Valley westward, indications are soon observed of the proximity of the Rocky Mountain system, though Nebraska and Kansas, and even the Dakotas and Texas in great part, are rather level, with such slight ele-

vations and depressions as characterize a prairie country. The SW. part of Texas, the greater part of New Mexico and Colorado, nearly all of Wyoming, a large part of Idaho, and the W. part of Montana are occupied by the main ranges of the Rocky Mountains with the great valleys and cañons and the numerous spurs and chains of that vast system. In this section are located many of the loftiest and most famous summits of the national domain: Blanca Peak, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Colorado, 14,464 (14,390) ft. (the culminating point of the Rocky Mountain system); Pike's Peak, in the Front Range of Colorado, 14,108 ft.; Long's Peak, 14,271 ft.; Mountain of the Holy Cross, 14,006 ft.; the volcanic Spanish Peaks, etc. (For a detailed account of the mountain-system of this region see ROCKY MOUNTAINS.) This median division of the United States is drained by many large rivers, among which, in addition to the Mississippi, are the Rio Grande, on the SW. boundary; the Missouri (with its important tributaries, the Maria's, Milk, Yellowstone, Little Missouri, Cheyenne, Dakota, or James, Niobrara, Big Sioux, Platte, Kansas, and Osage), the Arkansas, and the Red, the three great western affluents of the Mississippi; the Sabine (and its affluent the Neches), the Trinity, the Brazos, and the Colorado of Texas, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; the Pecos, flowing into the Rio Grande; and the Red River of the North, which forms part of the boundary between North Dakota and Minnesota, and flows N. into Canada, discharging into Lake Winnipeg.

The third or western division includes the states and territories of the Pacific slope. With the exception of Camas Prairie in Idaho and a number of less extended prairie-tracts, the surface is more or less mountainous throughout, with numerous elevated plateaus, some of them of vast extent. This division presents a variety of soil and climate as great as can be found in the same extent of territory in any other part of the world. The soil in some parts is more exuberantly productive than anywhere else in the temperate zone. Vast regions are a desert for lack of rain. There is no more healthful region upon the globe. In the possession of mineral wealth, including gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, etc., the Pacific slope is unrivalled. Besides the Rocky Mountains and the spurs and chains belonging to their system, there are many separate, some quite isolated, mountain ranges, and an extensive mountain-system (the Coast Range) near the coast. The Sierra Nevada, which occupies much of the eastern portion of the state of California, and is irregularly continued as the Cascade Mountains through Oregon and Washington,—constructively a much more ancient mountain-system than the Rocky Mountains proper,—culminates in Mount Whitney, probably the loftiest elevation of the United States proper, 15,013 (14,898) feet. This summit is, however, vastly overtopped by the giants of Alaska,—Mount St. Elias, 18,026 ft., and Mount McKinley, 20,464 ft.,—just as the great volcanic peaks of California, Oregon, and Washington—Shasta, 14,442 ft.; Hood, 11,225 (11,934) ft.; Rainier (or Tacoma), 14,526 ft.; Baker, in eruption as late as 1870, 10,827 ft.—are seemingly overtopped by Wrangel, 17,500 (?) ft., in the Copper River region of Alaska. The Salmon River Mountains, stretching WNW. from the Rocky Mountains to the boundary of Idaho and Oregon, nearly connect with the Blue Mountains, which lie considerably eastward of the Cascade system. In Nevada and Utah the Humboldt ranges, the Wasatch Mountains, and many minor lines of mountains trend N. and S., not generally connecting directly with either of the greater mountain systems. They define or lie within what is known as the Great Basin, a vast area of interior drainage, containing the Great Salt Lake, the relict of a much more extensive lake of a past period, known to geologists as Lake Bonneville, which had a depth of not less than 1000 ft. Other bodies of water without outlet occupy parts of this same inhospitable and largely arid region. The Olympic Mountains of Washington are properly a continuation of the more southerly Coast Range.

Among the more distinctive physiographic and scenic features of the Pacific region are the lofty plateaus of Arizona and Utah, 7000–9000 feet or more in elevation; the deeply-incised cañon of the Colorado River; the great volcanic plateaus of the Columbia and Snake rivers; the trough of the Yosemite Valley; and a portion of the geyser region of the Yellowstone.

Among the great rivers of this division the chief are the Colorado (with its head-streams, the Grand and Green, and its tributaries, the San Juan, Little Colorado, Virgin, and Gila), San Joaquin, Sacramento, Klamath, and Columbia (with its affluents, Clarks Fork, Okanagon, Snake, and Willamette). The Columbia River is, with the exception of the Yukon River of Alaska and Canada, the largest river of the American continent discharging into the Pacific Ocean. The Great Salt Lake, Utah, is the largest body of water in this division. At the NW. corner, Puget Sound, with Admiralty Inlet, a deep open channel connecting it with the Strait of Juan de Fuca and through this with the Pacific, is an important body of water, affording Washington commercial facilities of an exceptional character.

The greatest exposed depression of the United States is found in SE. California, in the region designated the Mohave (or California) Desert, where a portion of the surface sinks to about 260 feet below sea-level.

Geology.—The broader geological features of the United States have been indicated in the consideration of the geology of North America (see AMERICA), and it only remains here to refer to a few of the more distinctive phases which illumine its physiographic relations. Thus, in a superficial survey, one may enumerate: the coastal plain of the Atlantic and Gulf borders, constructed of seawardly-sloping Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Post-Tertiary deposits; the highly convoluted system of Paleozoic rocks, and the more ancient Archæan series, which built up the Appalachian mountain-ridges, as well as their outer borders and their inner plateaus, with the vast coal- and oil-fields and areas of natural gas; the central (or Mississippi) basin, also in great part with a Paleozoic floor, containing coal and gas, and with the rock-masses occupying over large areas nearly horizontal positions; the Great Plains, occupying in part the position of an internal sea which in the Cretaceous period swept up from the Gulf of Mexico nearly or quite to the Arctic Ocean; the large lacustrine areas, of Tertiary age, which adjoin these, and are remarkable for the wealth of fossil-remains which they have disclosed; the Rocky Mountain uplift, accomplished in its different stages in the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods; the great Tertiary plateaus of the SW., in which the Colorado and other streams have incised their profound channels; the Great Basin, with the remains of its vast Quaternary lake-basins (Bonneville, Lahontan); the Tertiary volcanic plateaus of the Columbia and Snake rivers; the volcanic tracts of the W. and SW.; the Jurassic core of the Sierra Nevada; and the Tertiary Coast Range. Extensive glacial deposits cover much of the region N. of the 36th parallel of latitude and E. of the Mississippi River.

The mineral resources of the United States are enormous and comprise most of the economic products that are found anywhere. With the exception of coal, oil, natural gas, and iron, which have a very large development in the Appalachian region and in the basin region lying to the W., and of the copper and iron deposits of the Lake Superior region of Michigan and Minnesota, most of the mineral wealth is centred in the Rocky Mountain region and in the states and territories of the Pacific slope. Colorado, California, Montana, and Nevada lead in the production of the precious metals, but there is probably no extensive area traversed by the western mountains which is not metalliferous to the extent of being economically important. The area of the coal-bearing strata of the United States is estimated to be about 300,000 sq. m., of which the Appalachian region comprises upward of 60,000 sq. m. Important deposits of lignitic coal occur along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains and also among the Pacific coast ranges. (See paragraph under *Mineral Wealth.*)

An interesting feature in the geology of the United States is furnished by the large numbers of vertebrate remains, of generalized and specialized types, which appear in deposits from nearly the most ancient to the Post-Tertiary, and many of which throw a most important light upon the doctrine of descent and the origination of particular forms. Among such may be mentioned the theriomorph reptiles of the Permian period; the gigantic dinosaurs of the Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits (Brontosaurus, Atlantosaurus, Mosasaurus, Hadrosaurus, Stegosaurus, Elasmosaurus); the Cretaceous flying reptiles (pterodactyls); toothed birds of the same era; and the numerous mammalian types of the Tertiary and later period, many of which (Coryphodon, Brontotherium, Uintatherium, Titanotherium, etc.) have seemingly left no modern descendants, while others clearly establish the life-histories of certain groups and the lines of descent of individual types (*e.g.*, Eohippus, Orohippus, Miohippus, Pliohippus, in the pedigree of the horse). The late-Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits have yielded the remains of giant edentates (Mylodon, Megalonyx, Megatherium, Morotherium, Glyptodon), whose nearest allies are probably to be sought among the recent edentate types of the South American continent. The mammoth and mastodon were both comparatively recent inhabitants of the region of the United States. Ancient or fossilized remains of man have also been found (California, Florida, etc.), but the degree of their antiquity has not yet been fully established.

Scenic and Topographic Aspects.—Owing to its vast continental extent and as a result of the manifold types of geological activity which have shaped the structural features of the country, the United States presents a variety

of scenery and topographic aspect which is not to be matched in any country of the world. In its almost boundless extent of valley and plain, in the magnitude of its traversing mountains, the expanse of its lake-basins, the length and activity of its major water-courses, the profundity of its water-worn cañons and gorges, the vastness of its lava-fields and the majesty of its still somnolent volcanoes, and the wondrous phenomena of geyser eruptions, the region presents a combination of physiognomic aspect the elements of which are elsewhere to be found only in several continents. The Niagara Falls have seemingly their only rival in the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, in southern Africa; the geysers, sinter terraces, and hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park, their only counterpart in the "Hot Springs" and geyser region of North Island, New Zealand. The trap sheets of the Deccan, in India, can alone be compared with the great volcanic plateau of the Columbia and Snake River regions, while for the Great Lakes a comparison must be sought in the large equatorial and subequatorial basins which lie about the source of the Nile in Africa. The gorge (or Grand Cañon) of the Colorado, a river channel trenched for two hundred miles or more to a depth of thousands of feet, is a unique feature of the globe, and is not even faintly approached by the gorges of the Indus and Brahmaputra through the Himalayas. The majestic cones of Shasta and Rainier vie in sublimity with Fujiyama of Japan, Orizaba of Mexico, and Ararat of Armenia. The romantic beauty of the Hudson River has justly been compared with that of the Rhine, —the panorama of the Golden Gate with the Bay of Naples. The western United States shares with Central Asia the claim of having the largest extent of elevated plateau, and in the Mississippi basin the country has the largest continuous expanse of cultivated territory on the globe. A minor desert tract, with desert characteristics as well emphasized as in the Sahara or Gobi, occupies a part of southeastern California and some of the adjacent region in Nevada.

With all this variety in its nature, it is yet significant that the United States lacks many of those striking features in its landscape which mark grandeur of scenery elsewhere. Its more massive mountains, the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, despite their numerous peaks rising to 14,000 feet and more, lack, except in localized areas, the distinctive characteristics of the Alps of Europe. The Yosemite Valley, with its wonderful El Capitan and the titanic walls that enclose its chasm, may claim comparison with the valley of Lauterbrunnen; the buttress of Mount Whitney may be likened to some of the walls of the Dolomites, and the serrated summits of the Saguache Range to the deeply-incised summit lines of the Alps and Pyrenees; but these exceptional resemblances only emphasize the distinctness in character which is so apparent to the student of form and color. Barring one or two fairly large ice-fields on the upper slopes of Mount Rainier, there are no glaciers of first (one might almost say, of second or third) magnitude in the United States proper, and the snow-covering, even on the higher mountain slopes, is generally so light that a number of the summits, rising upward of 14,000 feet (such as Pike's Peak), are virtually destitute of a snow-cap during a considerable or even the greater part of the summer months.

The eastern mountains of the United States, the Appalachians, from Maine to Alabama, present hardly more than peaceful, even if very beautiful, scenery. Rising in their highest points (the Black and Unaka mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee and the White Mountains of New Hampshire), hardly more than 600–1000 feet above the crest of the Jura Mountains, they suggest much in their scenery that belongs to these mountains and to the neighboring Black Forest of Baden. The charms of the landscape in parts of the northeastern United States, especially in northern New York (Adirondack region) and the central and northern parts of Maine, are enhanced by a multitude of lakes whose origin is to be traced to the ice of the Glacial Period; but these lakes are not of the Alpine type, deep and crystal, with ice-clad pinnacles towering above them, but of the subdued character which reminds one more of Windermere, Lomond, Katrine, and other British lakes. Perhaps no lake of Europe lying entirely outside of the Alpine zone and without the boundaries of the Scandinavian peninsula, can compare in beauty with Lake George. Lake Tahoe, on the borders of California and Nevada, is virtually the only lake in the national domain which has a truly Alpine setting.

No sketch of the scenery of the United States could be considered complete without some reference to the physiognomic aspect that is impressed upon it by its vegetal covering,—by the great expanse of deciduous forest that clothes the eastern mountains and the lowlands adjacent to them, the sombre forest of pine, spruce, and hemlock that still forms part of the "North Woods," the forest of the so-called cypress-swamps and of the almost innumerable palmettoes in southern Florida, the waving grass- and flower-land of the prairie regions, the open "woodland" of dreary cactus and yucca that brings the landscape of Mexico into Arizona and New Mexico, the sage and mesquite of much of the western table-land, and lastly the "groves" of sequoias and redwoods of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range of California, whose giants, attaining a height of from 250 to 325 feet, are rivalled (and probably surpassed) only by the eucalyptus or blue-gum of the Australian region.

Flora.—The irregularity of isothermal lines in the United States, in connection with the diversity of soils, not only makes it impossible to designate localities adapted to the various branches of agriculture by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, but also occasions a certain irregularity in the distribution of the indigenous flora and fauna, although, considering the great area of the country E. of the Rocky Mountains, the comparative uniformity of its native fauna and flora is remarkable. Many of the plant-species of the Atlantic region are remarkable for an extensive north-and-south range, notwithstanding diversities of climate. The Pacific slope has a distinctly characteristic flora. That of the E. has many eastern Asiatic and some western European analogies. In general terms it may be stated that the flora of the United States comprises nearly all the orders and species of North America; and the plant-life of the country has been considerably enriched by the naturalization of adventitious species. Probably no other country of the temperate zones has a native flora more rich and varied, unless we except eastern Asia, where there are many errant species of tropical type. This admixture of southern plant-forms has been checked in North America by the highlands of Mexico and by the great southern Gulf, which have hindered the northward migration of southern types. The flora of the Pacific slope includes trees and plants of the greatest variety, from those of tropical or semitropical character and habit to those of cold-temperate latitudes, and among them are a number of species and some entire genera peculiar to this part of the globe. Its birches, buckeye, buttonwood, cherry, chestnut, maples, oaks, willows, etc., are quite distinct species, and its coniferous trees (Lambert's pine, Douglas's spruce, silver fir) are noted for a size which makes them distinguishable from those of other regions, while the California sequoias, the California laurel, the strawberry-tree (*madroño*), and the superb Menzies arbutus cannot be classed in the genera met with in other parts of the country. The *Sequoia gigantea* (or sequoia proper), which has its home among the Sierra Nevada, and the *Sequoia sempervirens* (or redwood), of the Coast Range, both attain a height of 300 feet and more. The flora of the South Atlantic region includes species of many northern trees, and a considerable number of distinct trees, of which the more remarkable are the Osage orange, Georgia bark, devilwood, catalpa, sorrel, wild China, and cabbage palmetto. Of the southern species one of the most valuable is the well-known live-oak, prized for ship-timber, and there are numerous important pines and some rarely beautiful magnolias. The region from Virginia and Kentucky northward, and east of the Mississippi, has a great number of trees not uncommon in Europe, but many of its ashes, birches, elms, maples, oaks, pines, and others, though of the same genera as trees of these designations in Europe, are of distinct species, while there are a goodly number of trees not found in Europe, as the buckeye, hickories, locusts, magnolias, sassafras, tulip, tupelo, etc. Among the smaller flora, the buffalo berry, laurel (shrub), leatherwood, pawpaw, spice-bush, witch-hazel, and some others are distinctively American, and there are many of the more desirable plants of Europe, the azaleas, blackberries, dogwoods, rhododendrons, sumachs, whortleberries, etc. The flora of southern Florida is closely related to that of the West Indies, but the area of this subtropical flora, with its palmettoes and wild-figs, and the cultivated areas of cocoanut and pine-apple, is small. The intrusion of these southern forms may be recent. There are considerable tracts within the Rocky Mountain system where the alkaline nature of the soil forbids the growth of vegetation, and here only the "sage-bush," the "grease-wood," a few other chenopods, and a few sedges and grasses, are found. But in the vast prairies, where trees are unknown, except along the margins of the streams, the soil is exceedingly rich and productive and the natural growth of grass is luxuriant.

The forest regions of the country comprise a northern belt of pines, in which the white pine (*Pinus strobus*), one of the noblest and most valuable of American trees, has naturally a very prominent place, as well as the spruce, hemlock, yellow cedar, hackmatack or larch, linden or basswood, black and white ash, and sugar- and other maples,

besides birch and elm in several species. Farther south range the hickories and oaks, also the chestnut, tulip-tree, sassafras, cherry, magnolia, walnut, red cedar, tupelo, persimmon, plane, poplar, beech, catalpa, and other valuable timber-trees, some of them found as far S. as the Gulf of Mexico. Characteristic trees of the southern coast-regions are the long-leaved pine, other species of hard or pitch pine, live-oak, palmetto, and various deciduous trees, among which may be classed the valuable deciduous cypress (*Taxodium*). The Alleghany Mountains are generally covered with rich and beautiful forests, northern and southern types commingling in great profusion. The lower Mississippi region and the vicinity of the Red River in its lower course are rich in forest-species. The prairies E. of the Mississippi, where not undergoing cultivation, are largely encroached upon by woodland. The plains E. of the Rocky Mountains have naturally only a few cottonwood-poplars, willows, elms, box-elders, and hackberries, chiefly along the streams; but the planting of forests in parts of this region has succeeded far beyond expectation. Far to the S. occur the Cross-Timbers, extensive ranges of low oak forest. The tough and gnarled mesquite is a characteristic tree throughout a large district in Texas. W. of the Rio Grande occur several strictly local arborescent species. The Pacific forest region may be regarded as extending eastward throughout the greater part of the Cordilleran mountain-system. Here the rainfall, except in a limited part of the coast-country, is so deficient that vegetation of all kinds has been singularly modified both in the character of its growth and in the species of which it is composed. Throughout this region the scarcity of hard-wood timber has been seriously felt by the settler. From Puget Sound southward for many miles along the coast an abundant rainfall has caused the growth of a marvellously dense and very lofty forest where, as almost everywhere else in this region, the prevailing growth is made up of coniferous trees. The tallest masts and finest spars known to modern commerce are shipped from this coast. The same forest, extending northward through British Columbia, is found on the islands and main-land of southeastern Alaska, where there is a large amount of timber of good quality. The Pacific coast affords to commerce the highly valuable yellow cedar and red-wood, as well as great quantities of pine and fir spars and lumber. The commercial supply of white pine formerly came chiefly from the northeastern part of the country, especially Pennsylvania and Maine, but for some years it has been largely drawn from the central tier of northern states,—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Yellow and other hard pines are cut to a great extent in the Southern Atlantic states, in which region they afford vast amounts of tar, turpentine-oil, rosin, and other similar products, known collectively as "naval stores." Oak, hickory, ash, elm, black walnut, cherry, and other valuable hard woods are cut in almost every part of the eastern half of the country. Spruce and hemlock, birch, beech, and maple are shipped chiefly from the northeastern section, but hemlock and beech abound in parts of the Appalachian region far to the southward. In many rural districts the forests supply the principal fuel used. Peat is also locally employed; and in some of the treeless districts hay, straw, and flax are burned for domestic heating, several ingenious inventions having rendered such unpromising materials very useful for this purpose. The stripping of the country of its noble forests has probably had an unfavorable effect upon the water-supply in some regions, for there can be no reasonable doubt that a dense forest-growth prolongs the storage of water in the earth, and thus tends to prevent river-floods and droughts.

Animals.—The fauna of the United States is also very comprehensive, including many species found in other lands, some distinctively American species of genera found elsewhere, and a few essentially American genera. Among the native animals are the bison (or buffalo), now nearly extinct, the Rocky Mountain sheep, the so-called Rocky Mountain goat (a goat-like antelope), the prong-horn antelope (the only known antelope with deciduous and forked horns), the moose (or true elk), the caribou (or reindeer), several other species of deer, several species or varieties of bear (including the grizzly bear), the raccoon, cougar (panther or American lion), ocelot (in the SW.), lynx, wolves, foxes of several species, the weasel, marten, skunk, polecat, otter, mink, beaver, muskrat, woodchuck, prairie-dog, sewellel, various species of hare, a porcupine, numerous squirrels and gophers, the opossum, armadillo (Texas), and a large number of destructive animals of the rat and mouse family. The jaguar has been found in southern Texas, while the range of the peccary formerly extended to Arkansas. Among birds are the wild turkey, grouse of several kinds, cranes and herons, a number of species of the pigeon family, the mocking-bird, parrot, several species of humming-bird, many song-thrushes, and other small birds (sparrows, warblers, flycatchers) in great variety, besides many kinds of eagle, falcon, and owl, also buzzard-vultures, flamingoes, ibises, geese, ducks, swans, and other game-birds and water-fowl of many species.

The reptile forms are largely represented, both in individuals and in specific types, and include the alligator, in the southern waters; a true crocodile on the SE. coast of Florida; the poisonous "Gila monster" (or lizard); the horned-toads of the arid regions of the SW.; green lizard (or "chameleon") of Florida; the venomous rattlesnakes, moccasins, and copperheads, and a host of tailed and tailless amphibians (newts, sirens, etc.). The oyster is found more abundantly on the Atlantic coast than in any other part of the world. Among crustaceans, the lobster occupies the first place: it is of a species quite distinct from the European kinds.

The fauna of the United States constitutes a part of the Holarctic division of zoögeographers (the Nearctic of an earlier classification), and is thus most intimately connected with that of temperate Eurasia. Parts of Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Texas, and the southern apex of Florida have characteristics which unite or ally their faunas with the faunas of tropical America, and thus form a transition tract.

Climate.—In consequence of the great extent of its territory from S. to N., comprising more than twenty-four degrees of latitude, the United States has a great diversity of climate. A remarkable irregularity in the trend of the isothermal lines makes it impossible to give a general and yet definite description of the climate, rainfall, velocity of the winds, or health-lines of the several sections of the country. This irregularity is due to various natural causes, the direct influence of each of which can be understood with some exactness. Among the chief of these are (1) the two great mountain-systems crossing the country from S. to N., not in a direct line, but diverging considerably in the central zone, the Rocky Mountains to the NW., the Appalachians to the NE., with numerous spurs and branching chains, especially in the former system; (2) only secondary to the great mountains in their influence upon the climate, rainfall, winds, etc., are the great lakes, with the extended expanse of largely level country northwestward to the Arctic regions, affording ready passage to the icy blasts, which are, however, frequently retarded in the directness of their course by the immense bodies of water breaking the land into islands and peninsulas of most uneven and indirect lines. In the S. is a more direct, though not so wide, entrance for southern winds, and in the channel between the lakes in the N. and the gulf in the S. extends the broad Mississippi Valley, intersected by the valleys of the Arkansas and Missouri in the W. and that of the Ohio in the E., spreading out on both sides into vast prairies. With due caution in understanding the classification as generally, not exactly, accurate, it may be noted that the 100th meridian of W. longitude is a sort of dividing line between two of the climates of the United States, or between two climates of the Atlantic slope. E. of this meridian, the 39th parallel of N. latitude may be assumed to be a sort of centre of temperature, with an annual mean of about 44°, the temperature getting perceptibly lower to the N. and higher to the S. from this line. Between the 100th meridian and the Rocky Mountains the mean temperature of 44° is found much farther N., reaching the region of the upper Missouri. Indeed, the isotherm of 44°, in crossing from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, intersects every parallel from 33° to 45°, while W. of the mountains it sweeps northward so as almost to include the N. extremity of Washington. It is worthy of remark that on the Pacific slope the changes of temperature are much more regular than E. of the mountains, and there is none of the tendency to sudden rise or fall which characterizes many localities on the Atlantic side, especially in the middle belt between the 38th and 42d parallels. In the S. part of California, and in Arizona, the thermometer often indicates a temperature of upward of 100° (perhaps with an absolute extreme of 112°–116° shade temperature in the lower valley of the Colorado and in the region adjoining), but the mean is only 76°, while the equable or nearly constant temperature, with gradual rise and fall, makes the heat tolerable and the climate healthful. From the mean of 76° at the S., the temperature of the Pacific slope varies to that of 44° at the N. In the eastern or Atlantic slope the mean in Florida is also about 76° or 77°, but in the more northerly regions the temperature becomes progressively lower and reaches a mean of 36° or 33°. In the South Atlantic states the heated spells of summer are somewhat longer continued than in the Middle Atlantic, but the thermometer seldom rises above 96°, while in the Middle Atlantic states it rises suddenly to 100° or even above and, staying at that point for but a few hours,

at most two or three days, falls as suddenly to a temperate summer heat. In the North Atlantic states the thermometer in winter frequently falls several degrees below zero (absolute extreme of about —18°–23°), and in Minnesota and Dakota actually down to —40°; but such extremes, except when accompanied by strong winds and "blizzard" snows, occasion little inconvenience. The rainfall on the Atlantic slope is generally abundant, but not excessive, and is as a rule equally distributed through the year, varying from about 35–38 inches in the N. to 50 and 58 inches on the Gulf coast. On the Pacific slope, on the other hand, it is periodical, with dry seasons and wet seasons, while within and near the Rocky Mountain system irrigation is very generally requisite to make agriculture remunerative. On the Washington coast the rainfall is in places as high as 80 inches, while in the interior Rocky Mountain region the fall is reduced to 14 inches, and even less. In the region of the California Desert and in Death Valley there may be no rain for years at a time.

Of the climate it may be said that sudden changes of temperature are frequent in nearly all parts of the country,—less so, however, in the extreme south than elsewhere in general, while the greater part of the Pacific coast has a singularly mild and equable climate.

Mineral Wealth.—In the extent and variety of its mineral resources the United States is by far the most favored region in the world. Its vast coal-fields and inexhaustible deposits of iron yield a product larger than that obtained in any other country. It stands foremost in the annual yield of the precious metals (gold and silver combined), the Transvaal Colony being its only rival in the output of gold, and Mexico alone surpassing it in the output of silver. It contributes more than one-half of the world's supply of copper and is the foremost lead-producing country. In its yield of quicksilver it has no rival except Spain. Its stores of petroleum are equalled only by those of Russia. The most productive coal-fields are found in the Appalachian region and the Ohio valley. Most of the coal is of the bituminous kind. Nearly all of the anthracite is the product of a small district in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The quantity of coal mined in the United States in 1903 was over 350,000,000 short tons, of which 66,500,000 tons was anthracite. Pennsylvania is the great coal-mining state, its product being not much less than that of all the other states combined. Next in order come Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio, and Alabama. The states W. of the Mississippi in which most coal is mined are Iowa and Colorado. The great bulk of the iron mined in the United States comes from the region about Lake Superior. Until a comparatively recent time, Pennsylvania was the great iron-mining state, but its product now is only a small fraction of the total output. Minnesota now occupies the foremost place in the quantity of iron-ore mined. Michigan comes next and Alabama third, Pennsylvania, the chief seat of the iron manufacture, ranking fourth. The quantity of pig-iron produced in the United States in 1903 was in round numbers 20,000,000 short tons, valued at $344,300,000. Colorado ranks first in the production of gold, the richest gold-field of the United States being that of Cripple Creek, and California, which was for many years the leading gold-producing region in the world, now occupies the second position. Much gold is obtained from the Black Hills, on the borders of South Dakota and Wyoming, and from the recently discovered gold-region of Tonopah and Goldfield in Nevada. Utah, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico are other gold-producing regions. Gold is also mined in the region of the Appalachian Mountains, in South and North Carolina, and Georgia. Alaska is rich in this metal. The output of gold in the United States (including Alaska) in 1900 was valued at $79,000,000; in 1903, at $73,500,000. Colorado is now the principal silver-producing state in the Union, a position formerly occupied by Nevada, which has fallen to a low rank. Montana, Utah, and Idaho come next in order. The commercial value of the silver mined in 1903 was $30,500,000. The great bulk of the copper mined in the United States is obtained in Montana, Michigan (Lake Superior region), and Arizona. The output in 1903 was 698,000,000 pounds, valued at $91,500,000. Lead is mined chiefly in Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The output in 1903 was 280,000 short tons, valued at $23,500,000. Zinc is mined chiefly in Kansas, Illinois, and Missouri. The output in 1903 was 159,000 short tons, valued at $16,700,000. Nearly the whole of the quicksilver is obtained in California. The bulk of the petroleum in the United States is yielded by Ohio, West Virginia, Texas, Pennsylvania, California, and Kansas. The United States has vast riches in natural gas, the yield of which in 1903 was valued at nearly $36,000,000. Salt is an important product of the country, the great bulk of the supply coming from Michigan, New York, Kansas, and Ohio. The output in 1903 was 19,000,000 barrels, valued at over $5,000,000. Phosphate rock, used as a fertilizer, is obtained in great quantities in Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Agriculture.—The United States as a whole is a land of great fertility, and the different soils and climatic conditions to be found over its vast extent lend themselves to the cultivation of all the agricultural products of the temperate zone and to some of those of the subtropical zone. The basin of the Mississippi, with its bottom-lands and its prairie-lands, the Pacific coast-land, and the valley of the Red River of the North, vie with each other in the richness of their soil. The coast-land of the Gulf of Mexico, the region draining into the Great Lakes, the basins of many of the rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, and some of the valleys between the ranges of the Appalachian Mountains are highly productive. There is a large section, however, of the United States which is in great part unfit for cultivation by reason of insufficient rainfall. It comprises most of the region between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains on the E. and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains on the W. This arid section embraces about one-third of the area of the country. In it are included Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, most of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and southern California, a large part of Oregon, Idaho, and Texas, and parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Wherever irrigation is practicable the soil can generally be made to yield bountiful crops, and numerous districts have been converted by the construction of artificial water-courses (many of which are on a colossal scale) from desert-land into blooming gardens. The area that is capable of being rendered productive in this way constitutes, however, but a small proportion of the total arid section. Most of it is destined to remain unavailable for the cultivation of agricultural products. A large portion of it is capable of affording pasturage to cattle and sheep, vast numbers of which are reared on the plains. There is a great extent of absolute desert.

The two distinctive American crops are Indian corn (maize) and cotton, of each of which the United States produces much more than the rest of the globe combined. The great bulk of the cotton goods manufactured all over the world are made from American cotton. The Indian corn is mostly consumed in the United States, the vast stock-raising industry of the country being largely dependent upon it, and great quantities being consumed in the manufacture of glucose, starch, sugar, and whiskey. The United States is the largest wheat-producing country in the world. Corn, hay, wheat, cotton, and oats constitute the five leading crops of the United States. Indian corn is the leading crop in regard to the money value of the annual product. Cotton and wheat make up the bulk of the agricultural exports of the United States. Among the other leading productions are potatoes, tobacco, sugar, and rice. The United States contains some of the most productive fruit-regions in the world. The bulk of the wheat-crop is raised in the North-Central Division of states. The wheat-fields of the valley of the Red River of the North are unequalled in extent and unsurpassed in productiveness. On the Pacific slope the Great Valley of California is noted for its bountiful wheat-crops. The largest wheat-producing states are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, California, and Indiana. Comparatively little wheat is now grown in the region E. of the Appalachian Mountains, and in the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico the dominance of cotton reduces the cultivation of this cereal to small dimensions. The wheat-crop of the United States in 1902 was 670,000,000 bushels; in 1903, 638,000,000; in 1904, 552,000,000. By far the greater part of the product of Indian corn and oats is contributed by the North-Central states. The region which produces the largest crops of wheat is situated too far N. for the cultivation of corn, and the climate of the Pacific coast is not suited to this cereal. The largest crops of corn are raised in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Indiana. The corn-crop of the United States in 1902 was 2,524,000,000 bushels; in 1903, 2,244,000,000; in 1904, 2,467,000,000. Iowa and Illinois rank foremost in the production of oats. The crop of this cereal in the United States in 1902 was 988,000,000 bushels; in 1903, 784,000,000; in 1904, 895,000,000. Barley is extensively grown in California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and a few other states of the North-Central Division. But little attention is given to rye in the United States as compared with European countries. Buckwheat is an important crop in some states, notably Pennsylvania and New York. Rice is grown in Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, and North Carolina. The cotton-growing region embraces the southeastern section of the United States, extending from the Atlantic Ocean westward (approximately) to the meridian which passes through the middle of Texas. It includes Louisiana, Mis-

sissippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina (excluding the mountainous section), and part of Texas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. The principal cotton-growing states are Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama. The cotton-crop of the United States in 1890 was about 7,500,000 bales; in 1900, about 9,500,000; in 1902, upward of 10,500,000; in 1904, about 13,500,000.

The state of New York takes the lead in the cultivation of potatoes. Sweet potatoes are an important crop in the Southern states. Tobacco is grown extensively in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Tennessee, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, and New York. The bulk of the crop is produced in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. The total product in 1903 exceeded 800,000,000 pounds. The cultivation of the sugar-cane in the United States proper is carried on mainly in Louisiana. The beet-sugar industry has assumed considerable dimensions. Sorghum, chiefly used in the manufacture of molasses or syrup, is extensively grown, mostly in the Mississippi valley. Hops are an important crop in New York and in the region of the Pacific coast. Large quantities of flax are raised, mainly for the seed. The peanut is an important crop in a number of the Southern states. No part of the world produces so great a variety of fruits as the United States. Among the commonest fruits are the apple, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry. Peaches grow in great abundance in Georgia and other Southern states, in the region of the Great Lakes, in California, and in Delaware. Colorado produces peaches of superior flavor. California raises great quantities of apricots. The most favored home of the plum is the Pacific coast. The grape grows most luxuriantly in California. The wine produced in the United States comes mostly from that state, Ohio, and New York. California produces subtropical fruits in great profusion. They comprise oranges, lemons, olives, figs, and almonds. The orange and pineapple thrive in Florida.

Live-stock.—The extent of its corn-lands and hay-fields and the boundless grazing-grounds of the prairies and of the plains of the Rocky Mountain region give to the United States an extraordinary wealth in live-stock and enable it to send large quantities of animal food to the markets of the world. Most of the cattle, swine, and horses are reared in the North-Central and South-Central states. In the thinly-peopled regions of the West the rearing of cattle and sheep occupies a more prominent and characteristic position than elsewhere, the vast ranch-properties in the plains and "parks" constituting a striking feature in the rural economy of those sections. By far the greatest cattle-raising state is Texas. Horses and mules are bred in great numbers in Kentucky, Missouri, and the adjoining states. Sheep-breeding is carried on most extensively on the elevated plains of the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific slope. This branch of the pastoral industry plays, on the whole, a very subordinate part in the United States. Most of the wool used in the country is imported. Slaughtering and beef- and pork-packing are carried on on a vast scale in Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Peoria.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the United States are mainly carried on on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts and near the shores of the eastern provinces of Canada. There are also large and growing fisheries on the Alaskan shores, and the waters of that region are thought to be richer in fish than those of any other part of the world. Local fisheries are carried on on all the sea-coasts. The fisheries of the Great Lakes are also highly important. Salmon is extensively taken in many of the streams of the Pacific slope. The shad and alewife are important anadromous fishes of the rivers of the Atlantic slope. The menhaden-fisheries afford much oil and fish-guano. The whale-fishery, in which American enterprise formerly took the first place, is now comparatively unimportant. The fur-seal and sea-otter are largely captured for their valuable furs, chiefly in the waters of Alaska. Belkovski, in Alaska, is the chief seat of the sea-otter fishery, and the Pribilof Islands, in Bering Sea, of the fur-seal business. Seal furs of excellent quality, but of another species, are also collected, principally by American seamen, in the remote Antarctic tracts.

Manufactures.—The United States has risen to the position of the foremost manufacturing country of the world. With respect to the value of its manufactured products in relation to the number of inhabitants, it is, however, considerably behind Great Britain. There the agricultural interests have shrunk to small dimensions by the side of the manufacturing interests, whereas in the United States the former are still about on a parity with the latter. The manufactures of the United States in the nineteenth century increased at a prodigious rate as compared with the products of the soil, a fact which has been strikingly evidenced in recent years by the changing character of the exports. The supplies of coal and iron (exceeding those of any other quarter of the globe), the wealth of forests, the abundance of water-power, the facilities for transportation offered by lakes, rivers, and oceanic waters, and the overflowing supply of cheap labor due to immigration, combined with the resourcefulness, enterprise, and inventive genius of the people, have been the great factors in the extraordinary development of the country as a seat of manufacturing industry. The great bulk of the manufacturing is carried on in the section E. of the meridian of Kansas City and N. of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. This region includes New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. In recent years important manufacturing interests have been developed in the central and northeastern parts of the Southern states. This section comprises parts of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The Pacific slope has also become the seat of considerable manufacturing activity. The leading manufacturing states are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois. The United States is one of the foremost countries of the world in the extent of its textile industry. In the value of its cotton manufactures it is second only to Great Britain. New England is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture, Massachusetts taking the lead, with Fall River and Lowell as the chief centres. This industry has in the last quarter of a century assumed large dimensions in the South (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama). The woollen-industry in its various branches (including the manufacture of carpets and hats) is barely inferior in importance to the cotton-industry. The states which rank foremost in this field are Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Philadelphia is one of the leading seats of the carpet manufacture in the world. The United States may almost be said to rival France in the extent of the silk manufacture. Its principal seats are New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the most important centre being Paterson. The production of linen in the United States is still very limited, the country drawing the great bulk of its supplies from Europe. The manufacture of knit goods has recently developed to large proportions, New York and Pennsylvania being especially prominent in this field. The value of the product of the various branches of the textile industry in 1900 was $931,500,000. The manufacture of ready-made clothing is carried on most extensively in the state of New York, the product of New York city far exceeding that of any other city in the world. Other prominent centres of this industry are Rochester, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Boston. Troy is noted for the manufacture of shirts and other articles of apparel.

In the production of iron and steel the United States is far in advance of all other countries. The growth of this industry in recent times is unparalleled. The production of steel is between one-third and one-half of the total output of the world. The value of the iron and steel product of Pennsylvania is equal to that of the rest of the United States combined. The Pittsburg district supplies the great bulk of the output. Ohio comes next to Pennsylvania, with Cleveland, Youngstown, and other centres of the industry. Next follow Illinois and Indiana. Foundry and machine-shop products are turned out on a large scale in most of the states in the northern half of the region E. of the Mississippi, Pennsylvania ranking first. The construction of iron and steel ships is carried on most extensively on the Delaware River (at or near Philadelphia, Chester, and Wilmington) and at Cleveland, Newport News, and San Francisco. The battle-ships and armored cruisers are of the most powerful type and many have been built for foreign states. In the construction of great ocean steamers of the swiftest kind the United States still lags behind England and Germany. Nearly all the iron and steel vessels built in the United States are destined for the domestic trade. In the days of wooden ships the American clippers were famed as the most perfect specimens of sailing vessels afloat. Wooden vessels of considerable size are still built in large numbers on the coast of Maine. Nowhere else in the world do iron and steel enter so largely into the construction of buildings as in the United States, and a prodigious quantity of metal is consumed in the construction of bridges and in other engineering work. The immense railroad system necessitates a vast consumption of steel for rails. The most powerful locomotives are those constructed in the United States. Philadelphia possesses the most extensive locomotive-works in the world.

Connecticut is the principal seat of the manufacture of small metallic articles of every kind, including hardware,

cutlery, brass- and brittania-wares, needles, pins, and plated-ware. Springfield (Mass.), Hartford and New Haven (Conn.), are noted for their fire-arms. The manufacture of tin-plate has developed within the last two decades from small beginnings into an important industry. The manufacture of rolling stock for railroads is one of the leading industries of the country. Much of the industrial activity of the North-Central states is devoted to the manufacture of carriages and wagons, agricultural implements and machinery, furniture, and household appliances of every kind. An immense amount of capital is invested in the manufacture of automobiles. The manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies has assumed prodigious dimensions.

In the tanning-industry Pennsylvania is far ahead of any state. Massachusetts leads in the manufacture of boots and shoes, its product in 1900 having been but little short of that of the rest of the country. New York and New Hampshire rank next in importance. The cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago have recently risen to prominence in this branch of industry. The production of rubber boots and shoes has its seat mainly in New England. Paper is made on a larger scale in the United States than in any other country. Most of it is now manufactured from wood pulp, mainly spruce, whole forests being cut down to serve this industry. Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio produce about three-fourths of the glass made in the country. New Jersey (Trenton) and Ohio excel in the manufacture of pottery. Among the industries which have been brought to great perfection in recent times is the manufacture of watch-movements. The American pianos are unsurpassed and American sewing-machines are sent to every part of the globe.

The value of the annual product of the breweries is equivalent to an average of about three dollars per head of the population, and that of the distilleries to not much less than half this figure. New York and Pennsylvania take the lead in the value of the malted product. Among the cities noted for their beer are New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Newark (N.J.), and Rochester. Peoria occupies the foremost place in the business of distilling. Wine-making occupies a very subordinate position in the United States as compared with the countries of continental Europe. The industry has its chief seats in California, Ohio, and New York. Among the most prominent centres of the tobacco-industry (in its various branches) are New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louis, Richmond, Durham (N.C.), Lynchburg, Petersburg, Louisville, Key West, and Tampa, the last two places being famous for the quality of their cigars. Pennsylvania and New York are the leading states in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs. The state of New York leads in sugar-refining, the largest refineries being in Brooklyn (New York city). Pennsylvania is second, with the industry concentrated in great part in Philadelphia. The manufacture of beet-sugar has in recent years grown to large proportions. Minneapolis is the foremost city in the world in the extent of its flour-milling and lumber-cutting industries. Large quantities of naval stores are manufactured in the Southern states.

Internal Transportation.—The rivers of the United States afford a great aggregate of navigable inland waters. The United States was the first country in the world to introduce steam-navigation. Of late the relative importance of this means of transportation has greatly declined, owing to the vast extension of the railroad-system. Transportation by canals, which forms such an important feature in the inland commerce of some other countries, plays a small part in the transportation system of the United States, and in fact many of the canals which have been constructed have been abandoned. The principal one is the Erie Canal, extending from Buffalo on Lake Erie to the Hudson River at Albany, which still carries an immense amount of freight. This water-way, opened in 1825, was an important factor in establishing the commercial supremacy of New York city.

The number of miles of railroad in the United States in 1830 was 23; in 1840, 2818; in 1850, 9021; in 1860, 30,626; in 1870, 52,922; in 1880, 93,262; in 1890, 166,703; in 1900, 194,334. It is now (1905) not far from 220,000 (street railroads not being included in these figures). The mileage of railroads in the United States is equal to that of the whole of Europe and to considerably more than one-third of that of the entire globe. Owing to the great part played by railroads, but little attention has been devoted in the United States to the construction of common roads, with respect to which this country is in a very backward state.

Foreign Commerce.—The foreign trade of the United States is vast, but relatively to the sum of the industrial activity of the country it plays a much less important part than is the case in several of the European states. The exports since the beginning of the twentieth century have averaged annually about $1,450,000,000 and the imports about $970,000,000. In the year ending June 30, 1905, the exports amounted to $1,518,500,000 and the imports to $1,117,500,000. In the preceding year (1903–04) the exports were nearly $1,461,000,000. Excluding foreign products, the amount was $1,435,000,000. The main divisions, according to the official classification, were (in round numbers) as follows: products of agriculture, $853,700,000; of manufactures, $452,500,000; of mines, $46,000,000; of the forests, $69,000,000; of the fisheries, $8,500,000. The most important item in the exports is raw cotton, the shipments of which amounted in value to $371,000,000. The exports of meat and meat products (beef, pork, bacon, hams, lard, etc.), live animals (mainly cattle), and dairy products amounted to $224,000,000. The value of the breadstuffs was $149,000,000; of iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel, $112,000,000; mineral oils, $79,000,000; lumber and manufactures of wood, $65,500,000; copper and manufactures of copper, $58,000,000; tobacco and manufactures of tobacco, $35,000,000; leather and manufactures of leather, $34,000,000; coal, $28,000,000; agricultural implements, $23,000,000; manufactures of cotton, $22,500,000; fruits, $20,500,000. About two-thirds of the exports go to Europe, and of this the British Isles take about half. In the year 1902–03 the exports to the countries which figure most prominently among the recipients of American products were as follows:

British Isles	$524,700,000	Cuba	$21,750,000
Germany	193,550,000	Japan	21,000,000
British North America	126,000,000	Chinese Empire	18,500,000
Netherlands	78,250,000	Spain	17,500,000
France	77,550,000	Denmark	16,150,000
Belgium	47,100,000	Russia	16,000,000
Mexico	42,200,000	Porto Rico	12,000,000
Italy	35,000,000	Argentine Republic	11,500,000
British Africa	33,750,000	Brazil	10,750,000
British Australasia	32,750,000	British West Indies	10,150,000
		Sweden and Norway	10,150,000

Cotton, cereals, animal products, and live animals make up the bulk of the exports to the British Isles. Cotton constitutes the largest item in the exports to Germany and France. The countries and regions from which the United States imports most largely are Great Britain, Germany, France, Brazil, Cuba, the East Indies, British North America, Japan, and Mexico. Among the leading imports are sugar, coffee, hides and skins, manufactures of cotton, raw and manufactured silk, india-rubber and gutta-percha, chemicals, vegetable fibres and textile grasses and fabrics made of them, wool and woollen stuffs, precious stones, fruits, tin, tobacco and cigars, and leather and leather goods. In the period immediately preceding the Civil War, the United States occupied a position in the carrying trade of the world second only to that of the British Empire. At present it plays a small rôle in this field, and the great bulk of its imports and exports is carried in foreign bottoms.

Government.—The United States is a federal republic composed of self-governing states, each under a republican form of government. The powers of the federal government are defined by a written constitution, all powers not specifically delegated to the United States being reserved to the several states. The constitution of the United States was framed by a convention which assembled in Philadelphia in 1787. The ratification by 9 states, necessary for its adoption, was obtained in the course of that year and the next. The last state to ratify was Rhode Island, in 1790. The first 10 amendments were added almost immediately after the constitution was put into operation. The eleventh amendment followed soon after, and the twelfth amendment was adopted in 1803–04. There was no new amendment until 1865, when the one abolishing slavery was adopted. The fourteenth amendment, whose provisions were mainly directed towards the granting of full civil rights to the negroes, was adopted in Congress in 1866 and became part of the constitution in 1868. The fifteenth amendment, absolutely prohibiting the disfranchisement by the states of persons on account of race or color, was adopted in Congress in 1869, and was proclaimed part of the constitution in 1870. Under the constitution the powers of the federal government are distributed among three departments,—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The national legislature (or Congress) consists of a senate and a house of representatives. In the senate the states as such are represented, each having 2 members. The senators are chosen by the legislatures of the states. Their term is 6 years, one-third of the body retiring every 2 years. In the house of representatives the people of the several states are represented (each member of the house representing a congressional district), the number of representatives from each state being in proportion to its population. In the apportionment made after the census of 1900 the representation

in the lower house of Congress was fixed on the basis of 1 member for approximately 194,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the number of representatives from each state in Congress:

Alabama	9	Nevada	1
Arkansas	7	New Hampshire	2
California	8	New Jersey	10
Colorado	3	New York	37
Connecticut	5	North Carolina	10
Delaware	1	North Dakota	2
Florida	3	Ohio	21
Georgia	11	Oregon	2
Idaho	1	Pennsylvania	32
Illinois	25	Rhode Island	2
Indiana	13	South Carolina	7
Iowa	11	South Dakota	2
Kansas	8	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	11	Texas	16
Louisiana	7	Utah	1
Maine	4	Vermont	2
Maryland	6	Virginia	10
Massachusetts	14	Washington	3
Michigan	12	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	11
Mississippi	8	Wyoming	1
Missouri	16		
Montana	1		
Nebraska	6	Total	386

The representatives are chosen for a term of 2 years, the qualifications for voters being the same in each individual state as the qualifications requisite for the electors of the more numerous branch of the state legislature.

With regard to the enactment of laws the two branches of Congress are in general co-ordinate. Revenue bills, however, must originate in the lower house. The senate passes upon all nominations to office made by the president of the United States. All treaties made with foreign powers require ratification by the senate, a two-thirds vote being necessary. In the impeachment of officers of the United States the house of representatives prefers the impeachment and the trial is by the senate. The house of representatives elects its own speaker, and the vice-president of the United States presides over the senate.

At the head of the executive department of the government is the president, who serves for 4 years. He is chosen by colleges of electors, elected in each state in such manner as the legislature of the state may prescribe. In every state of the Union the electors are now chosen by popular vote. Each state is entitled to as many electors as the number of its representatives and senators in the federal legislature taken together. The election of president has virtually ceased to be indirect, the electors merely registering the popular will. In case no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, the house of representatives, voting by states, chooses the president from among the three leading candidates. In case of the death of the president or of his disability, the office devolves upon the vice-president. This officer is chosen by the same electors as the president. The president, in addition to being the administrative head of the government, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia when called into the service of the federal government. He has a veto power over all acts and joint resolutions of Congress, but any act or resolution may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. The heads of the various executive departments constitute collectively the cabinet, or body of official advisers of the president. The members of the cabinet are now 9 in number: secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture, and secretary of commerce and labor.

The lowest federal courts are the district courts, a state comprising one or more districts. Next in order come the circuit courts. There are 9 circuits. In each circuit there is also a circuit court of appeals, in which appeals are heard from the district and circuit courts. At the head of the judicial department is the supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and 8 associate justices. There is also a federal court of claims. Federal judges hold office for life.

The regular mode of amendment of the constitution is through the votes of the two houses of Congress, a two-thirds vote of each house being requisite. When an amendment has thus been adopted by Congress, it is submitted to the individual states and, if accepted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, it becomes part of the constitution. Another mode, by means of a constitutional convention, with ratifying conventions in the individual states, is provided for by the constitution.

By the constitution of the United States each state is guaranteed a republican form of government. In general, the government of the individual states is modelled upon the same principles as that of the United States. The state legislatures are bicameral, the upper house being styled the senate, and the lower house the house of representatives, the assembly, or the house of delegates. The system of electing the heads of the executive departments prevails, and, as a rule, judges are elected, their tenure, except in a very few of the states, being for a term of years and not for life.

There are large portions of the national domain not constituted as states. They comprise the organized territories, the unorganized territories, the District of Columbia, and the insular possessions recently acquired from Spain. The governors of the organized and unorganized territories, as well as the higher judicial officers, are appointed by the president for a term of 4 years. The organized territories are represented in the national legislature by a delegate in the house of representatives who, however, has no vote. They have legislatures elected by the people. The District of Columbia is governed by commissioners appointed by the president, and its citizens have no voice in the administration of their affairs.

Great diversity prevails among the states of the republic with regard to local government, manifested chiefly in the varying relative importance of the county and town (township). The town system is especially characteristic of the New England states, whose local affairs are largely conducted through the town meeting.

In 1901 the maximum number of enlisted men in the United States army was fixed at 100,000. The United States military and naval academies (at West Point and Annapolis) rank among the foremost institutions of their respective classes. Several of the states have institutions where military instruction is given by regular army officers detailed for that purpose.

Colleges and Universities.—Among the most noted or most largely attended universities and colleges for men or for men and women in the United States are the following: in the New England states, Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.), Yale University (New Haven, Conn.), Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.), Brown University (Providence, R.I.), Williams College (Williamstown, Mass.), Dartmouth College (Hanover, N.H.), Bowdoin College (Brunswick, Me.), Amherst College (Amherst, Mass.), Boston University, Tufts College (Medford, Mass.), University of Vermont (Burlington), and Clark University (Worcester, Mass.); in the Middle Atlantic states, Columbia University (New York city), Princeton University (Princeton, N.J.), Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.), University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), New York University (New York city), Lafayette College (Easton, Pa.), Hamilton College (Clinton, N.Y.), Syracuse University, Rutgers College (New Brunswick, N.J.), Lehigh University (South Bethlehem, Pa.), Union College (Schenectady, N.Y.), the University of Rochester, Colgate University (Hamilton, N.Y.), and Hobart College (Geneva, N.Y.); in the District of Columbia, George Washington (formerly Columbian) University; in the Southern states, Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md.), University of Virginia (Charlottesville), Washington and Lee University (Lexington, Va.), William and Mary College (Williamsburg, Va.), West Virginia University (Morgantown), South Carolina College (Columbia), University of Georgia (Athens), University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa), Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tenn.), University of Tennessee (Knoxville), Tulane University (New Orleans, La.), and University of Texas (Austin and Galveston); in the North-Central states, University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), Chicago University, University of Wisconsin (Madison), University of Minnesota (Minneapolis), University of Nebraska (Lincoln), University of Illinois (Urbana), University of Iowa (Iowa City), University of Kansas (Lawrence), Indiana University (Bloomington), Northwestern University (Chicago and Evanston, Ill.), Western Reserve University (Cleveland, Ohio), University of Missouri (Columbia and Rolla), Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.), Ohio State University (Columbus), University of Cincinnati, and Oberlin College (Oberlin, Ohio); in the Western Division, Leland Stanford, Jr., University (Palo Alto, Cal.), University of California (Berkeley and San Francisco), and University of Colorado (Boulder). Among the most prominent colleges for women are Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pa.), Radcliffe College, affiliated with Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.), Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.), Smith College (Northampton, Mass.), Wellesley College (Wellesley, Mass.), Barnard College, connected with Columbia University (New York city), Mount Holyoke College (South Hadley, Mass.), and the Woman's College of Baltimore. Among the leading independent technological institutes are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston), Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Mass.), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, N.Y.), Stevens In-

stitute of Technology (Hoboken, N.J.), Case School of Applied Science (Cleveland, Ohio), Purdue University (Lafayette, Ind.), Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Ind.), Armour Institute of Technology (Chicago), Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (Ames), Michigan College of Mines (Houghton), and Colorado College of Mines (Golden). Tuskegee (Ala.) is the seat of the Tuskegee Institute, for colored people; Nashville, of the Fisk University, for the training of colored teachers; Hampton (Va.), of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, for colored people and Indians; and Carlisle (Pa)., of the United States Indian Industrial Training School.

Landmarks in the History of the United States with Especial Reference to Territorial Development.

1513. Landing of Ponce de Leon in Florida.
1524. Voyage of Verrazano along the Atlantic coast of the present United States.
1540–42. Explorations of Coronado in the plains E. of the Rocky Mountains.
1541. Discovery of the Mississippi River by De Soto.
1565. Foundation of St. Augustine by the Spaniards.
1584–85. Attempt of Raleigh to found a colony on Roanoke Island.
1607. Foundation of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America.
1609. Hudson ascends the Hudson River.
1614 (about). The Dutch begin to settle on Manhattan Island.
1620. Foundation of Plymouth Colony.
1628. Settlement of Salem by the Massachusetts Bay Company.
1630. Foundation of Boston.
1634. Settlement of Maryland.
1635–36. Beginnings of the colony of Connecticut.
1636. Settlement of Providence by Roger Williams.
1663–65. Foundation of the colony of Carolina.
1664. The English take New Netherland from the Dutch.
1682. Foundation of the colony of Pennsylvania.
1733. Foundation of the colony of Georgia.
1763. Peace of Paris. France cedes Canada and the territory N. and W. of the Ohio River to England and Louisiana to Spain; Spain cedes Florida to England.
1775. Beginning of the Revolutionary War.
1776. Declaration of Independence.
1783. Treaty of Paris. England acknowledges the independence of the United States. The territory N. and W. of the Ohio River is recognized as part of the United States. Retrocession of Florida by England to Spain. The dominion of the United States includes the whole territory between the Great Lakes on the N. and the Spanish possessions along the Gulf of Mexico on the S., extending as far W. as the Mississippi River.
1787. Framing of the federal constitution.
Ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory.
1789. Inauguration of the federal government under the constitution.
1803. Purchase of Louisiana from France.
1812–15. War with Great Britain.
1819. Acquisition of Florida from Spain.
1845. Texas becomes part of the Union.
1846. Beginning of the Mexican War.
Treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the northwestern boundary of the United States.
1848. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexico cedes to the United States Upper California and New Mexico (including the greater part of the present Arizona and New Mexico, all of Utah and Nevada, and part of Colorado and Wyoming).
1853–54. Gadsden Purchase. The United States acquires from Mexico a strip of territory included in the present Arizona and New Mexico.
1861–65. Civil War.
1865. Abolition of slavery.
1867. Purchase of Alaska from Russia.
1870. Completion of reconstruction in the Southern states.
1898. War with Spain; acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Annexation of Hawaii.

The Thirteen Original States.

New Hampshire.	New York.	Virginia.
Massachusetts.	New Jersey.	North Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Connecticut.	Delaware.	Georgia.
	Maryland.	

Admission of States.

Vermont	1791	Wisconsin	1848
Kentucky	1792	California	1850
Tennessee	1796	Minnesota	1858
Ohio	1803	Oregon	1859
Louisiana	1812	Kansas	1861
Indiana	1816	West Virginia	1863
Mississippi	1817	Nevada	1864
Illinois	1818	Nebraska	1867
Alabama	1819	Colorado	1876
Maine	1820	North Dakota	1889
Missouri	1821	South Dakota	1889
Arkansas	1836	Montana	1889
Michigan	1837	Washington	1889
Florida	1845	Idaho	1890
Texas	1845	Wyoming	1890
Iowa	1846	Utah	1896

United States Coast, the northernmost part of the land-mass or land-masses lying N. of Greenland and terminating in the N. in Cape Morris Jesup, lat. 83° 39′ N., and in the NE. in Cape Bridgman. It is traversed by the Roosevelt Range. Named by Peary.

United States Range, in the east-central part of Grant Land, Arctic America, traversed by the parallel of 82° N. lat. It lies immediately W. of the Garfield Range.

Unity, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., 11 miles N. by W. of Cairo. Pop. 75.

Unity, a plantation of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Unity, a post-village in Unity township (town), Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 26 miles NW. of Belfast. It has packing- and other industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 877.

Unity, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 28 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

Unity, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 7 miles SW. of Memphis.

Unity, a post-village in Unity township (town), Sullivan co., N.H., about 40 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 572.

Unity, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Unity, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 16 miles SW. of Newcastle, Pa. Pop. about 120.

Unity, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 9402.

Unity, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Unity, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 47 miles WNW. of Stevens Point. Pop. about 700.

Unity Station, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Verona. Pop. about 500.

Unityville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., about 28 miles E. of Williamsport.

University, a post-station (for the University of Mississippi) of Lafayette co., Miss., adjacent to Oxford (which see).

University, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., the seat of the University of North Dakota. The banking point is Grand Forks. Pop. 100.

University, a post-substation of Charlottesville, Va. (the seat of the University of Virginia). See Charlottesville.

University Park, a post-station of Denver co., Colo. Here is located the University of Denver.

University Park, a post-station, near Portland, Oregon, is the seat of Portland University.

University Place, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 7 miles (direct) NE. of Lincoln. The Nebraska Wesleyan University is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1130.

University Station, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.C., on the Southern R., about 30 miles NW. of Raleigh.

Unkiar-Skelessi, or **Hunkiar-Iskelessi,** a locality in Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 8 miles NNE. of Constantinople. It is noted for the treaty signed here in 1833 between Russia and Turkey.

Unley, a southern suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, about 2 miles from the capital. Pop. about 18,000.

Unna, ŏŏn′nȧ, a river which rises in the Dinaric Alps, flows N. and NE. through Bosnia and between that region and Croatia, and, after a course of 140 miles, joins the Save 60 miles (in a direct line) SE. of Agram.

Unna, ŏŏn′nȧ, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 19 miles NW. of Arnsberg. In the vicinity are productive salines. Pop. in 1900, 14,912.

Uno, a post-village of Hart co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Unruhstadt, ŏŏn′roo-stȧtt‘, a town of Prussia, 50 miles SW. of Posen. Pop. about 1500.

Unst, one of the Shetland Islands, in the extreme northern part of the group, separated from Yell on the SW. by a strait 1 mile across. Length, about 12 miles. Area, 47 sq. m. Pop. about 2000.

Unstrut, ŏŏn′strŏŏt, a river of Prussian Saxony, after an E. course of 100 miles, joins the Saale near Naumburg. Its principal affluents are the Wipper and Helme.

Unter-Aegeri, Switzerland. See Aegeri.

Untersee. See Constance, Lake of.

Unterseen, ŏŏn′tẹr-zȧ‘ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles SE. of Bern, between lakes Thun and Brienz, separated from Interlaken by the river Aar. It has quaint houses. Pop. in 1900, 2610.

Untertürkheim, ŏŏn‘tẹr-türk′hīme, a village of Württemberg, SE. of Cannstatt, on the Neckar. Pop. in 1900, 4954.

Unterwalden, ŏŏn′tẹr-ŵȧl‘dẹn, one of the so-called Forest Cantons of Switzerland, in its centre, having N. the

Lake of Lucerne. Area, 295 sq. m. The highest summit of the Alps in this region, the Titlis, has an elevation of about 10,600 feet. The Uri-Rothstock and the Pilatus (the latter partly in the canton of Lucerne) are among the prominent peaks of the canton. The inhabitants, in addition to the main Alpine pursuit of dairying, are engaged in fruit-raising and the manufacture of parquetry floors and other wooden articles, glass, etc. Unterwalden is divided into the two half-cantons of Obwalden or Upper Unterwalden (183 sq. m.) and Nidwalden or Lower Unterwalden (112 sq. m.). The inhabitants speak German and are Roman Catholics. The capital of Obwalden is Sarnen, and of Nidwalden, Stans. The half-cantons have separate governments, the constitution in each being very democratic. Unterwalden joined Uri and Schwyz at the close of the thirteenth century in the formation of a league against the Hapsburgs, which was the beginning of the Swiss Confederacy. Pop. of Obwalden in 1900, 15,270; of Nidwalden, 13,017.

Unyamwezi, a region in the west-central part of German East Africa, between about lat. 4° and 6° S. Its chief station is Tabora, in the included minor region of Unyanyembe.

Unyanyembe, German East Africa. See UNYAMWEZI.

Ünyeh, a town of Asia Minor. See ÜNIEH.

Unyoro, a region of Uganda, British East Africa, bordering upon the Albert Nyanza.

Unzha, oon'zhȧ, a river of Russia, government of Kostroma, which, after a S. course of 250 miles, joins the Volga. The little town of Unzha is situated on it, 12 miles NE. of Makariev.

Upa, oo'pȧ, a river of Russia, which joins the Oka 38 miles S. of Kaluga.

Upata, a village of Venezuela, state of Bolívar, 75 miles SE. of Ciudad Bolívar.

Upatoi, or **Upatoie,** yu-pȧ-toy', a post-village of Muscogee co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 20 miles ENE. of Columbus.

Upatoi (or **Upatoy**) **Creek,** Ga., enters the Chattahoochee River about 8 miles below Columbus.

Updegraff, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio.

Upernivik, oo-pẹr'ne-vik, or **Upernavik,** the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, on an island off the W. coast. Lat. 72° 48′ N.

Upham, ŭp'ȧm, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 25 miles from St. John, on the Hampton and St. Martin's R.

Upholland, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles W. of Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 4773.

Upland, a post-town of Union co., Ark., on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Eldorado. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Upland, a banking post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles (direct) W. of San Bernardino. It has fruit-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Upland, a banking post-town of Grant co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles SE. of Marion. It has glass-works. It is the seat of Taylor University. Pop. in 1900, 1208.

Upland, a post-station of Dickinson co., Kan.

Upland, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 27 miles SE. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Upland, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 2 miles W. of Chester. It has cotton-factories. It is the seat of the Crozer Theological Seminary (Baptist). Pop. in 1900, 2131.

Upland, a post-station of Mason co., W.Va.

Uplands, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H. The banking point is Concord. Pop. 300.

Upolu, oo'po-loo', the second in size of the Samoan Islands, lies SE. of Savaii. It belongs to Germany. Area, 340 sq. m. It is traversed from E. to W. by a mountain-chain which has several volcanic cones (Tofua, 3050 feet; Suisigia, Lauto). It produces and exports copra, and yields also cacao, coffee, and some tobacco. Coral reefs generally surround the coasts, but are broken by bays. The capital is Apia, on the N. coast; the largest town, on the S. coast, is Falealili. On Upolu Robert Louis Stevenson made his home from 1889 until his death in 1894, and he was buried there. Pop. in 1902, 19,842 (310 Europeans).

Upolu Point, the N. extremity of Hawaii Island.

Upoto, a station of the Congo Free State, on the N. bank of the Congo River, in about lon. 21° 55′ E.

Upper, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1351.

Upper Allen, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1089.

Upper Alps, France. See HAUTES-ALPES.

Upper Alton, a city of Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, 1½ miles NE. of Alton. Shurtleff College (Baptist) was organized here in 1832. Pop. in 1900, 2373.

Upper Am'monoo'suc, a small river of Coos co., N.H., enters the Connecticut River at Northumberland.

Upper Augusta, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 803.

Upper Austria (Ger. *Oberösterreich,* o'bẹr-ös'tẹr-rīk'), or **Austria-above-the-Enns** (*Österreich-ob-der-Enns,* ös'tẹr-rīk' ŏb dẽr ẽnz), a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, constituting with Lower Austria the so-called archduchy of Austria. It is bounded on the N. by Bohemia, E. by Lower Austria, SE. by Styria (from which it is in part separated by the river Enns), SW. by Salzburg, and W. and NW. by Bavaria. Area, 4631 sq. m. It is traversed from NW. to SE. by the Danube. It has a mountainous surface, belonging in great part to the region of the northern Alps, which rise on the southern border to an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet. The main part of the picturesque district called the Salzkammergut is included within this province. About one-third of the surface is covered with forests. All the cereals are cultivated with the exception of maize, and the yield of hay is very great. Immense quantities of fuller's-thistle are produced. Upper Austria is rich in fruit and the product of wine is large. Cattle and horses are extensively reared. Vast quantities of salt are obtained. There are extensive manufactures of steel-wares, and brewing and distilling are important industries. The inhabitants are nearly all Germans. Capital, Linz. Pop. in 1900, 810,246.

Upper Bartlett, a hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 72 miles NW. of Portland, Me.

Upper Bedford, Missisquoi co., Quebec. See BEDFORD.

Upper Bern, a post-village in Upper Bern township, Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles NNW. of Reading. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 904.

Upper Black Eddy, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, ½ mile from Milford, N.J., and about 13 miles below Easton. Pop. 200.

Upper Ca'nard', a village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Canard River, 4 miles from Kentville.

Upper Caraquette (kȧ'rȧ'kĕt'), Gloucester co., New Brunswick, 42½ miles from Bathurst. See CARAQUETTE.

Upper Chichester, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 601.

Upperclinch, a post-village of Hancock co., Tenn. The banking point is Sneedville. Pop. 140.

Upperco, up'per-koo', a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 9 miles E. of Westminster. Pop. 100.

Upper Crossroads, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles NNE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 180.

Upper Dam, a post-station and resort of Oxford co., Me.

Upper Darby, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., contiguous to (West) Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 3821; of the village of Upper Darby, about 500.

Upper Dublin, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 15 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 1933.

Upper Economy, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay.

Upper Fairfield, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 721.

Upper Fairmount, a post-village of Somerset co., Md. The banking point is Princess Anne.

Upper Falls, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., near the Gunpowder River, about 16 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Upper Freehold, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2112.

Upper Frenchville, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. about 450.

Upper Gagetown, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 8 miles above Gagetown.

Upper Garonne, France. See HAUTE-GARONNE.

Upperglade, a post-station of Webster co., W.Va.

Upper Gloucester (glŏs'tẹr), a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 26 miles N. of Portland. Pop. 350.

Upper Hanover, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1997.

Upper Iowa River rises in Mower co., Minn., and enters the Mississippi River at the NE. corner of Iowa, after a course of about 150 miles.

Upperjay, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., about 30 miles S. by W. of Plattsburg. Pop. about 400.

Upper Lahave (lȧ'hȧv'), a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Lahave River, 9 miles from Lunenburg.

Upperlake, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., at the N. end of Clear Lake, about 70 miles N. of Petaluma. Pop. about 200.

Upper Leacock, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2130.

Upper Lehigh, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Wilkesbarre, on the Central R. of New Jersey. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Upper Lisle (līl), a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Otselic River, about 24 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. 250.

Upper Loire, France. See HAUTE-LOIRE.

Upper Macopin, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., 2 miles from Charlotteburg.

Upper Macungie, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2081.

Upper Madawaska, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., on the river St. John, 8 miles above Madawaska.

Upper Magaguadavic, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, 36 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 175.

Upper Ma\hanoy', a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 891.

Upper Ma\han/tango, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Upper Makefield, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Upper Marlboro, a banking post-town, capital of Prince George co., Md., on the Chesapeake Beach R., 20 miles SW. of Annapolis. It has fruit- and vegetable-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Upper Marne, France. See HAUTE-MARNE.

Upper Mat\tole', a post-station of Humboldt co., Cal.

Upper Melbourne, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Richmond. Pop. 150.

Upper Merion, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3480.

Upper Middletown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on Redstone Creek, about 10 miles SE. of Brownsville, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 100.

Upper Milford, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2712.

Upper Mont\clair', a post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie R., 5½ miles N. by W. of Newark. It is on the E. slope of Orange Mountain, is a part of Montclair, and contains many fine residences. Pop. about 1800.

Upper Mount Bethel, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2446.

Upper Musquodoboit, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 24 miles from Shubenacadie, its banking point.

Upper Nazareth, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 736.

Upper Nyack, a village of Rockland co., N.Y., is a post-substation of Nyack. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Upper Oxford, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1063.

Upper Palatinate. See PALATINATE, UPPER.

Upper Paxton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1444.

Upper Penns Neck, a township of Salem co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Upper Pittsgrove, a township of Salem co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1715.

Upper Providence, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 12 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Its S. border is contiguous to Media. Pop. in 1900, 1053; of Upper Providence village, about 200.

Upper Pyrenees, France. See HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES.

Upper Ramparts, Canada. See RAMPART.

Upper Redhook, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Spring Lake station and about 16 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. about 200.

Upper Saddle River, a borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Upper Saint Clair, a village in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny co., Pa., about 10 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2693. The post-office is Carnegie.

Upper Salford, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 876.

Upper Sandusky, a post-village, capital of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River and on the Hocking Valley and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 17 miles W. of Bucyrus. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, caskets, pumps, buggies, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3355.

Upper Saône, France. See HAUTE-SAÔNE.

Upper Saranac Lake, Franklin co., N.Y. See SARANAC INN and SARANAC LAKE.

Upper Saucon, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2271.

Upper Savoy, France. See HAUTE-SAVOIE.

Upper Stewiacke, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 23 miles SE. of Truro. Pop. 300.

Upper Strasburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 10 miles NNW. of Chambersburg. Pop. 300.

Upper Tarryall Peak, Colo., in lat. 39° 18′ N. and lon. 105° 36′ W. Height, 11,650 feet.

Upper Three Creek, Barnwell co., S.C., flows SW. into the Savannah River.

Uppertract, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, 12 miles N. of Franklin.

Upper Tule Lake, Cal. See KERN LAKE.

Upper Tul\pehock'en, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Upper Turkeyfoot, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1256.

Upper Tygart, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky., on Tygart Creek, 20 miles W. of Grayson.

Upper Uwchlan, yook'lạn, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 716.

Upper Vienne, France. See HAUTE-VIENNE.

Upperville, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 3 miles from Smyrna.

Upperville, a post-town of Fauquier co., Va., at the E. base of the Blue Ridge, about 130 miles N. by W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Uppingham, a town of England, co. of Rutland, 12 miles WSW. of Stamford. It has a noted public school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth. Pop. about 2500.

Upsala, ŏŏp-sä'lä (often called **Upsal** by English writers), a län or province of Sweden, extending from the Gulf of Bothnia on the N. to Lake Mälar on the S. Area, 2051 sq. m. Half of the surface is covered with forest. The soil yields good crops of grain. The province contains the iron-mines of Dannemora. Capital, Upsala. Pop. in 1900, 123,863.

Upsala, a city of Sweden, capital of the län or province of Upsala, 45 miles NW. of Stockholm. Lat. of observatory, 59° 51′ 29″ N.; lon. 17° 37′ 34″ E. It is situated in a fertile plain on the river Tyris, which is spanned by five bridges. The old town lies on the slope of the W. bank, while the modern quarters rise on the flat E. bank. Upsala was in ancient times the commercial metropolis of Sweden and is historically the most interesting town of the kingdom. The university of Upsala, with which the labors of Linnæus are inseparably associated, was founded in 1477. Its oldest building, the Gustavianum, dates from the time of Gustavus Adolphus; the new university building was erected in 1877–86. The number of students in 1904 was 1451. The university institutions comprise a library (315,000 volumes), containing the famous Codex Argenteus, a manuscript of the translation of the Gospels by Ulfilas, dating from the fourth century; a zoological institute, observatory, mineralogical collections, chemical and physical laboratories, etc. The cathedral, in the French-Gothic style, was begun in 1230 and finished in 1435, with the exception of the towers, which are modern. The Trefaldighets-Kyrka (Church of the Trinity) is even more ancient than the cathedral, but architectually far less interesting. On an eminence S. of the town, commanding a fine view, is the Slott, a castle founded by Gustavus Vasa in 1548, but left unfinished. Upsala is the seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Sweden. The industries of the town are unimportant. Pop. in 1900, 22,855. About 3 miles to the N. of Upsala is the village of Gamla-Upsala ("Old Upsala") on the site of a place which was a religious and political centre in heathen times.

Upsala, ŭp-sä'lä, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn., in a lumber region, about 15 miles W. of Royalton. Pop. about 200.

Upshur, a county in the NE. part of Texas, is bounded on the NE. by Big Cypress Bayou and on the S. by the Sabine River. Area, 587 sq. m. Capital, Gilmer. Pop. in 1890, 12,695; in 1900, 16,266.

Upshur, a county in the northeast-central part of West Virginia, has an area of 326 sq. m. It is drained by the Buckhannon River and the head-streams of the Monongahela. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Buckhannon. Pop. in 1890, 12,714; in 1900, 14,696.

Upshur, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Eaton. Pop. 200.

Upson, a county in the west-central part of Georgia, has an area of 310 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Flint River. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Thomaston. Pop. in 1890, 12,188; in 1900, 13,670.

Upson, a post-station of Maverick co., Tex.

Upson, a post-village of Iron co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Hurley. Pop. about 200.

Upsonville, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 9 miles NNE. of Montrose.

Uptergrove, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 2½ miles from Atherley. Pop. 150.

Upton, an unorganized county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 1190 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 52; in 1900, 48.

Upton, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. 250.

Upton, a post-station of Posey co., Ind., 5 miles W. of Mount Vernon.

Upton, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the South Branch of the Fox River, 24 miles ESE. of Bloomfield.

Upton, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Upton, a post-village in Upton township (town), Oxford co., Me., about 48 miles NW. of Paris and 2 miles SE. of Umbagog Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 242.

Upton, a post-village in Upton township (town), Worcester co., Mass., about 14 miles SE. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1937.

Upton, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 14 miles SSW. of Chambersburg. Pop. 200.

Upton, a post-village of Summit co., Utah. The banking point is Park City. Pop. 100.

Upton, a hamlet of Weston co., Wyo.

Upton, Quebec. See SAINT EPHREM D'UPTON.

Upton-on-Severn, a town of England, co. and 9 miles S. of Worcester, on the Severn. Pop. about 2000.

Upton Works, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., about 2 miles from Port Huron. Pop. about 300.

Ur (the Biblical Ur of the Chaldees), an ancient city of Babylonia, whose site was near the junction of the Shat-el-Hai with the Euphrates. The locality bears the name of Mukeir (Mugheir) or Mukayyir (Mokayyar). Ur rose to importance in the earliest period of Babylonian history. For a time the kings, who styled themselves kings of Sumer and Akkad, exercised a hegemony among many of the rulers of the Babylonian cities. The place was sacred to the moon-god (Sin). There are ruins of a temple to this deity.

Ur, a post-station of Marion co., Ala.

Urabá, Gulf of. See DARIEN.

Urach, oo'rȧk, a town of Württemberg, on the Erms, 22 miles SE. of Stuttgart. It has an old castle. It is a busy industrial town, among its many establishments being a number connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 4897.

Uraga, a port of the main island of Japan, on Uraga Channel, SE. of Yokohama. Pop. in 1899, about 13,500.

Ural (Russ. pron. oo-rȧl'), a river of Russia, rises on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains, in the government of Orenburg, NE. of Iremel Mountain, and flows S. to Orsk, where, through a break in the Ural chain, its course is directed westward to Orenburg and Uralsk. From Uralsk the course is almost due S. to the Caspian Sea, which it enters by several delta-arms, the main arm being a short distance below Guriev. The total length is estimated at about 1400 miles. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Kizil and Sak-mara and, on the left, the Sunduk, Or, and Ilek. The river is but little serviceable for navigation, except at high water, when craft of considerable size reach Orenburg. For some distance E. of Orenburg the Ural forms the boundary between Europe and Asia (the government of Orenburg and the territory of Turgai). The river abounds in fish, particularly towards its mouth, where the Ural Cossacks have extensive fisheries.

Ural Mountains, a mountain-system of the Russian Empire, forming for the greater part of its extent the physiographic boundary between Europe and Asia. It is almost the only extensive mountain-chain of the globe whose direction is transverse to the continental trend, and which, without co-ordinated parallel lines of other mountains, occupies a subcentral position in a continent. It extends from the borders of the Arctic Ocean, in about lat. 68° 30′ N., in a meridional direction to the Ural River, ESE. of Orenburg, whence it is continued by the so-called Mogodshar Mountains to the highland of the Aral Sea or to about lat. 45° 30′ N. The mountains thus extend through 23 degrees of latitude (1600 miles). With the islands of Nova Zembla as a direct orographic continuation (effected by the Pakhoi offshoot), the chain traverses nearly 32 degrees of latitude, or approximately the same distance that marks the extension of the true Rocky Mountains in the North American continent. The Ural Mountains, especially on their western side, consist of a large number of undulating rolls and eminences, hardly presenting the aspect of true mountains, but on the eastern side, directed to the Siberian plain, the mountain characteristics are much more sharply defined and the descent to the lowland ordinarily much more abrupt. A dominating crest-line is most marked in the northern and southern sections of the chain, where several summits attain elevations exceeding 5000 feet. In the central section, as in the crossing between Perm and Yekaterinburg, or in the passage of the Transsiberian railway to Tchelyabinsk, the summits have died down so low that mountains as such are barely determinable, recalling the closely parallel feature of the Rocky Mountains of the United States immediately S. of the Laramie Hills. The N. and S. trend of the Ural Mountains is mainly along or close to the 60th meridian of E. longitude, where may be said to be the water-parting between the basins of the Volga and Petchora on one side and the Ob-Irtish on the other. The Ural River finds a passage through the system in its southern section, where a subsidence area marks a separation from the Mogodshar range.

The northern Urals, which may be said to lie between the Arctic waters and the head-streams of the Petchora, are of a barren and forbidding aspect, bare on the loftier summits and covered in part with steppe-grass, mosses, and lichens on the lower slopes. The forest growth of conifers, birch, beech, etc., which so largely appears on the more southerly sections, is almost entirely wanting. In this section of the chain, in about lat. 64° N., is the culminating point of the system, the Telpös-is, 5526 (5435) feet. Despite their far northerly extension, no part of the Ural Mountains carries glaciers, a condition that is attributable to the lack of sufficient precipitation to form glaciers. Only in a few particularly sheltered spots is snow to be seen throughout the summer months. The Ural Mountains, while to some extent a faunal barrier, are in themselves hardly sufficient to differentiate Asiatic and European zoological regions, and the animals by which they are inhabited are on both sides normally those that belong to both the Russian and Siberian regions. Among the more common types are the lynx, wolf, bear, glutton, fox and other fur-bearing quadrupeds, elk, reindeer, numerous rodents, etc., and among birds a large number of the grouse and partridge types. The Ural Mountain region has long been famous for its mineral wealth, which includes among metals gold (both in reefs and placers), silver, copper, iron, lead, and platinum. The yield of the last-named was at one time very large and important, but latterly its production has been very materially reduced. Coal is extensively mined; likewise rock-salt. Much the greater part of the raw iron-ore of Russia is furnished by the Ural region, and particularly by the governments of Perm, Orenburg, Vyatka, and Vologda. Most of the mining is carried on in the region included between lat. 54° and 60° N. Of the precious or highly-prized minerals and rocks, for which the region is hardly less famous than for its metals, are the emerald and topaz (from the mines of Murzinsk), the diamond, malachite, azurite, and jasper. Among the loftiest summits, in addition to the Telpös-is, are Konshakovski (or Konyakovski), lat. 60° N., for a long time thought to be the culminating point of the chain, 5230 ft.; Yaman-tau, 5397 ft.; Iremel, lat. 54° 30′ N., 5230 ft.; and Deneshkin, 5015 ft.

Uralsk, oo-rȧlsk', a territory of Asiatic Russia, bounded SW. by the Caspian Sea and traversed by the river Ural. Area of the land-surface, about 125,000 sq. m. It is in great part a region of steppes. A portion is covered by offshoots of the Ural Mountains. There are many salt lakes. Pop. in 1897, 644,000, of whom 466,000 were Kirghizes and 160,000 Russians. Capital, Uralsk.

Uralsk, the capital of the Russian territory of Uralsk, on the Ural, 155 miles WSW. of Orenburg. It has newspapers and a theatre. Pop. in 1897, 36,597, mostly Russians.

Uranhart, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis. The banking point is Medford. Pop. 100.

Urania, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., about 30 miles (direct) WNW. of Harrisonburg.

Urania, a post-station of Washtenaw co., Mich., 7½ miles S. of Ann Arbor.

Ura-tyube (written also **Uratepe**), a town of Russian Turkestan, 90 miles E. by N. of Samarkand. It is enclosed by walls and has many mosques. Pop. in 1897, 20,837, mainly Tajiks and Uzbeks.

Urban, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Sunbury. Pop. 100.

Urbana, ŭr-ban'ah, a city, capital of Champaign co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs., 31 miles W. of Danville. It is the seat of the University of Illinois, which had in 1903–04 upward of 3000 students, and of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History. Urbana has some manufactures. Pop. in 1880, 2942; in 1890, 3511; in 1900, 5728.

Urbana, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles N. of Wabash. Pop. 200.

Urbana, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, 10 miles ENE. of Vinton. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Urbana, a post-village of Neosho co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 18 miles S. of Humboldt. Pop. 60.

Urbana, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 44 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. about 250.

Urbana, a banking post-village of Dallas co., Mo., about 48 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Urbana, a township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y. It contains Hammondsport. Pop. in 1900, 2692.

Urbana, a city, capital of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Erie and other railroads, 47 miles W. by N. of Columbus. It is the seat of the Urbana University (Swedenborgian), which was organized in 1851. It has manufactures of straw-board and paper, furniture, woollens, and cars. Pop. in 1900, 6808.

Urbania, oor-bän-ee'ä, a town of central Italy, in the Marches, 7 miles SW. of Urbino, on the Metauro. Pop. about 2500 (commune, about 5700).

Urbanna, Iowa and Maryland. See URBANA.

Urbanna, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Va., about 60 miles E. by N. of Richmond. Pop. about 400.

Urbeis, oor-bīce' (Fr. *Orbey,* or'bā'), a village of Alsace, Germany, 14 miles WNW. of Colmar. The inhabitants are engaged in the textile and dairy industries. Pop. in 1900, 4478.

Urbino, oor-bee'no (anc. *Urbinum*), a town of central Italy, in the Marches, capital of the province of Pesaro e Urbino, 20 miles SW. of Pesaro. Urbino is picturesquely situated on a hill. Its streets are narrow and crooked. The ducal palace, erected in 1467–82, is the most imposing edifice. The most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito, with some good paintings; San Domenico, with a fine portal, dating from 1449; San Francesco, erected in the fourteenth century, with a handsome campanile; and the Oratorio della Confraternità di San Giovanni Battista, whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral, dating from 1801, also contains valuable pictures. Urbino is the birthplace of Raphael, to whom a fine monument was erected in 1897. The house in which he was born is now the property of the Reale Accademia Raffaello. Urbino has an unimportant university, founded in 1671, which is little more than a law-school, and an academy of fine arts. The town manufactures silk and cheese. Its majolica-ware formerly enjoyed great repute. The town is the seat of an archbishop. At the close of the Middle Ages Urbino was the splendid capital of a duchy, ruled by the house of Montefeltro. This dynasty was succeeded by the house of Rovere, to which Pope Julius II. belonged. In 1626 Urbino was annexed to the papal possessions, of which it formed part until 1860. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,307.

Urcos, oor'koce, a town of Peru, department and 30 miles SE. of Cuzco.

Urda, oor'dä, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Urdaneta, oor-dä-nä'tä, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, situated on the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 20,544.

Ür'dingen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles NW. of Düsseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine. It has sugar-refineries, boiler- and chemical-works, foundries, tanneries, large grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6640.

Ure, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Westmoreland, flows E. and SE. for about 50 miles, and joins the Swale to form the Ouse.

Urés, oo-rās', a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, 33 miles NE. of Hermosillo.

Urfa, Urfah, oor'fä, or **Orfa,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Aleppo, in the NW. part of Mesopotamia, 78 miles SW. of Diarbekr. It is on the site of the ancient Edessa, a great city in the time of the successors of Alexander and in the period of the Roman Empire, capital of the realm of Osrhoëne, a famous seat of early Christianity, and a centre of Syrian learning. Edessa was the capital of a Christian principality, founded by the Crusaders at the close of the eleventh century and destroyed by the Mussulmans in 1144. There are remains of the old castle and walls. Among the many mosques is one sacred to Abraham, with whose story Urfa is connected in Mohammedan legend. The town is a busy seat of the cotton-industry and has a large trade in grain, of which the district yields bountiful crops. There are many Mohammedan and Christian schools. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Christians, largely Armenians and Jacobites. Pop. about 55,000.

Urfahr, oor'fär, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, opposite Linz, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has manufactures of machinery and alcohol and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 9343 (commune, 12,813).

Urga, oor'gä, a city of Mongolia, chief town of the northern districts, on the Tula, a tributary of the Orkhon, and on the route from Kiakhta to Peking, 165 miles SSE. of Kiakhta. Lat. 48° N. It has a college of Mongolian priests and is the seat of the *Kutuktu,* or deified Lama of the Mongols. The city, which includes the Chinese town of Maimachin, has a population of about 30,000.

Urgel, Seo de, sā'o dā oor-hĕl' (often called simply **Urgel**), a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 67 miles NE. of Lérida. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large cathedral. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Urgenj, oor'ghĕnj', a small town of Russian Turkestan, near the Amu-Darya, 20 miles NE. of Khiva.

Urgenj, a name sometimes applied to the khanate of Khiva.

Urgnano, oorn-yä'no, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles SSW. of Bergamo.

Uri, oo'ree, a canton in the east-central part of Switzerland, bordering on the Lake of Lucerne, traversed by the Reuss, and having the cantons of Glarus and Grisons on the E. and Ticino on the S. Area, 415 sq. m. It has on its S. frontier the St. Gotthard Mountain, and westward the Galenstock and other lofty summits of the main chain of the Alps. Cattle-rearing and the manufacture of dairy products, explosives, and parquet-floorings are the chief branches of industry. Pop. in 1900, 19,759, nearly all German-speaking Catholics. The government is of the most democratic type, legislative measures being voted on directly by the citizens, assembled in the Landesgemeinde. Capital, Altdorf. In 1291 Uri united with Unterwalden and Schwyz in a defensive league against the house of Hapsburg, which was the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation.

Uriah, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. 200.

Urica, oo-ree'kä, a town of Venezuela, about 55 miles S. by E. of Cumaná.

Urich, yu'rĭk, a banking post-village of Henry co., Mo., 16 miles S. of Holden, on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Uri, Lake of, Switzerland, is the SE. prolongation of the Lake of Lucerne, extending between Brunnen and Flüelen. It is dominated by towering mountains and receives the Reuss at its S. end.

Uri-Rothstock, Switzerland. See ROTHSTOCK.

Urk, ŭrk, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuider Zee, 13 miles SSE. of Enkhuisen.

Urland, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Minn., 10 miles E. of Medford.

Urlton, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Coxsackie. Pop. 150.

Urmiah, a lake and town of Persia. See URUMIAH.

Urmston, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 miles from Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 6594.

Urnäsch, oor'nĕsh, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles WSW. of Appenzell.

Urne, a post-hamlet of Buffalo co., Wis.

Urnen (oor'nĕn), **Ober,** and **Nieder** (nee'dĕr), two villages of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles NNW. of Glarus.

Urness, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 616.

Urr Water, a small river of Scotland, which enters Solway Firth 10 miles E. of Kirkcudbright.

Ursa, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles N. of Quincy. Pop. 125.

Urseren- (or **Ursern-**) **Thal,** oor'zĕ-rĕn (oor'zĕrn) tāl, a valley of Switzerland, comprising the S. part of the canton of Uri. It is watered by the Reuss and is about 8 miles long.

Ursina, ŭr-si'nä, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ursina and North Fork Rs., 86 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 423.

Urua, oo-ro'ä, a native state or kingdom of central Africa, within the territory of the Congo Free State, and between the Lomami River on the W. and Lake Tanganyika on the E. The chief settlement is Kilemba, in about lat. 7° 40′ S.

Uruapan, oo-roo-ä'pän, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, 55 miles SW. of Morelia. Pop. in 1900, 9808.

Urubamba, a river of Peru, which (under several names, Quilabamba, Vilcabamba, etc.) traverses the greater part of the department of Cuzco, and falls into the Ucayali in about lat. 10° 40′ S.

Urubamba, oo-roo-bäm'bä, a town of Peru, department and 28 miles NW. of Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. Altitude, about 9600 feet.

Urubú, a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Amazon nearly opposite the junction of the Madeira.

Urubú, oo-roo-boo′, or **Urubú de Cima,** oo-roo-boo dā see′mā, a town of Brazil, in Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco, 320 miles W. by S. of the city of Bahia.

Urubucuara, or **Urubuquara,** oo-roo-boo-kwā′rā, a river of Brazil, state of Pará, rises in the Serra Velha, flows S., expands into a lake of its own name, and 20 miles below joins the Amazon about 120 miles NE. of Santarem.

Urubú de Baixa, Brazil. See PROPIHA.

Urucahi, óo-roo-kā-ee′, a river of Brazil, state of Piauhy, rises in the Serra Gurgueia, flows N., and joins the Paranahyba nearly opposite the junction of the Balças.

Uruguay (Sp. pron. oo-roo-gwī′), a river of South America, rises in Brazil, on the W. slope of the cordillera of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. It flows NW. for about 100 miles, entering the plains of Vicaria, where it is joined on the right by the Pelotas, which name it also bears in this part of its course. After receiving the Uruguay-Pita on the left, it proceeds W., and then turns SW., being augmented by numerous streams, particularly by the Ibicuy and the Cuareim, the latter separating Brazil from Uruguay. In its remaining course, almost due S. for about 400 miles, it forms the boundary between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, receiving on the right the Mirinai and Gualeguaichú and on the left the Arapey, Daimán, Queguay, and the most important of its tributaries, the Rio Negro. About 50 miles below the influx of the Rio Negro, in lat. 34° S. and lon. 58° 20′ W., it unites with the Paraná to form the Rio de la Plata. The whole course of the Uruguay is about 950 miles. From its mouth to Fray Bentos it is about 6–9 miles wide; at the Brazilian frontier its width is 1500 yards. The river is navigable for large vessels to Paysandú, and for those of lighter draught to Salto, where occurs the cataract of Salto Chico. Beyond the cataract there are again long stretches of open navigation. The banks of the Uruguay are fertile.

Uruguay, or **República Oriental del Uruguay,** (o-re-ĕn-tāl′ dĕl oo-roo-gwī′), a republic of South America, bounded N. and NE. by Brazil, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Rio de la Plata, and W. by the Argentine Republic, from which it is separated by the Uruguay River. Lat. 30° to 35° S.; lon. 53° to 58° 20′ W. Area, 71,750 sq. m. Uruguay is as a whole a vast plain, generally flat towards the Uruguay, the Rio de la Plata, and the sea-coast, but broken in the interior by several ridges of moderate elevation (the Cuchilla Grande and the Cuchilla de Haedo), which are composed for the most part of clay-slate, gneiss, and granite and which form the water-sheds of the more important rivers. These are the Rio Negro, by far the largest, which, rising beyond the Cuchilla de Santa Anna range in Brazil, flows SW. to its junction with the Uruguay, and divides the state into two nearly equal portions; the Yaguari, in the N.; the Arapey, Daimán, and Queguay, also tributaries of the Uruguay; the Santa Lucía and San José, which unite and fall into the Rio de la Plata; and the Sebollati (or Cebollati) and Yaguarón (Jaguarão), the two most important feeders of the large Lake Mirim, which is situated in the NE., partly in Brazil, and forms an important hydrographical feature of the country. The climate is generally humid, but temperate and healthy; in the winter heavy rains and cold winds are prevalent, but frosts are unknown. The natural pastures are very extensive and luxuriant. The broad plains, covered with rich turf, and almost destitute of trees, seem admirably adapted to agriculture, but remain for the most part in a state of nature, and are roamed over by immense herds of horses and cattle. These, together with sheep, form the chief source of wealth to the inhabitants, supplying large exports of hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef, and tallow. The census of animals showed in 1901, 6,326,601 head of cattle, 575,361 horses, 17,624,548 sheep, and 22,184 mules. The chief sheep-breeding departments are Durazno and Soriano. The wool-clip in 1900 amounted to 32,750 metric tons. Wheat, maize, barley, millet, oats, rye, and flaxseed constitute the chief agricultural crops. The production of wheat in 1900 amounted to 6,891,397 bushels, and of maize to nearly 8,000,000 bushels. The country is adapted to the culture of most of the fruits of temperate climates. The mineral wealth of Uruguay is still largely undeveloped, but gold, silver, copper, and lead are known to exist. Gold is mined in the department of Rivera, the product in 1901 having amounted to about 2300 ounces. Montevideo, on the Rio de la Plata, is the centre of the foreign trade. There were in 1899 997 miles of railroad in operation. The chief towns are Montevideo, the capital, San José, Colonia, Paysandú, Salto, Fray Bentos, and Santa Rosa.

The population of Uruguay at the close of 1902 was estimated at 978,000, of which number about one-fourth resided in Montevideo. There is a great admixture of the blood of the Indians in that of the natives, descendants of Spaniards and to some extent of Portuguese. The language is Spanish and the religion Roman Catholic. The republic is divided into 19 departments: Artigas, Canelones, Cerro Largo, Durazno, Flores, Florida, La Colonia, Maldonado, Minas, Montevideo, Paysandú, Rio Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Salto, San José, Soriano, Tacuarembó, and Treinta y Tres. The chief institution of learning is the university of Montevideo. There are many periodicals published in the state. Uruguay is governed by a president elected for a term of 4 years. The legislative power is vested in a senate, whose members (19 in number, 1 for each department) are elected by indirect election for a term of 6 years, and a house of representatives, elected for a term of 3 years.

The possession of the region N. of the Rio de la Plata (the Banda Oriental, or "Eastern Strip," as the Spaniards called it) was long disputed by Spain and Portugal, the authority of the former being finally established. The territory formed part of the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires. While Buenos Aires was struggling for independence from the mother country, Brazil reasserted the Portuguese claim and for a short time occupied the region, but in 1828 she was compelled to recognize the independence of Uruguay. In 1830 the República Oriental del Uruguay was organized.

Uruguayana, a town and railway station of Brazil, near the western extremity of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Uruguay River. Pop. about 4000.

Urumiah, oo-roo-mee′yā, written also **Urmiah** (Pers. *Urmi*, oor-mee′), a town of Persian Armenia, in Azerbaijan, 12 miles W. of Lake Urumiah and 64 miles SW. of Tabriz. Elevation, 4400 feet. The town, not prepossessing in its architecture, lies in the midst of gardens and orchards. It is noted as a centre of missionary activity and is the seat of Fiske Seminary (for girls) and of Urmiah College. It is the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster. Pop. estimated at between 30,000 and 50,000, including many Christians.

Urumiah, Lake of, a large body of water in the NW. corner of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, about 170 miles W. of the Caspian Sea and about 120 miles SE. of Lake Van. It is about 80 miles long and its breadth varies from 15 to 35 miles. Area, 1795 sq. m. It is situated at an elevation of about 4100 feet. There are several islands and many islets in it. The lake is extremely shallow. It receives numerous streams but has no outlet, so that its waters are very saline, fish being unable to live in it. The surrounding country is famed for its fertility.

Urumptsi, oo-roomt′see‵, or **Urumchi** (Chinese, *Tihoa*, te-ho′ā), a town of the Chinese Empire, in Dzungaria, N. of the Tian-Shan Mountains, in about lat 43° 45′ N., lon. 87° 50′ E. It is on the caravan route connecting Peking (via Turfan) and Kulja, and has an extensive trade. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Urundi, a region in German East Africa, adjacent to Lake Tanganyika on the NE.

Urup, oo-roop′, one of the Kuril Islands, immediately N. of Iturup. Lat. 45° 39′ N. Length, about 50 miles.

Usagara, a mountainous region in the E. part of German East Africa, between about lat. 6° 30′ and 7° 30′ S., and N. of the Rufiji River.

Usagre, oo-sā′grā, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 50 miles SE. of Badajoz.

Usal, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Fort Bragg. Pop. 200.

Usambara, a mountainous and largely forested region of German East Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean, and included between the Pangani River and British East Africa.

Usbeks. See UZBEKS.

Usedom, oo′zĕh-dom‵, an island of the Baltic Sea, belonging to the Prussian province of Pomerania, between the Swine and Peene outlets of the Stettiner Haff (through which the river Oder discharges), 7 miles SE. of the island of Rügen and separated by the Swine from the island of Wollin. Its shape is very irregular, the NW. part forming a peninsula. Length, 36 miles. Area, 158 sq. m. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and navigation. The island contains frequented seabathing resorts. The chief towns are Swinemünde and Usedom. Pop. about 35,000.

Usedom, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the SW. shore of the island of Usedom. Pop. about 1750.

Ushak, oo-shăk′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Khodavendikyar (Brusa), 130 miles E. by N. of Smyrna. It is famous for its carpets, the manufacture of which is said to employ about 2000 looms. Pop. about 13,000 (?).

Ushant. See OUESSANT.

Ushaw, the seat of St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic College, 4 miles from Durham, England.

Ushitza, a town of Servia. See UZHITZA.

Üshküp, a town of Turkey. See ÜSKÜP.

Ushuaia, a village of Patagonia, chief settlement of the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego, on the N. side of Beagle Channel, in about lat. 54° 52′ S.

Ushugat Island, Alaska. See BARREN ISLANDS.

Usingen, oo'zing-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, district of Wiesbaden, on the Usbach, 17 miles NNW. of Frankfort. Pop. about 2000.

Usk, a river of Wales and England, enters the estuary of the Severn 3½ miles S. of Newport. Length, about 60 miles.

Usk, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, 11 miles SW. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1901, 1476.

Üsküp', Üshküp, or **Üshküb,** also called **Skopia** (Slavic, *Skoplye;* anc. *Scupi*), a town of European Turkey, in the vilayet of Kossovo, on the river Vardar, 100 miles NW. of Saloniki, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important trade-centre and a busy industrial town, the leather-, dyeing- and weaving-industries and the manufacture of metallic articles being represented. A fine industrial school has recently been opened here. The population consists of Turks, Albanians (mostly Mohammedans), Serbs, Bulgarians, and Greeks. The town is the seat of a Bulgarian bishop and of a Roman Catholic Albanian archbishop. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

Uslar, ŏŏs'lạr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 16 miles NW. of Göttingen, on the Aale. Pop. about 2300.

Usman, oos-mȧn', a town of Russia, 85 miles SW. of Tambov. Pop. in 1897, 9843.

Uspallata Pass, Andes. See CUMBRE, LA.

Uspanapán, oos-pȧ-nȧ-pȧn', a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, a tributary to the Coatzacoalcos.

Usquepaug, ŭs'kwe-pawg, or **Usquebaugh,** a post-village of Washington co., R.I., 17 miles W. of Newport. Pop. 150.

Ussa, ŏŏs'sȧ, a river of Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows SW., and joins the Petchora after a course of over 400 miles.

Ussat-les-Bains, üs'sȧ' lȧ bȧⁿ, a village and watering-place of France, department of Ariège, arrondissement of Foix. It has hot mineral springs.

Ussel, üs'sȅl', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Corrèze, 32 miles NE. of Tulle. Pop. in 1901, 3356 (commune, 4693).

Ussery, a post-village of Garland co., Ark. The banking point is Hot Springs.

Usson, üs'sôⁿ', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles W. of Issoire. Here are ruins of a castle, long the residence of Margaret, the first queen of Henry IV. of France.

Ussuri, oo-soo'ree, a river of eastern Asia, rises in the SE. part of Primorskaya, flows N., forming much of the boundary between Primorskaya and Manchuria, and joins the Amur a short distance above Khabarovsk. It is about 450 miles in length and is navigated by steamboats.

Ustarits, üs'tȧ'reets', a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 7 miles S. of Bayonne.

Ust-Bielokalitvensk'aya, a settlement in the territory of the Don Cossacks, Russia, on the Donets, 93 miles NE. of Rostov. Pop. in 1897, 18,039.

Uster, oos'tẹr, a commune and manufacturing village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles SE. of Zürich. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7801.

Ustica, oos'te-kȧ, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy, off the N. coast of Sicily, 38 miles NNW. of Palermo. The soil is volcanic and highly fertile. Pop. in 1901, 1992.

Ustiug Veliki, oos-te-oog' vȧ-lee'kee ("Great Ustiug"), a town of Russia, government of Vologda, on the river Sukhona, near its confluence with the Yug, 580 miles ENE. of St. Petersburg. It has a great number of churches. Pop. in 1897, 11,309.

Ust-Kam'enogorsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, on the Irtish, government and 115 miles ESE. of the town of Semipalatinsk.

Ust-Medvieditsa, oost med-ve-ȧ'dit-sȧ, a town of Russia, in the N. part of the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the river Don, at the influx of the Medvieditsa. Pop. about 15,000.

Ustron, a town and watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Silesia, district of Bielitz, on the river Vistula. It has large iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 4673.

Ust-Sysolsk, oost se-solsk', a town of Russia, government and 420 miles NE. of Vologda, at the junction of the Sysola and Vytchegda. Pop. about 4500.

Ust-Urt, a name given to a steppe and desert region of Asiatic Russia, almost wholly in the Transcaspian Territory, extending between the Caspian Sea on the W. and the Aral Sea on the E. It is a plateau of moderate elevation (about 650–800 feet), contains a number of lakes and salines, and is but sparsely inhabited.

Ustyuzh'na, a town of Russia, government and 200 miles NE. of Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. about 5000.

Usulután, oo-soo-loo-tȧn', a southern department of Salvador, bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean and on the W. by the Lempa River. Area, 1290 sq. m. It is mountainous in the N. and low towards the coast. The products are coffee, rice, tobacco, indigo, timber, fruits, and salt. Capital, Usulután. Pop. in 1902, 80,400.

Usulután, a city of Salvador, capital of Usulután department, on the Juano River, 60 miles (direct) ESE. of San Salvador. Pop. in 1902, 11,856.

Usumacinta, oo-soo-mȧ-sin'tȧ, a river of Mexico and Central America, rises as the Chixoy (Chixoy de las Salinas) in the W. part of Guatemala, forms part of the boundary between that republic and the state of Chiapas, Mexico, traverses the state of Tabasco, and, after a course of several hundred miles, joins the Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Laguna de Términos. It is navigable for a short distance.

Usumbura, a station in German East Africa, in Urundi, and at the N. extremity of Lake Tanganyika. Lat. 3° 24′ S.; lon. 29° 22′ 30″ E.

Usun-ada, a bay in the SE. shore of the Caspian Sea, opening in lat. 40° N.

Usuri, a river of Asia. See USSURI.

Usutu, oo-soo'too, a river of Swaziland, southern Africa, joins the Pongola to form the Maputa.

Utah, yoo'taw or yoo'tȧ, a western state of the United States, bounded N. by Idaho, NE. by Wyoming, E. by Colorado, S. by Arizona, and W. by Nevada. The northern line follows the parallels of 41° and 42° N. lat., the eastern the meridians of 111° and 109° 4′ W. lon., the southern the parallel of 37° N. lat., and the western the meridian of 114° 4′ W. lon. Area of the land-surface, 82,190 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 2780 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The great Wasatch range of mountains divides Utah into two somewhat unequal parts, the western (which belongs to the Great Basin) being the smaller but more important division. These mountains are exceedingly wild and picturesque, pierced by many cañons, and sending up many peaks which during most of the year are covered with snow (Provo Peak, 11,000 feet; South Tent, 11,240 ft.). W. of the Wasatch Mountains the country, whose floor-level is maintained at a general elevation of 4200–5000 ft., is traversed by many N. and S. ranges of broken mountains, interspersed with arid plains, valleys, and basins (occasionally lake-bearing), generally having a dreary desert aspect and a somewhat scanty vegetation. Among these mountains are the Oquirrh, Beaver, Parowan, Pah Vant, Tushar (Tushar Mountain, 12,146 ft.), Sevier, Iron, Lake, Onaqui, Stansbury, Thomas, House, Pahoton or Cedar, Goshoot, etc. This great region, barring the extreme NW., where there are a few minor streams, tributary to the Snake River, has no streams whose waters flow to the ocean, but E. of the Wasatch the country has a different character. Here the principal mountains (Uinta, Roan, Pah-Utah, etc.) break up into a region of plateaus, bordered by steep escarpments (Book Cliffs, Tavaputs, etc.), rather than of ridges, the rivers flowing very generally in deep cañons. Most of this region, which lies wholly in the basin of the Colorado River, is utterly sterile; but along the principal streams (Uinta, Green, Grand, San Juan, and Colorado) there are some meadow-lands, and where irrigation can be effected there is no difficulty in raising good crops. The singularly domed (laccolitic) Henry Mountains (about 11,000 ft.) are in the SE. and the volcanic La Sal (with Mount Peale, 13,089 ft.) in the E. Wilson Peak, in the Uinta Range, rises to 13,300 ft., Emmons Peak to 13,624 ft., and Gilbert Peak to 13,687 ft.

Lakes and Rivers.—The principal rivers E. of the Wasatch Mountains have been already named. In the Great Basin we find the Great Salt Lake (which see), a shallow expanse of strong brine, covering 2000 sq. m. and receiving the waters of the Bear, Weber, and Jordan rivers, with some smaller streams. It is now merely the remnant of a former (Quaternary), much more extensive lake-basin, whose ancient beach-lines are clearly incised as terraces upon the encircling mountains, 900–1000 feet above the present water-level. To this former body of water, which drained NW. into the Pacific, geologists have given the name of Lake Bonneville. The Jordan discharges the waters of Utah Lake, which contains fresh water, abounding in trout. The Sevier River flows into Sevier Lake. Bear Lake is on the border of Idaho. None of the streams of the Great Basin are large, and many of them sink into the earth or are dissipated in vapor before they reach any actual lake-basin. There are in Utah no navigable streams, but a few adven-

turous explorers have descended the Colorado and its main tributaries in boats, encountering great perils, and finding their chief reward in the contemplation of some of the grandest and most unique scenery in the world.

Geology and Mineral Wealth.—Archæan and metamorphic rocks form the cores of many of the mountain-ranges, whose periods of elevation were continued into Tertiary times. The Palæozoic series, Jura-Trias, and Cretaceous are all well represented, the last covering immense areas, particularly in the eastern or plateau region, and at several points affording beds of coal of economic value. There are also extensive Tertiary regions, which are in some cases not clearly distinguishable from the Cretaceous, and these are also coal-bearing. The plains and valleys of the Great Basin are largely floored with a deep Quaternary detritus, deposited in part under ancient lacustrine waters. There are many lava-beds (some old and others comparatively recent), and there are numerous thermal springs. The great river-cañons of the plateau-region cut through and expose every one of the geological strata above named. The principal wealth of Utah must ever consist in her ores of the precious and other metals, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, etc. The output of the principal metals in 1903 was: gold, 210,162 fine ounces, valued at $4,344,069; silver, 12,204,011 fine ounces, valued at $6,518,151; and copper, 38,302,602 pounds. The product of lead is very large. The quantity of coal mined in 1899 was 786,049 short tons, and of the asphaltic mineral gilsonite, 2500 tons; the coal product in 1903 was 1,681,409 short tons. Beds of kaolin, rock-salt, sulphur, gypsum, etc., are also found. Great Salt Lake affords much nearly pure salt, the quantity obtained from this source in 1900 having been valued at $139,488. The output of salt from the state in 1903 was 212,955 barrels. Excellent building-granite is very abundant.

Climate.—A marked character of the climate throughout the state is the scanty rainfall. The mountain-ranges receive much snow in winter, and destructive avalanches sometimes occur in the mining cañons; but these mountain-snows, which last far into the summer and in some places are perpetual, alone render agriculture possible, by supplying water in the rills and gulches. For the most part the climate is very healthful, agreeably warm in summer and not severe in winter, although extremes of temperature have been noted of —30° and 110°. The mean July temperature at Salt Lake City is about 70°; the mean of January, 28°. The annual rainfall ranges from 5 to 16 inches.

Agriculture.—Probably full nine-tenths of the state is naturally sterile; but a large population in the region of the Great Salt Lake has for a long term of years supported itself mainly by agriculture, rendered practicable by irrigation processes. Wherever irrigation can be applied, the soils (almost everywhere rich in all the elements of fertility) amply repay the expense. At present, wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, hay, potatoes, dried and other fruit, and dairy products are leading staples. The production in 1900 was: wheat, 3,697,106 bushels; corn, 169,180 bushels; oats, 918,214 bushels; barley, 217,686 bushels; rye, 59,202 bushels; potatoes, 649,000 bushels; and hay, 509,855 tons. Cattle-raising is practicable on many of the plains where agriculture could not succeed, and it is very profitably carried on. The wool-industry is one of great importance. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 14,136,981 pounds.

Manufactures.—The Mormon population have long carried on some manufacturing for the supply of home wants, and as a rule only the more indispensable articles have been manufactured in quantity. Recently much capital has been invested in enterprises connected with the mining and reduction of ores, particularly of the ores of lead, the smelting and refining of which is the most important industry of the state. A new and profitable industry is the manufacture of beet-sugar, the product in 1900 having been valued at $1,037,355.

Education.—The leading educational institution is the University of Utah, located at Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake College and the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute are in the same city. Brigham Young College and the state agricultural college are at Logan. There are state normal schools at Salt Lake City and Cedar City, and there is a reformatory at Ogden.

Railroads.—The railroads in 1890 aggregated 1265 miles; in 1900, 1592 miles.

Counties, Cities, and Towns.—The counties in Utah number 27, as follows: Beaver, Boxelder, Cache, Carbon, Davis, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uinta, Utah, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne, and Weber. The principal cities and towns are Salt Lake City (the capital) and the head-quarters of the sect known as Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints (pop. in 1900, 53,531), Ogden, an important railroad centre (16,313), Provo City, a manufacturing place and the seat of the Utah Insane Asylum (6185), Logan (5451), Park City, Springville, and Spanish Fork.

Government.—The governor is elected for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years, and those of the latter for 2 years. Women enjoy the right of suffrage. The state sends 1 representative to the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—The population in 1850 was 11,380; in 1860, 40,273; in 1870, 86,786, exclusive of the tribal Indians; in 1880, 143,963; in 1890, 207,905; and in 1900, 276,749 (inclusive of 2848 Indians settled on reservations). The dominant sect in the population of Utah is that of the Mormons. The characteristic feature of the Mormon community has been the practice of polygamy, now rapidly declining.

History.—Utah is a part of the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico in 1848. In the preceding year Brigham Young, the head of the Mormons, after their expulsion from Nauvoo, Ill., had come to this then almost utterly unknown region, which he afterwards named Deseret. The great body of his followers migrated to the region in 1848. Salt Lake City was founded, and a prosperous agricultural community sprang up, which increased rapidly through the vigorous Mormon propaganda carried on in the United States and Europe. In 1850 the territory of Utah was organized, Young being appointed governor. In 1857, Young having openly set at defiance the federal authority, President Buchanan sent troops to enforce obedience. In 1858 a compromise was effected; the authority, for practical purposes, remaining in the hands of Young and his followers. In 1882 Congress passed a stringent law against polygamy, and in 1890 the Morman church publicly decreed the discontinuance of the practice, which, however, still persists to some extent. In 1896 Utah was admitted as a state into the Union.

Utah, a county in the north-central part of Utah, has an area of 2123 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wasatch Range of mountains, and on the W. by the Oquirrh Mountains. It is partly irrigated by the Provo and Jordan rivers. Utah Lake (of fresh water) is situated in the county. Gold is mined here. Capital, Provo City. Pop. in 1890, 23,768; in 1900, 32,456.

Utah, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., 7 miles NW. of Galesburg.

Utah, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa.

Utah Hotsprings, a post-hamlet and resort of Boxelder co., Utah. The banking point is Ogden.

Utah Lake, a body of fresh water in Utah co., Utah, about 10 miles E. of the Oquirrh Mountains. It is about 24 miles long and 8 miles wide, and discharges into the Great Salt Lake through the Jordan River. Altitude, 4505 feet.

Utahville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles N. of Altoona. Pop. 125.

Utakamand, or **Ootacamund,** oo'tȧ-kȧ-mŭnd', a town and sanatorium of British India, in Madras, situated in the Nilgiri Hills, 52 miles ENE. of Calicut. Lat. 11° 20′ N.; lon. 76° 50′ E. It is the head-quarters of the Madras government during the hot season. It has a fine government botanical garden and a government cinchona plantation. Pop. about 15,000.

Ute, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Ute Pass, in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, on the shoulder of Pike's Peak, a short distance beyond Manitou. It is traversed by the Colorado Midland R.

Ute Peak, Colo., a peak of the Williams Range, has an altitude of 11,968 feet. Lat. 39° 47′ N.; lon. 106° 4′ W.

Ute Peak, a mountain in the SW. part of Colorado, about 40 miles W. of Parrott. Altitude, 9884 feet.

Ütersen, ü'ter-zen, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Pinnau, 16 miles NW. of Hamburg. It has manufactures of machinery, cement, textiles, etc., and shipbuilding is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 5958.

U'tica, an ancient city of Africa, situated near the northernmost point of the continent, on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the river Bagradas, about 25 miles NW. of Carthage. It was founded as a colony of the Phœnicians. It prospered under the Romans.

Utica, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the N. bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles W. of Ottawa. It has manufactures of cement and fire-brick. Pop. about 1200.

Utica, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 400.

Utica, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Utica, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, about 20 miles SW. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 60.

Utica, a banking post-village of Ness co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Utica, a banking post-village of Daviess co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles S. of Owensboro. Pop. 200.

Utica, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Clinton River and on the Michigan Central R., 24 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Utica, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western R. and the Northwestern Line, 22 miles W. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Utica, a banking post-town of Hinds co., Miss., about 24 miles SSE. of Vicksburg, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Utica, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Grand River, near the mouth of its Crooked Fork and on the Burlington Route, 5 miles SSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 650.

Utica, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. The banking point is Lewistown. Pop. about 250.

Utica, a banking post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 32 miles W. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Utica, a city, capital of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 95 miles WNW. of Albany, on the New York Central and Hudson River, the Lackawanna and other railroads. It is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk, on a nearly level site, about 400 feet above the sea. The surrounding region is one of extensive dairying and floricultural pursuits, the production of cheese being an important industry. Utica stood in 1900 eighth among the industrial cities of the state, its manufactured product being valued at $19,550,000, and comprising cotton, woollen and knitted goods, yarns, agricultural implements, clothing, stoves and heaters, lumber, and malted liquors. The city is noted for the number of its charitable institutions and organizations, and contains, in addition to various hospitals and homes, a state lunatic asylum and the Utica Orphan Asylum. Among the more notable public buildings are the Federal building, the city-hall, and the state armory. Utica was incorporated as a city in 1830. Pop. in 1830, 8323; in 1850, 17,565; in 1860, 22,529; in 1870, 28,804; in 1880, 33,914; in 1890, 44,007; in 1900, 56,383.

Utica, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the North Fork of the Licking River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles S. of Mount Vernon. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Utica, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on French Creek and on the Erie R., 8 miles WNW. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Utica, a banking post-village of Yankton co., S.Dak., 10 miles NW. of Yankton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Utica, a township (town) of Crawford co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1548.

Utica, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 16 miles SE. of Madison.

Utica, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 967.

Utica Mills, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 50 miles WNW. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Utiel, oo-te-ĕl′, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 9 miles NW. of Requena. Pop. in 1900, 11,642, largely engaged in the manufacture of textiles and in wine-making.

Utilla, oo-teel′yå, or **Utila,** the southwesternmost of the Bay Islands, in the Bay of Honduras, Caribbean Sea. It contains the port of the same name.

Utkiavi, a native village and government station in Alaska, at Cape Smyth, near Point Barrow.

Utley, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. about 300.

Ütliberg, üt′le-bĕrg, a peak of the Albis range, Switzerland, near Zürich, whence it is ascended by mountain railway. The summit commands a magnificent view. Height, 2865 feet.

Ütö, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 25 miles SE. of Stockholm. It has iron-mines.

Utopia, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River.

Utopia, a post-village of Uvalde co., Tex., about 32 miles (direct) NE. of Uvalde. Pop. about 150.

Utopia, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 23 miles from Collingwood.

Utrecht, yu′trĕkt (Dutch pron. ü′trĕkt; L. *Trajectum ad Rhenum, Ultrajectum*), a city of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Utrecht, 23 miles SE. of Amsterdam. Lat. of observatory, 52° 5′ 9″ N.; lon. 5° 7′ 55″ E. It is situated on the Old Rhine, where the Vecht branches off from it. The town is traversed by two canals, the Oude and Nieuwe Gracht, which are spanned by many bridges, and the streets present picturesque aspects. The Gothic cathedral, begun in 1254, long one of the finest churches in Holland, suffered severely in the hurricane of 1674, and the nave has never been rebuilt. The interior is embellished with interesting monuments. Among other ecclesiastical edifices are the late-Gothic church of St. Catharine, the Roman Catholic cathedral, which dates from 1524, and which was restored in 1880; St. Janskerk, the oldest church, begun in the eleventh century; and the modern St. Willibrodurskerk, with sumptuous interior decorations. The building of the university, founded in 1636, was recently enlarged by an addition in the Dutch-Renaissance style. An interesting secular structure is the Paushuizen (or "pope's house"), erected by the future pope Adrian VI. in 1517. It is now occupied by government offices. The old château of Oudaen, on the Oude Gracht, a Gothic building erected in the fourteenth century, has since 1759 been used as a home for the aged. On the site of the old ramparts have arisen pleasant promenades. E. of the town is the Maliebaan, a triple avenue of trees, which leads to the Hoogeland park. The university of Utrecht has more than 1000 students and a library of 250,000 volumes. The society of arts and sciences and the historical society occupy a high rank. The museum Kunstliefde contains paintings of early Utrecht masters; the archiepiscopal musuem exhibits specimens of Netherlandish sacred art; the royal mint contains Dutch coins, medals, etc. The city has a veterinary school, the only one in Holland. Utrecht is the seat of a Catholic archbishop and also of the archbishop of the Old Catholics (Jansenists). Pop. in 1899, 102,085, about one-third Catholics. Utrecht has saw-mills, machine-shops, breweries, and printing establishments, and manufactures of textiles, cigars, colors, chemicals, organs, etc. It is the seat of an active trade.

The bishopric of Utrecht was founded in Merovingian times at the close of the seventh century. The bishops acquired temporal sway over a considerable district, their principality being included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The city of Utrecht, after long conflicts, succeeded in emancipating itself from their rule. Early in the sixteenth century the see and the city became a possession of the Emperor Charles V. and were incorporated in the realm of the Netherlands. The Union of Utrecht, a compact between the seven Dutch provinces in revolt against Spain, concluded in 1579, established on a firm basis the foundations of the Dutch Republic. The treaty of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, terminated the War of the Spanish Succession; the Bourbon dynasty was seated on the throne of Spain, whose crown was shorn of the Netherlands, Lombardy, Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia.

Utrecht, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuider Zee. Area, 534 sq. m. The Lek (northern arm of the Rhine) forms its S. boundary; an arm of it, the Vecht, traverses the province. Capital, Utrecht. Pop. in 1899, 251,034.

Utrecht, a town of the Transvaal Colony, southern Africa, in a district of its own name, 150 miles (direct) SE. of Johannesburg. It is in a pleasant valley and is well laid out, with broad streets; the houses are surrounded by orchards.

Utrera, oo-trå′rå, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles SSE. of Seville. It has preserved in part its mediæval and Moorish aspect. Pop. in 1900, 14,318.

Utsaladdy, ŭt-sa-lah′dee, a post-village of Island co., Wash., on Puget Sound, 90 miles N. of Tacoma. Pop. 200.

Utsunomiya, oot-soo-no-mee′yå, a town of Japan, capital of Tochigi prefecture, 72 miles N. by E. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important commercial centre. Pop. in 1904, 35,953.

Utterson, a post-village of Muskoka district, Ontario, 12 miles N. of Bracebridge, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 200.

Uttoxeter (locally pronounced ŭx′e-ter), a town of England, co. and 12 miles NE. of Stafford. Pop. in 1901, 5133.

Uttwil, oot′veel, a village of Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 9 miles SE. of Constance.

Utuado, oo-too-å′do, a town of Porto Rico, 14 miles (direct) S. of Arecibo. It is connected with San Juan by a wagon-road. Pop. in 1899, 3619.

Uvalde, yu-vål′de, a county in the SW. part of Texas, has an area of 1579 sq. m. It is drained by the Rio Frio, the Rio Leona, and Sabinal Creek. Capital, Uvalde. Pop. in 1890, 3804; in 1900, 4647.

Uvalde, a banking post-town, capital of Uvalde co., Tex., on the Rio Frio and on the Galveston, Harrisburg

and San Antonio R., 94 miles W. of San Antonio. Pop. in 1900, 1889.

Uwchlan, yoŏk'lạn, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 34 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Uwharie, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C.

Uxbridge, a town of England, in Middlesex, 17 miles WNW. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1901, 8585.

Uxbridge, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Uxbridge township (town), on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles SSE. of Worcester. The town has several woollen-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3599.

Uxbridge, a banking post-town of Ontario co., Ontario, on a branch of the Black River and on the Grand Trunk R., 43 miles from Toronto. It has a tannery, grist-mills, and manufactories of foundry products, pianos and organs, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1657.

Uxmal, oosh-mål', a ruined city of Mexico, in Yucatan, 32 miles SSW. of Mérida. It presents some very remarkable architectual remains, comprising several large edifices, of which the best known are the so-called *Casa del Gobernador,* the "House of the Nuns," and the "House of the Dwarf." These edifices are thought to have been constructed by the predecessors of the modern Mayas.

Uxpila, Finland, is the port of Gamlakarleby.

Uyea, oo-yå', one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, immediately S. of Unst.

Uyea, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4½ miles from the N. extremity of Mainland.

Uyeda, a town of the main island of Japan, 36 miles W. of Mayebashi. Pop. in 1899, 24,414.

Uyeno, a locality near Tokyo, Japan, famous for its lotos gardens.

Uz, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Uzbeks, ooz'bĕks, or **Uzbegs,** a Turko-Tartaric people, constituting the most important element in the population of Russian Turkestan.

Uzel, ü'zĕl', a small town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles NNW. of Loudéac.

Uzen (oo-zĕn'), **Great** and **Little,** two rivers of European Russia, governments of Saratov and Orenburg, flow generally SE. and lose themselves in salt lakes in the depression of the Caspian Sea.

Uzerche, ü'zaĭrsh', a village of France, in Corrèze, 15 miles NW. of Tulle. It is picturesquely situated and has preserved some interesting architectural relics of the Middle Ages.

Uzès, ü'zàz' (L. *Ucetia*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gard, on the Auzon, 15 miles NNE. of Nîmes. It has an interesting mediæval palace and a splendid Romanesque belfry of the twelfth century, a relic of its former cathedral. It is a busy little town, industrially and commercially. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4889.

Uzhitze (Užice), a town of Servia, 87 miles SW. of Belgrade. Pop. in 1901, 6408.

Uznach, oots'nȧĸ, a town of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles SW. of St. Gall. Pop. about 2000.

V

Vaagen, vå'ghẹn, **East** and **West,** two of the Lofoten Islands, Norway, W. of Hindö.

Vaagö, one of the Faroe Islands. See FAROE.

Vaal, vål, or **Gariep,** gå-reep', a river of southern Africa, a right affluent of the Orange River. It rises in Mount Klipstapel (5477 feet) of the Drakenberg range, flows generally W. and SW., separating the Transvaal Colony on the N. from the Orange River Colony on the S., crosses Griqualand West, and empties into the Orange River in lat. 29° 10′ S., lon. 23° 50′ E. It receives many affluents, of which the chief are the Klip, Valsch, Vet, Modder, and Hart. Length, about 700 miles. The first discovery of diamonds in Africa was made near the lower part of this river, in what is now Griqualand West, just W. of the Orange River Colony. Kimberley, the centre of the famous De Beers mines, is in the Vaal valley, a few miles from the left (S.) bank.

Vaals, vȧls, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 16 miles ESE. of Maestricht. Pop. in 1899, 6358, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Vacassar, a small bay of the Gulf of Mexico, in Levy co., Fla., about lat. 29° 15′ N.

Vacaville, vȧ'kȧ-vĭl, a banking post-town of Solano co., Cal., in a beautiful and fertile valley on the Southern Pacific R., 29 miles SW. of Sacramento. It has fruit-growing industries. Pop. in 1900, 1220.

Vache (vȧsh) **Island,** in the West Indies, is off the S. coast of Haiti, 8 miles SE. of Aux Cayes. It is 9 miles in length.

Vacherie, vash'ẹ-re, a post-village of St. James parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. about 200.

Vácz, a town of Hungary. See WAITZEN.

Vadis, a post-village of Lewis co., W.Va. Pop. 70.

Vadkert, vŏd'kĕrt\, a commune of Hungary, co. of Neograd, district of Balassagyarmat. Pop. about 3000.

Vadkert, a commune of Hungary, co. of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kún, about 16 miles from Kalocsa. Pop. in 1900, 6648.

Vado, vȧ'do, a small seaport of Italy, on the W. side of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles SW. of Savona.

Vadsö, a seaport of Norway, near the NE. extremity of the country, on the Varanger-Fjord. It is a few miles N. of the parallel of 70° N. lat., being one of the northernmost places in the world. It has considerable trade and is an active seat of the whale-fishery. Pop. about 2000.

Vadstena, vȧd-stȧ'nȧ, a town of Sweden, 28 miles WNW. of Linköping, on Lake Vetter. It was formerly the seat of a celebrated monastery, that of St. Bridget (Birgitta), suppressed at the close of the sixteenth century. The monastery church is an interesting edifice. The castle of Vadstena, built by Gustavus Vasa, is also a notable structure. The manufacture of lace is carried on. Pop. about 2000.

Vaduz, vȧ'dŏŏts, a town, capital of the little principality of Liechtenstein, near the right bank of the Rhine, on the frontiers of the Swiss canton of Grisons, 21 miles SSE. of St. Gall. It is charmingly situated at an elevation of about 1500 feet, with the Three Sisters towering 5000 feet above it. It has a castle built in the sixteenth century on the ruins of one destroyed by the Swiss. A relic of the older structure is a square tower, about 1000 years old. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

Vág, a river of Hungary. See WAAG.

Vaga, vȧ'gȧ, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dvina after a N. course of 270 miles.

Vagai, vȧ'ghī, a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, after a N. course of 150 miles, joins the Irtish, 34 miles ESE. of Tobolsk.

Vág-Besztercze, a town of Hungary. See WAAG-BISTRITZ.

Vagos, vȧ'gush, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 6 miles SSW. of Aveiro. Pop. about 5000.

Vág-Ujhely. See WAAG-NEUSTADTL.

Vahalis, the ancient name of the WAAL.

Vaiden, vā'dẹn, a banking post-town, capital of Carroll co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 33½ miles S. by E. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Vaigatch, vī'gȧtch', an island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the government of Archangel, from the main portion of which it is separated by the Strait of Vaigatch (or the Yugor Strait), the Kara Strait separating it on the NW. from Nova Zembla. Greatest length, from NW. to SE., 60 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. The interior is mountainous, and the S. and SE. shores present rocky cliffs. The island is properly a disrupted portion of the Ural chain. The inhabitants are chiefly Samoyeds and Russians, who visit it during the summer months for the purpose of obtaining pelts and fish.

Vaihingen, vī'hing-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Enz, 15 miles NW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 2940.

Vaihingen, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 3950.

Vail, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9 miles NE. of Denison. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Vail, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. Pop. 75.

Vail, a post-station of Blair co., Pa.

Vaila, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, in Vaila Sound, on the W. side of Mainland.

Vailgate, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 5 miles SW. of Newburgh. Pop. 160.

Vail Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., on Fonda's Creek, 9 miles N. of Amsterdam, on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. Pop. 250.

Vailsburg, a post-borough of Essex co., N.J., 2 miles WNW. of Newark. Pop. in 1900, 2779.

Vaison, vā'zôn" (anc. *Vasio*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 15 miles NE. of Orange, on the Ouvèze. It is a very interesting little place, replete with relics of the Middle Ages, consisting of ecclesiastical edifices, remains of ramparts and gates, quaint houses, and the ruins of a castle. There are also remains of Roman structures. The town was once the seat of a bishop. Pop. about 2000.

Vaitupu, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Ellice Group.

Vajda-Hunyad, voi'dŏh' hŏŏn'yod' (Ger. *Eisenmarkt*), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, on the Cserna, 40 miles SW. of Karlsburg. It is an important seat of the iron-industry. Near by, on a steep height, is the imposing castle of Vajda-Hunyad. The original structure was built by the famous Hungarian general, John Hunyady. Additions were made by his son, King Matthias Corvinus, and Prince Bethlen Gábor. The castle was partially destroyed by fire a half a century ago, and was restored in grand style. Pop. in 1900, 4419.

Vakh, vȧk, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tobolsk, joins the Ob 160 miles E. by S. of Surgut.

Valais, vȧ'lā' (Ger. *Wallis,* vȧl'lis), a canton of Switzerland, in its SW. part, adjacent to France and Italy, having the Bernese Alps in the N. and the Pennine Alps in the S. Area, 2027 sq. m. It is traversed throughout nearly its entire length by the upper Rhone. Some of the most famous summits of the Alps, such as the Monte Rosa (Dufour-Spitze), Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabelhörner, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn, etc., are either wholly or in part in this canton. The Simplon Tunnel traverses its E. portion. Among the noted resorts are Zermatt, Sion, and Martigny. The inhabitants are engaged mainly in pastoral pursuits and the cultivation of the vine, the wines of Valais being of pleasant flavor. The manufactures comprise glass, soap, explosives, etc. Pop. in 1900, 114,158. Capital, Sion.

Valatie, vȧl'ą-tee', a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, about 20 miles S. by E. of Albany, on the Albany and Hudson Electric R. It has manufactures of yarns and knitted goods. Pop. in 1900, 1300.

Val Bregaglia, vȧl brą-gȧl'yą (Ger. *Bergell*), a valley of Switzerland (Grisons) and of Lombardy, immediately S. and W. of Septimer mountain, and on the route from Chiavenna to Maloja. It is traversed by the little river Mera.

Valcartier, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the Great Northern (of Canada) and the Quebec and Lake St. John Rs. The banking point is Quebec.

Valcour, vȧl-koor', a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, 6 miles S. of Plattsburg.

Valcour Island, N.Y., is situated in Lake Champlain, about 6 miles S. of Plattsburg.

Valcourt, a banking post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Orford Mountain R. Pop. about 300.

Valda, a post-village of Polk co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Valdai, vȧl-dī', a small town of Russia, government and 80 miles SE. of Novgorod, on Lake Valdai.

Valdai Hills, in the government of Novgorod, Russia, consist of dome-shaped hills and plateaus, with an average height of 800–900 feet, and rising in their highest point to 1100 feet, which form the water-parting between the chief river-systems of the country. The Volga rises in the S. section.

Val d'Anzasca, vȧl dȧn-zȧs'kȧ, a valley of Piedmont, Italy, in the province of Novara, noted for its magnificent cascades and its views of Monte Rosa.

Val d'Arno, vȧl dar'no ("vale of the Arno"), a valley of Tuscany, renowned for its beauty. See ARNO.

Valdasta, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Valdepeñas, vȧl-dȧ-pȧn'yȧs (*i.e.*, "valley of rocks"), a town of Spain, in La Mancha, province and 30 miles SE. of Ciudad Real, on the Jabalón. The town is celebrated for its wine. Pop. in 1900, 20,688.

Valdepeñas, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles SSW. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Valderaduey, vȧl-dȧ-rȧ-dwā', a river of Spain, province of León, enters the Douro from the N. 2 miles E. of Zamora. Length, about 100 miles.

Valderas, vȧl-dȧ'rȧs, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles SSE. of León.

Valders, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Manitowoc.

Valdes, vȧl'dēs, an island of British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, in about lat. 50° N., lon. 125° 2′ W.

Valdes, vȧl'dēs, a commune of Spain, province and about 10 miles E. of Oviedo. Pop. in 1900, 25,682.

Valdes, or **Valdez,** a banking post-village and subport of entry of Alaska, at the head of Port Valdes, Prince William Sound, in about lat. 61° 5′ N., lon. 146° 15′ W. Pop. about 300.

Val de Santo Domingo, vȧl dȧ sȧn'to do-ming'go, a small town of Spain, 13 miles NNW. of Toledo.

Val de Travers, Switzerland. See TRAVERS.

Valdez, a post-hamlet of Taos co., N. Mex.

Val di Chiana. See CHIANA.

Val di Cogne, vȧl dee kôn'yȧ (Fr. *Val de Cogne,* vȧl dęh koñ), a beautiful and romantic valley in Savoy, opening out of the Val d'Aosta.

Valdivia, vȧl-dee've-ȧ, a river of Chile, in the province of its own name, flows from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, which it enters after a westward course of 100 miles. It is also known as the Calle-calle.

Valdivia, a province of Chile, crossed by the parallel of 40° S. lat., and extending from the Andes to the sea. Area, 8600 sq. m. There are a number of large lakes in the E. section. Timber is an important product. It contains good lands for grazing. The rearing of live-stock is the chief industry. Capital, Valdivia. Pop. (estimated) for 1902, 76,000.

Valdivia, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Valdivia, on the Valdivia (or Calle-calle) River, 16 miles from its mouth. Its port is Valdivia Port (Corral). Pop. in 1902, 9704.

Valdivia Port, or **Corral,** kor-rȧl', at the mouth of the river Valdivia, in the province of Valdivia, Chile, lat. 30° 49′ S., lon. 73° 19′ W. It is one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast of South America.

Valdosta, a city, capital of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Valdosta Southern and other railroads, 157 miles SW. of Savannah. It is in a cotton region and has manufactures of lumber, turpentine, fertilizers, cotton yarns, and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1890, 2854; in 1900, 5613.

Vale, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Belair.

Vale, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 300.

Vale, a banking post-town, capital of Malheur co., Oregon, on the Malheur River, about 12 miles (direct) W. by S. of Ontario. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Vale, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Tenn.

Valeda, a post-village of Labette co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Valeene, a post-village of Orange co., Ind., about 32 miles WNW. of New Albany. Pop. 75.

Valeggio, vȧ-lęd'jo, a small town of Italy, province of Verona, 7 miles S. of Peschiera, on the Mincio, where it leaves the Lago di Garda.

Valen, vȧ'lôn", an island on the W. coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 6 miles from Merasheen.

Valença, vȧ-lēn'sȧ, a town of Brazil, state and 60 miles WNW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Valença, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the right bank of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, 48 miles SW. of Bahia. It has cotton manufactures.

Valença, or **Catinguinha,** kȧ-teen-gheen'yȧ, a town of Brazil, state of Piauhy, on the Catinguinha, 50 miles NE. of Oeiras.

Valença-do-Minho, vȧ-lēn'sȧ do meen'yo, a small town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the left bank of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy, Spain.

Valençay, vȧ'lôn"sȧ', a small town of France, in Indre, on the Nahon, 25 miles N. of Châteauroux. It has a fine château, where Ferdinand VII. of Spain was confined by Napoleon.

Valence, vȧ'lôns' (anc. *Valentia*), a town of France, capital of the department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 57 miles S. of Lyons. Valence has some attractively laid-out boulevards and a fine square, the Place de la République. The cathedral, which dates from the eleventh century, contains a monument of Pius VI., who died at Valence in exile. The Romanesque church of St. Jean Baptiste and the Maison des Têtes, a curious structure dating from 1531, are noteworthy. From the esplanade, which has a statue of General Championnet, may be had a fine view of the hills on the opposite bank of the Rhone. The industries include silks, tanneries, foundries, and the printing of cotton fabrics. There is trade in wine, oil, and nuts. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 26,946.

Valence d'Agen, vȧ'lôns' dȧ'zhôn", a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W. of Moissac. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Valencia, vȧ-lēn'she-ą (Sp. pron. vȧ-lēn'the-ȧ), a region and former kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now

divided into the provinces of Valencia, Alicante, and Castellón de la Plana. It extends along the Mediterranean Sea between Catalonia on the N. and Murcia on the S. Area, 8830 sq. m. It is in the main a region of mountains of moderate elevation (the highest summit being about 6000 feet above the sea), between which are fertile and well-cultivated plains, whose productiveness depends largely upon artificial irrigation. The chief rivers are the Guadalaviar, Júcar, and Segura. The products include grain, wine, rice, sugar, and a variety of subtropical fruits. The inhabitants, an industrious people, have much Moorish blood in their veins. On the disruption of the caliphate of Cordova, early in the eleventh century, Valencia constituted for a time a Mohammedan kingdom. In the thirteenth century it was wrested from the Moors by Aragon. Pop. in 1900, 1,587,533.

Valencia, a province of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 4150 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 806,556. Capital, Valencia.

Valencia (anc. *Valentia*), a maritime city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, and residence of the capital-general of Valencia (the former kingdom of Valencia), situated in a fertile plain on the Guadalaviar, about 2 miles from the sea and 190 miles ESE. of Madrid. Valencia, with the tinted domes of its churches and the peculiar bustle of its dark and narrow streets, presents a semi-Oriental appearance. The mediæval walls were demolished in 1871, and on their site have arisen wide modern boulevards. The cathedral stands in the heart of the old town, where the three most ancient quarters meet. The church of San Martín, erected in the fifteenth century as a Gothic structure, has been thoroughly modernized, as has been San Andrés, originally a mosque, first restored in the thirteenth century. The latter contains fine pictures by Valencian painters. The splendid cathedral, on the supposed site of a temple of Diana, is said to date from 1262 and was finished in 1482. Its octagonal bell-tower and the graceful octagonal cimborium, with beautiful windows, are famous. The interior contains good paintings and interesting relics. The church of San Nicolás, originally a mosque, has valuable frescoes and fine stained-glass windows. The two Torres de Serranos, the old N. gate, flank a structure dating from the fourteenth century, the Gothic tracery of which is beautiful. The massive Torres de Cuarte, the W. gate, date from 1444. The old citadel, erected under Charles V., is now used as an arsenal and as the residence of the captain-general.

The largest square, the Plaza del Mercados, was the scene of mediæval tournaments. On it is the Lonja de la Seda (silk exchange), a fine Gothic structure, erected in the fifteenth century and recently restored. A part of the building serves now as a museum of antiquities. The Audiencia, formerly the meeting place of the deputies of the kingdom of Valencia, is a striking Renaissance building of the sixteenth century. Its interior is lavishly decorated. Among the many charming pleasure-grounds are the Glorieta, most attractively laid out early in the last century, on the site of the old glacis; the Alameda, the fashionable drive; and the botanical garden, the finest in Spain, rich in subtropical vegetation. The university of Valencia, founded in 1500, is one of the most famous institutions of learning in the kingdom. It has about 1700 students. The Museo Provincial de Pinturas contains more than 1500 paintings, mostly by Valencian masters.

The silk-industry of Valencia, formerly famous, has of late revived. Other manufactures include tobacco, glazed tiles (*azulejos*), fans, velvets, linen, and pottery. There are breweries. The city has a large trade, although it has of late lost some of its maritime importance. Its port is Villanueva del Grao, which is a seaside-resort. About 2800 vessels entered the harbor in 1901. Valencia is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1900, 213,550.

Valencia, Ireland. See VALENTIA.

Valencia, vå-lĕn'sha, a county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. Area, 9472 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande and is also irrigated by the Rio San José and the Rio Puerco. Capital, Los Lunas. Pop. in 1890, 13,876; in 1900, 13,895.

Valencia, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., 10 miles W. of Topeka.

Valencia, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Evans City or Harmony. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Valencia, vå-lĕn'se-å, a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Carabobo, 24 miles S. by E. of Puerto Cabello, with which it is connected by rail. It is finely situated, covers a large area, and has an active commerce in coffee, sugar, rum, cattle, hides, and agricultural products. It has a number of notable public buildings, a cathedral, university, national college, and various other educational institutions. Not far to the E. is the extensive Lake of Valencia. Pop. in 1894, 38,654.

Valencia, a pueblo of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. in 1903, 7809.

Valencia de Alcántara, vå-lĕn'the-å då ål-kån'tå-rå, a fortified town of Spain, near the frontier of Portugal, province of Cáceres (Estremadura), 25 miles SW. of Alcántara. Pop. in 1900, 9417.

Valencia de don Juan, vå-lĕn'the-å då don HOO-ån', a commune of Spain, province and 20 miles SSE. of León, on the left bank of the Esla. Pop. about 2500.

Valencia del Ventoso, vå-lĕn'the-å dĕl vĕn-to'so, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4697.

Valencia, Lake of, or **Tacarigua,** tå-kå-ree'gwå, Venezuela, in the states of Carabobo and Aragua, 2 miles E. of Valencia. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. It discharges by two outlets on the W. side, one of which is the Trincheras, communicating with the Agua Caliente, an affluent of the Caribbean Sea. The lake has an extreme depth of about 300 feet, but was at one time of much greater extent.

Valenciana, vå-lĕn-se-å'nå, a former silver-mining village of Mexico, a few miles N. of Guanajuato, which was noted for its large ore product.

Valenciennes, vå'lôNs'se-ĕnn' (anc. *Valentianæ*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord, on the Scheldt, 31 miles SE. of Lille. On the site of the former fortifications, which were demolished in 1892, a fine park has been laid out. Most of the old streets are narrow and tortuous. St. Géry, a Gothic structure, dating in part from the thirteenth century, is the most ancient church. Notre Dame du Saint Cordon, a modern edifice in the style of the thirteenth century, is lavishly decorated. The town-hall, erected in the seventeenth century, is the most striking secular building. Valenciennes has a fine statue of Froissart, the famous chronicler, and another of the painter Antoine Watteau, whose birthplace it is. The museum of painting and sculpture is rich in works of the Flemish school; the museum of natural history contains a valuable mineralogical collection. Valenciennes has an arsenal, large barracks, and a military hospital. The famous Valenciennes lace was formerly made here. The industrial establishments comprise iron-works, sugar-refineries, textile-mills, chemical-works, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 25,055.

Valeni, vō-lĕn', a small town of Rumania, in Wallachia, 50 miles N. of Bucharest.

Valens, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, in the vicinity of Bad Pfäfers.

Valensole, vå'lôNs'sol', a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 30 miles SW. of Digne. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Valentia, the ancient name of VALENCE.

Valentia, or **Valencia,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 3 miles SW. of Cahirciveen. It forms the westernmost harbor in the British Islands, a deep and safe haven, on which is the little town of Valentia. Several lines of Transatlantic cable have their termini here. Lat. 51° 55′ N.; lon. 10° 19′ W. Pop. about 2000.

Valentianæ, the Latin name of VALENCIENNES.

Valentine, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 4 miles S. of Lagrange. Pop. 100.

Valentine, a banking post-village, capital of Cherry co., Neb., near the Niobrara River and on the Northwestern Line, 47 miles NE. by E. of Ainsworth. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Valentine, a post-village of Presidio co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is El Paso. Pop. 250.

Valenza, vå-lĕn'zå (L. *Forum Fulvii Valentinum*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N. of Alessandria, on the Po. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 7115 (commune, 10,843).

Valenzano, vå-lĕn-zå'no, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S. of Bari. Pop. about 4500.

Valera, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Trujillo, 80 miles NE. of Mérida.

Valeria, a banking post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western and the Colfax Northern Rs. Pop. 150.

Vales Mills, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, 9 miles from Vinton.

Vale Summit, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Georges Creek and Cumberland R. The banking point is Frostburg. Pop. about 200.

Valetta, vå-lĕt'tå (Valletta), or **La Valetta,** a seaport, capital of the British island of Malta, on the NE. coast. Lat. 35° 53′ N.; lon. 14° 31′ E. It is picturesquely situated on a long neck of land, which, with the main-land

on either side of it, forms two large and commodious harbors. Valetta is strongly fortified. The military works were mostly constructed by the Knights of Malta (Knights of St. John). The site of the city is uneven and in part so steep that many of the narrow streets are practically flights of stairs. The principal streets, however, are wide and well paved with lava. There are some handsome squares and the quays contain fine edifices. The principal structures are the palace of the grand masters of the Knights of Malta, now the governor's residence, and the cathedral, with tombs of the knights. The city has a university, an astronomical observatory, library, botanical garden, and a military hospital. It is the head-quarters of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The place was named after the grand master Jean Parisot de la Valette, who successfully defended Malta against the Turks in 1565. Pop. in 1900, 61,268.

Valguarnera Caropepe, vål-gwar-nä'rå kå-ro-på'-på, a commune of Sicily, province of Caltanissetta, circle of Piazza Armerina. Pop. in 1901, 13,985.

Valhalla, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 25 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. about 400.

Val'hermo'so Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Morgan co., Ala., 18 miles S. by W. of Huntsville and 2½ miles S. of the Tennessee River. It is a winter-resort for invalids and has medicinal springs.

Valier, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Punxsutawney. Pop. about 400.

Val Joyeux, France. See Villepreux.

Valk, vålk (Lettic, *Valka*), a town of Russia, in Livonia, 90 miles NE. of Riga. Pop. in 1897, 10,139.

Valkány, vŏl'kå̄ñ', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál. Pop. in 1900, 4829.

Valkenburg, vål'kẹn-bŏŏrg' (Fr. *Fauquemont,* fō'kẹh-môn'), a small town and summer-resort of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Geule, 7 miles E. of Maestricht.

Valki, vål'kee, a town of Russia, government and 27 miles WSW. of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897, 8842.

Valladolid, vål'ła-do-lid' (Sp. pron. vål-yå-do-leed'; anc. *Pin'tia*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Valladolid, on the left bank of the Pisuerga, at the influx of the Esgueva, 100 miles NW. of Madrid. The Plaza Mayor, the principal square, contains arcades with shops. Near it is the cathedral, a late-Renaissance structure begun in 1585, which contains some good paintings and a famous monstrance. The most interesting edifice in Valladolid is the church of Santa Maria la Antigua, said to have been founded about 1088, with a lofty Romanesque tower. The Colegio de Santa Cruz, built in the fifteenth century, contains a museum, with excellent sculptures in wood and some fine paintings, among them three by Rubens. Near by is the house where Columbus died. The Colegio de San Gregorio, dating from 1488, serves now for municipal offices. It has a splendid late-Gothic façade, two handsome courts, and a fine staircase. The façade of San Pablo is scarcely inferior in its lavish ornamentation. There are a number of ancient churches and convents, one of which, Santa Ana, has some paintings by Goya. Among secular edifices is the old royal palace, now used for administrative purposes. The house which Cervantes occupied from 1603 to 1606 is now owned by the state. Among pleasure grounds the fine park in the Campo Grande deserves mention. The university, which was founded in 1346, occupies a building of the seventeenth century, with a curious façade in the Baroque style. It has about 1400 students. Among other institutions of learning are an academy of arts and sciences. The manufactures of Valladolid comprise gloves, textiles, paper, pottery, foundry products, etc. There is considerable trade in grain. The city is the seat of the captain-general of Old Castile and of an archbishop. At the close of the Middle Ages Valladolid was the flourishing capital of Castile, and after the union of Castile and Aragon it remained for some time the seat of royalty, being finally supplanted by Madrid. Pop. in 1900, 68,789.

Valladolid, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 2922 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 278,561.

Valladolid, a city of Mexico, Michoacán. See Morelia.

Valladolid, a city of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan, 95 miles ESE. of Mérida. It has some good public buildings, a fine square, handsome church, Jesuit college, and a noble, handsome aqueduct which supplies the town with water. Valladolid is noted for the salubrity of its climate, and has some cotton manufactures. A few miles distant are the ruins of Chichen-itza. Pop. in 1900, about 5000.

Valladolid, a coast-pueblo of West Negros province, Negros, Philippine Islands, on the shore of Guimaras Strait. Pop. in 1903, 10,550.

Valladolid de Comayagua. See Comayagua.

Vallauris, vål'lō'reess' (anc. *Vallis Aurea*), a village of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, 10 miles SE. of Grasse. Near it is a mine of manganese. Pop. in 1901, 3995 (commune, 6729).

Vallay, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. of Inverness, near North Uist.

Vall de Uxó, vål då oo-ho', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles SW. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8643.

Vallecito, Calaveras co., Cal. See Vallicita.

Vallecitos, a post-hamlet of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex.

Valle de Abdalagís, vål'yå då åb-då-lå-heess', a town of Spain, 12 miles NNW. of Malaga. Pop. about 3000.

Valle de Hermigua, vål'yå då ẽr-mee'gwå, a village of the Canaries, in the island of Gomera.

Valle de Huajucar. See Calvillo.

Valle de Santiago, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, 50 miles W. by S. of Querétaro. Pop. in 1900, 12,660.

Valle de Upar, a town of Colombia, department of Magdalena, 140 miles E. by S. of Cartagena.

Valledolmo, vål-lå-dol'mo, or **Valle d'Olmo,** a town of Sicily, province and 40 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 5799.

Valleggio, a town of Italy. See Valeggio.

Vallegrande, vål'yå-grän'då', a village of Bolivia, department and 80 miles SW. of the town of Santa Cruz.

Valle Hermoso, a pass of the Andes, in the province of Aconcagua, Chile, in lat. 32° 20′ S. Height, 11,935 feet.

Valle Hermoso, vål'yå ẽr-mo'so, a town of the Canaries, in the N. end of the island of Gomera. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Valle Hermoso, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallejo, val-lā'ho, a city of Solano co., Cal., is situated on the northeastern shore of San Pablo Bay, at the mouth of Napa Creek and near the W. end of the Strait of Carquinez, 23 miles (direct) NE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It has a large and safe harbor and is accessible to the largest sea-going ships. The city is built on the slopes of gently-rising hills and is surrounded by a fruitful farming region. It has an orphans' home, a sailors' club-house, the St. Vincent Academy, etc., and some manufacturing and tanning industries. Quicksilver is mined in the vicinity. Considerable grain is shipped here. A United States navy-yard is located on Mare Island near this place. Pop. in 1900, 7965.

Vallejo Junction, a village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Martinez. Pop. 150.

Vallelunga Pratameno, vål-lå-loon'gå prå-tå-må'-no, a town of Sicily, 18 miles NW. of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 5347.

Vallenar, a town of Chile, in the province of Atacama, about 80 miles SSW. of Copiapó. Pop. in 1902, 5199.

Vallendar, vål'lẹn-dar', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles NNE. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 3975.

Valleraugue, vål'lẹh-rōg', a small town of France, in Gard, on the Hérault, 39 miles NW. of Nîmes.

Valles, vål'yẽs, a town of Mexico, state and 135 miles E. by S. of San Luis Potosí, on the Tula.

Valles Mines, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and Bonneterre R. The banking point is De Soto or Festus. Pop. 200.

Vallet, vål'lå', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles ESE. of Nantes.

Valletta, Malta. See Valetta.

Val Leventina, Switzerland. See Leventina.

Vallevista, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., about 5 miles NW. of San Jacinto.

Valley, a county in the NE. part of Montana. Area, 13,368 sq. m., including the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. It is drained by tributaries of the Missouri River, the S. boundary of the county. Capital, Glasgow. Pop. in 1900, 4355 (of whom 1946 were Indians).

Valley, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 578 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Loup and Middle Loup rivers. Capital, Ord. Pop. in 1890, 7092; in 1900, 7339.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 20 miles N. of Fairfield.

Valley, a post-station of Hodgeman co., Kan.

Valley, a post-station of Lewis co., Ky.

Valley, a post-substation of St. Louis, Mo.

Valley, a banking post-town of Douglas co., Neb., near the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 12 miles SE. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Valley, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Bloomsbury. Pop. about 300.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 25 miles E. by N. of Canton.

Valley, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Valley, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1079.

Valley, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 17 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. 75.

Valley, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex., about 20 miles ENE. of San Antonio.

Valley, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. The banking point is Spokane.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis.

Valleybend, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W.Va., 48 miles S. of Webster.

Valleycenter, a post-station of San Diego co., Cal.

Valley Center, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. and the Frisco System, 11 miles N. of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Valley Center, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Brown City. Pop. 100.

Valley Center, a post-station of Highland co., Va.

Valley City, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., 30 miles SW. of New Albany.

Valley City, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo.

Valley City, a banking city, capital of Barnes co., N.Dak., on the Sheyenne River and on the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs., 60 miles W. of Moorhead. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 2446.

Valley Cottage, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Nyack. Pop. 175.

Valleycreek, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., 8 miles NE. of Newport. Pop. 175.

Valleycreek, a post-hamlet of Fannin co., Tex., 12 miles S. of Bonham.

Valleycreek, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va.

Valley Falls, a banking city of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Delaware River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 36 miles W. of Leavenworth. Pop. in 1900, 1078.

Valley Falls, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles N. by E. of Troy. It has linen manufactures. Pop. about 1200.

Valley Falls, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles N. of Providence. It has manufactures of cottons, silks, underwear, horse-shoes, etc. Pop. about 3700.

Valleyfalls, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va., on the Tygart's Valley River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles NW. of Grafton.

Valleyfield, or **Salaberry de Valleyfield,** a post-town and port of Beauharnois co., Quebec, near the head of Beauharnois Canal, 6 miles SSE. of Coteau Landing, on the Canada Atlantic and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Rs. It has cotton-, flouring- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 11,055.

Valleyford, a banking post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Shore R., 61½ miles NNW. of San Francisco. Pop. 150.

Valley Forge (officially, **Valleyforge**), a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles SE. of Phœnixville. In December, 1777, the army of General Washington went into winter quarters at this place, where it suffered severe privations. The house reputed to be the Washington headquarters stands here, and on the heights around (partly in Valley Forge Park) are the remains of defensive ramparts.

Valleyfork, a post-station of Clay co., W.Va.

Valley Furnace, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W.Va., 13 miles S. of Thornton station.

Valleygrove, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles ENE. of Wheeling.

Valleyhead, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 40 miles SSW. of Chattanooga. Pop. 230.

Valleyhead, a post-station of Randolph co., W.Va.

Valley Junction, a banking post-town of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles W. of Des Moines. It has lumber and coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1700.

Valley Junction, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 6½ miles NE. of Tomah. Pop. 300.

Valley Lee, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 70.

Valley Mill, a village of Bedford co., Pa., is a rural free-delivery of Everett.

Valley Mills, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 150.

Valley Mills, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. Pop. 75.

Valley Mills, a banking post-village of Bosque co., Tex., on the Bosque River, 23 miles NW. of Waco, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Valley Mills, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va., 8 miles NE. of Parkersburg.

Valleyoak, a post-station of Pulaski co., Ky.

Valleypark, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System, 15 miles (direct) WSW. of St. Louis. It has plate-glass works. Pop. about 800.

Valleypoint, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 60 miles W. of Harrisburg.

Valleypoint, a post-station of Preston co., W.Va.

Valleyridge, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 7 miles from Malden.

Valleyspring, a post-village of Llano co., Tex. The banking point is Llano. Pop. 175.

Valley Springs, a post-village of Boone co., Ark., 100 miles S. of Springfield, Mo. Pop. 200.

Valley Springs, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Stockton. Pop. 130.

Valley Springs, a banking city of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles E. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Valley Station, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Louisville.

Valley Store, a post-station of Chattooga co., Ga.

Valley Stream, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 16 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 600.

Valleyview, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., on the Louisville and Atlantic R. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. about 450.

Valleyview, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Goodspring. Pop. about 750.

Valleyview, a banking post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 40 miles WSW. of Sherman, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 400.

Valliant, a village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System. Tke banking point is Hugo.

Vallicita, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 55 miles E. by N. of Stockton. Pop. about 400.

Vallombrosa, vål-lom-bro'zå (L. *Vallis Umbrosa*), a former famous Benedictine monastery, located in the Apennines of Tuscany, on the slope of Pratomagno, in the commune of Reggello, province of Florence. It was founded in the eleventh century and was abolished by the Italian government in 1869. A royal school of forestry is now located here.

Vallon, vål'lôn^n', a small town of France, in Ardèche, 10 miles SSE. of Largentière. Near it is a grand natural bridge, called the Pont d'Arc, over the river Ardèche. It is over 200 feet high, with a span nearly equal to the height.

Vallongo, a town of Portugal, in Minho, 7 miles NE. of Oporto. Pop. in 1900, 3610.

Vallonia, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., near the East Fork of the White River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 14 miles WSW. of Seymour. Pop. about 400.

Vallonia, a post-station of Belmont co., Ohio, 10 miles SW. of Bellaire.

Vallonia, a borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, adjacent to Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Vallonia Springs, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., about 24 miles E. by N. of Binghamton.

Vallorbe, vål'lorb', a village of Switzerland, in Vaud, near the French frontier, 8 miles W. of Orbe. It has watch-making industries. Pop. about 4000. Elevation, 2480 feet.

Vallouise, vål'loo-eez', a village of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 8 miles WSW. of Briançon.

Valls, vålş, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N. of Tarragona, in a plain watered by the Francolí. It is a busy manufacturing place, with textile- and paper-mills, tanneries, distilleries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,625.

Val Maggia, Switzerland. See MAGGIA.

Valmeyer, a village of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Val'mont', a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 44 miles NNW. of Denver.

Valmont, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 14 miles from Three Rivers. Pop. 150.

Val Moutier, Switzerland. See MOUTIER.

Valmy, vål'mee', a village of France, in Marne, 6 miles from Sainte-Menehould. Here on Sept. 20, 1792, the Prussians were defeated by the French.

Valmy, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop. 150.

Valognes, vå'lôñ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Manche, 11 miles SE. of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1901, 4543 (commune, 5963).

Valois, vå'lwå', an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Oise and Aisne.

Valois, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Watkins. Pop. about 250.

Valois, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 3 miles from Lachine. Pop. about 400.

Valona, a town of Albania. See AVLONA.

Valona, a village of Contra Costa co., Cal. The post-office is Crockett.

Valparaiso, vål-på-rī'so, a fortified seaport of Chile, capital of a province of its own name, and the most important commercial town of the western coast of South America, is situated on a large bay in the Pacific Ocean, 75 miles WNW. of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 33° 1′ 56″ S.; lon. 71° 41′ 45″ W. The Bay of Valparaiso, which is well sheltered on three sides, is bounded by an amphitheatre of heights, rising to 1600–1700 feet, on the slopes of which a considerable portion of the city is built. On its S. side are the spacious Nuevo Malecón and Gran Avenida, from which passes out one of the finest of the city's thoroughfares, the Avenida de las Delicias. The lower central section of the city is constituted by the Almendral, with regular and attractive streets, which contains the principal business-houses, the city park, the Plaza Victoria, and the national theatre. Northwestward of this section, in the quarter known as the Puerto (or Port), are the greater number of the public buildings and the vast warehouses which line the quays and docks. Narrow and crooked streets are still a feature of this part of the city. The newer sections of Valparaiso have an attractive modern appearance, the business quarters being massively built. Valparaiso has various academic and collegiate institutions, a naval school, school for marines, hydrographic bureau, museum of natural history, etc. Its industrial establishments comprise foundries, railroad- and machine-shops, sugar-refineries, breweries, distilleries, large bottling-works, and factories of various kinds. Among the city's monuments are those to Columbus, Wheelwright (who established steamship navigation on the Chilean coast), Thomas Cochrane (organizer of the Chilean navy), and Admiral Prat. Elevators connect the lower parts of the city with the villa section on the heights. Pop. in 1902, 142,282. During the Spanish domination Valparaiso was a place of very little note. In 1819 the population hardly amounted to 5000 souls.

Valparaiso, a province of Chile, bounded E. and S. by Santiago. Area, about 1950 sq. m. It is watered by the Aconcagua River and other streams. The coastal portions are diversified and broken; to the E. the surface spreads into fertile valleys, yielding abundantly all sorts of crops. Capital, Valparaiso. Pop. in 1895, 220,756; estimated for 1902, 249,885.

Valparaiso, val-pa-rī'zo or val-pa-rā'zo, a city, capital of Porter co., Ind., on the Grand Trunk, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 44 miles SE. of Chicago. It contains the Valparaiso College and Northern Indiana Normal School, and St. Paul's Academy (Catholic). It has manufactures of educational specialties, mica, and paints and varnishes. Pop. in 1900, 6280.

Valparaiso, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 18 miles (direct) NNE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Valréas, vål'rā'ăs', a town of France, in Vaucluse, 22 miles NE. of Orange. Pop. in 1901, 3787 (commune, 5408).

Vals-les-Bains, vål'lā-bănᵍ', a town and watering-place of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles WSW. of Privas. Its mineral springs attract many visitors. Pop. in 1901, 2533 (commune, 4025).

Valtellina, vål-tĕl-lee'nå (Ger. *Veltlin*), a district in Lombardy, Italy, corresponding to the province of Sondrio. It consists in great part of the Valtellina proper, or upper valley of the Adda, enclosed by the lofty ranges of the Alps. The chief towns are Sondrio, Tirano, Chiavenna, and Bormio.

Valton, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., 6 miles SW. of Wonewoc.

Valtournanche, a village of Piedmont, Italy, on the Tournanche, 17 miles NE. of Aosta. Altitude, 5000 feet.

Valuiki, vå-loo-ee'kee, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles SSW. of Voronezh, on the Oskol, here joined by the Valui. Pop. in 1897, 7095.

Valverde, vål-vĕr'då, a county in the SW. part of Texas. Area, 3034 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Rio Grande and is also watered by the Pecos and Devil's rivers and other streams. Capital, Delrio. Pop. in 1890, 2874; in 1900, 5263.

Valverde, a post-town of Arapahoe co., Colo., 3 miles S. of Denver, on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Valverde, the chief town of the island of Ferro, Canaries.

Valverde del Camino, vål-vĕr'då dĕl kå-mee'no, a small town of Spain, in Huelva, 38 miles W. of Seville.

Valyevo, vål-yå'vo, a town in the NW. part of Servia, about 45 miles SW. of Belgrade. Pop. in 1901, 7609.

Van, vån, a salt lake of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, intersected by the parallel of 38° 30′ N. lat. Greatest length, 70 miles; greatest breadth, 50 miles. Area, about 1400 sq. m. It receives the waters of a few small streams, but has no outlet. The town of Van is near its E. shore. Elevation, 5214 feet (formerly placed at 5900 feet).

Van, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, capital of a vilayet of the same name, about 2 miles from the E. shore of Lake Van, 145 miles SE. of Erzerum. Lat. 38° 30′ N. Its site is at an elevation of 5220 feet above the sea. It lies at the S. face of an isolated rock, about 300 feet high, crowned by its citadel. Van is a very ancient place, the Armenians believing that it was founded by Semiramis. It is a mean and ill-built town, encircled by a double wall. Close to it are extensive vineyards and orchards. The citadel commands a magnificent view of lake and mountain. This structure appears to have been built in the eighth century B.C. On the steep face of the rock on which it stands is a trilingual inscription of Xerxes. Van is an important seat of American missions. The population is estimated at about 30,000.

Van, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia. Area, about 15,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 400,000. Capital, Van.

Van, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Van Alstyne (awl'stīn), a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 15½ miles S. of Sherman. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1940.

Vanatta, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 5 miles N. of Newark. Pop. 150.

Van Bibber, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Belair. Pop. about 100.

Van Buren, a county in the north-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 684 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Red River. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 8567; in 1900, 11,220.

Van Buren, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 502 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and is also drained by the Fox River and Cedar and Chequest creeks. Coal is mined in the county. Capital, Keosauqua. Pop. in 1890, 16,253; in 1900, 17,354.

Van Buren, a county in the SW. part of Michigan, has an area of 625 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Paw Paw River and the South Branch of the Black River. Capital, Paw Paw. Pop. in 1890, 30,541; in 1900, 33,274.

Van Buren, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of 275 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River and also drained by the Rock River. Capital, Spencer. Pop. in 1890, 2863; in 1900, 3126.

Vanburen, a banking city, capital of Crawford co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System, 9 miles NE. of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900, 2573.

Van Buren, a post-town of Grant co., Ind., about 40 miles SSW. of Fort Wayne, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Vanburen, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, about 20 miles NNW. of Clinton.

Vanburen, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Vanburen, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Vanburen township (town), on the St. John River, 12 miles from the Grand Falls and 75 miles NNW. of Houlton, on the Bangor and Aroostook R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1878.

Vanburen, a village of Quitman co., Miss. The banking point is Crenshaw. It has saw-mills.

Vanburen, a banking post-village, capital of Carter co., Mo., on the Current River, about 50 miles SSW. of Ironton.

Vanburen, a post-hamlet in Vanburen township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., 2 miles from Stiles.

Vanburen, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Portage River, about 8 miles N. of Findlay, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Vanburen, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 36 miles SSW. of Pittsburg.

Vanburen Furnace, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles N. of Woodstock.

Vance, a county in the north-central part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Area, 276 sq. m. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1890, 17,581; in 1900, 16,684.

Vance, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 20 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 100.

Vance, a post-hamlet of Tatnall co., Ga.

Vance, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan. The banking point is Kansas City. Pop. 150.

Vance, a post-village of Quitman co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Crenshaw.

Vance, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Santee River, about 56 miles NNW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 81.

Vanceboro, a post-village and port of entry of Washington co., Me., in Vanceboro township (town), on the St. Croix River, at the southeastern end of Schoodic (or Grand) Lake, about 30 miles N. by W. of Calais, on the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central Rs. It has packing and other industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 550.

Vanceboro, a post-town of Craven co., N.C. The banking point is Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Vanceburg, a banking post-town, capital of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles above Maysville, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 1161.

Vance Mills, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa.

Vanceville, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., 3 miles from Brookfield. Pop. 150.

Vanceville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Vancleve, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. The banking point is Melbourne. Pop. 150.

Vancleve, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss. The banking point is Ocean Springs.

Vanclevesville, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W.Va., 5 miles SE. of Martinsburg.

Vancouver, an island off the W. coast of Canada, forming part of the province of British Columbia, and lying between lat. 48° 19′ and 50° 53′ N. Length, from NW. to SE., 275 miles; greatest breadth, 65 miles. Area, about 12,000 sq. m. On the E. and NE. it is separated from the mainland of British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound, and on the S. from that of the United States by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The island is structurally a continuation of the Coast Range of the United States, lying directly NNW. of the Olympic Mountains of Washington, and is ruggedly mountainous throughout the greater part of its extent. The loftiest summit is Victoria Peak, towards the northern part of the island, which rises to 7485 feet. Other summits are Mount Albert Edward, in the centre, and Mount Benson, in the SE. The mountains and almost the whole of the island are densely forested. The western shore-line is indented by long and narrow "channels" or fjords. A few lakes are scattered about the interior. A considerable portion of Vancouver still remains unexplored. Among its mineral resources are gold, copper, and coal; the Nanaimo and Wellington coal-fields, in the SE., supply a large part of the coal that is used on the Pacific coast of North America. Game abounds on the island. The chief settlement is Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, in the SE. Esquimalt, near by, is the station of the British North Pacific Squadron. In 1792 the island was visited by Vancouver, of the British navy, who surveyed the coast. In the Oregon boundary treaty, in 1846, the United States recognized the claim of Great Britain to its possession.

Vancouver, van-koo′vẹr, a banking city of Washington, capital of Clarke co., is situated on the Columbia River and on the Northern Pacific R., 6 miles (direct) N. of Portland, Oregon, with which it is connected by several lines of steamers. It is the headquarters of the Military Department of the Columbia (with the seat at the adjacent Vancouver Barracks). It has saw-mills, fruit-packing industries, a brewery, etc. St. James College and a state school for defective youths are located here. The largest sea-going vessels reach the wharves. Pop. of the city in 1900, 4006.

Vancouver, a city and port of entry of British Columbia, the W. terminus of the Canadian Pacific R., is situated on Burrard Inlet, an arm of the Gulf of Georgia, opposite the town of Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. Its site was a dense forest until 1885. The city has a number of notable public buildings, several fine parks (Stanley Park), a handsome opera-house, and many elegant villas. Its industries are represented by railroad-shops, sugar-refineries, canneries, breweries, distilleries, cooperages, and manufactories of wagons, machinery, furniture, glass, soda, soap, etc. Vancouver College, affiliated with McGill University, is located here. The harbor has extensive wharves and warehouses. There is regular steamship service with China, Japan, San Francisco, Alaska, etc. Pop. in 1891, 13,685; in 1901, 26,133.

Vancouver, Cape, on the W. coast of Alaska, in lat. 60° 33′ N., lon. 165° 13′ W.

Vancouver, Mount, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias range, about 25 miles N. of the head of Yakutat Bay. Altitude, 13,000 feet (?).

Vandalia, van-dā′le-ạ, a banking city, capital of Fayette co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles N. of Centralia, on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line. It was formerly the capital of the state. The seat of government was removed from here in 1836. The city has a foundry, cooperage, and manufactures of roofing-material, meat-blocks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2665.

Vandalia, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., 35 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute. Pop. 75.

Vandalia, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, about 17 miles ESE. of Des Moines. Pop. 200.

Vandalia, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 5 miles E. of Cassopolis. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Vandalia, a banking city of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 24 miles ENE. of Mexico. It has coaling- and brick-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1168.

Vandalia, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs., about 36 miles E. of Jamestown.

Vandalia, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 10 miles N. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Vandalia, a post-village of Lewis co., W.Va. The banking point is Weston. Pop. 120.

Van Decar, vân' dẹ-kar′, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., about 4 miles from Weidman.

Vandemere, a post-town of Pamlico co., N.C., on Pamlico Sound, 25 miles ENE. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Vanderbilt, a post-village of Otsego co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 55 miles S. of Mackinaw. Pop. about 400.

Vanderbilt, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., 32 miles (direct) SE. of Pittsburg. It has coke-manufactures. Pop. about 2000.

Vanderburg, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 236 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River and is drained by Pigeon Creek. Coal is found here. Capital, Evansville. Pop. in 1890, 59,809; in 1900, 71,769.

Vanderburg, a post-town of Webster co., Ky., about 5 miles SE. of Dixon. Pop. in 1900, 111.

Vandercook, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. The banking point is Danville.

Vandergrift, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 39 miles ENE. of Allegheny. It has tin-plate and engineering works, a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2076.

Vandergrift Heights, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Vandergrift. Pop. in 1900, 1910.

Vanderpool, a post-station of Highland co., Va., 30 miles N. of Millborough Depot.

Vandervoort, a post-village of Polk co., Ark. The banking point is Mena. Pop. 250.

Van Deusen, van dū′zẹn, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River, 23 miles by rail S. by W. of Pittsfield.

Van Diemen's (van dee′mẹnz) **Gulf,** in the Northern Territory of South Australia, S. of Coburg Peninsula and SE. of Melville Island. It is about 100 miles in length from E. to W.

Van Diemen's Land, the former name of TASMANIA.

Vandling, a borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Forest City, and the post-office, Jermyn. Pop. in 1900, 765.

Vandola, or **La Vandola,** lå vân-do′lå, the easternmost of the Admiralty Islands.

Vandorf, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Aurora. Pop. 150.

Vandorn′, a post-station of Marengo co., Ala., 49 miles W. of Selma.

Vandu′ser, a post-village of Scott co., Mo. The banking point is Oran.

Van-Dyke, van dīk' (Jost), an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, 3 miles NW. of Tortola. Length, 3 miles.

Van-Dyke (Little), an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, near Tortola.

Vandyke, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 41 miles NW. of Harrisburg. Pop. 100.

Vandyne, van-dīn', a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 8 miles N. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 75.

Väner, a lake of Sweden. See Vener.

Vanessa, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R., 13 miles from Simcoe. Pop. 150.

Vanetten, a post-village in Vanetten township (town), Chemung co., N.Y., on Cayuta Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 14 miles (direct) ENE. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 474; of the town, 1406.

Vang, a post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak. The banking point is Walhalla.

Vangaindrano, a town of Madagascar, near the SE. coast, in lat. 23° 15′ S.

Vanhill, a post-station of Hawkins co., Tenn., 13 miles E. of Rogersville.

Van Hiseville, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., 12 miles SSW. of Freehold. Pop. about 300.

Vanhorn, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, 22 miles W. of Cedar Rapids, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 484.

Vanhorn, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash. The banking point is Hamilton.

Van Horne Range, a subordinate division of the Rocky Mountains of Canada, between Field and the Columbia River.

Vanhornesville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. of Little Falls. Pop. about 300.

Van Houten, a coal-mining hamlet of Colfax co., N.Mex.

Vani (vä'nee), **Cape,** on the NW. coast of the island of Milos, Greece.

Vanikoro (vä-ne-ko'ro) or **La Pérouse Island,** an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Santa Cruz group. Lat. 11° 36′ S.; lon. 166° 53′ E. It rises in Mount Kapogo to 3020 feet. On the neighboring islet of Tevai is the settlement of Vanikoro.

Van'kleek' Hill, a banking post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 53 miles (direct) W. by S. of Montreal. It has carding- and planing-mills, a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1674.

Vanlue, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9½ miles SE. of Findlay. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Vanmeter, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, 19 miles W. by S. of Des Moines, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Van'nat'ta, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Shelbyville.

Vanndale, a banking post-village, capital of Cross co., Ark., 18 miles S. of Harrisburg, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 350.

Vannes, vänn (anc. *Dario'igum, Civ'itas Veneto'rum;* Breton, *Gwened*), a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, near the bay of Morbihan, on the S. coast of Brittany, 61 miles NW. of Nantes. The old town is quaint and picturesque in aspect and preserves relics of its old walls, the most noteworthy being the Tour du Connétable. On the principal square, the Grande Place, are the town-hall (with a small museum) and the Collège Jules Simon, with a seventeenth-century chapel. Vannes is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral dating from the thirteenth century. On the Promenade de la Rabine is a monument to Le Sage, the author of "Gil Blas," who was born in the vicinity. Vannes contains an archæological museum and a museum of natural history. The industries include the manufacture of textiles and lace, ship-building, and tanning. Pop. in 1901, 16,167 (commune, 23,375). The town was in ancient times the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Veneti.

Vannoys Mill, a post-station of Barbour co., W.Va.

Vanorin, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., 13 miles W. of Mendota, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 175.

Vanormer, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ebensburg. Pop. 100.

Vanport, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 3 miles SW. of Rochester. It has manufactures of brick and clay. Pop. about 600.

Van Reenen Pass, across the Drakenberg Range in southeastern Africa, on the route from Natal to the Orange River Colony. It is traversed by railway. Height, 5400 feet.

Vans Harbor, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 200.

Vansickle, van-sīk'ĕl, a post-station of Hunt co., Tex.

Vansittart Bay, Western Australia, is E. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 14° S.; lon. 126° 20′ E.

Vansittart Hills, New South Wales, N. of Liverpool Plains.

Vansittart Island, Arctic America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula.

Vans, Les, lā vôⁿ, a small town of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles SW. of Largentière.

Vans Valley, a post-station of Floyd co., Ga., 6 miles SW. of Rome.

Vanua-Balavu, one of the Exploring Islands, of the eastern Fiji group.

Vanua-Lava, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in Banks Archipelago. Port Patterson is on the E. coast.

Vanua-Levu, vä-noo'ä lä'voo, an island, the second in size of the Fiji group, NE. of Viti-Levu. Area, about 2600 sq. m. It rises in Mount Thurston to 4135 feet. Savu-Savu and Bua bays, respectively on the S. and SW. coasts, are good harbors.

Vanves, vônv, a southern suburb of Paris, about 1 mile from the city. One of the forts defending the city is located here. Pop. in 1901, 10,915.

Van'vlack', a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 13 miles NE. of Stayner.

Van Vleck, a post-village of Matagorda co., Tex., on the New York, Texas and Mexican R. The banking point is Bay City.

Vanwagner, a post-station of Dutchess co., N.Y., 4 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie.

Van Wert, a western county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Area, 411 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Auglaize River and several creeks. The St. Mary's River runs through the SW. part of the county. Capital, Vanwert. Pop. in 1890, 29,671; in 1900, 30,394.

Vanwert, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, 72 miles S. by W. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Vanwert, a city, capital of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 27 miles WNW. of Lima. It has railroad-shops and manufactures of pianos and lumber products. Pop. in 1890, 5512; in 1900, 6422.

Vanwert, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 20 miles E. by N. of Lewistown.

Vanwyck, a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho. The banking point is Weiser.

Vanwyck, a post-village of Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Van Zandt, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 877 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Sabine River and is drained by the Neches River. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890, 16,225; in 1900, 25,481.

Vapincum, the ancient name of Gap.

Var, var (It. *Varo,* vä'ro; anc. *Va'rus*), a river of southeastern France, rises in the Alps, in the department of Alpes Maritimes, flows generally SE. and S., and, after a course of 70 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea 4 miles W. of Nice.

Var, a southeastern department of France, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, formed of part of Provence. Area, 2333 sq. m. The surface is mountainous or hilly. The principal river is the Argens. Var is a rich wine district. Capital, Draguignan. The chief town is Toulon. Pop. in 1891, 288,336; in 1901, 326,384.

Varades, vä'rȧd', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire, 27 miles ENE. of Nantes.

Varallo, vä-räl'lo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 30 miles NW. of Novara, on the Sesia. Its churches contain paintings by Gaudenzio Ferrari. Near the town is a mountain, the Sacro Monte, on which are a handsome church and about 50 oratories. This is a great place of pilgrimage. Pop. in 1901, 3331 (commune, 4218).

Varanger-Fjord, vä'rȧng'gher fe-ord', a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in the extreme NE. of Norway and partly bounding Lapland. It is crossed by the parallel of 70° N. lat. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Enara.

Varano, Lago di, lä'go dee vä-rä'no, a lagoon of the Adriatic Sea, on the N. side of the Peninsula of Gargano, Italy. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Varasdin (Hun. *Varasd*), a town of Croatia, Hungary, with the title of royal free city, capital of the co. of Varasdin, situated on the river Drave, 28 miles NNE. of Agram. Pop. in 1900, 12,930.

Varazze, vå-rät'så, a seaport of Italy, 18 miles SW. of Genoa, with a harbor on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 4818 (commune, 9759).

Varberg, var'bĕrg, a seaport and sea-side resort of Sweden, län of Halland, 37 miles NNW. of Halmstad, on the Cattegat. Pop. in 1900, 6019.

Vardar, var'dar' (anc. *Axius*), a river of European Turkey, which rises in the vilayet of Kossovo, traverses Macedonia from NW. to SE. and, after a course of about 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Saloniki 12 miles SW. of Saloniki.

Varde, var'dęh, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 23 miles NNW. of Ribe, on the Varde. Pop. about 4000.

Varden, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton or Carbondale.

Vardö, var'dö', a town of Norway, on an islet of the same name in the Arctic Sea, off the extreme NE. coast. Pop. in 1902, 2579. The protecting fortress of Vardöhus is in lat. 70° 22′ N.

Varel, fä'ręl, a town of Oldenburg, near the mouth of the Jahde in the North Sea, 35 miles NW. of Bremen. It has a church dating from the twelfth century. The town is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1900, 5158.

Varela (vä-rä'lä), **Cape,** on the E. coast of Cochin China, in the China Sea. Lat. 12° 55′ N.

Varenna, vä-rĕn'nä, a village of Italy, on the E. side of Lago di Como.

Varennes, va-rennz', a post-township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 3133.

Varennes, vä'rĕnn', a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River, 12 miles from Montreal, on the Quebec Southern R. Its beautiful situation and mineral springs make it a summer-resort. Pop. in 1901, 775.

Varennes-en-Argonne, vä'rĕnn' zŏn ar'gonn', a town of France, department of Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles WNW. of Verdun. It is noted as the place where Louis XVI. was recognized on his flight from Paris in 1791 and compelled to turn back. Pop. about 1000.

Varese, vä-rä'zä, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles W. of Como and 3 miles NE. of the Lake of Varese. It has an interesting sixteenth-century church. It is a busy manufacturing town, the silk-industry being prominent. Pop. in 1901, 7641 (commune, 17,715).

Varese, a small town of Italy, province of Genoa, 14 miles NE. of Chiavari.

Varese, Lake of, northern Italy, 4 miles E. of Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its waters. Length, 5 miles. Elevation, about 1250 feet.

Várhely, vär'hĕl', a village of Transylvania, 17 miles SW. of Vajda-Hunyad. It is near the site of the Roman city of Ulpia Trajana.

Varick, a post-township (town) of Seneca co., N.Y., bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake and on the W. by Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1270.

Variety Mills, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 29 miles NNE. of Lynchburg.

Variety Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Augusta co., Va., 15 miles W. of Staunton.

Varina, a banking post-village of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Varina Grove, a post-station of Henrico co., Va.

Varinas, a town of Venezuela. See Barinas.

Värmland, a län of Sweden. See Vermland.

Varna, var'nä, a town of Bulgaria, on the W. shore of the Black Sea, 47 miles E. of Shumla. It is the principal port of the Black Sea between Kustendje and the Bosporus. Its harbor is only an open roadstead, but it affords good anchorage. Varna has railway connections and exports large quantities of grain and other products. Under the Turks it was an important fortress. Near the town is a summer residence of the prince of Bulgaria. Varna is memorable for the battle fought there in 1444, in which the Turkish sultan, Amurath II., overwhelmed the Hungarian army commanded by King Ladislas (also king of Poland) and John Hunyady. Pop. in 1901, 33,443.

Varna, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 10 miles E. of Lacon. Pop. in 1900, 403.

Varna, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on Fall Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 3 miles E. of Ithaca. Pop. 125.

Varna, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, near the Bayfield River, 12¼ miles W. of Seaforth. Pop. 150.

Varnado, a post-village of Washington parish, La. The banking point is Franklinton.

Varnells Station, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., 6 miles N. of Dalton.

Varner, a post-village and capital of Lincoln co., Ark., 27 miles SE. by E. of Pine Bluff, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R.

Varney, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles N. of Mount Forest. Pop. 100.

Varnville, a banking post-town of Hampton co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 42 miles NNW. of Port Royal. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Vars, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R., 7 miles from Russell. Pop. 200.

Varsavia, the Latin name of Warsaw.

Varysburg, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, 8 miles S. of Attica, on the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade R. Pop. 200.

Varzin, a village of Pomerania, Prussia, district of Köslin, circle of Rummelsburg. Here is an estate which belonged to Prince Bismarck.

Varzy, var'zee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 27 miles NNE. of Nevers. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 2500).

Vas, a county of Hungary. See Eisenburg.

Vasa, vä'så, a län of Finland, bounded W. by the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 16,105 sq. m. Capital, Nikolaistad. Pop. in 1897, 446,772.

Vasa, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., about 40 miles SSE. of St. Paul. Pop. 100.

Vásárhely, towns of Hungary. See Hódmezö-Vásárhely, Kézdi-Vásárhely, and Maros-Vásárhely.

Vasco, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Tex.

Vascongadas, Spain. See Basque Provinces.

Vashon, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle or Tacoma. Pop. about 300.

Vashti, a post-station of Clarke co., Ala.

Vashti, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., N.C.

Vashti, a post-village of Clay co., Tex. The banking point is Bowie. Pop. 125.

Vasilkov, a town of Russia. See Vassilkov.

Vasio, the ancient name of Vaison.

Vaskút, vŏsh'koot', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 4 miles from Baja.

Vaslui, vås-loo'ee, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, on the river Berlad. Pop. in 1899, 9024.

Vassalboro, vas'sal-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Vassalboro township (town), Kennebec co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, about 12 miles above Augusta, and on the Maine Central R. It contains the Oak Grove Seminary. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2062.

Vassar, a post-village of Osage co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Vassar, a banking post-village, capital of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Cass River and on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs., 23 miles SE. of Bay City. It has a foundry, knitting- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1832.

Vassilkov', a town of Russia, 18 miles SSW. of Kiev. Pop. in 1897, 17,824.

Vassouras, vås-so'oo-rås, a town of Brazil, state and about 50 miles NW. of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Vassy, vås'see', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Marne, 28 miles NNW. of Chaumont. It is celebrated for the massacre of its Protestant inhabitants in 1562. Pop. in 1901, 2795 (commune, 3668).

Västerås, a town of Sweden. See Vesterås.

Västerbotten, a län of Sweden. See Vesterbotten.

Västernorrland, a län of Sweden. See Vesternorrland.

Västmanland, a län of Sweden. See Vestmanland.

Vasto, vås'to (anc. *Histonium*), a town of Italy, province and 31 miles SE. of Chieti, near the Adriatic Sea. Pop. in 1901, 10,090 (commune, 15,538).

Vasyugan, vås'yoo-gän', a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the W. part of the government of Tomsk, flows ENE., and joins the Ob on the left, about 30 miles below Narym. On it is the town of Vasyugansk.

Vatan, vä'tôn', a small town of France, in Indre, 12 miles NW. of Issoudun.

Vate, New Hebrides. See Efate.

Vatersay, vät'ęr-sa, or **Watersay,** wä'tęr-sa, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, close to Barra.

Vathy, Greek towns. See Ithaca and Samos.

Vaticano (vä-te-kä'no), **Cape,** on the coast of Italy. Lat. 38° 37′ N.; lon. 15° 51′ E.

Vatnajökull, the largest ice-field of Iceland, in the SE. part of the island.

Vatomandry, a seaport of Madagascar, on the E. coast, 80 miles SW. of Tamatave.

Vätter, a lake of Sweden. See Vetter.

Vättis, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, 9 miles from Ragatz. Elevation, 3120 feet.

Vatu-Lele, vä'too lä'lä, one of the Fiji Islands, S. of Viti-Levu. Lat. (N. point) 18° 31′ S.

Vatz, Ober, o'bęr våts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of the Rhine, 11 miles S. of Chur.

Vatz, UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr vȧts, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles N. of Chur.

Vauclin, a dormant or semi-active volcano of the island of Martinique, in its SE. part. Height, 1656 feet.

Vauclin, or **Le Vauclin,** lẹh vo'klăNⁿ', a village of Martinique, on the SE. coast, 6 miles SE. of François.

Vaucluse, vō'klüz', a southeastern department of France, in Provence, having S. and W. the Durance and Rhone rivers. It includes the former papal possessions of Avignon and Venaissin and the old principality of Orange. Area, 1381 sq. m. A large part of the surface is covered by outliers of the Alps. The highest point, Mont Ventoux, has an elevation of 6270 feet. The surface is level in the region of the Rhone. The products include wheat, wines of fine quality, subtropical and other fruits, potatoes, beets, silk, etc. Capital, Avignon. Pop. in 1891, 235,411; in 1901, 236,949.

Vaucluse (L. *Vallis Clausa;* It. *Val Chiusa,* vȧl ke-oo'zȧ), a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 15 miles E. of Avignon. It is noted as the residence of Petrarch. Near by is the pool called the Fountain of Vaucluse, the source of the river Sorgue.

Vaucluse, vo'klooz', a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., 3 miles N. of Graniteville, on the Southern R. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 600.

Vaucluse, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles SSW. of Winchester.

Vaucouleurs, vō'koo'lUR', a town of France, department of Meuse, 11 miles SSE. of Commercy. Pop. in 1901, 2801.

Vaud, vō, or **Pays de Vaud,** pȧ-ee' dẹh vō (Ger. *Waadt,* wȧt), a canton of Switzerland, having on the S. the Lake of Geneva and the canton of Valais, and bordering W. on France. Area, 1244 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 281,379, mostly French-speaking Protestants. The Jura Mountains are on the NW. border, and the SE. is occupied by contreforts of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The general surface of the canton is undulating, and large areas are given over to the cultivation of the vine and cereals and to stock-raising. Principal rivers are the upper Rhone, Orbe, and Broye. The canton comprises Lake Joux and part of Lake Neuchâtel. Watch-making, the construction of musical-boxes, and the preparation of high-grade chocolates constitute the chief manufacturing industries. The canton has numerous localities that are thronged by tourists and is noted for its educational institutions. Salt is obtained from the springs of Bex and other salines. Capital, Lausanne. This district, after having been for centuries subject to Bern, was constituted a separate canton of the Swiss Confederation in 1803.

Vaudreuil, vo-drool' (Fr. pron. vō'drŭ'ʏ), a county in the SW. part of Quebec, bounded on the SE. by the St. Lawrence River and on the N. by the Lake of Two Mountains. Capital, Vaudreuil.

Vaudreuil, a post-village of Quebec, capital of Vaudreuil co., on the river St. Lawrence, 24 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 385.

Vaudreuil, Isle, an island at the outlet of the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, Canada.

Vaudreuil Station, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 24 miles from Montreal. Pop. 275.

Vaughan, vawn, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., on the Big Black River and on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles N. of Canton. Pop. about 250.

Vaughan, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Warrenton.

Vaughanville, vawn'vĭl, a post-station of Geneva co., Ala.

Vaughn, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. 100.

Vaughn, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 230.

Vaughns Mill, a post-station of Powell co., Ky.

Vaughnsville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, about 11 miles N. of Lima, on the Northern Ohio R. Pop. 250.

Vaughnsville, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C.

Vaugirard, vō'zhee'raR', a commune of France, in Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the SW., within its fortifications.

Vaulion, Dent de, dôNⁿ dẹh vō'le-ôNⁿ', a summit of the Jura Mountains of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 4880 feet above the sea.

Vauvert, vō'vaiR', a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles SW. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1901, 3549 (commune, 4621).

Vavao, vȧ-vȧ'o, **Vavau,** vȧ-vŏw', **Vavu,** or **Hafalu-hu,** hȧ-fȧ'loo-hoo', a group of the Tonga Islands. The chief island is Vavao, in lat. 18° 40′ S., lon. 174° W., with a population of about 5000. The group comprises many small islands.

Vavitao, vȧ-ve-tȧ'o, or **Vavitu,** an island of the Tubuai group, Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 42′ S., lon. 147° 50′ W.

Vaxholm, a seaport and watering-place of Sweden, on the small island of Vaxö, in the Baltic Sea, 13 miles ENE. of Stockholm. Here on an islet is the fortress of Vaxholm. Pop. about 1700. Near by is the fortress of Fredriksborg.

Veals Station, a post-village of Parker co., Tex., 25 miles WNW. of Fort Worth.

Veazie, vee'zẹ, a post-village in Veazie township (town), Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 miles above Bangor, on the Maine Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 555.

Veblen, a banking post-village of Marshall co., S.Dak. Pop. about 225.

Vecchiano, vĕk-ke-ȧ'no, a small town of Italy, about 12 miles N. of Pisa.

Vechingen, vĕK'ing-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Worblen.

Vecht, vĕkt, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, branches off from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and after a northward course of 18 miles enters the Zuider Zee.

Vechta, vĕK'tȧ, a town of Germany, grand-duchy and 28 miles S. of Oldenburg. Pop. in 1900, 3612.

Vechte, vĕK'tẹ (Dutch, *Vecht*), a river which flows NW. through the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hanover, and W. through the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, and empties into the Zuider Zee after a course of about 125 miles.

Veedersburg, a banking post-town of Fountain co., Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western and other railroads, 15 miles S. of Attica. It has coaling-, brick- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1638.

Veendam, vȧn'dȧm, a village of the Netherlands, 15 miles SE. of Groningen. Pop. (commune) in 1899, 10,996.

Veenendaal, vȧ'nẹn-dȧl', a village of the Netherlands, province and 19 miles ESE. of Utrecht.

Vefsen, a minor port of Norway, on Vefsen-Fjord, 100 miles SW. of Bodö.

Vega, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston or Margaretville. Pop. 100.

Vega Alta, vȧ'gȧ ȧl'tȧ, a town of Porto Rico, 14 miles (direct) W. by S. of San Juan. It is connected by wagon-road with Vega Baja. Pop. in 1899, 1081.

Vega Baja, vȧ'gȧ bȧ'hȧ (**Villa de la Vega Baja**), a village of Porto Rico, 17 miles (direct) W. by S. of San Juan; it is connected with Vega Alta by a wagon-road. It has a town-hall and jail, a fine church, and a plaza. Pop. in 1899, 2288.

Vega, Cape, near the N. extremity of the Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia, SW. of Cape Tchelyuskin.

Vega de Santa Brígida, vȧ'gȧ dȧ sȧn'tȧ bree'HE-dȧ, a village of the Canaries, on the island of Gran Canaria.

Vegen, vȧ'ghẹn, an island of Norway, amt of Nordland, 15 miles off the coast, in lat. 65° 44′ N.

Vegesack, fȧ'ghẹh-zȧk', a town of Germany, territory and 10 miles NW. of Bremen, on the right bank of the Weser. It has ship-building yards and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 3943.

Veghel, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. in 1899, 5771.

Veglia, vĕl'yȧ, an island in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic Sea, forming part of the Austrian crown-land of Istria. It is separated from Croatia by the narrow Channel of Morlacca and is 3 miles distant from the island of Cherso. Length, 23 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It produces wine, oil, grain, and silk. Live-stock is reared and the fisheries are important. Marble is quarried. VEGLIA, a small town on the W. coast, is the capital. Pop. of the island in 1900, 21,140, mainly Serbo-Croats.

Veii, one of the cities of the ancient Etruscans, whose site is near the little village of Isola Farnese, about 10 miles NW. of Rome. It was taken by the Romans about the beginning of the fourth century B.C. Vestiges of the city are to be seen.

Veile, vī'lẹh, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, picturesquely situated at the head of the Veile-Fjord, 13 miles NW. of Fredericia. Pop. in 1901, 14,592.

Veile-Fjord, vī'lẹh fe-oRd', an inlet on the E. coast of Jutland, 15 miles in length.

Vejer de la Frontera, vȧ-HAIR' dȧ lȧ fron-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles SE. of Cadiz, on the Barbate. Pop. in 1900, 11,298.

Vela, a seaport town of Venezuela. See LA VELA.

Vélan, Mont, a summit of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, on the route from Martigny to Aosta. Height, 12,353 feet.

Velasco, a banking post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Brazos River, about 44 miles SW. of Galveston, on the Velasco, Brazos and Northern R. Pop. about 600.

Velay, vẹh-lå′, an old district of France, now comprised in Haute-Loire. Its capital was Le Puy.

Velbert, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, about 8 miles NW. of Barmen. It has manufactures of hardware, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 16,691.

Veldes, vĕl′dĕs, a village of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, district of Radmannsdorf, in the valley of the Wocheiner Save ("little Save"), situated on the picturesque Veldeser See. It is a favorite summer-resort.

Velebit Planina. See CROATIA-SLAVONIA.

Veles (Veleze), or **Köprülü,** a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, vilayet of Saloniki, on the river Vardar, 23 miles SE. of Üsküp. Pop. estimated at about 20,000.

Velestino, a town of Thessaly. See PHERÆ.

Vélez, vå′lĕs, a town of Colombia, department of Santander, 45 miles N. of Tunja, on the Suarez River. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1902, 14,024.

Vélez Blanco, vå′lĕth blån′ko, a town of Spain, province and 60 miles NNE. of Almería. It is overlooked by an old Moorish castle. Pop. in 1900, 6825. It has oil-mills and manufactures of textiles and soap.

Vélez de Benaudalla, vå′lĕth dā bā-nŏw-dāl′yå, a small town of Spain, 30 miles SE. of Granada.

Vélez de la Gomera. See PRESIDIOS.

Veleze, a town of Macedonia. See VELES.

Vélez Málaga, vå′lĕth må′lå-gå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 14 miles ENE. of Málaga, on the river Vélez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. It has an ancient church and the ruins of a Moorish castle. Pop. in 1900, 23,492.

Vélez Rubio, vå′lĕth roo′be-o, a town of Spain, province and 54 miles NNE. of Almería, situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics. Near by are chalybeate springs. Pop. in 1900, 10,109.

Velhas, Rio das, ree′o dåsh vĕl′yåsh, or **Guaicuhí,** gwī-koo-ee′, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, is properly the head-stream of the Rio São Francisco. Another stream by the same name, also in the state of Minas Geraes, is a tributary of the Parnahyba.

Velikaya, vå-lee′kī-å, a river of Russia which enters the Lake of Pskov at its SE. extremity, after a course of over 200 miles. The city of Pskov is on its banks.

Velikie-Luki, vå-lee′ke-yĕh loo′kee, a town of Russia, government and 132 miles SE. of Pskov, on the Lovat. It has tanneries and manufactures of boots, candles, etc. Pop. in 1897, 8481.

Velille, vå-leel′yå, a town of Peru, department and 70 miles S. of Cuzco.

Velino, vå-lee′no (anc. *Velī′nus*), a river of central Italy, rises on the N. declivity of Monte Velino, flows NNW. past Rieti and joins the Nera 4 miles E. by S. of Terni. Length, about 54 miles, in which it has some rapid descents. The falls of the Velino, called the Cascata delle Marmore, near its junction with the Nera, are celebrated as among the finest cascades of Europe. They consist of three separate leaps, 30, 330, and 190 feet respectively. The river is densely charged with lime.

Velino, Monte, mon′tå vå-lee′no, a mountain of central Italy, about 50 miles ENE. of Rome, 8160 feet high, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.

Velizh, vĕl-yeezh′, a town of Russia, government and 47 miles NE. of Vitebsk, on the Düna. Pop. in 1897, 12,201.

Velleïa, an ancient town of Italy. See FIORENZUOLA.

Velletri, vĕl-lĕt′ree (anc. *Velitræ*), a town of Italy, in the province and 21 miles SE. of Rome, situated on the slope of the Alban Mountains. The cathedral of San Clemente and the government palace are the principal structures. Pop. in 1901, 19,574.

Vellore, vĕl′lōr′, a town of Madras, British India, in the Carnatic, 15 miles W. of Arcot, on the river Palar. It has an interesting old fort and a beautiful pagoda. A military cantonment is located here. Pop. in 1901, 43,537.

Velma, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Duncan.

Velp, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. The banking point is Green Bay. Pop. about 500.

Velpen, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., on the Southern R. The banking point is Huntingburg. Pop. 250.

Velten, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 15 miles NW. of Berlin. It has numerous manufactories of stoves. Pop. in 1900, 6924.

Veluchi, a mountain of northern Greece. See PINDUS.

Velva, a banking post-village of McHenry co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Velzy, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich.

Vementry, one of the small Shetland Islands, Scotland, off Mainland, on the S. side of St. Magnus Bay.

Venado, vå-nå′do, a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles N. of San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1895, 5750.

Venado (ven-å′do) **Peak,** Colo., a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range. Height, 12,800 feet.

Venafro, vå-nå′fro (anc. *Venafrum*), a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 27 miles NW. of Capua. Pop. about 4000.

Venaissin, vẹh-nås′sĂN°′, or **Comptat** (kòN°′tå′) **Venaissin,** an old county in Provence, which was long a possession of the papal see. It was annexed to France in 1791, and is now comprised in the department of Vaucluse.

Venango, a county in the NW. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 671 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alleghany River and is also drained by French (or Venango) Creek and Oil and Sugar creeks. Petroleum, iron-ore, and bituminous coal are among the natural products. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 46,640; in 1900, 49,648.

Venango, a post-village of Ellsworth co., Kan., near the Smoky Hill River, about 25 miles SW. of Salina.

Venango, a post-hamlet of Perkins co., Neb., 18 miles by rail W. of Grant.

Venango, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1342.

Venango, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek and on the Erie R., 11 miles N. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Venango, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Venango, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1318.

Venaria Reale, vå-nå′re-å rå-å′lå, a town of Italy, 6 miles NW. of Turin. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5500).

Vence, vôNss (L. *Ventia*), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 14 miles NE. of Grasse. It is noted for its figs. It existed in Roman times. In the Middle Ages it was the seat of a bishop and the venerable cathedral still survives. Pop. about 2500.

Vendée, vôN°′dā′, a river of France, an affluent of the Sèvre Niortaise. Length, 45 miles.

Vendée (La Vendée), a maritime department in the W. of France, formed out of part of the old Poitou, having on the W. the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2690 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 441,311. The surface is level in the N. and W. portions, and marshy towards the coast, elsewhere undulating and in part elevated. There are considerable stretches of woodland. The department is watered by the Sèvre Nantaise, Sèvre Niortaise, Vendée, and other streams. More grain and wine are raised than are required for home consumption; other products are oats, potatoes, beets, and hemp. Large numbers of live-stock are reared. Coal is mined. Capital, La Roche-sur-Yon. At the time of the French Revolution the peasantry of La Vendée and the neighboring regions took up arms in the royalist cause. The insurrection, which broke out in 1793, was not completely suppressed until 1796. In 1815 there was a Vendean uprising against Napoleon.

Vendeuvre, vôN°′dUv′r′, a small town of France, in Aube, 13 miles W. of Bar-sur-Aube. It has an old castle.

Vendôme, vôN°′dōm′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Loir, 20 miles NW. of Blois and 110 miles by rail SSW. of Paris. The principal building is the church of the Trinity, dating from the twelfth century, with a splendid belfry in front of the portal. The ruins of the ancient abbey to which the church belonged are still visible. On the left bank of the river is a ruined eleventh-century castle. The town-hall was erected in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Vendôme has an old lyceum, with a chapel in the Flamboyant style, and an archæological and ethnographic museum, in front of which stands a statue of the poet Ronsard. Pop. in 1901, 6929 (commune, 9459).

Vendrell, vĕn-drĕl′, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles NE. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Venedocia, ven-e-do′sha, a post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., about 20 miles W. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Venedy, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 36 miles ESE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Vener, vå′nẹr, or **Väner** (Vänern), a lake in the SW. part of Sweden, the largest of the lakes of Europe after Ladoga and Onega, between lat. 58° 22′ and 59° 25′ N. Length, 95 miles; greatest breadth, about 50 miles, near its centre, where two peninsulas, extending into it from the N. and from the S., with a group of islands, fairly separate off a SW. section into what is known as Dalbo Lake. Area, about 2400 sq. m.; average elevation above the sea, 147 feet, the surface-level fluctuating to the extent of several feet. Lake Vener occupies a portion of the great transverse fracture or subsidence trough which marks the southern lake-region of Sweden. It receives a number of streams, the

largest of which is the Klar (Klar-Elf), emptying into its N. end, and discharges into the Skagerrak through the Göta River (Göta-Elf). By means of this stream, the various sections of the Göta Canal, Lake Vetter, the Motala River, and other waters, a continuous navigable water-way has been established between the Skagerrak and the Baltic Sea. The lake is not particularly noted for its scenery. Greatest depth, about 290 feet.

Veneris Portus, the ancient name of PORTOVENERE.

Venersborg, vā'nērs-borg', a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Elfsborg, at the SW. extremity of Lake Vener, at the efflux of the Göta-Elf. Pop. in 1900, 6395.

Venetia (It. *Venezia*, vā-nä'tse-ä), a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy, in the extreme NE. Area, 9475 sq. m. It comprises the provinces of Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vicenza. Pop. in 1901, 3,134,467. This region was inhabited in ancient times by the Veneti, whence the name.

Venetia, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Washington. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 600.

Venev', a town of Russia, government and 28 miles ENE. of Tula, on the Venevka. Pop. in 1897, 5219.

Venezia. See VENETIA and VENICE.

Venezuela, vĕn'ĕz-wee'lą (Sp. pron. vĕn-ĕth-wā'lä; locally, vĕn-ĕs-wā'lä), a republic in the N. part of South America, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, E. by British Guiana, S. by Brazil and Colombia, and W. by Colombia. Area, about 450,000 sq. m. Venezuela is properly divisible into three dominant physiographic regions: 1, the Guiana Highlands, lying S. and E. of the Orinoco River, and extending to the Parima and the Pacaraima mountains, which separate the republic from Brazil; 2, the region of the *llanos*, extensive plains which lie W. and N. of the Orinoco, and which slope down gradually from heights of 800 feet to the river; and 3, the lofty mountain region of the northwest and north, which is properly a continuation of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, and extends with a number of breaks into the Paria Peninsula. The most elevated portion of the Venezuelan Andes is constituted by the Sierra Nevada de Mérida, which culminates in the peaks of Concha and Coluna, both about 15,400 ft. in height. Immediately on the coast, in the neighborhood of Carácas, the range is known as the Sierra de Mar, or more properly the Cordillera de la Silla ("saddle range"), which rises in the Naiguata and the Silla to about 9000 ft. The Guiana Highlands are still largely unknown, but they appear to form a vast plateau, sloping northward to the Orinoco and southward to the Amazonian plains, and rising to heights of from 6000 to 11,000 ft. (Mount Icutu). The most noted summit in this region is Roraima, about 8600 ft., which stands in the extreme SE. angle on the frontier of British Guiana. The llanos, whose surface is composed of detrital material brought down from the neighboring mountain-chains, are of monotonous aspect, partially covered with vast primeval forests, and elsewhere open and with park-like scenery. Vast herds of cattle roam over the plains, and there are but few large villages and towns in the far interior. The people of this region, the llaneros, live chiefly by cattle breeding. A fourth natural region of Venezuela might be recognized in the low alluvial tract which lies NW. of the Andes, and is occupied in large part by the brackish, shallow lagoon or bay which is generally known as the Lake of Maracaibo. This large body of water, the mouth of which is closed by a bar, is now rapidly silting up.

The river-system of Venezuela is almost entirely comprised in the Orinoco and its tributaries,—the Apure, Arauca, Meta, Ventuari, Caura, and Caroni being the most important of these. The Cuyuwini, whose course is partly in the territory disputed with British Guiana, is in the E. The Casiquiare, in the S., connects the Orinoco with the Rio Negro, and thus establishes direct water communication with the Amazon. See ORINOCO.

The climate of Venezuela is largely zonal. The hot zone extends from sea-level to somewhat over 2000 feet elevation, having a mean annual temperature of 77°. On this follows the temperate zone, with one of the most delightful climates in the world, extending to 6500 ft. elevation, and having a mean temperature of about 65°. In this zone the temperature rarely falls below 58°, and only exceptionally rises above 78°. The cold zone, or *tierra fria*, is that of the still higher parts of the mountains, in the higher portions of which the mean annual temperature descends almost to the freezing point. The flora of Venezuela is exceedingly rich and varied, and comprises the dominant vegetable forms which belong to the South American tropics. Of the more important cultivated products, which constitute the chief natural resources of the country, are coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, cotton, cinchona, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and indigo. There are various kinds of dye-woods. Other tropical products are rubber, tonga-beans, copaiba, and vanilla. Venezuela is one of the largest coffee-producing countries of the world, the annual export of the bean being about 50,000 tons. Large quantities of cacao are also exported.

Nearly all the dominant types of the South American mammalian fauna are represented in Venezuela, including various forms of monkeys, the jaguar, puma, ocelot, sloth, ant-eater, tapir, and the sea-cow (or lamantin), which inhabits the lower Orinoco. Birds are found in large numbers, and are especially abundant about the pools and rivulets of the llanos, the flocks or *garzeros* of herons, cranes, storks, and ibises being a feature in the landscape of those regions. The serpents include the boa, anaconda, and several extremely venomous types. The rivers teem with edible and other fish, and the turtles are made economically valuable by the prodigious number of eggs which they lay.

The country is rich in metals and other minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, coal, and asphalt. Gold is mined principally in the Yuruari Territory in the E.; the quantity sent from this region in 1899 was 42,315 ounces (in 1884, 233,935 ounces). The asphalt deposits belong mainly to the state of Bermúdez, and seemingly bear some relation to those of the island of Trinidad. Petroleum seems to be fairly abundant in some of the western states (Los Andes). Iron is mined with some industry in the region of the Imataca Mountains, S. of the Orinoco delta. An active industry of Venezuela is that of pearl-fishing, which is carried on by the natives about the island of Margarita, and which yields an annual product valued at about $100,000.

The roads of Venezuela are still primitive, and most of the traffic of the country is carried on by means of mule-carts and pack-animals. There were in 1899 529 miles of railroad.

The executive power is vested in a president, who is elected for a term of six years by a federal council chosen from among its own members by the congress, and the legislature (congress) consists of a senate (representing the individual states) and a house of representatives. The constitution of 1901 recognized 20 states, 1 federal district, 4 territories, and 2 colonies: the states were Apure, Aragua, Barcelona, Barimas, Barquisimeto, Carabobo, Carácas, Cojedes, Coro, Cumaná, Guarico, Guyana, Maracaibo, Margarita, Maturín, Mérida, Portuguesa, Táchira, Trujillo, and Yaracuy. In 1904, following a readjustment of the domain, the states and territories were as follows: states of Aragua, Bermúdez, Bolívar, Carabobo, Falcón, Guarico, Lara, Mérida, Miranda, Táchira, Trujillo, Zamora, and Zulia; territories, Amazonas, Cristóbal Colón, Colón, Delta-Amacuro, and Yuruari; and the Federal District. Pop. in 1904, 2,639,671. The bulk of the inhabitants represent a mixture of Spanish, Indian, and negro blood. The pure whites constitute but a small fraction. There are many Indians. The language of the country is Spanish. The Roman Catholic church is the state religion. The chief cities are Carácas (the capital), Valencia, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto, Cumaná, Barcelona, Ciudad Bolívar, and Mérida. The principal ports of the republic are La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

History.—Columbus reached the coast of Venezuela in 1498, and in 1499 Ojeda and Vespucci sailed along it. The settlement of the region by the Spaniards was begun early in the sixteenth century. The year 1810 witnessed the beginning of the struggle for independence in Venezuela. In the following year independence was proclaimed. In 1813 Bolivar, the leader of the patriots, having made his entry into Carácas, received the title of "Liberator." Venezuela and New Granada were constituted in 1819 the republic of Colombia. The victory of Bolivar and Páez at Carabobo in 1821 put an end to the Spanish power in this part of South America. In 1829 Venezuela constituted itself an independent republic.

Venezuela, Gulf of (also known as the **Gulf of Maracaibo**), an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded westward by the peninsula of Goajira and eastward by the peninsula of Paraguana, immediately S. of which is that part of the basin called El Golfete. It extends N. and S. about 75 miles; extreme breadth, about 150 miles. It contains several small islands. It communicates on the S. with Lake Maracaibo.

Venice, vĕn'iss (It. *Venezia*, vā-nĕd'ze-ä; Fr. *Venise*, vẹh-neez'; Ger. *Venedig*, vĕn-ä'dig; L. *Venetia*), a fortified seaport of Italy, capital of the province of its own name, and the seat of a patriarch, situated in the Lagune (lagoons), a shallow bay of the Adriatic, 135 miles E. of Milan and 125 miles NNE. of Florence. Lat. of observatory, 45° 25′ 49″ N.; lon. 12° 21′ 15″ E. Venice stands on 117 small islands, formed by about 150 canals. A railway viaduct, 2 miles long, connects the city with the main-land. Long sand-dunes (*lidi*), on the outer side of the lagoons, forti-

fied by bulwarks of masonry, serve as a protection against the sea. Large moles to aid in this work have been constructed. The chief entrances or ship-channels to the lagoons are the Porto di Lido (in the N.), Porto di Malamocco, and Porto di Chioggia (in the S). The islands upon which the city is built, on pile foundations, communicate with one another by about 400 bridges. The Grand Canal, about 2 miles in length, with an average width of about 200 feet, winds through the city from NW. to SE., dividing it into two principal parts. The Giudecca Canal, about a quarter of a mile wide, separates the Giudecca island, on the extreme S., from the city proper. Numerous streets and lanes (*calli*), for the most part narrow and intricate, render Venice a labyrinth to the pedestrian; but the innumerable gondolas and many little steamboats which traverse the water-ways afford an easy means of intercommunication.

The square of St. Mark (Piazza di San Marco) is the finest and most frequented part of the city. It is enclosed on three sides by most imposing buildings. The palaces on the NE. were formerly the residence of the nine procurators of the republic. The old wing on the N. (Procuratie Vecchie) was erected in 1496–1520; the new or S. wing (Procuratie Nuove) was begun in 1584; the Atrio or Nuova Fabbrica, on the W., was built in 1810. Along these three buildings extend arcades with cafés and shops. The former library, a superb building, begun by Sansovino in 1536, now forms, together with the Procuratie Nuove, the royal palace. Between the library and the royal garden is the Zecca or mint, built by Sansovino in 1536, bounding the W. side of the Piazzetta, an open place which extends from the square of St. Mark to the lagoon. On the E. of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976, and remodelled in the eleventh and later centuries. This cathedral is unrivalled for the splendor of its interior,—its wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar-screen (the Palla d'Oro), its alabaster columns and encrusted marbles. Above the principal portal stand the celebrated four horses in gilded bronze, the only existing specimen of an ancient quadriga. In front of the church are three richly decorated pedestals, erected in 1505; on the S. are two ancient pilasters, with Greek monograms, which have stood here since 1256. On the N. is the marble sarcophagus of Daniele Manin, president of the republic in 1848–49. Opposite the cathedral, to the SW., rose the Campanile, the famous square bell-tower, 322 feet in height, which collapsed on July 14, 1902. It dated back to 888. A new one is being erected in its place. At the E. end of the Procuratie Vecchie stands the clock-tower, erected in 1496, with two giant figures in bronze on a platform striking the hours on a bell. A lofty gateway leads through the structure to the Merceria, the principal business quarter. The Palace of the Doges, facing the Piazzetta and the lagoon, said to have been begun about 814, has been destroyed by fire five times and successively reconstructed on a grander scale. Its magnificent court was begun in 1485. Among its world-famous features are the Scala dei Giganti, a richly ornamented flight of stairs, and the great council hall, in which the meetings of the *nobili* were held. The Bridge of Sighs, constructed in 1595–1605, connects the palace with the public prisons. Close to the palace and near the lagoon are two granite columns, erected in 1180, one bearing the winged lion of St. Mark, the other St. Theodore, the patron of the ancient republic, on a crocodile.

The Riva degli Schiavoni, a handsome quay, extends along the canal San Marco, the W. end of which narrows at the Dogana, the custom-house, into the Grand Canal, the principal artery of traffic, whose banks are lined with the palaces of the ancient aristocracy, many of them of the greatest architectural and historical renown. Among the most famous are the Palazzo Contarini-Fasan, dating from the fourteenth century; the Corner della Cà Grande, built by Sansovino in 1532; Rezzonico, in which Browning died; Pisani (fourteenth century); Pesaro, Foscari, Farsetti (twelfth century); Loredan (of equal antiquity); the Fondaco di Tedeschi, a German warehouse dating from the thirteenth century, now the post-office; Cà Doro, the most striking of the palaces in the Gothic style; Vendramin, in the early Renaissance style, one of the finest palaces in Venice; and Grimani, the masterpiece of Sanmicheli, now the court of appeals.

The most famous of the three bridges spanning the Grand Canal is the Rialto, built in 1588–92, which is lined with numerous shops. Beyond the bridge is the church of San Giacomo di Rialto, the oldest in Venice, said to have been built about 520, recently restored. Among other well-known churches are Santa Maria della Salute, a large domed structure, at the SE. extremity of the Grand Canal, erected in 1631–82, with a ceiling adorned by Titian; Madonna dell' Orto, with a beautiful façade and rich in paintings; Santi Giovanni e Paolo, the most imposing church next to St. Mark's, with the tombs of the doges; San Salvatore, containing Titian's "Annunciation" and a beautiful monument by Sansovino; Santa Maria Formosa, one of the oldest churches; Frari (Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari), one of the largest and most beautiful, begun in the fourteenth century, with the tomb of Titian; the domed San Giorgio Maggiore, begun by Palladio in 1560; Redentore, built by the same master; and San Sebastiano, with the tomb of Paul Veronese. San Rocco, built in 1490, and the neighboring Scuola di San Rocco, are rich in the works of Tintoretto.

The greatest of the monuments of Venice is the equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni, the work of Verrocchio (the fifteenth century). Among modern monuments may be mentioned those of Goldoni, Tommaseo, Sarpi, Garibaldi, and Victor Emmanuel. A colossal statue of Italy has recently been completed.

Venetian art in its historical development may best be studied in the academy (Accademia di Belle Arti), founded in 1798. The Museo Civico contains, in addition to paintings, valuable architectural, sculptural, and ethnographical collections. The arsenal, at the E. end of the city, founded in 1104, contains a remarkably complete collection of models of ships. In front of the building stand four antique lions, one of them with a Runic inscription. To the S. of the arsenal are the public gardens, a pretty park 20 acres in extent, laid out by Napoleon in 1807. Venice possesses astronomical and meteorological observatories, a royal institute of sciences, arts, and industries, an archæological museum (in the Palace of the Doges), nautical and technological institutes, an Armenian school, and a commercial college. The library of St. Mark's, until 1904 in the Palace of the Doges, but now in the Zecca, numbers over 400,000 volumes.

Venice has long been celebrated for its glass-wares (pearls, beads, mirrors, mosaics, etc.), made in the city and on the island of Murano, to the N. The industry, which for many years declined, has recently revived. The city is also noted for its laces, the manufacture of which is carried on principally on the island of Burano, to the NE. Other important manufactures are those of silks, tapestry, furniture, jewelry, artificial flowers, cotton-goods, machinery, railway-cars, and torpedoes. Ship-building is carried on in the harbor. Nearly 4000 vessels entered the port in 1902. The city has an extensive trade with the Orient.

The climate of Venice is warm in summer and foggy and humid in winter. Mean annual temperature, 56½°. The hygienic conditions have in recent years been improved, and the city has a good water supply, brought through an aqueduct under the lagoon. Pop. in 1881, 132,826; in 1901, 151,840.

History.—Venice is generally supposed to date from the middle of the fifth century A.D., but nothing definite is known regarding the beginning of its history. It appears to have come into existence as a place of refuge to the inhabitants of the neighboring regions at the time of the great migration of nations. It struggled into the position of a flourishing and independent little commonwealth amid the vicissitudes of domination through which the regions about the head of the Adriatic Sea passed. In 697 the office of doge (duke) was instituted. In 997 the doge assumed the title of duke of Venice and Dalmatia. The republic had a leading share in the partition of the Byzantine (Greek) Empire in 1204 and became a great power in the Mediterranean. The middle of the thirteenth century witnessed the beginning of the great wars between the republics of Venice and Genoa. Towards the close of the century Genoa destroyed the naval power of Pisa and henceforth Venice alone was her rival. At one time, in 1379, Genoa appeared to be on the point of crushing her adversary, but the long and fierce struggle was finally decided in favor of the proud republic of St. Mark, whose maritime power at the close of the Middle Ages overshadowed that of every state in Christendom. In the early part of the fifteenth century the republic added to its possessions in Dalmatia and the lands of the Greeks (part of the Morea, Negropont, Crete, Corfu, etc.) great possessions in Italy, including Vicenza, Verona, Padua, Brescia, and Bergamo. The state was now at the height of its power. The trade of Europe with the East was carried on in great part in Venetian vessels. The state was dragged down from its exalted position by the advance of the Turks, the armed onslaughts of her Italian neighbors and of foreign invaders, and the change in trade-routes wrought by the discovery of the sea-route to India by Vasco da Gama (1497–98). When the Turks had put an end to the Byzantine Empire by the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, the fate of Venice as a great ruling power in the eastern Mediterranean was sealed, although one important acquisition was made at this time (1473), that of the island of Cyprus. By the middle of the sixteenth century the

Turks had swept away the Venetian rule in the Morea and the Archipelago. It was at this time, when the republic had declined from the zenith of its power, that Venetian art reached its culmination. The sixteenth century was the age of Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and Palladio. It was now that the Queen of the Adriatic assumed her most palatial aspect. But the state declined steadily in political power and it lost its hold upon the commerce of the world. Cyprus was conquered by the Turks in 1571 and Crete was lost in 1669. In 1797 the Venetian republic was extinguished by Bonaparte. Most of its dominions were given to Austria. Austria had to surrender them to the French in the treaty of Pressburg in 1805, but recovered them in 1814. In 1815 the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was constituted. In 1848 the Venetians rose in insurrection against the Austrians and there was a new but short-lived republic of St. Mark. In 1849 Venice was forced to surrender and the Austrian yoke was reimposed. In 1866 Austria was compelled to cede Venetia to Italy.

Venice, a province of Italy, bounded on the SE. by the Adriatic. Area, 934 sq. m. Capital, Venice. Pop. in 1901, 401,241.

Venice, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ga.

Venice, a post-city of Madison co., Ill., near the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, 4 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has sugar-refining industries. Pop. in 1900, 2450.

Venice, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 250.

Venice, a village in Venice township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., about 15 miles S. of Auburn. It is a rural free-delivery of Moravia. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1448.

Venice, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Sandusky Bay and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 3 miles W. of Sandusky. Pop. 175.

Venice, a village of Washington co., Pa., about 20 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100. The post-office is Canonsburg.

Venice Center, a post-village in Venice township (town), Cayuga co., N.Y., 15 miles S. of Auburn.

Venice, Gulf of, the northern portion of the Adriatic Sea, between Venetia on the W. and Istria on the E. Its northeastern arm is called the Gulf of Triest.

Venlo, vĕn-lō′, or **Venloo,** a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Meuse, 15 miles NNE. of Roermond. It has an interesting town-hall. It rose to importance in the Middle Ages and until recent times it was a fortress. Venlo is a busy place industrially and commercially. Pop. in 1899, 14,318.

Vennachar, Loch, lŏk vĕn′nȧ-kar, in Perthshire, Scotland, is an expansion of the S. head-stream of the Teith, 2½ miles SW. of Callander. Depth, 110 feet.

Venosa, vȧ-no′zȧ (anc. *Venusia*), a town of Italy, province and 23 miles NNE. of Potenza, situated at the foot of Monte Vulture. It has a former abbey, founded in the eleventh century, and noteworthy as containing the tomb of Robert Guiscard. Another object of interest is an old castle. In the vicinity are to be seen ancient Jewish catacombs. The town is the birthplace of Horace. Pop. in 1901, 8423.

Venraij, vĕn-rī′, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 22 miles N. of Roermond.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of Winchester.

Venta Icenorum. See Caistor.

Ventana, Sierra, se-ĕr′rȧ vĕn-tȧ′nȧ, a mountain of the Argentine Republic, about 300 miles SW. of Buenos Aires, and 32 miles N. of Bahía Blanca. Height, about 3500 feet.

Ventimiglia, vĕn-te-meel′yȧ, a fortified seaport of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, 18 miles ENE. of Nice, on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the Roya. It has a charming location on the Riviera. Pop. in 1901, 5659 (commune, 11,500).

Ventland, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Houtzdale. Pop. 200.

Ventnor, a town and watering-place on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, England, 10 miles S. by W. of Ryde. It is charmingly situated, and its sheltered location gives it a mild climate. It has risen since 1830 from a mere hamlet to a frequented resort, many of the visitors being consumptives. Pop. in 1901, 5866.

Ventnor, a sea-side resort of Atlantic co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., adjacent to South Atlantic City on the N.

Ventnor, or **Adam's Mills,** a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, on the Petite Nation River, 4 miles from Spencerville.

Ventotene (anc. *Pandataria*), a small Italian island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 23 miles WNW. of Ischia.

Ventoux, Mont, môN vôN′too′, a mountain in the SE. part of France, an outlier of the Alps, 28 miles NE. of Avignon. It is surmounted by an observatory, chapel, and hotel. Height, 6270 feet.

Ventura, ven-too′rȧ, a county in the S. part of California, is bounded on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 1721 sq. m. It is partly irrigated by the Santa Clara River. The surface is diversified with mountains and fertile valleys. Capital, Ventura. Pop. in 1890, 10,071; in 1900, 14,367.

Ventura, a banking city, capital of Ventura co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 63 miles (direct) WNW. of Los Angeles. It has flour-mills and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900, 2470.

Ventura, a banking post-village of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Ventura, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on Lake Michigan.

Venus, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Venus, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Tex., in a grain and stock-raising region, about 20 miles NW. of Cleburne, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the International and Great Northern Rs. Pop. about 450.

Venus Bay, Australia. See Anderson's Inlet.

Venusia, the ancient name of Venosa.

Venus Point, the northernmost point of the island of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 29′ S.; lon. 149° 29′ W.

Vera, vȧ′rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 39 miles NE. of Almería, near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8446.

Vera, a small town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Bidassoa, 40 miles N. of Pamplona.

Vera, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 5 miles N. of Vandalia. Pop. 100.

Vera, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Ramona. Pop. 140.

Vera Cruz, vĕr′a krooz (Mex. Span. pron. vȧ′rȧ krooss), a state of Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and bounded by the states of Tamaulipas (on the N.), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Tabasco (the last-named on the SE.). The Tamesi (or Tampico) River forms the northern boundary with Tamaulipas. Area, 29,285 sq. m. The state lies entirely within the Tropics. The coast is generally low, level, and sandy, and indented by several large lagoons—Tampico (in the extreme N.), Tamiahua, and Alvarado—and a number of minor bays. Most of the streams that fall into the Gulf are obstructed by bars at their mouths. The interior, after the low belt of seashore is passed, rises gradually, and becomes clothed with magnificent forests or with pasturage and cultivated fields. The inner boundary is formed by the buttress of the great plateau (with minor ranges, Chiquihuite, etc., extending eastward), about which are ranged some of the loftiest volcanic summits of the republic (Orizaba, 18,250 feet; Cofre de Perote). The climate of the state is unhealthy along the coast-border, but invigorating on the highlands. The chief products are maize, wheat, tobacco, coffee, cacao, sugar, vanilla, tropical fruits, dye-woods, and rubber. The rubber-forests are very extensive on the lower areas. Córdoba claims one of the finest grades of coffee in the world. Capital, Jalapa. Chief ports: Vera Cruz and Coatzacoalcos. Pop. in 1900, 981,030.

Vera Cruz, a seaport town of Mexico, the chief city of the state of Vera Cruz, on the SW. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 190 miles (direct) E. by S. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 19° 12′ N. The city, which is the chief port of the Mexican republic, occupies a low area of sand and marsh, and has been frequently subject to visitations of yellow fever. Improved sanitation, the construction of a sea-wall, and various other changes have latterly very materially bettered its condition, and the city is now fairly healthy. Vera Cruz, whose buildings and encircling wall are largely of coral (*piedra de mucar*), presents a striking appearance from the sea in its numerous domes and cupolas, but few of the ecclesiastical edifices are now longer used for the purposes for which they were originally constructed, most of them serving as stores and warehouses. Apart from the old government-house, custom-house, and the large hospital of Gutiérrez Zamora, it has hardly any buildings of note, and its central plaza is less attractive than in most Mexican cities. From the sea-side the city is measurably defended by the castle of San Juan de Ulúa, built upon an island about half a mile from the shore. The harbor, which until a few years ago was hardly more than a mere roadstead between the town and the castle, having neither good anchorage nor sufficient protection from N. winds, is now amply protected by moles and breakwaters, and has good wharfage and jetty accommodations and facilities for loading, unloading, and transshipment. The exports consist principally of ores, coffee, tobacco, hides and skins, dye-woods, drugs, and vanilla. The city has some manufactures (tobacco, textiles,

iron, liquors, pottery). Steamships ply (direct) between Vera Cruz and a large number of the North and South American ports, the West Indies, and the ports of Europe. Vera Cruz was founded at the close of the sixteenth century. It was taken by General Scott in 1847. Pop. in 1900, 29,164. See VERA CRUZ, OLD.

Veracruz, vĕr'ą-krooz, a post-town of Wells co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 6 miles SE. of Bluffton. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Veracruz, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ohio, about 32 miles ENE. of Cincinnati.

Veracruz, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 9 miles S. of Allentown, on the Perkiomen R. Pop. 250.

Vera Cruz, OLD, a village of Mexico, 13 miles NW. of Vera Cruz. Here Cortés disembarked in 1519.

Veragua, a town of Panama. See SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA.

Vera Paz, Alta, ål'tå vå'rå pås, a department in the central part of Guatemala, comprising the NE. part of the old Vera Paz department. It is mountainous, is intersected by numerous rivers, and has the Rio Negro (Chixoy) for its W. boundary. Coffee is largely cultivated. Capital, Cobán. Pop. in 1893, 100,759.

Vera Paz, Baja, bå'hå vå'rå pås, a department in the central part of Guatemala, comprising the SW. part of the old Vera Paz department. It is bounded S. by the Rio Grande and partially N. by the Rio Negro (Chixoy), and is intersected by tributaries of both streams. It has vineyards and produces sugar-cane and tropical plants. Capital, Salama. Pop. in 1893, 54,816.

Verbank, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut R., 26 miles NE. of Newburgh. Pop. 200.

Verbank Village, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. The banking point is Millbrook. Pop. 150.

Verbanus Lacus, Italy. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Verbas, a river of Bosnia. See VRBAS.

Verbeck, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kan., 14 miles from Bunkerhill.

Verbena, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 31 miles N. by W. of Montgomery. Pop. about 500. It has a cotton-gin.

Verbenico, vĕr-bå'ne-ko, a small seaport of Austria-Hungary, on the island of Veglia.

Verbicaro, vĕR-be-kå'ro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 28 miles N. of Paola and 5 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1901, 5624.

Vercelli, vĕR-chĕl'lee (anc. *Vercellæ*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, on the right bank of the Sesia, 14 miles N. of Casale. Among its numerous churches the most imposing are San Andrea, founded in the thirteenth century; San Cristoforo, with fine frescoes; Santa Caterina, and San Paolo. The town has statues of Victor Emmanuel II., Cavour, and Garibaldi. The library of the cathedral contains a collection of valuable manuscripts, and there are a museum of Roman sculptures and inscriptions, an institute of fine arts, and a botanical garden. The industries are varied and there is an active trade in rice and other agricultural products. Vercelli is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 31,154. See RAUDIAN FIELDS.

Verchères, vĕR'shaiR', a county in the SW. part of Quebec, bounded by the St. Lawrence River on the W. and the Richelieu on the E. Capital, Verchères.

Verchères, a post-village, capital of Verchères co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River, 21 miles below Montreal, on the Quebec Southern R.

Verda, a post-village of Grant parish, La. The banking point is Colfax.

Verde, Cape, the westernmost point of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Lat. 14° 43′ N.; lon. 17° 34′ W. On its point is the French town of Dakar.

Verde Islands. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Verdel, a banking post-village of KNOX co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line.

Verdella, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Mo.

Verden, fĕR'dęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aller, 21 miles SE. of Bremen. It has an ancient cathedral, having been formerly the seat of a bishopric, founded by Charlemagne. The manufactures include machinery, soap, tobacco, spirits, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9842. The secularized see of Verden passed, in 1648, into the possession of Sweden under the title of a duchy. The territory was ceded to Hanover in 1719.

Verde, Rio, ree'o vĕr'då, a river, which rises in the west-central part of Arizona, runs southward, and enters the Salt River near lat. 33° 30′ N., lon. 111° 40′ W.

Verde, Rio, ree'oo vĕR'då, a river of Brazil, state of Bahia, flows N., and joins the São Francisco nearly opposite the town of Arcado.

Verde, Rio, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, is a tributary of the Sapucahy. Length, 175 miles.

Verde, Rio, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, flows northward and joins the São Francisco.

Verde, Rio, a river of South America, one of the headstreams of the Guaporé (or Itenez).

Verdery, a post-town of Greenwood co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Verdi, vęr'de, a post-village of Lincoln co., Minn. The banking point is Lake Benton.

Verdi, a post-village of Washoe co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles SW. of Reno. Pop. about 400.

Verdierville, vęr-deer'vĭl, a post-village of Orange co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont R., 12 miles E. of Orange. Pop. 80.

Verdigris, a post-station of Kansas.

Verdigris, a banking post-town of Knox co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Verdigris River rises near the E. border of Chase co., Kan., flows generally southward, passes into Indian Territory, and enters the Arkansas River about 1 mile above the mouth of the Neosho River and 3 miles from Fort Gibson. Length, about 280 miles.

Verdon, vĕR'dŏNⁿ', a river of France, which joins the Durance after a course of 100 miles.

Verdon, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Verdon, a banking post-village of Brown co., S.Dak., in an agricultural region, 14 miles S. of Groton, on the Northwestern Line. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 150.

Verdon, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., about 30 miles N. of Richmond.

Verdoy, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Albany or West Troy. Pop. 300.

Verdugo, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 200.

Verdun, vĕR'dŭNⁿ' (anc. *Verodunum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Meuse, 28 miles N. of Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. Verdun is strongly fortified, 11 forts encircling the town. The Avenue de la Gare and its extensions intersect the town from N. to S. The venerable cathedral, which has undergone many alterations, has fine windows. Adjoining it are the palace of the bishop and the Grand Séminaire. Among the various relics of the military history of Verdun is the Porte Chaussée, an ancient turreted gateway, now used as a military prison. The Promenade de la Roche affords a good view of the valley of the Meuse. The town has a museum and a library of 50,000 volumes. Among the products are confectionery and liqueurs. Verdun is the seat of a bishop. The city grew into importance in the Middle Ages, when it was included within the limits of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, rising to the position of a free imperial city. A considerable district about it was ruled by the bishops of Verdun. In 1552 Henry II. of France seized the city and bishopric and annexed them to his kingdom. On Nov. 8, 1870, the fortress surrendered to the Germans after a siege of some weeks. Verdun is memorable for the treaty concluded there in 843 between the grandsons of Charles the Great, who partitioned the Frankish realm between them. Pop. in 1901, 12,493 (commune, 21,360).

Verdun, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1898. The banking point is Montreal.

Verdun-sur-Garonne, vĕR'dŭNⁿ' sür gå'ronn', a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 14 miles SSE. of Castelsarrasin.

Verdun-sur-le-Doubs, vĕR'dŭNⁿ' sür lęh doo, a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs, 11 miles NE. of Chalon-sur-Saône.

Vereda Nueva, vå-rå'då nwå'vå, a city of Havana province, Cuba, in a level and fertile district, 22 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Havana, and 2 miles from the railroad at Seborucal. It has boards of health and education, telephone communication with outlying towns, etc. Pop. in 1899, 2416.

Verespatak, vĕr'ĕsh'pŏt'ŏk', or **Vöröspatak,** a commune of Transylvania, Hungary, 25 miles NW. of Karlsburg. It is famous for its gold-mines, which have been worked from ancient times. Great ore-crushers are operated here. Pop. in 1900, 3350.

Vereya, vå-rå'yå, a town of Russia, government and 62 miles WSW. of Moscow. Pop. about 3700.

Verga (vęr'gą), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 10° 13′ N.

Vergara, vĕr-gä'rä, a town of Spain, province of Guipúzcoa, 20 miles SW. of Tolosa. A convention concluded here in 1839 put an end to the first Carlist war. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6196.

Vergennes, vẹr-jĕnz', a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., 8 miles SW. of Duquoin, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Vergennes, a post-township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 982.

Vergennes, a banking city of Addison co., Vt., is beautifully situated on the navigable Otter Creek, 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Champlain and on the Rutland R., 21 miles S. of Burlington. Otter Creek here falls about 37 feet and affords ample water-power. It has manufactures of sash and doors and shade-rollers. The city commands fine views of mountain-scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1723.

Verger, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La. The banking point is Covington.

Vergilia, the ancient name of MURCIA.

Veria, vẹ-ree'ä, or **Kara-Feria,** kä'rä fẹ-ree'ä (anc. *Berœ'a; Gr. Bέροια, Beroïa*), a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 35 miles W. by S. of Saloniki. Pop. about 6000, mostly Greeks.

Verkh'nedneprovsk', a town of Russia, government and 34 miles WNW. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. in 1897, 11,607.

Verkhne-U'dinsk', a town of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, on the Selenga River and on the Transsiberian railway, 60 miles NE. of Selenginsk. It has a considerable trade. Pop. in 1897, 8002.

Verkhne-Uralsk', a town of Russia, in Orenburg, 125 miles SE. of Ufa. Pop. in 1897, 11,103.

Verkhny-Lomov, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles WNW. of Penza. Pop. in 1897, 5984.

Verkhny-Yansk, Siberia. See VERKHOYANSK.

Verkholensk, a village of Siberia, government and 125 miles NNE. of the city of Irkutsk, on the upper Lena.

Verkhoturye, vĕr-ko-too're-ä, a town in the Russian government of Perm, on the Tura, 85 miles N. of Alapayevsk. Pop. about 3000.

Verkhovashk, vĕr-ko-väshk', a small town of Russia, in Vologda, 18 miles S. of Velsk.

Verkhoyansk, a village and exile-station of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, on the Yana River, and in lat. 67° 32′ 44″ N. and lon. 133° 51′ E. It is situated in the region of the earth's "pole of cold," and has recorded a temperature of —92°. Pop. in 1897, 356. The Verkhoyansk mountains lie southwestward towards the Lena River. Height, about 4600 feet.

Vermandois, vĕr'mŏn'dwä' (named from the ancient tribe of the Veromandui), an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Capital, Saint-Quentin.

Vermejo, vĕr-mä'ho (called also **Rio Grande,** ree'o grän'dä), a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the Bolivian frontier, flows SE. and joins the Paraguay about 55 miles NE. of Corrientes. It is navigable for much of its course for flat-bottomed boats. Total course estimated at 750 miles. The chief affluent is the Rio Grande de Jujuy.

Vermejo Creek, N.Mex., enters the Canadian River.

Vermelho, vĕr-mĕl'yo, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains SE. of the town of Goyaz, flows NW., and joins the Araguay.

Vermenton, vĕr'mŏn'tŏn', a small town of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles SE. of Auxerre.

Vermilion, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana. Area, 928 sq. m. It is drained by the Vermilion River and its three branches, the North, Middle, and Salt Forks. Bituminous coal is mined here. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1890, 49,905; in 1900, 65,635.

Vermilion, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 255 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River and intersected by the Vermilion River. Iron-ore and coal are found here. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 13,154; in 1900, 15,252.

Vermilion, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 1246 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Vermilion Bay and is intersected by the Vermilion River. The parish contains White Lake. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. in 1890, 14,234; in 1900, 20,705.

Vermilion, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles NW. of Terre Haute, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Vermilion, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on East Vermilion Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R., 70 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Vermilion, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., on a creek of the same name and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles SW. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Vermilion, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., about 13 miles E. by S. of Oswego. Pop. about 100.

Vermilion, a banking post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Vermilion River, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 20 miles E. of Sandusky. It has manufactures of stoves, cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Vermilion, a banking city, capital of Clay co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Vermilion River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles E. by S. of Yankton. It has grain and flour interests. The state university is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2183.

Vermilion Bay, in the S. part of Louisiana, communicates through Côte Blanche Bay with the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 20 miles.

Vermilion Grove, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 16 miles S. of Danville.

Vermilion Lake, Minn., is in St. Louis co., near lat. 48° N. It is about 20 miles in length. Its outlet is the Vermilion River, which runs northward and enters Rainy Lake.

Vermilion Range, minor mountain elevations in the NE. part of Minnesota, chiefly in St. Louis co. The range is rich in iron-ore.

Vermilion River, Ill., enters the Illinois River at Lasalle.

Vermilion River, an affluent of the Wabash, is formed by the North, Middle, and South Forks, which unite near Danville, Ill., runs southeastward, and enters the Wabash River in Indiana, about 7 miles N. of Newport. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash 4 or 5 miles below.

Vermilion River, La., rises near the S. border of St. Landry parish and enters Vermilion Bay.

Vermilion River, Ohio, enters Lake Erie at Vermilion.

Vermilion River, S.Dak., enters the Missouri River at Vermilion. It is about 170 miles long.

Vermilionville, a post-hamlet of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Vermilion River, 10 miles SW. of Ottawa.

Vermland (Sw. *Värmland*), or **Karlstad,** a southwestern län of Sweden, bordering on Norway, and having Lake Wener on the S. Area, 7435 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 254,284. Capital, Karlstad.

Vermont' ("green mountain"), the northwesternmost of the New England states of the American Union, bounded N. by Quebec (Canada), E. by New Hampshire (from which it is separated by the Connecticut River), S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York, from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain. There are in Lake Champlain a number of islands belonging to this state, including North Hero, Grand Isle, Isle Lamotte, Hog, Wood, Butler, Potter, Providence, Straw, Gull, Fishbladder, Savage, etc. The most important of these, with a peninsula which extends into the lake from Canada, constitute the county of Grand Isle. Vermont lies between the parallels of 42° 44′ and 45° 3′ N. lat., its length from N. to S. being 160 miles, and has an area of 9565 sq. m. (land area, 9135 sq. m.).

Face of the Country.—The greater part of the state is covered by the Green Mountains and their outliers, and is thus mountainous in character, but there are large areas, especially in the E. and in the W., of beautiful pastoral and agricultural country. The main chain of the Green Mountains enters the state from Massachusetts in the SW. section, and traverses it completely to the Canada boundary, giving off one or more large stems towards the centre of its course. The principal peaks are Mount Mansfield, in about lat. 44° 33′ N., 4364 feet; Camel's Hump, 4088 ft.; Shrewsbury Peak, 3737 ft.; Killington Peak, 4241 ft.; Ascutney, 3320 ft.; Equinox, 3816 ft.; Sterling, 3700 ft.; Ælous, Anthony, etc. The mountains are generally more rounded in outline than is usual among the Appalachians, and they are largely clad with dense forests, but afford rich and abundant pasturage.

Rivers and Lakes.—Apart from the Connecticut, there are no large or important streams associated with the state, but a number afford considerable water-power and are largely utilized in manufacturing pursuits. The more notable among these are the Winooski (or Onion), on which is situated Montpelier, the capital of the state, a tributary of Lake Champlain; Otter Creek and Poultney and Lamoille rivers, also tributaries of the same lake; the Missisquoi, Passumpsic, Wells, White, and West rivers, tributary to the Connecticut; and the Black and Barton rivers, flowing into Lake Memphremagog. The Hoosac River, a tributary of the Hudson, crosses the SW. corner of the state. Lake Champlain, whose discharge is northward into the St. Lawrence River through the Richelieu River, extends along the western boundary for about 110 miles. It affords important steam navigation, and is much visited for

its beauty. The only other large lake of the state is Memphremagog, on the Canadian boundary-line.

Geology and Minerals.—Nearly the whole of Vermont belongs to the Azoic and Paleozoic periods, but there are limited Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits and an extensive capping of glacial drift. The mineral wealth of the state is important. It includes marbles of many grades (pure white, black, pale red, mottled, etc.), granite, slate, iron, copper, manganese, ochres, asbestos, and kaolin. Gold and silver have been obtained in small quantities at various points. Rutland affords a superior white marble, comparable to that of Carrara, and is the largest marble centre of the world, its quarries giving employment to several thousand men. The marble quarry at Proctor is the largest single quarry in the world. The quantity of marble produced in 1903 was more than one-half of the product of the entire United States. Fairhaven, Middlebury, Castleton, Isle Lamotte, Manchester, and other localities have also furnished fine qualities of marble; Roxbury, verd-antique; Brandon, a highly-valued brown hematite, besides manganese, kaolin, ochre (used for paint), marble, lime, and a brown lignite which is employed to some extent as fuel; Guilford, Northfield, Pawlet, and Poultney, building-slate; Grafton, soapstone; Strafford, rich pyrites, affording copperas and sulphuric acid; Barre and Brattleboro, granite. The mineral waters (chalybeate, sulphurous, or saline) of Clarendon, Alburg, Sheldon, Manchester, Putney, etc., have local and in some instances national repute in the treatment of disease. Vermont occupies after Pennsylvania the first place among the states of the Union in the value of its quarry products. The value of the granite quarried in 1903 was $1,810,179; of slate, $1,592,652; and of marble, $3,011,505.

Climate.—The climate of the state is on the whole severe, with a lingering winter, but the extremes of temperature on the lowlands (about —20° and 100°) are not as pronounced as in the adjoining states. At Burlington the normal mean January temperature is about 18°–20°; the July temperature, 70°. The summer heat rarely much exceeds 90°. Lake Champlain is usually frozen over for several weeks about the middle of the winter. The average annual rainfall varies from about 40 inches in the N. to 33 or 30 inches in the west-centre.

Agriculture.—In spite of its mountainous surface and its long and severe winters, Vermont ranks fairly well as an agricultural state. Much land which is inarable makes good pasture for sheep and cattle. Forests cover about two-fifths of the area of the state. Spruce, hemlock, pine, cedar, and fir among coniferous timber trees, and beech, oak, rock-maple, several species of birch, basswood, and other useful deciduous trees abound. The forests yield large quantities of lumber, fire-wood, tanners' bark, maple sugar, and charcoal. Hay, potatoes, hops, oats, rye, wheat, Indian corn, grass- and clover-seed, apples, and all the ordinary staples of agriculture are abundantly produced. For maple sugar no state excels Vermont. There are some tracts, however, with a cold and churlish soil, particularly in the NE. and in the more mountainous townships. As a rule, the western slopes of the mountains and the intervale lands on the Connecticut and on Lake Champlain have the best soils. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 1,939,080 bushels; wheat, 81,992 bushels; oats, 3,719,677 bushels; barley, 500,811 bushels; rye, 47,924 bushels; buckwheat, 238,375 bushels; potatoes, 3,305,244 bushels; and hay, 1,066,524 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 1,112,792 pounds.

Industries.—One of the leading industries of the state is the manufacture of lumber and timber products, which in 1900 were valued at $6,131,808. The planing-mill products were valued at $2,598,581. Other industries are the making of wood-pulp and paper (at Bellows Falls principally) and the manufacture of monuments and tombstones, of cottons and woollens, machine-shop products, hosiery and knit goods, roofs and roofing materials, stone-ware, fire-brick, musical instruments, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, etc. Of considerable importance is the manufacturing of dairy products,—cheese, butter, and condensed milk.

Railroads.—In 1850 Vermont had 290 miles of railroad; in 1855, 527 miles; in 1860, 554 miles; in 1865, 589 miles; in 1870, 614 miles; in 1875, 810 miles; in 1880, 912 miles; in 1885, 948 miles; in 1890, 988 miles; in 1900, 1029 miles.

Counties and Cities.—There are 14 counties, as follows: Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. The principal cities and towns are: Burlington (pop. in 1900, 18,640), Rutland (11,499), Barre (8448), Montpelier, the capital (6266), St. Albans (6239), St. Johnsbury (5666), and Bennington (5656).

Education.—The University of Vermont and the state agricultural college are at Burlington. Other collegiate institutions are Norwich University, at Northfield; Middlebury College, at Middlebury; and the Montpelier Seminary. There are state normal schools at Castleton, Randolph, and Johnson.

Government, etc.—The governor and the principal executive officers are elected for a term of two years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The counties are represented in the senate according to their population. Each town (township) is represented by 1 member in the house of representatives. The state sends 2 members to the lower house of Congress.

The *population* in 1790 was 85,425; in 1800, 154,465; in 1810, 217,895; in 1820, 235,981; in 1830, 280,652; in 1840, 291,948; in 1850, 314,120; in 1860, 315,098; in 1870, 330,551; in 1880, 332,286; in 1890, 332,442; in 1900, 343,611. The foreign-born population in 1900 numbered 44,474, of whom somewhat more than one-half were Canadians.

History.—Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name in 1609. In 1724 the government of Massachusetts built Fort Dummer near the present site of Brattleboro. Part of the country was held by Massachusetts to lie within her limits. Soon after the middle of the century numerous settlements sprang up under the auspices of the New Hampshire government, which claimed jurisdiction in the region. New York laid claim to the country as far E. as the Connecticut River by virtue of the charter granted to the Duke of York. George III. decided in favor of New York in 1764. Acts of hostility towards the New York authorities took place. In 1777 the people declared themselves independent and drew up a state constitution. In 1791, after much opposition on the part of New York, Vermont was admitted into the Union, the first state added to the original thirteen.

Vermont, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 24 miles N. of Beardstown. Pop. in 1900, 1195.

Vermont, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 17½ miles S. of Boonville.

Vermont, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Vermontville, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Thornapple River and on the Michigan Central R., 48 miles ESE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 684.

Vermontville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., about 33 miles S. by E. of Malone.

Vernagt Glacier, in Tyrol, in the group of the Ötzthal Alps, near Wildspitz. It is noted for its rapid movement.

Vernal, a post-village of Greene co., Miss., about 40 miles NW. of Mobile, Ala. Pop. 250.

Vernal, a village of McLennan co., Tex., is a rural free-delivery of Elk.

Vernal, a banking post-town, capital of Uinta co., Utah, 110 miles (direct) E. by N. of Provo City. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Vernalis, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal.

Vernayaz, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, and in the valley of the Rhone, 2½ miles from Martigny. Near by are the Gorges du Trient.

Verndale, a banking post-village of Wadena co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., about 40 miles W. of Brainerd. Pop. in 1900, 672.

Verne, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Verne, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa. The banking point is Reedsville. Pop. 100.

Verner, a village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 11 miles from Sturgeon Falls. Pop. 200.

Vernets-les-Bains, vĕr'nā' lā' bănˢ', a watering-place of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, situated at the foot of Mont Canigou. Its sulphur springs attract many invalids.

Verneuil, vĕr'nu'ʲ, a town of France, in Eure, on the Avre, 24 miles SSW. of Évreux. It has some mediæval churches and other relics of the past. It was a fortress in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 3609 (commune, 4403).

Vernex, a village of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva, ½ mile E. of Clarens.

Vernon, vĕr'nôNˢ', a town of France, in Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 14 miles NW. of Mantes-sur-Seine. It has an interesting old church. Vernon was a fortress in the Middle Ages. Near by is the forest of Vernon. Pop. in 1901, 7141 (commune, 8757).

Vernon, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas. Area, 1321 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Sabine River and drained by the Calcasieu River and many smaller streams. Capital, Leesville. Pop. in 1890, 5903; in 1900, 10,327.

Vernon, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas. Area, 839 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Osage River, is intersected by the Little Osage, and also drained by the Marmiton River and Dry Wood Creek. Among its minerals are coal and lead. Capital, Nevada. Pop. in 1890, 31,505; in 1900, 31,619.

Vernon, a county in the SW. part of Wisconsin, borders on Iowa and Minnesota. Area, 792 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, intersected by the Kickapoo, and partly drained by the Bad Axe and Raccoon rivers. Capital, Viroqua. Pop. in 1890, 25,111; in 1900, 28,351.

Vernon, a post-town, capital of Lamar co., Ala., on Yellow Creek, about 30 miles NNE. of Columbus, Miss. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Vernon, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Vernon township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles ENE. of Hartford. It has manufactures of woollens, warps, and yarns. The town contains the city of Rockville. Pop. in 1900, 8483; of the village, about 1200.

Vernon, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Fla., on Holmes Creek, about 100 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee. Pop. 150.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Troup co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 12 miles W. of Lagrange.

Vernon, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 11 miles S. of Vandalia. Pop. 200.

Vernon, a banking post-town, capital of Jennings co., Ind., on the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River, 22 miles NNW. of Madison, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Vernon, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the S. bank of the Des Moines River, about 36 miles WNW. of Keokuk.

Vernon, a post-village of Woodson co., Kan. The banking point is Yates Center. Pop. 100.

Vernon, a post-village, capital of Jackson parish, La., about 32 miles WSW. of Monroe. Pop. 200.

Vernon, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor and the Grand Trunk Rs., 8½ miles ESE. of Owosso. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Vernon, a post-station of Jasper co., Miss.

Vernon, a post-station of Barton co., Mo.

Vernon, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Vernon township and on the Lehigh and Hudson River R., 21 miles NE. of Newton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1738; of the village, about 200.

Vernon, a banking post-village in Vernon township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on Skanandoa Creek, about 16 miles W. of Utica, on the West Shore R. Pop. in 1900, 380; of the town (which includes Oneida Castle and Vernon Center), 2784.

Vernon, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Pymatuning River, about 18 miles NE. of Warren, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs. Pop. 300.

Vernon, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., about 20 miles W. by N. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Vernon, a post-village of Roberts co., S.Dak. The banking point is Whiterock.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., about 44 miles WSW. of Nashville.

Vernon, a banking post-town, capital of Wilbarger co., Tex., in a fine wheat-growing section on the Peace River and on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. and the Frisco System, 163 miles NE. of Fort Worth. It has cotton-seed oil and flour-mills, brick-works, an ice-plant, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1993.

Vernon, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, 40 miles SW. of Lehi City, on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. Pop. about 300.

Vernon, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 5 miles S. of Brattleboro. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Vernon, a post-hamlet in Vernon township (town), Waukesha co., Wis., about 22 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1307.

Vernon, a banking post-village and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 46 miles from Sicamous. It is a distributing centre. Pop. in 1901, 802.

Vernon, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 10 miles from Winchester. Pop. 200.

Vernon Center, a banking post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Blue Earth River and on the Northwestern Line, about 21 miles SSW. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Vernon Center, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vernon township (town), about 13 miles S. by W. of Rome. Pop. 275.

Vernon Fork, Ind., enters the Muscatatuck River about 12 miles SE. of Brownstown.

Vernonhill, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va.

Vernonia, a post-station of Columbia co., Oregon.

Vernon Isles, a group of islands lying in the W. entrance of Clarence Strait, NW. of Australia.

Vernon Junction, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio. The banking point is Crestline or Shelby. Pop. 125.

Vernon Mills, a post-station of Fauquier co., Va., 7 miles S. of Salem station.

Vernon River, or **Owl Creek,** Ohio, enters the Mohican River in the W. part of Coshocton co.

Vernon River, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on a river of the same name, 14½ miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Vernonville, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, a few miles N. of Grafton. Pop. 150.

Vernoux, vĕR'noo', a small town of France, department of Ardèche, 11 miles N. of Privas.

Verny, a town of Asiatic Russia. See VYERNNY.

Veröcze, vĕr'röt'sĕ (Croat, *Virovititz*), a town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, in the co. of Veröcze (of which Eszék is the capital), 65 miles WNW. of Eszék. Pop. in 1900, 7594.

Verodunum, the ancient name of VERDUN.

Verolanuova, vâ'ro-lâ-noo-o'vâ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles SW. of Brescia. Pop. in 1901, 4492.

Verolavecchia, vâ'ro-lâ-vĕk'ke-â, a town of Italy, 1 mile W. of Verolanuova. Pop. about 2700.

Veroli, vâ'rô-lee (anc. *Verulæ*), a small town and bishop's see of Italy, province of Rome, 5 miles NE. of Frosinone.

Verona, vâ-ro'nâ, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of Verona, situated at the base of spurs of the Tyrolese Alps, on both banks of the Adige, 62 miles W. of Venice and 22 miles NNE. of Mantua. Verona is, next to Venice, the most important town of Venetia, and is distinguished by its striking mediæval palaces, many of whose façades are adorned with sculptures and frescoes, now more or less effaced. The rapid Adige is enclosed by high embankments and spanned by six bridges. The city was strongly fortified by the Venetians early in the sixteenth century, and after 1814 fresh works were constructed by the Austrians, the fortress forming with Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnago, the famous "Quadrilateral." On the right bank of the river are the picturesque Piazza delle Erbe, the ancient forum; the Piazza dei Signori, with the Prefettura, formerly the residence of the Scaligers, and the magnificent Palazzo del Consiglio, erected in the fifteenth century by Fra Giocondo and containing the statues of famous modern and ancient Veronese. The Lungadige Panvinio, a broad quay, extends along the right bank of the river. SW. of it is the Corso Cavour, one of the most frequented streets, with the handsome Palazzo Bevilacqua, designed by Sanmicheli. Other noted palaces are the Raggione, dating from 1183, now the seat of the jury court, with a grand flight of steps, dating from the fourteenth century; the Maffei (now Trezza), with a remarkable spiral staircase; and the superb Palazzo Pompei (on the left bank of the river), by Sanmicheli, now containing the Museo Civico. The Castel Vecchio, at the W. end of the Corso, is connected by a pinnacled bridge, dating from the fourteenth century, with the left bank of the Adige. S. of the Corso is the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, with the famous Roman amphitheatre erected under Diocletian, which measured 504 feet in greatest diameter and had forty-three tiers of steps; to the W. are the old guard-house (Gran Guardia Vecchia), now used as the corn market, and the Portoni, an old gateway. The Via Nuova Lastricata and the Via Nuova, NE. of the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, form together the principal thoroughfare. To the S. is the Arco de' Leoni, an ancient Roman gateway. Other famous gates on the right bank of the river are the Porta del Palio and the Porta de' Borsari, a triumphal arch erected under the emperor Gallienus. On the left side of the Adige, to the E., is the Giardino Giusti, a beautiful garden. To the N. is the Castel San Pietro, modern barracks erected on the site of an ancient Ostrogothic castle. Among the churches are Santa Maria Antica, celebrated for the Gothic tombs of the Scaligers; the cathedral (Duomo), a Gothic edifice, erected in the fourteenth century, containing Titian's Assumption; San Zeno Maggiore, one of the noblest Romanesque churches in northern Italy, dating from 1139; and the ancient churches of Santa Maria in Organo, rebuilt by Sanmicheli in the fifteenth century; and San Giorgio in Braida, with fine works of Veronese and Brescian painters. Among the curiosities of Verona, the reputed home of Romeo and Juliet, are the "tomb of Juliet," and a memorial tablet over the gateway of an old house, near the Piazza delle Erbe, marking the supposed residence of the Capuletti, Juliet's parents.

The institutions of Verona comprise academies of painting and sculpture, a municipal library (160,000 volumes), the Museo Civico, rich in works of Veronese art and containing valuable collections of natural history and antiquities; the Museo Lapidario, with ancient marbles and classic inscriptions; and the Biblioteca Capitolare, with precious palimpsests. The city existed under its present name in ancient times and figures in the period following the fall of the Roman Empire. It was prominent among the city-states of Italy in the latter part of the Middle Ages. From a republic it was transformed into a principality under the famous house of Scala, one of whose members, Can Grande de la Scala, is celebrated as a patron of Dante. Under this dynasty Verona held sway over a considerable district. In 1405 it passed under the dominion of Venice. From 1797 to 1805 and from 1814 to 1866 it belonged to Austria. In 1822 the Great Powers held a congress at Verona, which decreed the restoration of absolutism in Spain, whose king, Ferdinand VII., had driven his subjects to rebellion by his tyrannical acts. Pop. in 1901, 74,271.

Verona, a province of Italy in Venetia, bordering on Tyrol and the Lago di Garda. Area, 1185 sq. m. Capital, Verona. Pop. in 1901, 422,437.

Verona, a post-hamlet of Sutter co., Cal.

Verona, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 19 miles ENE. of Streator. Pop. about 400.

Verona, a banking post-village of Boone co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 26 miles SSW. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 250.

Verona, a township (town) of Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Verona, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md.

Verona, a post-town of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 4½ miles S. of Tupelo. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Verona, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 36 miles WSW. of Springfield. Pop. about 600.

Verona, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 5 miles NE. of Clay Center.

Verona, a post-township of Essex co., N.J., 7 miles NNW. of Newark, on the Erie R. It has manufactures of bronze-powder. Pop. in 1900, 2139.

Verona, a post-village in Verona township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles ENE. of Oneida. Pop. about 300; of the town (which includes New London village) in 1900, 3875.

Verona, a post-village of Lamoure co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 11 miles E. of Lamoure.

Verona, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 350.

Verona, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1904.

Verona, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 5 miles NE. of South Berlin. Pop. 75.

Verona, a post-station of Collin co., Tex.

Verona, a banking post-village in Verona township (town), Dane co., Wis., 10 miles SW. of Madison, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1335.

Verona, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Kingston and Pembroke R., 25 miles from Kingston. Pop. 250.

Verona Mills, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Verona Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. The banking point is Rome. Pop. 125.

Veronia, a post-town of Columbia co., Oregon. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. in 1900, 62.

Verplanck, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 3 miles below Peekskill. It has manufactories of bricks. Pop. about 1000.

Verret Lake, La., in Assumption parish, about 2 miles E. of the Grand River, with which it is connected by a short outlet. It is about 12 miles long.

Verrières, vĕr'rĕ-aĭr', or **Verrières-Suisse,** a village of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel, on the French frontier, 6 miles E. of Pontarlier. Bourbaki's army crossed the frontier at this point in Feb., 1871. Elevation, 3067 feet. Near here is the French village Verrières-France.

Verro, a town of Russia. See WERRO.

Versailles, vẽr-sälz' (Fr. pron. vĕr'sī'), a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles SW. of Paris. Versailles is laid out in rectangular streets and presents, on the whole, a monotonous appearance. It is intersected from N. to S. by the wide Avenue de Paris, which leads to the Place d'Armes, where the two other principal thoroughfares, the avenues St. Cloud and Sceaux, converge. Among the churches, the cathedral of St. Louis is the most noteworthy. The most striking monuments are those of General Hoche and the Abbé de l'Épée. The palace to which Versailles owes its fame was built by Louis XIV. in 1672, and served as his residence and that of his successors until the Revolution. It consists of a central square and three wings. The marble court and the interior are famous for their splendor, and the museum and galleries contain pictures and statues of great historical and artistic interest. In the Galerie des Glaces William I. was proclaimed German Emperor. The park, laid out in the formal style of the gardens of the Renaissance, is rich in terraces, basins, vases, marble statuary, etc. The playing of the fountains, the largest of which is the Bassin de Neptune, is one of the great attractions of the park. Connected with it are the celebrated orangery and a school of horticulture. To the north are the Grand and Petit Trianon, two charming palaces, the latter the favorite residence of Marie Antoinette. Versailles has an artillery school and a library of 160,000 volumes. The town is the seat of a bishop.

England concluded a treaty of peace at Versailles with France and Spain on Sept. 3, 1783, on which day the treaty of Paris was signed in which she recognized the independence of the United States. The States General, convened for the first time after an interval of 174 years, assembled here in 1789,—the opening act of the French Revolution. It was at Versailles that the unification of Germany was formally consummated by the proclamation of William I. as German Emperor on Jan. 18, 1871. The preliminaries of peace between France and Germany were signed here on Feb. 26, 1871. From the close of the Franco-German war until 1879 Versailles was the seat of the French government. Pop. in 1901, 44,291 (commune, 54,982).

Versailles, vẽr-sälz', a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Shetucket River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 13 miles SE. of Willimantic. It has manufactures of denims and strawboard. Pop. about 400.

Versailles, a banking post-town of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 48 miles E. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Versailles, a banking post-town, capital of Ripley co., Ind., on Laughery Creek, about 27 miles N. by E. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Versailles, a banking city, capital of Woodford co., Ky., on the Louisville and Atlantic and the Southern Rs., 14 miles SE. of Frankfort. It has distillery and other industries and several educational institutions. Pop. in 1900, 2337.

Versailles, a banking city, capital of Morgan co., Mo., about 30 miles SE. of Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Rs. Large quantities of lead (galena) have been smelted here. Pop. in 1900, 1240.

Versailles, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, about 30 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

Versailles, a banking post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 17 miles E. of Union. It has tile-works, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1478.

Versailles, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., organized from part of Versailles township. Pop. in 1900, 870.

Versailles, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1468.

Versailles, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 30 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

Versailles, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 7 miles E. of St. John. Pop. 130.

Versailles, a suburb of Mazatlán, Cuba.

Versecz, vĕr'shĕts' (Ger. *Werschetz*), a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, 41 miles S. of Temesvár. It is noted for its wine and brandy. The town is the seat of a Greek bishop. There are Roman remains in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 22,199, consisting mainly of Germans and Serbo-Croats.

Vershire, vẽr'sheer, a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt., about 28 miles SSE. of Montpelier. Copper has been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Versmold, fĕrs'molt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 24 miles ENE. of Münster. Pop. about 1500.

Versoix, a village of the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, on Lake Geneva, about 4½ miles N. of the city of Geneva.

Verstovia, a mountain of southeastern Alaska, on Baránof Island, 3 miles from Sitka. Height, 3216 feet.

Vertaison, vĕr'tĕ-zôNˢ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 2000.

Vertus, Les, lā vĕr'tü', a town of France, department of Marne, 16 miles WSW. of Châlons. Pop. about 3000.

Verulam, a town of Victoria co., Natal, 19 miles by rail N. by E. of Durban. It has a government school, library, etc., and cultivates sugar. Pop. about 1000.

Vervick, a town of Belgium. See WERVIÇQ.

Verviers, vĕR'vē-ā', a town of Belgium, province and 14 miles E. of Liège, on the Vesdre. It is a modern place. Among the churches, St. Remacle, with fine stained-glass windows, is the most noteworthy. There are several interesting monuments, among them one to Vieuxtemps, the violinist, who was born here. Verviers is the centre of a cloth-industry, which has flourished here for more than a century. Yarn-spinning is also largely carried on, and there are wool-dyeing works, machine-shops, tanneries, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 49,067; including the adjoining communes of Dison, Ensival, and Hodimont, 72,740.

Vervilla, a post-village of Warren co., Tenn., 3 miles from Morrison station.

Vervins, vĕR'vĂN' (anc. *Verbi'num*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, 22 miles NNE. of Laon. In 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henry IV. and Philip II. of Spain. Pop. in 1901, 3010.

Vesdre, vĕzd'r, a small river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian province of Liège, which joins the Ourthe.

Veseleyville, a post-village of Walsh co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Vesle, vail, a river of France, departments of Marne and Aisne, after a course of 80 miles, flowing past Rheims, joins the Aisne 6 miles E. of Soissons.

Vesontio, the ancient name of BESANÇON.

Vesoul, vẹh-zool', a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Saône, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the Motte de Vesoul, near the Durgeon, an affluent of the Saône, 27 miles N. of Besançon. It possesses a library and a museum. The town has an active trade in country-produce. Pop. in 1901, 8328 (commune, 9704).

Vesper, a post-station of Lincoln co., Kan.

Vesper, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. about 250.

Vesper, a post-station of Clatsop co., Oregon.

Vesper, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., 9 miles NW. of Centralia, on the Wisconsin Central and other railroads. Pop. 100.

Vest, a post-village of Knott co., Ky. The banking point is Prestonburg.

Vesta, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 375.

Vesta, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Neb., 9 miles W. of Tecumseh, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 200.

Vestaburg, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 16 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Vestal, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Vestal township (town), on the Susquehanna River, about 9 miles W. of Binghamton, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1850.

Vestal Center, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on Choconut Creek, 7 miles SW. of Binghamton. Pop. 200.

Vester, a post-village of Adair co., Ky. The banking point is Columbia.

Vesteraalen Islands. See LOFOTEN.

Vesterås, vĕs'tĕr-ōce' (Sw. *Västerås*), a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Vestmanland or of Vesterås, on Lake Mälar, 60 miles WNW. of Stockholm. It is the seat of a bishop and possesses a fine and interesting cathedral, with a lofty tower. The episcopal library contains a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. There is an old castle, now used for administrative purposes. Ship-building and an active trade are carried on. Vesterås was an important place in the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation. Pop. in 1900, 11,999.

Ves'terbot'ten (Sw. *Västerbotten*), or **Umeå,** a northern län of Sweden, extending from the Gulf of Bothnia to the border of Norway. Area, 22,754 sq. m. It is drained by the river Skellefte, the outlet of Lake Horn-Afvan, the Umeå-Elf, and other large streams. Capital, Umeå. Pop. in 1900, 143,735.

Ves'ternorr'land (Sw. *Västernorrland*), or **Hernösand,** a län of Sweden, bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 9837 sq. m. Capital, Hernösand. Pop. in 1900, 237,113.

Vestervik, a seaport of Sweden, in the län and 75 miles N. by E. of Kalmar, on an inlet of the Baltic Sea. It is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1900, 8299.

Vests, a post-station of Cherokee co., N.C., 13 miles W. of Murphy.

Vesunna, an ancient name of PÉRIGUEUX.

Vesuvius (It. *Vesuvio*, vā-zoo've-o), a mountain of southern Italy, and the only truly active volcano on the continent of Europe, rises up in striking grandeur from the plains of Campania, on the E. side of the Bay of Naples, about 10 miles E. by S. of the city of Naples. Its height varies usually from 3900 to 4300 feet (4360 ft. in Aug., 1905), depending upon material being added to or removed from the summit as the result of the volcano's activities. The mountain portion (as distinguished from the cone) swells up in a gentle undulation of 10–15 degrees gradient, and is largely scarred by great traversing lava-fields. Much of the famous *lacrimæ Christi* vine is cultivated on these lower slopes. The surmounting cone of loose volcanic ejecta (scoriæ, ash, etc.), with a height of 1400–1500 ft., now ascended by a cable railway, rises abruptly at an angle of 30–35 degrees. Its summit aspect varies at frequent intervals, a fairly deep crateral pit being sunk into it at times, while at other times it is solid-topped, with a minor vent carried on an outer eminence. Vesuvius is flanked on the land side by Monte Somma, a semicircular mountain or ring, which some geologists have assumed to be the actual volcano whose disruption in the year A.D. 79 overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in whose centre the new Vesuvius was built up as the result of the eruption. A part of this mountain bears the name of Monte Ottajano, and its highest point is the Punta del Nasone, 3730 ft. The deep sickle-shaped valley which separates Monte Somma from Vesuvius, and into which the rocks of Somma plunge almost vertically, is the Atrio del Cavallo. The earliest recorded eruption of Vesuvius is that of the year 79 (Aug. 24, 25), described in two letters of Pliny the Younger, addressed to Tacitus the historian, and to which the destruction of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ is attributed. There was at the time no lava-flow. There were violent eruptions in the years 203, 472, 512, and 982. The first recorded discharge of liquid lava took place in 1036. Since then various eruptions, some of them extremely violent, have occurred. Among them may be specified those of 1631 (overwhelming Torre Annunziata, Torre del Greco, Resina, Portici, Bosco), 1707, 1767, 1779, 1794, 1804, 1805, 1822, 1834, 1838, 1847, 1850, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1867–68, 1872 (unusually violent), 1876, 1895, 1903, 1905. A famous meteorological and seismological observatory is located on a westerly shoulder of the mountain at an elevation of 2220 ft.

Vesuvius, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of Ironton.

Vesuvius, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va. Pop. about 60.

Veszprim, vĕs'prim' (Hun. *Veszprém*, vĕs'prām'), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Veszprim, 60 miles SW. of Budapest. It has a fourteenth-century cathedral and a chapel said to date from the eleventh century. A tall minaret remains as a memento of the reign of the Turks. Excellent wine and fruit are grown in the vicinity. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 14,144, mostly Magyars.

Veta Pass, in southern Colorado, across the Culebra Range, NW. of Ojo. Height, 9390 feet.

Veteran, a township (town) of Chemung co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1652.

Vetluga, vĕt-loo'gā, a river of Russia, chiefly in the governments of Kostroma and Nizhni-Novgorod, flows S. past Vetluga, and joins the Volga, after a course of about 400 miles.

Vetluga, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the right bank of the Vetluga, 75 miles E. of Makariev. Pop. in 1897, 5198.

Veto, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Veto, a post-village of Franklin co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Veto, a post-station of Washington co., Ohio, 12 miles WSW. of Marietta.

Vetralla, vā-trāl'lā, a town of Italy, 7 miles SW. of Viterbo. Pop. in 1901, 3931 (commune, 8018).

Vetschau, fĕt'shŏw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 miles SW. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 3216.

Vetter or **Vättер** (Vättern), a lake in the S. part of Sweden, 120 miles SW. of Stockholm and 24 miles SE. of Lake Vener, with which it is connected by the Göta Canal. Length, 78 miles; general width, about 12 miles. It receives no tributaries of any size and discharges on its E. side through the Motala River. Lake Vetter is the most beautiful of the larger lakes of southern Sweden and its shores are dotted with picturesque towns and villages. The lake is a part of the continuous navigable water-way between the Baltic Sea and the Skagerrak, established by means of the different sections of the Göta Canal, the Motala River, Lake Vener, and the Göta River. Elevation, 290 feet; greatest depth, about 400 ft. The water is noted for its extreme transparency. In the S. part of the lake is the fertile island of Visingsö.

Veules, vul, a watering-place of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 13 miles WSW. of Dieppe.

Veurne, a town of Belgium. See FURNES.

Vevay, ve-vā', a banking city, capital of Switzerland co., Ind., is finely situated on the Ohio River, 20 miles

above Madison. It was settled in 1813 by a company of Swiss emigrants. Pop. in 1900, 1588.

Vevay Park, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 90.

Vevey, vẹh-vå′ (Ger. *Vivis*, vee′vis), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, situated on the Lake of Geneva, at the influx of the Veveyse, 11 miles ESE. of Lausanne. It commands charming views of the lake and its surrounding mountains and is a favorite resort of tourists. Vevey is the scene of Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloise." It has a number of notable buildings and institutions. The church of St. Martin contains the tomb of the regicide Ludlow, who died here in exile. The town has manufactures of chocolate, infants' food, tobacco, watches, machinery, wines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,915. A funicular railway ascends from here to the Mont Pélerin, 3555 feet.

Vex, a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 5 miles from Sion.

Vexin, vẽx′ăNᵉ′, an ancient division of France, in Normandy and Île de France. It is comprised in the present departments of Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Seine-et-Oise, and Oise.

Vexiö, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Kronoberg, 60 miles WNW. of Kalmar. It has a cathedral and a museum of antiquities. Pop. in 1900, 7365.

Veyle, vål, a river of France, rises in the department of Ain, and joins the Saône a little below Mâcon.

Veytaux, a village of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, adjacent to Territet.

Vézelay, vå′zẹh-lå′, a small town of France, in Yonne, 8 miles WSW. of Avallon. It was noted in the Middle Ages for its abbey, the church of which has been recently restored. It is the birthplace of Beza.

Vézère, vå′zair′, a river of France, in Corrèze and Dordogne, joins the Dordogne 20 miles E. of Bergerac. Length, 120 miles.

Vézère, Haute, ōt vå′zair′, a river of France, departments of Corrèze and Dordogne, joins the Isle 6 miles E. of Périgueux.

Vezir′-Köp′rü, a small town of Asia Minor, on the Kizil-Irmak, 42 miles WSW. of Samsun.

Vezouze, vẹh-zooz′, a river of France, in Meurthe, rises in the Vosges Mountains and joins the Meurthe at Lunéville. Length, 52 miles.

Viadana, ve-å-då′nå, a town of Italy, province of Mantua, on the Po, 21 miles SW. of Mantua. Pop. in 1901, 5101 (commune, 15,835).

Via Mala, ve′å må′lå ("bad or difficult way"), a narrow and deep defile of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, along the Hinter Rhein (Upper Rhine), at the beginning of the Splügen Road, and on the route from Thusis to Splügen. It is about 4 miles in length, walled in by precipices in some places 1600 feet in height, and presents scenery of a grand and forbidding nature. At its narrowest part, the Verlorne Loch, the passage-way is only 4 feet wide.

Viamão, ve-å-mŏwNᵉ′, a lake of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, receives the Jacuhy and other streams, and communicates with the Lagoa dos Patos.

Viamão, a village of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the E. shore of Lake Viamão, about 12 miles ESE. of Porto-Alegre.

Vian, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Viana, ve-å′nå, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, near the Ebro, 45 miles SW. of Pamplona.

Viana, a town of Brazil, state of Maranhão, about 18 miles W. of Victoria.

Vianen, ve-å′nẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Leck, 7 miles SSW. of Utrecht. Pop. about 4500.

Vianna do Castello, a seaport of Portugal, capital of a district in the province of Minho, situated on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the river Lima, 41 miles N. of Oporto. It is defended by the Castello do Santiago. Pop. in 1900, 9851.

Viar, ve-aR′, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Morena, and joins the Guadalquivir at Cantillana, 16 miles NE. of Seville. Length, 75 miles.

Viareggio, ve-å-rẽd′jo, a seaport of Tuscany, Italy, province and 13 miles W. of Lucca, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is a favorite watering-place. It has a monument to Shelley, who was drowned here. Pop. in 1901, 12,540 (commune, 17,166).

Viatka, Russia. See Vyatka.

Viaur, ve-ōR′, a river of France, rises in the department of Aveyron and joins the Aveyron. Length, 90 miles.

Viazma, Russia. See Vyazma.

Viazniki, Russia. See Vyazniki.

Vibbard, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 25 miles NW. of Lexington. Pop. 125.

Viborg, vee′boRG, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, capital of the amt of Viborg, situated on the small lake of Viborg, 36 miles NW. of Aarhuus. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, the seat of a bishop since the eleventh century. It was an important place in the Middle Ages, the most striking memorial of its past being the venerable Romanesque cathedral, recently restored. Pop. in 1901, 8623.

Viborg, vee′boRG, or **Vyborg** (Finnish, *Viipuri*), a seaport of Finland, capital of the län or government of Viborg, situated on an inlet of the Gulf of Finland, called the Bay of Viborg, which is connected by a canal with Lake Saima, 74 miles NW. of St. Petersburg. It is a picturesquely situated and attractive town. The most interesting object is the mediæval castle built on a small island. Viborg is a great shipping place for lumber and also exports dairy-produce and paper. The roadstead of Trångsund, 7 miles distant, constitutes the outer port. Viborg is defended by detached forts. The town is the seat of the Greek bishop of Finland. In the vicinity, on an island, is the park of Monrepos, a favorite holiday-resort of the inhabitants. Viborg was the capital of Karelia. Pop. (estimated) in 1900, 31,000.

Viborg, a government of Russia, in Finland, on the Gulf of Finland. Area, 13,530 sq. m. Capital, Viborg. Pop. (estimated) in 1897, 394,400.

Viborg, a banking post-village of Turner co., S.Dak., in a grain and stock region, 33 miles SW. of Sioux Falls, on the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Vibraye, vee′brå′, a small town of France, in Sarthe, 25 miles E. of Le Mans.

Vicalvaro, ve-kål-vå′ro, a village of Spain, about 4 miles from Madrid.

Vicarello, ve-kå-rẽl′lo, a village of Italy, province of Rome, near the Lake of Bracciano. It has mineral springs which were frequented by the ancient Romans, remains of whose villas are to be seen in the vicinity.

Vicari, ve-kå′ree, a town of Sicily, province and 49 miles SSE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 4565.

Vicar Switch, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., 5 miles WSW. of Christiansburg. Pop. 80.

Vic-en-Bigorre, veek ŏNᵉ bee′goR′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 miles N. of Tarbes. Pop. about 3500.

Vicenti, or **Vicente,** a settlement of Portuguese East Africa, about 50 miles W. of Quilimane, on the Quilimane arm of the Zambezi delta.

Vicentine Alps, a division of the Eastern Alps, on the borders of Tyrol and northern Italy, SW. of the Dolomites, and E. of the lower Adige. The highest summit is the Cima Dodici, 7650 feet, 32 miles N. by W. of Vicenza.

Vicenza, ve-chẽn′zå (anc. *Vicetia, Vicentia*), a town of Italy, capital of the province of its own name, on the Bacchiglione, 40 miles W. of Venice. Vicenza, with its encircling wall, its many striking edifices and attractive surroundings, is one of the most interesting places in northern Italy. On the Piazza de' Signori, a handsome square, stands the Basilica Palladiana, the work of Palladio, with its famous grand colonnades enclosing the Palazzo della Ragione (town-hall). Near by is the Municipio, also by Palladio. Other noteworthy structures designed or erected by the same master are the Teatro Olimpico (finished in 1584, after his death); the Palazzo Chiericati, one of his finest edifices (containing the municipal museum); the imposing Palazzo Porto-Barbarano, the Palazzo Valmarano, and the Casa del Diavolo, left unfinished. The church of Madonna del Monte (dating in part from the fifteenth century), the Duomo or cathedral (with interesting chapels), the Dominican church of Santa Corona, and the handsome Gothic San Lorenzo, all contain striking examples of Mantegna's art. In the last-named church is the tomb of this painter. Santo Stefano has a beautiful Madonna by Palma Vecchio. The handsome Renaissance episcopal palace has an arcade dating from the fifteenth century. Near the town, at the E. base of Monte Berico (whence a beautiful view of Vicenza and the Venetian Alps may be obtained), is the famous Rotonda Palladiana, now in a state of decay, a square building, with a domed hall, approached by Ionic colonnades. Near by are the Villa Fogazzaro and the Villa Valmarano, with frescoes by Tiepolo. In the cemetery, to the NE. of the town, is the tomb of Palladio.

Vicenza has an academy of sciences and arts (Accademia Olimpica) founded in 1550, a technological school, and a library of 175,000 volumes. The municipal museum contains Roman antiquities, paintings, natural-history collections, etc. The town manufactures silks, machinery, musical in-

struments, etc. It is the seat of a bishop. Vicenza figured among the city commonwealths of Italy in the latter part of the Middle Ages. In 1404 it passed under the dominion of Venice. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 44,777.

Vicenza, a province of Italy, in Venetia, bordering on Tyrol. Area, 1056 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 447,999. Capital, Vicenza.

Vic-Fezensac, veek fẹh'zȯN-'zȧk', a town of France, in Gers, on the Losse, 16 miles NW. of Auch. Pop. about 2500.

Vich, vik (anc. *Ausa;* mediæval L. *Ausonia, Vicus Ausoniensis*), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 37 miles NNE. of Barcelona. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. It has an interesting cathedral dating from the eleventh century and restored at the beginning of the nineteenth. There are manufactures of textiles and other articles. Pop. in 1900, 11,628.

Vichada, ve-chȧ'dȧ, a river of Colombia, flows E. and joins the Orinoco after a course of 350 miles.

Vichuquén, ve-choo-kẹn', a village of Chile, in the province and about 45 miles WNW. of the town of Curicó.

Vichy, vee'shee' (L. *Aquæ Calidæ*), a town of France, in Allier, arrondissement of La Palisse, on the right bank of the Allier. It is one of the most frequented watering-places of Europe, the number of visitors being about 50,000 annually. The town is largely modern, but the old quarters, with the Tour de l'Horloge, a relic of the fifteenth century, has a mediæval aspect. The springs, which were known to the Romans, did not acquire general fame until the end of the seventeenth century, after Mme. de Sévigné had spread their reputation. The various establishments connected with the springs and baths are very extensive, and the Casino is a fine Renaissance building. The new park occupying an embankment along the river is a splendid promenade. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,254.

Vichy, a post-village of Maries co., Mo. The banking point is Rolla. Pop. 100.

Vichy Springs, Cal. See UKIAH.

Vick, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala.

Vickers, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is New Philadelphia.

Vickery, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., Ga., about 32 miles N. by E. of Atlanta.

Vickery, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio. The banking point is Fremont.

Vickerys Creek, Ga., enters the Chattahoochee River about 20 miles N. of Atlanta.

Vickeryville, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., about 40 miles NW. of Lansing and on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 100.

Vicksburg, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on a small lake, near the Portage River, and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Grand Trunk Rs., 6 miles ENE. of Schoolcraft. Pop. in 1900, 972.

Vicksburg, a post-station of Renville co., Minn.

Vicksburg, a port of entry, the most populous city of Mississippi, and the capital of Warren co., is situated on the Mississippi River, a short distance below the mouth of the Yazoo, and 40 miles W. of Jackson, on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It is attractively situated among the Walnut Hills, and has a Federal building, several hospitals, and a national cemetery. Its manufacturing industries are important, and are represented by railroad repair-shops, lumber- and cotton-seed oil mills, machine-works, etc. It has an extensive trade in cotton. During the Civil War Vicksburg was strongly fortified by the Confederates. After a long siege, General Pemberton surrendered the place to General Grant, July 4, 1863. Pop. in 1890, 13,373; in 1900, 14,834.

Vicksburg, a post-village of Union co., Pa., 5 miles SW. of Lewisburg and on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 120.

Vicksville, a post-village of Southampton co., Va. It has a saw-mill.

Vic-le-Comte, veek'lẹh-kȯNt', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles SE. of Clermont. Pop. about 2000.

Vico del Gargano, vee'ko dĕl gar-gȧ'no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on the slope of Monte Gargano, 14 miles W. of Vieste. Pop. in 1901, 8169 (commune, 9121).

Vico Equense, vee'ko ȧ-kwẽn'sȧ, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles SE. of Naples, on a headland in the Bay of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 2967 (commune, 11,285).

Vicol, or **Bicol,** be-kōl', a river of the Philippine Islands, rises as the Quinali in Albay province, Luzon, runs NW., and empties into San Miguel Bay, on the N. coast.

Vico, Lago di, a lake of central Italy, 8 miles S. of Viterbo, is 11 miles in circumference and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Elevation, 1663 feet. Depth, 165 feet.

Vicovaro, ve-ko-vȧ'ro, a small town of Italy, 6 miles NE. of Tivoli.

Victor, a city of Las Animas co., Colo., in Victor precinct. Pop. in 1900, 1174.

Victor, a banking city and important mining centre of Teller co., Colo., about 6 miles SE. of Cripple Creek, on the Florence and Cripple Creek and other railroads. It has reduction-works, sampling-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4986.

Victor, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 500.

Victor, a banking post-village of Iowa and Poweshiek cos., Iowa, on Bear Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12½ miles WSW. of Marengo. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Victor, a post-station of Mitchell co., Kan.

Victor, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., on the Looking Glass River, about 14 miles NE. of Lansing.

Victor, a post-station of Polk co., Minn.

Victor, a post-village of Ravalli co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 7 miles S. of Stevensville. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Victor, a banking post-village in Victor township (town), Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 18 miles SE. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 649; of the town, 2249.

Victor, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Victor Emmanuel Mountains, in the SW. part of Kaiserwilhelm-Land, Papua. Height, about 11,000 (?) feet.

Victoria, a river of Queensland, Australia, is a tributary of the Cooper.

Victoria, a British colony, forming one of the states of the Australian commonwealth, and occupying the SE. part of the continent. It is bounded on the N. by New South Wales (almost the whole boundary on this side being formed by the Murray River), on the SE. and S. by the Pacific Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Indian Ocean, and on the W. by South Australia. Area, 87,884 sq. m., or only $\frac{1}{24}$ part of the total area of Australia. The state is traversed for the greater part of its length by the Great Dividing Range, which in different parts bears the names of Pyrenees (W. of Ballarat), and the Hume, Barry, and Bowen mountains, all virtually continuations of the Australian Alps of New South Wales. The loftiest summits are Bogong, 6508 feet; Feathertop, 6303 ft.; Hotham, 6100 ft.; and Cobberas, 6025 ft. In the extreme W. the Grampians and the Victoria Range are disposed in axial lines more or less transverse to the main chain. None of the summits rise to the line of perpetual snow, and such indications of glacial action as exist pertain to a past geological period. In the western, or what is known as the Portland district, in the basin of the Glenelg, there are numerous cones and buttresses 1000–2000 ft. in height, together with well-preserved craters, of extinct volcanoes. The chief rivers of Victoria are the Murray and its tributaries (Loddon, Campaspe, Goulburn, Ovens, and Mitta Mitta), the Snowy River (in the E.), La Trobe (in the SE.), Yarra Yarra (which discharges into the large indentation on the S. coast known as Port Phillip Bay), Glenelg (discharging into Discovery Bay on the SW.), and Wimmera (in the W., which loses itself in the sand). Of these streams only the Murray and the Goulburn are navigable for any distance. In the extensive western and northwestern region of grass, scrub (*mallee* bush), and sand, known as the Wimmera District, a large number of salt and freshwater lakes are scattered about, the best known being Hindmarsh and Albacutya (through both of which the Wimmera flows) and Tyrrell, the last-named receiving a river of the same name.

The climate of Victoria, despite extremes of summer heat (110° has been exceptionally noted), is the mildest or most temperate of any section of Australia, the average annual temperature being about 57°, and the winter temperature (June, July, August), only at rare intervals descending much below the freezing point (Melbourne minimum, 27°). The average annual rainfall ranges from about 15 inches in the NW. to 25 and 30 inches in the E. (at Melbourne, 20–25 inches). The plains of Victoria present a generally park-like aspect where the vegetation is comparatively sparse and where there is a rapid gradation to the open pasture-country and to the heath and partially desert tracts. The mountain-slopes, ravines, and gorges, on the other hand, display a forest of rare beauty and exuberance,—of almost impenetrable tree-ferns, acacias, and the gigantic eucalyptus (or blue-gum). Especially marked is the wealth of vegetable growth in the eastern maritime district known as Gippsland, where the eucalyptus attains to proportions rivalled only by the sequoias of the western United States.

The chief resources of the colony are mining and wool-raising. The number of sheep in the colony in 1901 was

10,841,790; the product of wool, of an unusually fine grade, in 1903 was 51,606,597 pounds, valued at £1,945,872. The Victorian gold-fields have furnished probably not less than two-thirds of the total gold product of Australia. The aggregate value of the gold mined between 1851 (when the discovery of the metal was made) and 1903 was upward of £266,000,000. The product in 1903 was 822,424 ounces, valued at £3,262,282. The number of miners employed in the gold-fields in 1903 was estimated at 25,852. Victoria furnishes some good coal, as much as 200,000 tons having been mined in a single year (64,000 tons in 1903). Tin has been mined in small quantity. Considerable live-stock (horses), fruit, and agricultural produce are exported, but the manufactures supply as yet chiefly a home demand. There were in 1903 3401 miles of railway in operation. Capital, Melbourne. Pop. in 1901, 1,201,070.

The governor of Victoria is appointed by the crown. The parliament consists of a legislative council and a legislative assembly. The colony of Victoria was organized in 1851. On Jan. 1, 1901, it became a state of the commonwealth of Australia.

Victoria, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 883 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. Lavaca Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, touches the SE. part of the county. Capital, Victoria. Pop. in 1890, 8737; in 1900, 13,678.

Victoria, a post-village of Coffee co., Ala., 21 miles S. of Troy.

Victoria, a banking post-village of Union co., Ark. Pop. about 500.

Victoria, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Galesburg and Great Eastern R., 18 miles ENE. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Victoria, a post-village of Ellis co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles E. of Hays. Pop. 120.

Victoria, a post-village of Hancock co., Ky. The banking point is Cloverport. Pop. 100.

Victoria, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. Pop. 80.

Victoria, a post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Chaska.

Victoria, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss. Pop. 70.

Victoria, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 39 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. Pop. 200.

Victoria, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., 8 miles S. of South Bend.

Victoria, a post-village of Donna Ana co., N.Mex. The banking point is Las Cruces. Pop. 200.

Victoria, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., about 5 miles N. of Jasper, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Victoria, a banking city, capital of Victoria co., Tex., on the E. bank of the Guadalupe River and on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific and the New York, Texas and Mexican Rs., about 100 miles (direct) ESE. of San Antonio. It is in a large agricultural and stock-raising region and has cotton-seed oil, lumbering, and other industries. St. Joseph's College (Roman Catholic) and the Nazareth Seminary are located here. Pop. in 1900, 4010.

Victoria, a county of New Brunswick, in the N. part of the province, bordering on Maine. The surface is rolling and varied, but fertile. The county is drained by the St. John and the Tobique rivers, besides numerous minor streams. Capital, Grand Falls.

Victoria, a county of Nova Scotia, on the island of Cape Breton, between the cos. of Cape Breton and Inverness. The NW. part is mountainous and scantily settled. The SW. is better adapted for agriculture and the soil is good in many parts. Coal, iron, and salt are found. Capital, Baddeck.

Victoria, a county in the central part of Ontario, having Ontario co. on the W., Peterborough co. on the E., and Durham co. on the S. It contains several small lakes (Balsam, Sturgeon, Bethany). Capital, Lindsay.

Victoria, a city of the Dominion of Canada, the capital of British Columbia, is charmingly situated on Fuca Strait near the SE. extremity of Vancouver Island, on the Victoria and Sidney and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Rs., 75 miles (direct) NW. of Seattle, Wash. Lat. 48° 25′ 20″ N.; lon. 123° 22′ 34″ W. Three miles distant is the harbor of Esquimalt, one of the finest on the Pacific coast, and the fortified naval station of the British North Pacific Squadron. Victoria has good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, and adjoining the town, bordering on the strait, is the pleasant Beacon Hill Park. On the outskirts of the city are many attractive villas and cottages, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Among the city's public buildings and institutions are the new Government Buildings (containing the Parliament House, government offices, and provincial museum and library), city-hall, court-house, marine and other hospitals, Anglican cathedral, exhibition building, etc. Victoria has coaling, lumber, brewing, and distilling interests, powder-works, potteries, etc., and a large trade in canned-fish (salmon). It is also engaged in boat-building. The climate of Victoria has been described as a perennial spring, with the temperature rarely descending below the freezing point. Pop. in 1881, 5925; in 1891, 16,841; in 1901, 20,816.

Victoria, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, at the mouth of the Crapaud River, 23 miles from Charlottetown. See also CRAPAUD.

Victoria, a town of Algeria. See MASCARA.

Victoria, Hong Kong. See HONG KONG.

Victoria, the capital and chief settlement of the British island of Labuan, Malay Archipelago, at the SE. end of the island. It contains the government buildings and has a fair harbor. Pop. about 1500.

Victoria, a village and township of Southern Rhodesia, Mashonaland, 180 miles S. by W. of Salisbury. It has government buildings, etc. A short distance S. are the famous ruins of Zimbabwe.

Victoria, Seychelles Islands. See PORT VICTORIA.

Victoria, North Australia. See PORT ESSINGTON.

Victoria, Mexico. See CIUDAD VICTORIA.

Victoria, vik-to're-ä, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, 35 miles NE. of Rosario. It has some trade. Pop. in 1895, 8170.

Victoria, a town of Brazil, state and about 50 miles SSW. of Maranhão (São Luiz), on the Mearim River.

Victoria, a maritime town of Brazil, capital of the state of Espirito Santo, 260 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro. It stands on the W. side of an island in the Bay of Espirito Santo and is neatly built in the old Portuguese style. It has a governor's residence and a harbor defended by several forts. Its vicinity produces sugar, coffee, rice, and manioc, which are largely exported. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Victoria, a town of Chile, in the province of Malleco. Pop. about 7000.

Victoria, or **La Victoria,** a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Aragua, 36 miles SW. of Carácas. It has a trade in coffee, sugar, cacao, and cereals. Pop. about 8000.

Victoria, a town of Natal, southern Africa, capital of a district of its own name, 22 miles by rail NNE. of Durban.

Victoria, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and near Tárlac. Pop. in 1903, 14,945.

Victoria, a maritime town and trading station of Kamerun, western equatorial Africa, about 25 miles NE. of the island of Fernando Po. It has a government school, botanical garden, etc.

Victoria and Albert Mountains, in the E. part of Grinnell Land, Arctic America, extending NE.–SW. between lat. 80° and 81° N.

Victoria Corner, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 10 miles from Woodstock. Pop. about 300.

Victoria Falls (or **Mosi-Oa-Tunya,**—*i.e.*, "the smoke that sounds"), in the Zambezi River, Rhodesia (southern Africa), about 225 miles (direct) NW. of Buluwayo and reached by railway from that point. They vie with the Niagara Falls in grandeur and surpass them in height. The width of the chasm into which the fall is precipitated is about 1860 yards. The fall is broken by several islands and rocks (Boaruka and Livingstone islands being the largest), and in its highest parts (on the W. and E. sides) drops 256 and 343 feet. What is known as the "main fall" is 573 yards across. Below the falls the river is carried away in a tortuous cañon. The Victoria Falls were discovered by Livingstone in 1855. A great single-span railway bridge, the most elevated structure of its kind in the world, with the rails 420 feet above the water, has been constructed across the gorge immediately below the falls.

Victoria Harbor, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Midland, its banking point. Pop. about 1500.

Victoria Inlet, in Nares Land, NW. part of Greenland, in about lat. 82° 30′ N.

Victoria (or **Alexandrina**) **Lake,** South Australia. See ALEXANDRINA LAKE.

Victoria Lake, a small lake of Central Asia, on the S. border of the Pamir, is the source of the Pamir River, or Ab-i-Panj, one of the head-waters of the Amu-Darya. Elevation, 13,980 feet. It is also known as Gaz-kul.

Victoria Land, or **South Victoria,** the name given to that portion of the supposed Antarctic continent, S. of New Zealand, which bounds Ross Sea on the W. It extends southward from Cape Adare (somewhat E. of lon. 170° E.) to the farthest point that has been reached (82° 17′ S.) or seen by man, and with undefined limits westward. A lofty range or series of snow-covered mountains, giving

origin to numerous glaciers, follows the coast in a general meridional direction, and rises in summits to 6000 and 9000 feet (Mount Melbourne) in elevation, with some points rising considerably higher (Mount Longstaff, in the extreme S., about 15,000 feet). In about lat. 77° 30′ S. are the lofty detached volcanoes, Erebus and Terror, the former of which was in a state of moderate activity in 1900, when seen by Borchgrevink, and again in 1902, when observed by Scott. The volcano was in the same condition when discovered by Ross in 1841. Victoria Land rises rapidly westward into what would appear to be an ice-plateau similar to that of the interior of Greenland, having a general elevation of 8000–9000 feet. On the coast-border much of the land is devoid of snow during the summer, but the vegetation that responds to possibilities of growth is virtually all of lower types,—the mosses and lichens. A very few insects have been observed with these. See ANTARCTICA.

Victoria Land, an insular tract of Arctic America, adjacent to Wollaston Land and having Victoria Strait on the SE. Lat. about 69° 30′ N. and lon. 105° W.

Victoria Mine, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 22 miles from Sudbury. Pop. 200.

Victoria Mines, Nova Scotia. See LOW POINT SHORE.

Victoria, Mount, in British Columbia, 4 miles SE. of Field, and facing Lake Louise. Height, 11,500 feet. It gives origin to the Victoria Glacier.

Victoria, Mount, the loftiest summit of British New Guinea, in the Owen Stanley Range. Height, 13,121 feet.

Victoria Nyanza, or **Ukerewe,** oo-kĕr-ā′wĕh, a lake of east-central Africa, the principal feeder of the Nile, lies between lat. 0° 38′ N. and 3° S., and between (approx.) lon. 31° 45′ and 34° 52′ E. (Kavirondo Bay). Its area is almost equally divided between British East Africa and German East Africa. Elevation above the sea, 3775 feet; greatest depth, seemingly not exceeding 240 ft. Area, about 26,000 sq. m.; that of the catchment basin, computed to be 70,000 sq. m. additional. The lake's most important tributary is the Kagera, in the W., now generally assumed to be the ultimate headstream of the Nile. The Ripon Falls, about 1200 ft. across, mark the discharge of the Nile (known at this point as the Somerset Nile) from the lake. The Victoria Nyanza was discovered by Speke in 1858. It is now navigated by one or more small steamboats, and its NE. shore is reached, at Port Florence, by the Uganda railway. The lake contains a number of islands, the largest of which is Ukerewe in the S.

Victoria Range, in the western part of Victoria, Australia, immediately W. of the Grampians.

Victoria River, of the Northern Territory of South Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary known as Queen's Channel, East Cambridge Gulf, in lat. 14° 46′ S., lon. 129° 21′ E. It is navigable for vessels of large burden for about 50 miles from its mouth.

Victoria Road, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on Grass River and on the Grand Trunk R., 79 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. 275.

Victoria Square, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 6 miles from Unionville. Pop. about 300.

Victoria Strait, a broad arm of the sea, in the American Arctic waters, separating Victoria Land from Boothia Felix and North Somerset. It communicates N. by Ommaney Inlet with Barrow's Strait W. of the entrance to Wellington Channel.

Victoria Vale, Nova Scotia. See MIDDLETON.

Victoria Village, on the N. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, is 6 miles from Carbonear.

Victoriaville, a banking post-village and outport of Arthabaska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 108 miles E. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1693. It has saw- and grist-mills, tannery, etc.

Victoria West, a divison in the central part of Cape Colony, stretching N. from the Great Karroo to the Orange River. Capital, Victoria West, about 70 miles by rail NNE. of Beaufort West. Pop. about 1200. Elevation, 4100 feet.

Victorville, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. 100.

Victory, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 11 miles SW. of Carrollton. Pop. 60.

Victory, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Victory township (town), about 20 miles N. by W. of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1398.

Victory, a post-station of Wayne co., Tenn.

Victory, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., about 12 miles NE. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Victory, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 24 miles S. of La Crosse, on the Burlington R. Pop. 130.

Victory Mills, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, about 33 miles N. of Albany, on the Boston and Maine R. It has a large cotton-factory. Pop. in 1900, 795.

Vicuña, a village of Chile, in the province of Atacama.

Vid (anc. *Utus*), a river of Bulgaria, which rises on the N. slope of the Balkan Mountains, and joins the Danube 8 miles above Nikopoli. Length, about 130 miles.

Vidalia, vi-dā′le-a, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ga., 12 miles ENE. of Mount Vernon, on the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Vidalia, a banking post-town, capital of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River, opposite Natchez, on the Natchez and Western and the New Orleans and Northwestern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1022.

Vidauban, vee'dō'bŏⁿ′, a village of France, department of Var, 7 miles SSW. of Draguignan.

Vidette, vi-dett′, a post-station of Fulton co., Ark.

Vidigueira, ve-de-gā′e-rā, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 13 miles NE. of Beja. Pop. about 3000.

Vidin, a fortified town of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 130 miles ESE. of Belgrade. It is an emporium of the Austrian commerce with the Black Sea. Its fortifications, razed in 1879, were rebuilt at the time of the Servo-Bulgarian war of 1885. The town has manufactures of gold- and silver-filigree. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1893, 14,551.

Vidio (vee′de-o), **Cape,** Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 38′ N.; lon. 6° 19′ W.

Vidourle, vee'dooRl′, a river of France, departments of Gard and Hérault, enters the lagoon of Repausset, whence its waters pass into the Mediterranean Sea, SE. of Montpellier. Length, about 60 miles.

Vie, vee, a river of France, department of Vendée, enters the Atlantic Ocean at Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie, after a course of 38 miles.

Vie, a river of France, in Orne and Calvados, joins the Dives 13 miles E. of Caen.

Viechtach, feek′tăK, a town of Bavaria, 44 miles NW. of Passau. Pop. about 2000.

Viedma, a settlement of the Argentine Republic, in the territory of Rio Negro, on the Rio Negro, opposite Carmen, and about 19 miles above the river's mouth.

Viele, vee′lęh, a post-station of Lee co., Iowa, 6 miles W. of Fort Madison.

Viel-Salm, ve'ĕl′sălm, a small town of Belgium, province of Liège, 16 miles S. of Spa. Near by is the ruined castle of Salm.

Vienna, ve-ĕn′na (Ger. *Wien*, ŵeen; Fr. *Vienne*, ve-ĕnn′; anc. *Vindobona*), the capital of Austria-Hungary, of the Cisleithan half of the monarchy, and of the province of Lower Austria, situated on the right bank of the Danube, 330 miles in a direct line SSE. of Berlin. Lat. of the new observatory, 48° 13′ 55″ N.; lon. 16° 20′ 22″ E. It stands in a plain bordered by spurs of the Styrian Alps, the Wienerwald, terminating abruptly in the Kahlenberg (1404 feet above sea-level) and the Leopoldsberg. The elevation of the Danube here above the sea is 525 feet. The Donaukanal or Danube Canal, a southern arm of the river, traverses the city. It receives the small river Wien, recently vaulted over to a considerable extent, and the Alser and Ottakringer creeks. The city has since 1890 been divided into 20 districts: Innere Stadt (the old city), Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund, Favoriten, Simmering, Meidling, Hietzing, Rudolfsheim, Fünfhaus, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Döbling, and Brigittenau. The modern aspect of Vienna dates from 1858, when the high walls which formerly surrounded the Innere Stadt and separated it from the suburbs (Vorstädte) were demolished. On the site of the walls and trenches has arisen the Ringstrasse, the most imposing modern street in all Europe, about 3 miles long, laid out in a succession of boulevards which encircle the Innere Stadt. In the SW. part of the Innere Stadt, near the Ringstrasse, is the Hofburg (or imperial palace), an extensive and irregular pile of buildings, the oldest part of which, the Schweizerhof, dates from the thirteenth century. A beautiful curved façade was completed in 1893. The recent reconstruction of the Hofburg includes the addition of two large wings at the south gate, the outer Burgthor. The principal edifices on or near the Ringstrasse are the magnificent Gothic Rathaus, or town-hall, with many statues and a tower 320 feet in height; the two domed imperial museums (of natural history and of art) in the Italian Renaissance style, identical in appearance; the Votivkirche, one of the finest of modern Gothic churches, erected in 1856–79; the university, a large Tuscan Renaissance structure, with arcades in its quadrangular court; the Houses of Parliament, the meeting-place of the Reichsrat of Cisleithania, in the Greek style; the Palace of Jus-

tice; the imperial opera-house, a splendid Renaissance building, with sumptuous interior decorations; the Hofburgtheater, in the later Renaissance style; the Deutsche Volkstheater; the Künstlerhaus, with permanent exhibitions of paintings; the Handelsakademie (commercial academy); the Musikvereins-Gebäude (containing the conservatory of music), the imperial Academy of Art, the exchange, and the Sühnhaus (or "expiatory building"), erected by the emperor in commemoration of the burning of the Ringtheater in 1881, whose site it occupies. The palaces of the archdukes Ludwig Victor, Eugen, and Friedrich deserve mention. The last-named structure stands on the Augustiner-Bastei, one of the few remnants of the old bastions. Fronting on the Ringstrasse are the Stadtpark, an attractive pleasure-resort, about 32 acres in extent, with a pretty Kursalon and the striking statues of Schubert and the painter Schindler; the Volksgarten, near the Hofburg, with the handsome Grillparzer monument; the imperial Hofgarten, and the Rathauspark, encircling the Rathausplatz, a most imposing square. On the Schwarzenbergplatz rises the equestrian statue of Field-marshal Schwarzenberg. Besides these monuments, there are in this vicinity statues of Beethoven (by Zumbusch), of Schiller (by Schilling), and of Goethe (by Hellmer), and the charming Mozart monument, by Tilgner. The imposing monument to Maria Theresa, by Zumbusch, occupies the space between the two imperial museums. On the outer Burgplatz are the equestrian statues of Archduke Charles and Prince Eugene of Savoy, both by Fernkorn. The centre of the Innere Stadt is the crowded Stephansplatz, with the cathedral, one of the most magnificent specimens of Gothic architecture, dating mainly from the fourteenth century. The great tower, completed in the fifteenth century, is about 470 feet high. The cathedral has been largely restored since 1852. The principal thoroughfares extending from the Stephansplatz are the Kärntnerstrasse and the Graben, with handsome shops. The Kohlmarkt, another crowded street, leads from the Graben to the Hofburg. Near by is the Herrengasse, with stately palaces of the aristocracy. Notable squares in the Innere Stadt are the Hohe Markt, with a votive monument by Fischer von Erlach; the Neue Markt, with a handsome fountain by Raphael Donner; the square Am Hof, the largest in this district, and the Freiung, with a fine fountain by Schwanthaler. Among the churches in the Innere Stadt, besides those already mentioned, are Maria-Stiegen, dating in part from the fourteenth century; the Augustiner-Kirche, with the famous monument to the Archduchess Christine by Canova; the Capuchin church, with the tombs of the members of the Hapsburg family; and the Peterskirche, built in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. Not far from the Ringstrasse is the domed Karlskirche, in the Italian baroque style, with two colossal columns in front of the portico.

A number of bridges lead across the Wien and the Donaukanal from the Innere Stadt to the other districts. The Franz-Josefs-Quai, with handsome modern edifices, extends along the Donaukanal and leads to the Ringstrasse. The principal thoroughfare in the second district (Leopoldstadt), which lies NE. of the Innere Stadt, beyond the Donaukanal, is the Praterstrasse (formerly Jägerzeile), which terminates in the Praterstern. From there stretches eastward the Prater, a natural park, 4270 acres in extent, with avenues frequented by the fashionable world and others devoted to amusements for the people, the whole presenting on summer evenings a scene of extraordinary animation. The fine station of the Northern railway (Nordbahnhof) is situated in the Leopoldstadt. NW. of this district is the Augarten, a park of 125 acres, in the French style. In the NE. a new quarter, the Donaustadt, has arisen, as a result of the Danube improvement works, which have provided a broad, new channel for the river, and thus eliminated the annual danger of inundation to which this part of the city had formerly been exposed. The third district (Landstrasse) contains the Belvedere, a château erected originally for Prince Eugene of Savoy, and now occupied by the heir-presumptive, Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Adjoining the terraced garden of the Belvedere, laid out in the French style, is the Schwarzenberg garden, with the Schwarzenberg palace.

Vienna is rich in institutions of learning. The university, founded in 1365, occupies a foremost position in medicine. The number of students in 1904 was 6205. Connected with the university are astronomical and meteorological observatories, various museums and laboratories, and a botanical garden. The polytechnic institute has extensive chemical and physical collections. Among other institutions of high rank are the agricultural college, the academy of sciences, the geological institute, the conservatory of music, the military geographical institute, and the government printing-office. The imperial library, founded in 1440, has about 900,000 volumes, 24,000 manuscripts, and 350,000 engravings; that of the university, 650,000 volumes. The collection of manuscripts in the Oriental Academy is probably the richest of its kind in the world. The imperial picture-gallery in the art museum contains paintings by nearly all the great masters. Of great value also are the collections of the academy of art, of Prince Liechtenstein, and Counts Harrach, Schönborn, and Czernin. The famous Albertina collection of the archduke Friedrich comprises more than 200,000 engravings. The imperial chamber of treasures contains gems of priceless value. The imperial collections of coins and antiquities, as well as the cabinets of zoology and mineralogy, are of almost unrivalled completeness. Among other noteworthy collections are those of the municipal historical museum, the museum of Austrian ethnography, and the museum of art and industry. The armory of the arsenal has a remarkable collection of instruments and trophies of war. Among the charitable institutions, the general hospital, one of the largest in the world, the insane asylum, the foundling and maternity hospitals, and the institutions for the blind and the deaf-mute are the most prominent.

The surroundings of Vienna are noted for their charming scenery. The gardens of Schönbrunn, the imperial summer palace, are a favorite resort of the Viennese. The climate of Vienna is temperate, but very variable; mean annual temperature, 49°; mean temperature of July, 64°; of January, 28°. The city is the great commercial centre of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The principal manufactures comprise silks and woollens, clothing, machinery, locomotives, railway cars, mathematical, surgical, and musical instruments, pianos, furniture, household utensils, articles of bronze, pottery, jewelry, leather goods, gloves, etc. The breweries of the city are famous. The population in 1890 (including the new districts) was 1,341,897; in 1900, 1,648,355. Within the last half-century the population (including annexations) has increased five-fold.

Vindobona was a station of the Roman legions in Upper Pannonia. Vienna rose into importance as the capital of the duchy of Austria. In 1365 it became the seat of a university, the second in the territories of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, its predecessor having been that of Prague. From the middle of the sixteenth century Vienna was the virtual capital of the German Empire down to its extinction in 1806. The city successfully withstood sieges by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. On the second occasion it was relieved by the forces of the Polish king, John Sobieski, and a German army, which overwhelmed the Turks in a great battle before its walls. In 1814–15 the Congress of Vienna was held to reorganize the political system of Europe on the downfall of Napoleon.

Vienna, the ancient name of Vienne.

Vienna, a post-town of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 15 miles above Gainesville. Pop. in 1900, 70.

Vienna, a banking post-town, capital of Dooly co., Ga., about 30 miles E. of Americus, on the Atlantic and Birmingham and the Georgia Southern and Florida Rs. It has cotton-seed oil and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1035.

Vienna, a banking city, capital of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 34½ miles NNE. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 1217.

Vienna, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., 28 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. 200.

Vienna, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La., 35 miles WNW. of Monroe, on the Arkansas Southern R.

Vienna, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co., Me., about 22 miles NNW. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Vienna, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, about 16 miles NW. of Salisbury, on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. It has canneries. Pop. about 400.

Vienna, a post-station of Montmorency co., Mich.

Vienna, a banking post-village, capital of Maries co., Mo., 22 miles N. by W. of Rolla. Pop. 200.

Vienna, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on Pequest Creek, 4 miles NW. of Hackettstown. Pop. 150.

Vienna, a post-village in Vienna township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., about 12 miles W. of Rome, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2118; of the village, 150.

Vienna, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C.

Vienna, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 8 miles E. of Warren. Pop. about 800. It has coaling-industries.

Vienna, a banking post-village of Clark co., S.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 24 miles SW. of Watertown. It has grain and flour interests. Pop. about 450.

Vienna, a post-station of Lavaca co., Tex., 28 miles S. of Weimar.

Vienna, a post-town of Fairfax co., Va., on the Southern R., 15 miles NW. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Vienna, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1048.

Vienna, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., on Sugar Creek, about 32 miles SW. of Milwaukee.

Vienna, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on Big Otter Creek, 28 miles ESE. of St. Thomas, on the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 352.

Vienna Crossroads, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 250.

Vienne, ve-ĕnn′, a river of France, rises in the N. part of the department of Corrèze, passes Limoges, Chatellerault (where it becomes navigable), and Chinon, and joins the Loire after a NW. course of 220 miles.

Vienne, a department of France, in the W., formed of part of the old province of Poitou. Area, 2711 sq. m. It is traversed from S. to N. by the river Vienne, an affluent of the Loire. Among other rivers are the Creuse and Clain, affluents of the Vienne, the Gartempe, an affluent of the Creuse, and the Charente. The surface is generally level. Large crops of grain are raised and much wine is made. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones. Capital, Poitiers. Pop. in 1891, 344,355; in 1901, 336,343.

Vienne (anc. *Vienna*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Isère, 54 miles WNW. of Grenoble, on the left bank of the Rhone, at the influx of the Gère. It is irregularly built and unattractive in some of its parts, its chief interest being due to its Roman remains. Among these the most striking is the temple of Augustus and Livia, a building similar in structure to the famous Maison Carrée at Nîmes. Some colossal Roman arches are considered the remains of a forum or of a theatre. The Plan d'Aiguille (popularly known as "Pilate's Tomb") is an ancient pyramid, probably a relic of a circus. The handsome Gothic cathedral of St. Maurice dates from the twelfth century. Its exterior, like that of the church of St. André-le-Bas, gives evidence of decay. The Romanesque church of St. Pierre, begun in the ninth century and thoroughly restored, contains now the Musée Lapidaire, with some interesting antiquities. The town-hall is a fine modern building. On the right bank of the Gère stands a colossal statue of the Virgin, erected in 1860. The town has manufactures of textiles, metallic articles, paper, etc. Pop. in 1901, 20,684 (commune, 24,619). Vienne was an important town under the Romans and in the Middle Ages. It figures as the capital of the kingdom of the Burgundians and of the kingdom of Cisjurane Burgundy. It was formerly the seat of an archbishop. At the council of Vienne, held in 1311–12, the condemnation of the order of Knights Templars was decreed.

Vienne-Haute. See HAUTE-VIENNE.

Viennois, ve-ĕn′nwȧ′, an ancient district of France, in Dauphiné. Capital, Vienne. It is included in the departments of Drôme and Isère.

Vieques (ve-ȧ′kĕs) or **Crab Island,** a small island belonging to the United States, about 13 miles E. of Porto Rico, with which it is connected administratively. Length, W. to E., 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles. It is traversed by a timbered mountain-ridge from W. to E. The island is fertile and the climate healthful. Sugar-growing and cattle-raising are the chief pursuits. Isabel Segunda and Punta Arenas are the chief ports.

Viernheim, feeRn′hīme‵, a town of Hesse, 8 miles SSW. of Heppenheim. Pop. in 1900, 7226.

Viersen, feeR′sęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles W. of Düsseldorf, on the Niers. It is an important seat of the textile industry, being noted for its velvets and plushes. Pop. in 1900, 24,761.

Vierwaldstätter See. See LUCERNE, LAKE OF.

Vierzon, ve-ĕR‵zŎN″ (Vierzon-Ville), a town of France, department of Cher, on the Yèvre, near its junction with the Cher, 20 miles NW. of Bourges. It has steel-works and manufactures of porcelain, agricultural machines, etc. Near by is the forest of Vierzon. Pop. in 1901, 11,796.

Vierzon-Village, a commune and manufacturing place of France, in Cher, adjoining Vierzon-Ville. Pop. in 1901, 9212.

Viesca, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, 27 miles ESE. of Matamoros.

Viesch, or **Fiesch,** a village and resort of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of the upper Rhone, about 9 miles NE. of Brig. Elevation, 3460 feet. The Viesch Glacier, fed by the snows of the Finsteraarhorn and the Oberaarhorn, terminates about 3 miles to the N.

Vieste, ve-ĕs′tȧ, or **Viesti,** a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on the Adriatic Sea, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 miles NE. of Manfredonia. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 8801.

Vietri, ve-ȧt′ree, a town of Italy, province and 1½ miles W. of Salerno. Pop. in 1901, 2827 (commune, 8330).

Vietz, feets, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles NNE. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 4137.

Vieux-Condé. See CONDÉ.

View, a post-village of Weber co., Utah.

Vif, veef, a small town of Isère, France, near Grenoble.

Vig, a lake of Russia. See VYG.

Vigan, vee′gȧn, a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, on a branch of the Abra, near the NW. coast and 175 miles (direct) N. by W. of Manila. It is an episcopal see, and has a cathedral, episcopal palace, seminary, etc. There are manufactures of bricks and tiles, boats, and cotton fabrics. Fishing is carried on. Pop. in 1903, 14,945.

Vigan, Le, a town of France. See LE VIGAN.

Vigeois, vee‵zhwȧ′, a small town of France, in Corrèze, near the Vézère, 14 miles NW. of Tulle.

Viger, ve‵zhaiR′, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 10 miles E. of Cacouna. Pop. 200.

Vigevano, ve-jȧ′vȧ-no, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, near the Ticino, 15 miles SSE. of Novara. It has a cathedral and a market-place, surrounded by arcades. There is a trade in silk and various manufactures are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 15,683 (commune, 23,909).

Viggiano, vid-jȧ′no, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 24 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. about 4000.

Vigia, ve-zhee′ȧ, or **São Jorge dos Alamos,** sŏwn zhoR′zhȧ dush ȧ′lȧ-mush, a town of Brazil, state and 48 miles N. by E. of the city of Pará, on the estuary of the Pará River.

Vignemale, Pic de, a summit of the Pyrenees, on the central or dividing crest. Height, 10,792 feet.

Vigo, vee′go (anc. *Vicus Spacorum*), a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, province and 13 miles SSW. of Pontevedra, picturesquely situated on the Ria de Vigo, a narrow inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It consists of an irregular old quarter, with steep streets, and a new part, whose principal thoroughfares are the Calle del Príncipe and the lively Calle del Arenal, which skirts the harbor and affords fine views of the bay. Vigo has sardine- and tunny-fisheries, and exports wine, fish, and agricultural products. Pop. in 1900, 23,144.

Vigo, vee′go or vī′go, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 402 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash River, which forms part of its W. boundary, and is also drained by Honey and Otter creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Terre Haute. Pop. in 1890, 50,195; in 1900, 62,035.

Vigo, a post-hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., near the Wabash River, about 20 miles SW. of Terre Haute.

Vigo, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Chillicothe. Pop. 125.

Vigo (vee′go), **Bay of** (Ria de Vigo), indenting the SW. part of Galicia, Spain, is about 20 miles in length and contains the islands of Bayona and Estelas.

Vigone, ve-go′nȧ, a small town of Italy, province of Turin, 9 miles ESE. of Pinerolo.

Vigten, vig′tęn, **Ind, Mel,** and **Yt** (üt), three small islands, lying close to one another, off the W. coast of Norway. Lat. (W. extremity) 64° 46′ N.

Világos, vil′ȧ‵gosh‵, a small town of southeastern Hungary, 15 miles NE. of Arad. Here on Aug. 13, 1849, the main Hungarian army surrendered to the Russians.

Vilaine, vee‵lain′, a river of France, rises in the department of Mayenne, flows W. past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a SSW. course, past Redon (where it receives the Oust) and La Roche-Bernard, to the Atlantic Ocean, at Pénestin, department of Morbihan. Total course, 140 miles, for about 90 of which it is navigable.

Vilas, a northern county of Wisconsin. Area, 907 sq. m. It contains several lakes and is intersected by the Wisconsin and Manatauish rivers. Capital, Eagle River. Pop. in 1900, 4929.

Vilas, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Kan.

Vilas, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. The banking point is Jersey Shore.

Vilas, a post-village of Miner co., S.Dak., 4 miles W. of Howard, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. 100.

Vilas, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Vilbel, fil′bęl, a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Oberhessen, on the Nidda, 5 miles by railway NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. in 1900, 4353.

Vilcabamba, vil-kȧ-bȧm′bȧ, **Yucay,** yoo-kī′, or **Quilabamba,** ke-lȧ-bȧm′bȧ, a river of Peru, one of the head-streams of the Ucayali, rises in the SE. part of the department of Cuzco, in the mountains bordering the Titicaca basin.

Vilcañota, vil-kän-yo'tä, a great mountain-knot of the Andes, in Peru, near lat. 14° 30′ S., on the borders of the departments of Cuzco and Puno.

Vilches, vil'chĕs, a small town of Spain, province and 31 miles NNE. of Jaén.

Vildo, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Vilich, vil'ik, a rural commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Bonn. Pop. in 1900, 12,414.

Viliya, ve-le-yä', a river of Russia, in Lithuania, joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course, about 275 miles.

Vilkomir, vil'ko-meer' (Pol. *Wilkomierz,* vēl-kom'e-aiRzh), a town of Russia, in Lithuania, government of Kovno, 50 miles NW. of Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 13,509.

Villa, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 200.

Villa, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 20 miles SSE. of Big Lick station.

Villa Aldama, Mexico. See Villaldama.

Villa Alegre, vil'yä ä-lä'grä, a town of Chile, in the province of Linares. Pop. 2000.

Villa Alta, vil'yä äl'tä, a town of Mexico, state and 60 miles NE. of the city of Oaxaca.

Villa Alvárez, vil'yä äl-vä'rĕs, a town of Mexico, state and 6 miles NW. of the town of Colima.

Villa Alvarez, a town of Mexico, in the state and 11 miles SW. of the city of Oaxaca.

Villa Bella, a town of Brazil. See Matto Grosso.

Villa Bella, a town of Brazil, state of Amazonas, on the Amazon, 210 miles E. of Manáos.

Villa Bella da Princeza, vil'lä bĕl'lä dä prin-sä'zä, a town of Brazil, on the N. part of the island of São Sebastião, state and 85 miles E. of São Paulo, with a commodious and secure harbor.

Villa Boa, a town of Brazil. See Goyaz.

Villacanas, vil'yä-kän'yäs, a town of Spain, 43 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6212.

Villacarillo, vil'yä-kä-ril'yo, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles NE. of Jaén, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9711.

Villach, vil'läk (Sloven, *Beljak*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 52 miles NW. of Laibach, on the Drave. It is an important industrial place, having manufactures of metallic colors, articles of lead and of wood, machinery, paper, etc. Villach belonged to the bishopric of Bamberg down to the middle of the eighteenth century. It was formerly a great entrepôt of the trade between Germany and Italy. Pop. in 1900, 9690.

Villacidro, vil'lä-che'dro, a town of Sardinia, 26 miles NW. of Cagliari. Pop. about 5000.

Villa Clara, a town of Cuba. See Santa Clara.

Villa Colón, a resort of Uruguay, 6 miles from Montevideo.

Villa das Velhas, vil'lä däsh vĕl'yäsh, a town of the island of São Jorge (Azores), on the N. coast.

Villa de Cura, Venezuela. See Cura.

Villa de la Vega Baja, Porto Rico. See Vega Baja.

Villa del Cerro, vil'yä dĕl ser'ro, a town of the department and near the city of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Villa del Fuerte, a town of Mexico. See Fuerte.

Villa del Pilar, Paraguay. See Pilar.

Villa del Príncipe, Cuba. See Puerto Príncipe.

Villa del Rio, vil'yä dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, 28 miles ENE. of Cordova. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Villa de Morelos, or **Ocotlán,** a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles SSE. of the city of Oaxaca.

Villa de Ojinaga, Mexico. See Ojinaga.

Villa de San Carlos, a town of Uruguay, department and a few miles NE. of the town of Maldonado.

Villa do Conde, vil'lä do kon'dä, a seaport of Portugal, in Minho, on the Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. in 1900, 5547.

Villa do Rio Pardo, Brazil. See Riopardo.

Villa Encarnación, vil'yä ĕn-kar-nä-se-ōn', a town of Paraguay, on the Paraná River, 175 miles SE. of Asunción. Pop. in 1899, 10,724.

Villaflor, vil'lä-flōr, a town of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, 11 miles NW. of Torre de Moncorvo. Pop. about 2000.

Villaflor, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, 30 miles SE. of Natal.

Villafranca, vil'lä-frăng'kä (Fr. *Villefranche-sür-Mer,* vil'frŏnsh' sür mair), a seaport of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, on a fortified bay of the Mediterranean Sea, 2 miles E. of Nice. It is one of the most charmingly situated resorts of the Riviera. Pop. in 1901, 2492 (commune, 5042).

Villafranca, a town of Italy, 9 miles SW. of Verona, near the river Tartaro. It has an interesting mediæval castle. A preliminary treaty of peace between Austria and France was concluded here on July 11, 1859, followed by the peace of Zürich. Pop. in 1901, 3825; of the commune (Villafranca di Verona), 9461.

Villafranca, a town of Italy, 20 miles SW. of Turin. Pop. in 1900, 3746 (commune of Villafranca Piemonte, 7109).

Villafranca, vil'yä-frăng'kä, a town of Spain, 36 miles SW. of Pamplona, on the Aragón. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Villafranca, a walled town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 20 miles SW. of San Sebastián. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Villa Franca, vil'lä frăng'kä, a town of Brazil, state of Pará, near the Amazon, 20 miles W. by N. of Santarem.

Villa Franca, vil'yä frăng'kä, a town of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 75 miles SSW. of Asunción.

Villafranca del Bierzo, vil'yä-frăng'kä del be-ĕr'tho, a town of Spain, province of León. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Villafranca de los Barros, vil'yä-frăng'kä dä loce bar'Roce, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, 20 miles SW. of Mérida. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9954.

Villafranca de los Caballeros, vil'yä-frăng'kä dä loce kä-bäl-yä'roce, a town of Spain, province of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Villafranca del Panadés, vil'yä-frăng'kä del pä-nä-dĕs', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province of Barcelona, 27 miles NE. of Tarragona. Pop. in 1900, 7749.

Villa Franca de Xira, vil-lä frăng'kä dä shee'rä, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, 20 miles NE. of Lisbon. Here are many salt-pans. Pop. about 4000.

Villa Franca do Campo, a town on the S. coast of the island of São Miguel, Azores, 14 miles E. of Ponta Delgada. It has a fortified harbor. Pop. in 1900, 7527.

Village, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex. The banking point is Beaumont.

Village, a post-village of Northumberland co., Va. The banking point is Reedville.

Village Creek, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, on a small creek, 4 miles SSW. of Lansing. Pop. 80.

Village des Aulnaies, veel'läzh' dăz ōl'nä', a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, 5 miles SW. of St. Roch des Aulnaies. Pop. 150.

Village Green, a hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., 4 miles NW. of Chester. Its post-office is Media.

Village Springs, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala.

Villagrán, vil-yä-grän', a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 63 miles N. by W. of Ciudad Victoria.

Villagrove, a post-village of Saguache co., Colo. The banking point is Salida. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Villagrove, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. 150.

Villa Hayes, vil'yä ä'yĕs, or **Villa Occidental,** a town of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 20 miles NE. of Asunción.

Villahermosa, vil'yä-ĕr-mo'sä, a town of Spain, 48 miles ESE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Villa Hermosa, Mexico. See San Juan Bautista.

Villaines-la-Juhel, vil'lăn' lä zhü'ĕl', a small town of France, in Mayenne, 29 miles NE. of Laval.

Villajoyosa, vil'yä-ho-yo'sä, a seaport of Spain, province and 20 miles NE. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1900, 8902.

Villalba, vil-yäl'bä, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 22 miles NNW. of Lugo. Pop. in 1900, 13,572.

Villaldama (or **Villa Aldama**), a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo León, 58 miles N. of Monterey.

Villa (or **Ciudad**) **Lerdo,** a town of Mexico, state and 123 miles NE. of the city of Durango, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1900, 7795.

Villalón de Campos, vil-yä-lōn' dä käm'pōce, a town of Spain, 32 miles NW. of Valladolid. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Villamaría, vil'yä-mä-ree'ä, a town and railway junction of the Argentine Republic, in the province and 90 miles SE. of the town of Córdoba. Pop. in 1895, 2215.

Villa Maria, vil'lä mä-ree'ä, a town of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 miles WSW. of Cuyabá.

Villamartin, vil'yä-mar-teen', a town of Spain, province of Cadiz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6159.

Villamayor de Santiago, vil'yä-mī-or' dä sän-te-ä'go, a small town of Spain, 46 miles W. of Cuenca.

Villa Mercedes, vil'yä mĕr-sä'dĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 40 miles E. of San Luis. It is an important railway centre. Pop. in 1895, 5541.

Villa Morra, Paraguay, is a suburb of Asunción.

Villano (vil-yä'no), **Cape,** Spain, on the NW. coast of Galicia. Lat. 43° 9′ N.

Villanova, or **Villenova,** a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in a township (town) of its own name, about 15 miles ESE. of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1206.

Villanova, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia. It is the seat of Villanova College. Pop. 100.

Villanova, a village of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, on the N. shore of La Laguna (a lagoon about 20 miles long), 60 miles S. of Desterro.

Villa Nova de Gaia, vil'lå no'vå dà gå'yå, a suburb of Oporto.

Villa Nova de Portimão, vil'lå no'vå dà poR-te-mõwNº', a seaport of Portugal, province of Algarve, with a fine harbor at the mouth of the Silves, 10 miles ENE. of Lagos. Pop. in 1900, 7936.

Villanova de San Antonio, vil'lå-no'vå dà sån ån-to'ne-o, a town of Brazil, state of Sergipe, on the São Francisco, about 65 miles NNE. of Aracajú.

Villanova de Souza, vil'lå-no'vå dà so'oo-zå, a town of Brazil, state and 205 miles W. of Parahyba.

Villanova do Principe, vil'lå-no'vå doo prin'se-på, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Serido, 150 miles WSW. of Natal.

Villanow, vil'la-nõw, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., 15 miles SW. of Dalton. Pop. 60.

Villanueva, vil'yå-nwå'vå, a town of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena, about 160 miles E. of Cartagena.

Villanueva, a town of Mexico, state and 33 miles SSW. of Zacatecas.

Villanueva de Córdoba, vil'yå-nwå'vå dà koR'-do-bå, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles NNE. of Cordova (Córdoba), on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. in 1900, 9771.

Villanueva del Arzobispo, vil'yå-nwå'vå dĕl aR-tho-Bees'po, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles NE. of Jaén, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7396.

Villanueva de la Serena, vil'yå-nwå'vå dà lå så-rå'nå, a town of Spain, near the Guadiana, province and 58 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. in 1900, 13,489.

Villanueva del Fresno, vil'yå-nwå'vå dĕl frĕs'no, a town of Spain, near the frontier of Portugal, province and 30 miles SSW. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Villanueva del Grao, vil'yå-nwå'vå dĕl grå'o, a seaport of Spain, a suburb and the port of Valencia, on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the Guadalaviar. It is a watering-place.

Villanueva de los Castillejos, vil'yå-nwå'vå dà loce kås-til-yå'Hoce, a small town of Spain, province and 20 miles NW. of Huelva.

Villanueva y Geltrú, vil'yå-nwå'vå e hĕl-troo', a seaport of Spain, province and 25 miles SW. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1900, 11,856.

Villapark, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J.

Villard, a banking post-village of Pope co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Villar del Rey, vil-yaR' dĕl rå, a small town of Spain, province and 21 miles N. of Badajoz.

Villa Real, vil'lå rå-ål', a town of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, on the river Corgo, 14 miles N. of Lamego. It is actively engaged in the wine-industry. Pop. in 1900, 6736.

Villa Real, vil'yå rå-ål', a pueblo of Samar Island, Philippines. Pop. in 1903, 7087.

Villa Real de la Concepción, Paraguay. See Concepción.

Villa Real de San Antonio, vil'lå rå-ål' dà sån ån-to'ne-o, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, 11 miles NE. of Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. Pop. in 1900, 3964.

Villarejo de Salvanés, vil'yå-rå'Ho dà sål-vå-nĕs', a small town of Spain, 26 miles SE. of Madrid.

Villa Rica (rĭk'ah), a banking post-town of Carroll co., Ga., about 38 miles W. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil and sulphur-industries. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Villa Rica, or **Villa Real,** Brazil. See Ouro Preto.

Villarica, a town of Chile, in the province of Valdivia, on Lake Villarica.

Villa Rica, vil'yå re'kå, a town of Paraguay, in an agricultural region, 92 miles by rail ESE. of Asunción. It is surrounded by timber-lands and a fine quality of tobacco and Paraguay tea are grown. Pop. in 1899, 25,074.

Villaridge, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 11 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. about 300.

Villaridge, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R. The banking point is Union. Pop. 100.

Villa Rosa, vil'lå ro'zå, a town of Sicily, 12 miles NE. of Caltanissetta. It has sulphur-mines. Pop in 1901, 10,930 (commune, 12,289).

Villarreal, vil-yaR-rå-ål', a town of Spain, province and 5 miles SSW. of Castellón de la Plana, on the Mijares, 4 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. It is in an orange-growing district. Pop. in 1900, 16,068.

Villarrobleda, vil-yaR-ro-blå'då', a town of Spain, 65 miles ENE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900, 10,133.

Villarrubia de los Ojos, vil-yaR-roo'Be-å dà loce o'Hoce, a town of Spain, 20 miles ENE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5337.

Villars, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 4 miles E. of Aigle. It lies above the valley of the Rhone at an elevation of 4170 feet.

Villa San Giovanni, vil'lå sån jo-vån'nee, a village of Italy, 8 miles N. of Reggio di Calabria, on the Strait of Messina.

Villasis, vil-yå-seece', a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 12,660.

Villatobas, vil-yå-to'Bås, a small town of Spain, province and 35 miles ESE. of Toledo.

Villa Velha d'Espirito Santo, a town of Brazil. See Espirito Santo.

Villaverde, vil'yå-vĕR'dà, a town of the island of Ferro, one of the Canaries, on its NE. coast.

Villaviciosa, vil'yå-ve-the-o'så, a town of Spain, 18 miles WNW. of Cordova. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Villaviciosa, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, 23 miles NE. of Oviedo, situated on the Ria de Villaviciosa, the estuary of a small river emptying into the Bay of Biscay.

Villaviciosa de Odón, a village of Spain, province of Guadalajara, 53 miles NE. of Madrid. Here in Dec., 1710, the French general Vendôme defeated the Austrian general Starhemberg.

Villa Viçosa, vil'lå ve-so'så, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 15 miles SW. of Elvas. It has a royal palace and in the neighborhood is an immense royal game-preserve. Pop. in 1900, 3864.

Villa Viçosa, vil'lå ve-so'så, a town of Brazil, state and 150 miles W. of Fortaleza.

Villavieja, vil'yå-ve-å'Hå, a village of Spain, 10 miles NW. of Castellón de la Plana. It has hot mineral springs.

Villavieja, vil'yå-ve-å'Hå, a town of Costa Rica, 7 miles W. of San José.

Villaviencio, a village of Colombia, in the *intendencia* (or territory) of San Martín.

Villavista, a post-village of East Carroll parish, La. Pop. 75.

Ville d'Avray, a W. suburb of Paris, France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, near Sèvres.

Villedieu, vil'de-uh', a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles NE. of Avranches. It has manufactures of metallic wares. Pop. in 1901, 3177.

Villefranche, France. See Villafranca.

Villefranche de Lauragais, vil'frônsh' dẹh lō'-rå'gå', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Garonne, 20 miles SE. of Toulouse. It has an old fortified church. Pop. about 2000.

Villefranche de Rouergue, vil'frônsh' dẹh roo'-aiRg', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aveyron, 35 miles W. of Rodez, on the river Aveyron. It has an old church and a former *Chartreuse.* Various manufacturing industries, among which is bell-founding, are carried on. The town was formerly of some importance. Pop. in 1901, 7258 (commune, 9730).

Villefranche-sur-Mer, France. See Villafranca.

Villefranche-sur-Saône, vil'frônsh' sür sōn, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Rhône, on the right bank of the Saône, 20 miles NW. of Lyons. It has manufactures of textiles and considerable trade. Pop. in 1901, 13,338 (commune, 14,793).

Villejuif, vil'zhweef' (*i.e.,* "Jew-town"), a village of France, in Seine, 4 miles S. of Paris. It belonged to the Jews before their expulsion from Paris at the close of the twelfth century.

Ville Marie, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, 21 miles from New Liskeard, Ontario. Pop. in 1901, 502.

Villemur, vil'müR', a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Tarn, 19 miles N. of Toulouse.

Villena, vil-yå'nå, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles NW. of Alicante. It has an old castle. Near the town is a salt lagoon. Pop. in 1900, 14,099.

Villenauxe, vil'nōx', a town of France, in Aube, 7 miles NNE. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. about 2000.

Villeneuve, vil'nuv', a small town of France, in Aveyron, 6 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. (commune) 3277.

Villeneuve (Ger. *Neustadt,* noi'stått), a walled town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 17 miles ESE. of Lausanne. It is 1½ miles S. of the castle of Chillon. Pop. in 1900, 1770.

Villeneuve-de-Berg, vil'nuv' dẹh baiR, a town of France, in Ardèche, 14 miles SSW. of Privas. Pop. about 1500.

Villeneuve-de-Marsan, vil'nuv' dẹh maʀ'sôNº', a small town of France, in Landes, 10 miles E. of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midou.

Villeneuve-l'Archevêque, vil'nuv' laʀ'shẹh-vaik', a town of France, department of Yonne, 12 miles E. of Sens, on the river Vanne. It has an interesting old church. Pop. about 1500.

Villeneuve-les-Avignon, vil'nuv' lâz å'veen'yôNº', a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Avignon. It rose into prominence at the time of the papal residence at Avignon, in the fourteenth century, and has preserved interesting memorials of its past in the remains of ecclesiastical structures, fortifications, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2612.

Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, vil'nuv' sÅNº zhoʀzh, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 miles above Paris.

Villeneuve-sur-Lot, vil'nuv' süʀ lot, or **Villeneuve d'Agen,** vil'nuv' då'zhôNº' (L. *Villa Nova*), a town of France, capital of the arrondissement of Villeneuve-sur-Lot in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, 18 miles N. of Agen, on both sides of the Lot. It has preserved some interesting architectural relics of the past, including mediæval arcades and two old gates. It is a busy industrial and commercial town, noted for its large trade in prunes. Pop. in 1901, 7000 (commune, 13,594).

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, vil'nuv' süʀ yon (formerly **Villeneuve-le-Roi**), a town of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles NNW. of Joigny, on the right bank of the Yonne. It has preserved two of its mediæval gateways. Pop. in 1901, 3608 (commune, 4768).

Villeplatte, vil-plat', a post-town of St. Landry parish, La., about 16 miles NW. of Opelousas. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Villepreux, a hamlet of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise. It contains the magnetic observatory of Val Joyeux.

Villeray, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, 1 mile from Montreal. Pop. about 500.

Villers-Bretonneux, vil'laiʀ' brẹh-ton'nuh', a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens. It has sawmills and manufactures of woollens, flannels, hosiery, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4881.

Villers-Cotterets, vil'laiʀ' kot'tẹh-rå', a town of France, in Aisne, 14 miles SW. of Soissons. It has a castle built by Francis I. It is the birthplace of the elder Dumas. Pop. in 1901, 3254 (commune, 4981).

Villersexel, a village of France in the department of Haute-Saône, on the Ognon River. A battle was fought here on Jan. 9, 1871, between the German and French forces.

Villers-la-Ville, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 21 miles SSE. of Brussels. Here are magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1174. They have been purchased by the government, which has undertaken the work of reconstruction.

Villers-Outréau, vil'laiʀ' oo'trå'o', a town of France, in Nord, 10 miles SE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 3000.

Villeta, vil-yå'tå, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 33 miles NW. of Bogotá, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (district) about 6000.

Villette, vil'lẹtt', a post-settlement of Compton co., Quebec, 9 miles SE. of Coaticook.

Villette, La, lå vil'lẹtt', a northeastern quarter of Paris.

Villeurbanne, vil'lur'bån', a town of France, in Rhone, constituting an eastern industrial suburb of Lyons. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 29,220.

Villingen, fil'ling-ẹn, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, 42 miles NW. of Constance. It has retained in part its ancient walls and gates, and has an interesting old church and a fine town-hall. Villingen is a busy industrial place, among the manufactures being time-pieces, orchestrions, and bells. Pop. in 1900, 7819.

Villisca, vil-lis'kạ, a banking city of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River and on the Burlington Route, 16 miles N. of Clarinda. It has brick- and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2211.

Villmar, fil'maʀ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles SW. of Weilburg. Pop. about 2000.

Vilmanstrand, vil'mån-strånd' (Finnish, *Lapperanda*), a small town of Finland, 30 miles NW. of Viborg, on Lake Saima.

Vilna, vil'nå, a government of Russia, in Lithuania, separated from the Polish government of Suwalki by the river Niemen. Area, 16,421 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Viliya, an affluent of the Niemen, and the Düna is on the NE. border. The surface is level, and there are numerous lakes and large areas of swamp. There are extensive forests. The soil is not fertile, but large crops of grain are produced. Flax is an important product. Large quantities of wood are floated down the rivers. The inhabitants consist in great part of Poles, Lithuanians, and Jews. Capital, Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 1,591,912.

Vilna, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Vilna, in Lithuania, situated on the Viliya, 90 miles NE. of Grodno and about 225 miles NE. of Warsaw. It is built irregularly, with narrow, ill-paved streets, but has some interesting palaces of the Polish nobility and numerous ancient churches. The Roman Catholic cathedral, in the form of a Greek temple, dating from the fourteenth century, has a sumptuous marble chapel with the silver coffin of St. Casimir. St. John's church, a vast edifice, with a handsome façade, begun in 1388, has been repeatedly restored. The castle, formerly the seat of the archbishops of Vilna, is now the residence of the governor-general. Near it are the buildings of the former university (originally a Jesuit Academy, founded in 1578), closed in 1832. They are now occupied by the library (about 200,000 volumes) and a museum of antiquities. The city has a monument to Catharine II. and statues of Count Muravieff and the poet Pushkin. There are remains of the ancient castle of the Jagellons. Prominent among the institutions of the city is the Imperial Society of Physicians. Vilna is the seat of a Greek archbishop and a Catholic bishop. The city rose into importance in the latter part of the Middle Ages as the capital of the grand-principality of Lithuania. It was taken by Russia in the final partition of Poland, in 1795. Pop. in 1875, 82,668; in 1897, 159,568, nearly one-half Jews.

Vilonia, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark. The banking point is Conway. Pop. 100.

Vils, fils, a river of Upper and Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vilshofen, after an ENE. course of 70 miles.

Vils, a river of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, joins the Naab 21 miles S. of Amberg.

Vilsbiburg, fils'be-bŏŏʀg', a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Vils, 11 miles SE. of Landshut. Pop. about 3000.

Vilshofen, fils'ho'fẹn, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 miles WNW. of Passau. It has a mediæval church. Pop. in 1900, 3468.

Vilvorde, veel'voʀd', or **Vilvoorden,** vil-voʀ'dẹn, a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 6 miles NNE. of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 12,992.

Vilyui, vil-yoo'e, a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, flows generally E., and falls into the Lena about 140 miles NW. of Yakutsk. Length, about 1200 miles, of which some 700 are navigable.

Vilyuisk, vil-yoo'isk, a town of Siberia, government and 180 miles NNW. of Yakutsk, on the right bank of the Vilyui River. Lat. 63° 25' N.; lon. 121° 45' E. Pop. 600.

Vimeiro, ve-må'e-ro, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the coast, 7 miles N. of Torres Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), Aug. 21, 1808.

Vimercate, ve-mẽʀ-kå'tå, a town of northern Italy, province and 14 miles NE. of Milan. Pop. in 1901, 4090 (commune, 6235).

Vimmerby, a small town of Sweden, 72 miles NNW. of Kalmar.

Vimoutier, vee'moo'te-å', a town of France, in Orne, on the Vire, 17 miles NE. of Argentan. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Vina, a post-village of Tehama co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 19 miles NNW. of Chico. Pop. 250.

Viña del Mar, vin'yå dẽl maʀ, a town of Chile, about 3 miles from Valparaiso. Pop. in 1895, 10,651.

Vinadio, ve-nå'de-o, a village of Piedmont, Italy, province and circle of Cuneo, 12 miles from the French frontier. Here are strong fortifications.

Viñales, vin-yå'lẽs, a city of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, in the Vuelta Abajo district, 13 miles NE. of Pinar del Rio. It is the S. terminus of a railroad running to the Bay of Rosario, on the N. coast. It has celebrated mineral baths and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1600.

Vinalhaven, a post-township (town) of Knox co., Me., comprising a number of islands in Penobscot Bay, 60 miles ESE. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 2358.

Vinaroz, ve-nå-roth', a town of Spain, province and 46 miles NE. of Castellón de la Plana, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8625.

Vinay, vee'nå', a small town of France, in Isère, 15 miles W. of Grenoble.

Vinça, vÅNº'så', a small town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, near the Tet, 19 miles WSW. of Perpignan. In its vicinity are sulphur springs.

Vincennes, vÅNº'sẽnn', a town of France, in the department of Seine, an eastern suburb of Paris. It is strongly fortified. It contains a great arsenal, vast barracks, an

artillery school, a school for marksmen, etc.. The famous castle of Vincennes was a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. Its huge donjon was long a prison, in which many distinguished personages were confined. The park, which is used for artillery practice and other military purposes, is a favorite pleasure-ground of the east end of Paris. Vincennes has diversified industries. Pop. in 1901, 26,637 (commune, 31,405).

Vincennes, vin-senz', a city, capital of Knox co., Ind., is situated on the E. or left bank of the Wabash River, 58 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Evansville and Terre Haute and other railroads. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It contains a government building, city-hall, court-house, Catholic cathedral, the Cathedral Library, etc., and is the seat of Vincennes University (non-sectarian), the Saint Rose Female Academy, and other educational institutions. Vincennes has important manufacturing industries, represented by bridge-, glass- and sewer-pipe works, paper-mills, and tool- and furniture-factories, etc. Vincennes is the oldest town in the state and possesses much historical interest. It was settled in the early part of the eighteenth century by French emigrants from Canada, who lived on friendly terms with the Indians of the surrounding forests. It was the capital of Indiana Territory. Pop. in 1870, 5440; in 1880, 7680; in 1890, 8853; in 1900, 10,249.

Vincennes, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 14 miles NW. of Keokuk. Pop. about 130.

Vincent, a post-town of Shelby co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900, 765.

Vincent, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Crawfordville. Pop. 150.

Vincent, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Vincent, a post-station of Osborne co., Kan.

Vincent, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. The banking point is Canandaigua. Pop. 125.

Vincent, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R., 13 miles W. by S. of Marietta. Pop. about 200.

Vincent, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on French Creek, about 6 miles NW. of Phœnixville.

Vincentown, a banking post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles (direct) E. of Camden. Pop. about 800.

Vinco, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Vindelicia, in ancient geography a region between the upper Danube (above the Inn) and the Alps, N. of Rhætia, included mainly in Bavaria. The chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg). The Vindelicians were subjugated by the Romans in 15 B.C.

Vindhya (vĭnd'yå) **Hills** (or **Mountains**), a range of heights extending ENE.–WSW. across the peninsula of India, from the basin of the Ganges to the head of the Gulf of Cambay and continued orographically into the Kathiawar Peninsula. It forms the N. boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda and extends between lat. 22° and 25° N. Greatest elevation, 4500–5000 feet. The region of peninsular India S. of the Vindhya Hills is the Deccan.

Vindobona, the ancient name of VIENNA.

Vine, a post-hamlet of Iosco co., Mich.

Vineburg, a village of Sonoma co., Cal. The banking point is Sonoma.

Vinegar Bend, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Alabama and Mississippi and the Mobile and Ohio Rs. The banking point is Mobile.

Vinegar Hill, Ireland, co. of Wexford, immediately E. of Enniscorthy. Here the Irish insurgents were defeated in 1798.

Vinegrove, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 36 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Vineland, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop. 100.

Vineland, a post-station of Millelacs co., Minn.

Vineland, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 47 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

Vineland, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the West Jersey and Seashore R., 34 miles S. by E. of Philadelphia. It is laid out with broad and spacious avenues, in the midst of a sandy and loamy tract, a large portion of which has been put under successful fruit cultivation. The borough is the seat of institutions for feeble-minded children and women and of a state home for disabled soldiers and sailors. It has manufactures of glass, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., and the preparation of grape-juice and wine-making are other industries. Pop. in 1900, 4370.

Vineland, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. about 400.

Vineland, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Vinemont, a post-village of Cullman co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Cullman. Pop. 100.

Vinemont, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Vine Valley, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on Canandaigua Lake, 10 miles S. of Canandaigua. Pop. 150.

Vineyard, a post-village of Lee co., Ark. The banking point is Marianna.

Vineyard, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. Pop. 110.

Vineyard Haven, a post-village and resort of Dukes co., Mass., on an inlet of the sea called Holmes Hole or Vineyard Haven, about 8 miles NW. of Edgartown, its banking point. It has a capacious harbor. Pop. about 1100.

Vineyard Hill, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio. The banking point is West Union or Manchester. Pop. 100.

Vineyard Sound, Mass., separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands. Length, about 20 miles; breadth, from 4 to 8 miles.

Vineygrove, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 12 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Vingorla, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the coast of the Arabian Sea, 30 miles NNW. of Goa.

Vinh, a seaport of Annam, French Indo-China, about 200 miles NW. of Hué. Pop. about 12,000.

Vinhães, veen-yŏnsh', a small town of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, 14 miles W. of Bragança.

Vinh-long, a town of French Cochin-China, on an arm of the Mekong, about 70 miles SW. of Saigon.

Vining, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Toledo or Elberon. Pop. 150.

Vining, a post-city of Clay and Washington cos., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Clifton. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Vining, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Henning.

Vining Station, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., ¾ of a mile from the Chattahoochee River and 11 miles NNW. of Atlanta. Pop. about 275.

Vinita, vĭn'e-tå, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. and the Frisco System, 100 miles SW. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 2339.

Vinkovce, vin-kovt'sĕh, a town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, co. of Szerém, 20 miles SE. of Eszék. Pop. in 1900, 7587.

Vinland, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan., 9 miles S. of Lawrence.

Vinland, a post-township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Winnebago. Pop. in 1900, 1018.

Vinnitsa, vĭn'yit-så, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug, 80 miles ENE. of Kamenetz. Pop. in 1897, 28,995.

Vinson, a post-village of Greer co., Okla. The banking point is Mangum. Pop. 100.

Vintage, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Gap. Pop. 200.

Vintar, veen-tar', a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near Laoag. Pop. in 1903, 9435.

Vinton, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 414 sq. m. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt creeks. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found in the county. Capital, McArthur. Pop. in 1890, 16,045; in 1900, 15,330.

Vinton, a banking city, capital of Benton co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 25 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. It contains the state institution for the blind and Tilford Collegiate Academy, and has steel-works, canneries, manufactures of pearl-buttons, brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3499.

Vinton, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan.

Vinton, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on the Louisiana Western R. The banking point is Lake Charles.

Vinton, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River, 13 miles above Columbus.

Vinton, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 15 miles E. of Lacygne, Kan.

Vinton, a banking post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, on Raccoon Creek, about 16 miles NNW. of Gallipolis, on the Hocking Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Vinton, a post-town of Roanoke co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Roanoke. Pop. in 1900, 1438.

Vinton, a post-village of Nicholas co., W.Va., 16 miles from Kanawha Falls.

Vintondale, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Ebensburg. It has collieries. Pop. about 750.

Vinton Furnace, a village of Vinton co., Ohio, 5 miles SE. of McArthur. Coal and iron have been mined here. The post-office is Vinton Station.

Vinton Station, Ohio. See VINTON FURNACE.

Viola, a post-village of Fulton co., Ark. The banking point is Calicorock. Pop. 150.

Viola, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del.

Viola, a post-hamlet of Lattah co., Idaho.

Viola, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 21 miles S. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Viola, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles WSW. of Anamosa. Pop. 200.

Viola, a banking post-village of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Viola, a post-station of Graves co., Ky.

Viola, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 100.

Viola, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., about 10 miles E. by N. of Rochester. Pop. 150.

Viola, a post-village of Barry co., Mo. The banking point is Cassville. Pop. 100.

Viola, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon, 12 miles ESE. of Oregon City.

Viola, a banking post-village of Warren co., Tenn., 11 miles SW. of McMinnville. Pop. 150.

Viola, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 8 miles from Hoxie station.

Viola, a post-village of Marshall co., W.Va. The banking point is Moundsville.

Viola, a post-village of Richland and Vernon cos., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 38 miles SE. of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Viola Center, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Exira.

Violet, a post-station of Mercer co., Ohio.

Violet, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. Pop. 250.

Violethill, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., 60 miles NW. of Newport.

Vionville, ve-ôNº'veel', a village of German Lorraine, 12 miles W. of Metz. See MARS-LA-TOUR.

Viosa, ve-o'sâ, or **Voyussa** (anc. *Aous*), a river of Albania which enters the Adriatic Sea 14 miles N. of Avlona. Length, about 120 miles.

Viper, a post-village of Perry co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Vir'amgam', a town of Bombay, British India, 40 miles W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Virden, a banking city of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Burlington Route, 21 miles S. by W. of Springfield. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2280.

Virden, a banking post-village and outport of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 180 miles W. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1900, 901.

Vire, veer, a river of France, in Calvados and Manche, after a N. course of 70 miles, enters the English Channel 17 miles N. by W. of Saint-Lô.

Vire, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Calvados, on the right bank of the Vire, 36 miles SW. of Caen. It is picturesquely situated on the slopes of a steep hill, around which the river winds. Vire is noted for its granite. There are manufactures of woollens, paper, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6207.

Virgie, a post-village of Pike co., Ky. Pop. 80.

Virgil, vir'jil, a post-station of Jackson co., Ga., 6 miles from Jefferson.

Virgil, a post-township of Kane co., Ill. Pop. in 1900 (including Maple Park village), 1324.

Virgil, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., on the Verdigris River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles SW. of Burlington. Pop. 200.

Virgil, a post-village in Virgil township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., about 20 miles ENE. of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1326; of the village, 150.

Virgil City, a post-town of Vernon co., Mo. The banking point is Eldorado Springs. Pop. in 1900, 42.

Virgilina, a banking post-town of Halifax co., Va., on the Southern R. It has mining interests. Pop. about 200.

Virgin, a post-village of Washington co., Utah. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. about 275.

Virgin Gorda, one of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, in the E. part of the group. Length, from NE. to SW., 9 miles. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Virginia, a small town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles SE. of Cavan.

Virginia, a South Atlantic state of the American Union, one of the original thirteen states, is bounded NE. and E. by Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, and W. and NW. by Kentucky and West Virginia. From Maryland it is separated, for the most part, by the Potomac River, from Kentucky by the Cumberland Mountains, and from West Virginia by a devious line which follows, in part, the crests of the Alleghany Mountains and other ridges of the Appalachian system. The state lies between lat. 36° 31′ and 39° 27′ N. Area of the land-surface, 40,125 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 2325 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The state presents a great variety of surface, as exemplified in the mountain-region of the W.; the hilly "Piedmont Country" on its eastern flank, declining eastward to the "Middle District" and southeastward to the "South-Side;" the beautiful "Valley of Virginia," a portion of the "Great Valley" of the eastern United States, lying immediately W. of the Blue Ridge Mountains; the picturesque "Little Tennessee" country, in the SW.; the "Tide-water district," E. and SE. of the Piedmont region, and including the historic "Northern Neck" and the other "Peninsulas;" and lastly the detached "Eastern Shore," which lies on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. These all have local peculiarities of aspect,—the western portion having much sublime and inspiring scenery, the eastern slope great beauty and diversity of surface, and the tide-water counties a generally level surface, with a naturally fertile soil and a somewhat less healthful climate, owing to the existence of considerable swamp land. The greater portion of the Dismal Swamp is in the SE. part of the state. The Piedmont or "foot-hill" region has a general elevation of 500–1000 feet, and abuts abruptly upon the Blue Ridge, which is the dominant mountain-mass of the state, and represents structurally (in part, at least) the similarly-named mountains of Pennsylvania and Maryland and the Highlands of New York. South of the James River it flattens out in part into a broad plateau, corresponding to that of North Carolina, and here are located the highest summits of the state; among them Rogers Mountain, 5719 ft.; White Top, 5530 ft.; and Peaks of Otter, 4001 ft. The Blue Ridge extends completely across the state, and bounds on the E. the extremely fertile Shenandoah Valley (or Valley of Virginia), occupying an elevation of 700–1350 ft.—the "Piedmont of America," beyond which follow the ranges of the Alleghany and Shenandoah (or Kittatinny) Mountains, whose trend is NE. and SW., and which form direct continuations of the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Except in the extreme S. they rarely attain elevations much exceeding 3000 ft., but some of the summits rise to 4000 ft.

Bays, Rivers, etc.—Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and the noble estuaries of the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James afford excellent shipping facilities in eastern Virginia. The principal affluent of the Potomac is the Shenandoah; of the Rappahannock, the Rapidan; the York receives the Pamunkey and the Mattapony; the James is joined by the Appomattox and the Chickahominy. The Nottoway, Blackwater, and Meherrin flow into the Chowan in North Carolina, the Dan and the Staunton form the Roanoke, and in the SW. there are important affluents of the Tennessee (Holston) and Great Kanawha rivers. Several of the eastern tributary rivers receive the tides and afford some navigation, but less extensively than in colonial times, for the effect of agriculture has been to silt up many minor channels. The navigation of the James River has been supplemented by the construction of a canal along its upper course. In the SE. various canals afford commercial intercourse with the sounds of North Carolina.

Geology and Mineral Wealth.—A line running southward from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg and the North Carolina boundary-line marks very nearly the limit of tide-water, and the boundary between the Azoic rocks of the Piedmont and the Tertiary and alluvial of the tide-water counties. The Archæan region is limited northwestward by the Blue Ridge, upon which rest several short N. and S. belts of the Triassic, and at several points the Triassic strata are coal-bearing. These Triassic coals are generally bituminous and of good quality, but some are native cokes of the highest excellence. The mountain and valley regions beyond the Blue Ridge display complicated successions of Paleozoic limestones, sandstones, and shales. In the southwestern counties there are beds

of coal of true Carboniferous age, including anthracite, semibituminous, and bituminous coals. Virginia has gold, copper, lead, iron (in abundance), graphite, zinc, sulphur, salt, fire-clay, kaolin, gypsum in vast beds, fine granite, slate, marble, limestone, sandstone, flagstone, pyritous earth, marls, steatite, water-lime, and other useful but thus far not extensively utilized minerals. Rock salt is an important product of southwestern Virginia. The output of coal in 1903 was 3,451,307 short tons, valued at $3,302,149 (much the largest quantity mined being in Wise co., near the extreme SW.). The quantity of iron (brown hematite) mined is fairly large, but there has been a decrease in the production of late. In 1900 it amounted to nearly 500,000 short tons. The state abounds in medicinal springs of high and wide repute, chiefly in the mountain and Piedmont districts, and many of the localities where they occur are fashionable or much-frequented resorts.

Climate.—The climate of the state generally is temperate, with only moderate extremes of temperature in the lowlands and the lower mountain-valleys. The average January temperature varies from 32° to 37°; the mean of July is 72°–78°. The mountain counties have a short but somewhat severe winter, with long and delightfully cool summers. The tide-water country has many swampy tracts, which render it unhealthy during summer and autumn, except on salt-water channels and high grounds. But this region has a very mild winter climate. The annual rainfall varies from about 35 to 48 inches.

Forests.—Virginia has afforded much white oak, yellow pine, cedar, juniper, and cypress timber, besides hickory, ash, walnut, tulip, locust, chestnut, linden, etc. Dismal Swamp has afforded a great deal of timber, and the lumber interest of the state is still one of much importance, although the forests are being largely thinned or removed. In 1900 the forest area covered upward of 50 per cent. of the full land area of the state. Tanners' bark, sumach-leaves, fire-wood, charcoal, etc., are important forest products. The forests in many parts still abound in deer and other game.

Agricultural Resources.—The limestone lands of the charming Valley of Virginia and of "Little Tennessee" are of almost unsurpassed fertility, and the same is true of the marly soils of some of the river alluvions. These are admirably adapted to the growth of the cereals. Wheat and corn, and orchard fruits generally, do well in most parts of Virginia. Much of the tide-water region is given over to the cultivation of early vegetables, the greater portion of which is destined for the northern markets. Some cotton is also grown in this section. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 28,183,760 bushels; wheat, 9,421,932 bushels; oats, 5,167,568 bushels; rye, 370,125 bushels; buckwheat, 58,812 bushels; potatoes, 2,223,778 bushels; and hay, 589,133 tons. For stock-raising, wool-growing, and dairy-farming the state offers great facilities. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 1,790,360 pounds. No state in the Union, except Kentucky, equals Virginia in the amount and value of her ancient staple, tobacco.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing interests of the state have been of slow development; but the tobacco-works of Lynchburg, Richmond, and Danville, the flour-mills of Alexandria and Richmond, and the iron-establishments of Richmond and Norfolk have been in successful operation for many years. Extensive ship-yards and docks are located at Newport News. The values of the chief manufactured products in 1900 were: tobacco, $21,278,266; flour and grist-mill products, $12,687,267; lumber and timber products, $14,824,075; cars (including repairing), $6,277,279; iron and steel, $8,341,888; leather, $4,716,920; textiles, $3,282,583.

Fisheries.—The tidal waters of the state afford profitable fisheries of shad, bass, and other food-fishes, and the oyster-catch is of great pecuniary importance. The state has encouraged and protected these industries by appropriate legislation. Many oysters are shipped hence for planting in northern waters.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this head may be enumerated Luray Cave, in Page co.; Weyer's and Newmarket caves; the Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge co.; the Peaks of Otter, in Bedford and Botetourt cos.; Balsam Mountain; and the Natural Tunnel, in Scott co. The mountains of Virginia have a delightful summer climate and inspiring scenery. Old Point Comfort, on Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, and Virginia Beach are well-known sea-side resorts.

Education.—The University of Virginia, near Charlottesville, is a state institution, founded by Jefferson, which takes a high rank among American universities. Other important institutions are Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, the Virginia Military Institute, at the same place, William and Mary College (the second oldest college in the United States), at Williamsburg, Emory and Henry College, at Emory, Hampden Sydney College, at Hampden Sydney, Richmond College and the Virginia Union University, at Richmond, Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, Roanoke College, at Salem, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (for colored and Indians), the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg, the Female State Normal School at Farmville, and the female colleges at Abingdon, Danville, Farmville, Lynchburg, and Petersburg. There are professional schools of high character in the state.

Railroads.—In 1850 there were 384 miles of railroad; in 1860, 1379 miles; in 1870, 1483 miles; in 1880, 1826 miles; in 1890, 3368 miles; in 1900, 3793 miles.

Counties and Cities.—The counties in 1900 were 100,—viz., Accomac, Albemarle, Alexandria, Alleghany, Amelia, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Carroll, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Craig, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dickenson, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Highland, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Lee, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Matthews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Montgomery, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Princess Anne, Prince William, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Richmond, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Southampton, Spottsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Tazewell, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Westmoreland, Wise, Wythe, and York. There are a number of independent cities,—viz., Alexandria, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Manchester, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Williamsburg, and Winchester. The principal cities are Richmond, the capital (pop. in 1900, 85,050); Norfolk, the principal seaport (46,624); Petersburg (21,810); Roanoke (21,495); Newport News (19,635); Lynchburg (18,891); Portsmouth (17,427); Danville (16,520); Alexandria (14,528); and Manchester (9715).

Government, etc.—The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of delegates, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 10 members to the lower house of Congress.

The *population* in 1790 was 747,610; in 1800, 880,200; in 1810, 974,600; in 1820, 1,065,366; in 1830, 1,211,405; in 1840, 1,239,797; in 1850, 1,421,661; in 1860, 1,596,318; in 1870 (after the separation of West Virginia), 1,225,163; in 1880, 1,512,565; in 1890, 1,655,980; in 1900, 1,854,184. The negro population in 1900 was 660,722. The foreign-born in that year numbered only 19,461.

History.—The colony of Virginia, the first British colony planted in America, was founded in 1607 by a party sent out by the London Company. A little more than 20 years before this Sir Walter Raleigh had attempted to found a colony on the coast of what is now North Carolina and the name of Virginia had been bestowed on this part of the American continent by Queen Elizabeth. The first settlement was at Jamestown and the foremost man among the colonists was Captain John Smith. The early settlers were supporters of the Anglican church and of the royal supremacy, and among them were many persons of gentle birth. In 1619 a colonial assembly met at Jamestown, the first representative body convened in the New World. The same year witnessed the beginnings of negro slavery in the colony. In 1624 the colony was placed under the crown. Virginia played, by the side of Massachusetts, the leading part in the revolutionary struggle. In 1776 a state constitution was adopted. Down to the year 1810 Virginia was the most populous state of the Union. In April, 1861, Virginia joined the Confederate States, whose capital was established at Richmond. The state was the chief theatre of the operations of the Civil War. At the beginning of the conflict the western part of the state seceded from Virginia and in 1863 it was admitted into the Union as West Virginia. Reconstruction was completed in Virginia in 1870. Seven presidents of the United States (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Wm. H. Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor) were natives of this state.

Virginia, a banking city, capital of Cass co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Rs., 33 miles WNW. of Springfield.

It is situated in a farming region. It has manufactures of cigars and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Virginia, a banking city of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth and Iron Range, the Great Northern and other railroads, 54 miles (direct) NNW. of Duluth. It is engaged in iron-mining. Pop. in 1900, 2962.

Virginia, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 16 miles E. of Lacygne, Kan.

Virginia, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. 200.

Virginia Beach, a post-village and resort of Princess Anne co., Va., on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop. 200.

Virginia City, a village of Jefferson co., Ala., is a rural free-delivery of Bessemer. Pop. 100.

Virginia City, a banking post-town, capital of Madison co., Mont., is situated in Alder Gulch, in a mining region, about 110 miles (direct) S. of Helena. There are hot springs in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 568. Altitude, 5824 feet.

Virginia City, a banking city, the capital of Storey co., Nev., is situated among rocky ledges and ravines on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, 12 miles NE. of Carson City, on the Virginia and Truckee R. Elevation, 6205 feet. The city is well built and has a number of prominent public buildings (court-house, Miners' Union Library), and the environs are adorned with beautiful and costly residences. The city owes its importance to its gold- and silver-mines, especially the famous Comstock Ledge (or Lode), discovered in 1859, and the Big Bonanza, or Consolidated Virginia, which were for a long time among the richest producers in the United States. It is estimated that the output from the Comstock mine has reached nearly $475,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 7048; in 1880, 10,917; in 1890, 8511; in 1900, 2695.

Virginia City, a post-village of Wise co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Coeburn. Pop. about 300.

Virginia Dale, a post-station of Laramie co., Colo., about 100 miles N. by W. of Denver, and near the summit of the Laramie Range.

Virginia Peak, Colo., in lat. 39° 18′ N., lon. 105° 18′ W. It has an altitude of 10,600 feet above the level of the sea and is a conspicuous landmark.

Virgin Islands, a group of a considerable number of minor islands of the West Indies, lying eastward of Porto Rico, and constituting virtually the link between that island and the Leeward Group of the Lesser Antilles. They are shared by Great Britain and Denmark, the former possessing among others the islands Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, Joost Van Dyke, Peter's, and Salt (constituting a dependency of the government of the Leeward Islands, with the seat of administration at Roadtown, on Tortola), and the latter, St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz (St. Croix); a near-by Danish island is sometimes referred to this group, as are likewise Vieque (or Crab) and Culebra Islands, immediately E. of Porto Rico and belonging to the United States. The area of the British presidency of the Virgin Islands is 58 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 4908. (See ANEGADA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN, TORTOLA, etc.) The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1494.

Virgin Range, a minor mountain-range of Arizona and Nevada, N. of the Colorado River and E. of the Virgin.

Virgin River rises in the SW. part of Utah, flows into Arizona and then into Nevada, and enters the Colorado (in the Boulder Cañon) a short distance W. of Rioville. Its lower course is in a deep cañon.

Virginville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 75.

Viroqua, a banking city, capital of Vernon co., Wis., about 30 miles SE. of La Crosse, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1950.

Viroqua, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1862.

Virton, a town of Belgian Luxembourg, 15 miles SW. of Arlon. Pop. about 2500.

Visa, a town of Turkey. See VIZA.

Visage, a post-station of Towns co., Ga., 40 miles NW. of Mount Airy.

Visalia, a banking city, capital of Tulare co., Cal., 62 miles SE. of Stockton, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. It has fruit-canning and brewing industries, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3085.

Visalia, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., on the Licking River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 15 miles S. by E. of Covington.

Visayas, ve-sä′yäs, or **Bisayas,** one of the 4 main insular groups of the Philippine Archipelago, between Luzon and Mindanao. The chief islands are CEBÚ, PANAY, NEGROS, LEYTE, SAMAR, BOHOL, MASBATE, and ROMBLÓN (which see). The islands are mainly inhabited by Visayas, a Malay people.

Vischer Ferry, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, 12 miles NW. of Troy. Pop. 175.

Visé, vee'zä′, a town of Belgium, 8 miles NE. of Liège, on the Meuse. Pop. about 3000.

Visegrád, vish′ĕ-grȧd′ (Ger. *Plintenburg,* plin′tĕn-bŏŏrg′), a small town of Hungary, 21 miles NNW. of Budapest, on the right bank of the Danube. On a neighboring height are the ruins of an old royal castle.

Viseu, a town of Portugal. See VIZEU.

Vishegrad, vish′ĕh-grȧd′, a small town of Bosnia, on the river Drina, 40 miles ESE. of Sarayevo.

Vishera, ve-shä-rä′, a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows W. and S., and joins the Kama 24 miles NW. of Solikamsk. Length, about 280 miles.

Vishni-Volotchok. See VYSHNY-VOLOTCHOK.

Viso del Alcor, vee'so dĕl ȧl-kor′, a town of Spain, province and 14 miles ENE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5146.

Viso del Marques, vee'so dĕl mar-kĕs′, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles SE. of Ciudad Real, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Visoko, ve-so'ko, or **Visoka,** a town of Bosnia, on the river Bosna, 17 miles NW. of Sarayevo. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. about 5000.

Viso, Monte, mon'tä vee'zo, a mountain in the extreme W. part of Piedmont, Italy, the culminating point of the Cottian Alps, lies a short distance from the sources of the Po. Height, 12,605 feet. The summit, reached from Crissolo, commands a magnificent view. Height of the neighboring Little Monte Viso, 10,965 feet.

Visp, a river of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Matter-Visp and the Saas-Visp (rising at the northern foot of the Matterhorn—Monte Rosa group of mountains), and discharging into the Rhone a short distance below the town of Visp.

Visp, a town of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, in the upper valley of the Rhone, 5 miles W. by S. of Brig. It is the starting-point of the Zermatt railway. Elevation, 2160 feet.

Vissoye, vis′swȧ′, a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, chief settlement of the Val d'Anniviers, 7 miles S. by E. of Sierre. Elevation, 4006 feet.

Vista, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., about 44 miles NE. of New York. Pop. 60.

Vistritza, a river of European Turkey, in Macedonia, which empties into the Gulf of Saloniki a short distance W. of the mouth of the Vardar. Length, about 125 miles.

Vistula, vis′tu-lą (Ger. *Weichsel,* ŵīk′sęl; Pol. *Wisla,* ŵees′lä; anc. *Vistula*), a river of Europe, rises on the northern slope of the Carpathian Mountains (Beskids) of Austrian Silesia, about 20 miles SE. of Teschen. It flows NE., passing Cracow, and forming part of the boundary between Galicia and Russian Poland, traverses Poland and East Prussia (an important channel of trade in these countries), passing Warsaw (and the Praga suburb), Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz, and Danzig, and enters the Baltic Sea by several mouths. The easternmost delta-arm, the Nogat, which formerly entered the Frisches Haff, has its mouth now closed. Of the two remaining main arms, the Elbing and the Danzig, the latter is the one chiefly used for navigation. Extensive engineering works have been required to regulate the discharge-channels. Total length of the river about 630 miles, the greater part of which (to the junction of the San, on the Galician frontier, or, for minor craft, to Cracow) is navigable. Width at Cracow, about 300 feet; at Mewe, above the Nogat bifurcation, at high water, about 1¼ miles. Principal affluents, on the right, the San, Wieprz, and Bug; on the left, the Pilica.

Vistula, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 13 miles E. by N. of Elkhart. Pop. 100.

Visurgis, the ancient name of the WESER.

Vita, vee'tä, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 45 miles SW. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 6043.

Vitchegda, a river of Russia. See VYTCHEGDA.

Vit'ebsk, a government of Russia, bordering on Courland and Livonia. Area, 17,440 sq. m. The surface is in part hilly and in part level. There are a number of lakes and extensive marshy tracts. The principal river is the Düna. There are large forests. The capital is Vitebsk. Pop. in 1897, 1,502,916. About two-thirds of the inhabi-

tants are Russians, one-fifth Letts, and one-tenth Jews, the remainder being Poles.

Vitebsk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vitebsk, situated on both sides of the Düna. It was formerly a frontier town of Lithuania, Russian dominion dating from the first partition of Poland in 1772. The town presents but little of architectural interest outside of one or two of its churches. It is in part modernized and has an electric tramway. Tanning is an important industry and there is considerable trade. Pop. in 1897, 66,143, more than one-half of whom were Jews.

Viterbo, ve-tĕr'bo, a town of Italy, in the province of Rome, situated at the foot of Monte Cimino, 42 miles NNW. of Rome. It is surrounded by old Lombard walls and towers, and presents many interesting architectural features. On the Piazza del Plebiscito, in the heart of the town, stands the Palazzo Municipale, dating from the thirteenth century, with a handsome portico. It contains the municipal museum, with Etruscan, Roman, and mediæval antiquities. The venerable Romanesque cathedral of San Lorenzo and the Gothic church of San Francesco are among the most striking religious edifices. The Cappella Mazzatosta is decorated with fine frescoes by Lorenzo da Viterbo. The episcopal palace is an interesting thirteenth-century edifice, now in a state of decay. The Piazza Fontana Grande contains a large fountain of great antiquity. The attractive public gardens are embellished with numerous busts. In the vicinity of the town, to the N., are extensive Etruscan and Roman remains; 2 miles W. of it is a sulphur spring (Bulicame) with a popular bathing-establishment. Viterbo became a possession of the papal see as part of the "Patrimony of St. Peter," the legacy of Countess Matilda of Tuscany, who died in 1115. It figured prominently under the popes. Pop. (commune), in 1901, 21,292.

Viti-Levu, vee'tee lā'voo, an island, the largest of the Fiji group, SW. of Vanua-Levu. Area, 4250 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin and mountainous, rising in Mount Evans to nearly 4000 feet. The coasts are surrounded by coral reefs. It is very fertile and is the chief centre of the sugar-industry of the group. The climate is very hot and humid. On the S. coast is Suva, the chief settlement and the capital of the island group.

Vitim, ve-teem', a river of Siberia, rises in the mountains of Transbaikalia, SE. of Lake Baikal, flows NE. (across the Vitim steppe) and N., forming a portion of the boundary between the governments of Irkutsk and Yakutsk, and joins the Lena opposite Vitimsk. Length, about 1050 miles, of which 350 are navigable.

Vitimsk', a village of Siberia, in the NE. part of the government of Irkutsk, on the left bank of the Lena River, at the junction of the Vitim.

Vitoria, ve-to're-å, or **Vittoria,** a town of Spain, capital of the Basque province of Alava, 29 miles S. of Bilbao. The upper town contains the Gothic cathedral of Santa Maria, built in the twelfth century, but presents few interesting features; the new quarter has several wide streets and squares. The Plaza Nueva, the favorite promenade, is surrounded by arcades. Near it is the Plaza Vieja, with the Gothic church of San Miguél, containing a celebrated carved high-altar. The modern Palacio de la Provincia is embellished with some fine paintings. Vitoria manufactures leather, soap, etc. It is the seat of the captain-general of the Basque Provinces and of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 33,617.

Vitré, vee'trā', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, picturesquely situated on the Vilaine, 21 miles E. of Rennes. It has preserved in large part its mediæval appearance. Among the many interesting relics of the past is an imposing feudal castle, only partially preserved. The church of Notre Dame is another notable object. Pop. in 1901, 7336 (commune, 10,775). Near the town is the Château des Rochers, celebrated as the residence of Madame de Sévigné.

Vitry-en-Artois, vee'tree' ôN aR'twå', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles ENE. of Arras. Pop. about 3000.

Vitry-le-François, vee'tree' lẹh frôN'swå', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Marne, 19 miles SSE. of Châlons, on the right bank of the Marne, at the commencement of the Rhine-Marne Canal and of the canal which skirts the Marne. It is a comparatively modern town, having been founded by Francis I. On the central square stands the fine church of Notre Dame. The place was until recently a fortress. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8561.

Vitry-sur-Seine, vee'tree' süR sån, a town of France, in Seine, in the southeastern outskirts of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1901, 9894.

Vittel, veet'tĕl', a small town of France, in Vosges, 23 miles W. of Épinal. It has mineral springs.

Vittoria, vit-to're-å, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on the Camarino, 14 miles WNW. of Modica. Pop. in 1901 (including the little port of Scoglitti, 8 miles distant), 32,151.

Vittoria, a town of Spain. See VITORIA.

Vittoria, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Young's Creek, 7 miles S. of Simcoe, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 400.

Vittorio, vit-to're-o, a town of Italy, in Venetia, province and 20 miles N. of Treviso. It has recently been constituted out of the former towns of Ceneda and Serravalle. It has a cathedral and a church containing an altar-piece by Titian. Pop. in 1901, 8312 (commune, 18,969).

Vitznau, vits'nŏw, a village and resort of Switzerland, on Lake Lucerne, 10 miles SE. of Lucerne, at the foot of the Rigi.

Viva, a post-hamlet of Pointe Coupée parish, La.

Vivara, ve-vå'rå, an islet between Procida and Ischia, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples.

Vivarais, vee'vå'rå', an old district of France, in Languedoc, now comprised in the department of Ardèche. Its capital was Viviers.

Vivero, ve-vå'ro, a seaport of Spain, province and 45 miles N. of Lugo, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 12,843.

Vivian, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Shreveport.

Vivian, a post-hamlet of Waseca co., Minn., about 24 miles SSE. of Mankato.

Vivian, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Welsh. It has coal and coke interests. Pop. about 800.

Viviers, vee've-å', a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Rhone, 17 miles SSE. of Privas. It was the capital of Vivarais. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 3500).

Vivonne, vee'vonn', a small town of France, in Vienne, 11 miles SSW. of Poitiers.

Viza, vee'zå, a small town of European Turkey, 74 miles NW. of Constantinople.

Vizagapatam, ve-zå'gạ-pạ-tåm', a seaport of Madras, British India, capital of the district of Vizagapatam, on the Coromandel coast, 57 miles E. of Golconda. Lat. 17° 42' N. Pop. in 1901, 40,892.

Vizakna, a town of Hungary. See SALZBURG.

Vizcaya, a province of Spain. See BISCAY.

Vizeu, ve-zå'oo, or **Viseu,** a town of Portugal, in Beira, 46 miles NNE. of Coimbra. It has an interesting old cathedral and just outside of the town is a church reputed to contain the tomb of Roderick, the last king of the Visigoths. Vizeu is noted for its annual fair, held in September. There are some remains of ancient fortifications. Pop. in 1900, 8216.

Viziadrug, vee'ze-a-droog', a small seaport of British India, presidency and 165 miles S. by E. of Bombay.

Vizianagram, vee'ze-ạ-na-gråm', a town of Madras, British India, 25 miles NE. of Vizagapatam. Pop. in 1901, 37,270.

Vizille, vee'zee'y, a town of France, in Isère, near the river Romanche, 10 miles S. of Grenoble. It has an old castle, recently restored, with a fine park. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4951.

Vizzini, vit-see'nee, a town of Sicily, province and 29 miles SW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 17,764.

Vlaardingen, vlår'ding-ẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Nieuwe Maas, 6 miles W. of Rotterdam. It is a busy seat of the herring- and cod-fisheries. Pop. in 1899, 16,662.

Vladikavkaz, vlå'dee-kåv-kåz', a town of Ciscaucasia, Russia, capital of the territory of the Terek, on the river Terek and on the northern slope of the Caucasus, about 50 miles S. of Mozdok. It is an important military station and has an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 48,843, mostly Russians, Armenians, and Jews.

Vladimir, vlå-dyee'meer, a government of Russia, nearly in its centre, between the government of Moscow on the W. and that of Nizhni-Novgorod on the E. Area, 18,864 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Oka (an affluent of the Volga) and its affluent, the Klyazma. The government occupies a very inferior position as an agricultural region, but is noted as a great seat of the cotton and linen manufacture. Pop. in 1897, 1,570,733.

Vladimir, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vladimir, picturesquely situated on the river Klyazma, about 110 miles ENE. of Moscow. It was a place of great importance in the Middle Ages, having been, between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, the chief seat of sovereignty in Russia, as the capital of the grand-principality of Vladimir (Suzdal), which was absorbed by Moscow. It is now an almost insignificant place, having little share in

the great industrial activity of the region. It has preserved some interesting memorials of its past in the Kremlin, in its many ecclesiastical edifices, notably the cathedral of the Ascension and the Dmitrievsky cathedral, and in the Golden Gate, a triumphal arch. Pop. in 1897, 28,300.

Vladimir (Pol. *Wlodzimierz*, vlod-zee'me-airzh`), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 27 miles SSW. of Kovel. Pop. in 1897, 9695.

Vladivostok, vlå-de-vos-tok', a town, fortress of the first class, and important naval station of Asiatic Russia, capital of Primorskaya (the Maritime Province), is situated on Muraviev Peninsula, between the Amur and Golden Horn bays of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 43° 6′ N., lon. 131° 54′ E. It is the terminus of one of the branches of the Transsiberian railway (connecting with the main line at Harbin), and is in direct railway communication (Ussuri road) with Khabarovka, on the Amur. Vladivostok has a good harbor, which is ice-bound for about three months of the year. It is irregularly built, and contains an arsenal and other government buildings, naval school, girls' and boys' gymnasia, museum, Oriental Institute, etc. It has manufactures of machinery, bricks, and flour, saw-mills, a brewery, etc. It has considerable export- and import-trade. Pop. in 1897, 28,896; in 1901, 38,000, of whom 24,700 were military and 8000 Chinese.

Vlieland, vlee'lånt, an island of the Netherlands, in North Holland, off the entrance to the Zuider Zee, between the islands of Texel and Terschelling. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. about 700.

Vliets, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Vlissingen, Netherlands. See FLUSHING.

Vlotho, flo'to, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles SSW. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. in 1900, 4337.

Voca, a post-village of McCulloch co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Vöcklabruck, vök'klå-brook`, a town of Upper Austria, on the Vöckla, 20 miles SW. of Wels. Pop. about 2000.

Vöcklamarkt, a town of Upper Austria, in the district of Vöcklabruck, on the Vöckla. Pop. about 3000.

Vodena, vo-dā'nå, or **Vodina,** a town of Turkey, in Rumelia, vilayet and 46 miles NW. of Saloniki, on the Vistritza. Pop. estimated at about 15,000.

Voel, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, the source of the Balvaig, an affluent of the Teith.

Vogansville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles NE. of Lancaster. Pop. about 300.

Vogel Center, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich., on the Clam River, 21 miles E. of Cadillac. Pop. 75.

Vogelsgebirge, fo'ghĕlz-ghå-bĕĕʀ'gheh, or **Vogelsberg,** a mountain-range of Germany, in Hesse and the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, between the Rhön and Spessart on the E. and SE. and the Westerwald and Taunus on the W. and SW. The greatest elevation is a little over 2500 feet.

Vogesen, the German name of the VOSGES.

Voghera, vo-gā'rå, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 19 miles ENE. of Alessandria, on the Staffora, an affluent of the Po. Pop. in 1901, 13,102 (commune, 20,661).

Vogler's Cove, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 7½ miles from Port Medway. Pop. about 500.

Vogtland, fôgt'lånt, or **Voigtland,** an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circle of Zwickau.

Vohburg, fo'bŏŏʀg, a town of Upper Bavaria, 9 miles E. of Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. about 1500.

Vohemar, vo'hå-mar', a town on the NE. coast of Madagascar.

Vohwinkel, fo'ẅin`kĕl, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Mettmann. Pop. in 1900, 9039.

Voiron, vwå'rôNᵒ', a town of France, in Isère, 15 miles NW. of Grenoble. It has extensive and varied manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 8723 (commune, 12,625).

Voirons, Les, a mountain-mass of the department of Haute-Savoie, France, about 10 miles E. by N. of Geneva, Switzerland. Height (the Calvaire or Grand Signal), 4875 feet. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Voitsberg, voits'bĕʀg, a town of Styria, 13 miles W. of Gratz. Pop. in 1900, 3313.

Volant, a post-borough of Lawrence co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 13 miles NNE. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Volaterræ, the ancient name of VOLTERRA.

Volcán de Agua, a volcano of Guatemala. See AGUA.

Volcán de Fuego, Guatemala. See FUEGO.

Volcano, a small volcanic island in Dampier Strait, off the SW. extremity of Neupommern (Bismarck Archipelago).

Volcano, or **Tinakula,** an island of the Santa Cruz (or La Pérouse) group, Pacific Ocean.

Volcano, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, SW. of the Bonin Islands, in about lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 141° 13′ E. They are claimed by Japan and yield much sulphur.

Volcano, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, SE. of Japan. Lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 139° 45′ E.

Volcano, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., on Sutter Creek, 12 miles NE. of Jackson, on the Southern Pacific R. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 400.

Volcano, a post-village of Wood co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles E. by N. of Parkersburg. Pop. 200.

Volga, vol'gå, a river of Russia and the largest in Europe, rises near the village of Volgino-Verkhovye, on the Valdai plateau, government of Tver, at an elevation of about 680 feet above the sea, in lat. about 57° 15′ N. Its general course is circuitously eastward as far as Kazan (about lon. 49° E.), beyond which point it flows S., emptying into the Caspian Sea through a broad delta of numerous arms 30–40 miles below Astrakhan. The total length of the river is about 2200 miles, of which almost the entire course is navigable (to Rzhev). Steamboats ascend to Tver. The landscape of the Volga is that of dark and gloomy forests, open pastures, and meadowlands and steppes, with bluffs, rising 300–650 ft. high, bordering the right (W.) bank from Nizhni-Novgorod almost to the Caspian depression. The width of the stream is at ordinary stages of water about 420 ft. at Rzhev, 700 ft. at Tver, 1700–1850 ft. at Kostroma, and 2400 ft. at Nizhni-Novgorod. At Saratov, during spring overflows, the width varies from 1½ to nearly 3 miles, while at Astrakhan, beyond the first delta bifurcation, the main stream has a width of from ½ to 1½ miles. At Nizhni-Novgorod the overflows, as in the case of the lower Mississippi, extend over many miles. The chief affluents of the Volga are, on the right, the Oka, Sura, and Sarpa; and on the left, the Tvertsa, Mologa, Sheksna, Kostroma, Unsha, Vetluga, Kama, Maina, and Samara. The first delta-arm, the Akhtuba, is given off about 17 miles below Dubovka. The principal towns situated on the Volga are, in descending order, Tver, Rybinsk, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhni-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratov, Tsaritsyn, Sarepta, and Astrakhan. The Volga has a large fleet of passenger and freight steamboats, but its navigation is largely impeded by shallows, bars, and islands during periods of low water, and is closed by ice for many months during the winter. Various canals establish communication with the waters of the Black, Baltic, and White seas. The river abounds in fish, the sturgeon-fishery being especially important. Area of drainage-basin, about 560,000 sq. m.

Volga, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ind., 8 miles WNW. of Madison.

Volga, a banking post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Volga River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 65 miles WNW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Volga, a banking post-village of Brookings co., S.Dak., in a grain and stock-raising region, about 7 miles W. by N. of Brookings, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Volga, a post-village of Barbour co., W.Va. Pop. 100.

Volga River, Iowa, enters the Turkey River about 10 miles SE. of Elkader.

Volhynia, vo-lin'e-ą (Pol. *Wolyn*, ẅo-leen'), a government of Russia, having Galicia on the SW. and Russian Poland on the W. Area, 27,743 sq. m. The surface is in great part undulating or flat. In the S. it is hilly and in places rugged. In the N. there are extensive marshes and peat-bogs, as well as large forests. The region is drained mainly by affluents of the Pripet, by the Teterev (like the Pripet, an affluent of the Dnieper), and by the Bug, an affluent of the Vistula, on the W. border. Large quantities of cereals are raised. Beets constitute an important crop and tobacco is grown. Live-stock is abundant. Pop. in 1897, 2,997,902. There are many Poles among the nobility and the inhabitants of the towns. The Jews constitute a large element in the urban population. Capital, Zhitomir. In the Middle Ages there was a principality of Volhynia. This was united with Lithuania and later constituted a part of the Polish kingdom. The region was taken by Russia in the second and third partitions of Poland (1793, 1795).

Volin, a banking post-village of Yankton co., S.Dak., on the Great Northern R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. 200.

Volinia, vo-lin'e-ą, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., 10 miles NE. of Cassopolis. Pop. 100.

Volkach, fol'kåĸ, a small town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 miles NE. of Würzburg.

Völkermarkt, föl'kęr-mark`t, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 15 miles ENE. of Klagenfurt, on the Drave. Pop. about 2500.

Volkhov, vol'kov, a river of Russia, governments of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, issues from Lake Ilmen, on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows NNE. for 130 miles, and enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side. It is navigable.

Volkmarsen, folk'mar'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 18 miles NNW. of Cassel. Pop. about 2000.

Volkovisk, vol-ko-visk', a town of Russia, 42 miles SSE. of Grodno. Pop. in 1897, 10,584.

Volksrust, a village and township of Natal, southern Africa, in its extreme N. part, on the borders of the Transvaal Colony. Elevation, 5433 feet.

Vollenhove, vol'lẹn-ho'vẹh, a small town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Zuider Zee, 13 miles NNW. of Zwolle.

Vol'mar, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Aa, 65 miles NE. of Riga. Pop. in 1897, 5124.

Volney, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Yellow River, about 22 miles SSW. of Lansing.

Volney, a post-hamlet in Volney township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., about 12 miles SE. of Oswego. The town, which includes Fulton village, has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 7674.

Volney, a post-village of Grayson co., Va. The banking point is Marion.

Volo (Gr. *Volos*), a town of Thessaly, Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Magnesia, on the N. side of the Gulf of Volo, at the foot of Mt. Pelion. It is the principal seaport of Thessaly and has grown very rapidly in recent years. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1896, 16,788.

Volo, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., about 20 miles W. by S. of Waukegan. Pop. 150.

Volo, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Vologda, a government of European Russia, the largest next to Archangel, immediately S. of which it lies, between lat. 58° and 65° N. On the E. the Ural Mountains separate it from Siberia. Area, 155,498 sq. m. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural Mountains, the surface is an undulating plain, drained by the Dvina and its affluents, the chief of which are the Vytchegda and Sukhona, and by the Petchora. The largest lake within the government is Kubinskoye, in the extreme SW. Nearly the whole region is covered with forests, which contain much game. Capital, Vologda. Pop. in 1897, 1,365,587.

Vologda, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vologda, near its SW. extremity, on the Vologda, an affluent of the Sukhona, 110 miles N. of Yaroslav. The chief feature of the place is the number of churches. Vologda has considerable trade, but it long ago ceased to be the busy commercial centre that it once was, when much of the Siberian traffic passed through it. Pop. in 1897, 27,822.

Volo, Gulf of (anc. *Sinus Pagasæus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, indenting the coast of Thessaly, Greece, and opening southward into the Channel of Trikeri, a part of the waters separating Eubœa from the main-land. Length and breadth, about 18 miles each. At its N. end is the town of Volo.

Volosca, or **Volosco,** a town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero. Pop. about 2000. The commune (pop. 4000) includes Abbazia.

Volotchok, Russia. See Vyshny Volotchok.

Volpiano, vol-pe-ä'no, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles NNE. of Turin. Pop. about 4000.

Volsinii, the ancient name of Bolsena.

Volsk, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles NE. of Saratov, on the Volga. It is the seat of considerable industry and trade. Pop. in 1897, 27,039.

Volta, vol'tä, a river of Africa, rises in French Sudan, in the so-called Black and White Volta arms, flows SE. and S. through the Gold Coast territory (forming for some distance the boundary with Togoland), and enters the ocean at Adda, in lat. 5° 45′ N., lon. 0° 40′ E., after a course of about 600 miles. It is navigable for minor craft for 250 miles.

Volta, a post-village of Merced co., Cal. The banking point is Merced.

Voltaire, a banking post-village of McHenry co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Velva or Balfour. Pop. 150.

Voltaire, Cape, a headland of northwestern Australia, bounding Admiralty Gulf on the W.

Volta Mantovana, a village and commune of northern Italy, in the province of Mantua, near the Mincio River. A battle was fought here in July, 1848, between the Austrian forces on one side and the Italian and Sardinian forces on the other. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 4122.

Voltas, vol'tȧs, a cape of South Africa, at the S. entrance of the Orange River into the Atlantic Ocean.

Voltchansk, vol-chȧnsk', a town of Russia, 42 miles NE. of Kharkov, on the Voltcha. Pop. in 1897, 11,322.

Volterra, vol-tẽr'rȧ (anc. *Volaterræ*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 32 miles SE. of Pisa. It commands fine views of the Apennines and the sea. A massive Etruscan wall, 4¼ miles in circumference, still surrounds the town. Outside of the Porta di Diana is the Necropolis, the contents of whose tombs have been transferred to the museum. The venerable cathedral, with a richly decorated chapel, the baptistery of San Giovanni (an octagonal church), and the handsome Palazzo dei Priori, dating from the thirteenth century, are among the most striking edifices. The Palazzo Maffei-Guarnacci contains paintings by Salvator Rosa. The citadel, built in the fourteenth century, serves now as a house of correction. The national museum contains interesting sculptures, cinerary urns, coins, etc. Volterra has famous alabaster works and manufactures salt from the springs in the vicinity. It is the seat of a bishop. Volaterræ was an important city of the ancient Etruscans. Pop. in 1901, 5213 (commune, 14,433).

Voltri, vol'tree, a town of northern Italy, 9 miles W. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 5692 (commune, 14,719).

Volturno, vol-toor'no (anc. *Vulturnus*), a river of southern Italy, rises in the province of Campobasso, flows SE., to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W., past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles SE. of Gaeta. Length, about 100 miles.

Voluntown, a post-village in Voluntown township (town), Windham co., Conn., 13 miles ENE. of Norwich. Pop. of the town in 1900, 872.

Volusia, a county in the E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of 1281 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the St. John's River and is partly occupied by lagoons and swamps. Capital, De Land. Pop. in 1890, 8467; in 1900, 10,003.

Volusia, a village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 5 miles SSW. of Westfield, of which it is a rural free-delivery. Pop. 100.

Volvic, vol'veek', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles WSW. of Riom. It is picturesquely situated at the base of a volcanic cone. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built and which is shipped in large quantities for flagging. The town possesses a school of art. Pop. about 2300 (commune, 3600).

Vomo, one of the Fiji Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Vonitza, vo-nit'sȧ, a small town of Greece, nomarchy of Ætolia and Acarnania, on the Bay of Vonitza, an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 miles SE. of Prevesa.

Vonore, a post-village of Monroe co., Tenn. The banking point is Madisonville.

Voorburg, vōr'bŭrg, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, in the eastern outskirts of the Hague.

Voorheesville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the West Shore and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 11 miles W. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Voorhies, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 20 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. 200.

Voorhies, a post-village of Blackhawk co., Iowa. Pop. 90.

Voorne-en-Putten, vōr'nẹh ẽn pŭt'tẹn, an island of the Netherlands, between the Meuse and Haringvliet. It was originally two islands, Voorne and Putten. On it are the towns of Helevoetsluis and Briel.

Vorarlberg, fōr'arl'bĕrg, the westernmost district of Austria-Hungary, constituting a crownland of the monarchy. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Tyrol, on the S. by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and on the W. by Liechtenstein and the Swiss canton of St. Gall. Area, 1004 sq. m. The Rhine flows along the W. boundary, discharging its waters into the Lake of Constance, on which Vorarlberg borders for a short distance. The district is covered by the Alps, which here attain an elevation of over 11,000 feet. The Arlberg range is on the E. border. Vorarlberg has its own Landtag, or Legislature, but is administratively united with Tyrol. Capital, Bregenz. Pop. in 1900, 129,816.

Vordate, vor-dȧ'tȧ, the northernmost island of the Timor Laut group, in the Malay Archipelago.

Vörde, fŏr'dȧ, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Schwelm. It is a seat of the iron- and steel-industry. Pop. in 1900, 6597.

Vordernberg, fōr'dẹrn-bĕrg', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 14 miles WNW. of Bruck, with iron-mines and large iron-works. It is a tourist centre. Pop. in 1900, 3112.

Vorder Rhein. See Rhine.

Vordingborg, vōr'ding-borg', a small town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Seeland, opposite Falster.

Voreppe, vo'rĕpp', a small town of France, in Isère, 9 miles NW. of Grenoble.

Vorey, vo'rā', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles N. of Le Puy.

Vorhees, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and Western R. The banking point is Brookville. Pop. 100.

Vorms, an island in the Baltic Sea, forming part of the Russian government of Esthonia. Area, 36 sq. m. Pop. about 2000.

Vorona, a river of Russia, an affluent of the Khoper.

Voronezh, vo-ron'yĕzh, a government of south-central Russia, on both sides of the upper Don. Area, 25,450 sq. m. The surface is mostly level or undulating. The soil is fertile, producing cereals, potatoes, beets (for sugar), anise-seed, flax, fruit, etc. The breeding of horses is carried on extensively. Pop. in 1897, 2,546,255. Capital, Voronezh.

Voronezh, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Voronezh, situated on the Voronezh, near its confluence with the Don, 130 miles E. of Kursk. It stands on a steep height, and is well built, with spacious thoroughfares. Among the objects of interest is a church with five blue cupolas (one of a great number of ecclesiastical structures), much resorted to by pilgrims, and an arsenal, no longer used as such, on a little island in the river. There is a statue of Peter the Great, who began the construction of his Black Sea fleet at Voronezh. The town has many industrial establishments. Pop. in 1897 (including suburbs), 84,146.

Vöröspatak, Transylvania. See VERESPATAK.

Vorskla, a river of Russia, which joins the Dnieper 40 miles NW. of Yekaterinoslav.

Vorst, forst, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, 6 miles SSE. of Kempen. Pop. in 1900, 4440.

Vosburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 200.

Vosburg, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 4½ miles NW. of Tunkhannock.

Vose, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. The banking point is Tunkhannock. Pop. 150.

Voseville, a post-village of Door co., Wis.

Vosges, vōzh (anc. *Vogesus Mons;* Ger. *Vogesen,* vo-gā'zĕn, or *Wasgau,* wâz'gŏw), a chain of mountains on the borders of France (departments of Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saône, and Vosges) and Germany (principally in Alsace), and having an orographic continuation in the Hardt of the Palatinate. Their trend conforms closely to the course of the Rhine and of the opposite Black Forest. The valley of the Doubs on the S. separates these mountains from the Jura. The mountains are chiefly of granite and covered with luxuriant forest (pine, beech) up to a height of 3600 feet, beyond which they bear usually only grass. The lower slopes are largely vine-clad. They often assume a rounded form and are hence called by the French *ballons* (Ger. *Belchen*). The culminating points are the Ballon de Guebwiller (Gebweiler or Sulzer Belchen), 4667 ft. in elevation, in Upper Alsace; the Rothenbachkopf, 4300 ft.; Kleine Belchen, 4160 ft.; and the Ballon d'Alsace, the last on the Franco-German boundary, 4083 ft. The Vosges contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt.

Vosges, a department in the NE. of France, formed of the S. part of the old province of Lorraine. Area, 2303 sq. m. The chain of the Vosges extends along the E. border, rising to a height of over 4000 feet. In the SW. part are the low mountains called Monts Faucilles, in which the Saône takes its rise. The Moselle has its source in the SE. corner of the department, and the Meuse crosses the NW. corner. Much of the surface is covered with forests. There are numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières and Bains-en-Vosges. Pop. in 1891, 410,196; in 1901, 421,104. Capital, Épinal.

Voskressensk', a town of Russia, government and 34 miles WNW. of Moscow. Pop. about 2300. Near by is a famous monastery, styled the New Jerusalem, its principal church having been built after the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Vöslau, fös'lŏw, a village of Lower Austria, in the district of Baden. It is a picturesquely situated health-resort, and is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1900, 4013.

Vosnessensk', a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Bug, 85 miles NW. of Kherson. Pop. in 1897, 14,178.

Voss, a post-village of Walsh co., N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Minto or Grafton. Pop. 100.

Vostizza, vos-tit'så (anc. *Ægium*), a town of Greece, in the Morea, nomarchy of Achaia, on the Corinthian Gulf, 18 miles ESE. of Patras. It has a good harbor and an active trade in currants. It is now officially styled Ægion (Gr. Αἴγιον).

Voth, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 150.

Vottem, vot'tĕm, a small town of Belgium, 2 miles N. of Liège, on an affluent of the Meuse.

Vouga, vo'oo-gå, a river of Portugal, in Beira, enters an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean 5 miles N. of Aveiro.

Vouillé, voo'yā', a small town of France, in Vienne, 10 miles WNW. of Poitiers.

Voulte, La, lå voolt, a town of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles ENE. of Privas, on the right bank of the Rhone. Pop. about 2500.

Vouvray, voo'vrā', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles E. of Tours. On a neighboring height is the castle of Moncontour.

Vouvry, voo'vree', a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 5 miles from Villeneuve.

Vouziers, voo'ze-ā', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardennes, on the Aisne, 25 miles S. of Mézières. Pop. in 1901, 3374.

Vowinckel, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa.

Voyussa, a river of Albania. See VIOSA.

Vozh (or more properly **Vozhe**), a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, 40 miles NE. of Lake Bielo-Ozero. Length, 25 miles. It receives the river Vozhga, and discharges its surplus waters northward by the Svid into Lake Latcha.

Vracène, vrå'sån'ẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 25 miles NE. of Ghent.

Vrakhori (vrå-ko'ree) or **Agrinion, Lake** (anc. *Trichonis*), a lake of Greece, in Ætolia, SE. of the town of Agrinion (Vrakhori). It is nearly 15 miles long and about 3 miles wide.

Vrana, Lake, a sheet of water in Dalmatia, near the coast, 20 miles SE. of Zara. It is 8 miles in length and very narrow. It is believed to have a subterranean connection with the Adriatic Sea.

Vranya (Vranja), a town of Servia, 43 miles E. of Pristina, near the S. extremity of the kingdom. It has iron-works and manufactures of arms. Pop. in 1901, 11,921.

Vratza, a town of Bulgaria, on the N. slope of the western Balkans, about 40 miles NNE. of Sofia. It is a busy industrial and commercial centre. Pop. in 1900, 13,749.

Vrbas, vẹr'bås', a river of Bosnia, which joins the Save between Gradiska and Brod after a course of about 100 miles.

Vrede, vrā'dẹh, a village of the Orange River Colony, capital of a district, 195 miles (direct) NNE. of Bloemfontein. Pop. about 250.

Vreden, vrā'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles WNW. of Münster. Pop. about 2000.

Vriesenveen, vree'zẹn-vān', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 23 miles ESE. of Zwolle.

Vriesland, Netherlands. See FRIESLAND.

Vriesland, vreez'land, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., 16 miles SW. of Grand Rapids, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 200.

Vrigne-aux-Bois, vreeñ ō bwå, a commune of France, in Ardennes, on the Vrigne, 4 miles NW. of Sedan. Pop. about 3000.

Vroomanton, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 3 miles from Sunderland.

Vryburg, a district in the E. part of Bechuanaland, southern Africa. Capital, Vryburg, 124 miles (direct) N. of Kimberley, with which it is connected by rail. This town is also the capital of Bechuanaland, and has government buildings, churches, schools, hospitals, hotels, etc. Elevation, 3890 feet.

Vryheid, vrī'hīt, a town of Natal, southeastern Africa, about 133 miles NNE. of Pietermaritzburg. It is in a coal-bearing region.

Vuelta Abajo, voo-ĕl'tå å-bå'ho (*i.e.*, "lower turn"), a popular territorial division of Cuba, comprises all of the island W. of the meridian of Havana. It is very fertile and produces the finest tobacco in the world.

Vuelta Arriba, voo-ĕl'tå ar-ree'bå (*i.e.*, "upper turn"), a popular territorial division of Cuba, comprises all the island between the meridians of Havana and Cienfuegos or Santa Clara.

Vueltas, veo-ĕl'tås, a town of Cuba, in Santa Clara province, about 19 miles ENE. of Santa Clara.

Vukovár, voo'ko-var', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Slavonia, capital of the co. of Szerém (Syrmia), on the right bank of the Danube, 24 miles SE. of Eszék. Pop. in 1900, 9719, engaged in fisheries, silk-culture, milling, distilling, viniculture, trade, etc.

Vulcan, a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo. The banking point is Gunnison. Pop. 150.

Vulcan, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line, 10 miles (direct) E. by S. of Iron Mountain. It has iron-mines. Pop. about 1200.

Vulcan, a village of Mingo co., W. Va. Pop. 100.

Vulcanello, Lipari Islands. See VULCANO.

Vulcano, vool-kä'no, or **Volcano,** vol-kä'no (anc. *Vulcania*), the southernmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles N. of Sicily. It is about 7 miles in length, and has near its centre a vulcanet and crater, the latter being about 1600 feet in greatest diameter. Off its N. coast is the "islet" of VULCANELLO ("Little Vulcano"), which is joined to Vulcano by a low lava neck. Vulcano was in activity as late as 1888.

Vulpera, a village and health-resort of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, close to Tarasp. Elevation, 4160 feet.

Vultoncreek, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 5 miles from Mayfield.

Vulturnus, the ancient name of the VOLTURNO.

Vuna, voo'nä, one of the Fiji Islands.

Vuoxen, voo-ox'en, or **Vuoksi,** a river of Finland, flows through numerous lakes, including Lake Saima, on emerging from which it forms the grand cataract of Imatra, and enters Lake Ladoga at Kexholm, on its W. side. The bulk of its waters is conveyed to the lake by a canal constructed half a century ago.

Vyatka, a river of Russia, which flows mainly through the government of Vyatka, and joins the Kama on the right, after a course of about 750 miles.

Vyatka, v'yät'kä, an extensive government of European Russia, in its E. part, situated in the basin of the river Kama (a NE. affluent of the Volga), which rises in this government and forms part of its S. boundary (in its lower course), and whose large affluent, the Vyatka, drains a great part of the region. Area, 59,329 sq. m. The surface is in part broken or undulating and in part level; in the NE. it is hilly. Forests cover much of the surface. Among the agricultural products, in addition to grain, are flax and hemp. The minerals include iron and copper. There are extensive iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1897, 3,082,788. About four-fifths of the inhabitants are Russians. About one-fifth belong to Finnic tribes (Ostyaks, Tcheremisses). Capital, Vyatka.

Vyatka, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vyatka, on the river Vyatka, in lat. 58° 17′ N. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 15,776.

Vyazma, v'yäz'mä, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, about 100 miles ENE. of the town of Smolensk, and about the same distance WSW. of Moscow. Pop. in 1897, 15,776.

Vyborg, a town of Finland. See VIBORG.

Vyerny, v'yĕr'nee, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the territory of Semiryetchensk, situated at the N. foot of the Trans-Illi Ala-Tau, about 50 miles from the river Illi and about the same distance from Lake Issyk-Kul. It suffered from a destructive earthquake in 1887. Pop. in 1897, 22,982.

Vyg (Vigozero), a lake of Russia, in the NW. part of the government of Olonets. Area, about 300 sq. m. It is fed by the Southern Vyg and discharges by the Northern Vyg into Onega Bay, an arm of the White Sea.

Vysh'ny Volotchok', a town of Russia, government of Tver, 70 miles NW. of the city of Tver, on the river Tsna, at the commencement of the canal which connects that stream with the Tvertsa and thus affords communication between the Baltic and Caspian seas. Pop. in 1897, 16,722.

Vytchegda, vitch'ĕg-dä, a river of Russia, in the government of Vologda, flows generally SW., and joins the Northern Dvina after a course of nearly 700 miles.

Vytegra, vit'ĕ-grä, a town of Russia, government of Olonets, on the Vytegra, 9 miles from its mouth in Lake Onega, and 73 miles SE. of Petrozavodsk. It carries on a large trade. Pop. in 1897, 4501.

W

Waadt, Switzerland. See VAUD.

Waag, wäg (Hun. *Vág*), a river of western Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains and, after a W., SW., and S. course of about 250 miles, joins the so-called Pressburg arm of the Danube, which a few miles below, at Komorn, under the name of the Wagg-Danube, unites with the main arm. Chief affluent, the Arva.

Waag-Bistritz, vägbis'trits (Hun. *Vág-Beszterce*, vägbĕs'tĕrt'sĕ), a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 22 miles NE. of Trentschin. Pop. about 2500.

Waag-Neustadtl, vägnoi'stät'l (Hun. *Vág-Ujhely*, vägoo'e-hĕl'), a town of Hungary, co. and 33 miles NNW. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. in 1900, 5294.

Waal, wäl (anc. *Vahalis*), a river of the Netherlands, one of the principal arms of the Rhine. See RHINE.

Waalwijk, wäl'wik, a small town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc.

Waban, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is West Newton.

Wabash, a river, the most important northern tributary of the Ohio, rises in the Grand Reservoir, Mercer co., Ohio, enters Indiana, passes Bluffton, Huntington, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Lafayette, Covington, Terre Haute, and Vincennes, and from a short distance below Terre Haute forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana to the point of its discharge into the Ohio River. Length, about 550 miles. The river is ordinarily navigable to Covington and during stages of high water to Lafayette. The chief tributary is the White River.

Wabash, waw'bäsh, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, has an area of 226 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Wabash River and on the W. by Bonpas Creek. Capital, Mount Carmel. Pop. in 1890, 11,866; in 1900, 12,583.

Wabash, a county in the northeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 418 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash, Eel, and Mississinewa rivers and is partly drained by the Salamonie. Capital, Wabash. Pop. in 1890, 27,126; in 1900, 28,235.

Wabash, a post-station of Wayne co., Ill.

Wabash, a city, capital of Wabash co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 42 miles SW. of Fort Wayne. It contains a number of notable public buildings (Memorial Hall, Wabash City Library), and has large railroad-shops, iron-works, and manufactures of church-, school- and office-furniture, box-board and paper, cash-registers, sleds and carts, hats, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8618.

Wabash, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Wabash, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Wabash, a post-station of Giles co., Va.

Wabasha, wah'ba-shaw', a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 531 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Lake Pepin, on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Zumbro, and also drained by the Minneiska River. Capital, Wabasha. Pop. in 1890, 16,972; in 1900, 18,924.

Wabasha, a banking city, capital of Wabasha co., Minn., on the SW. bank of the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 33 miles NNW. of Winona. It has a brewery, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2528.

Wabasso, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Wabaunsee, wa-bawn'se, a county in the northeast-central part of Kansas, has an area of 793 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Kansas River and is drained by Mill Creek and several head-streams of the Osage River. Capital, Alma. Pop. in 1890, 11,720; in 1900, 12,813.

Wabaunsee, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan., on the S. bank of the Kansas River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 38 miles W. by N. of Topeka. Pop. 200.

Wabbaseka, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 250.

Wabeno, a post-village of Forest co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 100.

Wabigoon, a village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 94 miles from Rat Portage.

Wabuska, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Nev.

Wacahoota, a post-station of Alachua co., Fla.

Waccamaw, a post-township of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 3453.

Waccamaw River rises in the southern part of North Carolina, passes into South Carolina, and enters the Great Pedee River.

Wachapreague, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. The banking point is Onancock. Pop. 150.

Wachau, a town of Saxony, Germany, 4 miles SE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 3097.

Wachenheim, wȧk'ẹn-hīme', a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 14 miles NW. of Speyer. Pop. about 2300.

Wachtendonk, wȧk'tẹn-donk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles NW. of Düsseldorf.

Wachusett, a hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., 6 miles SW. of Fitchburg.

Wachusett (waw-choo'sẹt) **Mountain,** Worcester co., Mass., is about 8 miles SW. of Fitchburg. Height, 2108 feet. It commands a beautiful view.

Wacissa, a post-village of Jefferson co., Fla. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. 250.

Wacken, wȧk'kẹn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 20 miles SSE. of Bruges.

Wacker, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill. The banking point is Savanna. Pop. 200.

Waco, wā'ko, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ala., 20 miles S. by E. of Tuscumbia.

Waco, a post-town of Haralson co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Tallapoosa. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Waco, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kan., 12 miles S. of Wichita.

Waco, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 8 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 250.

Waco, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Carl Junction. Pop. 200.

Waco, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., 44 miles W. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Waco, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Waco, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 250.

Waco, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn. The banking point is Lynnville. Pop. 150.

Waco, a city and county seat of McLennan co., Tex., is situated on the Brazos River, 100 miles (direct) NE. of Austin, on the Houston and Texas Central, the International and Great Northern and other railroads. It has a notable Federal building, a court-house, and a large natatorium, and is the seat of Baylor University (Baptist), with a large library and about 800 students, the Academy of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic), the Paul Quinn College, and the Add-Ran Christian University. The industrial establishments of the city embrace flouring- and cotton-seed oil mills, foundries, brick- and tile- and bottling-works, grain-elevators, etc. Warm and medicinal artesian waters are obtained here. Pop. in 1890, 14,445; in 1900, 20,686.

Waconia, wa-ko'ne-ạ, a banking post-village of Carver co., Minn., on Waconia Lake, 11 miles W. of Chaska, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Wacoochee, a post-station of Lee co., Ala.

Wacousta, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Looking Glass River, 12 miles NW. of Lansing. Pop. 250.

Wacouta, wah-koo'tạ, a post-station of Goodhue co., Minn., on Lake Pepin, 6 miles ESE. of Red Wing, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Wadaï, wȧ'dī (written in French, *Ouadaï*), a native state or sultanate of central Africa, formerly very powerful and now a protectorate of France, constituting part of the Chad Territory or *Hinterland* of French Congo. It lies between Lake Chad and Baghirmi on the W. and Darfur on the E., and is in part in the Sahara and in part in the ill-defined Sudan. The surface is largely arid, of a steppe or true desert character, but there are some very fertile and cultivated tracts and also dense forest. A number of oases are scattered through the region. The small Lake Fitri is in the west-central portion. The population, estimated at about 2,000,000, is composed chiefly of Mohammedan negroes and Arabs, who as yet give little evidence of contact with western civilization. Capital, Abeshr (Abeshe), on the caravan route connecting with Bengazi.

Wadan, Africa. See HODEN.

Waddams Grove, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., 16½ miles NW. of Freeport. Pop. 100.

Waddells, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.C.

Waddington, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Ferndale. Pop. 300.

Waddington, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Waddington township (town), on the St. Lawrence River, about 20 miles NE. of Ogdensburg. The river here affords extensive water-power. Pop. about 750; of the town in 1900, 2001.

Waddy, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Ky., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Wade, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Wade, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Wade, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Denison, Tex. Pop. 100.

Wade, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 21 miles above Marietta.

Wade, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Pottsville. Pop. about 400.

Wadebridge, a town of England, on the NW. coast of Cornwall, at the head of the estuary of the Camel, 5 miles NW. of Bodmin. Pop. in 1901, 2186.

Wadelai, wȧ-dẹh-lī', a village of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Nile, about 35 miles N. of the N. extremity of the Albert Nyanza.

Wad-el-Habid, wȧd ẽl hȧ-beed', a river of Morocco, a tributary of the Morbeya.

Wadena, wah-de'nạ, a county in the north-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 532 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crow Wing River and is also drained by the Leaf and Red Eye rivers. Capital, Wadena. Pop. in 1890, 4053; in 1900, 7921.

Wadena, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Fowler. Pop. 160.

Wadena, a post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Volga River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 72 miles WNW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Wadena, a banking post-village, capital of Wadena co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 162 miles W. of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 1520.

Wädensweil, wȧ'dẹns-wīl', or **Wädenswil,** a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SSE. of Zürich, on the S. side of the Lake of Zürich. It has manufactures of textiles, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7592.

Wadesboro, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., about 32 miles SSE. of Paducah.

Wadesboro, a banking post-town, capital of Anson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines, 52 miles ESE. of Charlotte. It has cotton- and silk-mills and manufactures of cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 1546.

Wades Mill, a post-village of Clark co., Ky., 6 miles NE. of Winchester.

Wadestown, a post-village of Monongalia co., W.Va., about 45 miles SSE. of Wheeling. Pop. 100.

Wadesville, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., 16 miles NW. of Evansville, on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. Pop. 200.

Wadesville, a post-village of Clarke co., Va. Pop. 60.

Wadeville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C. The banking point is Troy.

Wadhams, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Port Huron. Pop. 150.

Wadhams Mills, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 36 miles S. of Plattsburg. Pop. 150.

Wadhurst, a small town of England, co. of Sussex, 6 miles SE. of Tunbridge Wells.

Wadi-Halfa, wȧ'dee hȧl'fȧ, a town of the Egyptian Sudan, on the right bank of the Nile, about 1 mile below the second cataract, and near the southern confines of Egypt proper. It is on the Nile railway. Lat. 21° 54′ N.

Wading River, Burlington co., N.J., enters the Egg Harbor River.

Wading River, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on a stream of the same name, 9 miles W. of Tuckerton.

Wading River, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 9 miles NW. of Riverhead and ½ mile from Long Island Sound, on the Long Island R. Pop. about 400.

Wadi-Nun, wȧ'dee noon, a town of southwestern Morocco, on the river Nun, about 25 miles E. of Cape Nun.

Wadjir, wȧd'jeer', one of the smaller Aru Islands, with a village of the same name on its W. side.

Wadley, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and other railroads, about 100 miles NW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Wadleys Falls, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., on the Lamprey River, about 10 miles SW. of Dover. Pop. about 100.

Wadmalaw Island, one of the sea-islands of Charleston co., S.C.

Wad-Medina, wȧd mȧ-dee'nȧ, a town of the Egyptian Sudan, on the left bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, about

115 miles SE. of Khartum. It was formerly of considerable importance.

Wadowice, vå-do-vee't'sà, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 23 miles WSW. of Cracow. Pop. in 1901, 6328.

Wadsworth, a post-village of Autauga co., Ala. The banking point is Montgomery. Pop. about 225.

Wadsworth, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the Des Plaines River, 43 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 150.

Wadsworth, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. The banking point is Franklin.

Wadsworth, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Badaxe.

Wadsworth, a banking post-village of Washoe co., Nev., on the Truckee River and on the Southern Pacific R., 34 miles ENE. of Reno. It is in a mining region. Pop. about 1100.

Wadsworth, a banking post-village of Medina co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 14 miles WSW. of Akron. It has manufactures of carriages, brick and tile, box-board, boiler injectors, salt, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1764.

Wady-Nun, a town of Morocco. See WADI-NUN.

Wady Petra, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 25 miles N. by W. of Peoria.

Waelder, wail'dẹr, a banking post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 50 miles W. of Columbus. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 500.

Waereghem, vå'rẹh-ghêm', a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles NE. of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900, 8071.

Waerschoot, vå'ʀsкōt', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles NNW. of Ghent.

Waesland, Belgium. See WAES, PAYS DE.

Waesmunster, vås'mŭn'stẹr, a commune of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles E. by N. of Ghent, on the Durme. Pop. about 6000.

Waes, Pays de, på'ee' dẹh vås, an ancient district in the Belgian province of East Flanders and the adjoining part of the Dutch province of Zeeland. It is famed for its fertility.

Wagar, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 200.

Wagener, a post-town of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Batesburg. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Wagenfeld, vå'ghẹn-fêlt', a commune of Prussia, in Hanover, about 10 miles SE. of Diepholz. Pop. in 1900, 3165.

Wageningen, vå'ghẹn'ing-ẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Arnhem. It is the seat of an agricultural college. Pop. in 1899, 9027.

Wager River, a large estuary or inlet of Arctic America, W. of Southampton Island.

Wagersville, a post-village of Estille co., Ky. The banking point is Irvine.

Wagga Wagga, a town of New South Wales, on the Murrumbidgee River, 70 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. about 5000.

Waggoner, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Waggoner Ripple, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio, 19 miles E. by N. of Maysville, Ky.

Wagner, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12½ miles ENE. of Lewistown. Pop. 100.

Wagner, a banking post-village of Charles Mix co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 250.

Wagner, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Wagner, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. Pop. 100.

Wagoner, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., 16 miles N. of Muscogee, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs. It has bottling-works, an ice-plant, cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2372.

Wagonmound, a post-village of Mora co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 150.

Wagontown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 40 miles by rail W. of Philadelphia.

Wagon Wheel Gap, a village of Mineral co., Colo.

Wagram, vå'grâm, a village of Lower Austria, in the Marchfeld, on the little river Russbach, 11 miles NE. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, gained here on July 6, 1809, which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrunn.

Wagram, a post-hamlet of Licking co., Ohio.

Wagstadt, våg'stått, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles SE. of Troppau. Pop. in 1900, 4556.

Wahalak, waw-hal'ak, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 15 miles S. of Macon.

Wahkiakum, wak-ke-ăk'um, a county in the SW. part of Washington. Area, 273 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River. Capital, Cathlamet. Pop. in 1890, 2526; in 1900, 2819.

Wahlern, vå'lêʀn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles SW. of Bern.

Wahlershausen, vå'lẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 3711.

Wahlstatt. See LIEGNITZ.

Wahnapitae, a village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from Sudbury. Pop. 175.

Wahoo, wah-hoo', a post-hamlet of Lumpkin co., Ga., 17 miles N. of Gainesville.

Wahoo, a banking post-village, capital of Saunders co., Neb., on Cottonwood Creek, at the mouth of Wahoo Creek, and on the Burlington Route and other railroads, 54 miles W. of Omaha. It has grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 2100.

Wahpeton, wah'pẹ-tŏn, a banking city, capital of Richland co., N.D., on the Red River of the North and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 27 miles W. of Fergus Falls. It has grain and lumber interests, and is the seat of Red River Valley University. Pop. in 1900, 2228.

Wahren, vå'rẹn, a village of Saxony, circle of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 4641.

Währing, vå'ring, a former village of Austria, now part of Vienna.

Wahsatch Mountains, Utah. See WASATCH MOUNTAINS.

Waia, wī'å, one of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific Ocean.

Waiblingen, vī'bling-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, on the Rems, 7 miles NE. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 5141. The name of Ghibellines, which was used in Italy to designate the adherents of the German emperors (at first of the house of Hohenstaufen) as against the Guelphs, the champions of Italian autonomy and supporters of the papal power, is generally considered to have been derived from the name of this place.

Waibstadt, vīb'stått, a town of Baden, 24 miles SE. of Mannheim. Pop. about 2000.

Waidhofen, vīd'ho'fẹn, a town and summer-resort of Lower Austria, on the Ybbs, 43 miles WSW. of Sankt Pölten. It is a busy seat of the iron-industry. Among its attractions is a handsome château. Pop. in 1900, 4448.

Waidhofen, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 32 miles NW. of Krems. Pop. about 2500.

Waidsboro, a post-station of Franklin co., Va.

Waigatch, Russia. See VAIGATCH.

Waigeu, or **Waigiu,** wī'ghee-oo', one of the Molucca Islands, about 50 miles NW. of the northwestern extremity of Papua and immediately S. of the equator. It is mountainous and rugged and mostly covered with dense forest. The island measures about 75 miles in length. Its fauna includes a rare species of bird-of-paradise. There is a small settlement (Waigeu) on the S. coast.

Wai-Ho, New Zealand. See THAMES.

Waihu, an island of Chile. See EASTER ISLAND.

Waikato, wī-kå'to, the principal river of New Zealand, in North Island, rises in Lake Taupo, flows N. and NW., and enters the ocean at Port Waikato, on the W. coast, 35 miles S. of Auckland. Length, about 175 miles.

Waikiki, wå-ee-kee'kee, a village of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, a short distance E. of Honolulu. It has a good beach and is a bathing-resort.

Wailesboro, or **Waylesburg,** a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., 5 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Wailuku, wå-ee-loo'koo, a village of the Hawaiian Islands, on the N. coast of West Maui, about 2 miles NW. of Kahului. It is a seat of justice, and has a court-house, church, government hospital, and a seminary for girls.

Waimakariri, a river of South Island, New Zealand, empties into the Pacific Ocean about 12 miles N. of Lyttleton.

Waimate, a post-town of South Island, New Zealand, 130 miles SW. of Christchurch. Pop. (borough) about 1300.

Waimea, wå-ee-mā'å, a village on Waimea Bay, on the SW. side of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. About 1 mile W. is the spot where Cook first landed upon these islands. The bay affords generally the best anchorage in Kauai. Waimea River, after a course of 15 miles, falls into the sea at this place.

Wainfleet, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 15 miles NE. of Boston. Pop. about 1500.

Waingunga, or **Wainganga,** wīne'gun'gå, a river of India, in the Central Provinces, a tributary of the Pranhita (an affluent of the Godavery).

Waini, wī'nee, a river of British Guiana, flows NE., then NW., and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the Venezuelan boundary. It is navigable for large vessels for about 80 miles above its mouth.

Wainright, a post-village of Charlton co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. 100.

Wainscott, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Sag Harbor. Pop. 110.

Wainville, a post-village of Webster co., W.Va. Pop. 70.

Wainwright, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern R. The banking point is New Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Wairau, wī'raw, a river of New Zealand, South Island, enters Cloudy Bay.

Wairoa, wī-ro'å, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters Kaipara Harbor.

Wairoa, a bay of New Zealand. See HAWKE'S BAY.

Waite, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., about 28 miles WNW. of Calais. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Waite Park, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. The banking point is St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Waitsburg, a banking city of Wallawalla co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s and the Washington and Columbia River Rs., 17 miles (direct) NE. of Wallawalla. Pop. in 1900, 1011.

Waitsfield, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Waitsfield township (town), about 30 miles SE. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 760.

Waits River, Orange co., Vt., enters the Connecticut River at Bradford.

Waits River, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., on a river of its own name, 23 miles SE. of Montpelier. Pop. 80.

Waitzen, wīt'sen (Hun. *Vácz,* vâts), a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, where that river makes its abrupt bend towards the S., 20 miles N. of Budapest. It is the seat of a bishop and has a fine cathedral of the eighteenth century and an episcopal palace. Among other objects of interest are a large prison and a triumphal arch. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 16,808.

Wakamatsu, a town of the main island of Japan, 55 miles SE. of Niigata. It is noted for its manufactures of lacquer-ware. Pop. in 1899, 29,200.

Wakarusa, waw-ka-roo'sa, a small river of Kansas, enters the Kansas River 8 miles E. of Lawrence.

Wakarusa, a banking post-town of Elkhart co., Ind., 11 miles WSW. of Goshen, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 917.

Wakarusa, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., on Wakarusa Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 12 miles S. by W. of Topeka. Pop. 75.

Wakatipu Lake, South Island, New Zealand, is in about lat. 45° S. Length, about 50 miles.

Wak'atom'ica, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., Ohio, 20 miles N. of Zanesville.

Wakayama, wâ-kâ-yâ'mâ, a maritime town of the main island of Japan, in Wakayama prefecture, about 40 miles by rail SW. by S. of Osaka. It is the centre of an important trade in cotton. Pop. in 1904, 68,527.

Wake, a central county of North Carolina. Area, 841 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neuse River. Capital, Raleigh, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 49,207; in 1900, 54,626.

Wake, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill. The banking point is Moline. Pop. 100.

Wake, N.C. See WAKE FOREST.

Wakeeney, a banking city, capital of Trego co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 32 miles WNW. of Hays. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Wakefield, a municipal and parliamentary borough and episcopal city of England, capital of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles S. by E. of Leeds, on the Calder. The river is here spanned by an ancient stone bridge with a chapel. The principal edifices are the fine Perpendicular parish church, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and now raised to the rank of a cathedral; the town-hall, and the sixteenth-century grammar-school. The manufactures of cloth and woollen yarns, for which Wakefield has long been noted, are still important, and there are dyeing establishments, machine-shops, etc. In a battle fought here on Dec. 31, 1460, the Lancastrians vanquished the Yorkists. Pop. in 1901, 41,413.

Wakefield, a post-village of Richland co., Ill., 12 miles NW. of Olney. Pop. 100.

Wakefield, a banking city of Clay co., Kan., on the Republican River and on the Union Pacific R., 19 miles NNW. of Junction City. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Wakefield, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Taylorsville. Pop. 100.

Wakefield, a post-village of West Feliciana parish, La. The banking point is St. Francisville.

Wakefield, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 38 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Wakefield, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Wakefield township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles N. of Boston. The town has the Beebe Town Library, a home for aged women, and important manufactures of rattan and knitted goods, boots and shoes, stoves and furnaces, pianos, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 9290.

Wakefield, a post-village of Gogebic co., Mich., in an iron-mining region, 13 miles E. of Hurley, on the Northwestern Line. It has iron-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1191. The banking point is Bessemer.

Wakefield, a banking post-village of Dixon co., Neb., in a grain and stock-raising region, 39 miles WSW. of Sioux City, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 755.

Wakefield, a post-village in Wakefield township (town), Carroll co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles S. of Ossipee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1645.

Wakefield, a post-substation of New York city, in the borough of the Bronx.

Wakefield, a post-village of Wake co., N.C. The banking point is Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Wakefield, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. 100.

Wakefield, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. about 250.

Wakefield, a banking post-village of Washington co., R.I., on an inlet of the sea and on the Narragansett Pier R., 30 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has manufactures of woollens and carriages. Pop. about 1000.

Wakefield, a post-village of Wright co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 19 miles from Hull. Pop. about 700.

Wakefield Station, a banking post-village of Sussex co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western and the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Rs., 29 miles SE. of Petersburg.

Wake Forest, a post-town of Wake co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 17 miles NNE. of Raleigh. It has manufactures of cotton goods and ploughs. The Wake Forest College (Baptist) was organized here in 1838. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Wake Forest, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 200.

Wake Island, in the Pacific Ocean, belongs to the United States. Lat. 19° N.; lon. 166° 20' E.

Wakelee, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 90 miles SW. of Lansing. Pop. 200.

Wakeman, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Vermilion River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 12 miles E. of Norwalk. Pop. about 500.

Wakenda, a post-town of Carroll co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 73 miles E. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Waketon, a post-village of Denton co., Tex. The banking point is Lewisville. Pop. 125.

Wakhan, a region in the extreme S. part of the Pamir, on the N. slope of the Hindu-Kush.

Wakiacum, Wash. See WAHKIACUM.

Wakita, a banking post-village of Grant co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. about 500.

Wakkerstroom, wâk'er-ström', or **Wesselstroom,** a town of southern Africa, capital of a district of its own name (principally in Natal), on a tributary of the Buffalo River and 150 miles N. of Pietermaritzburg. It is on the S. slope of the Verzamel Berg; altitude, 5800 feet. It has a trade in horses, hides, wool, butter, and timber.

Wakonda, a banking post-village of Clay co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line, 18 miles NE. of Yankton. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Wakulla, a small river of Florida, flowing into an arm of Appalachee Bay.

Wakulla, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of 601 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Mark's River, on the SE. by the Gulf of Mexico. Capital, Crawfordville. Pop. in 1890, 3117; in 1900, 5149.

Wakulla, a post-village of Wakulla co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Waladia, El, el wâ-lâ'de-â, or **Walidea,** a maritime town of Morocco, 100 miles NW. of Morocco.

Walata, a town and oasis of the Sahara, 260 miles W. by N. of Timbuktu.

Walberts, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Walbridge, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 5 miles SSE. of Toledo. Pop. 250.

Walburg, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Walcha, a town of New South Wales, on the Apsley, 33 miles S. by W. of Armidale.

Walchensee, wälk'ęn-zā', a lake of Upper Bavaria, near the borders of Tyrol. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It abounds in fish.

Walcheren, wälk'ęr-ęn, the westernmost of the islands of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, between the East and West Scheldt, having W. the North Sea. Length, 13 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is fertile, but below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by dikes. Large numbers of cattle are reared. Chief town, Middelburg. The port of Flushing is on the S. side. The English made a descent upon the island in 1809, but the expedition proved a failure.

Walchwil, wälk'vęel, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zug, on the E. bank of the Lake of Zug.

Walcott, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ark.

Walcott, a banking post-town of Scott co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Walcott, a post-station of Rice co., Minn.

Walcott, a banking post-village of Richland co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 125.

Walcott, a village of Carbon co., Wyo. The banking point is Carbon.

Walcourt, wäl'koor', a small town of Belgium, province and 27 miles SW. of Namur.

Wald, wält, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Solingen, about 7 miles SW. of Elberfeld. It has manufactures of articles of iron and steel, harness, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,630.

Wald, wält, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles ENE. of Appenzell.

Wald, a village of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles ESE. of Zürich. It has manufactures of machinery, textiles, and embroidery. Pop. in 1900, 6711.

Waldai, Russia. See VALDAI.

Waldeck, wäl'dĕk, a principality of Germany, in the W. part, consisting of two detached portions: the former principality of Waldeck, enclosed by the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau; and the tiny principality of Pyrmont, lying about 30 miles to the N. and surrounded by the Prussian province of Hanover, Lippe, and Brunswick. United area, 433 sq. m. Both territories are situated in the basin of the Weser. The surface of the main portion is mountainous or hilly. Nearly one-third of the area is covered with forests. Pyrmont is one of the chief spas of Germany. The little country, whose ruler bears the title of prince and which has a Landtag (or diet), is administratively a dependency of Prussia. It is represented by 1 vote in the Bundesrat and has 1 member in the Reichstag. Capital, Arolsen. Pop. in 1900, 57,918, nearly all Protestants.

Waldeck, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 250.

Waldegrave Island, South Australia, on the S. side of Anxious Bay, in lat. 33° 35′ S., lon. 134° 47′ E.

Waldemar, a post-village of Dufferin co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 3 miles from Grand Valley. Pop. 200.

Walden, a banking post-town of Larimer co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Walden, a post-village of Bibb co., Ga. Pop. 100.

Walden, a banking post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River and on the Wallkill Valley R., 74 miles N. by W. of New York. It has manufactures of knives, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3147.

Walden, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Walden township (town), on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 33 miles ESE. of Hydepark. Pop. of the town in 1900, 764.

Waldenbuch, wäld'ęn-bŏŏk', a town of Württemberg, 10 miles SSW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2000.

Waldenburg, wäld'ęn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles SW. of Breslau, on the Polsnitz, is noted for its manufactures of porcelain and stone-ware. Fire-brick is extensively made, and there are coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 15,105.

Waldenburg, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 14 miles W. of Chemnitz. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle. Pop. in 1900, 2820.

Waldenburg, a town of Württemberg, 28 miles NW. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1100.

Waldenburg, wäl'dęn-bŭrg, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 5 miles NW. of Mount Clemens. Pop. 300.

Waldensia, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn., on the Tennessee Central R. The banking point is Crossville. Pop. 200.

Walden's Ridge, in the S. part of East Tennessee, between the Tennessee River and the narrow Sequatchie Valley, which separates it from the Cumberland Mountain.

Waldheim, wält'hīme, a town of Saxony, 33 miles SE. of Leipsic. It has manufactures of cigars, furniture, cloth, shoes, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,633.

Waldkappel, wält'käp'pęl, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 20 miles SE. of Cassel. Pop. about 1100.

Waldkirch, wält'kĕĕrk, a town of Baden, on the Elz, in a valley of the Black Forest, 8 miles NE. of Freiburg. It has manufactures of textiles, hand-organs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5004.

Waldkirch, wält'kĕĕrk, a village of Switzerland, canton and W. of St. Gall.

Waldkirchen, wält'kĕĕrk'en, a town of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Passau. Pop. about 1500.

Waldmichelbach, wält'mik'ęl-bāk', a town of Hesse, 23 miles SSE. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Waldmohr, wält'mōr, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Zweibrücken. Pop. 1600.

Waldmünchen, wält'münk'ęn, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzach, 38 miles NE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 3000.

Waldo, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of 748 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River, on the SE. by the Penobscot Bay (part of which is called Belfast Bay), and on the NW. by the Sebasticook River. Capital, Belfast. Pop. in 1890, 27,759; in 1900, 24,185.

Waldo, a post-hamlet of Talladega co., Ala., 6 miles ESE. of Talladega.

Waldo, a banking post-town of Columbia co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 16½ miles E. of Lewisville. Pop. in 1900, 929.

Waldo, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 14 miles NE. of Gainesville. Pop. about 550.

Waldo, a post-township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Waldo, a banking post-village of Russell co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R.

Waldo, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 7 miles NW. of Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Waldo, a post-village of Neshobo co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian.

Waldo, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Whetstone River, about 13 miles N. of Delaware. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Waldo, a post-village of Josephine co., Oregon, about 50 miles WSW. of Jacksonville.

Waldo, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 49 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. 250.

Waldoboro, a post-village and port of entry of Lincoln co., Me., in Waldoboro township (town), on Muscongus Bay, at the mouth of the Muscongus River, 19 miles W. of Rockland, on the Maine Central R. The town is largely engaged in granite-quarrying and canning. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3145.

Waldorf, a post-village of Charles co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R.

Waldo Station, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central R. Pop. 230.

Waldport, a post-village of Lincoln co., Oregon. The banking point is Corvallis.

Waldrip, a post-village of McCulloch co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. 125.

Waldron, a banking city, capital of Scott co., Ark., on the Poteau River, about 40 miles SSE. of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas Western R. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Waldron, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Kankakee River, 4½ miles SE. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Waldron, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles SE. of Shelbyville. Pop. about 400.

Waldron, a village of Harper co., Kan. The banking point is Anthony.

Waldron, a post-village of Hinsdale co., Mich., on the Cincinnati Northern R. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 600.

Waldron, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Platte River, near its mouth, and on the Burlington Route, 16½ miles WNW. of Kansas City. Pop. 140.

Waldron, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. The banking point is Chattanooga. Pop. 200.

Waldrop, a post-village of Louisa co., Va. The banking point is Louisa.

Waldsassen, wäld'zäs'sęn, a market-town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Eger, 32 miles ENE. of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1900, 3281.

Waldsee, ŵåld'zȧ\, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 32 miles SSW. of Ulm. It has a castle. Pop. about 3000.

Waldshut, ŵålts'hoot\, a town of Baden, on the Rhine, 20 miles WSW. of Schaffhausen. Pop. in 1900, 3587.

Waldstatt, ŵålt'stått, a village of Switzerland, 4 miles WNW. of Appenzell.

Waldwick, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Ridgewood. Pop. about 400.

Waldwick, a post-township (town and village) of Iowa co., Wis., about 38 miles WSW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 722; of the village, 100.

Walensee, ŵå'lęn-zȧ\, or **Lake of Walenstadt,** a lake of Switzerland, between the cantons of St. Gall and Glarus, ESE. of the Lake of Zürich. Length, 9¼ miles; breadth, 1¼ miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and presents magnificent scenery. Elevation above the sea, 1385 feet; depth, 495 feet.

Walenstadt, ŵå'lęn-ståt\, or **Wallenstadt,** a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the E. end of the Walensee. Pop. about 3000.

Wales (Fr. *Pays de Galles*, pȧ'ee' dęh gȧll; L. *Cambria*), a division of Great Britain, with the title of principality, consisting of a large peninsula projecting westward from England, of which administratively it forms a part. It has on the E. the English counties of Chester, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth, and on other sides Bristol and St. George's channels and the Irish Sea. Area, 7446 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 1,519,000; in 1901, 1,720,600.

Wales is divided into 12 counties, as follows:

Counties.	Pop. in 1901.	Counties.	Pop. in 1901.
Anglesey	50,606	Flintshire	81,700
Brecknockshire	59,907	Glamorganshire*	859,931
Cardiganshire	60,240	Merionethshire	49,149
Carmarthenshire	135,328	Montgomeryshire	54,901
Carnarvonshire	126,883	Pembrokeshire	88,732
Denbighshire	129,942	Radnorshire	23,281

* Within the limits of the ancient county of Glamorgan are the county boroughs (civic counties) of Cardiff and Swansea.

The counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery constitute what is known as North Wales, while South Wales consists of the counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The largest cities are Cardiff, Swansea, and Merthyr-Tydfil. The NW. corner of the country is cut off from the main-land by a very narrow channel, Menai Strait, and constitutes the island of Anglesey. Barring this island, which has a generally flat or undulating surface, practically the whole of Wales is mountainous, with the ridges trending in the main in N.–S. and NE.–SW. directions. The bulk of these form what is now commonly designated the Cambrian Mountains. The region is constructed throughout of ancient rocks (Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous), traversed in numerous parts by volcanic intrusions, and has its rock-masses, through extreme metamorphic action, converted in greater part into slates and shales. The highest summit of the country is Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, 3560 feet, which overtops the highest mountain of England. The volcanic Cader Idris, in Merionethshire, one of the most beautiful mountains of Great Britain, rises to 2925 ft. The loftiest points of South Wales are the Brecknock (or Brecon) Beacons, about 5 miles S. of the town of Brecon, where the Pen-y-Fan attains 2910 ft. The chief rivers are the Severn, Wye, Usk, Towy, Teify, Dovy, Conway, Clwyd, and Dee, the vales of some of which are very fertile. The lakes are insignificant. Numerous bays and inlets, some of them furnishing excellent harbors, indent the coast-line, as Carnarvon and Cardigan bays, on the W.; St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven, on the SW.; Carmarthen and Swansea bays, separated by the peninsula of Gower, on the S.; and the estuary of the Dee and the harbor of Beaumaris, on the N. With its almost continuously rugged surface and its upper moorlands of moss and fern glowing in a wealth of heather blossoms, Wales presents a region of rare attraction to the tourist. Its generally mild climate—which in some parts permits of the out-door growth of subtropical plants—further attracts the traveller. The average annual rainfall is upward of 60 inches.

The natural resources of Wales lie in its great mineral wealth, comprising iron, copper, lead, zinc, and coal, together with vast deposits of excellent slate. The total mineral output in 1903 was valued at £13,017,498. The coal mined in that year, by far the greater part coming from the southern coal-fields (in Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire, and extending W. into Pembrokeshire and E. into Monmouthshire, England), of which Cardiff is the great shipping port, was 35,666,895 tons. The more northerly coal-fields are those of the valley of the Severn (Coalbrookdale, Forest of Wyre, Forest of Dean) and of the region of the Dee estuary. The coal deposits of the S. lie in a vast synclinal of the Devonian formation. Glamorganshire is the chief seat of the mining- and metallurgical-industries. Here the iron-industry has assumed great proportions, and there are vast establishments at Swansea for the reduction of copper- and other ores brought from foreign countries, as well as for the manufacture of tin-plate. Cardiff ships more coal than any other port in the world. The agricultural resources of Wales are slender. In many parts cattle-rearing is more important than the cultivation of the soil. The principal ports are Cardiff, Swansea, and Holyhead.

Wales is divided into the four Anglican bishoprics of Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor, and St. Asaph. The majority of the people are dissenters from the Church of England. At the head of the educational institutions are the three "University Colleges" at Aberystwith, Bangor, and Cardiff. Lampeter is the seat of St. David's College. The bulk of the inhabitants of Wales are Welsh, a people belonging to the Cymric (Kymric) or Brythonic branch of the Celts. They call themselves Kymry. Nearly one-half of those who speak Welsh speak English also.

Wales was inhabited in ancient times by the Silures, Ordovices, and other Celtic tribes. The country was included in the Roman territorial division of Britannia Superior or Secunda. The Anglo-Saxon conquest of England drove great numbers of Britains into the fastnesses of Wales. These new-comers were merged in the body of their Celtic kin. In Anglo-Saxon and Norman times the country was divided into various principalities. These had to acknowledge the overlordship of the kings of England, but the Welsh continued to lead a practically independent existence until Edward I. undertook the conquest of the country, which he accomplished in 1277–83. Edward created his son (Edward II.) Prince of Wales, a title still conferred upon the heir to the British throne. At the close of the fourteenth century the Welsh rose in rebellion under Owen Glendower, but after a struggle of several years the authority of England was re-established. In 1536 Wales was incorporated with England.

Wales, a mining camp of Seward Peninsula, Alaska. The banking point is Nome. Pop. about 350.

Wales, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co., Me., about 10 miles NE. of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 436.

Wales, a post-village in Wales township (town), Hampden co., Mass., about 22 miles E. by S. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 773.

Wales, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., about 44 miles NNE. of Detroit, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 200.

Wales, a post-village in Wales township (town), Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek, about 24 miles ESE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1220; of the village, 100.

Wales, a banking post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak., on the Great Western R. Pop. 200.

Wales, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, 15 miles W. of Gallipolis.

Wales, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 5 miles N. of Pulaski.

Wales, a post-village of Sanpete co., Utah, on the Sanpete River, about 40 miles S. by E. of York. Pop. about 100.

Wales, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis. The banking point is Waukesha.

Wales, a banking post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 77 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 350.

Wales Center, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek, about 20 miles ESE. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Waleska, a post-town of Cherokee co., Ga., 45 miles N. of Atlanta. The banking point is Canton. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Walesville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 8 miles W. by N. of Utica. Pop. 75.

Walfish Bay, a harbor on the SW. coast of Africa, in about lat. 22° 52′ S. It gives its name to a small coast division (surrounded on the land side by German Southwest Africa) annexed to Cape Colony. Area, 430 sq. m. Pop. in 1904, 1015 (145 whites).

Walford, a banking post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 200.

Walgett, a village of New South Wales, on the Namoi River, 135 miles E. of Bourke. Pop. 750.

Walhain, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., on the Kewaunee River, about 17 miles ENE. of the town of Green Bay.

Walhalla, a banking city of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Pembina River, 27 miles W. of St. Vincent, Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Walhalla, a banking post-town, summer-resort, and capital of Oconee co., S.C., on the Blue Ridge R., 33 miles NW. of Anderson and about 5 miles from the Blue Ridge. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

Walhalla, a township of Victoria, Australia, 80 miles E. by S. of Melbourne.

Walhonding, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 21 miles E. of Mount Vernon, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. Pop. 175.

Walhonding River, Ohio. See MOHICAN RIVER.

Walk, a town of Livonia. See VALK.

Walkchalk, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Walkee, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., Ga.

Walkenried, wȧl'ken-reet', a village of Brunswick, Germany, 20 miles SW. of Blankenburg, on the Wieda and on the slope of the Harz Mountains. It has remains of a splendid mediæval cathedral and of a Cistercian monastery. Pop. about 1300.

Walker, a town of England, in Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tyne, just below Newcastle. It has iron- and chemical-works and carries on ship-building. Pop. in 1901, 13,336.

Walker, a county in the NW. part of Alabama, has an area of 860 sq. m. It is drained by the Mulberry and Black Water rivers and Lost Creek. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 16,078; in 1900, 25,162.

Walker, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama and Tennessee, has an area of 433 sq. m. It is drained by the Chickamauga, Chattooga, and Little rivers. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1890, 13,282; in 1900, 15,661.

Walker, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 754 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Trinity River and is drained by the San Jacinto. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. in 1890, 12,874; in 1900, 15,813.

Walker, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., on the Santa Fé Pacific R. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. 250.

Walker, a post-station of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Walker, a post-station of Macon co., Ill.

Walker, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 60.

Walker, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 25 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Walker, a post-village of Ellis co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 15 miles E. of Hays.

Walker, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Minn., on Leech Lake and on the Great Northern R., 60½ miles NNW. of Brainerd. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Walker, a banking post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 8 miles NE. of Nevada. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Walker, a post-village of Center co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Walker, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Walker, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1392.

Walker, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 15 miles ESE. of Parkersburg.

Walker, Cape, in northwestern Greenland, on Baffin Bay. Lat. 75° 50′ N.

Walkerford, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.

Walker Lake, Esmeralda co., Nev., is about 28 miles long. It receives the Walker River; it has no outlet.

Walker Mountain, Va., extends from the vicinity of Newcastle, Craig co., nearly to Abingdon.

Walker River rises in the Sierra Nevada, in Mono co., Cal., passes into the state of Nevada, and enters the N. end of Walker Lake.

Walkers, a hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio.

Walkers Bridge, a post-village of Pike co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Walker's Creek, Va., enters the New River about 5 miles E. of Pearisburg.

Walkers Mills, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles WSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 300.

Walker Springs, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 100.

Walkers Switch, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Walker Station, a post-station of Dougherty co., Ga., 10 miles SW. of Albany.

Walkersville, a banking post-town of Frederick co., Md., about 7 miles NE. of Frederick, on the Northern Central R. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Walkersville, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C., about 36 miles SSE. of Charlotte.

Walkersville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W.Va., 41 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Walkerton, a banking post-town of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 72 miles ESE. of Chicago, Ill. It has manufactures of pickles, poles and shafts, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Walkerton, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va., on the Mattapony River, 30 miles NE. of Richmond. Pop. 70.

Walkerton, a banking post-town and outport of Ontario, capital of Bruce co., on the Saugeen River and on the Grand Trunk R., 65 miles NW. of Guelph. It has extensive water-power and manufactures of furniture, bobbins, woollens, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2971.

Walkertown, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Winston-Salem. Pop. 125.

Walker Valley, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. 200.

Walkerville, a post-township of Greene co., Ill., about 32 miles SW. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 1023.

Walkerville, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on the Mason and Oceana R. The banking point is Hart. Pop. about 200.

Walkerville, a post-city and mining-camp of Silver Bow co., Mont., 13 miles from Butte. Pop. in 1890, 1743; in 1900, 2621.

Walkerville, a banking post-town and outport of Essex co., Ontario, on the Detroit River, 2 miles from Windsor, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads. It has breweries and distilleries, iron- and chemical-works, manufactures of varnishes, matches, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1595.

Walkerville, South Australia, is a NE. suburb of Adelaide.

Walkringen, wȧlk'ring-en, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles ENE. of Bern.

Wall, a post-township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 3212.

Wall, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 14½ miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 500.

Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, N.Y., is a bight of the East River. Here is a United States navy-yard.

Wallaby Islands, two small islands of the Abrolhos group, off the SW. coast of Australia.

Wallace, a county in the extreme W. part of Kansas, borders on Colorado. Area, 900 sq. m. It is drained by the Smoky Hill River and its branches. The county is a part of the Great Plains. Capital, Sharon Springs. Pop. in 1890, 2468; in 1900, 1178.

Wallace, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brewton. Pop. about 250.

Wallace, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Lodi. Pop. 100.

Wallace, a banking city of Shoshone co., Idaho, in a lumbering and mining region, 11 miles ESE. of Wardner, on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2265.

Wallace, a banking post-village of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. about 125.

Wallace, a post-village of Wallace co., Kan., on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific R., 282 miles W. of Junction City.

Wallace, a post-village of St. John the Baptist parish, La. The banking point is Gretna.

Wallace, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Menominee. Pop. 300.

Wallace, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 16 miles E. of Winthrop. Pop. 175.

Wallace, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Madrid. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Wallace, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River and on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., 10 miles NW. of Bath. Pop. 200.

Wallace, a banking post-town of Duplin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Wallace, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 14 miles NW. of Westchester. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Wallace, a post-village of Washington co., Va. The banking point is Bristol. Pop. 200.

Wallace, a banking post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., 13 miles NW. of Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 250.

Wallace, an outport of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 16 miles from Wentworth, on

the Intercolonial R. In the vicinity are quarries of limestone and gypsum. Pop. about 400.

Wallaceburg, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., about 40 miles WSW. of Arkadelphia. Pop. 150.

Wallaceburg, a banking post-town and port of entry of Kent co., Ontario, on the river Sydenham, 17 miles NW. of Chatham, on the Pere Marquette R. It has sugar, flax, glass, and lumber interests. Pop. about 2700.

Wallace Ridge, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Wallace.

Wallaceton, a post-village of Madison co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Wallaceton, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 5 miles NW. of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 289.

Wallacetown, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 18 miles SW. of St. Thomas West. Pop. about 500.

Wallaceville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., about 15 miles W. of Detroit. See DEARBORN.

Wallaceville, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 10 miles SW. of Titusville.

Wallaceville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C.

Wallachia, wŏl-lā′ke-ą (Ger. *Walachei,* vå-lå-kī′), one of the former Danubian principalities of Europe, now a part of Rumania, comprising the SW. part of the kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by Hungary and Moldavia (which comprises the NE. part of Rumania), and on the W., S., and E. by the Danube, which separates it from Servia, Bulgaria, and the Dobrudja (the SE. part of Rumania). It contains Bucharest, the capital of the kingdom. Wallachia is mainly a great fertile plain, bounded on the N. by the lofty wall of the Transylvanian Alps (Carpathians). With regard to its inhabitants, industries, and products the region presents the same features as Moldavia. The principality of Wallachia came into existence in the thirteenth century. In 1859–61 Moldavia and Wallachia were united into the principality of Rumania. See RUMANIA.

Wallachisch-Meseritsch, vål-lå′kish mā′zęr-itch‘, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 25 miles NE. of Prerau. Pop. about 3500.

Wallagrass, a post-plantation of Aroostook co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Walland, a village of Blount co., Tenn. The banking point is Maryville.

Wallaroo, a maritime town of South Australia, 85 miles NW. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by rail. It has copper-industries. Pop. about 2500.

Wallasey, a town of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey, a suburb of Birkenhead. Pop. in 1891, 33,229; in 1901, 53,579.

Walla Walla, a small river of Oregon and Washington, enters the Columbia River at Wallula, in the latter state.

Wallawalla, a county in the SE. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, 1277 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Snake (or Lewis) River and on the W. by the Columbia River, and is drained by the Walla Walla River. Capital, Walla Walla. Pop. in 1890, 12,224; in 1900, 18,680.

Wallawalla, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 100.

Walla Walla, a city, capital of Wallawalla co., Wash., is situated on the Walla Walla River, about 160 miles E. by N. of The Dalles, Oregon, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s and the Washington and Columbia River Rs. It is in a rich grain and fruit region and has manufactures of flour, agricultural implements, lumber, foundry products, leather, malted liquors, etc. The city has a number of collegiate and academic institutions, among them Whitman College, St. Vincent's Academy, St. Patrick's Catholic school and Walla Walla college. A state penitentiary is located here, where is also the military post, Fort Walla Walla. Pop. in 1870, 1394; in 1890, 4709; in 1900, 10,049.

Walldorf, vål′dorf, a village of Baden, circle of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900, 3738.

Walldürn, vål′dürn, a town of Baden, circle of Mosbach. Pop. in 1900, 3203.

Walle, a post-station of Grand Forks co., N.Dak.

Walled Lake, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on a small lake of its own name, and on the Grand Trunk R., 30 miles NW. of Detroit. Pop. 300.

Wallen, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Fort Wayne.

Wallendorf, vål′lęn-dorf‘ (Hun. *Szepes Olaszi,* sĕp′-ĕsh‘ o′lŏs‘see‘), a small town of northern Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernád, 12 miles SE. of Leutschau.

Wallenfels, vål′lęn-fĕls‘, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 7 miles ENE. of Kronach. Pop. about 1500.

Wal'lenpau'pack Creek, in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between Pike and Wayne cos., and enters the Lackawaxen at Hawley.

Waller, a county in the SE. part of Texas, is bounded on the W. by the Brazos River. Area, 510 sq. m. Capital, Hempstead. Pop. in 1890, 10,888; in 1900, 14,246.

Waller, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio. The banking point is Chillicothe. Pop. 250.

Waller, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Waller, a banking post-village of Waller co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. Pop. about 400. It has cotton-gins.

Wallern, vål′lęrn (Bohem. *Volary*), a town of Bohemia, 30 miles SSW. of Pisek. Pop. in 1900, 3215.

Wallers, vål′lair′, a village of France, in Nord, 1 mile from Valenciennes. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Wallerstein, vål′lęr-stīne‘, a village of Bavaria, district of Swabia, 30 miles SSW. of Anspach. It has a castle, the residence of the princes of Öttingen-Wallerstein.

Wallerville, a post-village of Union co., Miss., 20 miles NW. of Tupelo. Pop. 60.

Walley's Hot Springs, a resort of Douglas co., Nev. The banking point is Gardnerville and the post-office, Geneva.

Wallface Mountain, N.Y., one of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., 3 miles W. of Mount McIntyre, from which it is separated by the deep gorge known as the Indian (or Adirondack) Pass. The mountain presents an almost sheer precipice of 1300 feet to the side of the gorge. Height, 3893 feet.

Wallhill, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., 17 miles W. of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900, 65.

Wallin, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Walling, a post-town of White co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 78.

Walling, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Wallingford, a municipal borough of England, in Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames, 12 miles NW. of Reading. It has some Roman remains and relics of a Norman castle. One of its churches contains the tomb of Blackstone. Down to 1885 Wallingford was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 2808.

Wallingford, a post-borough in Wallingford township (town), New Haven co., Conn., is finely situated on the Quinepiac (Quinnipiac) River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles NNE. of New Haven. It has manufactures of silver- and plated-wares, insulated wire, and fire-works. Pop. of the borough in 1900, 6737; of the town, 9001.

Wallingford, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., 14 miles SSE. of Joliet.

Wallingford, a banking post-village of Emmet co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Wallingford, a post- and residential-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 1½ miles E. of Media. Pop. 200.

Wallingford, a post-village in Wallingford township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R., 9 miles S. of Rutland. It has manufactures of hayforks, hoes, and hardware. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1575.

Wallington, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., almost adjacent to Passaic, its banking point. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1812.

Wallington, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Northern Central Rs., 4 miles S. of Sodus Point. Pop. 200.

Wallins Creek, a post-station of Harlan co., Ky.

Wallis, a canton of Switzerland. See VALAIS.

Wällischbirken, vål′lish-bĕčR‘kęn, a village of Bohemia, about 60 miles SW. of Prague.

Wallis Island (native, *Uea,* oo-ā′ā), the principal of a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, NE. of the Fiji Islands. The islands are under a French protectorate.

Wallis Lake, New South Wales, bordering the coast near Cape Hawke. Length, 10 miles.

Wallisrun, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa.

Wallis Station, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 26 miles SSE. of Bellville, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs. The banking point is Sealy. Pop. 200.

Wallisville, a post-village, capital of Chambers co., Tex., on the Trinity River, about 42 miles N. by E. of Galveston. Pop. 250.

Wallkill, a township (town) of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2725. It contains Middletown.

Wallkill, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley R. The banking point is Newburgh, New Paltz, or Walden. Pop. 400.

Wallkill River rises in Sussex co., N.J., passes NE. into New York, intersects Orange and Ulster cos., and unites with the Rondout River about 6 miles SW. of Rondout. It is about 120 miles long. The valley of the Wallkill is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Wall Lake, a banking post-town of Sac co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Wallonia, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., 15 miles SSE. of Princeton. Pop. 100.

Walloomsac, a small river which rises in Bennington co., Vt., runs NW. into New York, and enters the Hoosac River.

Walloomsac, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Boston and Maine R., 27½ miles NE. of Troy, N.Y. Pop. 150.

Walloon Lake, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. The banking point is Petoskey. Pop. 125.

Walloons, a people comprising a large part of the population of southern Belgium and living also in the northern part of France. They speak a Romanic language, which is regarded as a dialect of the French.

Walloostook (or Wallastook) River, Me., rises in Somerset co. and unites with the St. Francis River on the boundary between Maine and Canada to form the St. John River.

Wallowa, a county in the NE. part of Oregon. Area, 2784 sq. m. It is drained by the Wallowa and Snake rivers. Capital, Enterprise. Pop. in 1900, 5538.

Wallowa, a post-town of Wallowa co., Oregon, on the Wallowa River, near its source in a lake of the same name, 6 miles S. by E. of Enterprise. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Wallpack, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Wallpack Center, a post-hamlet in Wallpack township, Sussex co., N.J., about 15 miles NW. of Newton.

Wallrose, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., 17 miles NNW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Walls Bridge, a post-station of Surry co., Va., on the Blackwater River.

Wallsburg, a post-village of Wasatch co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Park City. Pop. about 300.

Wallsend, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, 4 miles ENE. of Newcastle. It has large collieries. It derives its name from its situation at the end of Hadrian's Wall. Pop. in 1891, 11,257; in 1901, 20,918.

Wallsend, a colliery township of New South Wales, about 65 miles NNE. of Sydney. Pop. of the borough about 3800.

Wallstreet, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Colorado and Northwestern R. The banking point is Boulder. Pop. 150.

Wall Street, a post-station of Linn co., Kan., 15 miles W. of Pleasanton.

Wallsville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 13 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Wallula, a post-village of Wallawalla co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 32 miles W. of Walla Walla, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s and the Washington and Columbia River Rs. Pop. about 300.

Walmer, a town of England, in Kent, adjoining Deal. Pop. in 1901, 5248. Near by is Walmer Castle, the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. It was in this building that Wellington died.

Walmsley, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 14 miles N. of Rome. Pop. 100.

Walnford, wŏn'ford, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 14 miles SE. of Trenton.

Walnut, a post-station of Lumpkin co., Ga.

Walnut, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Green River and on the Burlington Route, 26 miles W. of Mendota. Pop. in 1900, 791.

Walnut, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 7 miles N. of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Walnut, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles WNW. of Atlantic. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Walnut, a banking city of Crawford co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 27 miles SW. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Walnut, a post-village of Tippah co., Miss. Pop. 80.

Walnut, a post-station of Macon co., Mo.

Walnut, a post-township of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 1455.

Walnut, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop. 100.

Walnutbend, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles E. of Marianna.

Walnut Bottom, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., about 15 miles SW. of Carlisle. Pop. about 300.

Walnut City, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 8 miles NW. of Centerville.

Walnutcove, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Rs., 15 miles N. of Kernersville. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Walnut Creek, Ga., enters the Ocmulgee River at Macon.

Walnut Creek, Iowa, enters the West Nishnabatona River about 4 miles NE. of Sidney.

Walnut Creek, Butler co., Kan., enters Whitewater Creek about 14 miles SW. of Eldorado.

Walnut Creek, Kan., enters the Arkansas River about 2 miles E. of Greatbend. It is about 140 miles long.

Walnut Creek, Ohio, enters the Scioto River about 10 miles S. of Columbus.

Walnut Creek, Bastrop co., Tex., enters the Colorado River.

Walnutcreek, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., 10 miles S. of Martinez, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Walnutcreek, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, about 20 miles S. by W. of Massillon. Pop. 200.

Walnutgrove, a post-town of Etowah co., Ala., about 50 miles NE. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Walnutgrove, a post-station of Yavapai co., Ariz.

Walnutgrove, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 32 miles S. of Sacramento. Pop. 250.

Walnutgrove, a post-village of Walton co., Ga., 11 miles N. of Covington. Pop. 80.

Walnutgrove, a post-hamlet in Walnutgrove township, McDonough co., Ill., 5 miles by rail N. of Bushnell. Pop. of the township in 1900 (including part of Goodhope village), 948.

Walnutgrove, a post-station of Mitchell co., Kan.

Walnutgrove, a post-town of Pulaski co., Ky. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Walnutgrove, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 53½ miles W. of New Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Walnutgrove, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., 17 miles N. of Forest. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Walnutgrove, a banking post-village of Greene co., Mo., 24 miles NW. of Springfield, on the Frisco System and the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R. Pop. about 500.

Walnutgrove, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ohio.

Walnutgrove, a post-station of Spartanburg co., S.C., about 85 miles NW. of Columbia.

Walnutgrove, a post-village of Hardin co., Tenn. The banking point is Savannah.

Walnutgrove, a post-station of Roane co., W.Va.

Walnuthill, a post-station of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Walnuthill, a post-village of Lafayette co., Ark., 44 miles N. of Shreveport, La. Pop. 100.

Walnuthill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ga.

Walnuthill, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., 5 miles SE. of Centralia, on the Southern R. Pop. 250.

Walnuthill, a post-station of Fayette co., Ky., 9 miles ESE. of Lexington.

Walnuthill, a post-station of Vernon parish, La., about 55 miles NW. of Opelousas.

Walnuthill, a post-station of Norfolk co., Mass., adjacent to Dedham.

Walnuthill, a post-station of Lee co., Va.

Walnutlake, a post-village of Desha co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 42 miles ESE. of Pine Bluff. Pop. 70.

Walnut Landing, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on the Northwest Branch of the Nanticoke River, ½ mile from its mouth and 18 miles SW. of Seaford, Del.

Walnutport, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 1 mile from Slatington. It has slate-quarries and manufactories of slates. Pop. about 750.

Walnut Prairie, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 200.

Walnutridge, a banking post-town, capital of Lawrence co., Ark., 32 miles SW. of Corning, on the Frisco System and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Walnutrun, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio. The banking point is London. Pop. 200.

Walnutshade, a post-station of Macon co., Tenn.

Walnut Springs, a banking post-village of Bosque co., Tex., 62 miles NW. of Waco, on the Texas Central R. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 850.

Walnut Tree, a post-village of Yell co., Ark. The banking point is Dardanelle. Pop. 125.

Walnut Valley, a post-station of Warren co., N.J., 12 miles N. by E. of Belvidere.

Walpole, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., about 25 miles WSW. of Carmi. Pop. 75.

Walpole, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me.

Walpole, a post-village in Walpole township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles SSW. of Boston. It has manufactures of twine, cotton-batting, paper, emery, etc. The town is drained by the Neponset River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3572.

Walpole, a post-village and summer-resort in Walpole township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 4 miles below Bellows Falls, and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2693.

Walpole Island, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia.

Walpole Island, an island in the NE. of Lake St. Clair, Kent co., Ontario. It is about 10 miles long.

Walsall, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Stafford, near the Tame, 8 miles NNW. of Birmingham. It contains the large church of St. Matthew, a handsome guild-hall, and some fine municipal buildings. The town is in the centre of a rich coal-district. It has large manufactures of saddlery and iron-ware. Pop. in 1891, 71,790; in 1901, 86,430.

Walsenburg, a banking post-town, capital of Huerfano co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern Rs., 176 miles S. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

Walsh, a county in the NE. part of North Dakota. Area, 1308 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and is intersected by numerous streams. Capital, Grafton. Pop. in 1890, 16,587; in 1900, 20,288.

Walsh, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 9 miles SSW. of Simcoe, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 100.

Walsham, North, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 6 miles from the coast of the North Sea and 14 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. in 1901, 3981.

Walsh Station, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., 9 miles E. of Sacramento.

Walshtown, a post-station of Yankton co., S.Dak.

Walshville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., about 9 miles S. by E. of Litchfield, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Walshville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 300.

Walshville, a post-station of Walsh co., N.Dak.

Walsingham, a small town of England, in Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Wells. It was formerly noted for a shrine of the Virgin. The image of Our Lady of Walsingham attracted pilgrims of low and high degree down to the time of the Reformation.

Walsingham, Cape, Arctic America, N. of the entrance into Cumberland Strait.

Walsingham Center, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 6 miles from Port Rowan. Pop. 350.

Walsoken, a town of England, in Norfolk, adjoining Wisbech. Pop. in 1901, 3250.

Walsrode, wȧls'ro'dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 45 miles SW. of Lüneburg, on the Lüneburg Heath. Pop. in 1900, 2754.

Walston, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 4 miles (direct) W. by N. of Punxsutawney, its banking point. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. about 2000.

Walter, a banking post-village of Comanche co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Walterboro, a banking post-village, capital of Colleton co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, about 45 miles W. by N. of Charleston. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1491.

Walterhill, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 6 miles N. of Murfreesboro. Pop. 60.

Walters, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Walters, a post-station of Northampton co., Pa.

Waltersburg, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 20 miles from New Burnside.

Waltersburg, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Uniontown.

Walter's Falls, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Big Head River, 14 miles SW. of Meaford. Pop. 175.

Waltershausen, wȧl'tĕrs-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 7 miles WSW. of Gotha, on the Bodewasser. It has a mediæval castle used for administrative purposes. It is a busy manufacturing town, with diversified industries. Pop. in 1900, 5996.

Walters Park, a post-station of Berks co., Pa., adjacent to Wernersville. The banking point is Reading.

Walterville, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon. The banking point is Eugene.

Walthall, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Miss., 36 miles ESE. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Walthall Store, a post-station of Brunswick co., Va.

Waltham, a post-township of Lasalle co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Waltham, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., 24 miles ESE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Waltham, a city of Middlesex co., Mass., is situated on both banks of the Charles River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles W. of Boston. It contains the Waltham New Church School, the Notre Dame Normal Training-School, a school for the feeble-minded, a nurses' training-school, a home for aged women, etc. The first cotton-mill in the United States in which all the operations were performed under one roof was erected here about 1814. Waltham is surpassed by few places in the world in the extent of its watch-making industry. Other manufactures are those of cottons, knitted goods, watch-makers' tools, automobiles, bicycles, etc. The city has also a large bleachery and dye-works. Prospect Hill, in the city public park, is about 480 feet high, and affords an extensive view of the surrounding country and of Boston. Pop. in 1880, 11,712; in 1890, 18,707; in 1900, 23,481.

Waltham, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., about 10 miles NE. of Austin, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Waltham, a township (town) of Addison co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Waltham Abbey, England. See WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.

Waltham Holy Cross (Waltham Abbey), a town of England, in Essex, on the river Lea, 12 miles N. of London. All that remains of the former beautiful abbey church, reputed to have been built by King Harold, who is buried here, is the nave, now used as the parish church. There are large government gunpowder-factories, and flour-mills, ammunition-works, etc. About a mile from the town is the beautiful Waltham Cross, erected by King Edward I., at one of the resting places of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. Pop. in 1901, 6547.

Walthamstow, a town of Essex, England, suburb of London, 6 miles NE. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1891, 46,346; in 1901, 95,131.

Walthourville, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., 44 miles SW. of Savannah, on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Walton, a county in the NW. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1384 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Choctawhatchee River and is drained by the Shoal and Yellow rivers. Capital, De Funiak Springs. Pop. in 1890, 4816; in 1900, 9346.

Walton, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 366 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Apalachee River and is intersected by the Alcovy (or Ulcofauhatchee) River, one of the head-streams of the Ocmulgee. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1890, 17,467; in 1900, 20,942.

Walton, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill.

Walton, a banking post-town of Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles SE. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Walton, a post-city of Harvey co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 7 miles NE. of Newton. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Walton, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 20 miles S. by W. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Walton, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 21 miles N. of Cadillac, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. 90.

Walton, a post-station of Lafayette co., Miss.

Walton, a banking post-village in Walton township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 102 miles NW. of Middletown. It has a piano-factory. Pop. in 1900, 2811; of the town, 4869.

Walton, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Walton, a post-station of Newberry co., S.C.

Walton, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Walton, a post-village of Roane co., W.Va., on the Pocotaligo River, 30 miles N. of Charleston.

Walton, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles from Brussels. Pop. about 300.

Walton, a village and outport of Hants co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Windsor.

Walton-le-Dale, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on a height beside the Derwent, 2 miles SSE. of Preston. Pop. in 1901, 11,271.

Walton-on-Thames, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, 17 miles WSW. of London. It is a favorite resort of Londoners. Pop. in 1901, 10,329.

Walton-on-the-Hill, a former town of Lancashire, England, now a suburban district of Liverpool. Pop. in 1901, 54,605.

Walton-on-the-Naze (Walton-le-Soken), a watering-place on the coast of Essex, England, 6 miles S. of Harwich. Pop. in 1901, 2014.

Waltonville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., on the Wabash, Chester and Western R. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. 300.

Waltonville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Brownstone and Middletown R. The banking point is Hummelstown. Pop. 200.

Waltrop, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 4404.

Waltz, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., near the Huron River and on the Pere Marquette R., 14 miles N. of Monroe. Pop. about 400.

Walworth, a county in the N. part of South Dakota, bounded W. by the Missouri River. Area, 745 sq. m. Capital, Bangor. Pop. in 1890, 2153; in 1900, 3839.

Walworth, a southern county of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is drained by Turtle Creek, an affluent of the Rock River, and by Honey, Geneva, and Sugar creeks, affluents of the Fox (or Pishtaka) River. Capital, Elkhorn. Pop. in 1890, 27,060; in 1900, 29,259.

Walworth, a post-hamlet of Custer co., Neb., near its N. boundary, about 20 miles N. of Broken Bow.

Walworth, a post-village in Walworth township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Rochester, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2137; of the village, about 400.

Walworth, a banking post-village and township (town) of Walworth co., Wis., about 24 miles ESE. of Janesville and 3 miles W. of Geneva Lake, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2003; of the village, about 300.

Walzenhausen, wält'sẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village and resort of Switzerland, in Appenzell. It commands a magnificent view.

Wamego, a banking city of Pottawatomie co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R., 37 miles W. by N. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 1618.

Wamic, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon. Pop. 75.

Wamplee, a post-village of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Wampoo, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark.

Wampsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 23 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. about 200.

Wampum, a banking post-borough of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 9 miles S. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 816. It has coal-, coke- and quarrying-industries.

Wanaka, Lake, in South Island, New Zealand, crossed by the parallel of 44° 30′ S. lat.

Wanakena, a village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Carthage.

Wanamaker, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. The banking point is Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

Wanamakers, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 100.

Wanamie, a mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 12 miles WSW. of Wilkesbarre. Coal has been largely mined here.

Wanamingo, or **Wanaminga,** a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., on the North Fork of the Zumbro River, about 24 miles E. of Faribault, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Wananish, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C. The banking point is Wilmington. It has manufactures of tools, etc.

Wanaque, wah'nạ-kee, or **Wynokie,** a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Ringwood River and on the Erie R., 23 miles N. of Newark. It has manufactures of paper, axes, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Wanatah, wah'nạ-tah, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 9 miles ESE. of Valparaiso. Pop. about 650.

Wanda, a post-office of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis and Edwardsville R., about 16 miles NE. of St. Louis.

Wanda, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 120.

Wanda, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Scottdale. Pop. about 300.

Wan'diwash', a small town of British India, in North Arcot, 58 miles SW. of Madras. Here, in 1760, the French were defeated by the British.

Wando, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Wandre, vôⁿ'd'r, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles ENE. of Liège. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Wandsbeck, vänds'bĕk, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 3 miles NE. of Hamburg, of which it is a suburb. It has large breweries and distilling is also carried on. There is a monument to Matthias Claudius ("Asmus"), the author of "Der Wandsbecker Bote." Pop. in 1900, 27,966.

Wandsworth, wŏnz'wọrth, a SW. district of London. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901, 232,034.

Wanett, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 45 miles (direct) SE. of Oklahoma. It has cotton and lumber interests. Pop. about 1000.

Wanfercée-Baulet, vôⁿ'fĕR'sä' bō'lä', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 8 miles NNE. of Charleroi. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Wanfried, vän'freet, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel, on the Werra, 5 miles E. of Eschwege. Pop. 2500.

Wanga, a port of German East Africa, on a delta-arm of the Umba River, near the frontier of British East Africa. It is the terminus of a caravan route to the Massai region.

Wanganui, wän-gä-noo'ee, a river of New Zealand, North Island, discharges into the sea 60 miles SE. of New Plymouth.

Wanganui, a port of North Island, New Zealand, on the Wanganui River, 70 miles SE. of New Plymouth. Pop. about 7000.

Wangaratta, a town of Victoria, Australia, 130 miles NE. of Melbourne. Pop. about 2400.

Wangarei, Wangaroa, etc., New Zealand. See WHANGAREI, WHANGAROA, etc.

Wangen, vång'ẹn, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 50 miles SW. of Ulm. It was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 3848.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Aar, about 24 miles NNE. of Bern. Pop. about 1500.

Wangerin, vång-ẹh-reen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 miles NE. of Stargard. Pop. about 2500.

Wangeroog, vång'ẹr-ōg', an island in the North Sea, near the entrance to Jahde (Jade) Bay, belonging to Oldenburg. Length, 5 miles. It is a bathing-resort.

Wangs, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn.

Wankie, a station and region of extensive coal-fields in Rhodesia, southern Africa, 200 miles NW. of Buluwayo.

Wanks (known also as **Coco** and **Segovia**), a river of Central America, rises in the department of Segovia, in Nicaragua, forms for the lower half of its course the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras, and discharges into the Caribbean Sea at Cape Gracias-á-Dios. It is navigable for minor craft for about 150 miles.

Wanlock, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill. The banking point is Viola. Pop. 250.

Wanlockhead, a mining village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 6 miles ENE. of Sanquhar.

Wann, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. The banking point is Coffeyville, Kan.

Wanne, vän'nẹh, a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 23,639.

Wansen, vän'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles ESE. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. about 2500.

Wanship, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, on the Weber River, about 40 miles E. of Salt Lake City, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 225.

Wanstead, a town of England, in Essex, on the Roding, in the NE. outskirts of London. Pop. in 1901, 9179.

Wanstead, a village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles from Wyoming. Pop. 100.

Wantage, a town of England, in Berkshire, in the Vale of the White Horse, 21 miles WNW. of Reading. It has a fine statue of Alfred the Great, who was born here. Pop. in 1901, 3766.

Wantage, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2217. It contains Deckertown.

Wantagh, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 180.

Wanzenau, vänt'sẹh-nŏw', a town of Germany, in Alsace, near the Rhine, 6 miles NNE. of Strassburg. Pop. about 2500.

Wanzleben, wänts'lā'bĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles SW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4063.

Wapakoneta, wah-pa-kon-et'ta, a banking post-village, capital of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Ohio Central Rs., 12 miles S. by W. of Lima. It has manufactures of furniture, hollow-ware, wheels, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3915.

Wapanucka, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 35 miles (direct) W. of Atoka, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Wapella, a banking post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 18 miles S. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Wapella, a post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 325 miles W. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901, 397.

Wapello, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and is also drained by Cedar and Soap creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Ottumwa. Pop. in 1890, 30,426; in 1900, 35,426.

Wapello, a banking city, capital of Louisa co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Iowa River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Muscatine North and South Rs., 30 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 1398.

Waples, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., near the Indian River, 8 miles W. of Ocean View.

Wapping, a district of London on the S. side of the Thames.

Wapping, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 7 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. 200.

Wappinger's (wop'pin-jĕrs) **Creek,** Dutchess co., N.Y., runs nearly southwestward and enters the Hudson River 8 miles S. of Poughkeepsie.

Wappingers Falls, a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, 1½ miles from its entrance into the Hudson River and 8 miles S. of Poughkeepsie. It has print-works and manufactures of overalls. Pop. in 1900, 3504.

Wap'sipin'icon River rises near the northern boundary of Iowa, flows through the cos. of Linn and Jones, forms the boundary between Clinton and Scott cos., and enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles below Clinton. Its length is about 225 miles.

Wapta, or **Kicking Horse,** a river of British Columbia, rises by several head-streams near the borders of Alberta, flows generally SW. and W., and discharges into the Columbia River near Golden. It receives the Beaverfoot, which name is sometimes applied to the lower Wapta. The river passes through a series of magnificent gorges.

Wapwal'lopen, a creek of Luzerne co., Pa., flows into the Susquehanna River.

Wapwallopen, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 20 miles SW. of Wilkesbarre, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 200.

Waqua, a post-station of Brunswick co., Va.

Waquoit, waw-kwoit', a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on a small inlet of the ocean, about 24 miles E. by S. of New Bedford. Pop. 300.

Wara, wä'rä, a town of Wadai, central Africa, 26 miles N. of Abeshr.

War'aju' River, Minn., falls into the St. Peter's River, W. of Marrahtanka Lake.

Waramaug, Lake, a small body of water and resort in the western part of Litchfield co., Conn.

Warasdin, a town of Croatia. See VARASDIN.

Waratah, a town of New South Wales, 4 miles from Newcastle. It has copper and coaling interests. Pop. about 3000.

Warberg, a town of Sweden. See VARBERG.

Warblington, a town of England, in Hampshire, 7 miles NE. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1901, 3639.

Warburg, wär'bŏŏrg, a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 37 miles SSE. of Minden, on the Diemel. Pop. in 1900, 5132.

Ward, a county in the N. part of North Dakota, is bounded N. by Assiniboia, Canada. Area, 6690 sq. m. Coal is found here. Capital, Minot. Pop. in 1890, 1681; in 1900, 7961.

Ward, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 858 sq. m. Capital, Barstow. Pop. in 1890, 77; in 1900, 1451.

Ward, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. 150.

Ward, a post-town of Boulder co., Colo., 26 miles W. by N. of Boulder, on the Colorado and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Ward, a post-township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Ward, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Media or Chester. Pop. 150.

Ward, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 494.

Warda, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. Pop. 100.

Warden, a post-village of Raleigh co., W.Va. Pop. 100.

Warden, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 3 miles from Waterloo. Pop. 250.

Wardensville, a post-town of Hardy co., W.Va., on the Great Cacapon River, about 25 miles WSW. of Winchester, Va. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Wardlaw, a post-village of Union co., N.C. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 100.

Wardle, a town of Lancashire, England, near Rochdale. Pop. in 1901, 4427.

Wardner, a banking post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, in a mining region, 11 miles WNW. of Wallace, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. about 2000.

Ward Peak, Mont., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 45° 30′ N. Height, 10,267 feet.

Wards, a post-town of Saluda co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Johnston. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Wardsboro, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., about 25 miles ENE. of Bennington, on the Central Vermont R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 637.

Wardsfork Mills, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 10 miles from Pamplin City.

Ward's Island, an island in the East River, between Manhattan Island and Long Island, separated by a narrow channel from Randall's Island to the N. It is about 1 mile in length. It forms part of the borough of Manhattan in New York city, and is the seat of various municipal institutions.

Wards Mill, a post-station of Onslow co., N.C.

Wards Mill, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 30 miles S. of Max Meadows.

Wardsville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 3 miles from Newbury. Pop. in 1901, 343.

Ware, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 2 miles ENE. of Hertford, on the river Lea. It has a fine cruciform parish church in Perpendicular style. Malting and brewing are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 5573.

Ware, a southern county of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of 676 sq. m. It is intersected by the Satilla (or Santilla) River. Capital, Waycross. Pop. in 1890, 8811; in 1900, 13,761.

Ware, a banking post-village of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Ware, a post-village in Ware township (town), Hampshire co., Mass., on a river of the same name and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rs., 27 miles ENE. of Springfield. The town has manufactures of cottons and woollens, boots and shoes, hosiery, paper, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 8263.

Wareagle, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark.

Wareagle, a village of Mingo co., W.Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. 100.

War Eagle River, Ark., a small stream which rises in Madison co., runs northward and northwestward, and enters the White River about 15 miles SE. of Bentonville.

Wareham, a municipal borough of England, in Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, near the head of Poole Harbor, 15 miles E. by S. of Dorchester. It is a quaint little place, which has preserved its ancient ramparts, now overgrown with grass. Pop. in 1901, 2003.

Wareham, a banking post-village in Wareham township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 49 miles SSE. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3482.

Warehouse Point, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite the village of Windsor Locks, 12 miles N. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has silk-mills, distilleries, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Waremme, wä'rĕm', a town of Belgium, 13 miles W. of Liège. Pop. in 1900, 3660.

Waren, wä'rĕn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 54 miles E. by S. of Schwerin, on Lake Müritz. Pop. in 1900, 8848.

Warendorf, wä'rĕn-dorf, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. It is an important seat of the linen manufacture. Pop. in 1900, 6044.

Ware River, Mass., rises in Worcester co. and unites with the Swift River near the N. border of Hampden co. It is one of the branches of the Chicopee.

Waresboro, a post-town of Ware co., Ga., near the Satilla River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 67 miles W. of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Waresville, a post-office of Uvalde co., Tex.
Wares Wharf, a post-station of Essex co., Va.
Waretown, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on Barnegat Bay and on the Tuckerton R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 14 miles NNE. of Tuckerton. Pop about 300.
Warfield, a post-village of Martin co., Ky., on the Tug Fork of the Sandy River, about 150 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. 150.
Warfield, a post-office of Buchanan co., Mo.
Warfield, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va. The banking point is Lawrenceville.
Warfieldburg, a hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 30 miles NW. of Baltimore. It is a rural free-delivery of Westminster.
Warfordsburg, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., on Conoloway Creek, about 30 miles SE. of Bedford. Pop. 150.
War Gap, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., 13 miles NNW. of Rogersville.
Wargla, a town of Algeria. See OUARGLA.
Warin, ŵä-reen', a town of northern Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles SE. of Wismar. Pop. about 2000.
Waring, a post-station of Crawford co., Pa.
Waringstown, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 6 miles E. of Portadown.
Warkworth, a small seaport of England, in Northumberland, on the river Coquet, 1 mile from the North Sea and 6 miles SE. of Alnwick. Near by are the interesting ruins of Warkworth Castle and the remains of Warkworth Hermitage, mentioned in Percy's "Reliques."
Warkworth, a banking post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, 15 miles N. of Colborne. Pop. about 900.
Warlick, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., 5 miles S. of Icard.
Warmbad, a mission-station of Great Namaqualand, German Southwest Africa, 130 miles E. by N. of the mouth of the Orange River.
Warmbrunn, ŵarm'brŏŏn', a town and watering-place of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles SW. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken, near the foot of the Riesengebirge. It is noted for its sulphur springs. It has a castle, containing a picture-gallery, and a large library, housed in a former Cistercian monastery. Pop. in 1900, 3821.
Warmcastle, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal.
Warminster, a town of England, in Wiltshire, at the W. extremity of Salisbury Plain, 21 miles WNW. of Salisbury. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Pop. in 1901, 5547.
Warminster, a post-village in Warminster township, Bucks co., Pa., 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100; of the township in 1900, 973.
Warminster, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., on the James River, about 36 miles NNE. of Lynchburg.
Warminster, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 7 miles WNW. of Orillia. Pop. 200.
Warmspring, a post-village of Crook co., Oregon.
Warmsprings, a post-hamlet of Talladega co., Ala.
Warmsprings, a post-hamlet and resort of Randolph co., Ark., 30 miles from O'Kean station.
Warmsprings, a post-village and resort of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San José. Pop. 100.
Warmsprings, a post-village and summer-resort of Meriwether co., Ga., is finely situated on a spur of Pine Mountain, about 40 miles NNE. of Columbus, on the Southern R. Pop. about 400.
Warmsprings, a post-village of Deerlodge co., Mont., 17 miles S. by W. of Deerlodge, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 150.
Warm Springs, a post-village and resort, capital of Bath co., Va., 5 miles from Hot Springs. Pop. about 500.
Warnemunde, ŵar'nĕh-mün'dĕh, a seaport of northern Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow in the Baltic Sea, 7 miles NNW. of Rostock, of which it is the outer port. It is a frequented watering-place. Pop. in 1900, 3554.
Warner, a post-station of Kandiyohi co., Minn.
Warner, a post-village in Warner township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., on a river of the same name and on the Boston and Maine R., 18½ miles WNW. of Concord and about 6 miles S. of Mount Kearsarge. It has manufactures of wood-alcohol. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1358.
Warner, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 9 miles W. by N. of Syracuse. It has cement-works.
Warner, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 18 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 100.
Warner, a post-village of Brown co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Aberdeen. Pop. 250.

Warnerville, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Senoia.
Warnerville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Neb.
Warnerville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on Cobleskill Creek, 48 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 100.
Warneton, varn'tôn', a frontier town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles SE. of Ypres. Pop. about 4000.
Warnock, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 100.
Warnock, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles W. of Bellaire. Pop. 150.
Warnow, ŵar'no, a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which falls into the Baltic Sea at Warnemünde. Length, 75 miles.
Warnsdorf, ŵarnz'dorf, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the extreme northern part of Bohemia, situated on the Saxon frontier, 60 miles N. by E. of Prague. It is an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 21,150.
Warpole, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio. Pop. 125.
Warracknabeal, a township of Victoria, Australia, 175 miles NW. of Melbourne.
Warragul, a town of Victoria, Australia, 50 miles SE. of Melbourne.
Warrego, a river of Australia, rises in Queensland, flows southward into New South Wales, and joins the Darling River in lat. 30° 20′ S.
Warren, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, has an area of 298 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ogeechee River and is partly drained by the Little River and Rocky Comfort Creek. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. in 1890, 10,957; in 1900, 11,463.
Warren, a county in the NW. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 sq. m. It is drained by the Henderson River and Swan Creek. Coal is found here. Capital, Monmouth. Pop. in 1890, 21,281; in 1900, 23,163.
Warren, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 366 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Wabash River and is intersected by Big Pine Creek. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. in 1890, 10,955; in 1900, 11,371.
Warren, a county in the south-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South rivers, affluents of the Des Moines, which runs through its NE. part. It is also drained by Otter and White Breast creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Indianola. Pop. in 1890, 18,269; in 1900, 20,376.
Warren, a county in the S. part of Kentucky. Area, 528 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Green River and intersected by the Big Barren River. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. in 1890, 30,158; in 1900, 29,970.
Warren, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 601 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Big Black and on the W. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Yazoo River. Capital, Vicksburg. Pop. in 1890, 33,164; in 1900, 40,912.
Warren, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Missouri River and drained by several creeks. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. in 1890, 9913; in 1900, 9919.
Warren, a county in the NW. part of New Jersey, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 362 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and W. by the Delaware River and on the SE. by the Musconetcong River. It is also drained by the Paulinskill and by Pequest Creek. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and the ridges called Blue (or Kittatinny) and Jenny Jump mountains. On the NW. border of the county the Delaware River finds a passage through the Blue Mountains at the Water Gap. Capital, Belvidere. Pop. in 1890, 36,553; in 1900, 37,781.
Warren, a county in the E. part of New York. Area, 895 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake George, is intersected by the Hudson River, and is partly drained by the Schroon River. Iron-ore and graphite are found here. Capital, Lake George. Pop. in 1890, 27,866; in 1900, 29,943.
Warren, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is drained by the Roanoke River and by Fishing Creek. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. in 1890, 19,360; in 1900, 19,151.
Warren, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, has an area of 439 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Miami River and drained by Cæsar's and Todd's creeks. The Great Miami also traverses the NW. part of the county. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 25,468; in 1900, 25,564.
Warren, a northwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 860 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alleghany River and is also drained by

Broken Straw, Conewango, and Tionesta creeks. Iron-ore and petroleum are found here. Capital, Warren. Pop. in 1890, 37,585; in 1900, 38,946.

Warren, a county of Tennessee, has an area of 444 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland and by the Rock River. Capital, McMinnville. Pop. in 1890, 14,413; in 1900, 16,410.

Warren, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 226 sq. m. It is drained by the Shenandoah River and its North and South Forks. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia and is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. Capital, Front Royal. Pop. in 1890, 8280; in 1900, 8837.

Warren, a banking post-town, capital of Bradley co., Ark., about 95 miles S. of Little Rock, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 954.

Warren, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., about 8 miles W. of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900, 432. Lake Waramaug (or Wauremaug) is on the S. border of the town.

Warren, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Weiser or Grangeville. Pop. 250.

Warren, a banking post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 27 miles E. by N. of Galena. It has manufactures of steel, tin-ware, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1327.

Warren, a banking post-town of Huntington co., Ind., on the Salamonie River and on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 15 miles SW. of Bluffton. It has oil-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1523.

Warren, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 17 miles W. of Fort Madison.

Warren, a post-station of Sherman co., Kan.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town), Knox co., Me., on the St. George's River, 8 miles W. of Rockland, on the Maine Central and the George's Valley Rs. Vessels of large size ascend the river to this place, which has extensive water-power. The town has manufactures of boots and shoes and woollens. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2069.

Warren, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Gunpowder River, 3 miles E. of Cockeysville. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. about 600.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany R., 73 miles W. by S. of Boston. The town has manufactures of pumps, woollens, and yarns. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4417.

Warren, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 14 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Warren, a banking city, capital of Marshall co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 30 miles N. by W. of Crookston. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1276.

Warren, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., 22 miles W. by N. of Hannibal. Pop. 100.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 70 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 799.

Warren, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y. The banking point is Richfield Springs. Pop. 140.

Warren, a city, capital of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 14 miles NW. of Youngstown. It has steel- and tube-works, and manufactures of fire-extinguishers, electrical apparatus, boilers, machinery, pottery, bath-tubs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8529.

Warren, a post-village of Greer co., Okla. The banking point is Mangum.

Warren, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Warren, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Warren, a post-borough, capital of Warren co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Conewango, 35 miles NE. of Titusville, on the Pennsylvania and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Rs. It is in a productive natural gas and oil region and has extensive oil-refineries, iron- and steel-works, and manufactures of axes, tools, furniture, etc. A state hospital for the insane is located here. Pop. in 1900, 8043.

Warren, a banking post-village in Warren township (town), Bristol co., R.I., on the E. or NE. shore of Narragansett Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SSE. of Providence. It has the George Hall Free Library and manufactures of cotton goods, yarn, and cordage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5108; of the village, about 3800.

Warren, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., 12 miles S. of Woodville, on the Texas and New Orleans and the Warren and Corsicana Pacific Rs. Pop. about 400.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town), Washington co., Vt., about 20 miles WSW. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 826.

Warren, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the James River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., about 20 miles S. of Charlottesville. Pop. 150.

Warren, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va.

Warren, a post-hamlet in Warren township (town), St. Croix co., Wis., about 8 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 815.

Warren, a township (town) of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Warren, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 22 miles from Sturgeon Falls. Pop. about 500.

Warren, a town of New South Wales, 245 miles NW. of Sydney, on the Macquarie River.

Warren Center, a post-village in Warren township, Bradford co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. Pop. 350.

Warrendale, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. It has salmon-canneries.

Warrenham, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa., about 22 miles NE. of Towanda.

Warren Papermills, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Bloomsbury. Pop. 150.

Warrenplains, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., 3 miles NW. of Macon. Pop. 100.

Warrenpoint, a town and watering-place of Ireland, in the co. of Down, 7 miles from Newry.

Warrenpoint, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J.

Warrenpoint, a post-station of Franklin co., Pa.

Warrens, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 32 miles N. by W. of Elroy. Pop. 300.

Warrensburg, a banking post-town of Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles NW. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Warrensburg, a banking city, capital of Johnson co., Mo., on the Black River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 29 miles W. of Sedalia. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region, and has stone-quarries and manufactures of broom-racks, flour, etc. A state normal school is located here. Pop. in 1900, 4724.

Warrensburg, a banking post-village in Warrensburg township (town), Warren co., N.Y., on the Schroon River, 3 miles from its mouth and about 30 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has manufactures of lumber, paper, woollens, etc. Pop. about 1200; of the town in 1900, 2352.

Warrensburg, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Warrensburg, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., about 48 miles E. by N. of Knoxville. Pop. 120.

Warrens Corners, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 5 miles NW. of Lockport.

Warren Summit, a post-hamlet in Warren township (town), Grafton co., N.H., 10 miles SE. of Haverhill.

Warrensville, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, about 10 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. 125.

Warrensville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 8 miles NNE. of Williamsport. Pop. 200.

Warren Tavern, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 12 miles WSW. of Norristown. The name of its station is Valley Store.

Warrenton, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., about 36 miles SSE. of Huntsville.

Warrenton, a banking post-town, capital of Warren co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 50 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It has a cotton-seed oil mill. Pop. in 1900, 1113.

Warrenton, a post-station of Edgar co., Ill.

Warrenton, a post-village of Warren co., Miss., near the Mississippi River, 7 miles SSW. of Vicksburg.

Warrenton, a banking city, capital of Warren co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 58 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. The Central Wesleyan College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Warrenton, a banking post-town, capital of Warren co., N.C., 62 miles NNE. of Raleigh. It has tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Warrenton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 14 miles S. of Steubenville. Pop. 300.

Warrenton, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 6 miles W. of Astoria, on the Astoria and Columbia River R. It has clam-canneries. Pop. about 300.

Warrenton, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 12 miles NE. of Lagrange. Pop. 150.

Warrenton, a banking post-town, capital of Fauquier co., Va., 55 miles WSW. of Washington, D.C., on the Southern R. It has flour- and planing-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1627.

Warrenton, a village of British Bechuanaland, southern Africa, on the Vaal River, 45 miles N. by E. of Kimberley.

Warrenville, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 30 miles E. by N. of Hartford. Pop. 150.

Warrenville, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill. The banking point is Naperville. Pop. 200.

Warrenville, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 4 miles W. of Plainfield. Pop. 200.

Warrenville, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Warrick, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 397 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River and on the SE. by Little Pigeon Creek, and is intersected by Big Pigeon Creek. Coal is found here. Capital, Boonville. Pop. in 1890, 21,160; in 1900, 22,329.

Warrington, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on the Mersey, 16 miles E. of Liverpool. The principal objects of interest are the fine cruciform parish church, in Decorated style, the town-hall, and some old timbered houses. There are large manufactures of iron, leather, glass, cotton, and soap. Pop. in 1891, 55,288; in 1901, 64,241.

Warrington, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 7 miles SW. of Pensacola. It is located on a government reservation. Pop. about 2000 (?).

Warrington, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., about 30 miles ENE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 175.

Warrington, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 883. Warrington village is about 3 miles from Doylestown.

Warrington, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1660.

Warrior, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 22 miles (direct) N. of Birmingham. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 1018.

Warrior, a post-station of Worth co., Ga.

Warrior Run, a borough of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 965. It is now known as Peely.

Warriorsmark, a post-village in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon co., Pa., 20 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop. of the village, about 275; of the township in 1900, 1348.

Warriorstand, a post-village of Macon co., Ala. The banking point is Tuskegee. Pop. 120.

Warr'nambool', a seaport of Australia, in Victoria, on Lady Bay, Pacific Ocean, 165 miles WSW. of Melbourne. It has a safe and capacious harbor and contains an art-gallery, museum, botanical garden, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6410.

Warroad, a banking post-village of Roseau co., Minn., on the Canadian Northern R.

Warsaw (Pol. *Warszawa,* vaR-shå'vå; Ger. *Warschau,* vaR'shŏw; Fr. *Varsovie,* vaR'so'vee'), a city of Russian Poland, capital of a government of its own name and of the general government of Warsaw (embracing Russian Poland), and formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, 625 miles SSW. of St. Petersburg and 320 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. of observatory, 52° 13′ 5″ N.; lon. 21° 1′ 52″ E. The city is built for the most part on a hill, about 100 feet above the river, sloping towards the W. to an undulating plain. The suburb of Praga, on the right bank of the Vistula, is connected with the city by a fine iron bridge. Warsaw is defended by the Alexander citadel in the N. and by 15 detached forts. The old town, with its narrow and tortuous streets, bears in part a mediæval aspect. Beyond the gates, 11 in number, lie the suburbs, now included within the municipal jurisdiction.

Warsaw, which is still the active centre of Polish life, presents an animated appearance. On its most frequented square, the Castle Square, originally named after Sigismund III., stands the castle of the old Polish kings, now the residence of the governor-general. It was erected by the Masovian dukes, restored in the seventeenth century, and greatly embellished by John Sobieski and Stanislas Poniatowski. The Saxon Square is another fine public place. The handsomest and busiest thoroughfare is the Cracow Suburb, with many palaces and elegant shops. The Ujazdowska Avenue, containing numerous villas, is the fashionable promenade and leads to the open-air resorts of the populace. Jerusalem Street is another fine avenue. The city possesses a particular attraction in its beautiful gardens, such as that adjoining the Saxon Square (Saxon Garden), or those surrounding palaces like the Krasinski, the Belvedere château, and the Lazienki, an elegant castle in the Italian style, built in 1767–88. Other palaces are the Zamoyski, with valuable art collections; the former Brühl palace, which now serves as the telegraph office; and the Radziwill, used for administrative purposes. Other edifices worthy of note are the grand national theatre, the town-hall, and the buildings of the imperial bank and the finance administration.

The Roman Catholic cathedral of St. John, a Gothic structure, founded in the middle of the thirteenth century, contains many monuments to distinguished Poles, among them one by Thorwaldsen. The church of the Holy Virgin, dating from 1419, is the best preserved of the ancient ecclesiastical edifices, among which may also be mentioned the church of St. Anne, founded in 1454. The domed Lutheran church was finished in 1799; the Alexander church, erected by Alexander I., has recently been restored. The large Russian Alexander-Nevski cathedral has been in course of erection since 1894. The public monuments include an obelisk commemorating the Polish generals who fell in 1830 faithful to the Russian crown, and statues of Paskevitch, Copernicus, John Sobieski, Sigismund III., and the poet Mickiewicz. The university, founded in 1816 and suspended after the revolution of 1830–31, was reopened in 1869 as a Russian institution. It had 1400 students in 1902. Connected with it are a library, ethnographic museum, observatory, and botanical gardens. The city possesses a polytechnic institute, a conservatory of music, and a museum of fine arts.

Warsaw is, next to Lodz, the principal industrial centre of Poland. Its manufactures include metallic wares, machinery, food products, chemicals, matches, spirits, and tobacco. The shoe-industry, carried on in small establishments, is in the aggregate considerable. The climate of Warsaw is temperate. Mean annual temperature, 45°; mean temperature of January, 24°; of July, 66°. The city is the seat of an orthodox Russian and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Pop. in 1882, 382,964; in 1897, 638,208, of whom about one-third were Jews. Pop. in 1905, estimated at about 750,000.

Warsaw rose into importance in the Middle Ages as the residence of the dukes of Masovia. Early in the seventeenth century it supplanted Cracow as the capital of Poland, Cracow remaining, however, the coronation-city. In July, 1656, the Poles were vanquished here in a three-days battle by the forces of Charles X. of Sweden and Frederick William, the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg. In 1702 Charles XII. of Sweden entered the city. In Nov., 1794, the Russians stormed Praga, where they committed frightful atrocities and forced Warsaw to capitulate. From 1795 to 1806 the city was in the possession of Prussia. From 1807 to 1813 it was the capital of the duchy of Warsaw, which was ruled by Frederick Augustus I., king of Saxony, as a vassal of Napoleon. It was occupied in 1813 by the Russians, under whom it became the capital of the new kingdom of Poland. In Nov., 1830, it rose against the Russians. In Sept., 1831, the forces of the czar re-entered the city.

Warsaw, a government of Russian Poland, bordering on the W. on Prussia. The Vistula and its affluent, the Bug, form nearly the whole of the N. boundary. Area, 5625 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 1,933,689. Capital, Warsaw.

Warsaw, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 10 miles above Gainesville. Pop. 125.

Warsaw, a post-hamlet of Milton co., Ga.

Warsaw, a banking town of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 3 miles below Keokuk, on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. It has flour-, lumber- and planing-mills, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2335.

Warsaw, a banking city, capital of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 40 miles W. by N. of Fort Wayne. It contains the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute, and has grain-elevators, a foundry, and manufactures of mill-machinery, carriages and wagons, plough-handles, flour, and pickles. Pop. in 1900, 3987.

Warsaw, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, about 30 miles S. of Chariton. Pop. 75.

Warsaw, a banking post-town, capital of Gallatin co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles above Madison. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Warsaw, a post-village of Rice Co., Minn., on the Cannon River, 8 miles SW. of Faribault, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. 100.

Warsaw, a banking post-town, capital of Benton co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Osage River, about 36 miles S. by W. of Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Warsaw, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Warsaw township (town),

in the beautiful valley of the Oatka, and on the Erie and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rs., 48 miles ESE. of Buffalo. It has manufactures of hosiery, buttons, and elevators. The town is diversified by ravines and water-falls and presents attractive scenery. Pop. of the village in 1900, 3048; of the town, 4341.

Warsaw, a banking post-town of Duplin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 55 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Warsaw, a banking post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Mohican River, at the mouth of Killbuck Creek, 10 miles NW. of Coshocton, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. Coal has been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Warsaw, a post-hamlet in Warsaw township, Jefferson co., Pa., about 10 miles ENE. of Brookville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1563.

Warsaw, a banking post-village, capital of Richmond co., Va., about 50 miles ENE. of Richmond and 4 miles E. of the Rappahannock River. Pop. about 300.

Warsaw, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on the Indian River, 15 miles NE. of Peterborough. Pop. 250.

Warsaw Island, on the coast of Georgia, lies between Ossabaw Sound on the S. and Warsaw Sound on the N.

Warschau, the German name of WARSAW.

Warsop, a town of England, co. of Nottingham, 5 miles from Mansfield. Pop. in 1901, 2132.

Warstein, wär'stīne, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles E. of Arnsberg. Near by is a stalactite cavern discovered in 1887. Pop. in 1900, 3632.

Warszawa, the Polish name of WARSAW.

Warta, an affluent of the Oder. See WARTHE.

Warta, vaR'tå, a town of Russian Poland, province and 24 miles E. of Kalisz, on the river Warthe. Pop. about 4000.

Wartau, wär'tŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles SSE. of St. Gall, on the left bank of the Rhine.

Wartberg, wärt'bĕRG (Hun. *Szempcz,* sĕmpts), a small town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles E. by N. of Pressburg.

Wartburg. See EISENACH.

Wartburg, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Tenn., about 44 miles W. by N. of Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Wartenburg, wär'tęn-bŏŏRG', a town of East Prussia, 60 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4588, mainly Poles.

Wartenburg, a village of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles ESE. of Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here, in 1813, Blücher defeated the French.

Wartha, wär'tå, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles SSW. of Breslau, on the Glatzer Neisse. It has a church which attracts hosts of pilgrims. Pop. about 1250.

Warthan, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal.

Warthe, wär'tęh (Pol. *Warta*), a river of Russian Poland and Germany, rises 35 miles NW. of Cracow, flows in a generally NW. direction, with great deflections, its lower course being westerly, through a level and in part marshy country, and joins the Oder at Küstrin. Length, over 450 miles. Chief affluents, the Netze and Prosna. The Warthe is navigable for a distance of 250 miles. There is canal communication (through the Netze) with the Vistula.

Warthen, a post-town of Washington co., Ga., 9 miles NE. of Sandersville, on the Augusta Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Warthen, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C.

Wartrace, a banking post-town of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 55 miles SSE. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Warwick, or **Warwickshire,** wŏr'rik-shĭr, a county in the centre of England, enclosed by the cos. of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. Area of the ancient county, 902 sq. m.; of the administrative county, 880 sq. m. The surface is mainly undulating. In the N. part was formerly the forest of Arden. The Avon traverses the county in a SW. direction. The N. part is drained by the Tame, an affluent of the Trent. Warwickshire is a fine agricultural and dairy region. Coal and iron are mined. Capital, Warwick. Largest city, Birmingham (constituting a county borough). The county as such sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the ancient county in 1891, 805,072; in 1901, 897,678. Pop. of the administrative county (the ancient county without Birmingham and Coventry) in 1901, 347,722.

Warwick, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Warwick, on the Avon, 20 miles SE. of Birmingham. It is a picturesque old town with many quaint specimens of timbered architecture and two old gates. Warwick Castle, commandingly situated on a rocky bluff overhanging the river, is, with its stately towers, its fine interior, its rich collection of paintings, armor, and relics (including the famous Warwick Vase brought from Hadrian's villa at Tivoli), perhaps the most interesting feudal residence in England. The giant Cæsar's Tower, 147 feet in height, is the oldest portion of the present building, and probably dates back nearly to the Norman conquest. The castle is surrounded by a beautiful park. Other interesting features of the town are St. Mary's church with the splendid Beauchamp Chapel and numerous fine monuments; and the Lord Leycester Hospital, founded by Robert Dudley. Pop. in 1901, 11,889.

Warwick, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 85 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the estuary of the James River and is adjacent to Hampton Roads. Capital, Denbigh. Pop. in 1890, 6650; in 1900, 24,523.

Warwick, a post-hamlet of Worth co., Ga., on the Flint River, 25 miles NNE. of Albany.

Warwick, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., about 16 miles S. of Elkton. Pop. about 275.

Warwick, a post-village in Warwick township (town), Franklin co., Mass., about 42 miles NW. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 619.

Warwick, a banking post-village in Warwick township (town), Orange co., N.Y., on Wawayanda Creek, 29 miles SW. of Newburgh, on the Lehigh and Hudson River R. It has a saw-mill, distillery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1735; of the town, 6403.

Warwick, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. The banking point is Massillon or Barberton. Pop. 200.

Warwick, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla. The banking point is Wellston.

Warwick, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Warwick, a post-township (and village) of Chester co., Pa., about 16 miles SSE. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1217; of the village, 200.

Warwick, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1901, 3501.

Warwick, a post-village in Warwick township (town), Kent co., R.I., 5 miles S. of Providence. The town is on Narragansett Bay and is intersected by the Pawtuxet and Providence rivers. It has important cotton manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 21,316. It contains several villages.

Warwick, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on Bear Creek, 6 miles NW. of Watford. Pop. 150.

Warwick, a banking post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 70 miles SW. by S. of Quebec. Pop. in 1901, 790.

Warwick, a town of Australia, in Queensland, 75 miles SW. of Brisbane. It is in a rich agricultural district and has wine-industries. Pop. about 4000.

Warwick Neck, a point of land projecting into Narragansett Bay from Kent co., R.I. Near its southern extremity is a light, in lat. 41° 34′ N., lon. 71° 27′ W.

Warwickshire, England. See WARWICK.

Warwoman, a post-station of Rabun co., Ga.

Wasa, Finland. See VASA and NIKOLAISTAD.

Wasatch, waw'satch, a northeastern county of Utah. Area, 4147 sq. m. It is drained by tributaries of the Green River. The Wasatch Mountains extend along the western border of the county and the Uintah Mountains occupy the northern part of it. Capital, Heber. Pop. in 1890, 3595; in 1900, 4736.

Wasatch, a post-station of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Wasatch Mountains, a long range which forms the eastern boundary of the Great Basin, extending N. and S. through the middle of Utah from the borders of Idaho nearly to the Colorado River. They rise abruptly on their western flanks, are deeply incised by gorges and cañons, and present grand and rugged scenery. Although made up in great part of ancient rocks, the range is of comparatively recent uplift and has Cretaceous and Tertiary strata in its flanks. It has a general elevation of about 10,000 feet (Mount Belknap, 12,200 ft.; Mount Terrill, 11,600 ft.).

Wasco, a county of Oregon, bounded on the N. by the Columbia River and on the W. by the Cascade Range. Area, 2962 sq. m. It is drained by the Des Chutes River. On the W. border stands Mount Hood. Capital, The Dalles. Pop. in 1890, 9183; in 1900, 13,199.

Wasco, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is St. Charles. Pop. 200.

Wasco, a banking post-town of Sherman co., Oregon, in a farming and stock-raising region, 17 miles SW. by S. of Moro, on the Columbia Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Waseca, wå-se'kạ, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is drained by the Lesueur River and contains several small lakes. Capital, Waseca. Pop. in 1890, 13,313; in 1900, 14,760.

Waseca, a banking city, capital of Waseca co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line and the Minneapolis and St.

Louis R., 26 miles E. by S. of Mankato. It has manufactures of cereals, flour, and malted liquors. Adjoining the city is Clear Lake, a meeting-place of Chautauqua associations. Pop. in 1900, 3103.

Wasepi, was'e-pi, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rs., 4 miles ENE. of Centerville. Pop. 125.

Wasgau, a German name of the Vosges.

Wash, an inlet of the North Sea on the E. coast of England, between the cos. of Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth. It receives the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, and Nar. It has low shores and is very shallow. Its two principal channels are called the "deeps" of Boston and Lynn.

Wash, a post-station of Plumas co., Cal.

Washago, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, at the outlet of Lake Couchiching and on the Grand Trunk R., 12 miles N. of Orillia. Pop. about 300.

Washa Lake, La., is about 14 miles SW. of New Orleans. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by several bayous.

Washburn, a county in the NW. part of Wisconsin. Area, 834 sq. m. It is intersected by the Namekagon River and has Little Bear Lake in the SE. part. Capital, Shell Lake. Pop. in 1890, 2926; in 1900, 5521.

Washburn, a post-station of Sebastian co., Ark.

Washburn, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 25 miles NE. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Washburn, a post-village of Blackhawk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Washburn, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Presque Isle or Caribou. Pop. in 1900, 1225.

Washburn, a post-station of Hennepin co., Minn.

Washburn, a post-town of Barry co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 60 miles SW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Washburn, a banking post-village, capital of MacLean co., N.Dak., on the Missouri River, about 35 miles (direct) NNW. of Bismarck, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 350.

Washburn, a post-village of Grainger co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Cumberland Gap. Pop. 200.

Washburn, a banking post-village, capital of Bayfield co., Wis., in Washburn township (town), and on Ashland Bay, 95 miles NE. by N. of Shell Lake, on the Washburn and Northwestern and the Northern Pacific Rs. and the Northwestern Line. It has grain- and lumbering-industries. A high-school is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6814.

Washburn, Mount, Wyo., is in the Yellowstone National Park, about 6 miles W. of the Yellowstone River. Lat. 44° 48′ N. Height, 10,346 feet.

Washington, or **Uahuga,** oo-ä-hoo'gą, one of the Marquesas Islands, South Pacific Ocean.

Washington, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 6 miles SSE. of Gateshead.

Washington, one of the Pacific states of the American Union, bounded N. by British Columbia (Dominion of Canada), E. by Idaho, S. by Oregon, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its N. boundary-line is the parallel of 49° N. lat. as far W. as the Gulf of Georgia, whence it follows the Canal de Haro and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the open sea. On the E. the boundary is the meridian of 117° W. lon. as far S. as the Snake River, which stream is thence the boundary to the SE. angle of the state. Thence westward the boundary follows the parallel of 46° N. lat. to the Columbia River, which is the southern boundary from that point to the sea. Area of the land-surface, 66,880 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 2300 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The Cascade Range, largely a dissected volcanic plateau of several thousand feet elevation, traverses the state from S. to N. and divides it into two very distinct sections. Western Washington, comprising two-fifths of the whole, is mainly a densely-timbered country receiving a heavy rainfall. It has a few very fertile prairies and some very rough and broken mountain-lands. Eastern Washington is but lightly timbered as a rule, has a comparatively dry climate, and is in great part a vast basaltic plateau (Columbia Plateau or Plains) of 1000–2000 feet elevation, built up of superimposed lava-sheets, and deeply trenched by traversing waters. In or in close association with the Cascade Range are the volcanic peaks of Mount Rainier or Tacoma (14,526 feet high), Mount Baker (10,827 ft.), Mount St. Helen's (9750 ft.), and Mount Adams (12,470 ft.). Some of these volcanoes, with perfect outlines and terminal craters, show signs of recent activity and are permanently snow-clad. Mount Rainier carries glaciers of the second magnitude (Cowlitz, Nisqually, Emmons, etc.). The Coast Range of the region to the south is represented in Washington by the Olympic Mountains (Mount Olympus 8150 ft.; Fitz Henry Peak, 8088 ft.; Mount Constance, 7777 ft.), between which and the Cascade Range is the deep lowland occupied in part by the ramifications of Puget Sound. A subordinate mountain-mass known as the Blue Mountains occupies the SE. part of the state.

Coast-Line, Rivers.—On the Pacific coast and the Strait of Juan de Fuca there are numerous excellent harbors; while the deep and tranquil waters of the noble Puget Sound, of Hood's Canal, of Admiralty Inlet, and of the lower Columbia River present unrivalled harbor facilities, and give to the state a commanding position in the commercial development of the Pacific coast. The Columbia River affords ship navigation nearly to the Cascades; and throughout the state this stream and its main affluents, the Snake and the Clark, afford steamboat navigation, with occasional interruption from rapids. The other principal rivers of eastern Washington are the Spokane, Okanogan, Yakima, and Palouse, direct or indirect affluents of the Columbia. Western Washington has many small rivers, among which are the Cowlitz, Chehalis (emptying into Gray's Harbor in the Pacific Ocean), Nisqually, and Snohomish. The larger Skagit River, in the NW. part of the state, discharges into Puget Sound. Lake Chelan, in the N. part of the state, has a length of about 40 miles.

Geology.—Nearly all that part of eastern Washington which lies S. of the upper Columbia and Spokane rivers is of a volcanic formation of comparatively recent geological age; but portions of the north and the Olympic Mountains are of ancient date, extending to the Azoic period. The immediate coast-region, with the Puget Sound country and the valley of the Cowlitz, is of Miocene Tertiary age and contains much lignite, while the San Juan Islands have in part been referred to the Cretaceous. The volcanic region of the E. forms part of the famous Columbia plateau, to which reference has already been made. The Blue Mountains are a part of the same formation. From this state considerable gold and some silver have been obtained; but the product at present is not very large. The principal mineral product is coal, which affords abundant fuel of good and coking quality. Most of the coal is mined in King, Pierce, and Kittitas cos. The product in 1903 was 3,193,273 short tons, valued at $5,380,679. The output of gold in 1903 was valued at $507,885.

Climate.—The climate of the state is very different in the eastern and western sections, that of the Pacific side of the Cascade Range being generally equable, with mild winters and temperate summers, while in the region E. of the mountains it is marked by extremes of temperature, ranging from about —30° in winter to 110° (or even higher) in summer. On the borders of Puget Sound, as at Seattle and Tacoma, the winter cold is not severe, and there is but little snow. The precipitation over most of the region W. of the Cascade Range is very heavy, rising in some places to 140 and 150 inches in a year, whereas in the region E. of it the rainfall is over large areas reduced to 15 and 10 inches, and irrigation is a requisite for agriculture.

Agriculture.—Eastern Washington is an admirable region for grazing, and some of its prairie-lands are excellent for agricultural purposes. Indian corn and the peach ripen here. The arable lands of the western section are of unsurpassed fertility. The enormous forest-growth has thus far interfered to some extent with agricultural progress. Wheat, barley, oats, and hay thrive here remarkably; and the state has become famous for its fruit, apples particularly. The cultivation of hops is an important industry in the state. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 25,096,661 bushels; corn, 106,140 bushels; oats, 3,016,226 bushels; barley, 1,386,267 bushels; rye, 39,169 bushels; potatoes, 1,839,644 bushels; and hay, 846,491 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 6,454,892 pounds.

Vegetation, Animals.—Washington has some of the grandest forests (Douglas pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, etc.) in the United States, and supplies vast quantities of timber to different sections of the national domain, much of it for the making of spars and ship-trimmings. The redwood is found sparingly. The quantity of lumber cut in 1900 was 1,100,000,000 feet, valued at $11,000,000. The production of shingles was valued at $5,500,000. Among the animals may be mentioned various species of deer, bear, the mountain-goat, the pronghorn, Rocky Mountain sheep, puma, lynx, and many fur-bearing animals, as well as the prairie-dog, the sewellel, and other minor rodents. The rattlesnake and many harmless reptiles are found, and in some places the former is exceedingly abundant.

Fisheries.—Canned and salted salmon are important articles of export, salmon of several kinds being taken in great abundance. In the streams trout are very numerous. There seems to be an exhaustless supply of herring also, as well as of the oulachon (or candle-fish). Oysters are largely shipped from Shoalwater Bay. Among other products of the fisheries are the rock-fish, turbot, sole, and fishes called perch, cod, and bass, but not closely related to the fishes known by these names in Atlantic waters.

Industries.—The leading industries of the state include lumbering (products of all kinds, including sash and doors, etc., valued in 1900 at $31,543,649), milling (flour and grist-mill products, $6,875,672), fish-canning and preserving ($4,831,038), founding and machine-making ($2,257,643), dairying ($1,190,239), ship- and boat-building ($1,505,649).

Railroads.—In 1890 there were in the state 1999 miles of railroad in operation; in 1900, 2959 miles.

Education.—The University of Washington, the leading educational institution of the state, is located at Seattle. Other institutions are the Puget Sound University at Tacoma, the State Agricultural College and School of Science at Pullman, Gonzaga College at Spokane, and Whitman College at Walla Walla. There are several state normal schools.

Government, etc.—The governor and the principal executive officers hold office for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 3 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

Counties.—The counties were in 1900 36 in number, as follows: Adams, Asotin, Chehalis, Chelan, Clallam, Clarke, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Kittitas, Klikitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Wallawalla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima.

Cities.—The chief cities are Seattle (pop. in 1900, 80,671), Tacoma (37,714), both important financial and business centres on Puget Sound; Spokane, in the E., with extensive water-power (36,848); Bellingham, Walla Walla, Everett, Ballard, and Olympia, the capital (4082).

Indians.—There were in the state in 1900 7526 tribal Indians, most of whom were attached to reservations.

The *population* in 1860 was 11,594; in 1870, 23,955; in 1880, 75,116; in 1890, 349,390; in 1900, 518,103.

History.—Washington, formerly a part of Oregon, was organized as a territory in 1853, and received practically its present limits in 1863. In 1872 the San Juan Islands, which had been long claimed by both the United States and Great Britain, were awarded to the former by Emperor William I. of Germany, to whom the dispute was referred. Washington became a state in 1889.

Washington, a county in the SW. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1050 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River and is partly drained by the Escatawpa. Capital, St. Stephens. Pop. in 1890, 7935; in 1900, 11,134.

Washington, a county in the NW. part of Arkansas, borders on the Indian Territory. Area, 1005 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the White River and those of the Illinois River. Coal is found here. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1890, 32,024; in 1900, 34,256.

Washington, a county in the NE. part of Colorado. Area, 1074 sq. m. The South Platte River cuts the NW. corner of the county. Capital, Akron. Pop. in 1890, 2301; in 1900, 1241.

Washington, a county in the NW. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1425 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Choctawhatchee River and is partly drained by Holmes Creek. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 6426; in 1900, 10,154.

Washington, a county in the east-central part of Georgia, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ogeechee River and on the W. by the Oconee River. It is also drained by the Great Ohoopee River and Buffalo Creek. Capital, Sandersville. Pop. in 1890, 25,237; in 1900, 28,227.

Washington, a county in the W. part of Idaho. Area, 2908 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Snake River, by which, and by the Weiser River, it is drained. The Seven Devils Mountains are in the W. part. Gold, silver, copper, and lead are found here. Capital, Weiser. Pop. in 1890, 3830; in 1900, 6882.

Washington, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 555 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Kaskaskia River and is drained by Beaucoup and Crooked creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890, 19,262; in 1900, 19,526.

Washington, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 523 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Muscatatuck River and the East Fork of the White River, and is drained by the Blue River and Lost Creek. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890, 18,619; in 1900, 19,409.

Washington, a county in the SE. part of Iowa. Area, 576 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Iowa River, and is intersected by the English River and also drained by Crooked Creek and by the Skunk River. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 18,468; in 1900, 20,718.

Washington, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and also drained by the Little Black and by small affluents of the Republican River. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 22,894; in 1900, 21,963.

Washington, a county of Kentucky, near the middle of the state. Area, 319 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Chaplin's Fork of the Beech (or Salt) River. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 13,622; in 1900, 14,182.

Washington, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, borders on Mississippi. Area, 638 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River and is intersected by the Bogue Chitto. Capital, Franklinton. Pop. in 1890, 6700; in 1900, 9628.

Washington, a county in the extreme E. part of Maine. Area, 2456 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River, which separates it from New Brunswick, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Denny's River and the Machias and East Machias rivers. Capital, Machias. Pop. in 1890, 44,482; in 1900, 45,232.

Washington, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 458 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Potomac River, and is intersected by Antietam, Conecocheague, and Licking creeks. The Blue Ridge (or South) Mountain extends along its E. border. Capital, Hagerstown. Pop. in 1890, 39,782; in 1900, 45,133.

Washington, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin. Area, 402 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River and on the S. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. in 1890, 25,992; in 1900, 27,808.

Washington, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of 925 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas, and is intersected by the Sunflower and Black rivers and Upper Deer Creek. Small lakes are scattered over its surface. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 40,414; in 1900, 49,216.

Washington, a county in the ESE. part of Missouri, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is drained by the Big River, the Mineral Fork, and small affluents of the Maramec River. Lead, silver, copper, and zinc are found in the county. Capital, Potosi. Pop. in 1890, 13,153; in 1900, 14,263.

Washington, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 392 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and on the SW. by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by Big Papillon and Belle creeks. Capital, Blair. Pop. in 1890, 11,869; in 1900, 13,086.

Washington, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Vermont, has an area of 797 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Lake George and on the W. by the Hudson River. It is drained by the Hoosac, Pawlet, and Poultney rivers and by the Batten Kill and Wood Creek. Lake Champlain forms part of the NE. boundary. The surface is hilly, mounts Black, Hope, Palmerton, and Fort Ann being situated in the NW. part of the county. Iron-ore, slate, and marble have been worked here. Capital, Argyle. Pop. in 1890, 45,690; in 1900, 45,624.

Washington, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of 334 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. in 1890, 10,200; in 1900, 10,608.

Washington, a county in the SE. part of Ohio, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 627 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and S. by the Ohio River, intersected by the Muskingum River, and also drained by the Little Muskingum and Duck Creek. Coal, petroleum, and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Marietta. Pop. in 1890, 42,380; in 1900, 48,245.

Washington, a county in the NW. part of Oregon, has an area of 715 sq. m. It is drained by the Tualatin River and Dairy Creek, and is bounded on the NW. by the Coast Range. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 11,972; in 1900, 14,467.

Washington, a southwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River, and is also drained by Chartiers, Raccoon, and Buffalo creeks. Coal

and natural gas are found here. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 71,155; in 1900, 92,181.

Washington, the southernmost county of Rhode Island, borders on Connecticut. Area, 331 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Pawcatuck, Wood, and Usquepaug (or Usquebaugh) rivers. Capital, Kingston. Pop. in 1890, 23,649; in 1900, 24,154.

Washington, a county in the NE. portion of Tennessee, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Watauga River and the South Fork of the Holston, and is intersected by the Nolachucky River. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Jonesboro. Pop. in 1890, 20,354; in 1900, 22,604.

Washington, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Yegua Creek and on the E. by the Brazos River. Capital, Brenham. Pop. in 1890, 29,161; in 1900, 32,931.

Washington, the southwesternmost county of Utah, bordering on Arizona, has an area of 2457 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Virgen, an affluent of the Colorado River. Capital, St. George. Pop. in 1890, 4009; in 1900, 4612.

Washington, a county in the north-central part of Vermont, has an area of 688 sq. m. It is drained by the Winooski (or Onion) and the Waterbury rivers. The county comprises a part of the Green Mountains. Among its prominent features is Camel's Hump, which rises to a height of 4088 feet. Capital, Montpelier, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 29,606; in 1900, 36,607.

Washington, a southwestern county of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 605 sq. m. It is intersected by the North and South Forks of the Holston River. The county contains Walker's Mountain and is bounded on the NW. by Clinch Mountain. Capital, Abingdon. Pop. in 1890, 29,020; in 1900, 31,383.

Washington, a county in the SE. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 423 sq. m. It is intersected by the Milwaukee River and also drained by the Mequon and Rubicon rivers. Capital, Westbend. Pop. in 1890, 22,751; in 1900, 23,589.

Washington, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Ariz. The banking point is Nogales. Pop. 100.

Washington, a post-town, capital of Hempstead co., Ark., about 115 miles SW. of Little Rock, on the Arkansas and Louisiana R. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Washington, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., about 32 miles ENE. of Grass Valley. Pop. about 225.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., about 15 miles WNW. of Waterbury. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1820.

Washington, a city, capital of the United States, in the District of Columbia (with which it is conterminous), and on the Potomac River, in lat. (Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution) 38° 53′ 17″ N., and lon. 77° 1′ 34″ W. from Greenwich. The city is on the Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington), the Baltimore and Ohio, the Southern and other railroads, 40 miles SW. of Baltimore, 136 miles SW. of Philadelphia, and 226 miles SW. of New York.

Washington is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River, at the head of tide and of navigation (130 miles from Chesapeake Bay), and was originally embraced between two tributaries, the East Branch (or Anacostia River) on the E. and Rock Creek on the W., the latter separating it from Georgetown. The plan of the city was made in anticipation of a great metropolis, and the comprehensive design of the architect, Major L'Enfant, made in 1791, is now in process of full execution, a magnificent scheme of public improvements having been recently inaugurated. The city was laid out with the Capitol Hill for a centre and with rectangularly-disposed streets having E.–W. and N.–S. directions, intersected by a number of diagonally-disposed and radiating avenues of great width. Many of the latter are bordered by beautiful mansions and traverse open "circles," in which have been erected monuments to the men distinguished in the nation's annals. The most famous of these avenues is Pennsylvania Avenue, 160 feet wide, the main arm of which connects the Capitol with the Treasury building. Other prominent avenues are Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The principal business thoroughfare is F Street NW. The city is supplied with the greatest abundance of water, which is brought from the Great Falls of the Potomac, some 15 miles distant, by a conduit which passes over the famous Cabin John Bridge.

Foremost in architectural merit and in point of interest among the public buildings of Washington is the Capitol, situated on an eminence (sloping abruptly toward the W.) 90 feet above the Potomac. It consists of what is known as the Centre Capitol and of two extensions or wings. The principal front, facing towards the E., presents three splendid Grecian porticoes. The centre building, which is of freestone, was commenced in 1793, when the corner-stone was laid by Washington. The extension, of pure white marble, was commenced in 1851, under President Fillmore. The whole building is 751 ft. long and covers an area of 3½ acres. A rotunda, 96 ft. in diameter, in the centre of the building, is surmounted by a huge dome of iron, upon the top of which is Crawford's bronze statue of Liberty, the head of which is 287 ft. above the basement of the Capitol. This rotunda is filled with historical paintings, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Surrender of Burgoyne, the Surrender of Cornwallis, and Washington Resigning his Commission at Annapolis, all by Trumbull; the Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden, by Weir; the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn; the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman; and the Discovery of the Mississippi, by Powell. Other apartments of note in the Capitol are the Senate chamber in the N. extension; the hall of the House of Representatives, in the S. extension; the old Senate chamber, now the Supreme Court room, in the central building; and the old hall of the House of Representatives, now devoted to collections of historical statues. The total cost of the building, with its various modifications, has amounted to about $16,000,000. East of the Capitol is the new Congressional Library, a vast and sumptuous structure in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1888–97 at a cost of $6,180,000. It measures 470 ft. in length and 340 ft. in width, and contains at the present time over 800,000 books and 250,000 pamphlets. One and a half miles NW. of the Capitol is the President's house, or Executive Mansion, commonly known as the White House, built of freestone and surrounded by extensive grounds. Near this, on the E., is the Treasury building, an immense edifice in the Grecian style, 510 ft. long by 280 ft. wide. Other edifices of note are the fine building W. of the White House, in which are accommodated the State Department, the War Department, and the Navy Department, measuring 567 ft. in length and 342 ft. in breadth; the Land Office (formerly the General Post Office), of white marble; the Patent Office, with a great Doric portico; the building of the Smithsonian Institution, devoted to scientific research and the promotion of useful knowledge, a structure 450 ft. long by 140 ft. wide, built of red sandstone, in the Norman style; the building of the Department of Agriculture; and the United States National Museum, situated in the Smithsonian Park. In the last-named is housed an enormous collection of economic products, objects of national history, and the products of art and manufactures. Other institutions are the Army Medical Museum, with valuable pathological collections, the botanical garden, and the zoological gardens, located in the Rock Creek tract. The city is the seat of the national surveys (geologic, geographic, hydrographic, coast and geodetic, ethnologic, etc.), of various general scientific associations (National Geographic Society, Washington Academy of Sciences, Biological Society, Anthropological Society, etc.), the Carnegie Institute, the National Academy of Sciences, and the International Bureau of the American Republics.

Washington is the seat of the United States Naval Observatory, the Signal Office, the Weather Bureau, Government Asylum for the Insane of the army and navy and the District of Columbia, and Soldiers' Home for the disabled soldiers of the regular army. Here also are many noteworthy institutions of learning, including George Washington (formerly Columbian) University (Baptist), Georgetown University (Roman Catholic), Howard University (nonsectarian and open to both sexes, regardless of color), the National Deaf-Mute College, and the Catholic University of America. Among the remaining institutions is the Corcoran Art Gallery, founded and endowed by W. W. Corcoran, and containing a notable collection of paintings and statuary. Of the numerous monuments of the city the most famous and imposing is the Washington Monument, a giant obelisk of marble, which rises to a height of 555 feet. It was begun in 1848 and completed in 1884, at a total cost of $1,300,000. About 1½ miles SE. of the Capitol is the United States Navy-Yard. Washington is connected with the opposite bank of the Potomac by Long Bridge. On the Virginia shore, overlooking the city, is Arlington, with the beautiful National Cemetery. About 15 miles below the city is Mount Vernon, the home of Washington.

The resident population of Washington proper in 1870 was 109,199; in 1880, 147,293; in 1890, 188,932; in 1900, 218,196. Washington proper and Georgetown had in 1900 232,745 inhabitants. The population of the District of Columbia in that year was 278,718. A police census of the District of Columbia taken in 1905 returned a population of 323,346, of whom 95,534 were colored. Among the buildings now (1905) in course of erection are the new office-buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives,

the new city-hall, and the vast Union railway station, a marble pile estimated to cost $15,000,000.

The site for the national capital was chosen at the original suggestion of President Washington, but not without opposition. The act making the selection was passed in July, 1790, and in 1800 the seat of government was removed thither from Philadelphia. In 1814 the city was entered by the British, who set fire to the Capitol, President's House, and other public buildings. In July, 1864, the city was threatened by a Confederate force under Early. The treaty of Washington for the settlement of the "Alabama" question was concluded in 1871. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, a banking post-village, capital of Wilkes co., Ga., 55 miles (direct) WNW. of Augusta, on the Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil, a ginnery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3300.

Washington, a banking city of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and other railroads, 12 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1459.

Washington, a city, capital of Daviess co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Evansville and Indianapolis Rs., 19 miles E. of Vincennes. It is in an agricultural, stock-raising, and coal-mining region, and has a cannery and manufactures of cooperage-stock, underwear, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8551.

Washington, a city, capital of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 38 miles WSW. of Muscatine. It is in a farming and stock-raising region and has manufactures of carriages, mittens, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4255.

Washington, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Kan., on Mill Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 20 miles NW. of Waterville. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Washington, a post-town of Mason co., Ky., 3½ miles SW. of Maysville, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Washington, a banking post-town of St. Landry parish, La., on the Courtableau Bayou, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles N. of Opelousas, on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1197.

Washington, a township (town) of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 20.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town), Knox co., Me., 21 miles NW. of Rockland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1019.

Washington, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 13 miles SE. of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Washington, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 30 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. 250.

Washington, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 20 miles S. by E. of Rochester.

Washington, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Miss., about 10 miles E. of Natchez.

Washington, a banking city of Franklin co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 55 miles W. of St. Louis. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock and has extensive manufactures of cob-pipes. Pop. in 1900, 3015.

Washington, a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line.

Washington, a post-township (town) of Sullivan co., N.H., about 30 miles W. of Concord. It is drained by the Ashuelot River. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Washington, the name of townships in New Jersey: in Bergen co. (pop. in 1900, 782), Burlington co. (617), Mercer co. (1157), Morris co. (2220).

Washington, a banking post-borough of Warren co., N.J., on the S. side of Scott's Mountain, 15 miles ENE. of Easton, Pa., on the Lackawanna R. It has manufactures of silks, pianos and organs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3580.

Washington, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1249.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., about 15 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. of the town (which contains Milbrook) in 1900, 3032.

Washington, a banking post-town, capital of Beaufort co., N.C., on the N. bank of the Tar (or Pamlico) River and on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Norfolk and Southern R., 33 miles N. of Newbern. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water ascend from Pamlico Sound to this place, which has foundries, saw- and knitting-mills, boat-yards, and manufactures of cotton-seed oil. It has also an oyster-packing house. Pop. in 1900, 4842.

Washington, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the line of the old National Road, 8 miles ENE. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Washington, the name of townships in various counties of Pennsylvania: Armstrong co. (pop. in 1900, 1207), Berks (1737), Butler (1508), Cambria (1336), Clarion (1493), Dauphin (970), Erie (1705), Fayette (2708), Franklin (3481), Greene (893), Indiana (1349), Jefferson (3816), Lawrence (480), Lehigh (3096), Lycoming (951), Northampton (2614), Schuylkill (1338), Snyder (1412), Westmoreland (1797), Wyoming (711), York (1388).

Washington, a post-borough, capital of Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Waynesburg and Washington Rs., 25 miles (direct) SW. of Pittsburg. It is in a productive coal and oil region and has extensive manufactures of tin-plate, iron, glass, foundry and machine-shop products, car-springs, carbon, etc. Washington and Jefferson College, Washington Female Seminary, and Trinity Hall are located here. Pop. in 1900, 7670.

Washington, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Centerville. It has manufactures of worsteds and yarns. Pop. about 600.

Washington, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 50 miles NNE. of Chattanooga. Pop. 57.

Washington, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., on the W. bank of the Brazos River, at the mouth of the Navasota, about 66 miles NW. of Houston. It was the capital of Texas when that state was annexed to the United States in 1845. Pop. about 100.

Washington, a post-city of Washington co., Utah, about 180 miles S. by W. of Manti. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town), Orange co., Vt., 14 miles SSE. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 820.

Washington, a banking post-town, capital of Rappahannock co., Va., is pleasantly situated at the SE. base of the Blue Ridge, about 110 miles NNW. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Washington, the name of townships (towns) in various counties of Wisconsin: Eau Claire (pop. in 1900, 1322), Green (768), La Crosse (764), Sauk (1226), Shawano (1322).

Washingtonboro, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 3 miles below Columbia, on the Columbia and Port Deposit (Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington) R. Pop. in 1900, 577.

Washington, Cape, Antarctica, on Victoria Land, in lat. 74° 35′ S.

Washington, Cape, in Hazen Land, NW. of Greenland proper, in lat. 83° 33′ N.

Washington Center, a post-station of Harrison co., Mo.

Washington College, a village, the seat of Washington Female College, Washington co., Tenn., is a rural free-delivery of Limestone.

Washington Court-House, a city, capital of Fayette co., Ohio, on Sugar (or Paint) Creek and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 77 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. It has a poultry-packing house and manufactures of stoves, furniture, soap, fertilizers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5751.

Washington Depot, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 13 miles SSW. of Litchfield. Pop. about 750.

Washington Grove, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Rockville or Gaithersberg.

Washington Gulch, a post-hamlet and mining-camp of Powell co., Mont.

Washington Harbor, a post-village of Door co., Wis., is on Washington Island and on Green Bay, about 60 miles NE. of Oconto.

Washington Heights, Cook co., Ill., is a post-station of Chicago.

Washington Hollow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the W. border of Washington township (town), 10 miles ENE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. about 375.

Washington, Lake, in the state of Washington, forms the E. boundary of the city of Seattle. It is about 20 miles in length and 2½ miles in width.

Washington Land, a region of northwestern Greenland, immediately N. of lat. 80° N., and comprised between the Humboldt Glacier on the SW. and Petermann Fjord on the NE.

Washington Mills, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Lamotte. Pop. 110.

Washington Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 5½ miles S. of Utica. It has a manufactory of forks and hoes.

Washington, Mount, the culminating point of the White Mountains, in the Presidential Range, situated in the S. part of Coos co., N.H., 75 miles N. by E. of Concord. Excepting 20 or more summits of the Black and Great Smoky (Unaka) Mountains of North Carolina and the E. border of Tennessee, it is the loftiest point of land in the national domain E. of the Rocky Mountains. Height, 6293 feet. It is ascended by carriage-road and by rack-and-pinion railroad, the latter completed in 1869. The summit, on which is a hotel, commands a magnificent view. The mountain bears evidence of having been almost completely buried beneath the ice of the Glacial Period, and its flora is distinguished by the presence of a large number of Alpine or sub-Arctic types. The mountain is gashed on the SE. side by the profound gorge known as Tuckerman's Ravine.

Washington Prairie, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 10 miles E. of Decorah.

Washington's Crossing, a hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., opposite Taylorsville, Pa., with which it is connected by bridge. Here in Dec., 1776, Washington made his famous passage of the Delaware.

Washingtonville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 12 miles SW. of Newburgh. It has manufactures of wine, etc. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Washingtonville, a post-village of Columbiana and Mahoning cos., Ohio, on the Erie and the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western Rs. It has coal and clay interests. Pop. in 1900, 1092.

Washingtonville, a post-borough of Montour co., Pa., 8 miles N. by W. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Wash'ita (also written **Ouachita**), a river of the southern United States, rises in the extreme W. part of Arkansas, flows SE., then S. in Louisiana, and empties into the Red River about 15 miles NW. of the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi. It is connected with the Mississippi by means of the Tensas series of bayous. Length, about 550 miles. It is navigable for steamboats to Camden, Ark., about 350 miles.

Washita, a county in the S. part of Oklahoma. Area, 988 sq. m. It is watered by the Washita River. Capital, Cloudchief. Pop. in 1900, 15,001.

Washita, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Washmisker Isles, a group near the Saguenay coast, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Washo, a town of Japan, in the prefecture of Hiroshima. Pop. in 1899, 21,553.

Washoe, wŏsh-o', a county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California. Area, 5612 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and also intersected by the Truckee River. It comprises a part of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Gold and silver are mined here. Capital, Reno. Pop. in 1890, 6437; in 1900, 9141.

Washoe, a post-hamlet of Washoe co., Nev., is on the Virginia and Truckee R., 17 miles S. of Reno.

Washougal, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash. The banking point is Vancouver or Portland, Oregon.

Washta, a banking post-town of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 17 miles below Cherokee, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Wash'tenaw, a county in the SE. part of Michigan, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is intersected by the Huron River and also drained by the Raisin and Macon rivers and the East Branch of the Grand River. Capital, Ann Arbor. Pop. in 1890, 42,210; in 1900, 47,761.

Washtucna, a banking post-village of Adams co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R., 30 miles E. of Connell. Pop. about 225.

Was'io'ja, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western R., about 28 miles SE. of Faribault. It is on a branch of the Zumbro River. Pop. about 250.

Wasioto, a post-village of Bell co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pineville. Pop. 100.

Waskada, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 17 miles from Deloraine.

Waskom, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 19 miles E. of Marshall.

Wasmes, wȧm, a large coal-mining and industrial village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 14,538.

Waspik, wȧs'pik, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles NE. of Breda.

Was'saic, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (New York and Harlem division), 82 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. about 300.

Wassaw, a town of Chatham co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Wasselnheim, wȧs'sęln-hīme' (Fr. *Wasselonne*, vȧs'-sęh-lonn'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles WNW. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 3707.

Wassenaar, wȧs'sęh-nȧR', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles W. of Leyden, and 2 miles from the North Sea.

Wasserburg, wȧs'sęr-bŏŏRG', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 31 miles ESE. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 3745.

Wassergass, a village of Northampton co., Pa.

Wasserleben, wȧs'sęr-lā'bęn, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, 12 miles WSW. of Magdeburg.

Wassertrüdingen, wȧs'sęr-trü'ding-ęn, a town of Bavaria, district of Middle Franconia, on the Wörnitz, 19 miles S. of Ansbach. Pop. about 2000.

Wassigny, vȧs'seen'yee', a village of France, in Aisne, 31 miles N. of Laon.

Waste'do, a village of Goodhue co., Minn., about 22 miles WSW. of Red Wing.

Wast Water, a small lake of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of St. Bees.

Wasungen, wȧ'zoong-ęn, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 5 miles NNW. of Meiningen. Pop. about 2700.

Watab, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 9 miles above St. Cloud.

Wataga, wah-taw'ga, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Galesburg and Great-Eastern R., 7½ miles NE. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Watauga, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 330 sq. m. It is drained by the Watauga and New rivers. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of this county and the Iron Mountains mark the boundary between it and Tennessee. Capital, Boone. Pop. in 1890, 10,611; in 1900, 13,417.

Watauga, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn., on the Watauga River, 9 miles from Carter, on the Southern R.

Watauga, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex.

Watauga Falls, a post-hamlet of Watauga co., N.C.

Watauga River rises in the Blue Ridge, in Watauga co., N.C., from which it passes into east Tennessee. It enters the Holston River about 10 miles NE. of Jonesboro.

Watchet, a seaport of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 15 miles NW. of Taunton. Pop. about 2000.

Watch Hill, a village and summer-resort of Washington co., R.I., on the Atlantic Ocean, 3½ miles SE. of Stonington, Conn. It is near Watch Hill Point, a bold promontory which is the southwestern extremity of the state of Rhode Island. It has good bathing-beaches. Watch Hill is an independent post-station of Westerly.

Watch'ung', a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J.

Waterberg, wȧ'tęr-bĕRG', a mountain-range of the Transvaal Colony, in the central part of the Waterberg district.

Waterberg, a district in the NW. part of the Transvaal Colony, bordering NW. on Bechuanaland, from which it is separated by the Limpopo River.

Waterboro, a post-village in Waterboro township (town), York co., Me., 28 miles WSW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1169.

Waterboro Center, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., 25 miles W. by S. of Portland.

Waterbury, a city of New Haven co., Conn., in Waterbury township (town), and on the Naugatuck River, 33 miles SW. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It presents a pleasing appearance with its numerous villa-residences, shade-trees, flower-gardens, and shrubbery, and is the seat of various academic and benevolent institutions (St. Margaret's Diocesan School, Gerard School, Convent of Notre Dame, Waterbury Hospital, etc.). The Bronson Library contains upward of 60,000 volumes. Waterbury holds a leading position among the manufacturing cities of the state, and in the manufacture of brass (sheet- and rolled-brass, castings, general brass-ware, etc.) furnishes probably the largest part of the product of the entire United States. It is the seat of the manufacture of the famous "Waterbury" watches, of which several hundred thousand are produced annually. Waterbury has also numerous rolling-mills and iron-foundries, and extensive manufactures of pins, buttons, pearl goods, lamps, wire, plated- and Britannia-ware, electric appliances, automatic switches, chemicals, boots and shoes, knitted goods, etc. Pop. of the city in 1870, 10,826; in 1880, 17,806; in 1890, 28,646; in 1900, 45,859; of the town, 51,139.

Waterbury, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., 9 miles NW. of Annapolis.

Waterbury, a banking post-village of Dixon co., Neb., on the Great Northern R.

Waterbury, a banking post-village in Waterbury township (town), Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R., 11 miles WNW. of Montpelier. It is in the midst of fine mountain-scenery. The town is traversed by the Waterbury River and has manufactures of gas-engines, granite, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1597; of the town, 2810.

Waterbury Center, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Waterbury township (town), 15 miles NW. of Montpelier. Pop. 200.

Waterdown, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 7 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1901, 622.

Wateree, a post-village of Richland co., S.C., on the Wateree River and on the Southern R., 28 miles ESE. of Columbia.

Wat'eree' River rises in North Carolina under the name of the Catawba, flows generally SE. in South Carolina, and unites with the Congaree River at the SW. extremity of Sumter co., to form the Santee River. Steamboats ascend the Wateree to Camden. Length, about 300 miles.

Waterfall, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. The banking point is McConnellsburg.

Waterfall, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 4 miles E. of Haymarket.

Waterford, a maritime county of Ireland, in Munster, on its SE. coast, E. of the co. of Cork. Area, 717 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous. The Knockmeledown Mountains, reaching a height of over 2500 feet, extend along the borders of the co. of Tipperary, and farther E., wholly within Waterford, are the Commeragh Mountains. There is level land along the rivers and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore and Dungarvan harbors. At the E. end of the county is Waterford Haven, and at the SW. corner is Youghal harbor. The river Suir forms the greater part of the N. boundary and the Blackwater flows through the SW. portion. This is a great dairy region. The fisheries are important. Capital, Waterford. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 164,051; in 1901, 87,187.

Waterford, a seaport and municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of Waterford, on the right bank of the Suir, 12 miles from the sea and 83 miles SSW. of Dublin. It is connected with the suburb of Ferrybank on the opposite side of the river by bridge. The principal edifices are the Protestant and the Roman Catholic cathedrals, the Protestant episcopal residence, the Catholic College of St. John, and Reginald's Tower. A fine quay extends along the river for about a mile. There are ship-building yards, distilleries, breweries, and flour-mills. Pop. in 1901, 26,743.

Waterford, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Tuolumne River, about 16 miles E. of Modesto, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Waterford, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Waterford township (town), on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles SW. of New London. It has granite-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2904; of the village, about 300.

Waterford, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky., 26 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. 60.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township (town), Oxford co., Me., on a small lake, about 46 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 917.

Waterford, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 33 miles NNW. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Waterford, a village of Dakota co., Minn., on the Cannon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 15 miles NNE. of Faribault. Pop. 150. It is a rural free-delivery of Northfield.

Waterford, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles S. of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Waterford, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2161.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township (town), Saratoga co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 1 mile above the mouth of the Mohawk, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 10 miles N. of Albany and opposite Lansingburg. It has knitting- and paper-mills, and manufactures of stocks and dies, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6157; of the village, 3146.

Waterford, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, about 15 miles NW. of Marietta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 125.

Waterford, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles SSE. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Waterford, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1457.

Waterford, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Waterford township (town), on the Connecticut River, 14 miles SE. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. of the town in 1900, 705.

Waterford, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va., on Kittoctan Creek, 3¼ miles from Clarks Gap station. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of Wahkiakum co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 20 miles below Kalama.

Waterford, a banking post-village in Waterford township (town), Racine co., Wis., on the Fox River, 25 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1564.

Waterford, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 8 miles from Sussex.

Waterford, a banking post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Nanticoke Creek and on the Michigan Central and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rs., 29 miles W. of Canfield. It has milling- and canning-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1122.

Waterford Mills, a village of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Elkhart River, 3 miles S. of Goshen, of which it is a rural free-delivery. Pop. 150.

Waterford Works, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 22 miles (direct) SE. of Camden, its banking point.

Water Gap, Pa. See DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Wateringbury, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 5 miles WSW. of Maidstone. Pop. about 1500.

Waterland, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, between the Solomon Islands and Australia.

Waterlick, a post-village of Warren co., Va., 7 miles W. of Front Royal.

Waterloo, wȧ'tẹr-loo' (Flem. pron. ŵȧ'tẹr-lō'), a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles SSE. of Brussels, famous for the victory of the allied English and Prussians, commanded by the Duke of Wellington and Blücher, over the French, commanded by Napoleon, June 18, 1815. On the field of battle is a huge artificial mound on which stands a lofty column, surmounted by a colossal iron lion. The engagement was originally called by German writers the battle of Belle Alliance from a locality in the vicinity of Waterloo.

Waterloo, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 26 miles WNW. of Florence. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 400.

Waterloo, a banking city, capital of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 24 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. It has flouring-mills, a plough-factory, brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2114.

Waterloo, a banking post-town of Dekalb co., Ind., on Cedar Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 28 miles N. by E. of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of machinery, boxes, brooms, and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 1244.

Waterloo, a city, the capital of Blackhawk co., Iowa, is situated on both sides of the Cedar River, 6 miles ESE. of Cedar Falls, on the Chicago Great-Western, the Illinois Central and other railroads. It is a trade-centre for an extensive agricultural and stock-raising region, and has railroad repair-shops, foundries, canning- and packing-industries, and manufactures of gasoline engines, automobiles, creamery supplies, farming implements, etc. The city has a number of attractive parks. Pop. in 1890, 6674; in 1900, 12,580.

Waterloo, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Waterloo, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. The banking point is Somerset.

Waterloo, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on Portage Creek, about 16 miles ENE. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., 32 miles by rail E. of Kansas City.

Waterloo, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Union Pacific R., 31 miles W. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Waterloo, a post-station of Merrimack co., N.H., 21 miles by rail W. of Concord.

Waterloo, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 13 miles W. of Dover.

Waterloo, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Seneca co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca Lake and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 7 miles NE. of Geneva. It has manufactures of woollens and wagons, malted and distilled liquors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4256.

Waterloo, a village of Fayette co., Ohio. See PANCOASTBURG.

Waterloo, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on Symmes' Creek, about 14 miles NE. of Ironton.

Waterloo, a post-town of Linn co., Oregon, 20 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 59.

Waterloo, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on Tuscarora Creek, about 30 miles W. by N. of Carlisle, on the Tuscarora Valley R.

Waterloo, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., about 66 miles WNW. of Columbia, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Waterloo, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 60 miles WSW. of Washington, D.C.

Waterloo, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va. The banking point is Point Pleasant.

Waterloo, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 966.

Waterloo, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles ENE. of Madison. It has manufactures of lumber and dairy products. Pop. in 1900, 1137.

Waterloo, a county of Ontario, situated in the west-central part of the province. It is drained by the Grand River. Capital, Berlin.

Waterloo, a banking post-town of Waterloo co., Ontario, on a branch of the Grand River, 2 miles W. of Berlin, on the Grand Trunk R. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, furniture, buttons, boots and shoes, malted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3537.

Waterloo, a banking post-town, capital of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont Rs., 70 miles E. by S. of Montreal. It has a foundry, knitting-mills, and manufactures of lumber, butter-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1797.

Waterloo, a suburban municipality of New South Wales, 2½ miles from Sydney. Pop. about 10,000.

Waterloo-with-Seaforth, a town and watering-place of Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea, in the NW. outskirts of Liverpool. Pop. in 1881, 9118; in 1901, 23,101.

Waterman, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Waterman, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash River, at the mouth of Coal Creek, 35 miles N. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

Water Mill, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a small inlet of the ocean and on the Long Island R., 8 miles SW. of Sag Harbor. Pop. 175.

Waterport, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 34 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. about 275.

Waterproof, a banking post-town of Tensas parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 30 miles above Natchez. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Waters, a post-village of Otsego co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Gaylord.

Waterside, a suburb of Londonderry, Ireland, on the Foyle.

Waterside, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 28 miles S. by E. of Altoona.

Watersmeet, a post-village of Gogebic co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. about 375.

Waterstreet, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, about 18 miles E. by N. of Altoona.

Watersville, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 40 miles W. of Baltimore.

Waterton, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 18 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre.

Watertown, a post-village and summer-resort in Watertown township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., 6 miles NW. of Waterbury, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town has manufactures of silk goods, umbrella-trimmings, traps, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3100.

Watertown, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla., about 2 miles E. of Lake City, on the Seaboard Air Line.

Watertown, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 8 miles above Davenport, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 200.

Watertown, a post-village in Watertown township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles W. of Boston, of which it is a residential suburb. It has a national arsenal, and manufactures of paper, rubber goods, woollens and shoddy, soap and starch, stoves, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 9706.

Watertown, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 (including part of Sanilac Center village), 1533.

Watertown, a banking post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the South Fork of the Crow River, 30 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Watertown, a city, capital of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Black River, about 10 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario and 70 miles (direct) NNW. of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Several bridges here cross the river, the rapids of which afford abundant hydraulic power. The city is the seat of a state armory, of homes for the aged and orphans, etc., and has extensive manufactures of paper, wood-pulp, steam-engines, carriages and wagons, air-brakes, silk, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1890, 14,725; in 1900, 21,696.

Watertown, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, about 10 miles WNW. of Marietta. Pop. about 200.

Watertown, a banking city, capital of Codington co., S.Dak., about 100 miles NNW. of Sioux Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Great Northern and other railroads. It is in a rich farming country, of which it is the trade-centre. It has lumber interests, grain warehouses and elevators, breweries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3352.

Watertown, a banking post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., 12 miles ESE. of Lebanon, on the Tennessee Central R. Pop. about 500.

Watertown, a city of Jefferson and Dodge cos., Wis., on the Rock River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 44 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. It is the seat of the Northwestern University (Lutheran), organized in 1865, and of the Sacred Heart College (Roman Catholic). It is the centre of an extensive farming region, and has manufactures of machinery, bricks, cigars, flour, apiary-supplies, dairy products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8437.

Watertown, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Watervale, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Limestone Creek, about 12 miles SE. of Syracuse. Pop. 75.

Watervalley, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 44 miles S. by W. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Watervalley, a banking city, capital of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 17 miles SSW. of Oxford. It has railroad-repair shops, cotton- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3813.

Watervalley, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Eighteen Mile Creek and on the Erie R., 14 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 70.

Watervalley, a hamlet of Maury co., Tenn.

Watervalley, a post-village of Tom Green co., Tex. The banking point is San Angelo.

Waterview, a post-village of Middlesex co., Va. The banking point is Fredericksburg.

Water Village, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., about 20 miles NE. of Laconia.

Waterville, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles N. of the city of Waterbury, its banking point. It has manufactures of pins, cutlery, and brass goods. Pop. about 3100.

Waterville, a banking post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles SE. of Waukon. Pop. 250.

Waterville, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Little Blue River and on the Union Pacific R., 100 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 610.

Waterville, a city of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R., 81 miles NNE. of Portland. The Ticonic Falls, in the Kennebec River, afford magnificent water-power. The city is the seat of Colby College (Baptist)—established in 1820 as Waterville College—and of the Coburn Classical Institute. It has cotton- and woollen-mills, and manufactures of machinery, foundry products, furniture, shirts, etc. Large paper- and pulp-mills have been established at Winslow, on the opposite side of the river. Pop. in 1900, 9477.

Waterville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 2 miles SW. of Winchendon. It has manufactures of wooden-ware, etc.

Waterville, a banking city of Lesueur co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 18 miles WSW. of Faribault. It has manufactures of furniture and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1260.

Waterville, a banking post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 21 miles SSW. of Utica. It has manufactures of iron and brass, a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1571.

Waterville, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the NW. bank of the Maumee River, 16 miles SSW. of Toledo, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Waterville, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 16 miles N. by E. of Lockhaven.

Waterville, a post-township (town) of Lamoille co., Vt., on a small affluent of the Lamoille River, about 30 miles ENE. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Waterville, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co., Wash., in the Big Bend of the Columbia River, 17 miles (direct) NNE. of Malaga. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Waterville, a township (town) of Pepin co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1522.

Waterville, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from Woodstock.

Waterville, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Aylesford, on the Dominion Atlantic R.

Waterville, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River and on the Grand Trunk R., 111 miles E. by S. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 596.

Watervliet, ŵå'tẹr-vleet', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the frontiers of the Netherlands, 16 miles N. of Ghent.

Watervliet, wå'tẹr-vleet', a banking post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Pawpaw River and on the Pere Marquette R., 14 miles ENE. of St. Joseph. It has a paper-mill, cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Watervliet, a city of Albany co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Troy, and on the Delaware and Hudson R. It has a federal arsenal (with large construction-works), car-works, foundries, and manufactures of woollens, hardware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,321.

Watford, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the river Colne, 15 miles NW. of London. It is the seat of the London Orphan Asylum. Pop. in 1891, 17,063; in 1901, 29,327.

Watford, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 33 miles W. of London. It has milling-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1279.

Wathe'na, a banking city of Washington township, Doniphan co., Kan., about 1 mile from the Missouri River, on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., and 5½ miles W. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 798.

Wath upon Dearne, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles N. of Rotherham. Pop. in 1901, 8515.

Watkins, a banking post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 20 miles WSW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 125.

Watkins, a banking post-village of Meeker co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Watkins, a post-station of Miller co., Mo.

Watkins, a banking post-village, capital of Schuyler co., N.Y., at the head or S. end of Seneca Lake, on the Northern Central and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 22 miles N. by W. of Elmira. It has large salt-works and brewing- and malting-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2943. In the vicinity is the deep rocky ravine or minor cañon known as Watkins Glen, which annually attracts great multitudes of visitors. It is about 2½ miles long and has bounding walls of rock in places 150–300 feet in height. In the glen are numerous beautiful cascades.

Watkins, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 4 miles SE. of Dover station.

Watkinsville, a post-town, capital of Oconee co., Ga., 7 miles S. of Athens, on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Watling (or **Watling's**) **Island,** one of the Bahamas, British West Indies, 50 miles ESE. of Cat Island. It claims the distinction of having been the first land in the New World seen by Columbus. See BAHAMA ISLANDS and SAN SALVADOR.

Watling Street, a famous Roman highway, extending across Britain from SE. to NW., from Dover, by way of Canterbury and London, to Chester, and thence to Menai Strait, with a branch proceeding northward from Wroxeter by way of Manchester and Kendal to Scotland. There are remains of this road at various places, portions of it being in a good state of preservation. The name Watling Street is supposed to be a corruption of Stratum Vitellianum.

Watlington, a small town of England, in Oxfordshire, 14 miles SE. of Oxford.

Watonga, a banking post-village, capital of Blaine co., Okla., 26 miles (direct) W. of Kingfisher, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has manufactures of building-materials, plaster, etc. Pop. about 1750.

Watonwan, waw'tọn-wŏn, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Watonwan River and partly drained by the Perch River. Capital, St. James. Pop. in 1890, 7746; in 1900, 11,496.

Watonwan River, Minn., rises in Cottonwood co. and enters the Blue Earth River about 10 miles SW. of Mankato.

Watou, ŵå'too', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 35 miles SW. of Bruges.

Watrous, a post-village of Mora co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Las Vegas.

Watrousville, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 22 miles E. of Saginaw, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 210.

Watse'ka, a banking city, capital of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Rs., 85 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 2505.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Desha co., Ark., 24 miles by rail N. of Arkansas City.

Watson, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles S. of Effingham. Pop. in 1900, 341.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 7 miles N. of Jeffersonville. It has cement-works.

Watson, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa. The banking point is McGregor. Pop. 100.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky.

Watson, a post-village of Livingston parish, La. The banking point is Hammond.

Watson, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Watson, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Watson, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Holly Springs.

Watson, a banking post-town of Atchison co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 8 miles S. of Hamburg, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Watson, a post-station of Meagher co., Mont.

Watson, a post-station of Knox co., Neb.

Watson, a post-village in Watson township (town), Lewis co., N.Y., on the Black River, about 2½ miles E. of Lowville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 981.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Cass co., N.Dak., 12 miles S. by W. of Casselton.

Watson, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Watson, a post-station of Red River co., Tex.

Watson, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va. The banking point is Fairmont.

Watsonfarm, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., on the Tionesta Valley R. The banking point is Sheffield.

Watson's Bay, a popular resort of New South Wales, on an indentation of Port Jackson, 4 miles S. of Sydney.

Watson's Corners, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 19 miles NW. of Perth.

Watsontown, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., 2 miles SE. of Kirkwood.

Watsontown, a banking post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Rs., 23 miles SE. of Williamsport. It has manufactures of hosiery and shoes. Pop. in 1900, 1898.

Watsonville, a banking city of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Pajaro River and on the Southern Pacific R., 20 miles ESE. of Santa Cruz. It is situated in a fertile valley and has fruit-industries. Pop. in 1900, 3528.

Wattenscheid, ŵåt'tẹn-shīte', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 41 miles WNW. of Arnsberg. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 20,295.

Wattenwyl, ŵåt'tẹn-ŵeel', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SSE. of Bern.

Watterstown, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Wattignies, vât'teen'yee' (Wattignies-la-Victoire), a village of France, in Nord, near Maubeuge. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1793.

Watton, a small town of England, in Norfolk, 21 miles WSW. of Norwich. Near it is Wayland Forest, the reputed scene of the ballad of the "Babes in the Wood."

Wattrelos, vât't'r-lo', a town of France, in Nord, 9 miles NE. of Lille. It is a suburb of Roubaix. Pop. in 1901, 5187 (commune, 11,789).

Watts, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Watts, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C.

Wattsboro, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Va., 22 miles SW. of Bellefont.

Wattsburg, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on French Creek, 18 miles SE. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Wattsflats, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 11 miles WSW. of Jamestown. Pop. 275.

Wattsville, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ohio, 30 miles SE. of Canton.

Wattweiler, ŵăt'ŵī'lẹr, a town and health-resort of Germany, in Alsace, 24 miles NE. of Belfort. Pop. about 1200.

Wattwyl, ŵăt'ŵeel, a town of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles SW. of St. Gall, on the Thur. It is a well-built place. Pop. in 1900, 4989, many of them engaged in the textile industry and the manufacture of embroidery.

Watzmann, a summit of the Eastern Alps in Bavaria, in the district of Berchtesgaden, near the frontier of Salzburg. Height, 8900 feet. Height of the Little Watzmann, 7560 feet.

Waubaushene, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 5 miles from Coldwater. It has lumber interests.

Waubay, a banking post-village of Day co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Waubeck, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 12 miles NE. of Marion. Pop. 200.

Waubeck, a township (town) of Pepin co., Wis., about 27 miles WSW. of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Waubeka, a village of Ozaukee co., Wis., is a rural free-delivery of Fredonia.

Waube'sa Lake, Dane co., Wis., is about 4 miles SE. of Madison.

Wauceda, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. about 180.

Wauchula, a banking post-village of De Soto co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. 150.

Waucoma, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, about 22 miles SW. of Decorah, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Wauconda, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on a beautiful lake, about 42 miles NW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Waucousta, waw-koos'ta, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 14 miles SE. of Fond du Lac.

Wauhatchie, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 5½ miles SW. of Chattanooga.

Wauhillau', a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 14 miles from Tahlequah.

Waukau, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles W. of Oshkosh. Pop. about 350.

Waukechon, or **Waukecheon,** waw'ke-shon, a township (town) of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 940.

Wau'kee, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 14½ miles W. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Waukee'nah, a post-village of Jefferson co., Fla., about 28 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee. Pop. 100.

Wauke'gan, a city, capital of Lake co., Ill., is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 35 miles N. by W. of Chicago, on the Northwestern Line and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. The city, which has a good harbor, is partly built on a commanding bluff, and is a popular summer- and health-resort. Its mineral waters are extensively used. The manufacturing industries are varied, and are represented by sugar-refineries, steel-, wire- and brass-works, a tannery, and manufactories of scales, piano-motors, organ-stops, etc. The city is the outlet for a large farming and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1890, 4915; in 1900, 9426.

Wau'kesha, a county in the SE. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is drained by the Fox (or Pishtaka) River and by the Bark River and Oconomowoc Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies, "oak openings," and numerous small lakes. Capital, Waukesha. Pop. in 1890, 33,270; in 1900, 35,229.

Waukesha, a post-village, capital of Waukesha co., Wis., is on the Fox (or Pishtaka) River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 17 miles W. of Milwaukee. It is the seat of Carroll College and of the State Industrial School for Boys, and is noted for its numerous medicinal springs, the waters of which are extensively exported. The city has iron-, steel- and bridge-works, canneries and breweries, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6321; in 1900, 7419.

Waukesha, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Waukomis, a banking city of Garfield co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles (direct) N. of Kingfisher. Pop. in 1900, 688.

Waukon', a banking post-town, capital of Allamakee co., Iowa, 17 miles WSW. of Lansing, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is in a rich farming region. Pop. in 1900, 2153.

Waukon Junction, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Waumandee, or **Waumanda,** a post-village in Waumandee township (town), Buffalo co., Wis., on the Eagle River, about 20 miles N. of Winona, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 813.

Waunakee, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 10 miles NNW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Wauneta, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Wauneta, a banking post-village of Chase co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Waunita, a post-station and resort of Gunnison co., Colo.

Waupaca, waw-pah'kå, a county in the east-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 749 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Wolf and Waupaca rivers, affluents of the Wolf River, which runs through the SE. part of the county. Capital, Waupaca. Pop. in 1890, 26,794; in 1900, 31,615.

Waupaca, a banking city, capital of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Waupaca River and on the Wisconsin Central R., 37 miles W. by N. of Menasha. It has manufactures of woollens, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2912.

Waupaca, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 960.

Waupaca River, Wis., rises in Portage co. and enters the Wolf River.

Wau'peton, or **Waupaton,** a post-station of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 20 miles by rail NW. of Dubuque.

Wau'ponsee', a post-station of Grundy co., Ill.

Waupun', a banking city of Dodge and Fond du Lac cos., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles SW. of Fond du Lac. It has pump-works and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, wind-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3185.

Waupun, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1170.

Waure'gan, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles NNE. of Norwich. It has cotton-mills. Pop. about 1100. The banking point is Danielson.

Waurekauri, waw-re-kaw'ree, one of the Chatham Islands, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Zealand.

Waurika, a banking post-village of Comanche co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Wausa, waw'saw, a banking post-village of Knox co., Neb., in a grain and stock-raising region, 28 miles (direct) SE. by E. of Niobrara, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 441.

Wausau, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna.

Wausau, a city, capital of Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, near the mouth of the Rib River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 42 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It is the seat of a county school of agriculture and domestic science, and has extensive manufactures of lumber, paper, sand-paper, leather, saw-mill machinery, malted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4277; in 1890, 9253; in 1900, 12,354.

Wausau, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1109.

Wausau'kee, a banking post-village of Marinette co., Wis., 23 miles (direct) NW. of Marinette, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 1800.

Wausaukee, a township (town) of Marinette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1685.

Wauseon, waw'se-on, a banking post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 33 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It has manufactures of wind-mills, headings, carriages, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2148.

Waushara, waw-shah'rạ, a county of Wisconsin, is near the middle of the state. Area, 639 sq. m. It is drained by the Mecan and White rivers and by Willow Creek. The Fox River touches the SE. part. Capital, Wautoma. Pop. in 1890, 13,507; in 1900, 15,972.

Wauto'ma, a banking post-village, capital of Waushara co., Wis., in Wautoma township (town), about 50 miles WNW. of Fond du Lac, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1060.

Wauwato'sa, a city of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 5 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has sash- and door-mills, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2842.

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Milwaukee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 13,860.

Wauze'ka, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the N. bank of the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of the Kickapoo, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles E. by N. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. in 1900, 471.

Wauzeka, a township (town) of Milwaukee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Waveland, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Central Indiana R. and the Vandalia Line, 37 miles NNE. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Waveland, a post-town of Hancock co., Miss., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Bay St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Waveney, a river of England, which forms part of the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, and joins the expansion of the Yare near Yarmouth, after a course of about 50 miles.

Waverley, a post-village and residential suburb of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., about 7 miles WNW. of Boston. The banking point is Watertown or Waltham.

Waverley, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Rocky Lake and 15 miles from Halifax. It is in a gold-producing region and has powder-works.

Waverley, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Barrie. Pop. about 300.

Waverley, a municipal borough of New South Wales, about 4 miles E. of Sydney. Pop. about 12,000.

Waverlie, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Waverly, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 15 miles WNW. of Opelika. Pop. about 300.

Waverly, a banking city of Morgan co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 18 miles SE. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 1573.

Waverly, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., on the White River, 17 miles SSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 75.

Waverly, a banking city, capital of Bremer co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Chicago Great-Western, the Illinois Central and other railroads, 12 miles N. of Cedarfalls. It is in a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, and has manufactures of dairy products. The Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3177.

Waverly, a banking city of Coffey co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 19 miles NNE. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 586.

Waverly, a banking post-village of Union co., Ky., 20 miles SW. of Henderson, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 400.

Waverly, a post-station of Madison parish, La., 33 miles by rail W. of Vicksburg.

Waverly, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 39 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Waverly, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River, 7 miles above Columbus.

Waverly, a banking post-town of Lafayette co., Mo., 22 miles E. of Lexington, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Waverly, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on Salt Creek and on the Burlington Route, 12 miles NE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Waverly, a banking post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on Cayuta Creek and on the Erie and other railroads, 18 miles ESE. of Elmira. It has coaling interests and manufactures of wooden-ware, furniture, stove-piping, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4465.

Waverly, a banking post-village, capital of Pike co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Detroit Southern and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 16 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has bent-wood works, flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1854.

Waverly, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Waverly, a post-village of Coddington co., S.Dak. The banking point is Watertown.

Waverly, a banking post-town, capital of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 67 miles W. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 786.

Waverly, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., 55 miles N. of Houston.

Waverly, a banking post-town of Sussex co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Waverly, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. The banking point is Rockford or Latta.

Waverly, a post-village of Wood co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Marietta, Ohio.

Waverly, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis.

Waverly Hall, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., about 25 miles NE. of Columbus, on the Southern R. Pop. 200.

Waverly Mills, Wright co., Minn. See WAVERLY.

Waverly Mills, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C. The banking point is Georgetown.

Wavre, vȧv'r, a town of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles SE. of Brussels. It has tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of cotton and paper. Here the French, under Grouchy, unsuccessfully engaged the Prussians, June 18, 1815. Pop. in 1900, 8069.

Wavrin, vȧv'rȧN', a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles SE. of Lille.

Wawa, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Media.

Wawa, a village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Algoma Central R., 150 miles from Sault Ste. Marie.

Wawaka, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., on the Elkhart River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 20 miles ESE. of Goshen. Pop. 350.

Wawanesa, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 120 miles W. by S. of Winnipeg.

Wawar'sing, a post-township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y., intersected by Rondout Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western R. It contains Ellenville, Wawarsing, and other villages and resorts. The village of Wawarsing is on Rondout Creek, 28 miles NW. of Newburgh. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7225.

Wawasee, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Wawaset, a post-village of Chester co., Pa.

Wawayanda, a township (town) of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1539.

Wawbeek, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Malone.

Wawbinck River, Wis., rises in Waupaca co. and enters the Wolf River.

Wa'wewan'tet River, a stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into Buttermilk Bay.

Wawona, a post-hamlet of Mariposa co., Cal., 25 miles SSW. of Yosemite hamlet. Elevation, 3925 feet. Pop. 50. It is at the entrance to the Mariposa Grove of sequoias.

Wawpecong, a post-village of Maimi co., Ind. The banking point is Peru. Pop. 200.

Wax'ahach'ie, a banking post-town, capital of Ellis co., Tex., 30 miles S. of Dallas, on the Houston and Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1900, 4215.

Waxahachie Creek, Tex., runs southeastward through Ellis co. and enters Pecan Creek.

Waxhaw, wax'aw, a banking post-town of Union co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 12 miles (direct) SW. of Monroe. It has manufactures of cottons, cotton-seed oil, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900, 752.

Waxhaw, a hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 12 miles SE. of Rock Hill station.

Waxhaw Creek rises in Union co., N.C., runs southwestward into South Carolina, and enters the Catawba River in Lancaster co.

Waxholm, a town of Sweden. See VAXHOLM.

Wax'way, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes.

Waycross, a post-town, capital of Ware co., Ga., 60 miles W. of Brunswick, on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. and the Atlantic Coast Line. It has car-works and manufactures of lumber and naval-stores. Pop. in 1900, 5919.

Waygeou, or **Waygiou.** See WAIGEU.

Wayland, a post-station of Schuyler co., Ill.

Wayland, a banking post-town of Henry co., Iowa, in a grain and stock-raising region, on the Iowa Central R., 12 miles W. of Winfield. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Wayland, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Wayland township (town), on the Sudbury River and on the Boston and Maine R., 16 miles W. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2303.

Wayland, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 21 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 619.

Wayland, a banking post-village of Clarke co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 7 miles W. of Alexandria. Pop. about 250.

Wayland, a banking post-village in Wayland township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie and other railroads, 49 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2984; of the village, 1307.

Wayland, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Ravenna.

Wayland, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex., 100 miles W. of Fort Worth. Pop. 100.

Wayland, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 36 miles WNW. of Bristol, Tenn.

Wayland Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Lawrence co., Tenn., 95 miles SSW. of Nashville.

Waylonzo, a post-station of Taylor co., Fla., about 35 miles SE. of Tallahassee.

Waymansville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., about 12 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Waymart, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 6 miles E. of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Wayne, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 766 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Altamaha River and is intersected by the Satilla River. Capital, Jesup. Pop. in 1890, 7485; in 1900, 9449.

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 725 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River and the Skillet Fork of that river, and also drained by Elm Creek. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. in 1890, 23,806; in 1900, 27,626.

Wayne, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is intersected by the head-streams of the Whitewater River, namely, the East Fork, Noland's Fork, Green's Fork, and the Martindale Fork. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890, 37,628; in 1900, 38,970.

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 528 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Chariton River and by two branches of Locust Creek. The main stream of the Chariton River touches the NE. corner of the county. Capital, Corydon. Pop. in 1890, 15,670; in 1900, 17,491.

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 617 sq. m. It is intersected in the northern part by the Cumberland River and bounded on the E. by the South Fork of that river, and is drained by Beaver and Kennedy's creeks. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 12,852; in 1900, 14,892.

Wayne, a county of Michigan, is in the southeastern part of the state. Area, 626 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River, which separates it from Canada, and is intersected by the Huron and Rouge rivers. Lake Erie touches the southeastern part of the county. Capital, Detroit. Pop. in 1890, 257,114; in 1900, 348,793.

Wayne, a county in the ESE. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 788 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River and also drained by Bucatunna Creek. Capital, Waynesboro. Pop. in 1890, 9817; in 1900, 12,539.

Wayne, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 770 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Black and St. Francis rivers and is partly drained by the Castor River. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 11,927; in 1900, 15,309.

Wayne, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 441 sq. m. It is intersected by Logan Creek and also drained by Plum Creek, both affluents of the Elkhorn River. Capital, Wayne. Pop. in 1890, 6169; in 1900, 9862.

Wayne, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario and is drained by the Clyde River and by Mud Creek. Among its mineral resources are gypsum and iron-ore. Capital, Lyons. Pop. in 1890, 49,729; in 1900, 48,660.

Wayne, a county in the east-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 597 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neuse River and also drained by the Little River and Nahunta Creek. Capital, Goldsboro. Pop. in 1890, 26,100; in 1900, 31,356.

Wayne, a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is intersected by Killbuck Creek and also drained by the Chippewa River and Sugar Creek and the Lake Fork of the Mohican. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Wooster. Pop. in 1890, 39,005; in 1900, 37,870.

Wayne, a county in the extreme NE. part of Pennsylvania, borders on New York. Area, 834 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Delaware River and is drained by the Lackawaxen River and Equinunk, Dyberry, and Starucca creeks. Capital, Honesdale. Pop. in 1890, 31,010; in 1900, 30,171.

Wayne, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 757 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River and is drained by the Buffalo River and Beach and Cypress creeks. Iron-ore is abundant in the county. Capital, Waynesboro. Pop. in 1890, 11,471; in 1900, 12,936.

Wayne, a south-central county of Utah. Area, 2372 sq. m. The Green River (tributary to the Colorado) runs through Stillwater Cañon on the narrow E. boundary, and the Fremont and its tributaries intersect the surface; the W. part is filled with plateaus of the Wasatch Mountains. Capital, Loa. Pop. in 1900, 1907.

Wayne, a county in the SW. part of West Virginia, has an area of 545 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the W. by the Big Sandy River and the Tug Fork of that river, which separates it from Kentucky. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Wayne. Pop. in 1890, 18,652; in 1900, 23,619.

Wayne, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R., 7 miles S. by E. of Elgin. Pop. 250.

Wayne, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., in a wheat region, 41 miles S. by E. of Oklahoma, Okla., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 200.

Wayne, a bankimg post-village of Republic co., Kan., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township (town), Kennebec co., Me., 15 miles W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 707.

Wayne, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the South Branch of the Rouge River and on the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central Rs., 18 miles W. of Detroit. It has manufactures of carriages and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 1361.

Wayne, a banking post-town, capital of Wayne co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 28 miles NNE. of Norfolk. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 2119.

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Paterson. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1985.

Wayne, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y. The banking point is Hammondsport or Dundee. Pop. 150.

Wayne, a township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y., about 15 miles NE. of Bath. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Wayne, townships in several counties of Pennsylvania: Armstrong co. (pop. in 1900, 1461), Clinton (681), Crawford (1366), Erie (1081), Greene (1824), Lawrence (3108), Mifflin (1266), Schuylkill (1450).

Wayne, a banking post-town and residential suburb of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 14½ miles NW. of the initial station in Philadelphia. Pop. about 3000.

Wayne, a banking post-village, capital of Wayne co., W.Va., 13 miles S. of Huntington, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 500.

Wayne, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township (town), Washington co., Wis., about 20 miles S. by E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1391.

Wayne Center, a village of Wayne co., N.Y., about 35 miles E. of Rochester, is a rural free-delivery of Lyons. Pop. 200.

Wayne City, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 16 miles W. of Fairfield, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 522.

Wayne Court-House, W.Va. See WAYNE.

Wayne Junction, Pa., a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4¼ miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Waynesboro, a banking post-village, capital of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 32 miles S. of Augusta. It has manufactures of fertilizers and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 2030.

Waynesboro, a banking post-town, capital of Wayne co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 52 miles S. of Meridian. Pop. in 1900, 436.

Waynesboro, a post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., near South Mountain and Antietam Creek, on the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland Rs., about 14 miles S. by E. of Chambersburg. It has manufactures of engines and boilers, thrashers, and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 5396.

Waynesboro, a banking post-village, capital of Wayne co., Tenn., about 90 miles SW. of Nashville. Pop. about 225.

Waynesboro, a banking post-town of Augusta co., Va., on the South River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 12 miles SE. of Staunton. It has manufactures of furniture, stoves, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 856.

Waynesburg, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., about 50 miles S. of Lexington.

Waynesburg, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on Sandy Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 12 miles SSE. of Canton. It has manufactures of fire-proofing. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Waynesburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Greene co., Pa., on Ten Mile Creek and on the Waynesburg and Washington R., 45 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. It contains the Waynesburg College (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1850, and has manufactures of tin-plate and steel, malted liquors, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2544.

Waynesfield, a banking post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 13 miles SE. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Waynesville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 24 miles W. by N. of Brunswick. Pop. 300.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., on the Kickapoo River and on the Vandalia Line, 32 miles N. by W. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Waynesville, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., 7 miles by rail S. of Columbus.

Waynesville, a banking post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Mo., on Roubidoux Creek, about 1 mile from the Gasconade River and 50 miles (direct) S. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 175.

Waynesville, a banking post-town, capital of Haywood co., N.C., about 140 miles W. by N. of Charlotte, on the Southern R. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 50 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Waynetown, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles W. by N. of Crawfordsville. Pop. in 1900, 757.

Waynmanville, a village of Upson co., Ga., about 65 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. 150.

Waynoka, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Wayside, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala., 50 miles NE. of Columbus, Miss.

Wayside, a post-village of Charles co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore or Washington, D.C.

Wayside, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. The banking point is Greenville.

Wayside, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., about 20 miles S. of Green Bay.

Ways Station, a post-village of Bryan co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air lines, 16 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. 130.

Wayville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. The banking point is Mechanicsville.

Wayzata, wi-zat'a, a post-village and summer-resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the NE. shore of Minnetonka Lake and on the Great Northern R., 25 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Wazan, or **Wezzan,** a sacred town of Morocco, about 55 miles NW. of Fez. It is the residence of a grand-sherif.

Wazirabad, wâ'zeer-â-bâd', a town of British India, in the Punjab, 60 miles N. by W. of Lahore. Pop. about 15,000.

Waziristan, a region of southeastern Afghanistan, W. of the Suleiman Mountains.

Wea Creek, Tippecanoe co., Ind., enters the Wabash River 4 miles below Lafayette.

Weakley, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 565 sq. m. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Obion River. Capital, Dresden. Pop. in 1890, 28,955; in 1900, 32,546.

Weakly, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., about 10 miles NW. of Pulaski.

Weald, weeld (THE), a district in England, between the North and South Downs, comprising the southern part of Surrey and Kent and the northern part of Sussex. It contains large stretches of woodland.

Wealdstone, a town of England, in Middlesex, adjoining Harrow-on-the-Hill. Pop. in 1901, 5901.

Wear, weer, a river of England, which traverses Durham in an easterly and northeasterly direction and enters the North Sea at Sunderland. Length, about 65 miles.

Weare, Alaska, an earlier name of TANANA (post-station).

Weare, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Weare township (town), about 13 miles WSW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 1553.

Weatherby, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Rs. Pop. in 1900, 228.

Weatherby, a post-station of Baker co., Oregon.

Weatherford, a banking city of Custer co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 40 miles (direct) W. of Elreno. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1900, 1017.

Weatherford, a banking city, capital of Parker co., Tex., 31 miles W. of Fort Worth, on the Texas and Pacific and other railroads. It is the seat of the Rutherford College, Texas Female Seminary, etc., and has cotton-mills, cotton-gins and compresses, coal-mines, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4786.

Weatherly, a banking post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 10 miles ESE. of Hazleton. It has manufactures of silk, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2741.

Weathersby, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Magee. Pop. about 250.

Weathersfield, a post-township (town) of Windsor co., Vt., bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, about 3 miles from Claremont, N.H. Pop. in 1900, 1089.

Weatogue, wee-tōg', a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 40 miles N. of New Haven. Pop. 300.

Weaubleau, waw'blo, a banking post-town of Hickory co., Mo., on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Weaver, a river of England, co. of Chester, joins the estuary of the Mersey near Runcorn. Length, 45 miles.

Weaver, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles SSE. of Wabasha. Pop. about 100.

Weaver, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Weaver, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va., on the Belington and Beaver Creek R. The banking point is Elkins. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Weaverland, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Ephrata or New Holland.

Weavers Corners, a village of Huron co., Ohio, 18 miles S. of Sandusky.

Weaversford, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 30 miles S. of Marion, Va.

Weavers Station, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 6 miles SSW. of Greenville, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.

Weavers Store, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., 20 miles W. of Clarksville.

Weaversville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Allentown.

Weaverville, a banking post-village, capital of Trinity co., Cal., about 35 miles WNW. of Shasta and 3 miles N. of the Trinity River. Gold is found near this place. Pop. about 1000.

Weaverville, a post-town of Buncombe co., N.C., 8 miles N. of Ashville. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Webatuck, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. The banking point is Dover Plains.

Webb, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 3421 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico. Capital, Laredo. Pop. in 1890, 14,842; in 1900, 21,851.

Webb, a post-village of Houston co., Ala. The banking point is Dothan.

Webb, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 250.

Webb, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. The banking point is Farmington.

Webb, a banking post-town of Tallahatchie co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Webb City, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, opposite Ozark. Pop. 100.

Webb City, a city of Jasper co., Mo., on the Frisco System and the Missouri Pacific R., 5 miles NW. of Joplin. It has large mining interests, being the centre of the adjacent lead and zinc region, and has a foundry, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9201.

Webber, a banking post-village of Jewell co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 175.

Webber Lake, a lake and summer-resort of Sierra co., Cal., 24 miles N. of Truckee station.

Webbers Falls, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Arkansas River, 20 miles SE. of Muscogee station. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Webberville, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Williamstown. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Webberville, a village of Travis co., Tex., on the Colorado River, about 20 miles below Austin, of which it is a rural free-delivery.

Webb Mills, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., 6 miles SW. of Elmira.

Webbs Cross Roads, a post-station of Russell co., Ky.

Webbs Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., about 30 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. about 275.

Webb Summit, a post-station of Hocking co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail NNE. of Logan.

Webbville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky., 3 miles from Willard, on the Eastern Kentucky R.

Webbwood, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 47 miles from Sudbury. Pop. about 550.

Weber, a county in the N. part of Utah. Area, 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Great Salt Lake and intersected by the Weber River. The county comprises a part of the Wasatch Mountains. Capital, Ogden. Pop. in 1890, 22,723; in 1900, 25,239.

Weber, a post-hamlet of Mora co., N.Mex.

Weber Lake, a resort of Sierra co., Cal.

Weber River, Utah, rises in Summit co., runs northwestward, passes through the Wasatch Mountains, by a picturesque gorge called Weber Cañon, intersects Weber co., and enters Great Salt Lake.

Webster, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 227 sq. m. It is drained by Kinchafoona Creek. Capital, Preston. Pop. in 1890, 5695; in 1900, 6618.

Webster, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and also drained by the Lizard River. Coal is mined here. Capital, Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1890, 21,582; in 1900, 31,757.

Webster, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 355 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Green River and is drained by Clear and Deer creeks. Capital, Dixon. Pop. in 1890, 17,196; in 1900, 20,097.

Webster, a parish in the NW. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 682 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bayou Dorcheat, which enters Lake Bistineau in the southern part of the parish. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Minden. Pop. in 1890, 12,466; in 1900, 15,125.

Webster, a county in the north-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Black River and also by Wolf Creek and other small streams. Capital, Walthall. Pop. in 1890, 12,060; in 1900, 13,619.

Webster, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 579 sq. m. Iron and lead are found in the county. Capital, Marshfield. Pop. in 1890, 15,177; in 1900, 16,640.

Webster, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 578 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Red Cloud. Pop. in 1890, 11,210; in 1900, 11,619.

Webster, a county in the east-central part of West Virginia, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gauley River and also drained by the head-streams of the Elk River. Coal is found here. Capital, Addison. Pop. in 1890, 4783; in 1900, 8862.

Webster, a post-station of Park co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 69 miles SW. of Denver.

Webster, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. 100.

Webster, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., about 18 miles W. of Macomb. Pop. 100.

Webster, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., about 6 miles NNW. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Webster, a banking post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, about 30 miles ENE. of Oskaloosa. Pop. 130.

Webster, a post-village of Rooks co., Kan. The banking point is Stockton. Pop. 100.

Webster, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., about 48 miles SW. of Louisville.

Webster, a post-village in Webster township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., 8 miles ESE. of Lewiston. The N. part of the town borders on Sabattus Pond. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1131.

Webster, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Havre de Grace. Pop. 80.

Webster, a post-village in Webster township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the French River and on the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 16 miles S. by W. of Worcester. The town has extensive manufactures of cottons and woollens and boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 8804.

Webster, a post-village of Rice co., Minn. The banking point is Northfield.

Webster, a post-village of Winston co., Miss., about 40 miles WSW. of Columbus.

Webster, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Black River, 14 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 496.

Webster, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Webster township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 11 miles ENE. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3299.

Webster, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., N.C., on the Tuckasegee (or Little Tennessee) River, about 150 miles W. of Charlotte. Pop. about 100.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Ramsey co., N.Dak.

Webster, a village of Darke co., Ohio, about 37 miles NNW. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Webster, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, about 24 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. It has coaling-industries.

Webster, a banking city, capital of Day co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 51 miles E. of Aberdeen. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1506.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn., on the Big Emory River, 4 miles N. of Kingston.

Webster, a post-village of Taylor co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 4 miles SW. of Grafton.

Webster City, a city, capital of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Boone River and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 20 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It has railroad-shops, manufactures of foundry products, radiators, grain-separators, brick and tile, stock-foods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4613.

Webster Court-House, Webster co., W.Va. See ADDISON.

Webster Crossing, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 42 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. about 160.

Webster Groves, a banking city of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System, 10 miles WSW. of the centre of St. Louis, of which it is an independent post-substation. Pop. in 1900, 1895 (largely increased since census).

Webster Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., 24 miles WSW. of Chambersburg. The banking point is McConnellsburg.

Webster Plantation, Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Webster Springs, a banking post-village and resort of Webster co., W.Va., on the Holly River and Addison R.

Webster Station, a post-station of Madison co., N.Y., 23 miles ESE. of Syracuse.

Websterville, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., on the Barre R. The banking point is Barre. It has quarrying-industries.

Weches, a post-village of Houston co., Tex. The banking point is Crockett.

Wechselburg, ŵĕk'sĕl-bo͝orG', a town and summer-resort of Saxony, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 13 miles NNW. of Chemnitz. It has a château built on the site of an old Augustinian monastery. The interesting mediæval church of the monastery has survived. Pop. about 1500.

Weddell Sea, a name given that portion of the South Atlantic (Antarctic) Ocean which lies S. of the Antarctic Circle, and between (approx.) lon. 0° and 60° W. (E. of Graham Land). See ANTARCTICA and ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

Wedderburn, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon. The banking point is Marshfield. It has a salmon-cannery.

Wedderburn, a gold-mining township of Victoria, Australia, about 45 miles WNW. of Sandhurst.

Wedel, ŵā'dĕl, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, near the Elbe, 12 miles WNW. of Hamburg. Pop. about 2300.

Wedgefield, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 32 miles ESE. of Columbia. Pop. about 200.

Wedmore, a parish of England, in Somerset, 7 miles WNW. of Wells. Here in 878 Alfred the Great made peace with the Dane, Guthrum, who agreed to be baptized.

Wednesbury, wĕnz'bẹr-e, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Staffordshire, near the source of the Tame, 7 miles NW. of Birmingham. It is in a rich coal and iron region, and has extensive manufactures of iron and steel, boiler-plate, railway-supplies, etc. The Perpendicular church of St. Bartholomew is a noteworthy building. Pop. in 1901, 26,554.

Wednesfield, wĕnz'feeld, a town of England, co. of Stafford, a suburb of Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1901, 4883.

Wedowee, we-dŏw'ee, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Ala., near the mouth of the Little Tallapoosa River, about 100 miles NNE. of Montgomery. Pop. 250.

Wedron, wĕd'ron, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Fox River Valley R., 8 miles NE. of Ottawa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300.

Weed, a post-village of Otero co., N.Mex. The banking point is Alamogordo. Pop. 125.

Weedman, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., 21 miles ENE. of Clinton. Pop. 50.

Weedon, Wolfe co., Quebec. See WEEDON CENTRE.

Weedon-Beck, or **Weedon-on-the-Street** (so called from its position on the Roman road known as Wat-

ling Street), a parish of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles SE. of Daventry. Pop. about 2000.

Weedon Centre, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R., about 32 miles NE. of Sherbrooke. Pop. in 1901, 640.

Weedsport, a banking post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 22 miles W. of Syracuse. It has manufactures of woman's apparel. Pop. in 1900, 1525.

Weedville, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 25 miles WSW. of Driftwood.

Wee'haw'ken, a post-village in Weehawken township, Hudson co., N.J., on the Hudson River, opposite New York, and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs., 3½ miles N. of Jersey City. The place was formerly noted as a duelling ground, and here in 1804 occurred the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, which resulted in the death of the latter. Pop. of the township in 1900, 5325. It has manufactures of embroideries. The banking point is Hoboken.

Weekapaug, a post-village of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 75.

Weeks, a village of Lapeer co., Mich. The banking point and post-office is Marlette. Pop. 100.

Weeks Mills, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 14 miles E. by N. of Augusta. Pop. about 350.

Weeksville, a village of Pasquotank co., N.C., is a rural station of Elizabeth City.

Weems, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va. The banking point is Irvington.

Weende, ŵain'dẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Hildesheim, near Göttingen.

Weenen, ŵā'nẹn, a village of Natal, southern Africa, on Bushman Creek, 55 miles (direct) NNW. of Pietermaritzburg. At Weenen ("weeping") occurred in 1838 a massacre of Boers by Zulus under Dingaan.

Weener, ŵā'nẹr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 21 miles SSW. of Aurich, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 3812.

Weeping Water, a banking city of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek, 30 miles E. by N. of Lincoln, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1156.

Weeping Water Creek, Neb., enters the Missouri River about 7 miles above Nebraska City.

Weerselo, waiʀ'sẹh-lo', a small town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 7 miles E. of Almelo.

Weert, waint, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 13 miles WNW. of Roermond. Pop. in 1899, 8677.

Wee'satche', a post-village of Goliad co., Tex.

Weesen, or **Wesen,** ŵā'zẹn, a town and health-resort of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles SW. of St. Gall, at the W. extremity of the Walensee. Pop. about 800.

Weesp, waisp, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 8 miles SE. of Amsterdam. It has gin-distilleries and manufactures of chocolate. Pop. in 1899, 6683.

Weetslade, a town of England, in Northumberland. Pop. in 1901, 5453.

Weewakatkee Creek, Ala., flows southwestward through Coosa co. and into the Coosa River.

Weferlingen, ŵā'fẹr-ling'ẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles WNW. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 3000.

Wegatchie, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, about 30 miles S. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 200.

Wegberg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 4405.

Wegdahl, a post-village of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, about 10 miles from Montevideo.

Wegeleben, ŵā'ghẹh-lā'bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles SW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 3115.

Weggis, ŵẹg'ghis, or **Wäggis,** a village and health-resort of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Rigi.

Wegrow, a town of Russian Poland. See WENGROW.

Wegscheid, ŵaig'shīte, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier, 15 miles ENE. of Passau. Pop. about 1200.

Wegstädtl, ŵaig'stẽtt"l, a small town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 27 miles N. of Prague.

Wehawken, Hudson co., N.J. See WEEHAWKEN.

Wehlau, ŵā'lŏw, a town of East Prussia, 27 miles E. of Königsberg, at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel. Its industries include iron-founding, tanning, etc. A treaty was concluded here in 1657 between the king of Poland and the elector of Brandenburg, in which the former renounced his suzerainty over the duchy of Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 5139.

Wehlen, ŵā'lẹn, a town of Saxony, 15 miles SE. of Dresden, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. about 1500.

Wehr, ŵaiʀ, a village of Baden, 26 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. about 3500.

Wehr, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua.

Wehrsdorf, ŵaiʀs'doʀf, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen. Pop. about 2300.

Wehrum, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Wei-chow, wā'chā'oo, a town of China, in Kwang-tung, on a tributary of the Canton River, about 80 miles E. of Canton.

Weichsel, ŵīk'sẹl, or **Wisla,** ŵis'lā, a village of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles SE. of Teschen, on the Vistula.

Weichsel, the German name of the VISTULA.

Weichselmünde, ŵīk'sẹl-mün'dẹh, a small town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser.

Weida, ŵī'dā, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Orla, on the river Auma. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear, and gardening. Pop. in 1900, 7362.

Weidasville, wi'daws-vīl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 12 miles W. by N. of Allentown. Pop. 75.

Weiden, ŵī'dẹn, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 32 miles SE. of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1900, 9959.

Weidenau, ŵī'dẹh-nŏw', a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 45 miles N. of Troppau.

Weidenau, ŵī'dẹh-nŏw, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop. in 1900, 7078.

Weidenberg, ŵī'dẹn-bẽʀg', a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 7 miles E. of Bayreuth, on the Steinach. Pop. about 1350.

Weidman, wīd'man, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 16 miles (direct) WNW. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 450.

Weiglestown, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York.

Wei-hai-wei, wā'hī'wā', a bay on the NE. coast of Shan-tung province, China, opening into the Bay of Korea (an arm of the Yellow Sea). Here a Chinese fleet was destroyed by the Japanese in 1895.

Wei-hai-wei (officially **Weihaiwei**), a small territory in the province of Shan-tung, China, extending 10 miles in width along the coast-line of the Bay of Wei-hai-wei, and also including the outlying Liu-kung Island and a number of minor islets. Area, about 285 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 150,000. The territory, which contains the native walled city of Wei-hai-wei (pop. about 2000), was leased to Great Britain by a convention with China of July, 1898. It is administered by a commissioner.

Wei-ho, wā'ho', the largest affluent of the Hoang-ho, flowing through the Chinese provinces of Kan-su and Shen-si in an easterly direction, and joining the Hoang-ho where that river changes its direction from a course due S. to one due E.

Wei-hsien, wā'ee-se-en', a city of China, province of Shan-tung, 21 miles S. of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 119° 16′ E.

Weikersheim, ŵī'kẹrs-hīme', a town of Württemberg, on the Tauber, 38 miles NNW. of Ellwangen. It has a fine château. Pop. about 2000.

Weikert, ŵī'kẹrt, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on Penn's Creek, 22 miles by rail WSW. of Lewisburg. Pop. 80.

Weil, a village of Baden, circle of Lörrach.

Weilbach, ŵīl'bȁk, a watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, ESE. of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 1000.

Weilburg, ŵīl'bŏŏʀg, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, picturesquely situated on the Lahn, 28 miles NNE. of Wiesbaden. It was formerly the residence of the princes of Nassau-Weilburg. It has a château belonging to the grand-duke of Luxemburg. Pop. in 1900, 3722.

Weilderstadt, or **Weil der Stadt,** ŵīl dẽʀ stȁtt, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, 13 miles WSW. of Stuttgart. It was a free imperial city of the old German Empire and has preserved part of its old fortifications and towers as interesting memorials of its past. It is the birthplace of Kepler. Pop. about 2000.

Weilheim, ŵīl'hīme, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 29 miles SW. of Munich. It has an interesting church. Pop. in 1900, 4466.

Weilheim (Weilheim-an-der-Teck), a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 26 miles NW. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 3072.

Weimar, ŵī'mar, the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Ilm, 13 miles E. of Erfurt. Weimar derives its chief interest from its association with the classical period of German literature. Goethe's house, which he occupied for 40 years, now the Goethe National Museum, contains precious relics of the great poet. Schiller's house is also open to the public. Rietschel's Goethe-

Schiller monument in bronze stands in front of the theatre. On the Herder-Platz rises the Peter-Pauls- (or Stadt-) Kirche, built in the fifteenth century, with a superb altar-piece by the elder Cranach. Herder is buried in the church, and his monument is in front of it. The grand-ducal palace, with interesting frescoes, occupies the site of the edifice erected partly under Goethe's supervision. Near it stands the building containing the Goethe and Schiller archives. Opposite the modern Gothic town-hall is the house occupied by the painters Cranach. The Wieland monument and Goethe's Garden house in the attractive park on the banks of the Ilm are other reminders of the time of Weimar's literary splendor. On an elevation W. of the park is the Belvedere, a château with pleasure-grounds, commanding a fine view. The cemetery contains the grand-ducal vault, in which rest Schiller and Goethe.

Weimar has many institutions of learning, among them an art school, an industrial school, a music school, etc. The museum contains some famous pictures by Holbein, Lucas Cranach, etc., and Preller's mural paintings from the Odyssey. There are a natural history museum, with antiquarian and ethnographical collections, and a library of 250,000 volumes. The Liszt Museum is in the house last occupied by him. The industries include cabinet- and iron-ware, stoves, straw hats, etc., and there are lithographic establishments and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 28,489.

Weimar, wī'mar, a banking post-town of Colorado co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 16 miles W. of Columbus. It has cotton-gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1337.

Weimer, a post-hamlet of Colleton co., S.C.

Weinberge, Königliche. See KÖNIGLICHE WEINBERGE.

Weiner, wī'ner, a post-village of Poinsett co., Ark., in a grain and stock-raising region, 19 miles SW. of Jonesboro, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 100.

Weinfelden, ŵīn'fĕl'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 7 miles SSW. of Constance. Pop. in 1900, 3532.

Weingarten, ŵīn'gaR'tẹn, a town of Baden, 7 miles ENE. of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 4091.

Weingarten, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, district of Ravensburg. It contains the buildings of a Benedictine abbey which existed here down to 1803. The abbey church, erected early in the eighteenth century, is a beautiful edifice and is noted for its great organ. Pop. in 1900, 6678.

Weinheim, ŵīn'hīme, a town of Baden, on the Weschnitz, 10 miles NE. of Mannheim. It is a quaint place with remnants of its old walls. It has manufactures of leather, machinery, colors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,167.

Weinsberg, ŵīns'bĕRG, a town of Württemberg, 3 miles ENE. of Heilbronn. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a vine-clad height. It has some interesting old churches. The reformer Œcolompadius was born here and the house of Kerner is near by. Overlooking the town are the ruins of the old castle of Weibertreu ("woman's faithfulness"), named with reference to the legend regarding the women of Weinsberg who, it is said, on being granted permission by Conrad III., after his victory over Welf, in 1140, to carry off from the town whatever they held most precious, came forth carrying their husbands on their backs. Pop. about 2500.

Weipert, ŵī'pẹrt, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles NE. of Elbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. It is a busy manufacturing place and is noted as a seat of the passementerie-industry. Pop. in 1900, 9850.

Weir, weer, a banking city of Cherokee co., Kan., on the Frisco System, 31 miles E. of Parsons. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2977.

Weir, a post-town of Choctaw co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Ackerman. Pop. in 1900, 91.

Weir, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.

Weir Park, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala.

Weirs, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Belknap co., N.H., on the W. shore of Winnepesaukee Lake and on the Boston and Maine R., 33 miles N. by E. of Concord.

Weirsdale, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Weisburg, wīs'bŭrg, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles NW. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. 100.

Weisenau, ŵī'zẹn-ŏw', a village of Hesse, a suburb of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 5760.

Weisenburg, wīz'ẹn-bŭrg, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Weisenburg township, about 15 miles W. of Allentown. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1366.

Weiser, wee'zẹr, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Idaho, on the Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line and the Pacific and Idaho Northern R., 51 miles NNW. of Caldwell. It has live-stock interests. Pop. in 1900, 1364.

Weiser River, Washington co., Idaho, enters the Lewis River.

Weishample, wīs'ham-pẹl, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 48 miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Weissbad, wīs'bâd, a health-resort of Switzerland, 2 miles from the town of Appenzell.

Weissenberg, ŵīs'sẹn-bĕRG', a town of Saxony, 10 miles E. of Bautzen. Pop. about 1200.

Weissenburg, ŵīs'sẹn-bŏŏRG', a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Swabian Rezat, 27 miles SE. of Ansbach. It was a free imperial city of the old German Empire, has some interesting mediæval edifices, and has preserved part of its old walls. It is a busy industrial town, with very diversified manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 6550.

Weissenburg (Fr. *Wissembourg*, vis'sôN'boor'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the right bank of the Lauter, 34 miles NNE. of Strassburg. It has a mediæval church which belonged to a Benedictine abbey. Weissenburg was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. From the close of the seventeenth century till 1870 it belonged to France. Here was fought the first important battle in the last Franco-German war, on Aug. 4, 1870, resulting in a German victory. Pop. in 1900, 6946.

Weissenburg, a village of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, in the Simmenthal. Elevation, 2418 feet. Close by is Bad-Weissenburg.

Weissenburg, a county of Transylvania. See UNTER-WEISSENBURG.

Weissenburg, the former name of Karlsburg, in Transylvania.

Weissenburg, Lehigh co., Pa. See WEISENBURG.

Weissenfels, ŵīs'sẹn-fĕls', a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, 11 miles S. of Merseburg, on the right bank of the Saale. It has an old castle, several churches, a monument to Emperor William I., etc. The industries are considerable, and include the manufacture of shoes, paper-machinery, and organs, iron-founding, sugar-refining, etc. In the vicinity are stone-quarries and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 28,201.

Weissenfels, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, 52 miles WNW. of Laibach. Near by are two picturesque little lakes which attract many tourists. Pop. about 700.

Weissenhorn, ŵīs'sẹn-hoRN', a town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Danube, 10 miles SE. of Ulm. Pop. about 2000.

Weissensee, ŵīs'sẹn-zā', a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles N. of Erfurt. Pop. about 2500.

Weissensee, a village of Prussia, close to Berlin, with which it is connected by street railway. Pop. 2500.

Weissenstadt, ŵīs'sẹn-stât', a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 miles NE. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 2500.

Weissenstein, ŵīs'sẹn-stīne' (Esthonian, *Paide-lin*), a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, 50 miles SE. of Revel. Pop. about 2500.

Weisshorn, wīs'hoRN, one of the loftiest summits of the Alps, in the Pennine group, 5 miles NW. of Zermatt. Altitude, 14,804 feet. It was first ascended by Tyndall in Aug., 1861.—Weisshorn is also the name of several other peaks of Switzerland, among them a summit in the canton of Grisons, near Arosa, 8710 ft., and another near the Flüela Pass, 10,130 ft.

Weisskirchen, ŵīss'kĕĕRK'ẹn (Hun. *Fehértemplom*, fĕ'hâr'tĕm'plom'), a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, 53 miles SSE. of Temesvár. It is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1900, 10,849.

Weisskirchen (Slavic, *Hranice*, hrân-it'sẹh), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 22 miles ESE. of Olmütz. Pop. in 1900, 8185.

Weissport, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles SE. of Mauch Chunk. It has manufactures of emery-wheels and silk. Pop. in 1900, 601.

Weissstein, ŵīs'stīne, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 8830.

Weissthor, the name of two glacial passes in the Zermatt region of Switzerland: the NEW WEISSTHOR, leading from the Riffelberg to Macugnaga, 11,745 feet; and the OLD WEISSTHOR, between the Cima di Jacci and the Fillarhorn, 11,730 feet.

Weisswasser, ŵīss'ŵâs'sẹr (Bohem. *Bela*, be-â'lâ), a town of Bohemia, 8 miles NW. of Jungbunzlau. Pop. about 1900.

Weisswasser, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg. Pop. in 1900, 6670.

Weistritz, wīs'trits, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, an affluent of the Oder.

Weitmar, a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 14,996.

Weitra, or **Waitra,** wī'trȧ, a small town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 miles SW. of Krems.

Weixelburg, wīk'sęl-bo͝oRG, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, about 16 miles SE. of Laibach.

Weiz, wīts, a town of Styria, 13 miles NE. of Gratz. It has an interesting mediæval church and an old castle. Pop. about 2000.

Wekiva, we-kī'vah, a stream of Orange co., Fla., enters the St. John's River.

Welaka, we-lȧ'kȧ, a city of Putnam co., Fla., on the E. bank of the St. John's River, about 10 miles above Palatka. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Welch, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Welch, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. The banking point is St. Ignace.

Welch, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn. The banking point is Red Wing.

Welch, a post-station of Monroe co., Mo.

Welch, a banking post-town, capital of MacDowell co., W. Va., on the Big Sandy River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 71 miles ESE. of Williamson. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Welchs Creek, a post-station of Butler co., Ky.

Welchville, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., 40 miles N. by W. of Portland. Pop. 175.

Welcome, a post-village of St. James parish, La., 7 miles SE. of Donaldsonville, its banking point. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 600.

Welcome, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., about 8 miles W. of Fairmont, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Welcome, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y.

Welcome, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio. The banking point is Millersburg.

Welcome, a post-hamlet of Austin co., Tex.

Welcome, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis. The banking point is New London.

Weld, a northeastern county of Colorado, bordering on Nebraska and Wyoming, has an area of 3918 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Platte River and also drained by Beaver, Bijou, Cache la Poudre, Kiowa, Pawnee, and Terrapin creeks. Capital, Greeley. Pop. in 1890, 11,736; in 1900, 16,808.

Weld, a post-village in Weld township (town), Franklin co., Me., on a beautiful lake and near the foot of Blue Mountain, about 14 miles W. of Farmington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 738.

Welda, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 8 miles S. by W. of Garnett. Pop. 200.

Weldford Station, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Moncton.

Weldon, a post-station of Shelby co., Ala.

Weldon, a post-village of Jackson co., Ark., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 100.

Weldon, a post-station of Kern co., Cal., 44 miles ENE. of Bakersfield. Pop. 75.

Weldon, a banking post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 11½ miles E. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Weldon, a hamlet of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. The banking point is Caney, Kan.

Weldon, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 450.

Weldon, a post-station of Maries co., Mo., about 22 miles NW. of Rolla.

Weldon, a banking post-town of Halifax co., N.C., on the SW. bank of the Roanoke River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 96 miles NE. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air lines. It has manufactures of cotton-yarns, wines, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1433.

Weldon, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., ½ mile from Abington station and 11 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Weldon, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., about 24 miles N. of Huntsville.

Weldon River rises in Iowa, runs southward into Mercer co., Mo., and enters the Crooked Fork of the Grand River about 3 miles above Trenton.

Weldon Spring, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo.

Weleetka, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Fort Smith and Western R. and the Frisco System, 22 miles (direct) SW. of Ocmulgee. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Welland, a river of England, which flows NE., and enters the Wash. Length, 70 miles.

Welland, a river of Canada. See CHIPPEWA.

Welland, a county of Ontario, situated at the E. end of Lake Erie, by which it is bounded on the S. It is drained by the Chippewa (or Welland) River. Capital, Welland.

Welland (formerly **Merrittsville**), a banking post-town, outport, and capital of the co. of Welland, Ontario, situated on the Welland Canal (connecting lakes Erie and Ontario), on the Chippewa (or Welland) River, and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 12 miles S. of St. Catharines. It has manufactures of woollens and fencing and peat-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1863.

Welland Port, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 25 miles ESE. of Hamilton.

Wellborn, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., 11 miles SE. of Liveoak. Pop. 150.

Wellborn, a post-village of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 88 miles NW. of Houston. Pop. 125.

Welle, wĕl-lę, a river of the Congo Free State, properly the head-stream of the Ubanghi, rises as the Kibali (or Kibi) on the Nile-Congo divide near Wadelai and the northern extremity of the Albert-Nyanza, flows generally WNW., and joins the main Ubanghi at Yakoma (lat. 4° N.). It is a powerful stream and is navigable for fairly large steamboats over a long course. Navigation is interrupted by the Kibali Falls. The middle course is known as the Makua. See UBANGHI.

Welle, wĕl-lę, an island of the Pacific Ocean, SE. of Papua. Lat. 9° 41′ S.

Wellenkuppe, a summit of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, 2½ miles NW. of Zermatt. Height, 12,830 feet.

Weller, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, about 30 miles WSW. of Oskaloosa.

Wellersburg, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., 9 miles NW. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Wellesley, wĕlz'lę, a post-village and township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass., on Lake Waban and on the Boston and Albany R., 15 miles W. by S. of Boston. It is the seat of Wellesley College, one of the most advanced institutions in the country for the higher education of women, which was established in 1875, and had in 1904 over 900 students. Dana Hall and Rockridge Schools are also located here. The town has some manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5072.

Wellesley, a banking post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 8 miles NW. of Baden. It has flouring- and knitting-mills. Pop. about 800.

Wellesley Farms, a post-station of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., adjacent to Wellesley Hills.

Wellesley Hills, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 2½ miles NE. of Wellesley. The banking point is Natick or Newton.

Wellesley Islands, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Australia. Mornington Island, the largest, is 40 miles in length. Lat. of N. point, 16° 24′ S.

Wellesley Province. See PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Wellfleet, a post-village in Wellfleet township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 60 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. The town is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and is a part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. of the town in 1900, 988.

Wellfleet, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Curtis. Pop. about 225.

Wellford, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R., 12 miles W. of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Wellhams, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Wellhaven, a village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking point is Seymour.

Wellhorn, a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, about 7 miles ENE. of Grindelwald. Height, 10,485 feet.

Wellingborough, a town of England, co. and 10 miles ENE. of Northampton. Its industries comprise iron-founding and the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are chalybeate springs here. Pop. in 1901, 18,412.

Wellington, an island of Chile, lying immediately N. of lat. 50° S. It is separated from Madre de Dios on the S. by the Gulf of Trinidad, and by the English Narrows from the main-land.

Wellington, a town of England, in Shropshire, 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 6283.

Wellington, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles WSW. of Taunton. The Duke of Wellington took his title from this place. Pop. in 1901, 7283.

Wellington, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., 29 miles N. of Danville, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. about 400.

Wellington, a banking city, capital of Sumner co., Kan., on Slate Creek, 30 miles S. by W. of Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Rock Island and Pacific Rs. It is a shipping point for a large agricultural region, and has flour-mills, grain-elevators, a plough-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4245.

Wellington, a post-hamlet of Menifee co., Ky.

Wellington, a post-township (town) of Piscataquis co., Me., about 44 miles WNW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Wellington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 3½ miles N. of Boston.

Wellington, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, 7 miles SW. of Lexington, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Wellington, a post-village of Lyon co., Nev. Pop. 60.

Wellington, a banking post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs., 36 miles SW. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of cheese, shafts and poles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2094.

Wellington, a banking post-village, capital of Collingsworth co., Tex., about 35 miles (direct) N. of Childress. Pop. about 90.

Wellington, a post-village of Carbon co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City.

Wellington, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Seattle.

Wellington, a county of Ontario, centrally situated in the W. part of the province. It is drained by the Grand River and its branches. Capital, Guelph.

Wellington, a post-village of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island and on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R., 7 miles from Nanaimo. It has coaling-industries.

Wellington, a banking post-village and outport of Prince Edward co., Ontario, situated on West Lake, an inlet of Lake Ontario, 24 miles ESE. of Brighton, on the Central Ontario R. Pop. in 1901, 539.

Wellington, a town of New South Wales, 65 miles NNW. of Bathurst. Pop. about 3500.

Wellington, a town of North Island, New Zealand, capital of the colony and of the provincial district of Wellington, is on Cook Strait and on the W. shore of Port Nicholson. Lat. of observatory, 41° 18′ 1″ S.; lon. 174° 46′ 38″ E. It has a number of notable public buildings (government building), a colonial museum, etc., and is the seat of Victoria University College and the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Institute. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 43,638; of the province, 141,354.

Wellington, a town of Cape Colony, about 58 miles by rail NE. of Cape Town, at the foot of the Drakenstein Mountains and near Bain's Kloof pass. Pop. about 3000.

Wellington Lake, southeastern Victoria, Australia, in Gippsland. It receives the Latrobe and Avon rivers.

Wellington, Mount, Tasmania, co. of Buckingham, is about 4000 feet in height. Hobart is built on its lower ridges.

Wellman, a banking post-town of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 17 miles (direct) NW. by N. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Wellman, a post-village of Lincoln co., Miss. The banking point is Brookhaven. Pop. about 150.

Wellman's Corners, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 25 miles NW. of Belleville.

Wellmanville, a post-station of Ness co., Kan.

Wells, a municipal borough (city) of England, co. of Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills and 19 miles SW. of Bath. The interest of the place is largely centred in the cathedral and the singularly harmonious group of ecclesiastical edifices which are ranged about the cathedral. The cathedral itself, though small, is by many considered to be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in England, its most notable features being the western façade, with its wonderful sculptures, dating from the thirteenth century, and numbering in all 600; the exquisite Lady Chapel, and the chapter house. Clustered about the cathedral are the episcopal palace, the deanery, the arch-deaconry, and the Vicar's Close. The church of St. Cuthbert ranks next to the cathedral in interest. Wells was made a bishop's see in the tenth century. (See BATH.) Pop. in 1901, 4849.

Wells (WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA), a seaport of England, on the N. coast of Norfolk, 23 miles NE. of King's Lynn. Pop. in 1901, 2494.

Wells, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of 367 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash and Salamonie rivers. Capital, Bluffton. Pop. in 1890, 21,514; in 1900, 23,449.

Wells, a county in the central part of North Dakota. Area, 1296 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sheyenne River and other streams. Capital, Fessenden. Pop. in 1900, 8310.

Wells, a post-station of Ottawa co., Kan.

Wells, a post-village in Wells township (town), York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R., 30 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2007.

Wells, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Escanaba and Lake Superior R. The banking point is Escanaba.

Wells, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles W. by N. of Albert Lea. It has lumber and dairying interests and manufactures of flour, agricultural implements, and wagons. Pop. in 1900, 2017.

Wells, a post-village of Attala co., Miss., about 75 miles NNE. of Jackson. Pop. about 250.

Wells, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 55 miles NE. of Elko. Pop. about 350.

Wells, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y., in Wells township (town), on the Sacondaga River, about 64 miles NNW. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 908.

Wells, a post-township (and village) of Bradford co., Pa., about 10 miles from Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 970.

Wells, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 594.

Wells, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Lufkin.

Wells, a post-village in Wells township (town), Rutland co., Vt., about 20 miles SW. of Rutland, on the Montpelier and Wells River R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 606.

Wells Beach, York co., Me. See WELLS.

Wellsboro, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 57 miles ESE. of Chicago, Ill. Pop. 150.

Wellsboro, a banking post-borough, capital of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 40 miles SSW. of Corning, N.Y. It has glass- and carriage-works. Pop. in 1900, 2954.

Wellsbranch, a post-village of York co., Me., about 28 miles SSW. of Portland. Pop. 75.

Wellsbridge, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 47 miles ENE. of Binghamton. Pop. about 300.

Wellsburg, a banking post-town of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Wellsburg, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., on the Chemung River and on the Erie R., 7 miles SSE. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Wellsburg, a banking city, capital of Brooke co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Wheeling, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 2588.

Wellscreek, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Somerset.

Wells Depot, a post-village in Wells township (town), York co., Me., 13 miles SW. of Biddeford. Pop. 150.

Wellsford, a post-village of Kiowa co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Pratt. Pop. 125.

Wellspring, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., 16 miles NE. of Caryville.

Wells River, Vt., a small stream which rises in Caledonia co. and enters the Connecticut River at the village of Wells River.

Wells River, a banking post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Newbury township (town), on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Wells River, 9 miles N. of Haverhill, N.H., and 21 miles S. of St. Johnsbury, on the Boston and Maine and the Montpelier and Wells River Rs. It has manufactures of paper, baskets, and veneer. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Wells Tannery, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 34 miles SSE. of Altoona.

Wellston, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Perry.

Wellston, a city of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 32 miles SE. of Chillicothe. It has iron-, steel- and cement-works, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1880, 952; in 1890, 4377; in 1900, 8045.

Wellston, a banking city of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 383 (largely increased since census).

Wellsville, a banking city of Franklin co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 12 miles NE. of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Wellsville, a banking city of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 90 miles NW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Wellsville, a post-village in Wellsville township (town), Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River and on the Erie and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rs., 26 miles SW. of Hornellsville. It has oil-industries and manufactures of steam-engines, dental and chemical specialties, leather, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 3556; of the town, 4981.

Wellsville, a city of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 48 miles WNW. of Pittsburg, Pa. It has iron- and tin-plate works, car-shops, and manufactures of boilers, tanks, sewer-pipe, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6146.

Wellsville, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 14 miles NW. of York. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Wellsville, a city of Cache co., Utah, near the E. base of the Wasatch Mountain, about 80 miles N. of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 908.

Wellville, a post-village of Nottoway co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 31 miles W. by S. of Petersburg.

Wellwater, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 18 miles E. of Lovingston.

Wellwood, a village of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. about 75.

Wellwood, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., about 20 miles W. of Jackson.

Wellwood, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles from McGregor.

Welona, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala.

Wels, wĕls, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 16 miles SW. of Linz. It has an interesting ancient church, an old castle, a fine town-hall, large barracks, and a beautiful public park. Among the industries are paper-making, milling, iron-founding and forging, and the manufacture of machinery, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,191.

Welsford, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Nerepis River, 24 miles from St. John.

Welsh, a banking post-town of Calcasieu parish, La., in a cotton region, 23 miles E. of Lake Charles, on the Louisiana Western R. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Welshfield, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River, about 30 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. 250.

Welshpool, a town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 18 miles WSW. of Shrewsbury. Near by is the celebrated Powys Castle. Pop. in 1901, 6121.

Welshrun, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 16 miles SSW. of Chambersburg.

Weltevreden, wĕl'tę-vrā'dęn, a residential suburb of Batavia, Java.

Welton, a post-station of Effingham co., Ill.

Welton, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 31 miles N. of Davenport. Pop. about 250.

Weltonville, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Owego.

Welwarn, wĕl'wärn, a small town of Bohemia, on the Rothenbach, 16 miles NW. of Prague.

Welzheim, wĕlts'hīme, a town and health-resort of Württemberg, 22 miles ENE. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 3000.

Wem, a town of England, in Shropshire, 11 miles NNE. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 2149.

Wembley, a town of England, in Middlesex, near Harrow-on-the-Hill. It is a resort of the Londoners. Pop. in 1901, 4519.

Wemding, wĕm'ding, a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, 31 miles SSE. of Ansbach. Pop. about 2000.

Wemyss, weems, a parish of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, NE. of Dysart.

Wen'achee' (or **Pisquouse**) **River,** Wash., rises in the Cascade Range, runs southeastward, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 47° 30′ N.

Wen'aso'ga, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co., Miss.

Wen'atchee', a banking post-town, capital of Chelan co., Oregon, on the Great Northern R., 174 miles W. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 451 (largely increased since census).

Wen-chow, a town and treaty-port of China, province of Che-kiang, about 140 miles SSW. of Ning-po. It is surrounded by high walls. Pop. about 80,000 (?).

Wendell, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., about 36 miles N. by E. of Springfield, on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4902.

Wendell, a banking post-village of Grant co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Wendell, a post-village of Wake co., N.C. The banking point is Raleigh.

Wendell Depot, a post-village in Wendell township (town), Franklin co., Mass., on the Miller's River, 40 miles W. of Fitchburg. Pop. 80.

Wendelstein, a summit of the Zeller Mountains of Bavaria, between the river Inn and the Schliersee. It has a meteorological observatory. Height, 6035 feet.

Wendelville, a village of Niagara co., N.Y., is a postal free delivery of Martinsville.

Wenden, wĕn'dęn (Lettic, *Tsessis*), a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Aa, 50 miles NE. of Riga. It was the residence of the grand-master of the Knights Sword-bearers. Among the interesting memorials of its past are a mediæval church and the ruins of a large castle. Pop. in 1897, 6327.

Wendover, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 21 miles SE. of Buckingham.

Wendover, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 33 miles below Ottawa.

Wener, a lake of Sweden. See VENER.

Wenersborg, a town of Sweden. See VENERSBORG.

Wengerlawn, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

Wengern-Alp, wĕn'gern ălp, a lofty pasture and pass of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, about 2½ miles SE. of Lauterbrunnen, and directly facing the Jungfrau and Mönch, of which it commands a stupendous view. It is reached by mountain railway. Altitude, 6160 feet. See SCHEIDECK.

Wengrow, vĕn'grûv, a town of Russian Poland, government and 19 miles NW. of Siedlce. Pop. in 1897, 8679.

Wenham, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Wenham township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 22 miles NNE. of Boston. Here is Wenham Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 847.

Wenham Depot, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., near Wenham.

Wenlock, or **Much Wenlock,** a municipal borough of England, in Shropshire, 12 miles SE. of Shrewsbury. It has remains of an old Cluniac abbey and a quaint old timbered guild-hall. Pop. in 1901, 15,866.

Wenona, a banking city of Marshall co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton Rs., 20 miles S. of Lasalle. It has zinc-works. Pop. in 1900, 1486.

Wenona, a former post-village of Bay co., Mich., now constituting the principal part of West Bay City.

Wenonah, a post-borough of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 10 miles S. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Wensum, a small river of Norfolk, England, an affluent of the Yare.

Wentworth, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Pierce City. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Wentworth, a post-village in Wentworth township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Baker's River and on the Boston and Maine R., 67 miles NNW. of Concord. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 617.

Wentworth, a post-village, capital of Rockingham co., N.C., about 90 miles WNW. of Raleigh. Pop. about 175.

Wentworth, a banking post-town of Lake co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Wentworth, a county of Ontario, situated at the head of Lake Ontario. It is drained by the head-branches of Welland (Chippewa) River and other small streams. Capital, Hamilton.

Wentworth, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 78 miles from Halifax.

Wentworth, a village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the St. Croix River, 2½ miles from Windsor.

Wentworth, a town and municipal district of New South Wales, on the Murray River, in about lat. 34° 5′ S. and lon. 142° E.

Wentworth Location, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H.

Wentzville, a banking post-town of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 21 miles W. of St. Charles. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Weobly, wĕb'le, a small town of England, 11 miles NW. of Hereford. Previous to 1832 it was a parliamentary borough.

Weogufka, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., about 55 miles N. of Montgomery.

Weoka, a post-hamlet of Elmore co., Ala.

Weona, a lumbering village of Poinsett co., Ark. The banking point is Marked Tree.

Wepener, or **Weppener,** wĕp'pęn-er, a district in the E. part of the Orange River Colony, bordering E. on Basutoland. It is intersected by the Caledon River and its tributaries, and is studded with hills. It is especially suited for stock-raising. Capital, Wepener, an important

market for wool, near the Basutoland frontier and 43 miles (direct) SE. of Bloemfontein.

Wequetonsing, a resort of Michigan, 7 miles from Petoskey.

Wequiock, we'kwę-ŏk, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the E. shore of Green Bay, 9 miles NE. of the city of Green Bay.

Werben, wĕr'bęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles NNE. of Magdeburg, on the river Elbe. Pop. about 1700.

Werchter, wĕrK'tęr, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, at the junction of the Demer with the Dyle, 17 miles NE. of Brussels.

Werdau, wĕR'dŏw, a town of Saxony, 5 miles WNW. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse. It is a busy manufacturing town. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry, and iron-founding and the manufacture of chemicals, machinery, carriages, etc., are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 19,355.

Werden, wĕR'dęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles NE. of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. The manufacture of cloth and paper, tanning, and coal-mining are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 10,704.

Werder, wĕR'dęr, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 5 miles WSW. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. in 1900, 6545.

Werdohl, wĕR'dōl, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Altena, on the river Lenne. It is a seat of the iron- and steel-industry. Pop. in 1900, 7619.

Werl, wĕRl, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, 9 miles WSW. of Soest. Pop. in 1900, 5885.

Werley, a post-station of Grant co., Wis.

Wermelskirchen, wĕR'męls-kĕĕRK'ęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Lennep. It is a busy seat of the textile industry and has manufactures of metallic wares, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 15,469.

Wermland, a län of Sweden. See VERMLAND.

Werne, wĕR'nęh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles S. of Münster, near the right bank of the Lippe. Pop. about 2500.

Werne, a rural commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Bochum. It is a seat of the iron- and steel-industry and has chemical-works. Pop. in 1900, 11,059.

Werner, a post-hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of the Yellow River, about 40 miles NW. of Portage City.

Wernersville, a post-village and health-resort of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles W. of Reading, its banking point. It has sanitaria. Pop. about 750.

Wernigerode, wĕR'ne-gą-ro'dęh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles SW. of Magdeburg. It has many quaint old houses with carved fronts. The town is the residence of the prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode, whose fine château overlooks the place. At the foot of the height on which this building stands is the Stolberg-Wernigerode library, with about 115,000 volumes. Pop. in 1900, 11,567.

Werra, wĕR'RÅ, a river of central Germany, rises in the southern part of the Thuringian Forest, flows NW., and at Münden, Hanover, joins the Fulda to form the Weser. Length, about 180 miles.

Werre, wĕR'Ręh, a river of Germany, which joins the Weser from the left, 6 miles SW. of Minden.

Wer'ribee', a river of Victoria, Australia, enters Port Phillip 16 miles SW. of Melbourne.

Werro, ver'ro, a town of Russia, in Livonia, 44 miles SSE. of Dorpat. Pop. in 1897, 4154.

Werschetz, a town of Hungary. See VERSECZ.

Wert, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va.

Wertach, wĕR'tÅK, a river of Bavaria, district of Swabia, rises on the frontier of Vorarlberg, flows NNE., and joins the Lech from the left, a short distance below Augsburg. Length, about 80 miles.

Wertheim, wĕRt'hīme, a town of Baden, at the confluence of the Tauber with the Main, 20 miles W. of Würzburg. It has some interesting churches and is overlooked by an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 3670.

Werther, wĕR'tęr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles SW. of Minden. Pop. about 2000.

Wertingen, wĕR'ting-ęn, a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, 16 miles NNW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 2000.

Wertsville, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 5 miles ENE. of Ringoes.

Werwick, wĕR'vik, or **Wervicq,** vĕR'vik', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles SSE. of Ypres. Pop. in 1900, 8767.

Wescosville, wes'kōs-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 7 miles SW. of Allentown.

Wesel, wÅ'zęl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the mouth of the Lippe, 32 miles NW. of Düsseldorf. There are remains of the former fortifications, among them the Berliner Thor, an old gate. The fine town-hall dates from the fourteenth century. The Gothic church of St. Willibrord, begun in the fifteenth century, is one of the finest religious edifices on the lower Rhine. The vaulting of the choir is of unique workmanship. The Lower Rhenish Museum contains antiquities and weapons. A bridge of boats leads from the town to the island of Büderich and the left bank of the river. Wesel has sugar-refineries, brick-yards, flour-mills, lead-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 22,545.

Wesely, a post-village of Rice co., Minn. The banking point is New Prague. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Wesenberg, wÅ'zęn-bĕRG', a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Gross-Woblitz Lake, 8 miles SW. of Neustrelitz. Pop. about 1500.

Wesenberg, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, 60 miles E. by S. of Revel. Pop. in 1897, 5560.

Weser, wÅ'zęr (anc. *Visurgis*), a river of Germany, whose basin lies between that of the Elbe on the E. and those of the Ems and Rhine on the W. It is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Münden, Hanover. It pursues a tortuous northerly course, watering the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau and Westphalia, Brunswick, the Prussian province of Hanover, Bremen, and Oldenburg, and enters the North Sea through a large estuary. Length, about 300 miles, or, reckoning to the source of the Werra, about 500 miles. The Weser is navigable throughout its whole extent. Vessels drawing 16 feet of water can now ascend to Bremen. Vessels of the deepest draught find their moorings at Bremerhaven, the outer port of Bremen, near the mouth of the estuary. Its principal affluents are the Aller (which receives the Leine) from the E. and the Hunte from the W.

Weser, a post-hamlet of Goliad co., Tex.

Wesergebirge, a collective name for the mountainous and hilly region traversed by the Weser River, in Germany, between Münden and Minden.

Wesley, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., 14 miles E. of Fayetteville, is surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Wesley, a banking post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, in a grain and stock-raising region, 10 miles E. of Algona, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 730.

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky.

Wesley, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., about 30 miles SW. of Calais. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Md., 3 miles NE. of Snowhill.

Wesley, a village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. The banking point is Gowanda.

Wesley, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. The banking point is Clintonville.

Wesley, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., about 12 miles SW. of Brenham.

Wesley, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 4 miles from Thamesford.

Wesleyville, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky.

Wesleyville, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 4 miles E. of Erie.

Wesselburen, wĕs'sęl-boo'ręn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, circle of North Ditmarsch. It is the birthplace of the poet Hebbel. Pop. about 2600.

Wesseli, a small town of Moravia, 8 miles SW. of Hradisch, on the March.

Wessel Islands, a group off the Northern Territory of South Australia, NW. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The principal and northernmost island is 30 miles in length. Lat. of Cape Wessel, at its N. extremity, 10° 59′ S.

Wesser, a post-village of Swayne co., N.C. The banking point is Bryson City.

Wessex (*i.e.*, "land of the West Saxons"), the southwestern one of the kingdoms founded by the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. The power of Wessex became dominant in England about the year 827.

Wessington, a banking post-village of Beadle co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line, 25 miles W. of Huron. Pop. about 200.

Wessington Springs, a banking post-village, capital of Jerauld co., S.Dak., 17 miles SW. of Alpena, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Wesson, a post-village of Union co., Ark. The banking point is Eldorado.

Wesson, a banking post-town of Copiah co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles N. of Brookhaven. It has manufactures of cottons and woollens, cotton-seed oil, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900, 3279.

West, a post-town of Holmes co., Miss. The banking point is Durant. Pop. in 1900, 196.

West, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. The banking point is Springville.

West, a banking post-town of McLennan co., Tex., 19 miles N. of Waco, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1900, 851.

West Acton, a post-village in Acton township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles WNW. of Boston. It has manufactures of cider, vinegar, and wooden-ware.

West Albany, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 3 miles NW. of the capitol at Albany. It has railroad-shops.

West Alburg, or **Windmill Point,** Grand Isle co., Vt., is on Lake Champlain and on the Central Vermont R., 1½ miles E. of Rouse Point.

West Alden, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., about 18 miles E. of Buffalo.

West Alexander, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the National Road and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 16 miles E. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 462.

West Alexandria, a banking post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Twin Creek, about 20 miles W. of Dayton, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 740.

West Allis, a banking post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., a few miles W. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of engines, machines, chains, belts, steam-pumps, baskets, etc.

West Almond, a village in West Almond township (town), Allegany co., N.Y., about 13 miles W. of Hornellsville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 601.

Westalton, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. The banking point is St. Charles.

West Alton, a post-village in Alton township (town), Belknap co., N.H., on Winnepesaukee Lake, about 9 miles E. of Laconia.

West Am'boy', a post-hamlet in Amboy township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., 25 miles N. by E. of Syracuse.

West Amwell, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 839.

West Andover, a post-village in Andover township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 33 miles NW. of Concord and 4 miles N. of Mount Kearsarge. Pop. about 160.

West Andover, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 14 miles SE. of Jefferson.

West Apopka, a post-station of Lake co., Fla.

West Appleton, a post-village of Knox co., Me., about 25 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

West Ap'pomat'tox, a banking post-village, capital of Appomattox co., Va., 23 miles E. by S. of Lynchburg, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 400.

West Arichat (ă-re-shăt'), a maritime village of Nova Scotia, co. of Richmond, on Chedabucto Bay, 7 miles from Arichat.

West Arlington, a village in Arlington township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Batten Kill, about 18 miles N. of Bennington. Pop. about 200.

West Asheville, a hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C.

West Ashford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 10 miles N. of Willimantic.

West Athens, a village of Somerset co., Me., about 50 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 250. It is a postal free-delivery of Athens.

West Auburn, Androscoggin co., Me. See AUBURN.

West Auburn, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Worcester. Pop. about 275.

West Auburn, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 33 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. 275.

West Auckland, a small town of England, co. of Durham, 4 miles SW. of Bishop-Auckland.

West Augusta, a post-station of Augusta co., Va.

West Austintown, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 11 miles S. of Warren.

West Baden, a banking post-village and watering-place of Orange co., Ind., 18 miles SE. of Shoals, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 300.

West Bainbridge, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 4 miles from Bainbridge station.

West Baldwin, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 33 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. about 375.

West Baltimore, a village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 21 miles WNW. of Dayton. Pop. about 350.

West Bangor, a post-hamlet in Bangor township (town), Franklin co., N.Y., about 9 miles SW. of Malone. Pop. about 375.

West Bangor, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a slate-quarry. Pop. about 375.

West Barnet, a post-village in Barnet township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., about 25 miles E. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

West Barnstable, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Barnstable township (town), near an inlet of the sea and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 55 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. Pop. 325.

West Barre, a village of Orleans co., N.Y., about 32 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. about 250. It is a rural free-delivery of Albion.

West Batavia, a post-village in Batavia township (town), Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 6 miles WSW. of Batavia.

West Bath, a township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 291.

West Baton Rouge (bat'on roozh), a parish in the southeast-central part of Louisiana, has an area of 236 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Port Allen. Pop. in 1890, 8363; in 1900, 10,285.

West Bay, a post-village and outport of Inverness and Richmond cos., Nova Scotia, on an arm of Bras d'Or Lake, 13 miles from Port Hawkesbury, on the Intercolonial R.

West Bay City (formerly **Wenona**), a city of Bay co., Mich., on the Saginaw River, opposite Bay City (with which it is connected by several bridges), on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk Rs. It has considerable ship-building and coal-mining industries and manufactures of beet-sugar, chiccory, lumber, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1880, 6397; in 1890, 12,981; in 1900, 13,119.

West Beaver, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on Beaver Creek, 6 miles S. of New Lisbon. The post-office is Lisbon.

West Beaver, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1038.

West Becket, a post-hamlet in Becket township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., 17 miles SSE. of Pittsfield.

West Bedford, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 24 miles NE. of Newark.

West Bellmont, a village of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Malone.

Westbend, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 20 miles SW. of Algona, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Westbend, a post-village of Powell co., Ky., 35 miles E. by S. of Lexington.

Westbend, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River and on the Northwestern Line, 34 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. It has knitting-mills, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2119.

Westbend, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 843.

West Bergen, a post-village in Bergen township (town), Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 22 miles WSW. of Rochester.

West Berkeley, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., adjacent to Berkeley. It has a church.

West Berkshire, a post-village in Berkshire township (town), Franklin co., Vt., about 20 miles NE. of St. Albans.

West Berlin, a post-village in Berlin township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 42 miles W. of Boston. Pop. about 250.

West Berlin, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 225.

West Berlin, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware.

West Berlin, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. The banking point is Montpelier.

West Berne, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 100.

West Berwick, Columbia co., Pa., is a postal free-delivery of Berwick, its banking point.

West Bethel, a post-village in Bethel township (town), Oxford co., Me., near the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R., 74 miles N. by W. of Portland. Pop. about 350.

West Bethlehem, a borough of Lehigh co., Pa., a suburb of Bethlehem (its post-office), is on the Lehigh River. Pop. in 1900, 3465.

West Bethlehem, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1794.

West Bingham, a post-village of Potter co., Pa.

West Bloomfield, a post-village in West Bloomfield township (town), Ontario co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by

E. of Rochester, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1306.

West Bloomfield, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis.

West Bolton, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., about 17 miles E. by S. of Burlington.

West Boothbay, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Wiscasset. Pop. about 200. See BOOTHBAY.

Westboro, a post-village in Westboro township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 12 miles E. of Worcester. It contains the Lyman School and the Westboro Insane Hospital and has manufactures of boots and shoes, straw and leather goods, underwear, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5400.

Westboro, a banking post-village of Atchison co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 13 miles (direct) NE. of Rockport. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Westboro, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 45 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 325.

Westboro, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 83 miles NNW. of Stevens Point.

Westborough, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 2 miles from Ottawa.

West Botany, or **Arncliffe,** a municipal district of New South Wales, a few miles from Sydney, contains Lady Robinson's Beach and the watering-places of Sandringham and Sans Souci.

Westbourne, a post-village of Manitoba, on the White Mud River, 70 miles W. of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific R. A bridge spans the river at this place.

West Bowdoin (bō'dĕn), a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., about 11 miles ESE. of Lewiston. Pop. 150.

West Boxford, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., about 7 miles E. of Lawrence.

West Boylston, a post-village in West Boylston township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 8½ miles N. of Worcester. It has manufactures of organs, baskets, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2314.

West Bradford, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1408.

Westbranch, a post-station of Butte co., Cal.

Westbranch, a banking post-town of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 28 miles SSE. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 647.

Westbranch, a banking post-village, capital of Ogemaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 28½ miles NW. by N. of Standish. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1412.

Westbranch, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 11 miles N. of Rome. Pop. about 200.

Westbranch, a post-station of Potter co., Pa.

West Branch Nicholas River, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the West Branch of the Nicholas River, 12 miles from Kingston.

West Branch River John, Nova Scotia. See RIVER JOHN.

West Brandywine, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 766.

West Brattleboro, Windham co., Vt., is a post-station of Brattleboro.

West Brentwood, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Exeter or Haverhill, Mass. Pop. about 175.

West Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., about 36 miles ESE. of Plymouth.

West Bridgewater, a post-village in West Bridgewater township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles S. of Boston. It has an iron-foundry, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1711; of the village, about 750.

West Bridgewater, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. The banking point is Beaver or Rochester. It has foundries and machine-shops.

West Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 11 miles E. of Rutland.

West Bridgford, a town of England, Nottinghamshire, on the river Trent, in the outskirts of Nottingham. Pop. in 1901, 7018.

West Brighton, a village of Monroe co., N.Y., near the Genesee River, 2 miles S. of Rochester.

West Brome, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, on a branch of the Yamaska River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 59 miles ESE. of Montreal.

West Bromwich, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Staffordshire, 5 miles NW. of Birmingham. It is in a rich iron and coal region and has extensive blast-furnaces and iron-works, and manufactures of fire-arms, agricultural implements, and metal goods of every kind. It has also sheet-glass works. Pop. in 1901, 65,170.

Westbrook, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Westbrook township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 28 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 884.

Westbrook, a city of Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central and the Boston and Maine Rs., 5 miles NW. of Portland. It has manufactures of silk, warps, and brick. The city charter was adopted in 1891. Pop. in 1900, 7283.

Westbrook, a banking post-village of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 450.

Westbrook, a post-station of Delaware co., N.Y.

Westbrook, a post-station of Bladen co., N.C.

Westbrook, a post-station of Mitchell co., Tex.

West Brooke, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 7 miles WNW. of Kingston.

West Brookfield, a post-village in West Brookfield township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 29 miles ENE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of corsets, fishing-rods, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1448.

West Brookfield, a village of Stark co., Ohio, 2 miles W. of Massillon (of which it is a postal free-delivery).

West Brookfield, a post-village of Orange co., Vt. The banking point is Randolph.

West Brooklin, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 175.

West Brooklyn, a banking post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles E. of Amboy. Pop. in 1900, 279.

West Brooksville, a post-village in Brooksville township (town), Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 14 miles E. of Belfast. Pop. 250.

West Brookville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 13 miles NE. of Port Jervis, on the New York, Ontario and Western R.

West Brownsville, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Brownsville. It has boat-building, coal, coke, and distilling interests. Pop. in 1900, 742.

West Brunswick, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1158.

West Buffalo, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1092.

West Buford, a town of Gwinnett co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 211.

West Burke, a post-village in Burke township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., on the Boston and Maine R., 16 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 600.

West Burlington, a town of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, is an independent post-station of Burlington. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 1044.

West Burlington, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 30 miles S. of Utica.

West Burlington, a hamlet in West Burlington township, Bradford co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, about 12 miles W. of Towanda. Pop. of the township in 1900, 698.

Westbury, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 4 miles SSE. of Trowbridge. Pop. in 1901, 3305.

Westbury, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 22 miles SSW. of Oswego. Pop. about 275.

Westbury, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 22 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 250.

Westbury, a town of northern Tasmania, about 18 miles WSW. of Launceston.

Westbury-on-Severn, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, 7 miles SW. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1901, 1866.

Westbutte (būte), a post-hamlet of Sutter co., Cal., 18 miles NW. of Marysville.

West Buxton, a post-village in Buxton township (town), York co., Me., on the E. bank of the Saco River, 20 miles W. of Portland. Pop. about 500.

Westby, a banking post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 524.

West Cairo (kā'ro), a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Detroit Southern Rs., 7 miles N. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 338.

West Caln, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1201.

West Cambridge, a post-station of Washington co., N.Y., 7 miles by rail N. of Johnsonville.

West Camden, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 23 miles WNW. of Rome. Pop. about 150.

Westcamp, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 40 miles below Albany.

West Campton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Campton township (town), 7 miles N. of Plymouth.

West Canaan (kā'nan), a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 56 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. 200.

West Canaan, a village of Madison co., Ohio. The banking point is Plain City.

West Canada Creek, N.Y., drains part of Hamilton co., runs southwestward through Herkimer co. to TRENTON FALLS (which see), and finally enters the Mohawk River at Herkimer.

West Candor, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 23 miles S. of Ithaca.

West Cape, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Northumberland Strait, 47 miles from Summerside.

West Cape Howe, on the S. coast of Australia, 18 miles SW. of Albany.

West Cape May, a borough of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 696.

West Carlisle (kar'lil'), a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 22 miles NE. of Newark. Pop. 200.

West Carroll, a parish in the NE. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas. Area, 362 sq. m. It is drained by Bayous Bœuf and Macon. Capital, Floyd. Pop. in 1890, 3748; in 1900, 3685.

West Carrollton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River, 8 miles below Dayton, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has paper-mills. Pop. in 1900, 987.

West Carthage, a village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Black River, opposite Carthage. Pop. in 1900, 1135.

West Casco, a village of Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 6 miles N. of South Haven. The post-station is Kibbie.

West Castleton, a post-village in Castleton township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on Bomaseen Lake, about 15 miles W. by N. of Rutland. It has manufactures of slate mantels, writing-slates, etc.

West Caton, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y.

West Charleston, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 24 miles NW. of Bangor.

West Charleston, Miami co., Ohio, 2 miles from TIPPECANOE CITY (which see).

West Charleston, a post-village in Charleston township (town), Orleans co., Vt., on the Clyde River, about 56 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

West Charlton, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 30 miles NW. of Albany.

West Chatham, a post-village in Chatham township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., about 52 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 150.

West Chazy, a post-village in Chazy township (town), Clinton co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 10 miles N. by W. of Plattsburg.

West Chelmsford, a post-village in Chelmsford township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles WSW. of Lowell.

West Chenango (she-nang'go), a hamlet of Broome co., N.Y.

West Cheshire, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles N. of New Haven. It has manufactures of brass and buttons. Pop. about 800.

Westchester, a county in the SE. part of New York, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and on the SE. by Long Island Sound, and is intersected by the Croton River and partly drained by the Bronx River. The surface is hilly and diversified with beautiful scenery. Many residents of New York city have fine country-seats in this county. It contains Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Peekskill, Ossining, Tarrytown, and White Plains. Capital, White Plains. Pop. in 1890, 146,772; in 1900, 183,375.

Westchester, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., about 20 miles W. of Norwich.

Westchester, a village of Jay co., Ind., about 50 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Westchester, a banking post-town of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles W. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Westchester, New York co., N.Y., is an independent post-station of New York city.

Westchester, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 20 miles N. of Cincinnati.

West Chester (officially, **Westchester**), a post-borough, capital of Chester co., Pa., is finely situated in a rich, rolling country, about 450 feet above tide-water, 30½ miles W. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Rs. It is attractively laid out, has a notable court-house and county-jail, a botanical garden, and numerous fine residences. It is the seat of the West Chester State Normal School, the Darlington Seminary, Friends' School, and Chester County Hospital. West Chester has large grain- and dairying-industries, nurseries, and manufactures of cream-separators and other dairying supplies, wheels, tags, paper, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9524.

West Chester, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Thomson.

West Chesterfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Westfield River, about 30 miles NW. of Springfield.

West Chesterfield, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 14 miles W. by S. of Keene. Pop. about 225.

West Chicago, a banking post-village of Dupage co., Ill., 30 miles W. of Chicago, on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It has foundries, manufactures of furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1877.

West Chop, a post-station and resort of Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard island.

West Claremont, a post-village in Claremont township (town), Sullivan co., N.H., on the Sugar River and on the Boston and Maine R., about 1 mile E. of the Connecticut River and 3 miles NW. of Claremont. Pop. about 300.

West Clarksfield, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio. The banking point is Norwalk.

West Clarksville, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., about 60 miles SSE. of Buffalo.

West Cleveland is a post-station of Cleveland, Ohio.

Westcliffe, a banking post-town of Custer co., Colo., in a stock-raising and mining region, 30 miles SW. by S. of Cañon City, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Pop. in 1900, 256.

West Clifton Forge, a post-town of Alleghany co., Va., in Clifton district. Pop. in 1900, 367.

West Clifty, a post-station of Grayson co., Ky., 64 miles by rail SSW. of Louisville.

West Cocalico, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2215.

West Colang, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. Pop. 75.

West Colesville, a village of Broome co., N.Y. The banking point is Binghamton.

West College Corner, a town of Union co., Ind., in Union township. Pop. in 1900, 392.

West Collingswood, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Camden.

West Columbia, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, about 16 miles above Gallipolis, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 205.

West Concord, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 20 miles (direct) SE. of Faribault. Pop. in 1900, 635.

West Concord, a village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 3½ miles NW. of Concord, of which it is an independent post-station. It has wagon-works and granite-quarries. Pop. about 950.

West Concord, a village in Concord township (town), Essex co., Vt., on the Moose River, 8 miles E. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 300.

West Conesville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 40 miles SW. of Albany.

West Conshohocken, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 13 miles NW. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of woollens and carpets. Pop. in 1900, 1958.

West Constable, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Malone.

West Co'pake', a post-village in Copake township (town), Columbia co., N.Y., about 15 miles SE. of Hudson.

West Corinth, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., about 30 miles SSE. of Montpelier.

West Cornwall, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 40 miles N. of Danbury. Pop. 250.

West Cornwall, a post-village in Cornwall township (town), Addison co., Vt., 6 miles SW. of Middlebury.

West Covington, a town of Kenton co., Ky., in Ludlow district. Pop. in 1900, 1606.

West Covington, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., about 40 miles N. Williamsport.

West Coxsackie, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Coxsackie. Pop. about 950.

Westcreek, a post-town of Douglas co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 161.

Westcreek, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., near Little Egg Harbor Bay and on the Tuckerton R., 3 miles

N. by E. of Tuckerton. It has oyster-industries. Pop. about 375.

West Cumberland, a village of Cumberland co., Me., about 12 miles N. of Portland, its post-station. Pop. about 175.

West Cummington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. The banking point is Northampton. Pop. 175.

Westdale, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Brockton. Pop. 100.

West Damascus, a post-station of Wayne co., Pa., 12 miles NE. of Honesdale.

West Danby, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 10 miles S. of Ithaca.

West Danville, a post-village in Danville township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 14 miles W. of St. Johnsbury.

West Davenport, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Charlotte River, 18 miles S. of Cooperstown, on the Delaware and Hudson and the Ulster and Delaware Rs.

Westday, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, about 21 miles NW. of Saratoga Springs.

West Decatur, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 14 miles SE. of Clearfield. It has coaling- and brick-industries.

West Decorah, a town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Decorah township. Pop. in 1900, 531.

West Deer, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1225.

West Deering, a post-station of Hillsboro co., N.H.

West Denmark, a village of Polk co., Wis. The banking point is St. Croix Falls. Pop. 150.

West Dennis, a post-village in Dennis township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and about 48 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 600.

West Depere (de-peer′), a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the W. bank of the Fox River, opposite Depere, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has manufactures of paper, boats and launches, boilers, and brick. Pop. about 2000. The banking point is Depere.

West Derby, a parish and town suburban to Liverpool (3 miles distant), a part of which constitutes a parliamentary division of that city.

West Derby, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., on the E. shore of Lake Memphremagog, at the mouth of the Clyde River, 1 mile NE. of Newport. It has a pulp-mill. Pop. in 1900, 913.

West Derry, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., adjacent to Derry, its banking point. It has manufactures of paper-boxes, automobiles, shoes, etc. Pop. about 2200.

West Dighton, a village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Taunton.

West Dock, an outport of Ontario, Canada, on Pelee Island, and under the jurisdiction of Amherstburg.

West Donegal (don′e-gawl), a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1341.

West Dover, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

West Dover, a post-village in Dover township (town), Windham co., Vt., about 20 miles E. by N. of Bennington.

West Dresden, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, 17 miles S. of Augusta.

West Dryden, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 8 miles NE. of Ithaca.

West Dublin, a post-station of Fulton co., Pa.

West Dudley, a post-village in Dudley township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3½ miles SE. of Southbridge. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. about 700.

West Duluth, St. Louis co., Minn., is an independent post-station of Duluth.

West Dummerston, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., on the West River, 6 miles NW. of Brattleboro.

West Dundee, a village of Kane co., Ill., in West Dundee township. Pop. in 1900, 1348.

West Durham, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., 24 miles N. of Portland.

West Durham, a post-village of Durham co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Durham. Pop. about 375.

West Duxbury, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., about 35 miles SE. of Boston.

West Earl, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., 22 miles SW. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 2275.

West Easton, a borough of Northampton co., Pa., near Easton. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

West Eaton, a post-village in Eaton township (town), Madison co., N.Y., about 30 miles SE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 250.

West Eden, a post-village in Eden township (town), Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, about 24 miles E. of Castine. Pop. 160.

Westedge, a village of Barnes co., N.Dak. The banking point is Litchville.

West Edmeston, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, about 24 miles S. of Utica, on the Unadilla Valley R.

Westel, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn.

West Elizabeth, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Elizabeth and 20 miles from Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R. It has a coal-mine and distillery. Pop. in 1900, 747.

West Elkton, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, about 15 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 215.

West Ellsworth, a post-station of Hancock co., Me., 7 miles W. of Ellsworth.

Westely, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., about 12 miles W. of Hannibal.

West End, a village of Jefferson co., Ala., is a rural free-delivery of Birmingham.

West End, a post-office of Alameda co., Cal.

Westend, a post-village of Saline co., Ill. The banking point is Galatia.

Westend, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 3 miles W. of Detroit.

West End (officially **Westend**), a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. See LONG BRANCH.

Westend, a post-village of Moore co., N.C.

Westend, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., about 24 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Westend, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va. The banking point is Alexandria.

West End, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Terra Alta.

West End, Santa Cruz. See FREDERICKSTED.

West Enfield, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor.

West Enosburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., about 40 miles NE. of Burlington.

West Epping, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Lamprey River and on the Boston and Maine R., 20 miles W. of Portsmouth. Pop. about 200.

Westerås, a town of Sweden. See VESTERÅS.

Westerbotten, a län of Sweden. See VESTERBOTTEN.

Westerburg, wĕs′tẹr-bo͝ōrg‘, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Wiesbaden, 9 miles NNW. of Hadamar. It has an old castle of the counts of Leiningen. Pop. about 1300.

Westerham, a small town of England, in Kent, 19 miles W. of Maidstone, on the Darent. It is the birthplace of General Wolfe.

Westerhausen, wĕs′tẹr-hŏw‘zẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles NNW. of Quedlinburg. Pop. about 2500.

Westerlo, a post-township (town) of Albany co., N.Y., about 18 miles SW. of Albany, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1632.

Westerloo, wĕs′tẹr-lō‘, a village of Belgium, 25 miles SE. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe.

Westerly, a post-village in Westerly township (town), Washington co., R.I., on the Pawcatuck River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 44 miles SW. of Providence. Small vessels ascend the river to this place. The town has extensive manufactures of cottons and woollens, thread, and printing-presses, and is largely engaged in the quarrying of granite, of which a highly-superior quality is found here. Within the limits of the town is Watch Hill. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7541.

Western, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Western, a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb., on Turkey Creek, about 44 miles SSW. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Western, a township (town) of Oneida co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1621.

Western Australia (originally SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT), a British crown-colony and one of the states of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising all of the Australian continent lying W. of lon. 129° E., and having, with the associated coast islands, its most westerly point in Dirk Hartog Island, lon. 112° 52′ E. The entire eastern boundary is formed by South Australia (proper) and the Northern Territory of South Australia. Area, 975,920 sq. m. Population in 1901, 184,124. The region lies broadly between lat. 13° 25′ and 35° 5′ S., and thus covers nearly 22 degrees of latitude. The coast-line has a number of deep indentations,—Freycinet Harbor, Sharks Bay, Exmouth Gulf, King Sound, Brunswick Bay, Admiralty Gulf, Cam-

bridge Gulf, on the W., NW., and N.,—but there are few serviceable natural harbors, and navigation is much hampered in places by the great rise of the tidal waters (in Cambridge Gulf, 20 feet; King Sound, 45 ft.). Large harbor-works are being constructed at some of the ports.

The interior and greater part of Western Australia is a plateau of moderate altitude, 700–1000 feet in general elevation, and rising in places to perhaps twice this height. It forms part or is a continuation of what has been termed the great Austral Plain, which gives evidence of having been at a comparatively recent geological period a sea-bed, and of marking an oceanic separation between the eastern and western sections of what is to-day the Australian continent. Almost the whole of this interior region is desert or sand-covered plain, with little or no vegetation over large areas, or with dense scrubs of acacia, crowded into more favored spots, and the characteristic porcupine-grass or spinifex. There are no permanent water-courses, and the numerous so-called lakes are mostly dry during the greater part of the year, being turned into water-basins only with the coming of the rains. This infertile region, which constitutes the greater part of the Eastern Division of the colony, has the Great Victoria Desert in the S., the Gibson Desert in the centre, and the Great Sandy Desert in the N.

A region of lofty highlands or mountains borders the western coast-line, or lies off from it at a distance of 50–100 miles, and other mountains appear behind these, and still others occupy the major part of the Northern or Kimberley Division. The relations of these different mountains to one another have not yet been definitely ascertained, nor are their relations to the structure of the continent fully understood. Among the better-known of the individual ranges are the Darling, Herschel, and Victoria ranges in the SW., presenting no summit much exceeding 1500 feet in height; the Stirling Range, inland from Albany (3500 ft.?); Lockyer and Capricorn ranges in the central west; and the King Leopold, Müller, and McClintock ranges in the N. (Kimberley Division)—2000–2500 (?) ft. Individual summits are mounts Augustus (3580 ft.?) and Labouchere (3400 ft.?), both in the official Western Division.

The water-courses of the W. part of Western Australia are numerous and comprise among the better-known (beginning at the SW. and proceeding northward) the Swan River (at the mouth of which is Fremantle), the Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, Fitzroy, and Ord rivers. The Swan alone is important, the others for the most part lacking water in the dry months. The climate is hot in the northern parts and in the interior, but not unhealthy, and in the far south a generally agreeable temperature prevails. December, January, and February are the hottest months, and June and July, when a mild winter prevails, the coolest. A temperature below 20° has been noted in the far interior. The annual rainfall ranges from about 38 inches in the extreme SW. (Perth, 33 inches; Kimberley, 20 inches; Coolgardie district, 10 inches) to practically nothing in the interior.

The more productive regions of the colony are in the SW. and W., where there are large areas of noble forest (of eucalyptus or blue-gum, sandal-wood, jarrah, karri, etc.), yielding good and serviceable timber, and lands well adapted to grazing purposes and to agricultural pursuits. The ordinary crops of the north temperate zone (wheat, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, hay, etc.) do well, and there is considerable cultivation of the apple, peach, orange, lemon, grape, and other fruits. The total area of the state under cultivation in 1904 was 283,752 acres, of which 137,946 was under wheat (yielding 1,876,252 bushels). The live-stock in 1903 included 2,599,633 sheep, 497,617 cattle, 82,747 horses, besides numbers of pigs and goats, and 2031 camels. The wool-clip of that year amounted to 12,501,804 pounds, valued at £443,743. The chief resources of the state are in its wool, timber, and mineral wealth, the last-named represented by deposits spread over a vast extent of territory, stretching almost continuously from the Kimberley region in the N. to Dundas in the S., and eastward from near the W. coast to the meridian of 125° and 130° E. longitude. The more productive gold-fields are those of Kimberley and Pilbarra in the N. and NW.; Ashburton, Peak Hill, and Murchison in the W.; and Coolgardie and Dundas in the S. Gold was first discovered in this region in 1886. Up to and inclusive of the year 1903 (when the production was 2,064,801 fine ounces), the gold output was 10,933,141 fine ounces, valued at £46,441,033. In June, 1904, there were in the state 2161 miles of railway in operation.

The settlement of Western Australia was begun in 1829. On Jan. 1, 1901, the colony became a state of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Western College, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, 8 miles S. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 100.

Western Ghats, British India. See GHATS.

Western Grove, a post-village of Newton co., Ark. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 100.

Western Islands. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

Westernorrland, Sweden. See VESTERNORRLAND.

Western Park, a post-station of Elk co., Kan.

Western Port, an inlet of the S. coast of Victoria, Australia, 12 miles SE. of Port Phillip and separated from it by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. It contains Phillip and French islands.

Westernport (officially **Western Port**), a banking post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac River and on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R., 28 miles SW. of Cumberland. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1998.

Western Reserve, a name applied to an extensive tract of land in the NE. corner of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, the ownership of which was reserved by Connecticut when that state in 1786 surrendered to the general government of the United States her claims (based upon her old charter) to jurisdiction in part of the territory N. and W. of the Ohio River relinquished by England at the close of the Revolutionary War. This district was largely settled by people from New England. In 1796 Cleveland was founded on land sold to the Connecticut Land Company.

Western Saratoga, a post-village and resort of Union co., Ill., about 36 miles N. of Cairo.

Western Springs, a post-village and resort of Cook co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 16 miles W. by S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 662.

Western Star, a post-village of Summit and Medina cos., Ohio, about 36 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Westernville, a post-village in Western township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 8 miles from Rome. Pop. about 275.

Westervelt, a village of Shelby co., Ill. The post-office and banking point is Shelbyville.

Westervik, a town of Sweden. See VESTERVIK.

Westerville, a village of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River, about 20 miles SW. of Osceola. Pop. 60.

Westerville, a post-village of Custer co., Neb. The banking point is Ansley.

Westerville, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 12 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It is the seat of Otterbein University, which was organized in 1849 under the direction of the United Brethren. Pop. in 1900, 1462.

Westerwald, ŵĕs'tĕr-ŵâld', a mountain region of Prussia, between the rivers Rhine, Sieg, and Lahn, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, the Rhine Province, and Westphalia. It stretches northeastward from the vicinity of Coblenz for a distance of about 70 miles. The highest summit has an elevation of 2155 feet above the sea. There are numerous iron-mines. The climate is raw.

West Exeter, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 14 miles NW. of Cooperstown.

West Fairfield, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 12 miles W. of Johnstown. Pop. 100.

West Fairlee, a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt., about 30 miles SSE. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 531.

West Fairview, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R., 2 miles above Harrisburg, its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

West Fairview, British Columbia, is a suburb of Vancouver.

Westfalen, the German for WESTPHALIA.

Westfall, a post-village of Malheur co., Oregon. The banking point is Ontario.

Westfall, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1731.

West Fallowfield, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1059.

West Fallowfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 361.

West Falls is a rural station of Mount Airy, Md.

Westfalls, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., about 20 miles SE. of Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. Pop. 150.

West Falmouth, a post-village in Falmouth township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central R., about 8 miles N. by W. of Portland. Pop. about 475.

West Falmouth, a post-village in Falmouth township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on the E. shore of Buzzard's Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles (direct) E. of New Bedford. Pop. 275.

West Farmington, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Farmington township (town), on the Maine Central R., 1 mile SW. of Farmington. Pop. about 600.

West Farmington, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles NW. of Warren. It contains the Western Reserve Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 516.

West Farms, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Bronx River, now included in the borough of the Bronx, New York city.

West Farnham, or **Saint Romuald de Farnham,** Missisquoi co., Quebec, 41 miles SE. of Montreal. See FARNHAM.

West Fayette, a village of Seneca co., N.Y., 7 miles SE. of Geneva, is a rural free-delivery of Romulus.

West Feliciana (fe-lis-se-ah'na), a parish of Louisiana, bordering on the state of Mississippi, has an area of 386 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by Bayou Sara. Capital, St. Francisville. Pop. in 1890, 15,062; in 1900, 15,994.

West Ferndale, Wash. See FERNDALE.

Westfield, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ill., 6 miles S. of Ashmore, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Westfield College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 820.

Westfield, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Ind., about 21 miles N. of Indianapolis, on the Central Indiana and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Rs. Pop. in 1900, 670.

Westfield, a banking post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles NNW. of Sioux City.

Westfield, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 33 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Westfield, a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., on a river of the same name and on the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 9 miles W. of Springfield. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, and contains the Westfield State Normal School, Westfield Athenæum, and other institutions, and has extensive manufactures of whips, cigars, paper, steam heaters, machinery, bicycles, thread, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,310.

Westfield, a banking post-village in Westfield township, Union co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 7 miles W. by S. of Elizabeth. It has telpherage manufactures. Many New York business-men reside here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 4328.

Westfield, a banking post-village in Westfield township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Creek, 1 mile from Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 17 miles SW. of Dunkirk. It has fruit and canning interests and manufactures of grape-juice, fruit-packages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2430; of the town, 3882.

Westfield, a post-village of Surry co., N.C. The banking point is Mountairy.

Westfield, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the Olentangy River, about 12 miles NNE. of Delaware.

Westfield, a banking post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on Cowanesque Creek, about 58 miles N. of Lockhaven, on the Buffalo and Susquehanna and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1180.

Westfield, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1115.

Westfield, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 19 miles N. of Houston.

Westfield, a post-township (town) of Orleans co., Vt., about 37 miles E. by N. of St. Albans. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Westfield, a banking post-village in Westfield township (town), Marquette co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 25 miles N. of Portage City. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1200; of the village, about 700.

Westfield, a village of Sauk co., Wis., in Westfield township (town), 8 miles S. of Reedsburg station. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1285.

Westfield River, Mass., rises in Berkshire co., flows generally SE., and enters the Connecticut River a short distance below Springfield. It has two small affluents, called the Middle and West Branches.

West Finley, a post-township (and village) of Washington co., Pa., about 42 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1352.

West Flamborough, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 3¼ miles from Dundas.

West Flanders, a province of Belgium, bounded on the NW. by the North Sea and on the W. and S. by France. Area, 1249 sq. m. Its surface is flat, with sand dunes extending along the coast. The SE. portion belongs to the basin of the Scheldt. The soil is in a high state of cultivation and the region is rich in cattle. Among the towns are Ostend, Bruges, Ypres, and Courtrai. Capital, Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 805,236.

West Florence, a post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio.

Westford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 30 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. 300.

Westford, a post-village in Westford township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., about 7 miles WSW. of Lowell, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of worsteds. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2624.

Westford, a post-village in Westford township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., 55 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 910; of the village, about 500.

Westford, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Westford, a post-village in Westford township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Brown's River, about 15 miles NE. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 888.

Westford, a post-township (town) of Richland co., Wis., about 60 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1163.

Westfork, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., about 16 miles S. of Fayetteville, on the Frisco System. Pop. 150.

Westfork, a post-station of Crawford co., Ind.

Westfork, a post-station of Christian co., Ky., 62 miles NW. of Nashville, Tenn.

Westfork, a post-hamlet of Reynolds co., Mo., 27 miles ESE. of Salem.

Westfork, a post-station of Overton co., Tenn.

West Forks, a plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 160.

West Fort Ann, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., about 7 miles N. of Sandyhill.

West Foxboro, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 25 miles SSW. of Boston.

West Frampton, Quebec. See FRAMPTON.

West Frankfort, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill.

West Franklin, a village of Posey co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 24 miles below Evansville. Pop. 75.

West Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 250.

West Franklin, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 965.

West Franklin, a village of Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek and about 40 miles NNE. of Williamsport.

West Freedom, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 24 miles S. by E. of Oil City. Pop. 225.

West Freehold, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 2 miles from Freehold and about 26 miles E. of Trenton. Pop. 200.

West Freeport, a village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Harlem township. Pop. in 1900, 724.

West Friendship, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., about 22 miles W. of Baltimore.

West Friesland, formerly a district on the W. coast of the Zuider Zee, now part of the province of North Holland, Netherlands.

West Fulton, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 44 miles W. by S. of Albany.

West Galway (gawl'way), a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., 7 miles NE. of Amsterdam.

West Gardiner, a village in West Gardiner township (town), Kennebec co., Me., 9 miles SW. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 693. It is a postal free-delivery of Gardiner.

West Garland, a village in Garland township (town), Penobscot co., Me., about 30 miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. 120.

Westgate, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Westgate-on-Sea, a watering-place of Kent, England, a suburb or extension of Margate.

West Georgia, a village of Franklin co., Vt., about 10 miles SSW. of St. Albans.

West Gloucester, a village of Essex co., Mass., 4 miles W. of Gloucester.

West Glover, a post-village in Glover township (town), Orleans co., Vt., about 40 miles NNE. of Montpelier.

West Gore, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Newport.

West Gorham (gō'ram), a village in Gorham township (town), Cumberland co., Me., 12 miles W. of Portland. The post-station is Gorham. Pop. about 200.

West Goshen, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 24 miles NW. of Waterbury. Pop. about 300.

West Goshen, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1095.

West Gouldsboro, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. shore of Frenchman's Bay, about 45 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. about 200.

West Grafton, a village of Taylor co., W.Va., is a post-substation of Grafton.

West Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., 20 miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. about 350.

West Granville, a post-village in Granville township (town), Hampden co., Mass., 24 miles W. by S. of Springfield. Pop. about 300

West Granville, a village of Milwaukee co., Wis., 11 miles NW. of Milwaukee.

West Granville Corners, a post-village in Granville township (town), Washington co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. of Whitehall. Pop. about 300.

West Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township (town), 6 miles W. of Gray.

West Greece, a village in Greece township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., about 10 miles NW. of Rochester. Pop. 225.

Westgreene, a post-village of Greene co., Ala. The banking point is Eutaw. Pop. 110.

West Greene, a village of Erie co., Pa., about 10 miles SSE. of Erie.

West Greenwich Center, a post-station of Kent co., R.I., about 22 miles SW. of Providence.

West Groton, a post-village in Groton township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Squannacook River and on a branch of the Boston and Maine R., about 11 miles E. by N. of Fitchburg. Pop. about 375.

West Groton, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 12 miles N. by E. of Ithaca. The post-office is Groton.

Westgrove, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 8 miles W. of Bloomfield. Pop. about 125.

Westgrove, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 44 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 929.

West Halifax, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., about 24 miles ESE. of Bennington.

West Hallock, a hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., about 16 miles N. of Peoria.

West Ham, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Essex, constituting an eastern suburb of London. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 18,317; in 1901, 267,358. Adjoining it is East Ham.

Westham Island, British Columbia, 17 miles from New Westminster. It has a cannery.

West Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W.Va.

West Hammond, a village of Cook co., Ill., in Thornton township. Pop. in 1900, 2935. See HAMMOND, Ind.

West Hampden, a village in Hampden township (town), Penobscot co., Me., about 12 miles WSW. of Bangor.

West Hampstead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., about 16 miles ESE. of Manchester.

Westhampton, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., about 20 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 469.

West Hampton, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 76 miles E. of New York and 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 500.

West Hampton Beach, a banking post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y. See also WEST HAMPTON.

West Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 21 miles SSE. of Boston. It has manufactures of fire-works. Pop. about 450.

West Hanover, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., about 13 miles NE. of Harrisburg station.

West Harpeth, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.

West Harpswell, a village of Cumberland co., Me., on an island or peninsula in Casco Bay, about 15 miles NE. of Portland. The post-station is Brunswick.

West Harrington, a village of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 5 miles from Millbridge.

West Harrison, a town of Dearborn co., Ind., in Harrison township. Pop. in 1900, 304.

West Hartford, a post-village in West Hartford township (town), Hartford co., Conn., 4 miles W. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3186.

West Hartford, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the White River and on the Vermont Central R., 8 miles NW. of White River Junction. Pop. about 150.

West Hartland, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., about 25 miles NW. of Hartford.

West Hartlepool, England. See HARTLEPOOL.

West Harwich, a post-village in Harwich township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., 66 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 325.

West Hatfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. The banking point is Northampton.

West Haven, a borough of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., adjacent to New Haven, from which it is separated by the West River. It has manufactures of buckles, pianos, safes, etc. Savin Rock, a popular resort, is in this borough. Pop. in 1900, 5247. The post-station is New Haven.

Westhaven, a village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, about 33 miles NE. of Lansing.

Westhaven, a post-township (town) of Rutland co., Vt., bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain and about 20 miles W. of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 355.

West Haverstraw, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey and New York and other railroads. The banking point is Haverstraw (which see). Pop. in 1900, 2079.

West Hawley, a post-village in Hawley township (town), Franklin co., Mass., about 20 miles W. of Greenfield.

West Hazleton, a borough of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2516. The post-office is Hazleton (which see).

West Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township (town), Washington co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Salem. Pop. about 250.

West Hemlock, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 347.

West Hempfield, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3602.

West Henniker, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 21 miles W. of Concord.

West Henrietta, a post-village in Henrietta township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 9 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. about 250.

West Hickory, a town of Catawba co., N.C., in Hickory township. Pop. in 1900, 213.

West Hickory, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 7 miles N. of Tionesta. It has oil interests. Pop. about 500.

West Hill, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 8 miles from Toronto.

West Ho'boken, a post-town of Hudson co., N.J., near the Hudson River, about 2 miles W. of New York, and contiguous with Hoboken and Jersey City. It has manufactures of silks, braids, pearl buttons, artificial flowers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 23,094.

Westhofen, west'ho'fen, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Seebach, 20 miles S. of Mainz. Pop. about 1700.

Westhofen, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles SSE. of Dortmund, on the Ruhr. Pop. about 2000.

West Hollis, a village of York co., Me. Pop. 70.

West Hoosic, a village in Hoosic township (town), Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 18 miles NE. of Troy.

Westhope, a banking post-village of Bottineau co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 300.

Westhope, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ohio.

West Hopkinton, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles W. of Concord.

Westhoughton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles SW. of Bolton. It has manufactures of textiles and nails. Near it are coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 14,377.

West Huntingdon, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 5 miles from Sterling.

West Hurley, a post-village in Hurley township (town), Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R., 9 miles NW. of Rondout. Pop. about 250.

West Independence, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, about 16 miles WSW. of Tiffin.

West Indianapolis, Ind., is a post-substation of Indianapolis.

West Indies, or **Antilles,** an extensive system of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, forming the northern and eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea, and stretching in crescentic form from near the NE. extremity of Yucatan and southeastern Florida to the Gulf of Paria, in Venezuela, and westward from this point along the N. coast of the South American continent to the Gulf of Venezuela. The Bahama Islands, although sometimes excluded, are properly members of the West Indies, but will not be considered here. (See BAHAMAS.) The islands (without the Bahamas) lie broadly between the parallels of 10° and 23° 30′ N. lat. and the meridians of 59° and 85° W. lon. They comprise a number of groups to which distinctive names (mostly without a physiographic reference) have been given: 1, the Greater Antilles (comprising Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Porto Rico, and some minor associated islands); 2, the Lesser Antilles (sometimes designated Caribbean Islands), the line of islands extending southward from (and including) the Virgin Islands (immediately E. of Porto Rico) to Trinidad, and divided into a northern or Leeward and a southern or Windward section; and 3, the Venezuelan Leeward Islands (Margarita, Buen Ayre, Curaçao, etc.). (For a more extended notice of these different groups, see ANTILLES, CARIBBEES, LEEWARD ISLANDS,

WINDWARD ISLANDS, and VIRGIN ISLANDS; also the special notices of CUBA, HAITI, JAMAICA, etc.) The West Indian islands are, in the opinion of many geologists, the disrupted parts of a former continuous land-mass, or specifically the remains of a section of the northern Andes, whose continental continuation is to be found in the northern border mountains of Venezuela, and whose eastern termination is the peninsula of Paria. The islands of the Greater Antilles are fundamentally of sedimentary construction, with ancient granitic and volcanic cores and intruded sheets, and plunge in some parts with extraordinary steepness into the sea (Sierra Maestra, in the S. of Cuba; the N. coast of Porto Rico; Haiti). The mountain-slopes carried to the suboceanic bases where they are implanted can properly be said to measure 20,000–25,000 feet. Mount Tina (or Loma Tina), NW. of the city of Santo Domingo, about 10,300 ft. in height, is the loftiest elevation of the entire West Indies. The Lesser Antilles (or eastern West Indies) are arranged in double series,—an outer (or eastern) and an inner (or western), the latter being almost wholly volcanic (Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and some others), with individual summits rising to 3500–4500 (5000?) ft., and nearly all giving evidences of recent activity. (See PELÉE, MONT, and SOUFRIÈRE.) There is reason to believe that the Greater Antilles were united, and at a no very distant geological period, with Central America on the lines of shallows that are indicated by the Great and Little Cayman and Misteriosa banks, SW. of Cuba, and the great Jamaica-Honduras bank or plateau. Two of the major breaks in the continuity of the West Indian islands form to-day the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti, and the Mona Passage between Haiti (Santo Domingo) and Porto Rico. Evidences of comparatively recent uplift are to be found in nearly all the islands in their terraces or raised beaches. The climate of the whole is tropical, but modified by the surrounding ocean and the elevated surface of many of the islands. The eastern side of the Lesser Antilles is tempered by the continuous trade-winds. The products are sugar, tobacco, cacao, coffee, logwood, pimento, ginger, arrowroot, tropical fruits of many kinds, sponges, etc. Some of the minor islands have yielded much guano. Columbus landed on Guanahani (probably Watling's Island), in the Bahama group, in Oct., 1492; and the archipelago, under the erroneous impression, at the time of the discovery, that it formed part of Asia, was called the West Indies.

The following table shows the countries to which the main islands belong:

GREAT BRITAIN:
Bahamas,
Jamaica,
Caymans,
Virgin Gorda,
Tortola,
Anegada,
Sombrero,
Anguilla,
Barbuda,
St. Christopher (St. Kitts),
Antigua,
Nevis and Redonda,
Montserrat,
Dominica,
St. Lucia,
St. Vincent,
Barbados,
Grenada and the Grenadines,
Tobago,
Trinidad.

UNITED STATES:
Porto Rico.

FRANCE:
Martinique,
Guadeloupe,
Désirade,
St. Martin (in part),
Marie Galante,
St. Bartholomew,
Les Saintes.

DENMARK:
St. Thomas,
St. John,
Santa Cruz (St. Croix).

NETHERLANDS:
St. Martin (in part),
St. Eustatius,
Saba,
Curaçao,
Aruba,
Buen Ayre.

VENEZUELA:
Margarita, Tortuga, Hermanos.

INDEPENDENT:
Cuba and Isle of Pines,
Haiti.

The Bermudas are not properly West India islands, although they were officially considered as such till 1834.

West Indies, Danish, a colonial possession of Denmark, comprising the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz (St. Croix) of the Lesser Antilles. Area, 138 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 30,527. Capital, Christiansted, on the island of Santa Cruz. Chief town, Charlotte Amalie, on St. Thomas. See the notices of the individual islands.

West Indies, Dutch, a colonial possession of the Netherlands, comprising the islands of St. Martin (in part only), St. Eustatius, and Saba of the Lesser Antilles, and Curaçao, Aruba, and Buen Ayre lying off the coast of Venezuela. They officially constitute the colony of Curaçao, with the seat of government (governor and councils) resident at Willemstadt, on Curaçao. Area, 403 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 53,046. See the notices of the individual islands.

West Isles, a group of islands (outport) belonging to New Brunswick, in the Atlantic Ocean, near Eastport, Me.

West Jefferson, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 803.

West Jersey, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., about 30 miles NW. of Peoria. Pop. 100.

West Jonesport, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Jonesport.

West Jordan, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, about 11 miles S. of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. about 1500.

West Kapelle, wĕst kä-pĕl'lẹh, a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 7 miles WNW. of Middelburg, at the W. end of the island of Walcheren. Pop. about 2000.

West Kendall, a post-village in Kendall township (town), Orleans co., N.Y., about 1 mile from Lake Ontario and 30 miles NW. of Rochester.

West Kennebunk, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Kennebunk.

West Kill, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, about 50 miles SW. of Albany.

West Kingston, a post-village of Washington co., R.I. The banking point is Kingston.

West Kirby and Hoylake, England. See HOYLAKE.

West Kittaning, a village of Armstrong co., Pa., adjacent to Kittaning.

West Kortright, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y.

West Lafayette, a town of Tippecanoe co., Ind., in Wabash township, is a post-substation of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 2302.

West Lafayette, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, near the Tuscarawas River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6½ miles E. of Coshocton. Pop. about 575.

Westlake, a post-village of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Ellaville, Westlake and Jennings R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 250.

Westlake, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston. Pop. 225.

Westlake, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern and the Louisiana Western Rs., 3 miles W. of Lake Charles. It has rice- and lumber-industries. Pop. about 700.

Westlake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., about 15 miles NW. of Willmar.

West Lake, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on an arm of Lake Ontario, 9½ miles SW. of Picton.

West Lampeter, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1870.

West Lancaster, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, about 40 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. 225.

Westland, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ind., about 27 miles E. of Indianapolis.

Westland, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., on Windmill Point, 15 miles SE. of Lancaster.

Westland, a maritime provincial district in the W. part of South Island, New Zealand. It is bordered on the E. by the New Zealand Alps. Chief town, Hokitika. Pop. in 1901, 14,506.

West Laurens, a post-village in Laurens township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Norwich.

West Lebanon, a banking post-town of Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash and the Illinois Central Rs., 17 miles NE. of Danville, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 688.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town), York co., Me., about 15 miles N. of Dover, N.H.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, near the mouth of the Mascoma, and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles W. of Lebanon. It is connected by bridge across the Connecticut River with White River Junction, Vt. Its banking point is Lebanon or White River Junction. It has granite-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. about 1600.

West Lebanon, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 6 miles W. of Lebanon Springs.

West Lebanon, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 10 miles SW. of Massillon.

West Lebanon, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles NNW. of Saltsburg. Pop. about 200.

West Leeds, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., in Leeds township (town), on the E. bank of the Androscoggin River, 14 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. about 120.

West Leesport, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 1 mile from Leesport.

West Leipsic, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 346.

West Leisenring, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Connellsville. It has coke-industries.

West Lenox, a post-station of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Scranton.

West Le'roy', a village of Calhoun co., Mich.

West Le'vant', a village of Penobscot co., Me., 13 miles NW. of Bangor. It is a rural free delivery of Kenduskeag.

West Leyden (lī'dĕn), a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass.

West Leyden, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., about 18 miles N. of Rome.

West Liberty, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Illinois Central Rs., 11 miles S. of Newton. Pop. about 500.

West Liberty, a village of Howard co., Ind., on the Wild Cat River, about 14 miles ESE. of Kokomo. Its post-station is Greentown.

West Liberty, a banking post-town of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 16 miles ESE. of Iowa City. It has manufactures of carriages and wagons, condensed milk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1690.

West Liberty, a banking post-town, capital of Morgan co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 80 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 205.

West Liberty, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., 8 miles W. of Unionville.

West Liberty, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Mad River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles N. of Urbana. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

West Liberty, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Pittsburg. The post-office is Fetterman. Pop. in 1900, 1281.

West Liberty, a village of Butler co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Newcastle.

West Liberty, a post-village of Ohio co., W.Va., 12 miles NNE. of Wheeling, its banking point. A state normal school is located here.

West Lima, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., 20 miles NNW. of Richland Center.

West Lincoln, a village of Lancaster co., Neb., in West Lincoln precinct. Pop. in 1900, 220.

West Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township (town), Addison co., Vt., 8 miles E. of New Haven.

Westline, a post-town of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Kansas City Southern Rs., 13 miles W. of Harrisonville. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Westline, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Mount Jewett, Kinzua and Riterville Rs. The banking point is Kane. It has manufactures of chemicals and lumber.

West Loch Tarbert, or **Tarbet,** an inlet on the W. side of the great southern peninsula of Argyllshire, Scotland, approaching within 1 mile of East Loch Tarbert, and cutting off the peninsula of Kintyre.

West Lodi, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, about 14 miles ENE. of Tiffin. Pop. 150.

West Longbranch, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., adjacent to Long Branch.

West Lorne, a banking post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 26 miles WSW. of St. Thomas, on the Pere Marquette R. It contains a tannery, etc. Pop. about 750.

West Lothian, Scotland. See LINLITHGOW.

West Louisville, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Ky., 13 miles SW. of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900, 210.

West Lubec, a post-village in Lubec township (town), Washington co., Me., 8 miles SW. of Eastport.

West Lynn is an independent post-station of Lynn, Mass.

West MacGregor, a town of Clayton co., Iowa, in Mendon township. Pop. 100.

West MacHenry, a post-village of MacHenry co., Ill., 58 miles NW. of Chicago, on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is MacHenry.

West Madison, a town of Jefferson co., Ind., in Madison township. Pop. in 1900, 482.

West Mahoning, a township (and village) of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 948.

West Maitland, New South Wales. See MAITLAND.

West Manayunk, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Manayunk. The post-office is Pencoyd.

West Manchester, a banking post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 16 miles NE. of Richmond, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 384.

West Manchester, a post-village of York co., Pa.

West Manheim (man'hime), a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1418.

Westmanland, a län of Sweden. See VESTMANLAND.

Westmanna, a group of islands off the S. coast of Iceland, a few of which are inhabited.

West Mansfield, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 26 miles S. by W. of Boston.

West Mansfield, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 42 miles NW. of Columbus, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 875.

West Marlboro, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1157.

West Marlboro, a post-station of Windham co., Vt.

West Martinsburg, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., about 25 miles SE. of Watertown.

Westmeath, west'meeTH, a county in the central part of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded on the W. by Lough Ree and the river Shannon. Area, 708 sq. m. The surface is mainly level or undulating and is interspersed with lakes of considerable size. Westmeath is in the main a pastoral county. Capital, Mullingar. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 141,600; in 1901, 61,500.

Westmeath, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, 20 miles N. of Renfrew. Pop. about 350.

West Mecca, a village of Trumbull co., Ohio, about 10 miles N. of Warren.

West Medford, a post- and residential-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Mystic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 5½ miles NW. of Boston. Pop. about 5500.

West Medway, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 26 miles SW. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. about 1500.

West Mentor, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, about 6 miles SW. of Painesville. Pop. 125.

West Meredith, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., 7 miles NW. of Delhi.

West Merrill, a village of Lincoln co., Wis. See MERRILL.

West Middleburg, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 30 miles W. of Delaware. Pop. in 1900, 288.

West Middlesex, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Erie and other railroads, 12 miles (direct) SW. of Mercer. It has a blast-furnace and manufactures of pig-iron. Pop. in 1900, 930.

West Middleton, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., 6 miles SW. of Kokomo. Pop. about 200.

West Middletown, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., about 33 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 241.

West Milan, a post-village in Milan township (town), Coos co., N.H., on the Grand Trunk R., 108 miles NW. of Portland, Me. It has a paper-mill. Pop. about 500.

West Milford, a post-village in West Milford township, Passaic co., N.J., about 20 miles NW. of Paterson, its banking point. The township comprises the southern half of Greenwood Lake. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2112.

West Milford, a post-town of Harrison co., W.Va., on the Monongahela River, about 70 miles E. of Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900, 187.

West Millbrook, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 65.

West Millbury, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., 7 miles S. of Worcester. Pop. about 375.

West Mill Creek, a hamlet of Erie co., Pa.

West Millgrove, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, about 30 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 236.

West Mills, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. The banking point is Farmington.

West Milton, a post-village in Milton township (town), Saratoga co., N.Y., about 10 miles SW. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. about 200.

West Milton, a banking post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., near Milton. Pop. in 1900, 904.

West Milton, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., opposite Milton. Pop. about 350.

West Milton, a village in Milton township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, 4 miles from Lake Champlain and about 12 miles N. by E. of Burlington.

West Milville, a borough of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 559.

West Mineral, a banking post-village of Cherokee co., Kan., 15 miles (direct) SW. of Pittsburg. It has coaling-industries.

West Minneapolis, a village of Hennepin co., Minn., organized from Minnetonka township. Pop. in 1900, 1648.

West Minot, a post-village in Minot township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 41 miles N. of Portland.

Westminster, a metropolitan borough of London, on the left (here W.) bank of the Thames, stretching back from the river to Hyde Park. It is situated immediately to the SW. of the "City" of London. It contains Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, the Houses of Parliament (near which is Westminster Bridge), the government offices, St. James's and Buckingham Palaces, etc. See LONDON.

Westminster, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., 12 miles SW. of Anaheim, its banking point. Pop. 350.

Westminster, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., about 14 miles N. by E. of Norwich.

Westminster, a banking post-town, capital of Carroll co., Md., is situated near the E. base of a range of hills and on the Western Maryland R., 28 miles (direct) NW. of Baltimore. It contains the Western Maryland College (Methodist Protestant) and the Westminster Theological Seminary, which was organized in 1867, and has canneries and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 3199.

Westminster, a post-village in Westminster township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 8 miles SW. of Fitchburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1327; of the village, about 950.

Westminster, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, 7 miles SE. of Lima, on the Erie R. Pop. about 325.

Westminster, a banking post-town of Oconee co., S.C., on the Southern R., 111 miles NE. of Atlanta, Ga. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 857.

Westminster, a post-village in Westminster township (town), Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, 4 miles below Bellows Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1295.

Westminster, a village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, a short distance from London.

Westminster Depot, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles WSW. of Fitchburg.

Westminster Station, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt.

Westminster West, a post-hamlet in Westminster township (town), Windham co., Vt., 16 miles N. of Brattleboro.

West Mitchell, a post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River, about 22 miles NE. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 207.

West Monroe (mŭn-ro′), a post-town of Wachita parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. in 1900, 775.

West Monroe, a post-village in West Monroe township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 30 miles ESE. of Oswego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 936; of the village, about 150.

Westmont, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 300.

Westmont, a borough of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 499.

West Monterey (mon-te-rā′), a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 78 miles NNE. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here.

Westmoor, a village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre or Kingston.

Westmore, a post-township (town) in the SE. part of Orleans co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 390. It contains Willoughby Lake.

West′moreland, or **Westmorland,** a county of England, in its N. part, bordering on Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, and Durham. In the SW. it reaches the head of Morecambe Bay, an arm of the Irish Sea. Area, 790 sq. m. It is a highly picturesque region, the W. portion being in the Lake District. The peak of Helvellyn, on the borders of Cumberland, rises to a height of more than 3000 feet. Lakes Windermere and Ullswater are on the borders respectively of Lancashire and Cumberland. There are extensive moors. Westmoreland is in the main a pastoral county. Capital, Appleby. The county returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 66,215; in 1900, 64,409.

Westmore′land, a county in the SW. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1060 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers, on the NW. by the Alleghany River, and on the SW. by the Monongahela River. It it also drained by the Loyalhanna and Youghiogheny rivers and by Jacob's Creek. The ridge known as Laurel Hill is on the SE. boundary. Bituminous coal and iron are found here. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890, 112,819; in 1900, 160,175.

Westmoreland, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 245 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the estuary of the Potomac River and on the SW. by the Rappahannock. It is a part of the peninsula called the Northern Neck. General Washington was born in this county. Capital, Montross. Pop. in 1890, 8399; in 1900, 9243.

Westmoreland, a maritime county in the E. part of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait, and connected with Nova Scotia by a narrow isthmus. It is drained by the Petitcodiac River, and the surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. Shediac Harbor (Pointe du Chêne), on its coast, is one of the finest in the province. Capital, Dorchester.

Westmoreland, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala., about 15 miles NW. of Athens.

Westmoreland, a banking city, capital of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 6 miles (direct) SE. of Fostoria, on the Kansas and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Westmoreland, a post-village in Westmoreland township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 12 miles NW. of Keene. Pop. of the town in 1900, 875.

Westmoreland, a post-village in Westmoreland township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 7 miles S. of Rome. It has iron-works. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2192; of the village, about 350.

Westmoreland, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Chesapeake and Nashville R. The banking point is Gallatin.

Westmoreland Depot, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles S. of Bellows Falls, Vt.

West Morris, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles NW. of Waterbury.

West Moshannon, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York and Pittsburg Central and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Houtzdale.

West Mount Vernon, a village of Kennebec co., Me., on a small lake, 16 miles NW. of Augusta. The post-station is Readfield Depot.

West Mystic, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 1 mile from Mystic. Pop. about 500.

West Nanticoke, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, about 10 miles below Wilkesbarre, on the Pennsylvania R. It has coaling interests.

West Nantmeal, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 904.

West Nashville, Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. See NASHVILLE.

West Negros, Philippine Islands. See NEGROS.

West Newark, a post-station of Tioga co., N.Y.

West New Brighton, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Staten Island, contiguous to New Brighton, and now forming part of the city of New York, in the borough of Richmond. It has dye-works, ship-yards, and dry-docks. Pop. about 6500.

West Newbury, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in West Newbury township (town), 6 miles E. by N. of Haverhill. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1558.

West Newbury, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Newbury township (town), about 28 miles SE. of Montpelier.

West Newfield, a post-village in Newfield township (town), York co., Me., about 40 miles W. of Portland. Pop. about 300.

West Newton, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles SW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

West Newton, a banking village and residential suburb of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 9 miles W. of Boston. It constitutes part of the city of Newton and is an independent post-station of Newton Center. It has manufactures of electric signals, curtains, etc. Pop. about 5000.

West Newton, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, about 15 miles SE. of Lima.

West Newton, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 33 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2467.

West New York, a town of Hudson co., N.J., adjacent to West Hoboken. It has silk-mills. Pop. in 1900, 5267. The banking point is Union (Town of).

West Nicholson, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa.

West Norfolk, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R., 12½ miles NW. of Winsted.

West Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Norfolk. It has smelting-works, cooperages, etc. Pop. about 350.

West Northfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. The banking point is Brattleboro, Vt. Pop. about 275.

West Northfield, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Lahave River, 8 miles from Lunenburg.

West Nottingham, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Newmarket. Pop. about 200.

West Nottingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 777.

West Nyack, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Nyack.

West Oakland, Alameda co., Cal., on the Bay of San Francisco, is a suburb and post-substation of Oakland.

West Oldtown, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Oldtown.

West Olive, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Pigeon River, 10 miles by rail S. of Grand Haven.

Weston, a county in the NE. part of Wyoming. Area, about 4594 sq. m. Coal, gold, and silver are among the natural resources. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. in 1890, 2422; in 1900, 3203.

Weston, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Colorado and Wyoming R. The banking point is Trinidad.

Weston, a village in Weston township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., 7 miles N. by E. of Norwalk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 840. The post-station is Westport.

Weston, a post-town of Webster co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Richland. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Weston, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Logan, Utah.

Weston, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 6 miles W. of Fairbury. Pop. 150.

Weston, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, near Mosquito Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 10 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. 175.

Weston, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Shawneetown, Ill. Pop. about 200.

Weston, a post-village of Jackson parish, La. The banking point is Ruston.

Weston, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 30 miles S. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Weston, a post-village in Weston township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., 13 miles W. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1834.

Weston, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 6½ miles NE. of Morenci. Pop. about 200.

Weston, a banking city of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 33 miles NNW. of Kansas City. It has brewing-, distilling- and milling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1019.

Weston, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Weston, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River, 4 miles SW. of Boundbrook.

Weston, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 11 miles WNW. of Watkins.

Weston, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 26 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Weston, a banking post-town of Umatilla co., Oregon, 18 miles from Walla Walla, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Weston, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna and New York R. The banking point is Hazleton.

Weston, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., about 22 miles S. of Sherman. Pop. about 300.

Weston, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Weston township (town), about 27 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 756.

Weston, a banking post-town, capital of Lewis co., W.Va., on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, about 70 miles ESE. of Parkersburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has manufactures of carbon, glass, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2560.

Weston, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Weston, a post-township (town) of Dunn co., Wis., about 26 miles W. of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900, 867.

Weston, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 2137.

Weston, a banking post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Humber River, 8½ miles NW. of Toronto, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs. It has manufactures of stoves and foundry and grist-mill products. Pop. in 1901, 1083.

West Oneonta, a post-village in Oneonta township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Oneonta and about 20 miles SSW. of Cooperstown.

Weston Pass, Colo., a depression of the Park Range, at an elevation of 12,109 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 7′ N.

Weston Point, a village and port of Cheshire, England, 2 miles from Runcorn.

Westons Mills, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Rs., 4 miles SE. of Olean.

Weston-super-Ma're, a fashionable watering-place of England, co. of Somerset, on Bristol Channel, 20 miles SW. of Bristol. It has a fine view of the opposite coast of Wales. Pop. in 1901, 19,047.

West Orange, a post-town of Essex co., N.J., adjoining Orange, its banking point. It contains Llewellyn Park, a beautiful residential tract on the SE. slope of Orange Mountain, in which are fine villas of New York business men. The town has manufactures of hats, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6889.

West Ossipee, a post-village and resort of Carroll co., N.H., on the Ossipee River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles N. by W. of Ossipee.

West Otis, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., 11 miles E. of Great Barrington.

Westover, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark.

Westover, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R., 14 miles NE. of Crisfield. Pop. 70.

Westover, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., about 25 miles NW. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Westover, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 10 miles NW. of Dundas.

West Overton, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7 miles N. of Connellsville.

West Palmbeach, a banking city and resort of Dade co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R., adjacent to Palmbeach. Pop. in 1900, 564.

West Paris, a post-village in Paris township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R., 55 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has a packing-house and manufactures of children's carriages. Pop. about 750.

Westpark, a post-village and resort of Ulster co., N.Y., on the West Shore R. The banking point is Poughkeepsie.

Westpark, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. The banking point is Cleveland.

West Pawlet, a post-village in Pawlet township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 14 miles N. by E. of Salem, N.Y. It has large slate-quarries. Pop. about 750.

West Peabody, a post-village of Essex co., Mass. See PEABODY.

West Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township (town), Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the ocean, 12 miles WNW. of Eastport.

West Penn, a post-township forming the eastern extremity of Schuylkill co., Pa., is about 28 miles N. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 2292.

West Pennsboro, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2042.

West Penobscot, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bucksport. Pop. 125.

West Perry, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 700.

West Peru, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 34 miles NNW. of Lewiston.

West Peterboro, a post-village in Peterboro township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., about 36 miles SW. of Concord. It has cotton-mills.

Westphalia, wĕst-fā'le-ą (Ger. *Westphalen,* wĕst-fā'-lĕn), a province of Prussia, bordering on the Netherlands. It lies NE. of the Rhine Province and S. of Hanover. Area, 7803 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous and hilly, with an extensive level tract in the NW. reaching to the Netherlands. The greatest elevation, near the SE. border, is about 2700 feet above the sea. The low range of mountains called the Teutoburger Wald extends along the NE. border. About one-half of the surface is drained by the Rhine through its affluents, the Lippe and Ruhr, the latter of which receives the Lenne. The easternmost part is watered by the Weser, and the Ems has its upper course in the northern part. Somewhat more than one-fourth of the area of the province is covered with forests. The soil presents every variation of fertility and unproductiveness.

The land-holdings are mainly small, the peasant-proprietor class being very large. The chief cereals in the order of their acreage and product are rye, oats, and wheat. Potatoes are extensively cultivated and the province is noted for its flax. Large numbers of cattle and swine are reared. The hams of Westphalia are celebrated. Westphalia is noted for its mineral wealth. It has some of the richest coal-fields in the world, the annual product exceeding 40,000,000 tons. It is also a great iron-district and yields much zinc and copper. Vast quantities of sulphuric acid are produced from the pyrite mined in the province. Westphalia is one of the most important manufacturing districts of the European continent. It is a great seat of the linen-industry, and other textiles are also extensively manufactured. The iron-industry is on a vast scale.

The population in 1900 was 3,187,777, about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants. The Jews number a little more than 20,000. The capital is Münster, which is the seat of a university. The province is divided into the three government-districts of Münster, Minden, and Arnsberg.

In the early part of the Middle Ages the western third of the land of the Saxons (the original Saxony, which extended from the lower Elbe southwestward almost to the Rhine) appears under the name of Westphalia. The eastern third was called Eastphalia, and the middle section Engern. Later the name Westphalia came to designate a duchy ruled by the electors (archbishops) of Cologne. It was a district in the SE. part of the present province of Westphalia. Here the electors ruled down to 1803. Parts of Westphalia passed into the possession of Brandenburg (the nucleus of the Prussian kingdom) in the seventeenth century. By the acts of the Congress of Vienna (1814–15), all of Westphalia became Prussian. One of the circles of the Holy Roman (German) Empire was called the Westphalian Circle. The general treaty of peace terminating the Thirty Years' War, negotiated at Osnabrück and Münster (both in the circle of Westphalia), and signed at Münster on Oct. 24 (new style), 1648, is known as the Peace of Westphalia.

Westphalia, KINGDOM OF, a realm created by Napoleon in 1807 for his brother Jerome Bonaparte. It was constituted mainly out of territory ceded by Prussia to France in the peace of Tilsit (parts of Hanover and Westphalia, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, etc.) and the possessions of the elector of Hesse-Cassel and the duke of Brunswick. It ceased to exist after the battle of Leipsic, towards the close of 1813.

Westphalia, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Vincennes. Pop. 100.

Westphalia, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, 6 miles NW. of Harlan. Pop. 125.

Westphalia, a banking post-village of Anderson co., Kan., 16 miles SW. of Garnett, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 375.

Westphalia, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., about 18 miles NW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Westphalia, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., on Marais Creek, 14 miles SE. of Jefferson City. Pop. 250.

Westphalia, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. The banking point is Lott.

West Philadelphia, Pa., is that part of Philadelphia which is on the W. side of the Schuylkill River. It contains, besides many beautiful villas and residences, several cemeteries and asylums, and the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania. It constitutes a post-substation of the city of Philadelphia.

West Pierpont, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Canton.

Westpike, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., about 32 miles N. of Renovo.

West Pikeland, a post-village in West Pikeland township, Chester co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of West Chester. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1025.

West Pike Run, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 860.

West Pittsburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and other railroads. The banking point is Newcastle. It has manufactures of nuts and rivets and silk.

West Pittsfield, a village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Pittsfield. Pop. about 200.

West Pittston, a borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the W. bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Pittston, and on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley Rs. Pop. in 1900, 5846.

Westplains, a banking city, capital of Howell co., Mo., is situated in a fine fruit-growing region, on the Frisco System, 113 miles SE. of Springfield. It has woollen- and flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2902.

West Plattsburg, a post-village in Plattsburg township (town), Clinton co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Plattsburg.

Westpoint, a post-town of White co., Ark., on the Little Red River, 52 miles ENE. of Little Rock, on the Searcy and Des Arc R. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 111.

Westpoint, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., about 60 miles ESE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Westpoint, a banking city of Troup co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 87 miles SSW. of Atlanta, on the Atlanta and West Point and other railroads. It has iron-foundries, cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1797.

Westpoint, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 28 miles NNE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Westpoint, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 10 miles WSW. of Lafayette. Pop. 275.

Westpoint, a banking post-town of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 24 miles N. of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Westpoint, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Ky., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Salt River, and on the Illinois Central and the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Rs., 20 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Westpoint, a banking post-town, capital of Clay co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio and other railroads, 34 miles N. of Macon. It has manufactures of cotton-yarns, cotton-seed oil, handles, brick and tile, ice, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3193.

Westpoint, a banking city, capital of Cuming co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 82 miles NW. of Omaha. It has grain, lumber, flour, and brewing interests. Pop. in 1900, 1890.

West Point (officially, **Westpoint**), a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the right or W. bank of the Hudson River, where that stream passes through the Highlands in a narrow and tortuous pass, about 50 miles N. of the city of New York, on the West Shore R. Lat. of observatory, 41° 23′ 22″ N.; lon. 73° 57′ 39″ W. It is the site of the United States Military Academy, which was established here (pursuant to a recommendation made years before by Washington) in 1802. The natural strength of the place led to its selection for a fortress during the Revolutionary War, and the ruins of Fort Putnam, which was constructed at that period, crown a hill (a little to the SW. of the extreme point) of 598 feet elevation above the river. The principal buildings of the academy—which comprise officers' quarters, cadet barracks, academic buildings, library, superintendent's office, mess- and riding-halls, hospital, Cullum Memorial Hall (containing military trophies, paintings, etc.)—and the beautiful parade-ground occupy a plateau elevated about 180 ft. above the river and cover in their distribution an area of some 200 acres. Fort Clinton and the other works that constituted the fortress at the period of the Revolutionary War occupied the same plateau, and were defended by redoubts on the summits of the hills, of which Fort Putnam was the chief. The fortifications were laid out by the Polish patriot Kosciuszko. Benedict Arnold was placed in command of this fortress in 1780, and he immediately proceeded to carry out a plot to surrender it into the hands of the British. His treason came to naught through the capture of Major André. During the Revolutionary War a chain was stretched across the river at this point to prevent the passage of the enemy's ships. The site of West Point commands probably one of the finest river-views in the world.

Westpoint, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek R., 8 miles N. of Norristown.

Westpoint, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., about 90 miles SSW. of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. 175.

Westpoint, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. about 275.

Westpoint, a banking post-town of King William co., Va., is on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony rivers, 38 miles E. of Richmond, on the Southern R. It has oyster-industries. Steamboats ply between this place and Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

West Point, a township (town), forming the SW. extremity of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 743.

West Pointpleasant, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J. The banking point is Toms River or Point Pleasant. Pop. about 200.

West Poland, a post-village in Poland township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., about 32 miles N. by W. of Portland. Pop. about 300.

Westport, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on an arm of Clew Bay, called Westport Bay, 10 miles SW. of Castlebar. Pop. about 4000.

Westport, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Fort Bragg. Pop. about 300.

Westport, a banking post-village in Westport township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., on the Saugatuck River, about 10 miles WSW. of Bridgeport, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town has manufactures of starch, paper, edge-tools and axes, twine, rope, batting, mattresses, carriages, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4017.

Westport, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Ind., about 20 miles E. by S. of Columbus, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Southern Indiana Rs. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Westport, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 24 miles above Louisville. Pop. 200.

Westport, a post-township (town) of Lincoln co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 7 miles E. by S. of Bath. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Westport, a village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point and post-station is Baltimore.

Westport, a post-village in Westport township (town), Bristol co., Mass., 7 miles W. of New Bedford. It has manufactures of carpet-warp and batting. The town is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2980; of the village, about 700.

Westport, a post-village of Pope co., Minn. Pop. about 70.

Westport, a village of Jackson co., Mo., 4 miles S. of Kansas City, of which it is a post-substation.

Westport, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles SSW. of Keene.

Westport, a post-village and resort in Westport township (town), Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 40 miles S. of Plattsburg. Pop. about 550; of the town in 1900, 1727.

Westport, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, about 40 miles below Kalama, and on the Astoria and Columbia River R.

Westport, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles SW. of Renovo. Pop. about 350.

Westport, a post-village of Brown co., S.Dak. Pop. about 80.

Westport, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Huntingdon.

Westport, a post-village of Chehalis co., Wash. The banking point is Aberdeen.

Westport, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis., about 6 miles N. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1472.

Westport, a village of Richland co., Wis. The banking point is Boscobel.

Westport, a maritime village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 42 miles from Digby. Pop. about 1300.

Westport, a banking post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on Upper Rideau Lake, 44 miles W. by N. of Brockville, on the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie R. It has good water-power. Pop. about 850.

Westport, a town and borough on the W. coast of South Island, New Zealand, about 80 miles SW. of Nelson. It has an excellent harbor and is the trade-centre and shipping point of an important coal and gold-mining region. Pop. about 3500.

West Portland, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Westport Point, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on an inlet of the ocean, 13 miles SSW. of New Bedford.

Westport River, a small stream of Bristol co., in the SSE. part of Massachusetts, enters the Atlantic Ocean a few miles E. of the Rhode Island boundary.

West Potsdam, a village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Ogdensburg. The banking point is Potsdam.

West Potton, Brome co., Quebec, 5 miles W. of Mansonville Potton.

West Pownal, a post-village in Pownal township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles N. of Portland. Pop. 200.

West Prairie, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

West Providence, a village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 15 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. See HAGEDORNS MILLS.

West Providence, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1958.

West Providence, R.I. See PROVIDENCE.

West Prussia (Ger. *Westpreussen*, wĕst'prois'sĕn), a province of Prussia, in the NE. part of the kingdom, bordering on the Baltic Sea, an arm of which, called the Gulf of Danzig, here indents the coast. Area, 9859 sq. m. The province lies between Pomerania on the W. and East Prussia on the E., and has Posen on the S. It is traversed from S. to N. by the river Vistula. The surface is level or slightly hilly, rising in its highest point to an elevation of about 1100 feet above the sea. This is one of the agricultural provinces of Prussia. It is divided into the government-districts of Danzig and Marienwerder. Capital, Danzig. Pop. in 1900, 1,563,658, of whom more than one-fourth were Poles. Somewhat more than one-half of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. West Prussia passed from the rule of the Teutonic Knights to that of Poland in 1466. It was taken by Prussia in the first partition of Poland in 1772, with the exception of Danzig and Thorn, which were annexed in 1793.

West Quincy, Norfolk co., Mass. See QUINCY.

Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 9½ miles NNE. of Pomona (Mainland), from which it is separated by Westray Firth. Length, 10 miles.

West Reading, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 1100.

West Redding, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 6½ miles S. of Danbury. Pop. about 400.

West Reynoldsville, a borough of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 774.

West Richfield, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, about 20 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

West Richmondville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 52 miles W. of Albany.

Westrindge, a post-village in Rindge township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles N. of Winchendon, Mass., and about 20 miles SE. of Keene. It has a manufactory of matches.

West Ripley, a post-village of Somerset co., Me. See RIPLEY.

West River, a small stream in New Haven co., Conn., falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven.

West River, Vt., enters the Connecticut River near Brattleboro. It is about 50 miles long.

West River, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., about 32 miles S. of Baltimore.

West River, a village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, 40 miles from New Glasgow.

West River, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Pictou, on the Intercolonial R.

West Rock, Conn. See NEW HAVEN.

West Rockport, a post-village of Knox co., Me. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 250.

West Rosendale, a post-station of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 14 miles by rail W. of Fond du Lac.

West Roxbury, Suffolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SW. of the centre of Boston, is a post-station of that city.

West Rumney, a post-village in Rumney township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on Baker's River and on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles W. by N. of Plymouth. Pop. 150.

West Rupert, a post-village in Rupert township (town), Bennington co., Vt., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7 miles NE. of Salem, N.Y. Pop. about 350.

West Rush, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Rush township (town), on the Genesee River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 14 miles S. of Rochester.

West Rushville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 1 mile W. of Rushville. Pop. in 1900, 161.

West Rutland, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 14 miles NW. of Worcester, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 300.

West Rutland, a township (town) of Rutland co., Vt., on the Delaware and Hudson R., about 4 miles W. of the city of Rutland. Here are quarries of fine marble and granite, which are extensively worked. Pop. in 1900, 2914.

Westrye, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Portsmouth.

West Saint Louis, Mo. See ST. LOUIS.

West Saint Paul, a city of Dakota co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 1830.

West Salamanca, a post-village in Salamanca township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 483.

West Salem, a banking post-town of Edwards co., Ill., 16 miles S. of Olney, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 700.

West Salem, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 14 miles NE. of Ashland. Pop. in 1900, 656.

West Salem, a township of Mercer co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Sharon. Pop. in 1900, 1838.

West Salem, a banking post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., 12 miles NE. of La Crosse, on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 725.

West Salisbury (sawlz'bẹr-e), a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., about 20 miles NW. of Concord.

West Salisbury, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Elklick.

West Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town), Addison co., Vt., on Otter Creek, 6½ miles S. of Middlebury.

West Sand Lake, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Sand Lake township (town), 8 miles E. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

West Saticoy, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal. The banking point is Ventura. Pop. 100.

West Saugerties (saw'ghẹr-teez'), a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., about 12 miles N. of Kingston.

West Sayville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. It has oyster-industries. The banking point is Sayville.

West Scarboro, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 6 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. 225.

West Schuyler, a village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 4 miles E. of Utica.

West's Corners, Ontario. See MILVERTON.

West Searsmont, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 11½ miles W. by S. of Belfast.

West Seattle, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the W. shore of Puget Sound, opposite Seattle. Pop. about 600.

West Sebewa, a village of Ionia co., Mich., 11 miles S. of Ionia.

West Seboois, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 70.

West Seneca, a banking post-township (town) of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, a few miles S. of Buffalo. It has steel-works. Pop. in 1900, 5363.

West Shefford, a banking post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont Rs., 8 miles W. of Waterloo. Pop. in 1900, 351.

West Shelby, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., about 32 miles NE. of Buffalo.

West Shenango, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 277.

West Shoals, a town of Martin co., Ind., on the White River, 41 miles E. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 330.

West Shokan, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y.

West Side, a village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The post-station is Cupertino. It has fruit-industries.

Westside, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles E. by N. of Denison. Pop. in 1900, 396.

West Simsbury, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. 200.

Wests Mill, a post-hamlet of Macon co., N.C., on Cowee Creek, about 50 miles NNW. of Walhalla.

West Somers (sŏ'mẹrz), a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., about 22 miles SE. of Newburgh.

West Somerset, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., about 13 miles N. by E. of Lockport.

West Somerville, Middlesex co., Mass., is a post-substation of Boston.

West Sonora, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 21 miles WNW. of Dayton. The banking point is Boothbay Harbor. Pop. 225.

West Southport, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me.

West Sparta, a township (town) of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 906.

West Springfield, a village of Hampden co., Mass., in West Springfield township (town), on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Albany R., opposite Springfield, with which it is connected by bridges. It has railroad-shops and some manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7105. The post-office is Springfield.

West Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township (town), Sullivan co., N.H., about 37 miles WNW. of Concord.

West Springfield, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., near Conneaut Creek, 2 miles from Lake Erie and about 26 miles SW. of Erie, on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R.

West Stafford, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., about 25 miles NE. of Hartford. Pop. about 500.

West Stephentown, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 18 miles SE. of Troy. Pop. about 325.

West Sterling, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Maine Central R., 14 miles N. of Worcester.

West Stewartstown, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 42 miles N. of Lancaster, on the Maine Central R. Pop. about 375.

West Stockbridge, a post-village in West Stockbridge township (town), Berkshire co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles SSW. of Pittsfield. The town has manufactures of iron and lime. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1158.

West Stockholm, a post-village in Stockholm township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, about 30 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

West Stony Creek, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Lake George.

West Stoughton, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Canton.

West Suffield, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 18 miles N. of Hartford, on the Central New England R. Pop. 100.

West Sullivan, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth.

West Summit, a post-village of Union co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., adjacent to Summit.

West Sumner, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Sumner township (town), about 40 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. about 325.

West Sumpter, a village of Wayne co., Mich., 8 miles SW. of New Boston. The post-station is Willis.

West Sunbury, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. in 1900, 254.

West Superior, a village of Douglas co., Wis. See SUPERIOR.

West Sutton, a village of Worcester co., Mass., 11 miles S. of Worcester. Pop. about 200. The post-station is Millbury.

West Swanzey, a post-village in Swanzey township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles S. by W. of Keene. It has manufactures of woollens, boxes, and pails. Pop. about 600.

West Sweden, a post-village of Polk co., Wis. The banking point is Grantsburg.

West Taghkanick (tŏk'hŏn-ik), a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 10 miles SSE. of Hudson.

West Tampa, a city of Hillsboro co., Fla., in West Tampa precinct. Pop. in 1900, 2355. See TAMPA.

West Telford, a borough of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 534.

West Terre Haute, a post-town of Vigo co., Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 651.

West Thompson, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 2½ miles N. of Putnam. Pop. 150.

West Thornton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Pemigewasset River, 13 miles N. of Plymouth, on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. about 300.

West Tisbury, a post-village of Dukes co., Mass., 10 miles W. of Edgartown. Pop. about 325.

West Toledo, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, a short distance from Toledo.

West Topsham (tops'ạm), a post-village of Orange co., Vt., about 16 miles SE. of Montpelier.

West Torrington, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. The banking point is Torrington.

Westtown, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 11 miles SSW. of Middletown.

Westtown, a post-township (and village) of Chester co., Pa., 23 miles W. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It contains the Westtown School, under the direction of the Society of Friends. Pop. of the township in 1900, 694.

West Townsend, a post-village in Townsend township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., about 22 miles W. of Lowell. Pop. about 500.

West Townshend (tŏwnz'end), a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Townshend township (town), on the West River, about 30 miles ENE. of Bennington.

West Township, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Albany.

West Tre'mont', a post-village of Hancock co., Me., near the SW. coast of Mount Desert Island. Pop. about 325.

West Trenton, a village of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 36 miles SE. of Bangor. The post-station is Ellsworth.

West Troy, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., about 26 miles NW. of Belfast.

West Troy, the official post-office designation of the city of WATERVLIET (N.Y.).

West Turin, a township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 (including Constable and part of Lyons Falls), 1779.

West Union, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 100.

West Union, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind.

West Union, a banking city, capital of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 36 miles N. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 1935.

West Union, a post-village of Todd co., Minn., 18 miles from Melrose.

West Union, a post-village of Custer co., Neb. The banking point is Sargent.

West Union, a post-township (town) forming the SW. extremity of Steuben co., N.Y., is about 45 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 1025.

West Union, a banking post-village, capital of Adams co., Ohio, about 33 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth. It has grist- and planing-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

West Union, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

West Union, a post-town of Oconee co., S.C., on the Blue Ridge R. The banking point is Walhalla. Pop. in 1900, 289.

West Union, a banking post-town, capital of Doddridge co., W.Va., on Middle Island Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 54 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has carbon-works. Pop. in 1900, 623.

West Unity, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Wabash Rs., 50 miles W. of Toledo. It has milling- and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1900, 897.

West Upton, a post-village in Upton township (town), Worcester co., Mass., about 12 miles SE. of Worcester. Pop. about 600.

West Valley, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Machias.

West Vienna, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vienna township (town), on the N. shore of Oneida Lake, 13 miles NW. of Oneida.

Westview, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Berea.

Westview, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Allegheny City.

Westview, a post-station of Goochland co., Va., 38 miles W. of Richmond.

Westville, New Haven co., Conn., is a post-substation of New Haven. It is situated at the base of West Rock.

Westville, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 97 miles E. by N. of Pensacola. Pop. about 700.

Westville, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 7 miles S. of Danville, its banking point. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1605.

Westville, a banking post-town of Laporte co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Wabash Rs., 12 miles WSW. of Laporte. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Westville, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 70 miles S. by E. of Neosho, on the Kansas City Southern R. and the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 296 (largely increased since census).

Westville, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 4½ miles N. of Stanton. Pop. about 200.

Westville, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Miss., 40 miles SSE. of Jackson.

Westville, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the Muscle River, about 25 miles NNE. of Brunswick.

Westville, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Haverhill, Mass. Pop. about 275.

Westville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 5 miles S. of Camden. The banking point is Woodbury.

Westville, a hamlet in Westville township (town), Franklin co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, 8 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1237.

Westville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. by E. of Cooperstown.

Westville, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4 miles W. of Urbana.

Westville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Brockwayville.

Westville, a post-town of Kershaw co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Westville, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.

Westville, a village of Caledonia co., Vt. The banking point is Wells River.

Westville, a post-town of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Albion Mines. Extensive coal-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 2250.

Westville Center, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., about 10 miles NNW. of Malone.

West Vincent, a post-township (and village) of Chester co., Pa., about 30 miles WNW. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1034.

West Virginia, an east-central state of the American Union, lying in the Appalachian region and bounded on the N. and NE. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the SE. and S. by Virginia, and on the W. by Ohio (from which it is separated by the Ohio River) and Kentucky (separated by the Big Sandy River). Area, 24,780 sq. m. It is of irregular outline, and sends out to the northward a narrow projection between Ohio and Pennsylvania, known as the Panhandle. The Potomac River forms the major part of the boundary with Maryland, while main ridges of the Alleghany Mountains define the border with Virginia.

Face of the Country.—Much of the surface is mountainous, being traversed in the E. and centre by parallel ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, direct continuations of the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania with the usual NE.–SW. trend of the Appalachian system. The Great North (or Shenandoah) Mountain, the correspondent of the more northerly Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountains, bounds the Shenandoah Valley on the W., and is succeeded westward by one of the main axes of the Alleghany system of the state. Other more or less parallel and subordinate ridges are known under the names of Cheat, Laurel, Greenbrier, Cowpasture, Flat Top, Rich, Briery, Gauley, Birch, Sewell, and Meadow mountains. These ridges are generally fertile to the top, with wooded sides, and often there are splendid natural meadows or "glades" upon their summits. The mountains generally present most picturesque and occasionally imposing scenery. They maintain a general crest-line of 2500–3500 feet elevation, with numerous summits rising to 3800–4000 ft., and a few considerably surpassing this altitude. The culminating point of the state is Spruce Knob, 4860 ft. Other summits are High Knob, 4710 ft.; Big Spruce Knob, 4652 ft.; Cunningham Knob, 4485 ft.; Grassy Knob, 4391 ft.; Blue Knob, 4368 ft.; Buck Knob, 4356 ft.; and Locust Knob, 4392 ft. Westward of the main mountains follows the up-land of the Alleghany Plateau, a largely dissected region of 1000 to 2500 ft. general elevation, which falls off westward to the Ohio River, where the low level of 550–650 ft. is reached.

Rivers.—Almost the entire state belongs to the basin of the Ohio River, among whose tributaries are the Big Sandy, Guyandotte, Great and Little Kanawha, and Monongahela, streams that are navigable to a greater or less extent, most of them having been artificially improved. Minor rivers are the Tygart's Valley, Greenbrier, New, Elk, Cheat, Gauley, and Cacapon. The Shenandoah River flows through a small section of the state in the NE. and the Potomac rises by several forks in the N.

Geology.—More than two-thirds of the area of the state is overlaid by the coal-measures; and although the remaining third (comprising the counties bordering on Virginia) is mainly of the Silurian and Devonian ages, yet even here there are detached beds of the Carboniferous, containing some of the most valuable coals in the state. The principal coals of the state are bituminous and are found in most of the counties westward of the easterly front of the main Alleghany, Greenbrier, and Great Flat Top mountains. The coals are all excellent and are highly valued for coking. The West Virginia coal-field covers 16,000 sq. m. and coal-mining is carried on in more than 20 counties. Nearly all the coal mined is from the four mining districts known as: the New and Kanawha River, the Elk Garden (or Upper Potomac), the Pocahontas (or Flat Top), and the Fairmont (or Upper Monongahela). In 1903 the quantity of coal mined was 29,337,241 short tons, valued at $34,297,019. West Virginia is one of the largest producers of petroleum, which is obtained from the districts known as those of "West Virginia," "Volcano," and "Petroleum." The greater part of the product is piped to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The yield in 1903 was 12,899,395 barrels, valued at $20,516,532. The supply of natural gas is very large, and was in 1903 (valued at $6,882,359) second only to that of Pennsylvania. Among the other mineral

resources of the state are salt, obtained in large quantities (245,000 barrels in 1903) from natural brines, limonitic iron-ores, glass-sand, kaolin, and, in minor quantity or but little exploited, the ores of copper, lead, and zinc. Numerous thermal and medicinal springs are scattered about in the mountain-regions and are largely visited for their curative qualities or as centres of pleasure-resorts.

Forests.—A large part of West Virginia is still densely covered with forests of oak, hemlock, spruce, ash, tulip, walnut, poplar, cherry, locust, chestnut, and other timber trees. In 1900 it was estimated that the wooded area still comprised upward of 18,000 sq. m. The lumber and timber products are among the most valuable assets of the state.

Agriculture.—The valleys, the hillsides, and ridges are generally fertile, and the mountain-glades afford excellent pasturage. The southeastern valleys abound in rich blue-grass, and the Panhandle is an extremely fertile agricultural tract. West Virginia produces nearly every crop of the northern and middle sections of the country. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 19,299,708 bushels; wheat, 4,452,895 bushels; oats, 2,768,451 bushels; rye, 127,796 bushels; buckwheat, 223,958 bushels; potatoes, 3,029,120 bushels; and hay, 547,600 tons. The cultivation of orchard fruits is now prosecuted on a large scale.

Manufactures.—The most important industry is the manufacture of iron and steel, confined to Wheeling and its immediate vicinity, the product of which was valued in 1900 at $16,514,212. The second largest industry is that of lumber and the manufacture of lumber and timber products, the value of which (including sash, doors, and blinds) was $12,433,300. The state ranks second in the output of coke ($3,529,241), and has also extensive manufactures of glass ($1,871,795), leather ($3,210,753), brick, tile, and pottery.

Transportation, etc.—The Ohio River with its tributaries affords an excellent outlet for the products of the state, and the facilities for transportation afforded by it laid the foundation of the prosperity of the state when its railroads had but a short mileage. In 1850 there were 97 miles of railroad in what is now this state; in 1860, 352 miles; in 1865, 365 miles; in 1870, 387 miles; in 1875, 615 miles; in 1880, 694 miles; in 1885, 1038 miles; in 1890, 1433 miles; in 1902, about 3500 miles.

Counties.—The state is divided into 55 counties, as follows: Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Mineral, Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, and Wyoming.

Cities.—The principal cities are Wheeling (pop. in 1900, 38,878), Huntington (11,923), Parkersburg (11,703), Charleston (the capital, 11,099), Martinsburg (7564), Fairmont (5655), Grafton (5650), Moundsville (5362), Bluefield, and Benwood. Other noted places are Harpers Ferry and Morgantown.

Education.—The leading educational institutions of the state are the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, which in 1904 had an attendance of 690; Bethany College, at Bethany; and the Morris Harvey College, at Barboursville. There are state or other normal schools at Huntington (Marshall College), Fairmont, Glenville, Shepherdstown, West Liberty, and Athens. The West Virginia Colored Institute is at Institute.

Government, etc.—The governor and principal executive officers are elected for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of delegates, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. West Virginia sends 5 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

The *population* of what is now West Virginia, in 1860, was 376,688, of whom 18,371 were slaves; in 1870, 442,014; in 1880, 618,457; in 1890, 762,794; in 1900, 958,800. In 1900 there were 22,451 foreign-born inhabitants. The negroes numbered 43,499.

History.—On the passage of the ordinance of secession by Virginia in 1861, the people of the western section of the state, in which slavery never had a strong foothold, at once took measures for the organization of a new state government. There was a long-standing political jealousy towards the people of the remainder of Virginia, and a large majority of the inhabitants were friends of the national cause. In 1861 a constitution was framed, in 1862 it was accepted by the people and by Congress, and in 1863 West Virginia began her existence as a state of the Union.

West Waldoboro, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Waldoboro.

West Walworth, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., about 18 miles E. of Rochester.

Westward Ho, an attractive modern watering-place on the N. coast of Devonshire, England, near Bideford.

West Wardsboro, a post-village in Wardsboro township (town), Windham co., Vt., about 32 miles ENE. of Bennington.

West Wareham, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Wareham. It has nail-works. Pop. about 475.

West Warren, a post-village of Knox co., Me. The banking point is Thomaston.

West Warren, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Warren township (town), on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany R., 23 miles ENE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. about 1450.

West Warren, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Owego, N.Y.

West Washington, a post-village of Knox co., Me., 20 miles E. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 70.

West Washington, a borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 2963.

West Waterford, a post-station of Caledonia co., Vt., about 5 miles SSE. of St. Johnsbury.

West Waterville, Kennebec co., Me. See OAKLAND.

West Webster, a post-village in Webster township (town), Monroe co., N.Y., 3 miles from Webster and about 8 miles ENE. of Rochester.

Westwego, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., 6 miles W. of New Orleans, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. 100.

West Wheatfield, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1873.

West Wheeling, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Wheeling, W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs. Pop. in 1900, 444.

West Whiteland, a post-township (and village) of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1046.

West Williamsfield, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 30 miles N. of Youngstown.

West Willington, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the Willimantic River and on the Central Vermont R., 14 miles N. by W. of Willimantic. Pop. 250.

West Willow, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Lancaster.

West Wilton, a village of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 22 miles WSW. of Manchester. Pop. 175.

West Windham, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., 6½ miles ENE. of Nashua.

West Windsor, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich.

West Windsor, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1279.

West Windsor, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Windsor township (town), 8 miles E. of Binghamton.

West Windsor, a township (town) of Windsor co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 513.

West Winfield, a banking post-village in Winfield township (town), Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 21 miles S. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 771.

West Winfield, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler.

West Winsted, Litchfield co., Conn., is a part of the borough of Winsted.

West Winterport, a village of Waldo co., Me., 18 miles SW. of Bangor. The post-station is Winterport. Pop. 225.

Westwood, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. The banking point is Upper Marlboro.

Westwood, a post-township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass., SW. of Boston. The banking point is Dedham. Pop. in 1900, 1112.

Westwood, a post-village of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 43 miles S. of Petoskey.

Westwood, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 22 miles N. of New York. It has manufactures of stereoscopic supplies. Pop. in 1900, 828.

Westwood, Hamilton co., Ohio. See CINCINNATI.

Westwood, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, 23 miles E. of Peterborough.

West Woodstock, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 37 miles NE. of Hartford. It has beautiful surroundings. Pop. about 500.

West Woodstock, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt. The banking point is Woodstock.

West Woodville, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio, about 35 miles NE. of Cincinnati.

West Woolwich, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me. The banking point is Bath.

West Worthington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 16 miles E. of Pittsfield. Pop. 125.

West Wrentham, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 16 miles N. of Providence, R.I.

West Wyoming, a borough of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1344.

West Yarmouth, a post-village and resort of Barnstable co., Mass., in Yarmouth township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, 2½ miles from Hyannis. Pop. about 300.

West York, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Illinois R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. about 300.

West Yorkshire, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, 38 miles SSE. of Buffalo.

West Zanesville, Ohio. See ZANESVILLE.

Wetaskiwin, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., about 45 miles S. of Edmonton. Pop. in 1901, 630.

Wetaug, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 24 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. 100.

Wet Glaze, a post-station of Camden co., Mo.

Wetherby, a small town of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 7½ miles SE. of Harrogate.

Wethersfield, a post-village in Wethersfield township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on a plain on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3½ miles S. of Hartford. The town has manufactures of office specialties, shoes, and overalls. Wethersfield was settled about 1634. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2637.

Wethersfield, a village in Wethersfield township (town), Wyoming co., N.Y., about 50 miles SSW. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 927.

Wethersfield Springs, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 6 miles SW. of Warsaw. Pop. about 325.

Wetmore, a post-village of Custer co., Colo., about 25 miles W. by S. of Pueblo. Pop. about 55.

Wetmore, a banking city of Nemaha co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 42 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Wetmore, a post-village of Alger co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Marquette. Pop. 150.

Wetmore, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles ESE. of Warren. Pop. of Wetmore township in 1900, 1454.

Wetona, a hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 6 miles NE. of Troy.

Wetter, wĕt'tẹr, a small river of Germany, in Hesse (Oberhessen), an affluent of the Nidda.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden. See VETTER.

Wetter, or **Wetta,** wĕt'tȧ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Timor.

Wetter, wĕt'tẹr, a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel, 7 miles NW. of Marburg. Pop. about 1150.

Wetter, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr, 5 miles from Hagen. Pop. in 1900, 7097.

Wetterau, wet'tẹr-ŏw, a district of Germany, mainly in Hesse (Oberhessen) and partly in the Prussian districts of Wiesbaden and Cassel, traversed by the little river Wetter. It is a fruitful region.

Wetteren, wĕt'tẹh-rẹn, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, about 8 miles ESE. of Ghent. It is a seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 14,441.

Wetterhorn, wĕt'tẹr-hoRn' ("peak of tempests"), one of the most imposing mountains of the Bernese Alps, near Grindelwald and a short distance from the Schreckhorn, from which it is separated by the ice-fields or névé of the Grindelwald glaciers. The mountain terminates in three peaks, known as the Vordere Wetterhorn or Hasli-Jungfrau (12,150 feet), the Mittelhorn (12,165 ft.), and the Rosenhorn (12,110 ft.). It presents a stupendous precipice to the side of Grindelwald. All three summits were first ascended in 1844–1845 (by Desor, Dollfuss, and Spear).

Wettin, wĕt-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 10 miles NW. of Halle. Here is the old castle which gave its name to the reigning house of Saxony. Pop. about 3000.

Wettingen, wĕt'ting-ẹn, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 1 mile from Baden. It contains extensive buildings of an old Cistercian abbey.

Wetumka, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System, 35 miles (direct) NW. of South McAlester. Pop. about 1200.

Wetumpka, a banking city, capital of Elmore co., Ala., on the Coosa River, 15 miles NNE. of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Wetumpka Creek, Ala., enters Euchee Creek in Russell co.

Wetzel, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 365 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, New Martinsville. Pop. in 1890, 16,841; in 1900, 22,880.

Wetzell, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. The banking point is Mancelona. Pop. 200.

Wetzlar, wĕts'lar, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Lahn, 42 miles ENE. of Coblenz. It has an old unfinished cathedral, an ancient castle, and a number of educational institutions. Here are iron-works and manufactories of optical instruments, gloves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8906.

Wevelghem, wā'vẹl-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles ENE. of Menin.

Wevelinghofen, wā'vẹh-ling-ho'fẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles SW. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 3130.

Wever, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 11 miles SW. of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Weverton, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Wevertown, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., 49 miles N. by W. of Saratoga Springs.

Wewahitchka, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla., 30 miles NW. of Apalachicola, its banking point.

Wewoka, a banking post-village, capital of the Seminole Nation, I.T., 44 miles (direct) NW. of South McAlester, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Wexford, a maritime county of Ireland, in Leinster, having on the E. and S. the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Area, 901 sq. m. The surface is mainly level, becoming hilly or mountainous as the NW. border is approached. The Slaney intersects the county in its centre. The soil in its valley is very fertile. The fisheries are of importance. Capital, Wexford. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 179,790; in 1901, 104,104.

Wexford, a seaport and municipal borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of Wexford, 64 miles S. by W. of Dublin, on the estuary of the Slaney, where it expands into Wexford Harbor. The town has an active shipping trade and distilling and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 11,154.

Wexford, a county of Michigan, in the NW. part of the lower peninsula, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Manistee River and is also drained by the Pine River. Capital, Cadillac. Pop. in 1890, 11,278; in 1900, 16,846.

Wexford, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Sherman. Pop. 100.

Wexford, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 14 miles NNW. of Pittsburg.

Wexford, a post-village of York co., Ontario, about 9 miles NE. of Toronto.

Wexiö, a town of Sweden. See VEXIÖ.

Wey, a river of England, in Hampshire and Surrey, joins the Thames 2 miles SE. of Chertsey. Length, 40 miles.

Weyanoke, wī'an-ōk, a post-station of Charles City co., Va., on the James River, about 30 miles SE. of Richmond.

Weyauwega, wī'aw-we'gah, a banking post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the outlet of White Lake and on the Wisconsin Central R., 27 miles W. by N. of Menasha. Pop. in 1900, 911.

Weyauwega, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Weybridge, wā'brij, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, 2 miles from Chertsey. Pop. in 1901, 5329.

Weybridge, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., on Otter Creek, 5 miles NW. of Middlebury. Here is beautiful scenery.

Weyburn, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 113.

Weyerhauser, a post-village of Gates co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Ladysmith.

Weyers (wī'ẹrz) **Cave,** a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles NNE. of Staunton. It is 5 miles from the celebrated cave of this name.

Weymouth, wā'mŭth (**Melcombe Regis and Weymouth**), a seaport, municipal borough, and fashionable watering-place of England, in Dorsetshire, on a bay at the mouth of the Wey, 3 miles N. of the Isle of Portland and 8 miles S. of Dorchester. It consists of old Weymouth and the new and well-built Melcombe Regis, separated by a narrow point called the Nothe. Melcombe Regis has a ter-

race skirting the sea and a fine esplanade. The industries of Weymouth comprise ship-building and rope- and sail-making. Pop. in 1901, 19,843.

Weymouth, a banking village in Weymouth township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles SE. of Boston. It contains Tuft's Library and has manufactures of isinglass, fire-works, boots and shoes, etc. The post-office is South Weymouth. The town, which contains other villages, had a population in 1900 of 11,324.

Weymouth, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Great Egg Harbor River, about 6 miles NW. of Mays Landing.

Weymouth, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 5 miles NE. of Medina. Pop. 225.

Weymouth, a banking village and port of entry of Digby co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of the Sissiboo River into St. Mary's Bay, opposite New Edenborough, 20 miles from Digby, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the fisheries, for which the neighboring waters are celebrated. About 1 mile distant is the village of Weymouth Bridge. Pop. about 800.

Weymouth Cape, in Queensland, Australia, in lat. 12° 37′ S.

Weyprecht (vī′prĕkt) **Bay,** in the southern shore of Alexandra Land, Franz-Josef Land. Lat. 80° 25′ N.

Whalan, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 50 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Whale Peak, Colo., a peak of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 30′ N., lon. 105° 51′ W. Height, 13,104 feet.

Whale's Back, a small island at the E. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, N.H. On it is a light-house. Lat. 43° 2′ 30″ N.; lon. 70° 42′ 45″ W.

Whale Sound, in the NW. coast of Greenland, between Parry Peninsula and Northumberland and Herbert islands. It is the southern outlet of Inglefield Gulf. Lat. 77° 20′ N.

Whaleysville, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R., 16 miles E. of Salisbury.

Whaleyville, a post-village of Nansemond co., Va. The banking point is Suffolk.

Whalley, a village of Lancaster, England, 3 miles from Clitheroe. It has remains of a Cistercian abbey.

Whallonsburg, hwa'lonz-bŭrg, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 33 miles S. of Plattsburg and 3 miles W. of Lake Champlain.

Whalsay, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, about 2½ miles from the main-land. Length, 5½ miles.

Wham'po'a, a port of China, on the island of Whampoa, one of the many islands lying between Canton and the sea. Vessels of great draught, with cargoes destined for Canton, discharge here.

Whangarei, a post-town of North Island, New Zealand, in the provincial district of Auckland, and at the head of Whangarei Bay, in about lat. 35° 50′ S. and lon. 174° 30′ E. Pop. about 800.

Whangaroa, a small post-town of New Zealand, near the N. extremity of North Island and in the provincial district of Auckland, in lat. 34° 58′ S. and lon. 173° 47′ E. It has an excellent and very picturesque harbor.

Wharncliffe, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Williamson.

Wharton, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 1137 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River, is bounded on the NE. by the San Bernard River, and is partly drained by Mustang Creek. Capital, Wharton. Pop. in 1890, 7584; in 1900, 16,942.

Wharton (formerly **Port Oram**), a post-borough of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, the Lackawanna and the Mount Hope Mineral Rs., 2½ miles (direct) NW. of Dover, its banking point. It has an iron-furnace, silk- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2069.

Wharton, a banking post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles SSW. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 439.

Wharton, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1619.

Wharton, a post-township (and village) of Potter co., Pa., about 10 miles E. of Emporium. Pop. in 1900, 844.

Wharton, a banking post-village, capital of Wharton co., Tex., on the Colorado River, about 52 miles SW. of Houston, on the Cane Belt and the New York, Texas and Mexico Rs. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. about 1800.

Whatcheer, a banking and coal-mining city of Keokuk co., Iowa, 20 miles ENE. of Oskaloosa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line. It has manufactories of mining-tools. Pop. in 1900, 2746.

Whatcom, a county in the NW. part of Washington, borders on British Columbia. Area, 2226 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Georgia and intersected by the Skagit River. In the central part of the county is Mount Baker, a prominent volcanic summit of the Cascade Range. Capital, Bellingham. Pop. in 1890, 18,591; in 1900, 24,116.

Whatcom, Whatcom co., Wash. See BELLINGHAM.

Whately, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Whately township (town), on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 26 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 769.

Whatley, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Southern R., 15 miles S. of Thomasville. Pop. 150.

Whatpaw, a small river of Marathon co., Wis., flows into the Wisconsin River.

Whayland, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Wicomico River, 7 miles SW. of Salisbury.

Whealton, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va. The banking point is Irvington.

Wheat, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio.

Wheatcroft, a post-village of Webster co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Clay. Pop. about 600.

Wheatfield, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Ind., 57 miles SW. of South Bend, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Wheatfield, a township (town) of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1927.

Wheatfield, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Wheatfield, a post-station of Shenandoah co., Va.

Wheatland, a banking post-town of Yuba co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 40 miles N. of Sacramento. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 12 miles E. by S. of Vincennes. Pop. about 400.

Wheatland, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 32 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Wheatland, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., about 20 miles NW. of Faribault. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Hickory co., Mo., about 55 miles S. of Sedalia.

Wheatland, a township (town) of Monroe co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2071.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., in a grain region, 26 miles W. of Fargo, on the Northern Pacific R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 500.

Wheatland, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Oklahoma.

Wheatland, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Erie and other railroads, 2½ miles S. of Sharon. It has iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Wheatland, a village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Wheatland, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., in Wheatland township (town), about 1 mile W. of the Fox River and 25 miles WSW. of Racine. Pop. of the town in 1900, 832.

Wheatland, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 668.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Laramie co., Wyo., in a grain and stock-raising region, 96 miles N. by W. of Cheyenne, on the Colorado and Southern R. It has flouring- and lumber-mills. Pop. about 650.

Wheatland, or **Wickham,** a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, 14 miles NW. of Melbourne.

Wheatland Mills, a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa., on Pequea Creek, 6 miles SE. of Lancaster.

Wheatley, a town of England, 5 miles from Oxford. Pop. in 1901, 872.

Wheatley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Doncaster. Pop. in 1901, 3580.

Wheatley, a banking post-village of Owen co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. 75.

Wheatly, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 37 miles SW. of Chatham, on the Pere Marquette R.

Wheatly River, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Charlottetown.

Wheaton, a banking city, capital of Dupage co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line, 25 miles W. of Chicago. Wheaton College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2345.

Wheaton, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R. Pop. 150.

Wheaton, a post-station of Montgomery co., Md.

Wheaton, a banking post-village, capital of Traverse co., Minn., on the Mustinka River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 39 miles N. of Ortonville. It has grain-elevators, lumber interests, and manufactures of wheat-cleaners. Pop. in 1900, 1132.

Wheaton, a township (town) of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1860.

Wheatville, a post-station of Fresno co., Cal.

Wheatville, a village of Genesee co., N.Y. The banking point is Oakfield.

Wheel, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 70.

Wheeler, a county in the north-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 582 sq. m. It is partly drained by Cedar Creek. Capital, Bartlett. Pop. in 1890, 1683; in 1900, 1362.

Wheeler, a county in the N. part of Oregon, has an area of 1746 sq. m. It is intersected by the John Day River. Capital, Fossil. Pop. in 1900, 2443.

Wheeler, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, bounded E. by Oklahoma. Area, 851 sq. m. Capital, Mobeetie. Pop. in 1890, 778; in 1900, 636.

Wheeler, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Wheeler, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Newton. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Wheeler, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., 7 miles by rail WNW. of Valparaiso. Pop. 75.

Wheeler, a village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Wheeler, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8½ miles E. of St. Louis. Pop. about 200.

Wheeler, a post-village in Wheeler township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Bath. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1188.

Wheeler, a village of Mercer co., Pa. The banking point is Mercer.

Wheeler, a banking post-village, capital of Charles Mix co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River, and about 25 miles (direct) WSW. of Armour. Pop. 150.

Wheeler, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Colfax.

Wheelersburg, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, 9 miles E. of Portsmouth, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 300.

Wheelersville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa. The banking point is Towanda.

Wheeling, a post-town of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, about 24 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Wheeling, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 15 miles N. by W. of Muncie. Pop. 125.

Wheeling, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles E. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Wheeling, a city and port of entry, the capital of Ohio co., W.Va., is finely situated on the E. bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, 63 miles SW. of Pittsburg, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs. The site of the city is a narrow alluvial plain, which is overlooked by precipitous hills, and occupies an elevation of about 640 feet above sea-level. Wheeling is the most populous town of West Virginia, and is the largest and most important place on the Ohio River between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. It has a fine court-house, city-hall, and some other public buildings, the Krugar Monument, Linsley Institute, Wheeling Female Academy, etc. The old National Road crosses the river at Zane's Island, opposite Wheeling, by a beautiful wire suspension-bridge, which has a span of 1010 feet. Fine railroad bridges also span the river at or near this point, connecting with Bridgeport, Martins Ferry, and Bellaire, Ohio. The surrounding region has extensive coal-beds. Wheeling is the iron- and steel-manufacturing centre of the state, and has large blast-furnaces, wire-works, foundries and forges, bridge-works, etc., and manufactures of nails and shovels, glassware, pottery, tobacco, cigars, flour, leather, canned goods, malted liquors, etc. Wheeling was the seat of the state government from 1863 to 1870 and from 1875 to 1885. Pop. in 1870, 19,280, without South Wheeling; in 1874, 26,440, with South Wheeling annexed; in 1880, 30,737; in 1890, 34,522; in 1900, 38,878.

Wheelock, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. It has a church.

Wheelock, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Fort Kent.

Wheelock, a post-village in Wheelock township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., about 14 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. of the town in 1900, 567.

Wheelwright, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Ware. Pop. about 200.

Wheetley, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark., 69 miles E. of Little Rock. Pop. 150.

Whelen Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Clark co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia.

Wherry, a post-village of Rice co., Kan. The banking point is Sterling or Lyons.

Whetstone, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ky. The banking point is Burksville.

Whetstone, a village of Morrow co., Ohio.

Whickam, a town of England, in Durham, 3 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It has iron- and chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,851.

Whickam Market, a small town of England, in Suffolk, 5 miles NE. of Woodbridge.

Whidah, a town of western Africa. See WHYDAH.

Whidby Island, Wash., is in the N. part of Puget Sound. It is about 40 miles long.

Whiddy Island, Ireland, co. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, is 3 miles long.

Whigham, a post-town of Decatur co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bainbridge. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Whighill, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Tionesta.

Whiglane, a post-village of Salem co., N.J. The banking point is Woodstown.

Whigville, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 14 miles NE. of Caldwell.

Whippany, a small river of Morris co., N.J., enters the Rockaway River about 7 miles NE. of Morristown (which is on this stream).

Whippany, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Whippany River, 4 miles NE. of Morristown, on the Morristown and Erie R. It has manufactures of paper, box-board, and brick. Pop. about 475.

Whipple, a post-office of Pottawattamie co., Iowa.

Whipple, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 14 miles N. of Marietta.

Whipple Barracks, a United States military post in Yavapai co., Ariz. The post-station is Prescott.

Whipple Lake, Pope co., Minn., is one of the sources of the Chippewa River. It is about 10 miles long.

Whippleville, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 3 miles from Malone, on the New York Central and Hudson River R.

Whistler, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 5 miles NW. of Mobile. Pop. about 3500.

Whitaker, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa.

Whitakers, a post-town of Edgecombe co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 6 miles S. of Enfield. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Whitbourne, a village in the SE. part of Newfoundland, on the Newfoundland R. The banking point is Harbor Grace.

Whitburn, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, 21 miles WSW. of Edinburgh.

Whitby, a seaport of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on both banks of the Esk, at its mouth in the North Sea, 17 miles NNW. of Scarborough. The two portions are connected by a swivel bridge. The old town on the E. side is highly picturesque, consisting of steep, narrow streets clambering up a cliff, quaint, red-tiled houses, and the noble ruins of the old abbey of Whitby crowning the height. The new town, West Cliff, wears the aspect of a fashionable watering-resort. In the ancient Whitby Abbey, founded by St. Hilda in the seventh century, on the site of which stand the ruins of a later building, the poet Cædmon lived and the famous Council of Whitby was held. The industries of the town comprise ship-building (which has greatly declined), the herring-fishery, and the manufacture of jet articles, for which the town is noted. Pop. in 1891, 13,075; in 1901, 11,755.

Whitby, a banking town and port of entry, capital of Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R., 27 miles NE. of Toronto. The harbor is one of the best on the lakes. The town has a tannery and manufactures of saddlery, hardware, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2110.

Whitchurch, a town of England, in Hampshire, 12 miles N. of Winchester. Pop. about 2000.

Whitchurch, a town of England, in Shropshire, 19 miles NNE. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 5221.

Whitcomb, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 36 miles NW. of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. 125.

Whitcomb, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Wittenberg. Pop. about 200.

White, a county in the northeast-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 1035 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the White River, is intersected by the Little Red River, and is also drained by the Bayou Des Arc. Coal is found here. Capital, Searcy. Pop. in 1890, 22,946; in 1900, 24,864.

White, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 243 sq. m. It is drained by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Cleveland. Pop. in 1890, 6151; in 1900, 5912.

White, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 512 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, intersected by the Little Wabash, and partly drained by the Skillet Fork of the latter river. Capital, Carmi. Pop. in 1890, 25,005; in 1900, 25,386.

White, a county in the NW. part of Indiana, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 15,671; in 1900, 19,138.

White, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River and is partly drained by Falling Water Creek. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Sparta. Pop. in 1890, 12,348; in 1900, 14,157.

White, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the Eldorado and Bastrop and the New Orleans and Northwestern Rs. The banking point is Hamburg, Ark., or Bastrop, La.

White, a village of Hillsdale co., Mich. The banking point is Camden.

White, a post-village of Washington co., Mo. Pop. about 80.

White, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J.

White, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 760.

White, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

White, a banking post-village of Brookings co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 414.

White, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn.

White Ash, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., about 9 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here.

White Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. coast of Newfoundland, is about 60 miles long.

Whitebead, a post-station of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

Whitebear Lake, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Ramsey co., Minn., on a lake of its own name and on the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs., 12 miles N. by E. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 1288.

Whitebird, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Grangeville. Pop. 250.

White Bluffs, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 30½ miles W. of Nashville. Pop. about 300.

White Breast Creek, Iowa, rises in Clarke co. and enters the Des Moines River about 7 miles NE. of Knoxville. It is about 80 miles long.

Whitecastle, a banking post-town of Iberville parish, La., in a lumber and sugar-cane region, on the Texas and Pacific and the Whitecastle and Lake Natchitoches Rs., 10 miles SE. of Plaquemine. It has sugar- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1850.

Whitechapel, a district of London, on the N. side of the Thames, immediately E. of the "City." It contains the Tower of London.

Whitechurch, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan., 14 miles W. of Kansas City, Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 150.

White Church, a village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna Rs., 13 miles S. of Ithaca.

White Church, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Wingham.

White City, a banking city of Morris co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 19 miles SE. of Junction City. Pop. in 1900, 532.

White Clay Creek rises in Chester co., Pa., passes into Newcastle co., Del., and unites with Red Clay Creek to form the Christiana.

White Clay Creek, a hundred of Newcastle co., Del. Pop. in 1900 (including Newark town), 3061.

Whitecloud, a post-station of Clay co., Ala.

Whitecloud, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Whitecloud, a banking city of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 36 miles N. by W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Whitecloud, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 36 miles NE. of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Whitecottage, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 7 miles SW. of Zanesville, on the Zanesville and Western R.

Whitecottage, a post-station of Greene co., Pa., 12 miles SW. of Waynesburg.

Whitecreek, a post-village in Whitecreek township (town), Washington co., N.Y., about 27 miles NE. of Troy, on the Boston and Maine and the Rutland Rs. Pop. of the town (including part of Cambridge village) in 1900, 2496.

Whitecreek, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., about 30 miles NW. of Portage City.

Whiteday, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Whitedeer, a post-village in Whitedeer township, Union co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Whitedeer Creek, and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles N. of Milton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1853.

White Earth, a post-village and Indian Agency of Becker co., Minn., 22 miles N. of Detroit City, its banking point. Pop. of the White Earth Indian Reservation in 1900, 3486.

White Earth, a banking post-village of Ward co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R.

White Earth River rises in British America, runs southward into North Dakota, and enters the Missouri about 60 miles (direct) E. of the mouth of the Yellowstone.

White Elm, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

White Elster, Germany. See ELSTER.

Whiteface Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., about 16 miles N. of Mount Marcy and NE. of Lake Placid. Altitude, 4870 feet.

Whiteface Peak, Colo., a mountain in the Middle Park, in lat. 40° 9′ N., lon. 106° 7′ W. Height, 11,493 feet.

Whitefield, hwit'feeld, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Bury. Pop. in 1901, 6588.

Whitefield, hwite'feeld, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Sallisaw. Pop. 200.

Whitefield, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Whitefield township (town), on the Sheepscott River and on the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington R., 14 miles SE. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 1156.

Whitefield, a post-village and resort of the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, in Whitefield township (town), Coos co., on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs., 8 miles (direct) SW. of Jefferson. It has a fine public square and a large public library. The town has manufactures of bobbins, doors, tubs, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2157.

Whitefish, a banking post-village of Flathead co., Mont., on the Great Northern R.

Whitefish Bay, the S. part of Tequamenon Bay, Lake Superior.

Whitefish Bay, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 6 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Whitefish Point, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 40 miles NW. of Sault Ste. Marie, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. Pop. about 150.

Whiteford, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Delta, Pa.

Whiteford Center, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich. The banking point is Temperance. Pop. 150.

Whitegate, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Va., about 100 miles W. of Lynchburg.

Whitehall, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Western of Alabama R., 25 miles W. of Montgomery.

Whitehall, a post-village of Poinsett co., Ark., 22 miles N. of Wittsburg.

Whitehall, a post-town of Clarke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Athens. It has manufactures of cottons and yarns. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Whitehall, a banking city of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Burlington Route, 45 miles N. of Alton. It has potteries and manufactures of sewer-pipe. Pop. in 1900, 2030.

Whitehall, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 44 miles ESE. of Terre Haute.

Whitehall, a post-station of Madison co., Ky., 7 miles N. of Richmond.

Whitehall, a post-station of Livingston parish, La.

Whitehall, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 27 miles N. of Baltimore.

Whitehall, a banking post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on White Lake and on the Pere Marquette R., 16 miles NNW. of Muskegon. It has a tannery and manufactures of book-cases, telephone attachments, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1481.

Whitehall, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Whitehall, a banking post-village in Whitehall township (town), Washington co., N.Y., at the head or S. end of Lake Champlain, 24 miles W. by S. of Rutland, Vt., on the Delaware and Hudson R. and on the Champlain Canal. It is picturesquely situated in a ravine at the foot of Skene's Mountain and at the mouth of Wood Creek. Whitehall is largely engaged in transportation, and has car-shops, boat-yards, a trade in lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4377; of the town, 5295.

Whitehall, a post-town of Bladen co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, about 35 miles WNW. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Whitehall, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 7935.

White Hall, a post-station of Montour co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Danville.

Whitehall, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 43 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. 175.

Whitehall, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., about 10 miles N. of Winchester.

Whitehall, a banking post-village, capital of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R., 36 miles NNE. of Winona, Minn. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Whitehaven, a seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Firth, 36 miles SW. of Carlisle. In the vicinity are extensive coal- and iron-mines, and there are iron- and brass-foundries, ship-yards, and manufactures of cordage, sail-cloth, earthenware, etc. Pop. in 1901, 19,325.

Whitehaven, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Wicomico River, 16 miles SW. of Salisbury. Pop. 160.

Whitehaven, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R., 25 miles N. of Mauch Chunk. It has lumber-industries and manufactures of powder, clay, and silk. Pop. in 1900, 1517.

Whitehaven, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 8 miles by rail S. of Memphis.

Whitehaven, a port of entry of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on an excellent harbor, 12 miles WSW. of Cape Canso. It has a packing-house.

Whitehead, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.C. The banking point is Sparta.

White Head, a maritime village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 31 miles from Guysborough. This is the first land on the Nova Scotia coast seen by vessels coming from Europe.

Whiteheath, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 15 miles W. by S. of Champaign. Pop. 200.

Whitehills, a fishing-village of Scotland, in Banffshire, a short distance from Banff.

Whitehorn, a post-village of Fremont co., Colo. The banking point is Salida.

Whitehorn, a post-station of Hawkins co., Tenn.

White Horse, a rocky islet, one of a group at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Whitehorse, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 7½ miles E. by N. of Downingtown.

Whitehorse, a post-station of Greenville co., S.C.

White Horse, a station and port of entry of the Yukon district of Canada, on the Yukon River and on the White Pass and Yukon R., in about lat. 60° 50′ N. The river is here obstructed by the White Horse Rapids.

Whitehouse, a post-station of Duval co., Fla., 11 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Whitehouse, a village of Henry co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky. The banking point is Paintsville.

Whitehouse, a village of Acadia parish, La. Pop. 75.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 30 miles N. of Trenton.

Whitehouse, a post-station of Randolph co., N.C.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Wabash R., 17 miles WSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Whitehouse, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 8 miles SE. of Tyler. Pop. about 100.

Whitehouse, a post-station of New Kent co., Va., on the navigable Pamunkey River, 24 miles by rail E. of Richmond.

Whitehouse Station, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 33 miles W. of Elizabeth. Pop. about 300.

Whitehouse, Upper and **Lower,** two adjoining small towns of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 3 miles NE. of Belfast.

Whitehurst, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 13½ miles by rail N. by W. of Brockville.

White Island, in the St. Lawrence River, below Quebec, at the NE. end of Hare Island.

White Island, off North Island, New Zealand, in the Bay of Plenty. It has an active volcano.

White Kei River, Cape Colony. See Kei.

White Lake, Muskegon co., Mich., 6 miles in length. It communicates with Lake Michigan, is traversed by the White River, and forms a harbor for the town of Whitehall.

White Lake, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 16 miles W. of Pontiac. Pop. 80.

White Lake, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., 8 miles W. of Monticello.

White Lake, a banking city of Aurora co., S.Dak., 12 miles W. of Plankinton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 264.

White Lake, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on Waba (or White) Lake, 10 miles SW. of Arnprior.

White Lake Corners, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 38 miles N. of Utica.

Whiteland, a post-town of Johnson co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Whitelaw, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowoc.

Whiteley, a post-township (and village) of Greene co., Pa., about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 898.

Whiteleysburg, a village of Caroline co., Md., about 44 miles E. of Annapolis. Pop. 70.

Whitelick, a village of Boone co., Ind., 20 miles NW. of Indianapolis, is a rural free-delivery of Lebanon. Pop. 175.

Whitelick Creek, Ind., enters the West Fork of the White River 7 miles above Martinsville.

Whitemarsh, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 225.

Whitemarsh, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 11 miles N. by W. of the centre of Philadelphia, is bounded on the SW. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900, 3350. Whitemarsh Valley, the scene of some minor military operations during the Revolutionary War, lies immediately N. of Chestnut Hill.

Whitemarsh, a post-station of Gloucester co., Va.

White Mills, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., 56 miles S. by W. of Louisville. Pop. 150.

White Mills, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the Erie R. and on Lackawaxen Creek, 4 miles SE. of Honesdale. It has manufactures of glass and excelsior.

White Mound, a village of Grayson co., Tex. The banking point is Sherman.

Whitemound, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis.

White Mountains, a division or stem of the Appalachian system of the eastern United States, in Coos, Grafton, and Carroll cos., N.H., noted for their bold and picturesque scenery, and constituting one of the most favored health and pleasure regions of the national domain. In their dominant masses (or as ordinarily understood) they cover an area of 1200–1300 sq. m., extending from the Connecticut River on the W. to the Maine boundary on the E., and from about lat. 43° 45′ N. on the S. to the Upper Ammonoosuc and Androscoggin rivers (lat. 44° 30′) on the N. The general trend of the system is NE.–SW., conformable broadly to the trend of the main ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, but extensive denudation has worn deep gorges into the backbones and in part so far eroded the region as to mask the continuity and the relationships of some sections. The major part of the system rises from a plateau of 1500–1600 feet elevation, and the most elevated section attains a crest-line of 5000–6000 ft. There are few summits that can properly be called peaks, and there are no strictly Alpine features connected with the mountains. Most of the loftier summits are in what is known as the Presidential Range, or the White Mountains proper, which extends from the Saco River on the S. northeastward to the Moose River, near Randolph, or over a length of 14 miles. The culminating point of this section, and of the entire system, is Mount Washington, 6293 ft.,—the loftiest summit

of the United States E. of the Rocky Mountains and N. of North Carolina or Tennessee. (See WASHINGTON, MOUNT.) Other summits of this range (beginning in the N.) are mounts Madison (5380 ft.), Adams (5805 ft.), Jefferson (5725 ft.), Clay (5534 ft.), Monroe (5390 ft.), Franklin (5028 ft.), Pleasant (4780 ft.), Clinton (4275 ft.), Jackson (4012 ft.), and Webster (3876 ft.). A somewhat subordinate section of the broader White Mountains, but one not lacking in the more rugged types of scenery that distinguish some portions of the Presidential Range (Tuckerman's Ravine, on the E. slope of Mount Washington; the Glen, E. of Mount Clay), are the Franconia Mountains, which continue in echelon fashion the main White Mountains southwestward, and lie between the East Branch of the Pemigewasset River on the SE. and different branches of the Lower Ammonoosuc River on the NW. The culminating point of this section is Mount Lafayette (5270 ft.); other summits are mounts Lincoln (5098 ft.), Garfield (or Haystack, 4520 ft.), North and South Twin Mountains, Cannon (Profile Mountain), Liberty, Kinsman, Flume, etc. (See FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS.) Less prominent summits of the White Mountains than those already mentioned, lying off the main ridges, are Starr King (3915 ft.) and Waumbek (4020 ft.), near the village of Jefferson; Cherry Mountain, 7 miles S. of Jefferson (3600 ft.); Mount Randolph, 7 miles W. of Gorham (3280 ft.); Carter Dome, 7 miles E. of Mount Washington (4860 ft.). Among the noted places of scenic or general interest besides those already mentioned are the White Mountain, or Crawford Notch, bounding the Presidential Range on the SW.; King's Ravine, on the N. slope of Mount Adams; the Franconia Notch, S. of Mount Lafayette; the Flume (also in the Franconia Mountains); and the Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc Falls. The summit of Mount Washington, reached by mountain railroad, commands one of the finest prospects in the eastern United States. The White Mountains are throughout the greater part of their extent lacking in lakes, which pre-eminently distinguishes them from the Adirondacks. They were until a comparatively recent period densely covered with forest, of which considerable areas still remain. Geologically they represent some of the oldest patches of land on the continent, being formed of Archæan (Montalban, Huronian) strata. During the Glacial Period nearly all the summits were buried beneath ice, and there are still extensive deposits of drift remaining. Among the more frequented resort towns and villages are: Franconia, Sugar Hill, Littleton, Bethlehem, Whitefield, Jefferson, Lancaster, Gorham, Jackson, North Conway, and Intervale. The most important industrial town in the region is Berlin.

White Mouth, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., about 60 miles from Winnipeg.

Whitener, a post-village of Madison co., Ark.

White Nile, a river of Africa. See NILE.

White Oak, a post-station of Cleveland co., Ark.

Whiteoak, a post-village of Camden co., Ga. The banking point is Brunswick.

Whiteoak, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, 9 miles E. of Oskaloosa.

Whiteoak, a post-station of Morgan co., Ky.

Whiteoak, a village of Ingham co., Mich. The post-station is Webberville.

Whiteoak, a post-village of Duncan co., Mo. The banking point is Kennett.

Whiteoak, a post-village of Bladen co., N.C. The banking point is Wilmington.

Whiteoak, a post-station of Brown co., Ohio, 42 miles by rail E. of Cincinnati.

Whiteoak, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Whiteoak, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Southern R., 46 miles N. of Columbia.

Whiteoak, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.

Whiteoak, a post-station of Ritchie co., W.Va.

White Oak Creek, Ga., flows into the Flint River.

White Oak Creek, Ohio, rises in Highland co. and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles below Ripley.

White Oak Creek, Tenn., rises in Fentress co. and enters the New River.

White Oak Creek, West Tennessee, enters the Tennessee River in Hardin co.

White Oak Creek, Tex., enters the Sulphur Fork of the Red River.

Whiteoak Gap, a post-station of Pulaski co., Ky.

Whiteoaks, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., N.Mex., in a mining, grain, and stock-raising region, 28 miles (direct) NW. of Lincoln. Pop. about 750.

Whiteoak Springs, a post-village and resort of Barbour co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 13 miles W. of Eufaula. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Whiteoak Springs, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ill., 7 miles SW. of Versailles.

White Oak Springs, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis., about 22 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. of the town in 1900, 337.

White Pass, in the Kotusk Mountains, on the borders of Alaska and British Columbia, N. of Chilkoot Inlet, Lynn Canal, and at the head of the Skagway River. It is on the main route to the Klondike region and is traversed by the White Pass and Yukon R. Height, 2886 feet.

White Pass, a preventive station of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of White Horse and located near the summit of the White Pass, on the United States-Canada boundary-line.

White Pigeon, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on a creek of the same name and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 120 miles E. of Chicago, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 705.

White Pine, a county in the E. part of Nevada, bordering on Utah, is a portion of the Great Basin. Area, 8712 sq. m. The surface is a high table-land, destitute of timber, and diversified by several mountain-ridges. Gold, silver, copper, and lead have been mined here. Capital, Ely. Pop. in 1890, 1721; in 1900, 1961.

Whitepine, a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo. The banking point is Gunnison. Pop. in 1900, 69.

Whitepine, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 18 miles NW. of Williamsport.

Whitepine, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 10 miles S. of Morristown. Pop. about 450.

Whitepine, a post-village of Calhoun co., W.Va.

White Pine Mountains, a range in Nye and White Pine cos., Nev.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala. The banking point is Oxford or Anniston. Pop. 100.

Whiteplains, a post-town of Greene co., Ga., 12 miles SW. of Crawfordville, on the Unionpoint and Whiteplains R. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Whiteplains, a post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 79 miles E. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Charles co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 59 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Whiteplains, a post-station of Churchill co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 68 miles NE. of Reno.

White Plains (officially, **Whiteplains**), a post-village, capital of Westchester co., N.Y., included in part in Whiteplains township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem division), 22 miles NNE. of the initial station in New York city. The Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane is located here. Near this place the battle of White Plains was fought, Oct. 28, 1776, Washington commanding the Americans. In this action the British had the advantage. Pop. in 1900, 7899; of the town, 7869.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Surry co., N.C. The banking point is Mountairy.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va., about 56 miles SSW. of Petersburg.

Whitepond, a post-station of Henry co., Ala.

Whitepond, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Aiken. Pop. about 200.

Whiteport, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley R., 4 miles SW. of Kingston.

Whitepost, a post-village of Pike co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Whitepost, a post-village of Clarke co., Va., 11 miles SSE. of Winchester, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. 150.

White River rises in the N. lobe of the Russell Glacier, Alaska, near the head-waters of the Tanana. Flowing generally N., and crossing the Alaska-Canada boundary into the Yukon district, it empties into the Yukon (of which it is one of the chief tributaries) about 60 miles S. of Dawson. It is about 200 miles long, flowing mainly through the Yukon plateau, a dissected upland. With the Tanana, the White River drains most of the southern side of the Yukon basin.

White River, Ark., rises in the NW. part of the state by several small branches, runs northeastward into Missouri, returns into Arkansas, and then after a generally SE. and S. course, enters the Mississippi River about 14 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas (with which it communicates by a discharge arm). Its length is estimated at 800 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Batesville, about 350 miles.

White River, Ind., is formed by its East and West Forks, which unite at the SE. extremity of Knox co. It runs in a WSW. direction and enters the Wabash River near Mount Carmel and about 25 miles below Vincennes. Its mouth is only 30 miles in a direct line from the junction of its forks. The longer of these is the West Fork, which rises in Randolph co., in the eastern part of the state, and has a length of about 300 miles. The East Fork, or Drift-

wood Fork, rises in Henry co. and is called the Blue River in the first part of its course. Its general direction is southwestward. Its length is estimated at 270 miles. Indianapolis is situated on the West Fork, which is navigable to Martinsville.

White River, Mich., rises in Newaygo co., passes through White Lake, and enters Lake Michigan about 16 miles NW. of Muskegon.

White River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises in the extreme western part of Nebraska and runs northeastward into South Dakota. It intersects the Bad Lands or *Mauvaises Terres* and enters the Missouri River near lat. 43° 40′ N. Its length is estimated at 330 miles.

White River, Utah, rises in the Wasatch Range, runs SE., and enters the Green River in Sanpete co.

White River, Vt., rises in Addison co. and enters the Connecticut River about 10 miles ENE. of Woodstock.

White River, Wash., rises in the Cascade Range, runs nearly NW., and unites with the Green River to form the Dwamish.

Whiteriver, a post-station of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the White River.

Whiteriver, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., 25 miles E. by N. of Delano. Pop. 90.

Whiteriver, a post-station of Rio Blanco co., Colo.

White River, a village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 280 miles from Sudbury.

White River (officially, **Whiteriver**) **Junction,** a banking post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the White River, 64 miles S. by E. of Montpelier, on the Boston and Maine, the Central Vermont and the Woodstock Rs. Pop. about 1600.

Whiterock, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark. The banking point is Mulberry.

Whiterock, a village of Ogle co., Ill., about 18 miles S. of Rockford. Pop. 175.

Whiterock, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 13½ miles NW. of Portland.

Whiterock, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 50 miles N. of Port Huron. Pop. about 200.

Whiterock, a village of Goodhue co., Minn., 16 miles SW. of Red Wing.

Whiterock, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., 75 miles from Elko. Pop. about 100.

Whiterock, a post-village of Madison co., N.C. The banking point is Marshall.

Whiterock, a post-village of Noble co., Okla., 16 miles (direct) NW. by N. of Perry.

Whiterock, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern R., about 8 miles W. of Oxford.

Whiterock, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., 2 miles N. of Westerly. It has a cotton-mill.

Whiterock, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C., on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens R. Pop. in 1900, 71.

Whiterock, a banking post-town of Roberts co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Whiterock, a hamlet of Hunt co., Tex., about 38 miles SE. of Sherman.

Whiterock, a post-station of Bedford co., Va., on the Staunton River.

White Rock Creek, Tex., rises in Houston co. and enters the Trinity River.

White Rock Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 58′ N., lon. 106° 55′ W. Height, 13,532 feet.

Whiterocks, a post-village of Wasatch co., Utah, at the Uinta Valley Indian Agency.

Whiterun, a post-station of Grayson co., Ky.

Whites, a post-station of Caroline co., Va.

White Salmon, a post-village of Klikitat co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 20 miles below The Dalles.

White Salmon River, a small stream of Skamania co., Wash., flows southeastward into the Columbia River.

Whitesand, a post-village of Lawrence co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson.

Whitesboro, a village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Ukiah.

Whitesboro, a post-village in Whitestown township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles NW. of Utica. It has knitting-mills, a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1958.

Whitesboro, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 25 miles SW. of Denison. It has flour-, cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1243.

Whitesburg, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 12 miles S. of Huntsville.

Whitesburg, a post-town of Carroll co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 12 miles SE. of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Whitesburg, a banking post-town, capital of Letcher co., Ky., on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, about 125 miles ESE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Whitesburg, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 34 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Whitesburg, a post-village of Hamblen co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 10 miles E. of Morristown. Pop. about 250.

Whitescreek, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Nashville.

Whitescreek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va., 10 miles SW. of Huntington.

White Sea (Russ. *Bieloye More*, be-ĕl′o-yà mo′rà), a large gulf or arm of the Arctic Ocean, in northern Russia, having its mouth between the Kola and Kanin peninsulas, and extending southwestward to about the 64th parallel of N. lat. On the NW. it forms the Gulf of Kandala and on the S. the gulfs of Onega and Dvina (or Archangel). The chief affluents are the Mezen, Dvina, Onega, and Vyg. It is deep (greatest depth, in the Kandala arm, probably nearly 700 feet) except at the mouth of the Dvina, where there are large sand-banks; the greater portion is frozen over from the end of September until the latter part of May (or early June). Solovetskoi Island is at the mouth of Onega Gulf. The White Sea abounds in fish (herring, cod) and is an important commercial highway. It has been placed in direct water-communication with the Black and Caspian seas by means of canals connecting the Dvina with the Volga and the Volga with the Dnieper. The chief port on the sea is Archangel.

Whiteside, a northwestern county of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 700 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Rock River, and also drained by Elkhorn and Little Rock creeks. Capital, Morrison. Pop. in 1890, 30,854; in 1900, 34,710.

Whiteside, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 18 miles N. of Troy, on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. Pop. about 160.

Whiteside, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., near the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 14 miles W. of Chattanooga. It has coaling-industries.

Whiteside Cove, a post-station of Jackson co., N.C.

Whiteson, a post-village of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is McMinnville.

White Springs, a banking post-town and resort of Hamilton co., Fla., 8 miles N. of Wellborn, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. Pop. in 1900, 690. It has fruit-industries.

Whitestone, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 11½ miles ENE. of the centre of Brooklyn. It forms part of the borough of Queens, city of New York. Pop. about 3000.

Whitestone, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va. The banking point is Irvington.

Whitestone Springs, a post-village and resort of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Whitestown, a banking post-village of Boone co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles NNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 800.

Whitestown, a township (town) of Oneida co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 6235. See also WHITESBORO.

Whitestown, a village of Butler co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Whitestown, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 914.

White Sulphur, a post-station of Scott co., Iowa.

White Sulphur, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on a railroad, 5 miles W. of Delaware.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Meriwether co., Ga., about 38 miles NNE. of Columbus.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village and resort of Catahoula parish, La. The banking point is Vidalia. Pop. 75.

White Sulphur Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Meagher co., Mont., 60 miles (direct) N. by E. of Bozeman. Pop. in 1900, 446.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Liberty.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village and fashionable resort of Greenbrier co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 142 miles SE. of Charleston. It is pleasantly

located in a valley and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. The springs have curative properties. Elevation, 1920 feet.

Whites Valley, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Honesdale.

Whitesville, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 60.

Whitesville, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., 27 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. 85.

Whitesville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 7 miles S. by E. of Crawfordsville. Pop. 100.

Whitesville, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Ky., 15 miles SE. of Owensboro, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Whitesville, a banking post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the Platte River, about 26 miles N. by E. of St. Joseph. Pop. about 225.

Whitesville, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., 2 miles from Bricksburg. Pop. 230.

Whitesville, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 32 miles SW. of Bath.

Whitetop, a post-village of Grayson co., Va. The banking point is Marion.

Whitevale, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles E. of Markham.

White Valley, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Barre. It has cotton-manufactures.

Whiteville, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Bayou Bœuf, 15 miles N. of Opelousas. Pop. 60.

Whiteville, a banking post-town, capital of Columbus co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 45 miles W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Whiteville, a banking post-town of Hardeman co., Tenn., about 60 miles E. by N. of Memphis, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Whitewater, a post-town of Wayne co., Ind., on a branch of the Whitewater River, about 9 miles NNE. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Whitewater, a banking city of Butler co., Kan., about 60 miles WSW. of Emporia, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Whitewater, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Whitewater, a banking city of Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 50 miles WSW. of Milwaukee. It contains a state normal school, and has manufactures of agricultural implements, brick and tile, leather, dairy and foundry products, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3405.

Whitewater, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 806.

Whitewater, a village of British Columbia, on the Kaslo and Slocan R., 12 miles from Sandon.

Whitewater Creek, Kan., enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles S. of Winfield.

Whitewater River is formed in Indiana by branches called Martindale Creek and Green's and Noland's forks, and enters the Miami River in Hamilton co., Ohio. It is about 120 miles long, including one of the forks.

Whitewater River, Mo., runs southward through the cos. of Cape Girardeau and Stoddard. It is connected with several lakes and swamps in the region which was visited by the earthquake of 1811.

Whitewillow, a post-station of Kendall co., Ill., 8 miles NW. of Minooka.

Whitewillow, a post-station of Goodhue co., Minn.

Whitewood, a banking post-town of Lawrence co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Whitewood, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 225 miles (direct) W. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901, 359.

Whitewright, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 20 miles SE. of Denison. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1804.

Whitfield, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 285 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connasauga River. Capital, Dalton. Pop. in 1890, 12,916; in 1900, 14,509.

Whitfield, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., about 18 miles S. of Coatopa.

Whitfield, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on the Suwanee and San Pedro R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Whitfield, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 12 miles W. of Centerville.

Whitford, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Whithorn, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on the peninsula between Luce and Wigtown bays, about 4 miles N. of Burrow-Head and 3 miles NW. of its port at the Isle of Whithorn. It is famous for containing the ruins of a very ancient priory church, afterwards a cathedral. It was formerly a great place of pilgrimage. Pop. about 1500.

Whithorn, Isle of, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, 3 miles SE. of Whithorn.

Whiting, a banking post-town of Lake co., Ind., near Lake Michigan, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 17 miles SE. of Chicago. It has manufactures of wire fence, paints, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3983.

Whiting, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 29 miles S. by E. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 572.

Whiting, a banking city of Jackson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 31 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Whiting, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 13 miles SW. of Eastport. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Whiting, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is East Prairie. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Whiting, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton and other railroads, 29 miles N. of Tuckerton. Pop. 100.

Whiting, a post-village in Whiting township (town), Addison co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 25 miles NNW. of Rutland. The town is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900, 361.

Whitingham, a post-township (town) forming the SW. extremity of Windham co., Vt., about 16 miles ESE. of Bennington. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1042.

Whitinsville, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 35 miles SW. of Boston, near Whitins station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of cotton goods and cotton machinery. Pop. about 4000.

Whitley, a county in the NE. part of Indiana, has an area of 336 sq. m. It is intersected by the Eel River. Capital, Columbia City. Pop. in 1890, 17,768; in 1900, 17,328.

Whitley, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, 578 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and partly bounded on the N. by the Laurel River. Capital, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1890, 17,590; in 1900, 25,015.

Whitley and Monkseaton, a town of England, in Northumberland, near North Shields. Pop. in 1901, 7705.

Whitley, Upper, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 764.

Whitleyville, a post-station of Jackson co., Tenn.

Whitman, a county in the SE. part of Washington, bordering on Idaho, has an area of 2105 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Snake River and drained by the Palouse. Capital, Colfax. Pop. in 1890, 19,109; in 1900, 25,360.

Whitman, a banking post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 21 miles S. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, leather-board, shoe-shanks, tacks, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4441; in 1900, about 4800.

Whitman, a banking post-village of Grant co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, about 13 miles E. of Hyannis. Pop. about 125.

Whitman, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex.

Whitmell, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 14 miles NW. of Danville. Pop. about 120.

Whitmire, a banking post-town of Newberry co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Whitmore Lake, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Ann Arbor, on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. about 275.

Whitney, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., 41 miles NE. of Birmingham.

Whitney, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 200.

Whitney, a post-station of Dawes co., Neb.

Whitney, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon, on the Sumpter Valley R. The banking point is Sumpter.

Whitney, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Latrobe. It has coke-industries.

Whitney, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Whitney, a banking post-village of Hill co., Tex., 32 miles NNW. of Waco, on the Texas Central R. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 750.

Whitney, a village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R., 100 miles from Eganville.

Whitney Crossing, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y., 14 miles NW. of Hornellsville.

Whitney, Mount, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the borders of Inyo and Tulare cos., Cal., in lat. 36° 36′ N., about 80 miles ENE. of Tulare Lake. It is the loftiest summit of the United States outside of Alaska. Height, 14,502 (14,898) feet. It has several times been ascended.

Whitney Point, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River, at the mouth of the Otselic River and on the Lackawanna R., 21 miles N. of Binghamton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 807.

Whitneyville, a village of New Haven co., Conn., about 3 miles N. of New Haven. The post-station is New Haven. Pop. about 200.

Whitneyville, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on the Machias River and on the Washington County R., 3½ miles W. of Machias. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Whitneyville, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 14 miles SE. of Grand Rapids.

Whiton, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ala.

Whiton, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md. The banking point is Salisbury.

Whitsett, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R.

Whitstable, a maritime town of England, co. of Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey and 6 miles NNW. of Canterbury. It is noted for its oysters. Pop. in 1901, 7086.

Whitsunday Island. See Pentecost Island.

Whitsunday Island, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 138° 36′ W.

Whitt, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. about 350.

Whittaker, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Milan.

Whittemore, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles W. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 572.

Whittemore, a post-village of Iosco co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Tawas City. Pop. about 350.

Whitten, a post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Union or Eldora. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Whittens Stand, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn.

Whittier, a banking city of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 21 miles SE. of Los Angeles. It has fruit-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1590.

Whittier, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa. The banking point is Springville. Pop. about 160.

Whittier, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H.

Whittier, a post-village of Swayne co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Bryson City.

Whittington, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 2 miles N. of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901, 9416.

Whittington, a post-hamlet of Garland co., Ark., about 40 miles W. by S. of Little Rock.

Whittle, a post-office of Washington co., Ga.

Whittles Depot, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Southern R., 21 miles N. of Danville.

Whittlesey, or **Whittlesea,** a town of England, co. of Cambridge, Isle of Ely, 5 miles ESE. of Peterborough. Pop. in 1901, 3909.

Whittlesey, a village of Medina co., Ohio, about 7 miles SW. of Medina. The post-office is Medina.

Whittles Mills, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Va. The banking point is South Hill.

Whitwell, a banking post-village of Marion co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 16 miles (direct) NW. of Chattanooga. It is largely engaged in coal-mining.

Whitwood, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Wakefield. Pop. in 1901, 4873.

Whitworth, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Rochdale. Pop. in 1901, 9578.

Whorley, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., near Chattanooga.

Whycocomagh, a post-village and outport of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on an arm of Bras d'Or Lake, 18 miles from Mabou.

Whydah, or **Whidah,** hwid'dȧ or wī'dȧ (also known as **Ajuda**), a trading station and port of Dahomey, on the Bight of Benin, about 95 miles WSW. of Lagos. It was at one time an important slave-mart. Pop. about 20,000 (?).

Whynot, a village of Lee co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Whynot, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., 12 miles E. by S. of Meridian.

Whynot, a post-town of Randolph co., N.C.

Wiarton, a banking post-town and outport of Bruce co., Ontario, at the head of Colpoy's Bay, 20½ miles NW. of Owen Sound, on the Grand Trunk R. The harbor is one of the best on Georgian Bay. Wiarton has manufactures of furniture, cement, woollens, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 2443.

Wibaux, a banking post-village of Dawson co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 180.

Wiborg. See Viborg.

Wiccopee, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Wiche Land, Spitzbergen. See King-Charles Land.

Wichita, wich'e-tah, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by affluents of the Smoky Hill River. Capital, Leoti. Pop. in 1890, 1827; in 1900, 1197.

Wichita, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 606 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is intersected in the southern part by the Wichita River. Capital, Wichita Falls. Pop. in 1890, 4831; in 1900, 5806.

Wichita, a city, capital of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the left bank of the Arkansas River, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 76 miles (direct) SW. of Emporia. It is the seat of Fairmount College (Congregational), Albertus Magnus University (Roman Catholic), Friends' University, Lewis Academy, etc., and has large packing-houses and stock-yards, railroad-shops, and manufactories of mowers and reapers, threshers, traction-engines, cream-separators, and other dairying supplies, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4911; in 1890, 23,853; in 1900, 24,671.

Wichita, a village of Caddo co., Okla. The banking point is Hydro.

Wichita Agency. See Anadarko.

Wichita Falls, a banking post-town, capital of Wichita co., Tex., on the Wichita River and on the Fort Worth and Denver City and other railroads, about 95 miles NW. of Fort Worth. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 2480.

Wichita Mountains, in the S. part of Oklahoma, between the Red and Washita rivers, considered by some geologists to be the final outlier of the Appalachian system of the eastern United States. They rise to about 1000 feet above the surrounding plain.

Wichita (or **Big Wichita**) **River** rises in the N. part of Texas, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Red River in Clay co. It is about 225 miles long. The Little Wichita runs northeastward through Clay co. and enters the Red River.

Wick, a seaport and municipal borough of Scotland, capital of the co. of Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the Wick in a deep bay of the North Sea, 16 miles SW. of Duncansby Head. It is the head-quarters of the herring-fishery of Scotland. Pop. in 1901, 2773.

Wick, a village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. The banking point is Jefferson.

Wick, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W.Va.

Wick, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 45 miles by rail NNE. of Toronto.

Wickatunk, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 1½ miles from Marlboro.

Wickede, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 3659.

Wickenburg, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ariz., on the Hassayampa River, 82 miles S. of Prescott, on the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix R. Pop. 250.

Wickersham, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Sedro Woolley.

Wickerton, a village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Westgrove or Avondale.

Wickes, a post-village of Polk co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Mena.

Wickes, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mont., on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. The banking point is Boulder. Pop. 150.

Wickford, a banking post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, about 20 miles S. of Providence, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Newport and Wickford Rs. It has a good harbor, and has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 1600.

Wickham, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 32 miles above St. John.

Wickham, a town of New South Wales, suburban to Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 7752.

Wickham Market, a village and parish of Suffolk, England, 11 miles from Ipswich.

Wickham West, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from Drummondville.

Wickhaven, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs. The banking point is Uniontown.

Wickliffe, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 48 miles W. by N. of New Albany.

Wickliffe, a banking post-town of Ballard co., Ky., on the Mississippi River and 7½ miles ESE. of Cairo, Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio Rs. It has a tobacco-stemmery. Pop. in 1900, 995.

Wickliffe, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. The banking point is Cleveland or Willoughby.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, bordering on the Irish Sea. Area, 781 sq. m. The coast is steep. Wicklow is a mountainous district, abounding in romantic scenery. The highest peak, Lugnaquilla, reaches an elevation of about 3000 feet. The rivers Liffey and Slaney rise in the county. The largest stream wholly within its limits is the Avoca, which flows through a picturesque glen. Wicklow is mainly a pastoral county. Pop. in 1851, 98,978; in 1901, 60,284. Capital, Wicklow.

Wicklow, a seaport of Ireland, capital of the co. of Wicklow, at the mouth of the Vartrey, at the head of a small bay, 27 miles SE. of Dublin. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. WICKLOW HEAD is about 2½ miles ESE.

Wicklow, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 2 miles from Grafton.

Wickrath, ŵik'rât, a town of Prussia, on the Niers, a few miles SW. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 5877.

Wicksburg, a post-station of Houston co., Ala.

Wickwar, a village of England, co. of Gloucester, 13 miles NE. of Bristol.

Wickware, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich.

Wicomico, a county in the SE. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of 365 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pocomoke River, on the NW. by the Nanticoke, and is drained by the Wicomico River. Chesapeake Bay touches the SW. part of this county, which is a portion of the section called the Eastern Shore. Capital, Salisbury. Pop. in 1890, 19,930; in 1900, 22,852.

Wicomico, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md.

Wicomico Church, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va., about 70 miles ENE. of Richmond.

Wicomico River, Md., rises in Wicomico co., runs southwestward, and enters Chesapeake Bay on the boundary-line between Somerset and Wicomico cos. Small vessels ascend it to Salisbury.

Wiconisco, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Wiconisco township, on the Northern Central R., 1 mile N. of Lykens and about 30 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of hosiery and knitted goods. Coal is mined in the township. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2674.

Wiconisco Creek, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the Susquehanna River at Millersburg.

Widder, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Thedford.

Widdern, ŵid'dęrn, a town of Württemberg, on the Jagst, 8 miles NNW. of Öhringen. Pop. about 1250.

Wide Bay, an inlet of Queensland, Australia, lat. 26° S. It receives the Mary River.

Wideman, a post-station of Izard co., Ark., 15 miles N. of Melbourne.

Wideners, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark. Pop. 80.

Widewater, a post-hamlet of Stafford co., Va.

Widin, a town of Bulgaria. See VIDIN.

Widnau, ŵid'nŏw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Rhine.

Widnes, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey, opposite Runcorn. It has extensive manufactures of chemicals, iron- and copper-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 28,580.

Wiebelskirchen, ŵee'bęls-kĕĕRK'ęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Treves, circle of Ottweiler. Pop. in 1900, 6798.

Wiedenbrück, ŵee'dęn-brük', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles SW. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 3483.

Wiedikon, ŵee'de-kon, a former village of Switzerland, forms part of the city of Zürich.

Wiehe, ŵee'eh, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, 27 miles WSW. of Merseburg. It is the birthplace of the historian Ranke, to whom a monument has been erected. Pop. about 2000.

Wiehle, a post-town of Fairfax co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Fairfax. Pop. in 1900, 51.

Wieland, a village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Wielichowo, ve-å-le-KO'vo, a town of Prussia, 32 miles SW. of Posen. Pop. about 1700.

Wieliczka, v'yå-litch'kå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 18 miles W. of Bochnia. It is famous for its rock-salt mines, which yielded in 1894 over 50,000 metric tons of prepared salt. The labyrinthine passages of these mines lead to seven different stories, and some of the spacious chambers, which attain a height of 100 feet, contain chapels with altars, statues, etc., hewn in rock-salt. Since the inundations of 1868 and 1879 the ground occupied by the town of Wieliczka has settled to some extent. Pop. in 1900, 6293.

Wielun, ve-å'loon, a town of Russian Poland, province and 44 miles SE. of Kalisz. Pop. in 1897, 7442.

Wiemelhausen, ŵee'męl-hŏw'zęn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, near Bochum. It has iron- and steel-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 12,430.

Wien, the capital of Austria-Hungary. See VIENNA.

Wien, ween, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., 9 miles from New Cambria.

Wien, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Wiener-Neustadt, ŵee'nęr noi'ståt, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Lower Austria, 13 miles S. of Vienna. It was almost entirely rebuilt after the fire of 1834. Among its ancient structures is the castle of the Babenbergs, dating from the twelfth century, which since 1752 has been the seat of a famous military academy. The garden contains a statue of Maria Theresa and other monuments. Other noteworthy edifices are the late-Gothic Neukloster-Kirche and the town-hall, with a valuable collection of antiquities. Wiener-Neustadt has various educational institutions and manufactures of locomotives, machinery, earthenware, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 28,700.

Wienerwald, ŵee'nęr-ŵålt' (the "Vienna Forest"), a mountainous and largely forested region of Lower Austria, extending NE. from near the Styrian frontier to the Danube at the point immediately NW. of Vienna, where it abruptly terminates. The mountains are properly an extension of the Alps, of which they may be considered to be the farthest outliers in this direction. Among the better known summits are the Hoher Lindkogel, or Eisernes Thor ("Iron Gate"), near Baden (2780 ft.); the Höhenstein (2120 ft.); and the Kahlenberg (1404 ft.) and Leopoldsberg (1380 ft.), both about 5½ miles from the centre of Vienna. The summit of the Kahlenberg is reached by mountain railway.

Wieprz, vyĕp'ęrzh, a river of Russian Poland, rises S. of Zamosc, in the government of Lublin, flows NW. and W., and after a course of about 150 miles joins the Vistula on the right.

Wierden, weeR'dęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 18 miles NE. of Deventer.

Wieringen, wee'ring-ęn, an island of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuider Zee, 9 miles SE. of Helder. Length, 6 miles. Pop. about 3000.

Wiesbaden, ŵees'bå'dęn, a city of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, capital of the district of Wiesbaden, 5 miles NNW. of Mainz, picturesquely situated in a basin formed by spurs of the Taunus Mountains. It is one of the most famous watering-places of Germany, and its mild climate (mean annual temperature, 51°) attracts, both in winter and summer, visitors from all parts of the world. The sanatory establishments are on the most extensive scale, and include the Trinkhalle, the elegant Kurhaus, the Augusta-Victoria Bad, a fine Renaissance building, and the attractive Kurpark. The beautifully laid-out Kursaalplatz is partly enclosed by wide Doric colonnades with bazaars. S. of the park is the fashionable quarter, with many villas. The Wilhelmstrasse, the principal thoroughfare, containing hotels and shops, leads to the Wilhelmsplatz, which has a statue of Bismarck, and to the Anlagen, public pleasure-grounds. Near by is the handsome royal theatre. The Gothic Marktkirche, with five towers, and the Catholic church of St. Bonifacius, in the Romanesque style, are the most conspicuous churches. The synagogue is a striking Moorish structure. The handsome town-hall, in the late-Renaissance style, contains a textile museum. The royal palace (formerly residence of the dukes of Nassau) is embellished with fine statues and frescoes. Among the charming environs of Wiesbaden are the Nerothal and the Neroberg (800 feet high), with a tower commanding a beautiful view of the Taunus and the Rhine valley. Near the summit of the Neroberg is the Greek chapel, a sumptuous edifice, whose interior is entirely of marble, erected as a mausoleum for a Russian princess.

The educational institutions include a museum (with a valuable picture-gallery and a collection of antiquities), a library of 145,000 volumes, a chemical laboratory, agricultural and industrial schools, an institution for the blind,

etc. The industries of Wiesbaden are unimportant. Previous to 1866 Wiesbaden was a city of the duchy of Nassau. Pop. in 1860, 18,054; in 1880, 50,238; in 1900, 86,111.

Wieselburg, ŵee'zęl-bŏŏrg‘ (Hun. *Moson,* mo'shon‘), a town of Hungary, in the county of the same name (the capital of which is Ungarisch-Altenburg), on an arm of the Danube, 21 miles SSE. of Pressburg. Pop. in 1900, 5172.

Wiesensteig, ŵee'zęn-stīc‘, a town and summer-resort of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, on the Fils, 19 miles NW. of Ulm. Pop. about 1200.

Wiesenthal, ŵee'zęn-tāl‘, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, 3 miles ESE. of Philipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 3286.

Wiesentheid, ŵee'zęn-tīte‘, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 20 miles ENE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1200.

Wiesloch, ŵees'lok, a town of Baden, circle of Heidelberg, on the Leimbach, 8 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900, 3815.

Wiessbluff, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., on the Neches River, about 90 miles NE. of Galveston.

Wiflisburg, a town of Switzerland. See Avenches.

Wigan, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancaster, on the Douglas River, 15 miles S. by E. of Preston. The mediæval parish church of All Saints is a stately edifice. The town is in the midst of a rich coal-field and has extensive collieries and iron- and brass-foundries. There are important manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1901, 60,764.

Wigger, a small river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, flows N. and joins the Aar on the right at Aarburg.

Wiggins, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. It has saw-mills. Pop. about 550.

Wiggins Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Gates co., N.C.

Wiggonsville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 10 miles SE. of Amelia.

Wight, Isle of (anc. *Vectis*), an island and administrative county of England, in the English Channel, immediately S. of Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Solent and the Spithead, approaching in the W. to within 2 miles of the Hampshire coast. It measures 23½ miles in extreme length from E. to W. and 13 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 147 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 82,418. The surface is composed in the main of rolling chalk downs, a range of low heights traversing the island centrally from E. to W., with a somewhat more rugged elevation constituting the so-called "back of the island" in the S. The highest points are St. Boniface Down in the SE., 787 feet, and St. Catherine's Hill (or Down) in the S., 781 ft. Off the extreme W. termination of the island are the noted chalk cliffs (islets) known as the "Needles," which rise abruptly from the sea to about 100 ft. The Medina River, discharging between Cowes and East Cowes, traverses the island almost completely from S. to N., and divides it into nearly equal halves. The Isle of Wight has long been famed for its pleasing landscape and genial and temperate climate, and attracts large numbers of cottagers and tourists to its resorts and villages. The SE. coast, with its incised ravines or "chines," is particularly favored by visitors, and here are Sandown, Shanklin, Bonchurch (at the E. termination of the heights known as the "Undercliff"), Ventnor, etc. The largest towns on the island are Ryde, in the NE., Newport (the capital), towards the centre, Cowes, in the N., and Ventnor. The royal marine residence of Osborne, where Queen Victoria died in 1901, is a short distance SE. of East Cowes. The picturesque, ivy-clad ruins of Carisbrooke Castle lie about ¾ mile WSW. of Newport.

Wignehies, veen'yeh-ee', a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles from Avesnes. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4662.

Wigston, Magna, a town of England, 4 miles from Leicester. Pop. in 1901, 8404.

Wigton, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 11 miles SW. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1901, 3692.

Wigton, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York and Pittsburg Central R. The banking point is Phillipsburg. It has manufactures of fire-brick.

Wigtown, wig'ton, or **Wigtownshire,** wig'ton-shir, the southwesternmost county of Scotland, having the North Channel on the W. and the Irish Sea on the S. Area, 491 sq. m. On the S. it is indented by Luce Bay and on the N. by Loch Ryan. These inlets cut off the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Between Wigtown and Kirkcudbright is Wigtown Bay. The surface is undulating and hilly, consisting largely of bleak moors and rising towards the N. to an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea. Wigtown is mainly a dairying county. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Capital, Wigtown. Pop. in 1901, 32,683.

Wigtown, a royal and municipal burgh and seaport of Scotland, capital of the co. of Wigtown, on the W. side of Wigtown Bay, about 90 miles SW. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1500.

Wigtown Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbright. It is 15 miles in length. At its head it receives the Cree.

Wijk, wik, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, situated at the point where the Rhine divides into the Lek and the Kromme Rijn ("Crooked Rhine").

Wijnburg, Orange River Colony. See Winburg.

Wiju, wee'joo', a town of Korea, in its NW. part, near the mouth of the Yalu River, opposite Antung, Manchuria (lat. 39° 59′ N.).

Wikles Store, a post-station of Macon co., N.C.

Wil, ŵil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, 19 miles by rail from the city of St. Gall. It has a museum of antiquities and various charitable institutions. Pop. in 1900, 5011.

Wilawana, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. The banking point is Waverly, N.Y.

Wilbanks, a post-town of Wilson co., N.C. The banking point is Wilson. Pop. in 1900, 46.

Wilbar, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles NNW. of Statesville.

Wilbarger, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 932 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Red River. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 7092; in 1900, 5759.

Wilber, a banking post-village, capital of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 31 miles SW. by S. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. It has brewing, milling and grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 1054.

Wilberforce, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio. The banking point is Xenia.

Wilberforce, a village of New South Wales, Australia, on the Hawkesbury River, 30 miles NNW. of Sydney.

Wilbraham, a post-village in Wilbraham township (town), Hampden co., Mass., 10 miles E. by N. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1595.

Wilbur, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Centerton. Pop. 100.

Wilbur, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky.

Wilbur, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, 8 miles N. of Roseburg, on the Southern Pacific R.

Wilbur, a banking city of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 58 miles (direct) W. by N. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Wilburn, a post-village of Ford co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Wilburtha, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Trenton. Pop. 150.

Wilburton, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 31 miles E. of South McAlester, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 1800.

Wilburton, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Mount Carmel.

Wilcannia, a mining and pastoral town of New South Wales, on the Darling River, 205 miles NNE. of Wentworth. Pop. about 1000.

Wilchingen, ŵil'king-ęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles W. by S. of Schaffhausen.

Wilcox, a county in the southwest-central part of Alabama, has an area of 914 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alabama River, which is here navigable by steamboats, and is partly drained by Cedar and Pine Barren creeks. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 30,816; in 1900, 35,631.

Wilcox, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River and is partly drained by the Allapaha River. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. in 1890, 7980; in 1900, 11,097.

Wilcox, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 130.

Wilcox, a banking post-village of Kearney co., Neb., in a grain and stock-raising region, 15 miles SW. by W. of Minden, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Wilcox, a banking post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Clarion River and on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles N. of Ridgway. It has a tannery, lumber-mill, and manufactures of wood-alcohol. Pop. about 750.

Wilczek Land, the easternmost of the major land-masses that constitute Franz-Josef Land, in about lat. 80° 45′ N., lon. 61° E. It rises in Mount Wüllerstorf to a height of 2409 feet.

Wild Am'monoo'suc, a small river of Grafton co., N.H., enters the Lower Ammonoosuc at Bath.

Wildbad, ŵilt'bât, a town of Württemberg, Germany, circle of the Black Forest, picturesquely situated in a ravine of the Enz, 28 miles WSW. of Stuttgart. It is a celebrated watering-place. The temperature of the springs ranges

from 91° to 99°. There are several sanatory and philanthropic institutions in the town. Pop. in 1900, 3532.

Wildbad-Gastein. See GASTEIN.

Wildberg, ŵilt'bĕRG, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, on the Nagold, 23 miles WSW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1300.

Wildcat, a post-station of Lancaster co., S.C.

Wild Cat Creek, Ind., rises in Tipton co. and enters the Wabash River 4 miles above Lafayette. It is about 90 miles long.

Wild Cherry, a post-station of Fulton co., Ark.

Wildemann, ŵil'dẹh-mân‘, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz, 3 miles NW. of Clausthal. Pop. about 1500.

Wildenfels, ŵil'dẹn-fĕls‘, a town of Saxony, 18 miles SW. of Chemnitz. It has an old castle. Pop. about 2700.

Wildenschwert, ŵil'dẹn-shŵĕRt‘ (Bohem. *Ustí nad Orlicí*), a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E. of Chrudim, on the Stiller Adler. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 6136.

Wilder, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 17 miles WSW. of Kansas City. Pop. 80.

Wilder, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 6 miles SW. of Windom. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Wilder, a post-hamlet of Fentress co., Tenn.

Wilder, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is White River Junction.

Wilderness, a post-station of Virginia, about 2 miles S. of the Rapidan River and 15 miles W. of Fredericksburg. Here, in the tract called the Wilderness, a great battle was fought between General Grant and General Lee, May 5 and 6, 1864.

Wildersville, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 15 miles S. of Huntingdon, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R.

Wilderswyl, a village of Switzerland, 2½ miles S. of Interlaken.

Wildervank, wil'dẹr-vânk‘, a commune of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles SW. of Winschoten.

Wilderville, a post-hamlet of Josephine co., Oregon, 75 miles S. of Roseburg.

Wildeshausen, ŵil'dẹs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Oldenburg, on the Hunte, 20 miles SW. of Bremen. Pop. about 2300.

Wildhaus, ŵilt'hŏwss, a mountain-village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S. of St. Gall, with the house in which the reformer Zwingli was born in 1484. Elevation, 3600 feet.

Wildhorn, a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, 7 miles SSW. of Lenk. Height, 10,705 feet.

Wildie, a post-village of Rockcastle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. 100.

Wildman, a village of Kiowa co., Okla.

Wildrice, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Fargo.

Wild Rice River, Minn., issues from Rice Lake, runs westward, and enters the Red River of the North near lat. 47° 16′ N. It is about 120 miles long.

Wildrose, a banking post-village of Waushara co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles E. of Plainfield.

Wildspitz, a summit of the Eastern Alps of Tyrol, in the district of Imst. Height, 12,380 feet.

Wildungen, Nieder, nee'dẹr ŵil'dŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, on the river Wilde. It has noted mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 3261.

Wildwood, a post-station of Randolph co., Ala.

Wildwood, a post-town of Sumter co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Wildwood, a post-station of Dade co., Ga., 9 miles by rail SW. of Chattanooga.

Wildwood, a post-station of Catahoula parish, La.

Wildwood, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H. The banking point is Woodsville or Wells River, Vt.

Wildwood, a banking post-borough and sea-side resort of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 7 miles (direct) SE. of Cape May Court-House. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Wildwood, a post-station of Carteret co., N.C.

Wildwood, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Wildwood Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Cambria co., Pa.

Wiles, Cape, South Australia, bounds Sleaford Bay on the W. Lat. 34° 57′ S.

Wiley, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 54 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Wileysville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 22 miles S. of Hornellsville.

Wileyville, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va. The banking point is New Martinsville.

Wilford, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is St. Anthony. Pop. 100.

Wilhelmsburg, ŵil'hĕlmz-bŏŏRG‘, a rural commune of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Lüneburg, circle of Harburg. Pop. in 1900, 16,640.

Wilhelmshaven, ŵil'hẹlms-hâ'fẹn, a seaport of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, on the NW. side of Jahde Bay, an inlet of the North Sea, 33 miles NW. of Bremen. Lat. of the marine observatory, 53° 31′ 52″ N.; lon. 8° 8′ 48″ E. It is the second naval station of Germany. The town has nautical and engineering schools, a seamen's home, monuments to Emperor William I. and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, etc. The new harbor, with a separate section for torpedo-boats, is connected by locks with the Ems and Jahde Canal. It communicates with the fitting-out harbor and the outer harbor, all strongly fortified. Wilhelmshaven was founded only half a century ago. Pop. in 1900, 22,682.

Wilhelmshöhe. See CASSEL (Prussia).

Wilhelmsthal, ŵil'hẹlms-tâl‘, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, near the Austrian frontier, 19 miles SSE. of Glatz. Pop. about 600.

Wilhoit, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon. Pop. 75.

Wilkau, ŵil'kŏw, a village of Saxony, circle and district of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 8452, engaged in iron-founding, spinning, and various other industries.

Wilkersons, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va. The banking point is Alexandria.

Wilkes, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, has an area of 501 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Broad River and on the S. by the Little River, and is drained by Fishing Creek. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 18,081; in 1900, 20,866.

Wilkes, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 718 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yadkin River and also drained by the Reddie's River and Elkin Creek. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Wilkesboro. Pop. in 1890, 22,675; in 1900, 26,872.

Wilkesbarre, a city, capital of Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley and other railroads, 100 miles (direct) NNW. of Philadelphia. It is situated in the Wyoming Valley and is surrounded by most picturesque mountain scenery. Wilkesbarre is one of the most progressive cities of the interior of the state, and owes its prosperity largely to its location in the heart of one of the richest anthracite coal-fields in the world. It is the seat of several academic and charitable institutions, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society (whose library contains upward of 35,000 volumes), the Wyoming Historical Museum (likewise with a large library), the Osterhaut Free Library, etc. The city has large iron-, axle- and wire-rope works, railroad- and machine-shops, foundries, silk-mills, and manufactures of lace, tin-ware, cutlery, lumber, flour, powder, underwear, malted liquors, cigars, etc. It is connected by bridge with Kingston, on the opposite side of the river. Pop. in 1880, 23,339; in 1890, 37,718; in 1900, 51,721.

Wilkesboro, a post-town, capital of Wilkes co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 38 miles NNW. of Statesville, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Wilkesburg, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Miss.

Wilkes Land, Antarctica, a name given to that portion of the supposed Antarctic continent extending between about lon. 95° E. and 160° E., or from Termination Island to near the N. border of Victoria Land. Among its specially designated parts (which may not in all cases be land) are Knox Land, Budd Land, Sabrina Land, Clarie Land, and Adélie Land.

Wilkeson, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 32 miles SE. of the city of Tacoma. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 950.

Wilkesport, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 9 miles from Brigden. Pop. about 275.

Wilkesville, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, about 18 miles W. by N. of Pomeroy. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Wilkin, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, borders on North Dakota. Area, 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River of the North, which also forms the greater part of its western boundary. Capital, Breckenridge. Pop. in 1890, 4346; in 1900, 8080.

Wilkins, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2427.

Wilkinsburg, a residential borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles E. of Pittsburg, of which it is a post-station. Pop. in 1900, 11,886.

Wilkinson, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River and is intersected by Big Sandy and Commissioner creeks. Capital, Irwinton. Pop. in 1890, 10,781; in 1900, 11,440.

Wilkinson, the southwesternmost county of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, 664 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Homochitto and on the W. by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by Buffalo Creek. Capital, Woodville. Pop. in 1890, 17,592; in 1900, 21,453.

Wilkinson, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Knightstown. Pop. 250.

Wilkinsonville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SSE. of Worcester. It has manufactories of shuttles and shoddy. Pop. about 375.

Wilkowiszki, a town of Poland. See WYLKOWYSZKI.

Wilksburg, a post-village of Chester co., S.C. The banking point is Chester. Pop. 100.

Will, a county in the NE. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 835 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers and also drained by Dupage Creek. Coal is mined here and there are extensive deposits of good building limestone. Capital, Joliet. Pop. in 1890, 62,007; in 1900, 74,764.

Willacoochee, a banking post-town of Coffee co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Ocilla, Pinebloom and Valdosta R., 70 miles E. by S. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 471. It has manufactures of gin-rollers, etc.

Willamette, wil-lŏm'et, a river of Oregon, is formed by the McKenzie and Middle Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range, and unite in Lane co., about 5 miles N. of Eugene. It runs northward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Linn and Marion on the right and Benton, Polk, and Yamhill on the left. It then passes through Clackamas and Multnomah cos., and enters the Columbia River a few miles N. of Portland. Its length, including one branch, is about 300 miles. Steamboats ascend regularly to Portland and by means of canalized waters around obstructing falls to Eugene. The river drains the beautiful and fertile Willamette Valley, which is about 200 miles long and 20–30 miles wide. The chief towns on its banks are Portland, Salem, and Albany.

Willamette, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Willamina, wil'lă-mee'na, a post-village of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Yamhill River, at the mouth of Willamina Creek, 5 miles W. of Sheridan. Pop. 150.

Willapa, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., about 10 miles by rail ESE. of Southbend. Pop. 75.

Willard, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill. The banking point is Cairo.

Willard, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa. The banking point is Ottumwa. Pop. 160.

Willard, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Willard, a banking post-town of Carter co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky R., 11 miles S. of Grayson. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Willard, a village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland and the post-station South Portland.

Willard, a post-village of Bay co., Mich. The banking point is West Bay City. Pop. about 250.

Willard, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 150.

Willard, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, about 18 miles S. of Geneva, on the Lehigh Valley R. Here is the Willard Asylum for the Insane, a state institution.

Willard, a post-village of Pender co., N.C. Pop. 70.

Willard, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Groveton.

Willard, a city of Boxelder co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake and on the Southern Pacific R. and the Oregon Short Line, 12 miles N. of Ogden. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Willard, Mount, a summit of the White Mountains, N.H., near the N. entrance to the Crawford (or White Mountain) Notch. Height, 2786 feet.

Willards, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md. The banking point is Salisbury.

Willaumez, a small island in the South Pacific, off the coast of New Britain.

Willcockson, a post-village of Newton co., Ark. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 100.

Willcox, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 450.

Willebroeck, wil'leh-brŏŏk', a commune of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 2 miles S. of Boom. Pop. in 1900, 9959.

Willeford, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville.

Willems, vil'lŏNs', a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles from Lille.

Willemstad, wil'lem-stât', a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Hollandschdiep, 17 miles NW. of Breda. Pop. in 1899, 2133.

Willemstad, the capital of the island of Curaçao and the seat of government of the colony of the Dutch West Indies, is on the S. coast. It is well built on St. Ann's Bay. It has a government house, hospitals, and other public buildings, and carries on a fairly extensive trade. Pop. about 10,000.

Willenberg, wil'lęn-bĕRG', a town of East Prussia, 91 miles SE. of Königsberg. Pop. about 2300.

Willenhall, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles E. of Wolverhampton. It has manufactures of metallic articles. Pop. in 1901, 18,513.

Willesden, a town of Middlesex, England, a northwestern suburb of London, 7 miles from St. Paul's. Pop. in 1891, 61,265; in 1901, 114,811.

Willet, a post-village in Willet township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., on the Otselic River, about 25 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 687.

Willet, a post-station of Indiana co., Pa., about 44 miles WNW. of Altoona.

Willets, a post-village of Jackson co., N.C. The banking point is Waynesville.

Willetsholme, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 14 miles NW. of Gananoque.

Willett, a post-village of Muscogee co., Ga. The banking point is Columbus.

Willettville, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio, about 48 miles ENE. of Cincinnati.

Willey, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 5 miles NE. of Taylorsville.

Willey, a village of Carroll co., Iowa. The banking point and post-office is Carroll. Pop. 100.

Willey, a post-station of Monongalia co., W.Va., 9 miles N. of Cranberry (Portland).

Willey, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains, N.H., on the W. side of the White Mountain (Crawford) Notch, about 10 miles SW. of Mount Washington. Height, 4260 feet. Here occurred a disastrous landslide in Aug., 1826.

William, or **Port William,** an excellent harbor on the NE. side of Stewart Island, New Zealand.

Williamette, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark.

William Henry, Fort. See FORT WILLIAM HENRY.

William, Mount, a summit of the Australian Grampians, in Victoria. Height, 3827 feet.

William Penn, Montgomery co., Pa. See SPRING MILL.

William Penn, a post-station of Washington co., Tex.

William River, Australia, is a tributary of the Murray River.

William River, New South Wales, after a S. course of 70 miles joins the Hunter.

Williams, a county in the NW. part of North Dakota. Area, 3512 sq. m. In the NE. is part of the Plateau du Coteau du Missouri. The county is bounded S. by the Missouri River and is intersected by its tributaries. Capital, Williston. Pop. in 1890, 109; in 1900, 1530.

Williams, the northwesternmost county of Ohio, borders on Michigan and Indiana. Area, 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River, a branch of the Maumee, and is also drained by Bean Creek (Tiffin River). Capital, Bryan. Pop. in 1890, 24,897; in 1900, 24,953.

Williams, a banking post-village of Coconino co., Ariz., in a mining and lumber region, 34 miles W. by N. of Flagstaff, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Grand Cañon Rs. Pop. about 1500.

Williams, a banking post-village of Colusa co., Cal., 122 miles N. by E. of San Francisco. Pop. about 450.

Williams, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Southern Indiana R. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. 100.

Williams, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles E. of Webster City. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Williams, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 13 miles NW. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 100.

Williams, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb. The banking point is Hubbell.

Williams, a post-station of Yadkin co., N.C.

Williams, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1290.

Williams, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1819.

Williams, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Meyersdale.

Williams, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro.

Williams Bay, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Delavan. The Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago is located here.

Williamsboro, a post-village of Vance co., N.C. The banking point is Henderson. Pop. about 150.

Williams Bridge, New York co., N.Y., is an independent post-station of New York city, in the borough of the Bronx.

Williamsburg, a county in the E. part of South Carolina, has an area of 991 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Lynch's Creek, on the SW. by the Santee River, and is intersected by the Black River. Capital, Kingstree. Pop. in 1890, 27,777; in 1900, 35,685.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Fremont co., Colo., 2 miles W. of Florence, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ga., 28 miles by rail WSW. of Albany.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., 14 miles by rail W. of Arcola. Pop. 200.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on Green's Fork of the Whitewater River, about 11 miles NNW. of Richmond, on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. Pop. 250.

Williamsburg, a banking post-town of Iowa co., Iowa, in a grain and stock-raising region, 40 miles SW. of Marion, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 29 miles NE. of Burlington.

Williamsburg, a banking city, capital of Whitley co., Ky., on the Cumberland River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 100 miles S. by E. of Lexington. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1495.

Williamsburg, a township (town) of Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 117.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 13 miles W. of Seaford, Del. Pop. 175.

Williamsburg, a post-village in Williamsburg township (town), Hampshire co., Mass., on the Mill River, 8 miles NW. of Northampton. It has manufactures of tools, buttons, etc. Pop. of the town (which includes Haydenville) in 1900, 1926.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., about 14 miles E. of Traverse City, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 125.

Williamsburg, a post-village, capital of Covington co., Miss., 65 miles SSE. of Jackson. Pop. about 200.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., about 37 miles NE. of Jefferson City.

Williamsburg, a former town of Kings co., N.Y., at the W. extremity of Long Island, on the East River, about 2 miles E. by N. of the city-hall of New York, incorporated with Brooklyn in 1855, and now forming part of the city of New York.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., about 16 miles N. of Statesville.

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 33 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of chairs and brick. Pop. in 1900, 1002.

Williamsburg, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, opposite Kittanning.

Williamsburg, a banking post-borough of Blair co., Pa., on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles E. of Hollidaysburg. It has dynamite-works. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex.

Williamsburg, an independent city, capital of James City co., Va., on a peninsula between the James and York rivers, 48 miles SE. of Richmond, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It is the oldest incorporated town in the state, having been settled in 1632. It was the seat of the royal government from 1698 down to the Revolution, and for a few years the capital of the state. It contains the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and is the seat of William and Mary College, which was chartered in 1693 and which in 1903 had an attendance of 165. The Bruton Parish Church dates from 1678. Pop. in 1900, 2044.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W.Va., 14 miles N. of Lewisburg.

Williams Center, a village of Williams co., Ohio, 5 miles SW. of Bryan.

Williams Corner, a village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Williamsfield, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Williamsfield, a village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 30 miles N. of Youngstown. The post-office is West Williamsfield.

Williamsford, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 5 miles from Chatsworth.

Williams Grove, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 10 miles ESE. of Clearfield.

Williams Mill, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 13 miles SW. of Harrisburg.

Williams Mills, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 6 miles from Keysville.

Williams, Mount, Colo., a mountain in lat. 39° 51′ N., lon. 106° 10′ W. Height, 11,413 feet.

Williamson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 442 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Saline River and several affluents of the Big Muddy River. Coal is found here. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 22,226; in 1900, 27,796.

Williamson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is drained by the Harpeth River. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 26,321; in 1900, 26,429.

Williamson, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1169 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Gabriel River and also drained by Brushy and Salado creeks. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 25,909; in 1900, 38,072.

Williamson, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Zebulon. Pop. 165.

Williamson, a banking post-village in Williamson township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 25 miles E. by N. of Rochester. The town is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2670; of the village, about 850.

Williamson, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 13 miles SW. of Chambersburg.

Williamson, a banking post-village, capital of Mingo co., W.Va., on the Big Sandy River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 98 miles SSE. of Kenova. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 600.

Williamsport, a banking city, capital of Warren co., Ind., on the right bank of the Wabash River and on the Wabash R., 23 miles WSW. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 1245.

Williamsport, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky. The banking point is Paintsville. Pop. 250.

Williamsport, a banking post-town of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, at the mouth of Conococheague Creek, and on the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland Rs., 7 miles SW. of Hagerstown. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery, and has a tannery, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1472.

Williamsport, a hamlet of Emmons co., N.Dak., about 35 miles (direct) SE. by E. of Bismarck.

Williamsport, a banking post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on Deer Creek and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., about 9 miles W. of Circleville. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Williamsport, a city, the capital of Lycoming co., Pa., beautifully situated in the midst of high hills on the N. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 94 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg, on the Northern Central, the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It is attractively laid out, with several parks and a number of notable public buildings,—government building, city-hall, masonic temple, cathedral (Scottish rite), etc. The city, whose vast "boom" has a capacity of 300,000,000 feet of lumber, is the greatest lumber-market in the state. Its other industries comprise coaling, and manufactures of iron and steel, engines and boilers, agricultural implements, wire-rope, band-instruments, leather, furniture, glass, sewing-machines, silk, rubber, wood-alcohol, etc. Williamsport is the seat of Dickinson Seminary. The place is a popular summer-resort. Pop. in 1890, 27,132; in 1900, 28,757.

Williamsport, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on the Duck River, 12 miles W. of Columbia.

Williamsport, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va., 24 miles S. of Keyser.

Williams' River, Vt., rises in Windsor co. and enters the Connecticut River about 3½ miles above Bellows Falls.

Williamston, a banking post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Cedar River and on the Pere Marquette R., 14 miles E. by S. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1113.

Williamston, a banking post-town, capital of Martin co., N.C., on the S. bank of the Roanoke River, about 100 miles E. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 912.

Williamston, a banking post-town of Anderson co., S.C., on the Southern R., 18 miles S. by W. of Greenville. It has manufactures of cottons, cotton-seed oil, and phosphates. Pop. in 1900, 991.

Williamstown, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 45 miles SE. of Indianapolis.

Williamstown, a village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, 20 miles N. by E. of Waverly.

Williamstown, a post-station of Jefferson co., Kan.

Williamstown, a banking post-town, capital of Grant co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 43 miles N. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Williamstown, a banking post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Williamstown township (town), on the Hoosac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles NW. of North Adams. It is in a fertile mountain-walled valley which is noted for its beautiful scenery. Williamstown is the seat of Williams College, which was opened in 1793, and had in 1903 an attendance of 423 students and a library containing about 55,000 volumes. Lat. of the Field Memorial Observatory, 42° 42′ 30″ N.; lon. 73° 12′ 30″ W. The town has bleaching- and finishing-works. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5013.

Williamstown, a banking post-town of Lewis co., Mo., on the North Fabius River, about 22 miles SW. of Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Williamstown, a banking post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R., 8 miles SW. of Atco. It has glass- and glass-sand industries, a cannery, etc. Pop. about 1250.

Williamstown, a post-village in Williamstown township (town), Oswego co., N.Y., on Fish Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 28 miles NW. of Rome. It has a cannery, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1028; of the village, about 800.

Williamstown, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, 4 miles from Dunkirk.

Williamstown, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in a narrow valley, on the Northern Central and the Williams Valley Rs., 20 miles E. of Millersburg. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2934.

Williamstown, a post-village in Williamstown township (town), Orange co., Vt., 12 miles S. of Montpelier, on the Central Vermont R. It has granite-works. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1610.

Williamstown, a banking post-village of Wood co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, about 10 miles above Parkersburg and 4 miles below Marietta, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 400.

Williamstown, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Williamstown, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Rivière aux Raisins, 13 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 550.

Williamstown, a seaport and municipality of Victoria, Australia, in the co. of Rourke, at the mouth of the Yarra Yarra River 9 miles by rail SW. of Melbourne. Lat. of observatory, 37° 52′ 7″ N.; lon. 144° 54′ 32″ E. Its chief industrial establishments are the patent slips, floating-dock, ship-building yards, and a navy-depot. Pop. in 1901, 14,083.

Williamstown Station, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. The banking point is Williamstown. It has cotton-mills. Pop about 550.

Williamsville, a post-office of Sussex co., Del.

Williamsville, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 12 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Williamsville, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., about 18 miles SW. of Fitchburg.

Williamsville, a village of Cass co., Mich., about 22 miles E. by N. of Niles. Pop. about 100.

Williamsville, a post-station of Grenada co., Miss.

Williamsville, a post-city of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and other railroads, 64 miles S. of Iron Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Williamsville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Eleven Mile Creek, 8 miles NE. of Buffalo, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Williamsville, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., on a small affluent of the West River, about 12 miles NW. of Brattleboro.

Williamsville, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va., 20 miles from Millboro.

Williams Wharf, a post-station of Matthews co., Va., on the East River, 2½ miles from Matthews.

Willich, vil′liĸ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Krefeld. Pop. in 1900, 5427.

Williford, a post-village of Sharp co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Imboden or Mammoth Spring. Pop. 100.

Willimansett, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of foundry-facings, brick, etc.

Willimantic, a river of Tolland co., Conn., is formed by three branches near Stafford Springs, runs southward, and joins the Nachaug River to form the Shetucket near Willimantic.

Willimantic, a city of Windham co., Conn., on the Willimantic River, 16 miles NW. of Norwich, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont Rs. It contains a state normal training-school, and has extensive manufactures of cotton- and silk-thread, cotton and silk goods, machinery, etc. The river here affords abundant hydraulic power. Pop. in 1900, 8937.

Willimantic, a post-township (town) of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Dover or Guilford. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Willingboro, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 673.

Willingham, a post-village of Worth co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sylvester. Pop. 225.

Willington, a town of England, co. of Durham, 3½ miles N. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. in 1901, 7887.

Willington, a post-village in Willington township (town), Tolland co., Conn., about 14 miles N. of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1900, 885.

Willington, a post-town of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., about 50 miles NW. of Augusta, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Willington Quay (kee), a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 3 miles WSW. of North Shields. Pop. in 1901, 7941.

Willink, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Cazenovia Creek, 1 mile from the village of East Aurora.

Willink's Creek, Niagara co., N.Y., falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

Willis, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

Willis, a banking city of Brown co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Willis, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Ypsilanti.

Willis, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 47 miles N. of Houston. It has saw-mills.

Willis, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va.

Willisau, vil′le-zŏw‘, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles WNW. of Lucerne, on the river Wigger. Pop. about 1600.

Willisburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ky., about 48 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. 125.

Willis Creek, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, 16 miles below Fayetteville.

Willis River, a small affluent of the James River, Va., which it joins near Cartersville.

Williston, a post-village of Caroline co., Md. Pop. about 80.

Williston, a banking post-town, capital of Williams co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 122 miles W. of Minot. It has coaling and other interests. Pop. in 1900, 763.

Williston, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio. The banking point is Toledo.

Williston, a post-station of Potter co., Pa., about 24 miles N. of Emporium.

Williston, a banking post-town of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Southern R., 21 miles ESE. of Aiken. It has a cotton-gin and knitting-mills. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Williston, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Southern R. Pop. about 130.

Williston, a post-village in Williston township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., about 8 miles ESE. of Burlington, near Williston station of the Central Vermont R. The town is bounded on the N. by the Winooski River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1176.

Willistown, a post-town of Levy co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air lines. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Willistown, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1413.

Willistown Inn, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 18 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Willisville, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark. The banking point is Prescott.

Willisville, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Campbell Hill or Ava. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Williton, a small town of England, in Somerset, 14 miles NW. of Taunton.

Willits, a post-town of Mendocino co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R. The banking point is Ukiah. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 791.

Willmar, a banking post-village, capital of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a small lake and on the Great Northern R., 90 miles W. of St. Paul. It is the seat of Willmar Seminary and has grain-elevators and manufactures of flour, lumber, gasoline engines, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3409.

Willmathsville, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., 16 miles NE. of Kirksville.

Willock, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Coal is mined here.

Willopa (or **Willopah**) **River,** Wash., rises in Chehalis co. and enters Shoalwater Bay in Pacific co.

Willoughby, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Chagrin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 18 miles NE. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of farming-implements, clay-working machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1753.

Willoughby, a village of Orleans co., Vt. The banking point is Barton.

Willoughby, or **Willoughby North,** a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, from which it is 5 miles N. Pop. about 4500.

Willoughby Cape, the E. point of Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Willoughby Lake, a lake and summer-resort of Orleans co., Vt., about 24 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. The lake is 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. Willoughby Mountain is near the lake.

Willow, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark. The banking point is Fordyce.

Willow, a banking post-town, capital of Glenn co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 67 miles NNW. of Woodland. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Willow, a village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 12 miles SW. of Lena. Pop. 60.

Willow, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. 125.

Willow, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Wayne. Pop. 100.

Willow, a post-village of Gates co., N.C. The banking point is Suffolk, Va.

Willow, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

Willow, a post-village of Pleasants co., W.Va.

Willow, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1087.

Willowbend, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W.Va.

Willowbrook, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Mo., 4 miles from Agency.

Willowbrook, a hamlet of Coshocton co., Ohio, 3 miles from Franklin station.

Willow City, a banking city of Bottineau co., N.Dak., in a grain and stock-raising region, 17 miles SE. of Bottineau, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Willow City, a post-village of Gillespie co., Tex. The banking point is Fredericksburg.

Willow Creek, Umatilla co., Oregon, enters the Columbia River.

Willow Creek, Wis., rises in Waushara co. and enters Poygan Lake.

Willowcreek, a post-village of Gallatin co., Mont., about 70 miles S. by E. of Helena, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 100.

Willowcreek, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 6 miles WNW. of Ithaca.

Willowdale, a post-station of Kingman co., Kan.

Willowdale, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., is a rural free-delivery of Kennett Square.

Willowdell, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. The banking point is Richwood.

Will'owemoc', a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 37 miles N. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 200.

Willowglen, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y.

Willow Grove, a village of Kent co., Del., about 9 miles SW. of Dover. Pop. 110.

Willowgrove, a village of Gloucester co., N.J., is a rural free-delivery of Newfield.

Willow Grove (officially, **Willowgrove**), a post-village and pleasure-resort of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 13 miles N. of the centre of Philadelphia.

Willowgrove, a post-station of Clay co., Tenn.

Willowgrove, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River.

Willowhill, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Illinois Central Rs. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 600.

Willowhill, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Chambersburg.

Willow Hole, a village of Madison co., Tex., 22 miles NE. of Bryan.

Willowlake, a banking post-town of Clark co., S.Dak., 32 miles SW. of Watertown, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Willowmore, a town of Cape Colony, capital of the district of Willowmore, 135 miles WNW. of Port Elizabeth. It has sulphur springs. Pop. about 800.

Willowpoint, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev.

Willowpoint, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Willowranch, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., near the E. shore of Goose Lake, about 200 miles NE. of Redbluff. Pop. 200.

Willow River, Richland co., Wis., is a small stream which flows southward and enters the Pine River.

Willow River, a small stream of Wisconsin, enters the St. Croix River at Hudson.

Willow River, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Carlton.

Willows, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md.

Willows, a post-station of Gilliam co., Oregon.

Willowshade, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 23 miles ESE. of Glasgow.

Willow Spring, a post-village of Wake co., N.C. The banking point is Raleigh.

Willowsprings, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 18 miles SW. of Chicago.

Willow Springs, a village of Douglas co., Kan., 10 miles S. by W. of Lawrence.

Willow Springs, a banking city of Howell co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 51 miles (direct) W. of Vanburen. Pop. in 1900, 1078.

Willowsprings, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., about 18 miles ENE. of Danville.

Willow Springs, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 982.

Willowstreet, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 6 miles S. by E. of Lancaster.

Willowton, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Willowtown, a post-station of Taylor co., Ky.

Willowtree, a post-station of Jackson co., W.Va.

Willowwood, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ohio.

Willsboro, a post-village in Willsboro township (town), Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River, about 2 miles W. of Lake Champlain and 14 miles SW. of Burlington, Vt. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1522; of the village, about 750.

Willsboro Point, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, 9 miles from Burlington, Vt.

Wills Creek, Ala., enters the Coosa River about 5 miles below Gadsden.

Will's Creek, Ohio, enters the Muskingum River about 9 miles S. of Coshocton.

Wills Creek, a village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on a stream of its own name, 20 miles NNE. of Zanesville.

Willseyville, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 14 miles N. by W. of Owego.

Willshire, a banking post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the St. Mary's River and on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 26 miles WSW. of Delphos, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Wills Mountain, a ridge extending from the SW. part of Bedford co., Pa., E. of Wills Creek, into Allegany co., Md.

Willspoint, a banking post-town of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 47 miles E. of Dallas. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1347.

Wilmar, a post-town of Drew co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 8 miles (direct) E. by N. of Warren, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 844.

Wilmer, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Mobile.

Wilmer, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Dallas.

Wilmer, a post-village of British Columbia, 80 miles from Golden, its banking point.

Wilmerding, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles ESE. of Pitts-

burg. It has manufactures of air-brakes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4179.

Wilmersdorf, vil'mers-dorf', a village of Prussia, 3 miles SW. of Berlin. Pop. in 1880, 2911; in 1900, 30,671.

Wilmette, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line, 14 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 2300.

Wilmington, a post-station of Walker co., Ala.

Wilmington, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., on the Washita River, about 34 miles SE. of Camden.

Wilmington, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean and on the Southern Pacific R., 20 miles S. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 750.

Wilmington, a city, port of entry, and capital of Newcastle co., Del., is situated on the Delaware River and on Brandywine and Christiana creeks, 27 miles SW. of Philadelphia and 69 miles NE. of Baltimore, Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs. Lat. 39° 42′ N. Wilmington, the chief commercial and manufacturing centre of Delaware, is built on hilly ground, the summit of which is about 250 feet above tide-water, and commands an extensive view of the Delaware River. The city is regularly planned, has wide and straight streets, and contains among its more notable public buildings and institutions a government building, courthouse, state hospital for the insane, home for friendless and destitute children, Ferris Industrial School, Delaware Industrial School, a normal school, the Friends' School, and natural history association (with cabinet). The Old Swedes' Church, which was built in 1698, marks the site of the oldest permanent Swedish settlement in the Delaware Valley. Market Street is the chief business centre; Delaware Avenue, one of the finest of the residence streets. Wilmington has vast and varied manufacturing industries, which embrace ship-yards, iron- and steel-works, and manufactories of railway-cars, car-wheels, bridges, boilers, paper-making machinery, carriages, paper, morocco leather, vulcanized fibre, cotton, flour, etc. It is the seat of one of the largest powder-manufacturing establishments in the world, with a plant located a short distance from the city. River steamboats ply regularly between Wilmington and Philadelphia. The Brandywine Creek near Wilmington flows through attractive scenery. Pop. in 1870, 30,841; in 1880, 42,478; in 1890, 61,431; in 1900, 76,508.

Wilmington, a village of Greene co., Ill., 1 mile from Drake station. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Wilmington, a banking city of Will co., Ill., on the Kankakee River and on the Chicago and Alton R., 15 miles S. by W. of Joliet. It has a flour-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1420.

Wilmington, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 3 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. about 300.

Wilmington, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan., 7 miles W. of Burlingame. Pop. about 75.

Wilmington, a post-village in Wilmington township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles N. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1596.

Wilmington, a village of Houston co., Minn., about 40 miles S. of Winona.

Wilmington, a post-village and resort in Wilmington township (town), Essex co., N.Y., at the base of Whiteface Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, about 30 miles SW. of Plattsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 634.

Wilmington, a city, port of entry, and capital of New Hanover co., N.C., is situated on the E. or left bank of the Cape Fear River, about 20 miles from its mouth and 134 miles SSE. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air lines. Lat. 34° 15′ N. It is the largest and most important commercial town in the state. Among its more notable public buildings and institutions are the Federal building, city-hall, national marine hospital, city and county hospital, and masonic temple. Wilmington has a large export trade in cotton, lumber, and naval stores, and has dye-works, railroad-shops, and manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, lumber, paints and oils, etc. The city is in direct steamship communication with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports. Pop. in 1870, 13,446; in 1880, 17,350; in 1890, 20,056; in 1900, 20,976.

Wilmington, a banking city, capital of Clinton co., Ohio, in Union township, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Rs., 55 miles NE. of Cincinnati. It is the seat of Wilmington College (Friends), which was organized in 1871, and has bridge-works, manufactures of auger bits, spokes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3613.

Wilmington, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 915.

Wilmington, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 414.

Wilmington, a post-village in Wilmington township (town), Windham co., Vt., on the Deerfield River and on the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington R., about 18 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1221; of the village, 410.

Wilmington, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., near the Rivanna River, about 20 miles SE. of Charlottesville.

Wilmington Island, Ga., at the mouth of the Savannah River, is enclosed on the NE. and NW. by small outlets of the Savannah River. Length, 5 miles.

Wilmont, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Wilmore, a banking post-village of Jessamine co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 5 miles S. of Nicholasville. Pop. about 450.

Wilmore, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles SW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Wilmot, a banking post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Wilmot, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., about 33 miles WNW. of Fort Wayne.

Wilmot, a post-village of Cowley co., Kan. The banking point is Winfield.

Wilmot, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. The banking point is Kingston.

Wilmot, a post-village in Wilmot township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., 35 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 653.

Wilmot, a banking post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 16 miles SW. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Wilmot, a township and village in the SE. part of Bradford co., Pa., about 36 miles WNW. of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1444.

Wilmot, a banking post-town of Roberts co., S.Dak., 16 miles NW. of Millbank, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Wilmot, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Fox River, about 26 miles SW. of Racine. Pop. 200.

Wilmot, a post-village of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Annapolis River, about 40 miles from its entrance into Annapolis Bay, and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 98 miles NW. of Halifax.

Wilmotflat, a post-village in Wilmot township (town), Merrimack co., N.H., about 30 miles NW. of Concord and 4 miles NW. of Mount Kearsarge. Pop. about 350.

Wilmslow, a town of England, in Cheshire, 6 miles SSW. of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 7361.

Wilmur, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Kingston.

Wilmurt, a post-township (town) forming the N. extremity of Herkimer co., N.Y. It has a mountainous surface which is mostly covered with forests and diversified by numerous lakes. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Wilna, a government and town of Russia. See VILNA.

Wilna, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 7 miles N. of Magnolia.

Wilna, a village and township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y. The post-office is Carthage. Pop. of the town in 1900 (including Carthage), 5172.

Wilna, a village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is California or Brownsville.

Wilno, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Minn.

Wilsden, a small town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles SE. of Keighley.

Wilsdruff, vils'drŏŏf, a town of Saxony, 9 miles W. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3757.

Wilsey, a banking post-village of Morris co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Wilseyville, N.Y. See WILLSEYVILLE.

Wilseyville, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

Wilsnack, vils'nȧk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 60 miles NW. of Potsdam. Pop. about 2000.

Wilson, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Verdigris River and is partly drained by the Fall River. Coal, petroleum, and salt are found here. Capital, Fredonia. Pop. in 1890, 15,286; in 1900, 15,621.

Wilson, a county in the east-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 392 sq. m. It is intersected by Moccasin Creek and also drained by Contentnea Creek. Capital, Wilson. Pop. in 1890, 18,644; in 1900, 23,596.

Wilson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 552 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Cumberland River, which is here navigable by steamboats. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 27,148; in 1900, 27,078.

Wilson, a county in the south-central part of Texas. Area, 784 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Antonio

River. Capital, Floresville. Pop. in 1890, 10,655; in 1900, 13,961.

Wilson, a post-station of Livingston co., Ill.

Wilson, a post-station of Shelby co., Ind.

Wilson, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 80.

Wilson, a banking city of Ellsworth co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., about 15 miles NW. of Ellsworth.

Wilson, a banking post-town of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Wilson, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Escanaba.

Wilson, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., 8 miles S. by W. of Winona.

Wilson, a post-village in Wilson township (town), Niagara co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 32 miles N. of Buffalo, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has a good harbor, iron-foundries, and manufactures of agricultural implements and gas-generators. Pop. in 1900, 612; of the town, 2881.

Wilson, a post-town, capital of Wilson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, about 44 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. It has tobacco interests and manufactures of cottons, cotton-seed oil, foundry products, carriages and wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3525.

Wilson, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 20 miles SE. of Hillsboro.

Wilson, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. It has steel- and tubing-works.

Wilson, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Wilson, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va.

Wilson, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 32 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. 375.

Wilson, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1078.

Wilsonburg, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 4 miles W. of Clarksburg. Coal is mined here.

Wilsoncreek, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Wash., on the Great Northern R.

Wilsonia, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va.

Wilson Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 19 miles N. by E. of Salem.

Wilson Mills, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Chagrin River, about 18 miles E. by N. of Cleveland.

Wilson, Mount, Colo., a mountain in lat. 37° 50′ N., lon. 107° 59′ W., near the source of the Dolores River. Height, 14,280 feet.

Wilsons, a hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn., about 15 miles NW. of Knoxville.

Wilsons, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va. The banking point is Petersburg.

Wilson's Beach, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. end of Campobello Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, 3 miles from Eastport, Me.

Wilson's Creek, a small tributary of the White River, in southwestern Missouri. On its banks, not far from Springfield, an engagement took place between the Federals and Confederates on Aug. 10, 1861, in which the Union commander, General Nathaniel Lyon, lost his life.

Wilsons Mills, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Magalloway River, about 60 miles NNW. of Paris.

Wilsons Mills, a post-village of Johnston co., N.C., on the Southern R., 22 miles SE. of Raleigh.

Wilsons Mills, a post-station of Crawford co., Pa.

Wilson's Promontory, in the British colony of Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass Strait. It is about 2600 feet above the sea.

Wilsons Store, a hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 20 miles N. of Winston.

Wilsonville, a post-town of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R., 28 miles SW. of Talladega. Pop. in 1900, 1095.

Wilsonville, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 20 miles S. of Worcester, Mass. It has a factory of woollens.

Wilsonville, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Douglas.

Wilsonville, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ky., about 20 miles E. by S. of Louisville.

Wilsonville, a banking post-town of Furnas co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Wilster, wil'ster, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Wilsteraue, 9 miles NNW. of Glückstadt. It has extensive manufactures of tobacco and leather and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 5124.

Wilton, a municipal borough of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles WNW. of Salisbury. It has a fine church in the Lombard style. About a mile from the town is Wilton House, containing valuable collections of paintings and sculptures. Since the time of Elizabeth, Wilton has been famous for its manufacture of carpets. Pop. in 1901, 2203.

Wilton, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana. Pop. about 450.

Wilton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Wilton township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles S. of Danbury. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1598.

Wilton, or **Wilton Junction,** a banking post-town of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles N. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

Wilton, a post-village of Knox co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Barbourville.

Wilton, a post-village in Wilton township (town), Franklin co., Me., 7 miles SW. of Farmington. The town has manufactures of woollen goods, boots, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1647. Wilton station, on the Maine Central R., is 8½ miles SW. of Farmington.

Wilton, a post-village of Beltrami co., Minn. The banking point is Bemidji.

Wilton, a post-village of Boone co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 18 miles above Jefferson City.

Wilton, a post-village and summer-resort in Wilton township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Souhegan River and on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles WNW. of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1696.

Wilton, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Wilton township (town), about 7 miles N. by E. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 989.

Wilton, a past-hamlet of Granville co., N.C., about 30 miles N. of Raleigh.

Wilton, a banking post-village of McLean co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 250.

Wilton, a post-station of Middlesex co., Va.

Wilton, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 18 miles ESE. of Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Wilton, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Wilton, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 16 miles from Kingston.

Wilton Center, a village of Will co., Ill., 16 miles SE. of Joliet, is a rural free-delivery of Manhattan.

Wilton Junction, Iowa. See WILTON.

Wilton Springs, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn.

Wiltshire, wilt'shir, or **Wilts,** an inland county of England, in its S. part, bounded by Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Berkshire. Area, 1350 sq. m. The surface is undulating and the chalk formations are a prominent feature. The centre of the county is occupied by the table-land of Salisbury Plain. The principal rivers are the Somerset Avon (which flows into the estuary of the Severn), the Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, and the Thames in the extreme N. Wiltshire is pre-eminently a pastoral region. Sheep-raising is extensively carried on and Wiltshire ham, cheese, and butter are in repute. Among the manufactured products are fine cloths and carpets. Among the archæological curiosities is Stonehenge. Capital, Salisbury. Pop. in 1891, 262,551; in 1901, 271,394.

Wilz, wilts, or **Wiltz,** a town of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Wiltz, 10 miles NW. of Diekirch. Pop. in 1900, 4000.

Wimberly, a post-village of Hays co., Tex. The banking point is San Marcos.

Wimbledon, a town of England, in Surrey, 8 miles SW. of St. Paul's, London. It is a popular place of residence of Londoners. It was formerly noted as the meeting-place of the National Rifle Association, since transferred to Bisley. There are remains of an ancient British earthwork. Pop. in 1891, 25,777; in 1901, 41,652.

Wimbledon, a banking city of Barnes co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Wimborne-Minster, a town of England, co. of Dorset, at the confluence of the Stour and the Allen, 7 miles N. of Poole. It has a noted mediæval church. Pop. in 1901, 3696.

Wimerton, a village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Slipperyrock.

Wimmera, a river of Victoria, Australia, in its W. part, flows NW. and N. through Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya. It gives name to an extensive partially settled district, S. of the river Murray.

Wimmers, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Erie R. The banking point is Scranton.

Wimmis, wim'mis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 21 miles SE. of Bern, on the Simme.

Wimpfen, ŵimp'fẹn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, in a detached district, between Baden and Württemberg, on the Neckar, 7 miles NNW. of Heilbronn. It was a free city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. Pop. in 1900, 3157.

Winamac, a banking post-town, capital of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 26 miles NNW. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 1684.

Win'ameg', a village of Fulton co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of Delta.

Winant, a post-village of Lincoln co., Oregon. The banking point is Toledo.

Winburg, win'bŏŏrg, **Wijnburg,** or **Wynburg,** wine'bŏŏrg, a town of the Orange River Colony, in a district of its own name, 67 miles (direct) NE. of Bloemfontein. It is the oldest town in the region, and is the chief market in a great sheep and cattle district.

Winburne, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles (direct) ESE. of Clearfield.

Wincanton, a small town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Cale, 23 miles S. of Bath.

Winchcomb, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester, 6 miles NE. of Cheltenham.

Winchell, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Brownwood.

Winchelsea, win'chẹl-se, a decayed town of England, one of the cinque ports, in Sussex, near its E. extremity, 2 miles SW. of Rye. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages, and has preserved some interesting memorials of its past in some of the city gates, a church, etc. Pop. about 700. Old Winchelsea, which existed in the Roman period, stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 miles distant, and was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287.

Winchelsea, or **Elimville,** a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 8 miles from Granton.

Winchendon, a banking post-village in Winchendon township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on Miller's River and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rs., 36 miles NNW. of Worcester. The town, which contains several villages, has manufactures of cottons, toys, woodenware, machinery, hardware, and leather. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5001; of the village, about 3200.

Winchendon Springs, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Winchendon. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 650.

Winchester (L. *Venta Belgarum*), a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, capital of Hampshire, on the right bank of the Itchen, 12 miles NNE. of Southampton, and 62 miles SW. of London. The city has been uninterruptedly the seat of a bishopric since early Saxon times, and in its old cathedral, of which no traces remain, the Saxon kings of England were crowned and most of them buried. The present cathedral, one of the longest churches in the world (560 feet), shows every style of architecture from Norman to Perpendicular, and presents an imposing interior, which contains among other interesting tombs those of Jane Austen and Izaak Walton. After the cathedral the most interesting feature of the town is Winchester School, or the College of St. Mary Winton, dating from the fourteenth century. It is one of the leading public schools of England, and is still in part housed in its imposing mediæval buildings. Among other objects of interest are the splendid hall of a mediæval palace, now used as the county court, containing the so-called "King Arthur's Round Table;" the remains of Hyde Abbey, in which King Alfred was buried; and, about a mile from the town, the hospital of St. Cross, dating from the twelfth century, and containing a beautiful church. A colossal statue of King Alfred was erected in the Broadway in 1901, in connection with the milennial celebration of that year. In the fourteenth century Winchester was the principal seat of the woollen manufacture in England, and had an extensive foreign trade. Pop. in 1901, 20,929.

Winchester, a post-village of Drew co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. about 250.

Winchester, a township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn. It contains Winsted borough. Pop. in 1900, 7763.

Winchester, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 10 miles SSW. of Fort Valley.

Winchester, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston. It has lumbering-industries.

Winchester, a banking city, capital of Scott co., Ill., on Sandy Creek and on the Burlington Route, about 16 miles SW. of Jacksonville. It has coaling-industries and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1711.

Winchester, a banking city, capital of Randolph co., Ind., on the White River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rs., 24 miles N. of Richmond. It has manufactures of lumber, butter-tub staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3705.

Winchester, a village of Vanburen co., Iowa, about 13 miles S. by E. of Fairfield.

Winchester, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R., 25 miles W. of Leavenworth. Pop. about 450.

Winchester, a city, capital of Clark co., Ky., on the Lexington and Eastern and other railroads, 18 miles E. of Lexington. It is the seat of Kentucky Wesleyan College (Methodist Episcopal South), and has flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5964.

Winchester, a residential post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles NNW of Boston. It is the birthplace of George Bancroft and Theodore Parker. The town has a state aviary, a home for aged people, etc., and manufactures of leather, machinery, and watch-hands. Middlesex Falls is partly in the town. Pop. in 1900, 7248.

Winchester, a post-village of Wayne co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 1 mile E. of the Chickasawha River and 77 miles N. by W. of Mobile.

Winchester, a post-village of Clark co., Mo., about 14 miles SW. of Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. 150.

Winchester, a banking post-village in Winchester township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R., 13 miles SSW. of Keene. The town has a tannery and box-factory. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2274.

Winchester, a post-station of Union co., N.C.

Winchester, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., 56 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 796.

Winchester, Preble co., Ohio. See Gratis.

Winchester, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the North Fork of the Umpqua, 5 miles N. of Roseburg.

Winchester, a banking post-town, capital of Franklin co., Tenn., on a fork of the Elk River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 70 miles W. by N. of Chattanooga. It contains a normal school and has extensive nurseries and fruit farms. Pop. in 1900, 1338.

Winchester, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., about 70 miles ESE. of Austin, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R.

Winchester, an independent city, seat of justice of Frederick co., Va., 80 miles N. by W. of Washington, D.C., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cumberland Valley Rs. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country, which is part of the great valley of Virginia, and contains Fairfax Hall (College), the Valley Female College, and the Shenandoah Valley Academy. It has extensive manufactures of gloves and leather, woollen goods, paper, lumber products, flour, and distilled liquors. National and Confederate cemeteries are located here. Winchester figured prominently in the operations of the Civil War. On March 23, 1862, the Confederates, under Jackson, were repulsed at Kernstown, 4 miles S. of the city. On Sept. 19, 1864, Sheridan defeated Early on Opequan Creek, in the vicinity. On Sept. 22 Sheridan won a second victory over Early at Fisher's Hill, between Winchester and Woodstock. On Oct. 19 Early surprised the Federal forces at Cedar Creek, about 20 miles from the city, during the absence of Sheridan, who galloped up in time to convert a defeat into a decisive victory. Pop. in 1900, 5161.

Winchester, a village in Winchester township (town), Winnebago co., Wis., about 12 miles W. of Menasha. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1041.

Winchester, or **Chesterville,** a banking post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, on the river Nation, 19 miles N. of Morrisburg, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has manufactures of stoves, sash and doors, and woollens. Pop. in 1901, 1101.

Winchester Center, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 3½ miles WSW. of Winsted. It has manufactures of candles, lumber, etc.

Winchester Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Dundas co., Ontario, 12 miles from Morrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Windau, ŵin'dŏw (Russ. *Vindava*; Lettic, *Ventes-Pils*), a seaport of Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Windau, 100 miles NW. of Mitau. Pop. in 1897, 7132.

Windber, a banking post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles (direct) NE. of Somerset. It has coal-mining and other industries.

Windecken, ŵin'dĕk'kẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Nidder. Pop. about 1600.

Win'degoos'tan, a chain of small lakes in Canada, W. of Lake Superior.

Winder, a banking post-town of Gwinnett, Jackson, and Walton cos., Ga., on the Gainesville Midland R. and the Seaboard Air Line, 22 miles (direct) S. by E. of Gainesville. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1145.

Windermere, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles WNW. of Kendal. Pop. in 1901, 2379.

Windermere, a village of Tolland co., Conn., 15 miles NE. of Hartford and 2 miles NW. of Rockville, its post-station.

Windermere, a resort of Muskoka district, Ontario, on Muskoka Lake, 23 miles from Bracebridge.

Windermere, a post-village of British Columbia, 84 miles from Golden, its banking point.

Windermere (or **Winandermere**) **Lake,** one of the finest and the largest of the lakes of England, on the borders of the cos. of Westmoreland and Lancaster, is 10½ miles in length by ½–1 mile in width, and discharges its surplus waters southward by the Leven into Morecambe Bay. In its centre is a group of islands. Bowness is on its E. side and Ambleside near its N. extremity. Height above sea-level, 134 feet; depth, 219 feet.

Windfall, a banking city of Tipton co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles NNW. of Anderson. Pop. in 1900, 957.

Windgap, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., near the Kittatinny Mountain, 13 miles N. by W. of Easton, on the Central R. of New Jersey and other railroads. It has slate-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Windgelle, the name of two western summits of the Tödi group of the Alps, Switzerland, about 9 miles SE. of Flüelen: Grosse Windgelle, 10,470 feet, and Kleine Windgelle, 9800 feet.

Windham, the northeasternmost county of Connecticut, borders on Massachusetts. Area, 515 sq. m. It is intersected by the Quinebaug River and also drained by the Shetucket, Nachaug, and Mooseup rivers. Capital, Putnam. Pop. in 1890, 45,158; in 1900, 46,861.

Windham, the southeasternmost county of Vermont, borders on Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Area, 788 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, is intersected by the West River, and also drained by the Deerfield River and other streams. Capital, Newfane. Pop. in 1890, 26,547; in 1900, 26,660.

Windham, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Windham township (town), 3 miles ESE. of Willimantic and about 14 miles N. of Norwich. The town is drained by the Shetucket River and contains the city of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1900, 10,137; of the village, about 350.

Windham, a township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., about 10 miles NW. of Portland, is contiguous to Sebago Lake and is drained by the Presumpscot River. Pop. in 1900, 1929.

Windham, a post-village in Windham township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., about 9 miles ENE. of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 641.

Windham, a post-village and resort of Greene co., N.Y., in Windham township (town), near the Catskill Mountains, 27 miles W. by N. of Catskill. Pop. about 450; of the town in 1900, 1387.

Windham, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 12 miles ENE. of Ravenna. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Windham, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa., about 13 miles S. by W. of Owego, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 860.

Windham, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Windham, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., about 34 miles NE. of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Windham Center, a post-village in Windham township (town), Cumberland co., Me., 13 miles NW. of Portland.

Windham Center, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 18 miles NNE. of Towanda.

Windham Center, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 10 miles NW. of Simcoe. Pop. 150.

Windham Depot, a post-village in Windham township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles NNW. of Lawrence, Mass.

Windham Summit, a hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 30 miles ESE. of Elmira, N.Y.

Windhoek, a settlement of Cape Colony, in Little Namaqualand, 10 miles from Ookiep.

Windisch, wĭn'dish (anc. *Vindonissa*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 9 miles NE. of Aarau, near Brugg, on the Reuss. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Windisch-Matrei, wĭn'dish mȧ-trī', a village of eastern Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, in the Iselthal, and in the district of Lienz.

Windmill Point, a cape of Lancaster co., Va., at the S. side of the entrance of the Rappahannock River into Chesapeake Bay. Another Windmill Point is in Prince George co., on the James River, 10 miles below City Point.

Windom, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill.

Windom, a post-village of McPherson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Little River. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Windom, a banking post-village, capital of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Des Moines River and on the Northwestern Line, 30 miles ENE. of Worthington. It has grain, flour, and lumber interests and manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1944.

Windom, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is Clayton.

Windom, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Windom, a post-village of Roberts co., S.Dak. The banking point is Sisseton.

Windom, a banking post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Windowcliffs, a post-station of Putnam co., Tenn.

Windridge, a post-village of Greene co., Pa. The banking point is Cameron, W.Va.

Wind River, Wyo., rises in the Wind River Mountains, in the W. part of the state, NW. of Fremont Peak, runs southeastward, and joins the Big Horn River, of which it is the virtual head-stream.

Wind River Mountains, Wyo., a range of the Rocky Mountains, running NW. and SE., and forming a dividing crest of the continent, the streams on the one side flowing into the Atlantic basin and those on the other into the Pacific. The Green River rises on the SW. slope of this range, while many tributaries of the Wind River flow off on the other side. It culminates in Fremont Peak, which has an altitude of 13,790 feet, and is the culminating point of the state.

Windsbach, wĭnds'bȧĸ, a town of Bavaria, on the Franconian Rezat, 19 miles SW. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1600.

Windsheim, wĭnds'hīme, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 16 miles NNW. of Ansbach. Pop. in 1900, 3558.

Windsor, win'zẹr, or **New Windsor,** a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames, 21 miles W. by S. of London. It is connected with Eton on the N. bank of the river by a bridge. The place is famous as the site of Windsor Castle, since early times the principal seat of the British sovereigns. This great pile of buildings crowns a height in the midst of Little (or Home) Park, whence a handsome avenue leads to Great Park and Windsor Forest, stretching far to the W. Begun by William the Conqueror and rebuilt under Edward III. by William of Wykeham, it was completely restored by George IV. and Queen Victoria, being converted into one of the most magnificent royal residences in the world. The castle is divided into two courts, the Upper and Lower Wards, which are separated by the Round Tower (until the middle of the seventeenth century used as a prison), which stands on an eminence 42 feet in height and is surrounded by a moat. On the NW. side of the Lower Ward rises St. George's Chapel (or the chapel of the Knights of the Order of the Garter), a fine flamboyant Gothic structure, begun by Edward IV. and completed by Henry VIII., with a handsome interior, beautiful choir, and the tombs of many royal personages, including those of Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, and Charles I. Adjoining St. George's Chapel is the Albert Chapel, built by Henry VII. and sumptuously restored under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott by Queen Victoria, as a memorial to the Prince Consort. In the Upper Ward are the State and Visitors' Apartments, containing magnificent furniture and paintings, and the King's Private Apartments, housing some of the richest artistic treasures of England. Around the castle run terraces affording extensive and charming views of the surrounding country. A short distance from the castle is Frogmore, the mausoleum of Queen Victoria and her husband.

Windsor contains an interesting parish church and a town-hall, built in part by Sir Christopher Wren. At Old Windsor, 2 miles distant, stood the palace of the Saxon kings. Pop. of Windsor in 1901, 13,958.

Windsor, a county in the E. part of Vermont, borders on New Hampshire. Area, 930 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, is intersected by the White River, and is also drained by the Black and Quechee rivers. The surface is hilly or mountainous and presents beautiful scenery. In the SE. part of the county is Ascutney Moun-

tain, 3320 feet high. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. in 1890, 31,706; in 1900, 32,225.

Windsor, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., in the valley of the Russian River, on the California Northwestern R., 9 miles NW. of Santa Rosa.

Windsor, a town of Weld co., Colo., in Windsor precinct. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Farmington River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles N. of Hartford. It has manufactures of cigars and a canning-factory. Windsor was settled in 1635. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3614; of the village, about 2500.

Windsor, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville or Gainesville. Pop. about 200.

Windsor, a banking city of Shelby co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs., 12 miles W. by S. of Mattoon. Pop. in 1900, 866.

Windsor, a town of Clayton co., Iowa, in Farmersburg township. Pop. in 1900, 143.

Windsor, a post-hamlet in Windsor township (town), Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 782.

Windsor, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., about 13 miles ENE. of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Windsor, a banking city of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Rs., 21 miles SW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 1502.

Windsor, a township (town), of Hillsboro co., N.H., 30 miles SW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 38.

Windsor, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles SW. of Hightstown.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township (town), Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 15 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has manufactures of whips. Pop. in 1900, 739; of the town, 2967.

Windsor, a banking post-town, capital of Bertie co., N.C., on the Cashie River, 20 miles WNW. of Plymouth, on the Wellington and Powellsville R. Pop. in 1900, 597.

Windsor, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, near the Grand River, about 44 miles E. of Cleveland.

Windsor, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 694.

Windsor, a post-village and township of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 13 miles SE. of York. It has manufactures of cigars. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2516.

Windsor, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R., 13 miles ESE. of Aiken.

Windsor, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in a township (town) of the same name, on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont and the Boston and Maine Rs., about 33 miles ESE. of Rutland. It contains the Vermont state prison and has a packing-house and manufactures of hardware, boots and shoes, and machinery. Ascutney Mountain is in the S. part of the town. Pop. in 1900, 1656; of the town, 2119.

Windsor, a village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Suffolk or Smithfield. Pop. about 350.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township (town), Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11½ miles N. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1809.

Windsor, a banking town and port of entry, capital of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on an arm of Minas Bay and on the Dominion Atlantic and the Midland Rs., 45 miles NW. of Halifax. It is the seat of King's College, the oldest educational institution in Nova Scotia (chartered in 1788), and is a place of commercial importance in consequence of the extensive mines of limestone, gypsum, and other valuable minerals abounding in its vicinity. The town has cotton-mills, an iron-foundry, plaster-works, ship-chandleries, etc. It ranks second among the ship-owning ports of the Dominion. The town was visited by a destructive conflagration in 1897. Pop. in 1901, 3398.

Windsor, a city and port of entry of Essex co., Ontario, on the Detroit River, opposite Detroit, and on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and other railroads. It is in a fruit region and has salt-industries and manufactures of chemicals, silver-ware, etc. Many merchants in Detroit reside here. Pop. in 1890, 10,929; in 1900, 12,153.

Windsor, Ontario co., Ontario. See WHITBY.

Windsor, a borough of New South Wales, on the Hawkesbury River, at the confluence of South Creek, 34 miles by rail NW. of Sydney. It has an observatory. Pop. about 2000.

Windsor Castle. See WINDSOR (England).

Windsor Castle, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 15 miles N. of Reading. Pop. about 300.

Windsor Junction, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 13 miles by rail from Halifax.

Windsor Locks, a post-village in Windsor Locks township (town), Hartford co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of paper, silk, cotton warp, hand-trucks, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2997.

Windsor Mills, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

Windsor Mills, a banking post-town and outport of Richmond co., Quebec, on the river St. Francis and on the Grand Trunk R., 86 miles SE. of Montreal. It has extensive water-power and manufactures of paper and powder. Pop. in 1901, 2149.

Windsor Station, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 34 miles W. of Norfolk.

Windsorville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 12 miles NE. of Hartford.

Windsorville, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Augusta.

Windthorst, a post-village of Archer co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Windward Islands, a term in use by many geographers to designate the more southerly islands of the Lesser Antilles (Caribbees)—Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada (sometimes also made to include Barbados, Tobago, and Trinidad)—as distinguished from the islands of the northern series, the Leeward Islands, extending from Dominica to Anegada. Physiographically, both series are Windward, since they are directly exposed on their eastern faces to the steadily-blowing trade-winds. See ANTILLES, WEST INDIES, etc.; also WINDWARD ISLANDS (British colony).

Windward Islands, a colony of Great Britain, comprising the more southerly islands of the Lesser Antilles,—St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and Grenada,—each of which (except the Grenadines) has a local government, subject to the general authority of the colony, which is under a governor and commander-in-chief, residing at St. George's, Grenada. The islands are described each under its own name. Area, 519 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 161,569. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Windward Passage, the strait separating Cuba from Haiti and uniting the Caribbean Sea with the open Atlantic Ocean. Width, about 40 miles.

Windyhill, a post-village of Talbot co., Md. The banking point is Easton.

Wine Islands, a group of small islands in the W. part of Lake Erie.

Winesburg, wīnz'bŭrg, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, about 17 miles SSW. of Massillon. Pop. about 375.

Winfall, a post-town of Perquimans co., N.C., 40 miles S. of Suffolk, Va., on the Norfolk and Southern R. Pop. about 250.

Winfall, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va.

Winfield, a post-town of Marion co., Ala., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Winfield, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Lake City.

Winfield, a post-station of Columbia co., Ga.

Winfield, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line, 27 miles W. of Chicago.

Winfield, a post-station of Lake co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Crown Point.

Winfield, a banking post-town of Henry co., Iowa, on Crooked Creek and on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Central R., 34 miles NW. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 820.

Winfield, a city, capital of Cowley co., Kan., on Whitewater Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. and the Frisco System, 42 miles SSE. of Wichita. It is the seat of the Southwestern Kansas (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. John's Lutheran Colleges and of the Kansas state institution for the feeble-minded. The city has large flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 5554 (largely increased since the census).

Winfield, a village of Carroll co., Md., about 30 miles WNW. of Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Winfield, a village of Ingham co., Mich., about 18 miles N. by W. of Jackson.

Winfield, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Winfield, a post-township (town) and village of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900 (including West Winfield), 1475.

Winfield, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 4 miles W. by N. of Canal Dover.

Winfield, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1395.

Winfield, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 5 miles below Lewisburg. Pop. about 300.

Winfield, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route, about 65 miles NW. of Knoxville. Pop. about 350.

Winfield, a post-village of Titus co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant.

Winfield, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, about 24 miles NW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Winfield, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Winfield Junction, a village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 4 miles W. of Flushing. It forms now part of the city of New York, in the borough of Queens.

Winfred, a post-village of Lake co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Winfrey, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. The banking point is Vanburen.

Wing, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Fairbury.

Wingate, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Wingate, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge.

Wingate, a post-village of Perry co., Miss., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Hattiesburg.

Wingate, a post-village of Union co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Monroe.

Wingate, a post-village of Center co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte.

Wingerton, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Waynesboro.

Wingett (win'jet) **Run,** a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 15 miles NE. of Marietta.

Wingham, a banking post-town and outport of Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 38 miles WNW. of Palmerston. It has manufactures of stoves, furniture, sash, flour, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2392.

Wingos, a banking post-village of Graves co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 37 miles S. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Wings Station, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (New York and Harlem division), 70 miles N. by E. of New York.

Wingston, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Ohio, about 30 miles S. by W. of Toledo.

Wingville, a hamlet of Baker co., Oregon, about 9 miles W. of Baker City.

Wingville, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 854.

Winhall, a township (town) of Bennington co., Vt., 6 miles NE. of Manchester. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Win'ibigo'shish Lake, Minn., is an expansion of the Mississippi River, on the boundary between Cass and Itasca cos. It is about 16 miles long and 8 miles wide. The Mississippi River issues from its E. side.

Winifried, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Winifried R. The banking point is Charleston.

Winigan, a banking post-village of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Winkel, ŵin'kęl, a town of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine, 10 miles W. of Mainz. Pop. about 2500.

Winkler, a county (unorganized in 1900) in the W. part of Texas. Area, 888 sq. m. It is separated by mountains from the Llano Estacado on the N. Pop. in 1900, 60.

Winkler, a post-hamlet of Riley co., Kan., 15 miles S. of Waterville.

Winkler, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Corsicana.

Winkler, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has grain-elevators.

Winlock, a post-town of Lewis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 36 miles N. of Kalama. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Winn, a parish in the northwest-central part of Louisiana, has an area of 957 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dugdemona River, is partly bounded on the E. by Castor Bayou, and is bounded on the W. by Saline Bayou. Capital, Winnfield. Pop. in 1890, 7082; in 1900, 9648.

Winn, a post-village of Hamilton co., Fla.

Winn, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Winn township (town), on the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 56 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 688.

Winn, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 10 miles SW. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 300.

Win'neba, a maritime town of the Gold Coast, western equatorial Africa, about 35 miles WSW. of Accra.

Winnebago, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 540 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rock River and is also drained by the Pecatonica and Kishwaukee rivers. Capital, Rockford. Pop. in 1890, 39,938; in 1900, 47,845.

Winnebago, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 408 sq. m. The Iowa River rises in or near the S. part of this county, which is partly drained by Lime Creek. Capital, Forest City. Pop. in 1890, 7325; in 1900, 12,725.

Winnebago, a county in the east-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 472 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Winnebago Lake, is intersected by the Fox (or Neenah) River, and is partly drained by the Wolf River, all navigable streams. Capital, Oshkosh. Pop. in 1890, 50,097; in 1900, 58,225.

Winnebago, a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line, 7 miles W. of Rockford. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Winnebago, a post-station of Thurston co., Neb., 22 miles from Sioux City, Iowa. Here is the Winnebago Indian Reservation.

Winnebago, a post-station of Winnebago co., Wis.

Winnebago City, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Blue Earth River and on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles W. of Wells. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1816.

Winnebago Lake, in eastern Wisconsin, separates Winnebago co. on the W. from Calumet co. on the E. The southern part of it is comprised in the co. of Fond du Lac. Length, 28 miles; greatest width, about 11 miles. The lake is an important channel of commerce in connection with the Fox River, which enters at the W. side and issues again from the northern end of the lake. The chief towns on its banks are Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Menasha.

Winnebago Valley, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn., about 40 miles S. by E. of Winona.

Win'neconn'e, or **Winneconna,** a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., on the Fox River, at the mouth of Wolf River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles NW. of Oshkosh. Pop. in 1900, 1042.

Winneconne, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Winnecook, a village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Waterville. Pop. about 275.

Winnegance, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., on the Kennebec River, 3 miles S. of Bath. Pop. 150.

Winnemucca, a banking post-village, capital of Humboldt co., Nev., is near the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific R., 100 miles (direct) W. by N. of Elko. It has railroad-shops and is in a mining region. Pop. about 1900.

Winnemucca Lake, Nev., in Humboldt and Churchill cos., about 6 miles E. of Pyramid Lake. It is about 20 miles long. It has no outlet.

Winnenden, ŵin'nęn-dęn, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, 12 miles NE. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 3730.

Winnepesaukee, or **Winipiseogee,** win'nę-pe-saw'kee, the largest lake of New Hampshire, on the borders of Carroll and Belknap cos., about 25 miles NE. of Concord. It is 20 miles long, of very irregular outline, and encloses numerous islands. The surface is 470 feet above the level of the sea. Lake Winnepesaukee, which discharges by the small Winnepesaukee River into the Merrimac, is enclosed by picturesque hills, and its shores have become studded with summer-resorts. Its depth is thought to reach 300 feet. A short distance NW. of it is Squam Lake.

Winnepesaukee River, N.H., is the outlet of Winnepesaukee Lake, discharging from the Great Bay, and entering the Merrimac River at Franklin.

Winneshiek, win'ne-sheek, a northeastern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 696 sq. m. It is intersected by the Upper Iowa and Turkey rivers and is partly drained by Big Canoe Creek. Capital, Decorah. Pop. in 1890, 22,528; in 1900, 23,713.

Winneshiek, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. The banking point is Freeport.

Winnetka, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan and on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1813.

Winnetoon, a banking post-village of Knox co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line.

Winnfield, a banking post-village, capital of Winn parish, La., on the Dugdemona River, 18 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Georgetown, on the Arkansas Southern and other railroads. It is in a cotton region and has bottling-works, manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Winnipauk, win'ne-pawk, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 1½ miles N. of Norwalk.

Winnipeg, win'ę-peg, a lake of southern Canada, in the districts of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Keewatin, and between about lat. 50° 25′ and 53° 40′ N. Length from NW. to SE., 260 miles. Greatest width, about 60 miles. The lake lies 710 feet above the sea, and is throughout shallow, the greatest depth seemingly nowhere exceeding 70 ft. The shores are low. It receives the Winnipeg and the united waters of the Red River of the North and the Assiniboin in the S., and the Saskatchewan, together with the surplus waters of Winnipegosis and Manitoba lakes, in the W. Its discharge is northward by the Nelson River, through several small lakes, into Hudson Bay. On its shores are several stations of the Hudson Bay Company and some Icelandic settlements (in the S.).

Winnipeg, a river of Canada, in Ontario and Manitoba, is the outlet of the Lake of the Woods (which receives the surplus waters of Rainy Lake) and a tributary on the S. side of Lake Winnipeg. It has a tortuous course of 200–250 miles and receives the English River, the outlet of some large lakes on the borders of Ontario and Keewatin, on its N. side.

Winnipeg, occupying the site of former **Fort Garry,** a port and the seat of government of Manitoba, situated at the junction of the Assiniboin and Red rivers, about 40 miles SSW. of the southern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, and 1424 miles W. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Rs. Lat. 49° 56′ N. The city, which is situated in the broad plain of the Red River, is the commercial focus of the vast territory of the Canadian Northwest, and to this circumstance owes its extremely rapid development, the population in 1881 having been only 7985. Ten years before that time it virtually existed only as a post or station (Fort Garry). The city is handsomely laid out, with numerous striking edifices, such as the city-hall, the Parliament Buildings, the residence of the lieutenant-governor, the Grain Exchange, court-house, etc. The vast bazaar known as the Hudson Bay Company's Stores, the virtual head-quarters of that powerful corporation, stands preëminent among the business locations of the city. Winnipeg is the seat of the University of Manitoba, parts of which are constituted by Manitoba College (Presbyterian), St. John's Episcopal College, and the Manitoba Medical College, and of St. Boniface College (Roman Catholic), located at St. Boniface, on the opposite side of the Red River. The city has large grain interests, breweries, flour-mills, railroad repair-shops, and manufactories of agricultural implements, cottons and sewing silk, dairy produce and implements, machine-shop and lumber products, etc. Pop. in 1891, 25,642; in 1901, 42,340 (largely increased since census).

Winnipeg Junction, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Hawley.

Winnipegosis, or **Winnipigoose** (also called **Little Winnipeg**), a lake of British North America, partly in Manitoba and partly in Saskatchewan, about 50 miles W. of Lake Winnipeg. It is 125 miles in length (N. to S.). Its waters flow through the Waterhen River and Waterhen Lake into Manitoba Lake, and thence by the Little Saskatchewan into Winnipeg Lake.

Winnipegosis, a post-village of Manitoba, on the W. shore of the lake of the same name and on the Canadian Northern R., 29 miles from Dauphin.

Winnisquam Lake, a resort of Belknap co., N.H.

Winnsboro, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin parish, La., about 36 miles SE. of Monroe. Pop. about 350.

Winnsboro, a banking city, capital of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Southern R., 38 miles N. of Columbia. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1765.

Winnsboro, a banking post-town of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas Southern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 70 miles W. by N. of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900, 899. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc.

Winokur, a post-village of Charlton co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jesup.

Winona, wę-no'na, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 630 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Wisconsin, and is drained by the Minneiska River and several small affluents of the Root River. Capital, Winona. Pop. in 1890, 33,797; in 1900, 35,686.

Winona, a post-village of Starke co., Ind. The banking point is Knox. Pop. about 250.

Winona, a post-village of Logan co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Oakley. Pop. about 150.

Winona, a post-hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., 8 miles S. of Madison, Ind.

Winona, a city, the capital of Winona co., Minn., is situated on the right (SW.) bank of the Mississippi River (here crossed by several bridges), 103 miles SE. of St. Paul, on the Burlington Route, the Chicago Great-Western and other railroads. It is one of the largest grain-shipping points of the United States, and has among its industries manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, insulating materials, patent medicines, malted liquors, flour, etc. The city is the seat of a state normal school, the Winona Seminary, and other educational institutions. Pop. in 1870, 7200; in 1880, 10,208; in 1890, 18,208; in 1900, 19,714.

Winona, a banking post-town, capital of Montgomery co., Miss., on the Illinois Central and the Southern Rs., 23 miles S. of Grenada. It has cotton-mills and compresses. Pop. in 1900, 2455.

Winona, a banking city of Shannon co., Mo., on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Winona, a post-village of Emmons co., N.Dak. Pop. 70.

Winona, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 5 miles SW. of Salem, on the Hocking Valley R.

Winona, a post-village of Florence co., S.C. The banking point is Florence.

Winona, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Tyler.

Winona, a post-hamlet of Whitman co., Wash.

Winona, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston.

Winona, a banking post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 12 miles ESE. of Hamilton.

Winona Lake, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind.

Winooski, a village in Colchester township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R., E. of Burlington, of which it is an independent post-station. The river here falls about 20 feet and affords extensive water-power. The village has manufactures of screens and lumber. Near the village is a monument to Ethan Allen, in Green Mount Cemetery. Pop. in 1900, 3783.

Winooski (or **Onion**) **River,** Vt., rises in Caledonia co., in the NE. part of the State, intersects Washington and Chittenden cos., and enters Lake Champlain about 5 miles NW. of Burlington. It passes through the Green Mountains and presents much beautiful scenery. Montpelier, the capital of the state, is on its N. bank. Length, about 100 miles.

Winschoten, win'sko'tęn, a town of the Netherlands, province and 20 miles ESE. of Groningen. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1899, 9668.

Winsen, ŵin'zęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles NW. of Lüneburg. Pop. in 1900, 4234.

Winsford, a town of England, in Cheshire, 5 miles from Northwich. Pop. in 1901, 10,382.

Winside, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Winslow, a small town of England, 6 miles SE. of Buckingham.

Winslow, a banking post-town of Navajo co., Ariz., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 55 miles (direct) E. by S. of Flagstaff. Pop. in 1900, 1305.

Winslow, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. about 225.

Winslow, a banking post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River, about 18 miles NNW. of Freeport, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Winslow, a banking post-town of Pike co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, about 40 miles NNE. of Evansville, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Winslow, a post-village in Winslow township (town), Kennebec co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River (opposite Waterville), at the mouth of the Sebasticook, 18 miles NNE. of Augusta, on the Maine Central and the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Rs. The town has manufactures of paper, sash and doors, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2277.

Winslow, a post-station of Dekalb co., Mo.

Winslow, a post-village in Winslow township, Camden co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 27 miles SE. of Camden. It has a brick-yard. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2392; of the village, about 300.

Winslow, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Punxsutawney. Pop. of the township in 1900, 6435.

Winslow, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. The banking point is Seattle.

Winslow, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. The banking point is Huntington.

Winslows Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., 21 miles W. of Rockland. Pop. about 300.

Winsor, a post-hamlet of Clearwater co., Minn.

Winstanley Park, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., in Centerville Station township. Pop. in 1900, 1055.

Winsteadville, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C. Pop. 70.

Winsted, a post-borough and one of the capitals of Litchfield co., Conn., at the outlet of Long Lake and on the Central New England and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 28 miles NW. of Hartford. It has a county hospital, children's home, and manufactures of clocks, silk and rubber goods, scythes, hosiery, edge-tools, hardware, pins, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4846; in 1900, 6804.

Winsted, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., about 42 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Winster, a small town of England, co. of Derby, 4½ miles W. of Matlock.

Winston, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 634 sq. m. It is drained by Sipsey Creek, the Blackwater River, and Clifty Fork. Capital, Double Springs. Pop. in 1890, 6552; in 1900, 9554.

Winston, a county in the east-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 577 sq. m. It is drained by the branches or head-streams of the Pearl River. Capital, Louisville. Pop. in 1890, 12,089; in 1900, 14,124.

Winston, a post-village of Douglas co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Douglasville.

Winston, a post-village of Estill co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Richmond.

Winston, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss.

Winston, a banking city of Daviess co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles NE. of Cameron. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Winston, a post-village of Broadwater co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Townsend.

Winston, a city and capital of Forsyth co., N.C., 30 miles W. of Greensboro, on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Rs., is contiguous to Salem, with which it forms the double municipality officially known as WINSTON SALEM. (See SALEM.) It has cotton- and woollen-mills, tobacco-factories, and manufactures of knitted goods, furniture, wagons, flour, etc. Pop. in 1880, 2854; in 1890, 8018; in 1900, 10,008.

Winstonville, Mo. See WINSTON.

Winterberg, a range of mountains in the E. part of Cape Colony. Great Winterberg, about 65 miles NW. of King Williamstown, has a height of 7800 feet; Little Winterberg, 5700 feet.

Winterberg, ŵin'ter-bĕRG', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 27 miles SW. of Pisek, situated in the Böhmerwald at an elevation of over 2000 feet. It is a busy industrial place. Pop. in 1900, 4719.

Winterberg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles SE. of Arnsberg, situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet. Pop. about 1300.

Winterbourne, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 10 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. about 200.

Winterdale, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Deposit, N.Y.

Winterfield, a post-station in Winterfield township, Clare co., Mich.

Winter Garden, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Tavares and Gulf R. The banking point is Sanford.

Winter Harbor, a post-township (town) and resort of Hancock co., Me., on the sea-coast, about 50 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 571.

Winter Harbor, Arctic America, is on the SE. coast of Melville Island. Lat. 74° 47′ 2″ N.; lon. 110° 48′ W.

Winterhaven, a post-village of Polk co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bartow.

Winterhoek, win'ter-hōōk, the name of several mountains or subordinate ranges of Cape Colony: 1. Winterhoek Mountain about 70 miles N. by E. of Cape Town; height, 6850 feet. 2. Great Winterhoek, 55 miles WNW. of Port Elizabeth; height, 6000 feet. 3. Little Winterhoek, about 70 miles NW. of Port Elizabeth.

Winterpark, a post-town and resort of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Sanford or Orlando. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Winterpock, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va. The banking point is Richmond.

Winterport, a post-village in Winterport township (town), Waldo co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, opposite Bucksport and 12 miles below Bangor. The town has a cannery, creamery, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1623.

Winterroud, win'ter-rōd, a village of Shelby co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Winterrowd, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., 15 miles SW. of Newton.

Winters, a banking post-town of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 12½ miles N. of Vacaville. Pop. in 1900, 785. It has fruit-industries.

Winters, a post-village of Alger co., Mich. The banking point is Munising.

Winters, a post-village of Runnels co., Tex. The banking point is Dallinger.

Winterset, a banking city, capital of Madison co., Iowa, is near the Middle River, 30 miles (direct) SW. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It is in a productive agricultural and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 3039.

Winterset, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio. The banking point is Cambridge.

Winterstown, a post-borough of York co., Pa., about 13 miles SSE. of York. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Wintersville, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of Steubenville.

Wintersville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 22 miles WNW. of Reading.

Winterswijk, win'tẹrs-wīk', a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 35 miles E. of Arnhem, near the Prussian frontier. Pop. in 1900, 10,915.

Winterthur, ŵin'tẹr-tooR', an industrial and manufacturing town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles NE. of the city of Zürich. It has a fine town-hall, college, museum of paintings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 22,335. Elevation, 1447 feet. OBER WINTERTHUR, a village 1 mile NE. of the above town, has some Roman antiquities.

Winterton, a town of England, in the extreme northern part of Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1901, 1361.

Winterton, a post-station of Sullivan co., N.Y., 8 miles by rail NW. of Middletown.

Winterville, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., 6 miles E. of Athens. Pop. about 300.

Winterville, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Presque Isle.

Winterville, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Greenville.

Winterville, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Winthrop, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana. It has cotton-gins.

Winthrop, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal.

Winthrop, a post-village of Warren co., Ind. The banking point is Attica.

Winthrop, a banking post-town of Buchanan co., Iowa, on Buffalo Creek and on the Illinois Central R., 61 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1990, 618.

Winthrop, a banking post-village in Winthrop township (town), Kennebec co., Me., on Cobbosseecontee Waters and on the Maine Central R., 10 miles W. of Augusta. The town has manufactures of blankets, oil-cloth, etc., and a packing-house. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2088.

Winthrop, a residential township (town) of Suffolk co., Mass., on Boston Harbor and on the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn R., 5 miles NE. of Boston. The town is a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay. Pop. in 1900, 6058. Winthrop post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Winthrop, a banking post-village of Sibley co., Minn., on the Indianapolis and St. Louis R., 19 miles N. by E. of New Ulm. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Winthrop, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Rutland R. The banking point is Malone. Pop. 375.

Winthrop, a post-village of Okanogan co., Wash. The banking point is Twisp.

Winthrop Center, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Winthrop. Pop. about 300.

Winthrop Harbor, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Waukegan.

Winthrop Heights, a village in the District of Columbia, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., is a rural free-delivery of Langdon. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 100.

Winton, a town of England, in Hampshire, adjoining Bournemouth. Pop. in 1901, 6719.

Winton, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Ely. Pop. about 350.

Winton, a banking post-town, capital of Hertford co., N.C., on the right or W. bank of the Chowan River, about 56 miles SW. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. in 1900, 688.

Winton, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 8 miles NE. of Scranton. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 3425.

Winton Place, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, in Millcreek township, a short distance N. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 1219.

Winwood, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Carbondale.

Winyaw Bay, S.C., is an estuary formed by the confluence of the Great Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers (which unite a little above Georgetown), and communicating with the Atlantic Ocean in about lat. 33° 10′ N. Length, 14 miles. Large vessels ascend to Georgetown.

Winzenheim, ŵint'sẹn-hīme', a town of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. in 1900, 3609.

Winzig, ŵint'sig, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles NW. of Breslau. Pop. about 2000.

Wiota, wī-o'tah, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7 miles E. of Atlantic. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Wiota, a post-village in Wiota township (town), Lafayette co., Wis., about 44 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1678.

Wippach, ŵip'pȧĸ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, 30 miles SW. of Laibach. Pop. about 1500.

Wipper, ŵip'pẹr, a river of Prussian Saxony and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, after a SE. course of 50 miles, joins the Unstrut.

Wipper, a river of Prussian Saxony and Anhalt, after a NE. course of 40 miles, joins the Saale near Bernburg.

Wipper, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, empties into the Baltic Sea near Rügenwalde. Length, about 95 miles.

Wipperfürth, ŵip'pẹr-fürt', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles NE. of Cologne, on the Wupper. It has remains of its old walls. Pop. in 1900, 5453.

Wippra, ŵip'prȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Wipper, 23 miles SSE. of Halberstadt. Pop. about 1100.

Wirballen, ŵir'bȧl-lẹn (Pol. *Wierzbolow*), a town of Russian Poland, government of Suwalki, 8 miles WSW. of Wylkowyszki. Pop. in 1897, 3285.

Wireton, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa.

Wirksworth, a town of England, co. and 12 miles NNW. of Derby. Pop. in 1901, 3807.

Wirt, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of 254 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Hughes River and is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. Iron-ore and coal are found here. Capital, Elizabeth. Pop. in 1890, 9411; in 1900, 10,284.

Wirt, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ind., 7 miles NW. of Madison.

Wirt, a township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 (including Richburg village), 1163.

Wirt Center, a post-station of Allegany co., N.Y.

Wisacky, a post-village of Lee co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bishopville.

Wisbech, or **Wisbeach,** a municipal borough and riverport of England, in the co. of Cambridge, in the Isle of Ely, on the river Nen, 11 miles from its mouth in the Wash, and 40 miles N. of Cambridge. Its principal edifice is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, recently restored. Pop. in 1901, 9831.

Wisby (Sw. *Visby*, vis'bü), a seaport of Sweden, capital of the län of Gotland, or of Wisby, situated on the W. coast of the island of Wisby, 115 miles SSE. of Stockholm. It was an important place in the Middle Ages, but now occupies scarcely half the area enclosed by the turreted walls, which date from the thirteenth century. Many of the former churches of Wisby are in ruins. The only one still in use, the cathedral of St. Mary, was founded in the twelfth century. St. Nicholas, of almost equal antiquity, with a handsome façade, is the most striking of the ruined churches. There is a museum, with a collection of antiquities. The town carries on an active trade. It is the seat of the bishop of Gotland. It was a prominent member of the Hansa in the early days of that league and gave its name to a celebrated maritime code. Pop. in 1900, 8376.

Wiscasset, a banking post-village, port of entry, and capital of Lincoln co., Me., in Wiscasset township (town), on the right bank of the Sheepscott River and on the Maine Central and the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Rs., 11 miles ENE. of Bath. It has a good harbor, which is accessible at all seasons. Wiscasset is noted for its beautiful scenery and is frequented as a watering-place. It has some interest in fisheries and in boat-building. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1273.

Wischau, ŵish'ŏw (Slavic, *Vyskov*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 19 miles ENE. of Brünn, on the Hanna, an affluent of the March. It contains a palace of the archbishops of Olmütz. The surrounding district is inhabited by a Slavic people called Hannaks and is noted for its fine breed of horses. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5988.

Wisconsin, originally, in the French form, **Ouisconsin,** the most important river of the interior of Wisconsin, rises on the Michigan boundary in Lake Desert (or Vieux Desert), flows generally S. to Portage City and thence WSW. to the Mississippi River, which it enters about 4 miles S. of Prairie du Chien. It is nearly 600 miles long and is navigated by steamboats to Portage City (a distance of some 200 miles), where a short canal unites the Wisconsin with the Fox River. Rapids and falls occur at several places on the Wisconsin River, which passes through deep gorges between rocky bluffs and traverses (in the N.) vast forests of evergreens. The Dalles of the Wisconsin are near Kilbourn City.

Wisconsin, a north-central state of the American Union, bounded on the N. and NE. by Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of Michigan, on the E. by Lake Michigan, on the S. by Illinois, and on the W. by Iowa and Minnesota. Its southern boundary is the parallel of 42° 30′ N. lat.; the northern limit, including the Apostle Islands, is in lat. 47° 3′ N. The rivers Montreal and Menominee separate it in part from the northern peninsula of Michigan, and its western boundary is for the most part washed by the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. There are in lakes Superior and Michigan some important islands belonging to Wisconsin. Area of the land-surface, 54,450 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 1590 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Wisconsin is an elevated, rolling country of woodland and prairie, in general from 600 to 1000 feet in elevation, and with few points rising above 1500 ft. The Penokee Range, which has structural relations with the Mineral and Gogebic ranges of Michigan, presents, with its continuations in the NW. and N., probably the loftiest elevations in the state (about 1700 ft.). Minor elevations are found in the Menominee Range in the NE. Numerous low lenticular hills, or hog-backs, interspersed with tarns and lakes, or surrounding "kettle-holes," have impressed a distinctive physiognomy upon the land-surface, and bear testimony to past glacial action and to a broad distribution of glacial drift. The state is crossed by several ridges or water-sheds, which separate the various river-basins from one another. In the SW. a portion of the country is bluffy and broken.

Lakes and Rivers.—Wisconsin contains a large number of lakes, most of which are of small size. The largest lake is Winnebago, in the E., which is connected by Fox River with the Green Bay arm of Lake Michigan. W. of it is Lake Poygan. The Four Lakes of Madison are famed for their beauty. Devil's Lake, a small sheet of water near Baraboo, lies in a wild and picturesque rock-basin. The principal rivers of Wisconsin are the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, and Wisconsin (which afford considerable steam-navigation, although encumbered by rapids and shifting sands), tributary directly to the Mississippi; the Pecatonica, Rock, and Des Plaines, flowing into Illinois; and the Menominee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox, flowing into Green Bay. The Fox River is connected at Portage City with the Wisconsin by a short canal. Many of the rivers have deep rocky cañons (here called dalles or dells), through which the water rushes in a rapid course, affording much water-power, which is extensively utilized.

Geology.—Virtually the entire state belongs to the Archæan and older Paleozoic ages. The ancient granites, gneisses, and their associates occupy much of the northern section, while southeastward of this tract, and again on the Lake Superior slope, appear the newer sedimentary rocks (Cambrian, Silurian), which prevail over most of the rest of the state. Glacial drift covers the greater part of the surface of the state. The Gogebic and Menominee areas in the N. and minor patches in the E. are rich in iron-ore and have given to the state an important mining industry. In 1899 the output of iron-ore in the state was 579,798 long tons, valued at $837,767, mostly coming from the Gogebic district; the quantity of iron (nearly all red hematite) mined in 1903 was 675,053 tons, valued at $1,542,517. Copper-, lead- and zinc-ores have been worked at several points. Bituminous limestones and valuable cement-rocks abound in various parts.

Climate, etc.—The winters are long and severe, especially in the north, but the dryness and uniformity of the weather render the winter climate far more endurable than that of the northeastern states. Proximity to the Great Lakes serves to temper both the summer and winter cli-

mates, and the extremes of temperature are kept in the range from about —25° to 95°–100°. The average annual rainfall somewhat exceeds 30 inches. Much of the state is still forested with pine, fir, hemlock, sugar-maple, and oak, and yields a vast resource in lumber. The southern and western sections are chiefly prairie.

Agricultural Resources.—Excluding a large proportion of the northern Azoic and forest region (which is sparsely settled and has a severe climate and a sterile soil, with much boulder drift and many small marshes), the state ranks high in point of agriculture. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, tobacco, live-stock, wool, butter, cheese, hay, and maple sugar are leading products. The cultivation of hops is very extensive. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 49,547,240 bushels; wheat, 13,166,599 bushels; oats, 61,971,552 bushels; barley, 6,259,179 bushels; rye, 3,010,437 bushels; buckwheat, 385,462 bushels; potatoes, 15,619,641 bushels; and hay, 1,218,354 tons. Orchard fruits are extensively cultivated, and there is a profitable industry in the cultivation of the cranberry. Much attention is given to the breeding of horses. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 4,719,260 pounds.

Industries.—A large number of busy manufacturing towns have sprung up in this state, favored by the abundant water-power and the cheapness of raw materials. The manufacture of lumber and timber products ranks as the most important industry of the state, the product in 1900 having been valued at $66,035,511. The manufacture of flouring- and grist-mill products ranks second, with a product valued at $26,327,048. Other leading industries are the manufacture of malted liquors, with a product valued at $19,394,709; of foundry and machine-shop products, $22,252,730; leather, $20,074,373; dairy products, $20,120,147; slaughtering and meat-packing, $13,601,125; the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, $10,895,576; iron and steel, $8,905,226; agricultural implements, $7,886,369; carriages and wagons, $6,956,341; furniture, $8,721,823. Lime, cement, bricks, etc., are also important articles of manufacture. The beer and excellent pale bricks of Milwaukee are known throughout the country.

Railroads.—In 1850 there were 20 miles of railroad in the state; in 1860, 905 miles; in 1870, 1525 miles; in 1880, 3139 miles; in 1890, 5615 miles; in 1900, 6566 miles.

Counties.—The state is divided into 71 counties, as follows: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Gates, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sawyer, Shawano, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood.

Cities.—The principal cities are Milwaukee (pop. in 1900, 285,315), Madison (the capital, 19,164), Oshkosh (28,284), Superior (31,090), Racine (29,102), La Crosse (28,895), Sheboygan (22,962), Green Bay (18,684), Eau Claire (17,517), Marinette (16,195), Appleton (15,085), and Fond du Lac (15,110).

Education.—The leading educational institution of the state is the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, which in 1904 had an attendance of about 3100 students. Other collegiate institutions are: Lawrence University, at Appleton; Beloit College; Gale College, at Galesville; Milton College, at Milton; Racine College; Ripon College, at Ripon; the Northwestern University, at Watertown, etc. State normal schools are maintained at Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, West Superior, and Whitewater, and a Catholic normal school at St. Francis. The number of academies, seminaries, and parish and conventual schools is large.

Government, etc.—The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and an assembly, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 11 members to the lower house of Congress.

The *population* in 1840 (excluding Indians) was 30,945; in 1850, 305,391; in 1860, 775,881; in 1870, 1,054,670; in 1880, 1,315,497; in 1890, 1,686,880; in 1900, 2,069,042, including 6095 Indians, nearly all of whom were settled on Indian reservations. The foreign-born population in 1900 was 515,971, nearly half of whom were Germans. The Norwegians are very numerous.

History.—The first white explorers of Wisconsin were Joliet and Père Marquette, who traversed the region in 1673. The United States obtained a title to the country in the treaty of Paris (1783) terminating the Revolutionary War, but did not obtain possession until a generation later. The region was included in the Northwest Territory. The territory of Wisconsin, with an area vastly exceeding that of the present state, was organized in 1836. In 1848 Wisconsin was admitted as a state into the Union.

Wisconsin Veterans Home, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis. The banking point is Waupaca. Pop. about 700.

Wiscoy, a village of Winona co., Minn., 12 miles S. of Winona.

Wiscoy, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on Wiscoy Creek, about 20 miles S. of Warsaw. Pop. 200.

Wisdom, a post-village of Beaverhead co., Mont.

Wise, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 843 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Trinity River and partly drained by the Denton Fork of the same. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890, 24,134; in 1900, 27,116.

Wise, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, borders on Kentucky. Area, 413 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Clinch River and is partly drained by Russell's Fork (or the West Fork) of the Sandy River. The Cumberland Mountain extends along the NW. border. Capital, Wise. Pop. in 1890, 9345; in 1900, 19,653.

Wise, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Ala.

Wise, a post-village of Warren co., N.C. The banking point is Warrenton.

Wise, a banking post-village, capital of Wise co., Va., about 36 miles WNW. of Abingdon, on the Virginia and Kentucky R.

Wiseman, a village of Clark co., Ohio. The banking point is Springfield.

Wisemantown, a post-village of Estill co., Ky. The banking point is Irvine.

Wiseville, a post-station of Chesterfield co., Va.

Wishart, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. The banking point is Parksley.

Wishaw, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 5 miles NW. of Carluke. It has extensive coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1891, 15,252; in 1901, 20,869.

Wishaw, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa.

Wishek, a banking post-village of McIntosh co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 300.

Wislok, ŵis'lok, a river of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains and joins the San. Length, about 90 miles.

Wisloka, ŵis-lo'kȧ, a river of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, joins the Vistula 10 miles SW. of Baranow. Length, about 90 miles.

Wismar, ŵis'mar, a seaport of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, at the head of the Bay of Wismar, one of the best harbors of the Baltic Sea, 18 miles NE. of Schwerin. It is an ancient place and has a number of quaint mediæval buildings, among them the fifteenth-century guard-house, the archdeaconry, and the Alte Schule, dating from about 1300, with a collection of antiquities relating to the town. St. Mary's Church has a font of the fourteenth century, St. George's a choir of nearly equal age, and the church of St. Nicholas a tower finished in 1487. The Renaissance Fürstenhof, formerly a palace of the dukes, is now used for the district court. The town-hall, a modern building, contains a collection of paintings. The industries include the manufacture of machinery, asphalt, sugar, and chiccory, and there are iron-foundries and breweries. The fisheries are important. Wismar was a flourishing member of the Hanseatic League. It was in the possession of Sweden from 1648 to 1803. Pop. in 1900, 20,222.

Wismer, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Doylestown.

Wisner, a post-village of Franklin parish, La., on the New Orleans and Northwestern R. The banking point is Winnsboro.

Wisner, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, 12 miles E. of Bay City.

Wisner, a banking post-village of Cuming co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 51 miles NNW. of Fremont. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 963.

Wissahickon Creek, a small stream of southeastern Pennsylvania, rises in Montgomery co., near Fort Washington, traverses in a southerly course Montgomery (Whitemarsh) Valley, trenches in an exceedingly picturesque gorge the gneiss hills of Chestnut Hill and Germantown (sections of Philadelphia), runs southward, and enters the Schuylkill River in Fairmount Park, at Wissahickon station, immediately S. of Roxboro. Following for several

miles the lower course of the Wissahickon is a favorite driveway in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Wissembourg, the French name of WEISSENBURG (Alsace).

Wister, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 64 miles E. by N. of South McAlester, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Wisterman, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio.

Wiston, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 5 miles ENE. of Haverfordwest. Pop. about 600.

Wit, a post-village of Carteret co., N.C. The banking point is Beaufort.

Witch, a post-hamlet of Knott co., Ky.

Witchcreek, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. The banking point is San Diego.

Witcherville, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop. about 275.

Witebsk, Russia. See VITEBSK.

Witham, a river of England, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. into Lincolnshire, passes Grantham and Lincoln, then flows SE. past Tattershall and Boston, and enters the Wash, N. of the mouth of the Welland River. Length, about 80 miles. It is navigable for small steam- and sailing-vessels to Lincoln, and for minor craft to Tattershall.

Witham, a town of England, co. of Essex, 9 miles NE. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1901, 3454.

Withamsville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 15 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Withee, a banking post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. about 300.

Witherbee, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y. The banking point is Port Henry.

Withernsea, a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the North Sea, 15 miles E. by S. of Hull. It is a watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 1426.

Withers Mills, a post-station of Marion co., Mo.

Witherspoon, a post-station of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 5 miles NE. of Arkadelphia.

Withington, a town of Lancashire, England, a southern suburb of Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 36,201.

With'lacoo'che, a post-village of Hernando co., Fla., on the Ellaville, Westlake and Jennings R. The banking point is Dade City.

Withlacoochee River, Fla., rises near the middle of the peninsula, runs northward and westward, and enters the Gulf of Mexico in lat 29° N., forming the S. boundary of Levy co.

Withlacoochee River rises in the southern part of Georgia, runs southward into Florida, and enters the Suwanee River at Ellaville.

Withnell, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles from Blackburn. Pop. in 1901, 3349.

Witkowitz, wĭt'ko-wĭts, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, district of Mährisch-Ostrau. It is an important seat of the coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 19,123.

Witless Bay, a fishing settlement of Newfoundland, 22 miles S. of St. John's.

Witmer, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5½ miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. 250.

Witney, a town of England, co. and 10 miles WNW. of Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. Pop. in 1901, 3574.

Witoka, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Winona.

Witt, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles NE. of Hillsboro. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 428 (largely increased since census).

Witteberg, wĭt'tĕh-bĕRG', or **Wittebergen,** a range of mountains in the SE. part of the Orange River Colony extending eastward into Cape Colony and S. of the Basutoland frontier.

Witten, wĭt'tĕn, an urban district of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles WNW. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. It is a seat of the iron- and steel-industry, and has railway machine-shops, glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 33,517.

Wittenberg, wit'tĕn-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 46 miles NNE. of Merseburg. It is rich in mementoes of the Reformation. The court of the Augusteum contains Luther's house, the first floor of which is now a Luther museum. Near by is the house in which Melanchthon died. In the Stadtkirche Luther preached frequently, and to the doors of the Schlosskirche (which were burned in 1760, but replaced in 1858) he affixed his famous theses on Oct. 31, 1517,—the opening episode of the Reformation. The interior contains his tomb and that of Melanchthon. The dwelling-house of the painter Lucas Cranach the elder is still extant, but has undergone repeated restorations. The famous university of Wittenberg, which was founded in 1502 (when the town was the capital of electoral Saxony) and where Luther taught, was incorporated with the university of Halle in 1817. Its buildings, as well as the old electoral palace, now serve as barracks. The site of the former fortifications, which were razed in 1873, is now occupied by new streets and public promenades. Wittenberg has a number of educational institutions. The manufactures include machinery, spirits, volatile oils, and soap-powder, and there are iron-foundries, flour-mills, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,345.

Wittenberg, a post-station of Alexander co., N.C., about 56 miles NNW. of Charlotte.

Wittenberg, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., about 15 miles NW. of Cumberland, Md.

Wittenberg, a post-station of Hutchinson co., S.Dak., 40 miles N. of Yankton.

Wittenberg, a banking post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 27 miles (direct) W. of Shawano. It has saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 798.

Wittenberge, wĭt'tĕn-bĕRg'ĕh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Elbe, 65 miles NW. of Potsdam. It has railroad machine-shops, brick-yards, and manufactures of cloth, shoddy, and oil. The river-trade is considerable. Pop. in 1900, 16,258.

Wittenburg, wĭt'tĕn-bŏŏRG', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles SW. of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900, 3349.

Wittenburg, a post-town of Perry co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles N. of Cape Girardeau, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Wittens, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Wittens Mills, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va., 30 miles NNE. of Saltville.

Witter, a post-station of Lake co., Cal., 40 miles N. of Cloverdale.

Wittgensdorf, wĭt'ghĕns-dorf, a village of Saxony, circle and district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 5553.

Wittgenstein Island, Low Archipelago. See FAKARAVA.

Wittichenau, wĭt'tiK-ĕh-nŏw' (Wendish, *Kulow*), a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 88 miles WNW. of Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. in 1900, 2097.

Witting, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Wittingau, wĭt'tin-gŏw' (Bohem. *Trebon*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 14 miles ENE. of Budweis. It has a castle of Prince Schwarzenberg, with a rich collection of archives. Pop. in 1900, 5467.

Wittingen, wĭt'ting-ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Lüneburg, 19 miles SSE. of Ülzen. Pop. about 2000.

Wittlich, wĭt'liK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles NNE. of Treves. Pop. in 1900, 4066.

Wittman, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 19 miles W. of Easton.

Wittmund, wĭt'mŏŏnt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles NE. of Aurich. Pop. about 2000.

Witts Foundry, a post-village of Hamblen co., Tenn., 6 miles by rail S. of Morristown.

Witts Springs, a post-village and resort of Searcy co., Ark., on the Boston Mountain, 95 miles NNW. of Little Rock.

Wittstock, wĭt'stok, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Dosse, 60 miles NW. of Berlin. It has remains of its ancient walls, some interesting churches, and an old town-hall. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry and various other manufactories. Here in 1636 the Swedes under Banér defeated the Imperialists and Saxons. Pop. in 1900, 7469.

Witu, a town in a native sultanate of British East Africa, about 15 miles from the coast and 150 miles NE. of Mombasa.

Witwatersrand, wĭt-wå'tĕrs-rånt', or **The Rand,** a range of heights in the SW. part of the Transvaal Colony, in (approx.) lat. 26° S., and trending generally E. and W. It has become famous as one of the richest gold areas of the world, the conglomeritic "banket" (reef or outcrop) being almost fabulously rich in the precious metal. The exploitation of this region began in 1885. In 1898, previous to the Anglo-Boer War, the output from the Rand was 4,355,330 ounces. The centre of the Witwatersrand mining region is Johannesburg, situated at an elevation of 5689 feet, with a population in 1904 of upward of 150,000.

Witzenhausen, wĭt'sĕn-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Werra, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 3530.

Wiveliscombe (commonly pron. wils'kŭm), a town of England, co. of Somerset, 26 miles W. of Somerton. Pop. in 1901, 1417.

Wivenhoe, a seaport of England, in Essex, on the estuary of the Colne, 4 miles SE. of Colchester. Pop. in 1901, 2560.

Wixom, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Trunk Rs., 35 miles WNW. of Detroit.

Wkra, vkrå, or **Wra,** vrå, a river of Russian Poland, an affluent of the Bug.

Wladimir, Russia. See VLADIMIR.

Wladislawow, vlå'dis-lå'vův, a town of Russian Poland, government of Suwalki, 25 miles NW. of Mariampol. Pop. in 1897, 3988.

Wloclawek, vlots-lå'vĕk, or **Wlozlawsk,** vlots-låvsk', a town of Russian Poland, government of Warsaw, on the Vistula, 30 miles NW. of Plock. It has a trade in grain. Pop. in 1897, 23,065.

Wlodawa, vlo-då'vå, a town of Russian Poland, government and 72 miles SE. of Siedlce, on the river Bug. Pop. in 1897, 6758.

Wöbbelin, ŵöb'bẹh-leen', a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles SSE. of Schwerin. The poet Körner is buried here.

Woburn, a town of England, co. and 13 miles SW. of Bedford. Here is located Woburn Abbey, the splendid seat of the duke of Bedford. It stands in the midst of an immense park and contains a fine collection of pictures. Pop. about 1200.

Woburn, a post-village of Bond co., Ill. The banking point is Greenville.

Woburn (local pron. woo'burn), a city of Middlesex co., Mass., 10 miles NNW. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. It contains a public library with about 50,000 volumes and has numerous handsome residences. The manufactures include leather, glue, sand-paper, and belt-knives. Pop. in 1900, 14,254.

Woden, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Woerden, WOOR'dẹn, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 18 miles ESE. of Leyden.

Wofford, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Williamsburg.

Wohlau, ŵo'lŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles NW. of Breslau, surrounded by small lakes. Pop. in 1900, 4696.

Wohlen, ŵo'lẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 11 miles ESE. of Aarau. Pop. about 2500.

Wohlen, a village of Switzerland, 4 miles WNW. of Bern, on the Aar. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Wokan, wo-kån', one of the Aru Islands, with a village of the same name.

Woking, a town of England, co. of Surrey, 6 miles NNE. of Guildford. In the vicinity is the extensive London Necropolis Cemetery. Pop. in 1901, 16,244.

Wokingham, or **Oakingham,** a town of England, in Berkshire, on the border of Windsor Forest, 7 miles SE. of Reading. Pop. in 1901, 3551.

Wolbach, a banking post-village of Greeley co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 250.

Wolcott, wŏŏl'kọt, a post-village of Eagle co., Colo. The banking point is Glenwood Spring.

Wolcott, a post-township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., 22 miles SW. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Wolcott, a post-station of Peoria co., Ill.

Wolcott, a banking post-town of White co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 36 miles W. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Wolcott, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Wolcott, a banking post-village partly in Wolcott township (town), Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 25 miles SW. of Oswego. It has canneries and manufactures of pickles. The town is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario and contains the village of Red-creek. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3207; of the village, 1279.

Wolcott, a post-village in Wolcott township (town), Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., about 24 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. It has saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1066.

Wolcottsburg, a village of Erie co., N.Y., about 19 miles NE. of Buffalo.

Wolcottsville, wŏŏl'kọts-vĭl, a village of Niagara co., N.Y., about 25 miles NE. of Buffalo, is a rural free-delivery of Akron. It has manufactures of cigars, etc.

Wolcottville, a banking post-village of Lagrange and Noble cos., Ind., on a small lake and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Wabash Rs., 37 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Woldegk, ŵol'dĕk, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 miles NE. of Neustrelitz. Pop. in 1900, 3964.

Woldenberg, ŵol'dẹn-bĕRG', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 66 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4477.

Wolds. See YORK and LINCOLN (counties of England).

Wolf, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is New Comerstown.

Wolf, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 638.

Wolfach, ŵol'fåK, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Wolfach, 33 miles SSW. of Baden-Baden. Pop. about 2000.

Wolf Bayou (bī'oo), a post-village of Cleburne co., Ark. The banking point is Batesville, 13 miles distant.

Wolfboro, wŏŏlf'bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-village and summer-resort in Wolfboro township (town), Carroll co., N.H., on the E. bank of Lake Winnepesaukee and on the Boston and Maine R., 30 miles (direct) NE. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2390.

Wolfboro Center, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Wolfboro township (town), 3 miles NE. of the village of Wolfboro.

Wolfboro Falls, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Wolfboro.

Wolf Creek, Iowa, enters the Cedar River about 17 miles below Waterloo.

Wolf Creek, Kan., enters the Saline River.

Wolf Creek, Mo., falls into the Chariton River a few miles SE. of Keytesville.

Wolf Creek, Ohio, flows into the Miami River near Dayton.

Wolf Creek, Summit co., Ohio, is an affluent of the Tuscarawas River.

Wolf Creek, Va., enters the New River about 4 miles below Pearisburg.

Wolfcreek, a post-station of St. Clair co., Ala.

Wolfcreek, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ark., about 30 miles W. by S. of Arkadelphia.

Wolfcreek, a post-station of Williamson co., Ill.

Wolfcreek, a hamlet of Marshall co., Ind., 6 miles S. of Plymouth.

Wolfcreek, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Wolfcreek, a post-station of Cherokee co., N.C.

Wolfcreek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 510.

Wolfcreek, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn., 40 miles by rail SE. of Morristown.

Wolfcreek, a post-station of Monroe co., W.Va.

Wolfcreek, a post-village of Polk co., Wis. The banking point is St. Croix Falls.

Wolfe, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of 239 sq. m. It is drained by the Kentucky River (or its North Fork) and by the Red River. Capital, Campton. Pop. in 1890, 7180; in 1900, 8764.

Wolfe, a county in the SW. part of Quebec. It is drained by the river St. Francis and several other streams. Capital, Dudswell.

Wolfe City, a banking post-town of Hunt co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 58 miles (direct) NE. of Dallas. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil and flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1549.

Wolfegg, ŵol'fĕk, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 9 miles SSE. of Waldsee. Pop. about 2500.

Wolfe Island, an island at the entrance to the river St. Lawrence, one of the Thousand Islands, at the NE. extremity of Lake Ontario, and with its W. end nearly opposite Kingston. It divides the St. Lawrence into two branches, both of which are navigable for the largest vessels. The southern branch, however, is the main channel, and the boundary-line of the United States. Wolfe Island is about 18 miles in length.

Wolfe Island, a post-village on Wolfe Island, in Frontenac co., Ontario, 3 miles from Kingston, with which city it has regular communication by ferry-steamer. Ship-building is largely engaged in.

Wolfenbüttel, ŵolf'ẹn-büt'tẹl, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on the Oker, 8 miles S. of Brunswick. It is an old place, famous for its library, now comprising 300,000 volumes, of which Lessing was librarian from 1770 until his death. The building contains some relics of Luther and paintings by Cranach. The seventeenth-century Marienkirche and the ducal château, now occupied by a school, are the most interesting edifices. There is a small museum in the house where Lessing wrote his "Nathan the Wise." The industries of Wolfenbüttel include the manufacture of machinery, cotton-spinning, canning, etc. Pop. in 1900, 17,873.

Wolfglade, a post-station of Carroll co., Va.

Wolfhagen, ŵolf'hȧ'ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 14 miles W. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 2624.

Wolfhalden, ŵolf'hȧl'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, in Appenzell, on the borders of the Rheinthal, 9 miles ESE. of St. Gall.

Wolf Island, a post-hamlet of Mississippi co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 7 miles below Belmont.

Wolf Islands, a group of islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick, N. of Grand Manan Island. The northernmost is in lat. 44° 59′ N.

Wolflake, a post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs. The banking point is Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Wolflake, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., about 30 miles NW. of Fort Wayne.

Wolf Mountain, a post-station of Jackson co., N.C.

Wolfratshausen, ŵol'frȧts-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Upper Bavaria, 17 miles SSW. of Munich. Pop. about 1750.

Wolf River, Kan., rises in Brown co. by several forks and joins the Missouri River.

Wolf River rises in Benton co., Miss., passes into Tennessee, and enters the Mississippi River about 1 mile above Memphis, Tenn. It is about 100 miles long.

Wolf River, Miss., rises in Marion co., flows SSE., and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Harrison co.

Wolf River, Wis., rises in the northern part of the state, runs southward, and after passing through Poygan Lake enters the Fox River near Winneconne, about 10 miles above Oshkosh. It is about 200 miles long and navigable for much of its course by steamboats.

Wolf River, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 970.

Wolfrun, a post-station of Marshall co., W.Va.

Wolfsberg, ŵolfs'bĕRG, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 30 miles NE. of Klagenfurt. It is situated in the valley of the Lavant, amid lofty mountains. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 4864.

Wolfsburg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles NW. of Bedford.

Wolfs Store, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa., about 14 miles S. by E. of Lockhaven.

Wolfstein, ŵolf'stīne, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Lauter, 11 miles NNW. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. about 1100.

Wolfstown, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 24 miles SE. of Somerset.

Wolf Summit, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles W. of Clarksburg.

Wolfsville, a village of Frederick co., Md., about 11 miles ESE. of Hagerstown, is a rural post-station of Myersville.

Wolftown, a post-village of Madison co., Va., 20 miles NW. of Gordonsville.

Wolftrap, a post-station of Halifax co., Va., 36 miles by rail ENE. of Danville.

Wolfville (formerly **Cornwallis**), a banking post-town of Kings co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of the Cornwallis River into Minas Bay and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 18 miles from Windsor. It is the seat of Acadia College and other academic institutions, horticultural and manual training-schools, and has some shipbuilding and other industries. Pop. in 1901, 1412.

Wolgast, ŵol'gȧst, a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, 33 miles SE. of Stralsund, on the river Peene, near its mouth in the Baltic Sea. It has diversified manufactures, among the products being steel, alcohol, tobacco, and chemicals. It is an old town and was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1900, 8251.

Wolhusen, ŵol'hoo'zẹn, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles W. of Lucerne, divided by the Emmen into the two sections of WOLHUSEN-WIGGERN and WOLHUSEN-MARKT.

Wolin, ŵo'lin, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 18 miles SW. of Pisek. Pop. in 1900, 3085.

Wolkenstein, ŵol'kẹn-stīne', a town of Saxony, 14 miles SSE. of Chemnitz. It has an old castle. Pop. about 2200.

Wollaston, Norfolk co., Mass., is an independent post-station of Quincy.

Wollaston (wool'lȧs-tọn) **Island,** an island belonging to Chile, forming part of Fuegia and lying N. of Cape Horn Island.

Wollaston Land, in the unorganized district of Franklin, Canada, constitutes part of the island of which other parts are known as Victoria Land (on the E.) and Prince Albert Land. Lat. about 68° N.; lon. 110° W. It is separated from the main-land by Dolphin and Union Strait, Coronation Gulf, and Dease Strait.

Wollerau, ŵol'lẹh-rŏw', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles NNE. of Schwyz. Pop. 1500.

Wollin, ŵol-leen', an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the N. side of the Great Haff (a portion of the Stettiner Haff), and opposite the mouth of the Oder. Length, 20 miles. Pop. about 15,000. It contains the town of Wollin and the watering-place of Misdroy.

Wollin, a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, 29 miles N. of Stettin, at the SE. end of the island of Wollin. It is connected with the main-land by bridges over the Dievenow. Pop. in 1900, 4679.

Wollishofen, ŵol'lis-ho'fẹn, a village of Switzerland, 2 miles SSW. of Zürich, on Lake Zürich. Pop. about 1800.

Wollomba, a river of New South Wales, is tributary to Wallis Lake.

Wollondilly, a river of New South Wales, joins the Warragamba, after a course of 130 miles.

Wol'longong', a maritime town and sea-side resort of New South Wales, 7 miles N. of Lake Illawarra and 47 miles SSW. of Sydney. Coal is extensively shipped here. Pop. about 3000.

Wollstein, ŵol'stīne, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 37 miles SW. of the city of Posen, between two lakes. Pop. in 1900, 3436.

Wollstein, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse, 6 miles SE. of Kreuznach. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. about 1750.

Wolmar, a town of Russia. See VOLMAR.

Wolmirstedt, ŵol'meer-stĕt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, on the river Ohre, 8 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4307.

Wolseley, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 295 miles W. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901, 459.

Wolsey, a banking post-town of Beadle co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles W. by N. of Huron. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Wolsingham, a small town of England, co. and 13 miles WSW. of Durham. It has an observatory.

Wolstanton, a suburb of Stoke-upon-Trent, England.

Wolton, a post-village of Natrona co., Wyo. The banking point is Casper.

Wolverhampton, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Staffordshire, 12 miles NW. of Birmingham. The principal edifices are the fine cruciform church of St. Peter (recently restored), the Renaissance town-hall, agricultural hall, art-gallery, and exchange. Wolverhampton is the capital of the so-called "Black Country," a coal and iron district, and has great blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, forges, foundries, and collieries. The town is noted for its manufacture of locks, tin-plate, and japanned goods, and also produces hardware, iron implements, tools, chemicals, papier-maché, etc. Pop. in 1891, 82,660; in 1901, 94,187.

Wolverine, a banking post-village of Sheboygan co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 550.

Wolverthem, ŵol'vẹr-tĕm', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 8 miles NNE. of Brussels.

Wolverton, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 9 miles NE. of Buckingham. It has large railway-shops.

Wolverton, a banking post-village of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R.

Wolverton, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on Smith's Creek, 4 miles from Drumbo, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Womack, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 70.

Womack, a post-station of Bosque co., Tex.

Womackhill, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Waynesboro, Miss.

Wombwell, woom'bĕl, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles ESE. of Barnsley. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1901, 13,252.

Womelsdorf, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles W. of Reading. It has mining- and cigar-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1136.

Wonderly, a post-station of Saline co., Kan.

Wone'woc, a banking post-village of Juneau co., Wis., on the Baraboo River and on the Northwestern Line, 67 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Wonewoc, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1407.

Wongrowitz, ŵon'gro-ŵits', a town of Prussia, in Posen, 32 miles NE. of the city of Posen, on the Welna. Here is an interesting church, which formerly belonged to a Cistercian monastery. Pop. in 1900, 5362.

Wönsan, ŵön'sȧn', or **Gensan,** ghĕn'sȧn', a treaty-port on the E. coast of Korea, at the head of the capacious Broughton Bay (Port Lazareff), 110 miles (direct) NNE. of Seul. It has a fairly large trade, which is mainly in the

hands of the Japanese, and is in direct steamship communication with Chinese and Japanese ports, Vladivostok, etc. Pop. about 18,000, of whom some 1500 are foreigners.

Wonsevu, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., on Cedar Creek, about 35 miles NW. of Eureka.

Wooburn, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 7 miles NW. of Windsor.

Wood, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of 626 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Maumee River, is intersected by the Portage River, and is partly drained by Beaver Creek. Petroleum and natural gas are found here. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. in 1890, 44,392; in 1900, 51,555.

Wood, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 688 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Sabine River and is intersected by the Lake Fork of that river. Capital, Quitman. Pop. in 1890, 13,932; in 1900, 21,048.

Wood, a western county of West Virginia, has an area of 357 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio, and is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. Petroleum, coal, and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Parkersburg. Pop. in 1890, 28,612; in 1900, 34,452.

Wood, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 785 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Yellow River and Mill Creek. Capital, Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 18,127; in 1900, 25,865.

Wood, a post-station of Ohio co., Ind.

Woodard, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 8 miles N. of Syracuse.

Woodberry, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Woodberry, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. The banking point is Effingham.

Woodberry, or **Woodbury,** a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1536.

Woodbine, a post-village of Camden co., Ga. The banking point is Brunswick.

Woodbine, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 16 miles ESE. of Galena.

Woodbine, a banking post-town of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Northwestern Line and the Illinois Central R., 38 miles N. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Woodbine, a banking post-village of Dickinson co., Kan., on Lyons Creek, about 16 miles SSW. of Junction City, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Woodbine, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky., about 65 miles SSE. of Danville. Pop. 150.

Woodbine, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 37 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Woodbine, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 16 miles SE. of Millville. Here is a flourishing colony of Russian Jews. The place is the seat of an agricultural school. It has manufactures of clothing, knitted goods, and hats. Pop. about 2000.

Woodbine, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R.

Woodbine, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Gainesville.

Woodbine, a post-village of Nicholas co., W.Va. The banking point is Richwood.

Woodbourne, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River, about 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. It is a summer-resort. Pop. about 375.

Woodbourne, a post-station of Bucks co., Pa., 24 miles by rail NE. of Philadelphia.

Woodbridge, a seaport of England, in Suffolk, at the head of the estuary of the Deben, 7 miles ENE. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901, 4640.

Woodbridge, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River and on the Southern Pacific R., 14 miles N. of Stockton. Pop. about 250.

Woodbridge, a township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., 6 miles NW. of New Haven. Pop. in 1900, 852.

Woodbridge, a post-village in Woodbridge township, Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles S. of Rahway. It has manufactures of fire-brick. The township borders on Staten Island Sound. Pop. of the township in 1900, 7631; of the village, about 2800.

Woodbridge, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Occoquan River, 16½ miles SW. of Alexandria.

Woodbridge, a banking post-village of York co., Ontario, on the river Humber and on the Canadian Pacific R., 16 miles NW. of Toronto. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Woodburn, a village of the District of Columbia, is a rural free-delivery of Washington.

Woodburn, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., about 14 miles NE. of Alton. Pop. about 150.

Woodburn, a banking post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 16 miles ENE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 250.

Woodburn, a banking post-town of Clarke co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 16 miles W. of Chariton. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Woodburn, a post-town of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles S. by W. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Woodburn, a post-village of Sunflower co., Miss. The banking point is Indianola.

Woodburn, a banking city of Marion co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 16 miles N. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 828.

Woodburn, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 3½ miles W. of Leesburg.

Woodburn, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Stony Creek.

Woodburn, a village and township of New South Wales, 30 miles from Harwood. Pop. about 900.

Woodbury, a county in the W. part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 864 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri and Sioux rivers, which unite about 2 miles above Sioux City, and is intersected by the Little Sioux River and its West Fork, and is partly drained by the Maple River. Capital, Sioux City. Pop. in 1890, 55,632; in 1900, 54,610.

Woodbury, a post-village in Woodbury township (town), Litchfield co., Conn., in a beautiful valley, on the Pomeraug River, 12 miles W. of Waterbury. The town has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1988.

Woodbury, a banking post-town of Meriwether co., Ga., on the Macon and Birmingham and the Southern Rs., 18 miles WNW. of Thomaston. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 566.

Woodbury, a post-town of Butler co., Ky., on the Green River, at the mouth of the Big Barren River, about 20 miles by land and 30 miles by water NW. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Woodbury, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Rs. The banking point is Lake Odessa.

Woodbury, a village of Washington co., Minn., about 7 miles SE. of St. Paul.

Woodbury, a banking city, capital of Gloucester co., N.J., on Woodbury Creek and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 9 miles S. by W. of Camden. It contains the Deptford Institute Free Library and has glass-works, manufactures of paper, chemicals, patent medicines, and pianos. Pop. in 1900, 4087.

Woodbury, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 33 miles ENE. of New York city proper.

Woodbury, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 22 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Woodbury, a banking post-town, capital of Cannon co., Tenn., about 50 miles ESE. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Woodbury, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 40 miles from Waco. Pop. 150.

Woodbury, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Vt., about 15 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Woodbury Falls, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 12 miles SSW. of Newburgh, on the Erie R.

Woodcliff, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., on the Sylvania Central R. The banking point is Millen.

Woodcliff, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Woodcock, a post-borough in Woodcock township, Crawford co., Pa., 8 miles NE. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 109; of the township, 1187.

Wood Creek, Washington co., N.Y., enters the Pawlet River at Whitehall.

Wooddale, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles WNW. of Wilmington.

Wooddale, a post-hamlet of Dupage co., Ill.

Wooddale, a village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Scottdale.

Woodend, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, about 40 miles N. by W. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1000.

Woodensburg, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 20 miles NNW. of Baltimore.

Woodford, a town of England, in Essex, 8 miles NE. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1901, 13,798.

Woodford, a county in the north-central part of Illinois, has an area of 536 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Peoria Lake, an expansion of the Illinois River, and is drained by Mackinaw and Crow creeks. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1890, 21,429; in 1900, 21,822.

Woodford, a county in the north-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 338 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Kentucky River. Capital, Versailles. Pop. in 1890, 12,380; in 1900, 13,144.

Woodford, a post-hamlet of Woodford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 25 miles N. of Bloomington.

Woodford, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Berwyn. Pop. about 100.

Woodford, a post-hamlet of Huron co., Ohio.

Woodford, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Columbia or Orangeburg. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Woodford, a post-station of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Woodford, a post-village in Woodford township (town), Bennington co., Vt., about 7 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 279.

Woodford, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., 46 miles N. of Richmond.

Woodford, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Monroe.

Woodfords, a post-hamlet of Alpine co., Cal., about 36 miles S. of Carson City, Nev.

Woodfords, a village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central and the Boston and Maine Rs., is an independent post-station of Portland.

Woodglen, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J.

Wood Glen, a hamlet of Fayette co., Pa.

Wood Green, a town of Middlesex, England, 6 miles N. by W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1891, 25,831; in 1901, 34,233.

Woodgrove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, 10 miles WSW. of Caldwell.

Woodhall Spa, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, near Horncastle. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901, 988.

Woodham, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 10 miles from St. Marys. Pop. 175.

Woodhaven, a banking village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., about 8 miles SE. of New York. It constitutes a part of the borough of Queens, New York city, and is an independent post-station of Jamaica.

Woodhill, a post-station of Dallas co., Mo.

Woodhull, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, about 16 miles N. by E. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 774.

Woodhull, a post-village in Woodhull township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., on Tuscarora Creek, about 32 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 343; of the town, 1787.

Woodington, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles E. of Union. Pop. about 300.

Woodinville, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle.

Wood Island, at the entrance of the Saco River, Me. It has a light, in lat. 43° 27′ N.

Wood Island, an islet in the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

Woodlake, a post-station of Franklin co., Ky.

Woodlake, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Woodlake, a banking post-village of Cherry co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 225.

Woodlake, a post-village and township (town) of Burnett co., Wis. The banking point is Grantsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1414.

Woodland, a banking city, capital of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles WNW. of Sacramento. It has several collegiate institutions, manufactories of beer, wine, brandy, and dairy products and fruit-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2866.

Woodland, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. The banking point is Seaford.

Woodland, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 4 miles S. of Watseka. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Woodland, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., about 10 miles S. by E. of South Bend.

Woodland, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, near the Grand River, 15 miles NW. of Leon.

Woodland, a post-station of East Feliciana parish, La., 9 miles NE. of Clinton.

Woodland, a township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 60 miles NW. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 1096.

Woodland, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., 4 miles N. of Easton.

Woodland, a banking post-village of Barry co., Mich., about 33 miles ESE. of Grand Rapids, on the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw R. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Woodland, a post-station of Becker co., Minn.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo., 19 miles by rail W. of Hannibal.

Woodland, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 24 miles WNW. of Rondout.

Woodland, a post-town of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, about 24 miles E. of Halifax. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Woodland, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 10½ miles SW. of Marion.

Woodland, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 6½ miles E. by S. of Clearfield. It has coaling- and fire-brick industries. Pop. about 1000.

Woodland, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. The banking point is Detroit.

Woodland, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Wash., 9 miles (direct) SSE. of Kalama. Pop. about 200.

Woodland, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 46 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 150.

Woodland, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1227.

Woodland Mills, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., about 20 miles S. of Huntsville.

Woodland Mills, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 162 miles W. of Nashville.

Woodland Park, a post-town and resort of Teller co., Colo., in a mining region, 21 miles NW. of Colorado Springs, on the Colorado Midland R. Pop. in 1900, 269. Elevation, 8485 feet.

Woodlands, a post-village of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, about 22 miles below Wheeling.

Woodlandville, a post-station of Boone co., Mo., 15 miles WNW. of Columbia.

Woodlark Island, Louisiade Archipelago, is NNE. of the SE. extremity of Papua.

Woodlawn, a town of Jefferson co., Ala., near Birmingham, which is its banking and post-station. It has manufactures of cotton-seed machinery, gasoline engines, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2848.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark.

Woodlawn, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 miles W. of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Woodlawn, a post-station of Nelson co., Ky.

Woodlawn, a village of Cecil co., Md., about 40 miles NE. of Baltimore, is a rural free-delivery of Port Deposit.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., on the Middle Fork of the Salt River, about 18 miles NE. of Moberly, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 150.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of McDowell co., N.C.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ohio.

Woodlawn, Multnomah co., Oregon, is a suburb and post-station of Portland.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., about 7 miles S. of Rochester.

Woodlawn, a post-station of Edgefield co., S.C., 15 miles NW. of Augusta, Ga.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Clarksville.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 6 miles W. of Jefferson.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Carroll co., Va., 24 miles from Max Meadows.

Woodleaf, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C. The banking point is Salisbury.

Woodle Island, one of the Gilbert Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 17′ N., lon. 173° 27′ E.

Woodlyn, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Chester.

Woodman, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H.

Woodman, a post-village in Woodman township (town), Grant co., Wis., on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 22 miles E. by N. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. of the town in 1900, 438.

Woodmansie, a village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 8 miles SW. of Whiting.

Woodmere, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., a few miles S. by E. of Detroit.

Woodmere, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Lawrence or Far Rockaway. Pop. about 550.

Woodmont, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles SW. of New Haven.

Woodport, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on Lake Hopatcong, 8 miles NW. of Dover.

Woodridge, a town of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 11 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 582.

Woodridge, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va.

Wood River, R.I., unites with the Charles River in Washington co., to form the Pawcatuck.

Wood River, a banking post-village of Hall co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., near the Platte River, 16 miles W. by S. of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Wood River Junction, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Wood River Branch Rs. The banking point is Hope Valley.

Woodrow, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa.

Woodruff, a county in the northeast-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 593 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the White River and is intersected by the Cache River. Capital, Augusta. Pop. in 1890, 14,009; in 1900, 16,304.

Woodruff, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow.

Woodruff, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co., Ind.

Woodruff, a post-village of Phillips co., Kan. The banking point is Long Island.

Woodruff, a post-village of Platt co., Mo. Pop. 80.

Woodruff, a banking post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 15 miles (direct) S. by W. of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 596. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills.

Woodruff, a post-village of Rich co., Utah. The banking point is Evanston, Wyo.

Woodruff, a post-village of Vilas co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Rhinelander. Pop. about 300.

Woodruff Place, a village of Marion co., Ind., in Center township. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Woodruffs, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 3 miles NE. of Bridgeton.

Woods, a county in the N. part of Oklahoma. Area, 2749 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and other streams. Salt and gypsum are found here. Capital, Alva. Pop. in 1900, 34,975.

Woods, a post-village of Tillamook co., Oregon, on the Pacific coast, about 17 miles S. by W. of Tillamook. Pop. about 80.

Woods, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., 40 miles S. of Marshall.

Woodsboro, a banking post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 11 miles NE. of the city of Frederick. Pop. about 350.

Woods Corners, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., 46 miles by rail NW. of Lansing.

Wood's Creek, Cal., rises at the foot of the Sierra Nevada and enters the Tuolumne River.

Woods Cross, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R., 9 miles N. of Salt Lake City.

Woods Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., 12 miles ESE. of West Point.

Woodsdale, a post-village of Person co., N.C., about 58 miles NNW. of Raleigh.

Woodsdale, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Miami River, about 6 miles above Hamilton.

Woodsfield, a banking post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ohio, about 33 miles NE. of Marietta, on the Ohio River and Western R. It is in an oil region and has manufactures of oil-well supplies. Pop. in 1900, 1801.

Wood's Harbor, a post-village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the Halifax and Yarmouth R., 19 miles from Barrington. Pop. about 500.

Woodshill, a post-station of Carroll co., Tenn.

Woods Hole (hōl), frequently written **Wood's Holl,** a post-village in Falmouth township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on the strait which connects Buzzard's Bay with Vineyard Sound, 15 miles (direct) SE. of New Bedford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a safe harbor which is deep enough to admit large ships. It is a station of the United States Fish Commission and the seat of a marine biological laboratory. Steamboats ply between this place and Nantucket. Pop. about 650.

Woodside, a suburb of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Woodside, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., 36 miles S. of San Francisco. Pop. about 300.

Woodside, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 54 miles S. of Wilmington.

Woodside, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Woodside, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 6 miles S. of Springfield.

Woodside, a post-station of Avoyelles parish, La.

Woodside, a village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 6 miles E. of New York (Manhattan Island). It constitutes part of New York city, in the borough of Queens, and is an independent post-station of Flushing.

Woodside, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 14 miles SE. of Somerset.

Woods, Lake of the. See LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Woodslee, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Belle River, 21 miles from Amherstburg, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. 200.

Woodson, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 496 sq. m. It is drained by the Neosho River and by Owl and Turkey creeks. The Verdigris River touches the SW. corner of the county. Capital, Yates Center. Pop. in 1890, 9021; in 1900, 10,022.

Woodson, a post-village of Saline co., Ark. Pop. 80.

Woodson, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 8 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Woodsonville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., on the Green River, opposite Munfordville.

Wood Station, a post-station of Catoosa co., Ga.

Woodstock, a municipal borough of England, co. and 8 miles NNW. of Oxford, on the Glyme. Its celebrity arises from its past history, it having been the residence of some of the English kings. Here the Black Prince was born and Elizabeth was imprisoned by Mary. After the battle of Blenheim, Woodstock was given over in perpetuity by the government to the Duke of Marlborough, whose magnificent residence, Blenheim, is in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 1684.

Woodstock, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Birmingham Southern R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 29 miles SW. of Birmingham. Pop. 150.

Woodstock, a post-village and resort in Woodstock township (town), Windham co., Conn., 41 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. of the town, which contains several villages, in 1900, 2095.

Woodstock, a post-station of Baker co., Fla.

Woodstock, a post-town of Cherokee co., Ga., about 28 miles N. by W. of Atlanta, on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Woodstock, a banking city, capital of McHenry co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line, 51 miles NW. of Chicago. It has pickle-factories. Pop. in 1900, 2502.

Woodstock, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 14 miles SSW. of Crab Orchard.

Woodstock, a township (town) of Oxford co., Me., 12 miles NW. of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Woodstock, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 25 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. Here is Woodstock College, which possesses a library of about 75,000 volumes. Pop. about 200.

Woodstock, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn., 11 miles E. by N. of Pipestone, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Pemigewasset River and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 628.

Woodstock, a post-village and resort in Woodstock township (town), Ulster co., N.Y., about 14 miles WNW. of Kingston. The town contains Overlook Mountain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1675; of the village, about 300.

Woodstock, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 33 miles WNW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Woodstock, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 350.

Woodstock, a hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., 10 miles by rail NE. of Memphis.

Woodstock, a banking post-village, capital of Windsor co., Vt., in Woodstock township (town), on the Quechee River and on the Woodstock R., 14 miles W. of White River Junction. It has manufactures of flannels, machinery, lumber, and carriages. Pop. in 1900, 1284; of the town, 2557.

Woodstock, a banking post-town, capital of Shenandoah co., Va., is situated in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, 1 mile W. of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and on the Southern R., 63 miles NNE. of Staunton. It has manufactures of furniture, staves, and headings. Pop. in 1900, 1069.

Woodstock, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., about 54 miles ESE. of La Crosse.

Woodstock, a city and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Oxford, on the river Thames and Cedar

Creek and on the Great Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 30 miles ENE. of London. It is a place of considerable trade and has manufactures of wagons, furniture, leather, automobiles, organs and pianos, flour, etc. It is largely visited as a summer-resort. Pop. in 1891, 5373; in 1901, 8833.

Woodstock, a banking post-town and port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of Carleton co., on the left bank of the St. John River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 64 miles NW. of Fredericton. It is in a productive agricultural region and has foundries, saw-mills, carriage-works, a packing-house, etc. Iron was at one time extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1891, 2487; in 1901, 2984.

Woodstock, a suburb of Cape Town, southern Africa. It has a good bathing beach.

Woodstock Valley, a post-village in Woodstock township (town), Windham co., Conn., about 20 miles NNE. of Willimantic.

Woodston, a banking post-village of Rooks co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R.

Woodstown, a banking post-town of Salem co., N.J., on Salem Creek, about 10 miles NE. of Salem, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. It has tanneries and tool-works. Pop. in 1900, 1371.

Woods Valley, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn., 24 miles SW. of Clarksville.

Woodsville, a banking post-village, capital of Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Lower Ammonoosuc, 8 miles N. by E. of Haverhill, on the Boston and Maine and the Montpelier and Wells River Rs. It has railroad-repair shops and manufactures of lumber and bricks. Pop. about 1900.

Woodsville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 12 miles N. by W. of Trenton.

Woodvale, Cambria co., Pa. See JOHNSTOWN.

Woodview, a village of Morrow co., Ohio.

Woodville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., on the Southern R., 25 miles SE. of Huntsville. Pop. about 350.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., about 12 miles SE. of Visalia.

Woodville, a village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 20 miles NW. of Waterbury.

Woodville, a post-village of Leon co., Fla. The banking point is Tallahassee.

Woodville, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 35 miles SSE. of Athens. Pop. about 350.

Woodville, a post-village of Porter co., Ind.

Woodville, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System.

Woodville, a post-village of McCracken co., Ky., 15 miles WNW. of Paducah.

Woodville, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., 57 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Woodville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., about 14 miles E. by S. of Worcester. It has a manufactory of carriages. Pop. about 500.

Woodville, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 11 miles WSW. of Big Rapids.

Woodville, a banking post-town, capital of Wilkinson co., Miss., 35 miles S. of Natchez, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., 12 miles SE. of Macon.

Woodville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on North Sandy Creek, about 2 miles from Lake Ontario and 20 miles SW. of Watertown.

Woodville, a post-village of Perquimans co., N.C., 50 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. about 100.

Woodville, a banking post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s and the Lake Shore Electric Rs., 17 miles SSE. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Woodville, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon. Pop. 80.

Woodville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on Chartiers Creek, 10 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined near here.

Woodville, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Wood River and on the Wood River Branch R., about 33 miles SSW. of Providence. Pop. about 300.

Woodville, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., about 60 miles NE. of Memphis.

Woodville, a post-village, capital of Tyler co., Tex., about 110 miles NE. of Houston, on the Texas and New Orleans R.

Woodville, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., about 44 miles S. of Winchester.

Woodville, a township (town) of Calumet co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1315.

Woodville, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 4 miles E. of Baldwin. Pop. about 450.

Woodville, a banking post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 63 miles NNE. of Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 230.

Woodville, a town of North Island, New Zealand, 80 miles SSW. of Napier. Pop. about 1100.

Woodward, a county in the NW. part of Oklahoma. Area, 3295 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and numerous tributaries. Capital, Woodward. Pop. in 1900, 7469.

Woodward, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Southern and other railroads, 10 miles (direct) SW. of Birmingham, its banking point. It has iron-works.

Woodward, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles (direct) NW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Woodward, a banking post-village, capital of Woodward co., Okla., on a fork of the Canadian River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 56 miles SW. by W. of Alva. It has breweries. Pop. about 1300.

Woodward, a post-village of Center co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by E. of Lockhaven, on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Woodward, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3169.

Woodward, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Woodward, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 794.

Woodward, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Winnsboro.

Woodwardville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis.

Woodworth, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. The banking point is Alexandria.

Woodworth, a post-village of Vance co., N.C. The banking point is Henderson.

Woodworth, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 7 miles S. of Youngstown.

Woodworth, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 10 miles W. of Kenosha.

Woody, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ill.

Woodyards, a post-station of Athens co., Ohio.

Woody Island, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, is 10 miles from Harbor Buffet.

Wool, a post-office of Pope co., Ill.

Woolbridge, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo. The banking point is Boonville.

Wooldale, a parish in the outskirts of Huddersfield, England.

Wooldridge, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. It has coal-mines.

Wooler, a small town of England, in Northumberland, 46 miles NW. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot Hills.

Wooler, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Cold Creek, 9 miles NW. of Trenton. Pop. about 350.

Woolford, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge.

Woollahra, a municipal suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. about 13,000.

Woollam, a banking post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., about 38 miles ESE. of Jefferson City.

Wool Market, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss. The banking point is Biloxi.

Woolrich, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is Lockhaven.

Woolsey, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ga.

Woolsey, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Comanche.

Woolsthorpe, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, near Grantham. It is the birthplace of Isaac Newton.

Woolstock, a banking city of Wright co., Iowa, about 10 miles N. of Webster City, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Woolwich, wŏŏl'itch, a former town of England, in Kent, on the Thames, 7 miles ESE. of St. Paul's, London, now included in the metropolis and forming part of the metropolitan borough of Woolwich. The most important features of Woolwich are the Royal Arsenal—the largest in Great Britain, covering nearly 600 acres, and comprising gun-factories, a gun-carriage and wagon department, a laboratory for the making of projectiles, and a vast stores department—and the Royal Military Academy (established in 1719). Woolwich is also the seat of a Royal Artillery College. The parliamentary borough of Woolwich returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. of Woolwich proper in 1901, 41,607; of the metropolitan borough, 117,178.

Woolwich, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Woolwich township (town), on the E. bank of the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R., 1 mile NE. of Bath. Pop. of the town in 1900, 880.

Woolwine, a post-village of Patrick co., Va. The banking point is Stuart.

Woonasquatucket, or **Wonasquatocket,** a small stream of Providence co., R.I., falls into Narragansett Bay at Providence.

Woon'sock'et, a city of Providence co., R.I., is situated at the northern boundary of the state, on both sides of the Blackstone River, 16 miles N. by W. of Providence, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It contains the Harris Institute Library, Sacred Heart College, etc., and is the seat of extensive manufactures of cottons, worsteds, silks, knitted and rubber goods, wringers, bobbins and shuttles, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1880, 16,050; in 1890, 20,830; in 1900, 28,204.

Woonsocket, a banking city, capital of Sanborn co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 28 miles NNW. of Mitchell. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Wooster, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark. Pop. about 90.

Wooster, a village of Kosciusko co., Ind., 6 miles E. by S. of Warsaw.

Wooster, a city, capital of Wayne co., Ohio, is situated on Killbuck Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 52 miles S. by W. of Cleveland. It is the seat of the University of Wooster (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1870, and of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Wooster has coaling-industries and manufactures of foundry and lumber products, glass, brushes, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5901; in 1900, 6063.

Woo'sung', a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 6 miles NW. of Dixon.

Wootton-Basset, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles W. of Swindon.

Worb, ẅorp, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles ESE. of Bern. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Worbis, ẅor'bis, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles NW. of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. about 2000.

Worcester, woos'tẹr, or **Worcestershire,** woos'tẹr-shir, a western inland county of England, lying in the basin of the middle Severn. Area of the ancient county (including the county boroughs of Worcester and Dudley), 751 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 413,760; in 1901, 488,401. Area of the modern administrative county, 740 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 297,389; in 1901, 358,377. Worcestershire is an attractive region, with a surface diversified by hill and valley and a fertile soil. Along the southern portion of the western boundary stretch the Malvern Hills. The Avon, the principal affluent of the Severn, waters the SE. part of the county and the Teme flows to the Severn from the W. Worcestershire is noted for its orchards. There are large sheep pastures. The northern part of the county is a busy manufacturing district. Here are the cities of Dudley (in a coal-producing and iron-manufacturing district, detached from the main body of the county), Kidderminster (famed for its carpets), and Stourbridge. At Droitwich are productive brine springs. The county as such sends 5 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Worcester.

Worcester, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, capital of the co. of Worcester, on the left bank of the Severn, 25 miles SW. of Birmingham. Its chief feature is the mediæval cathedral, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, which presents an exterior of striking simplicity, and a noble interior with a superb groined roof. Within the cathedral are the tombs of King John and Prince Arthur (brother of Henry VIII.). Other objects of interest are the old episcopal palace (now the deanery), the guild hall, and numerous quaint timbered houses. The Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, long famous for their product, cover a vast area and employ large numbers of hands. The city has iron- and engine-works and extensive manufactures of gloves, vinegar, chemical manures, and "Worcester sauce." Here on Sept. 3, 1651, Cromwell overwhelmed the army of Charles II. Pop. in 1901, 46,623.

Worcester, the southeasternmost county of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of 487 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and is intersected by the Pocomoke River. Capital, Snowhill. Pop. in 1890, 19,747; in 1900, 20,865.

Worcester, the largest and most central county of Massachusetts, borders on Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Area, 1585 sq. m. It is drained by the Assabet, Blackstone, Chicopee, Miller's, French, Nashua, Quinebaug, and Ware rivers, which afford abundant water-power. In the north-central part of the county is Wachusett Mountain. Capitals, Worcester and Fitchburg. Pop. in 1890, 280,787; in 1900, 346,958.

Worcester, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co., Mass., near the Blackstone River, 44 miles W. by S. of Boston, on the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs. It is the second city in population of the state, of which it occupies approximately the geographical centre, and is distinguished, apart from its industries, for the large number and character of its public edifices and institutions. Among these are the city-hall, court-house, post-office, free public library (with about 150,000 volumes), state armory, Worcester Art Museum, American Antiquarian Society (with a library of 125,000 volumes), the museum of the Worcester Natural Historical Society, Clarke University (founded in 1887), and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute (with admirable chemical laboratories). Other institutions of learning are Worcester Academy, College of the Holy Cross (Roman Catholic), the Highland Military Academy, and a state normal school. The city has several attractive parks and squares (Elm, Lake, Lincoln), and on the Common is a War Monument. About 1½ miles from the city is the large state lunatic asylum. The manufacturing industries of Worcester are represented by wire-works (the largest in the world), great manufactories of looms and of envelopes, foundries and machine-shops, woollen- and cotton-mills, and manufactories of railroad-cars, elevators, emery-wheels, fire-arms, wrenches and tools, organs and pianos, boots and shoes, corsets, carpets, etc. The city is the birthplace of the historian George Bancroft. About 2 miles to the E. is Lake Quinsigamond, a popular resort. Worcester (at first called Quonsigamog or Quinsigamond) was settled in 1673, but soon afterwards abandoned on account of Indian attacks; permanently settled in 1713; and incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1850, 17,049; in 1860, 24,960; in 1870, 41,105; in 1875, 49,265; in 1880, 58,291; in 1885, 68,389; in 1890, 84,655; in 1900, 118,421.

Worcester, a banking post-village of Worcester township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., about 12 miles SE. of Cooperstown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2409; of the village, about 1350.

Worcester, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 7 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1397.

Worcester, a post-village in Worcester township (town), Washington co., Vt., 9 miles N. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 636.

Worcester, a town of Cape Colony, in a district of its own name, on the Breede River, at the junction of the Hex, about 60 miles (direct) ENE. of Cape Town, with which it is connected by rail. It is in a wine-growing region and has extensive wagon-works. In the vicinity are thermal springs. Pop. in 1904, 8087.

Worcestershire, England. See Worcester.

Worden, wōr'dẹn, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Wabash and the Litchfield and Madison Rs., 30 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Worden, a hamlet of Summit co., Ohio.

Wörishofen, a town of Swabia, Bavaria, in the district of Mindelheim. It is the seat of a Kneipp health-cure. Pop. in 1900, 2474.

Workington, a municipal borough and seaport of England, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, 7 miles N. by E. of Whitehaven. It has extensive iron- and steel-works, lucrative salmon-fisheries, and an important trade in the coal of the surrounding region. Pop. in 1901, 26,143.

Workman, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C.

Worksop, a town of England, co. and 22 miles N. of Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest. Its most interesting architectural feature is the old Norman priory church, with two towers. The principal industries are malting, iron- and brass-founding, and the manufacture of chemicals. Pop. in 1901, 16,112.

Workum, wor'kŭm, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the Zuider Zee, 21 miles SW. of Leeuwarden. It is a quaint little place. It has a harbor and carries on fisheries. Pop. in 1899, 4059.

Workway, one of the Aru Islands.

Worland, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., on the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific Rs. The banking point is Foster or Pleasanton, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Worleytown, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Greencastle.

Wörlitz, ẅör'lits, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E. of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called "Gothic House," the "Gray House," several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antiques, paintings, rare furniture, etc. Among

other attractions of the park are its botanical collections. Pop. about 1650.

Wormditt, ŵorm'dit, a town of East Prussia, 43 miles SSW. of Königsberg, on the Drewenz. Pop. in 1900, 5249.

Wormleysburg, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg.

Worms, an island of the Baltic. See Vorms.

Worms, ŵormz (anc. *Borbetom'agus;* mod. L. *Vorma'tia*), a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse, Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, 26 miles SE. of Mainz. It is an ancient place and the old quarter contains various interesting mediæval relics. The venerable cathedral, consecrated in the twelfth century, with its four round towers and two domes, is a striking example of Romanesque architecture. The Pauluskirche, whose main portion dates from the twelfth century, contains the Paulus museum of Germanic antiquities. Still more ancient is the synagogue (now modernized), one of the oldest in Germany. The late-Gothic Liebfrauenkirche, in the shape of a cruciform basilica, was consecrated in the fifteenth century. On the Lutherplatz is a fine monument to Luther by Rietschel, and near by is the Heyl house, a handsome modern edifice, on the site of the episcopal palace, where Luther appeared before the imperial diet in 1521. Among other modern structures the Romanesque Volkstheater is one of the most striking. A handsome new quarter has arisen to the W. of the town. Some of the towers of the old fortifications are still preserved. The industries of Worms are considerable. They include the manufacture of leather, textiles, chiccory, machinery, chemicals, bone-dust, etc. Choice wine (Liebfrauenmilch) is produced in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 40,705.

Worms is one of the most ancient cities of Germany. It was the capital of the Burgundian realm which existed at the time of the fall of the Roman Empire. It very early became the seat of a bishopric. It became flourishing under its bishops, against whose authority it successfully rebelled, becoming a free city, and figures prominently in the mediæval annals of the Holy Roman (German) Empire as the meeting-place of imperial diets. The famous Concordat of Worms between the Emperor Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II., which put an end to the contest regarding investitures, was concluded in 1122. The most celebrated of the diets held at Worms was that of 1521, before which Luther made his defiant stand. In 1689 the city was burned to the ground by the French. It was ceded to France in the treaty of Lunéville in 1801, and was assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt by the congress of Vienna in 1815.

Woronoco, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. about 300.

Worpswede, ŵorps'ŵā'dĕh, a village of Prussia, in the district of Stade, surrounded by picturesque scenery. A school of painting has its seat here.

Worrells, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va.

Worringen, ŵor'ring-ĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles NNW. of Cologne, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 5947.

Wörrstadt, ŵör'ståt, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 13 miles SSW. of Mainz. Pop. about 2500.

Worsborough, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 10,336.

Worsham, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., 7 miles SSW. of Farmville and 1 mile from Hampden Sidney College.

Worsley, a coal-mining and manufacturing place of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles WNW. of Manchester. Near by is Worsley Hall, the seat of the earl of Ellesmere. Pop. in 1901, 12,462.

Worstead, a parish of Norfolk, England, 12 miles SSE. of Cromer. A colony of Fleming weavers settled here in early Norman times and the place is supposed to have given its name to the yarn called worsted.

Worstville, a village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Payne.

Wortendyke, wŭrt'ĕn-dīk, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 26 miles NNW. of Jersey City. Pop. about 350.

Wörth, ŵört, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 miles W. of Würzburg. It has a quaint town-hall and a castle. Pop. about 1700.

Wörth, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 14 miles E. of Ratisbon, on the Danube. It has a castle. Pop. about 1500.

Wörth (Wörth-an-der-Sauer), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles SW. of Weissenburg. Here, on Aug. 6, 1870, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, defeated the French under MacMahon.

Worth, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 778 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Flint River and is drained by the Little River. Capital, Isabella. Pop. in 1890, 10,048; in 1900, 18,664.

Worth, a county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shell Rock River and is partly drained by Lime Creek. Capital, Northwood. Pop. in 1890, 9247; in 1900, 10,887.

Worth, a northern county of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 264 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is partly drained by the Little Platte River. Capital, Grant City. Pop. in 1890, 8738; in 1900, 9832.

Worth, a post-village of Worth co., Ga. The banking point is Tifton.

Worth, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago.

Worth, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River.

Worth, a post-station of Arenac co., Mich.

Worth, a banking post-village of Worth co., Mo., on the Burlington Route.

Worth, a post-township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y., 10 miles ESE. of Adams. Pop. in 1900, 875.

Worth, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 837.

Worth, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Worth, a township of Mercer co., Pa., about 15 miles SW. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 930.

Worth, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va. The banking point is Bramwell.

Wortham, wŭr'thăm, a banking post-village of Freestone co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 76 miles S. by E. of Dallas. It has cotton-gins and cotton-seed oil mills.

Worthing, a municipal borough and fashionable watering-place of England, in Sussex, on the English Channel, 10 miles W. of Brighton. It owes its popularity to its mild climate and its fine beach. Pop. in 1901, 20,015.

Worthing, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Worthington, a post-village of Bradford co., Fla.

Worthington, a banking post-town of Greene co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River, at the mouth of the Eel River, and on the Evansville and Indianapolis and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 40 miles SE. of Terre Haute. It has saw- and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1448.

Worthington, a banking post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles W. by S. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Worthington, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., 3 miles from Anchorage.

Worthington, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., about 30 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 675.

Worthington, a banking post-village, capital of Nobles co., Minn., near Lake Okabena, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line, 30 miles WSW. of Windsor. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 2386.

Worthington, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Mo., on the Iowa and St. Louis R.

Worthington, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, near the Olentangy River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 9 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Worthington, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Kittanning. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Worthington, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va., on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, about 55 miles SSE. of Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 100.

Worthville, a village of Butts co., Ga., 18 miles S. of Covington, is a rural free-delivery of Jackson.

Worthville, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Ky., on the Kentucky River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 55 miles SW. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Worthville, a post-town of Randolph co., N.C. The banking point is Randleman. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Worthville, a post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., about 60 miles NW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Wortley, wŭrt'le, a manufacturing place of Yorkshire, England, included in the borough of Leeds.

Worton, wŭr'tŏn, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 4 miles ENE. of Chestertown.

Wotton, a post-village and township of Wolfe co., Quebec, 11 miles E. of Danville.

Wotton-under-Edge, woot'ŏn ŭnd'rij, a small town of England, co. and 17 miles SSW. of Gloucester.

Woudenberg, wŏw'dĕn-bĕrg', a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles E. of Utrecht.

Woudrichem, wŏw'drik-ĕm, or **Workum,** a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, at the junction of the Meuse and Waal, 16 miles NW. of Bois-le-Duc.

Wouw, wŏw, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles NE. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Woxall, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Schwenkville.

Wrangel (rång'ghęl), or **Wrangell Island,** southeastern Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago. On it is FORT WRANGELL (which see).

Wrangel (or **Wrangell**) **Land,** in the Arctic Ocean, NW. of Bering Strait, in about lat. 71° N., lon. 180° E.

Wrangel Strait, Alaska, a narrow passage of water in the Alexander Archipelago. Its most constricted portion is known as WRANGEL NARROWS.

Wrangell, Cape, the W. point of Attu, Aleutian Islands, is the westernmost point of Alaska. Lat. 53° N.; lon. 172° 26′ E. (=187° 34′ W.).

Wrangell (or **Wrangel**) **Island.** See FORT WRANGEL.

Wrangell, Mount, an active volcano of Alaska, in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, 17,500 (?) feet.

Wrath, Cape, forms the NW. extremity of Scotland. Lat. 58° 37′ N.; lon. 5° 1′ W.

Wray, a banking post-town of Yuma co., Colo., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Wray, a post-village, capital of Irwin co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Fitzgerald. Pop. about 275.

Wreak, or **Wreke,** reek, a small river of England, in Leicestershire, joins the Soar.

Wreck Cove, a post-village of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, on St. Ann's Bay, 19 miles from Englishtown.

Wrekin, a noted hill of England, in Shropshire, 2½ miles S. of Wellington, 1340 feet high.

Wren, a banking post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Wrens, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Augusta Southern R. The banking point is Augusta.

Wrenshall, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. The banking point is Carlton. Pop. about 300.

Wrentham, ren'tham, a banking post-village in Wrentham township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., about 27 miles SSW. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of straw goods and shoddy. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2720; of the village, about 1300.

Wreschen, vrĕsh'ęn (Pol. *Wrzesnia*), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 40 miles ESE. of the city of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 5536.

Wrexham, a municipal borough of North Wales, in Denbighshire, 12 miles SW. of Chester, on an affluent of the Dee. The principal feature is the fine fifteenth-century church in Perpendicular style, with an imposing tower. In the church-yard is the tomb of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University. It has manufactures of flannel, breweries, and iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1901, 14,966.

Wriezen, vrēet'sęn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an arm of the Oder, 33 miles ENE. of Berlin. Pop. in 1901, 7002.

Wright, a county in the north-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa and Boone rivers and also drained by Eagle Creek. Capital, Clarion. Pop. in 1890, 12,057; in 1900, 18,227.

Wright, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi River, on the SE. by the Crow River, and is intersected by the North Fork of the Crow River. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1890, 24,164; in 1900, 29,157.

Wright, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 673 sq. m. It is drained by the Gasconade River and by Bryant's Fork (of the White River). Lead and zinc are mined here. Capital, Hartville. Pop. in 1890, 14,484; in 1900, 17,519.

Wright, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala. The banking point is Florence.

Wright, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa. The banking point is Oscaloosa or Fremont.

Wright, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn. The banking point is Carlton.

Wright, a township (town) of Schoharie co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1155.

Wright, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Ticonderoga.

Wright, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Wright, a post-village of Raleigh co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Beckley.

Wright City, a banking post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 52 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Wright Corners, a village of Dearborn co., Ind. The banking point is Lawrenceburg.

Wright, Mount, in southeastern Alaska, on Glacier Bay, near Muir Inlet. Height, 4944 feet.

Wrights, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 63 miles S. of San Francisco. Pop. about 300.

Wrights, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles N. of Emporium.

Wrightsboro, a hamlet of McDuffie co., Ga., about 44 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

Wrightsboro, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 24 miles S. of Harwood.

Wrights Corners, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., 3 miles from Lockport.

Wrightsdale, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Fulton House.

Wrightstown, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., 20 miles SE. of Ottertail.

Wrightstown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R., 12 miles ENE. of Mount Holly.

Wrightstown, a post-hamlet in Wrightstown township, Bucks co., Pa., about 26 miles NNE. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 755.

Wrightstown, a banking post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the Fox River and on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles SSW. of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Wrightstown, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Wrightsville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark., 10 miles S. of Little Rock, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. 100.

Wrightsville, a banking post-town, capital of Johnson co., Ga., about 66 miles E. by S. of Macon, on the Wrightsville and Tennille R. Pop. in 1900, 1127.

Wrightsville, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., 38 miles N. of Alton, on the Burlington Route.

Wrightsville, or **Wrightsville Beach,** a post-town of New Hanover co., N.C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 22.

Wrightsville, a hamlet of Madison co., Ohio.

Wrightsville, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the W. (right) bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Columbia (with which it is connected by bridge) and 11 miles ENE. of York, on the Northern Central R. It has manufactures of iron, gasoline-engines, hardware, lumber, lime, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2266.

Wronke, vron'kę, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 30 miles NW. of the city of Posen, on the Warthe. Pop. in 1900, 4671.

Wrotham, a town of England, in Kent, 11 miles WNW. of Maidstone. Pop. in 1901, 3571.

Wroxeter, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland and on the Canadian Pacific R., 109 miles WNW. of Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 446.

Wrschowitz, vrẹR-sho'vits, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, an eastern suburb of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 13,580.

Wsetin, vzĕt'in (Slavic, *Vsetin*, vzhĕt'in), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 33 miles NE. of Hradisch. Pop. in 1900, 6736.

Wu-chang, woo'chăng', a city of China, capital of the province of Hu-peh, on the Yang-tse-kiang, opposite Hankow. It is a walled town, is the seat of a great native and foreign trade, and has cotton-mills, a mining-plant, etc. Among its educational institutions is a normal school for women. It has electric illumination. Pop. estimated at 500,000–600,000.

Wu-chow (Chinese pron. nearly woo'chā'oo), a town and treaty-port of China, province of Kwang-si, on the navigable Si-kiang, about 180 miles W. of Canton. It is the seat of considerable trade. Pop. about 52,000.

Wu-hu, a treaty-port of China, province of Ngan-hwei, on the Yang-tse-kiang, about 50 miles SW. of Nan-king. It has a considerable trade in cutlery, red cord, etc. Pop. about 115,000.

Wukari, woo-kā'ree, a town of Nigeria, in Sokoto, about 25 miles S. of the Benuwe and 180 miles SW. of Yola.

Wu-kiang, woo ke'ăng', a river of China, in the provinces of Kwei-chow and Sze-chuen, which flows NE. and then NW. and joins the Yang-tse-kiang a short distance S. of the parallel of 30° N. lat.

Wülfel, a town of Prussia, 4 miles S. of Hanover. Pop. in 1900, 3371.

Wülflingen, vülf'ling-ęn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles NE. of Zürich.

Wülfrath, ŵülf'rȧt, a town and commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, 6 miles WNW. of Elberfeld. Pop. in 1900, 7918.

Wul'ur, or **Wular,** a lake of Kashmir, formed by an expansion of the Jhelum, 18 miles NW. of Serinagur; greatest length, 12 miles. It produces singhara, or water-nuts (the seeds of *Trapa bispinosa*) abundantly.

Wünnewyl, ŵün'nẹh-ŵil', a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles NE. of Fribourg.

Wunsiedel, ŵŏŏn'zee'dẹl, a town of Bavaria, picturesquely situated in the Fichtelgebirge, 20 miles ENE. of Bayreuth. It is a busy manufacturing place, with diversified industries. Among the attractions of the town is a colossal bust of the poet Richter, who was born here, by Schwanthaler. Pop. in 1900, 4953.

Wunstorf, ŵŏŏns'tORF, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles WNW. of the city of Hanover. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. in 1900, 4114.

Wupper, ŵŏŏp'ẹr, a river of Prussia, which enters the Rhine from the right, 8 miles below Cologne. Length, 65 miles. In its upper course it bears the name of Wipper.

Würbenthal, ŵüR'bẹn-tȧl' (Slavic, *Verbno*), a town of Austrian Silesia, 27 miles WNW. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. in 1900, 3113.

Wurdha, or **Warda,** a river of British India, flows tortuously SE. through the centre of the Deccan, and joins the Pain (Payn-Ganga), a tributary of the Godavery, 180 miles N. by E. of Hyderabad. Length, 250 miles.

Würelingen, ŵü'rẹh-ling'ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 6 miles NW. of Baden.

Würenlos, ŵü'rẹn-lŏs', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles SE. of Baden, on a tributary of the Limmat.

Würmsee, a lake of Bavaria. See STARNBERG.

Wurno, a town of Northern Nigeria, in west-central Africa, about 17 miles NE. of Sokoto, on the Rima. It is the capital of the kingdom or native state of Sokoto. Pop. about 6000.

Würselen, ŵüR'zẹl-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district and circle of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 10,203.

Württemberg, Germany. See WÜRTTEMBERG.

Wurtemberg, a village of Lawrence co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek, about 34 miles NNW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

Wurtland, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Ironton, Ohio.

Wurtsboro, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., 12 miles N. by W. of Middletown. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Württemberg, ŵüR'tẽm-bẽRG', a kingdom in the SW. part of Germany, the third state in size of the German Empire, and the fourth in order of population, bounded on the E. by Bavaria, on the NW., W., and SW. by Baden, and on the S. by the Prussian province of Hohenzollern and the Lake of Constance. Württemberg has some small exclaves in Baden and Hohenzollern. It is divided into the circles of the Neckar, Black Forest (Schwarzwald), Danube, and Jagst. Area, 7528 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 2,169,480. About 70 per cent. of the population is Protestant. The principal towns are Stuttgart (the capital), Ulm, Heilbronn, Esslingen, Cannstatt, and Reutlingen.

The surface of the country is largely mountainous. In the SW. is part of the Black Forest, one of whose peaks, the Hornisgrinde, about 3800 feet in height, is the loftiest mountain in Württemberg. The Swabian Alps stretch from Hohenzollern about 80 miles NE., uniting on the SW. with the Black Forest, and separating the basins of the Neckar and the Danube, the two principal rivers. The chief affluents of the Neckar are the Kocher, Jagst, and Enz. The Danube traverses Württemberg in a NE. direction. Its largest tributary is the Iller, on the Bavarian border. About one-fifth of Lake Constance belongs to Württemberg; the next largest lake is the Federsee, in the S.

The climate is temperate, the mean annual temperature being about 47°. The soil is mostly fertile, especially in the picturesque valleys of the Neckar and the Tauber, and on the Lake of Constance, in which regions the cultivation of the vine is successfully carried on. The Neckar wines are the best. Fruit-trees thrive everywhere. The chief agricultural products are grain, beets, potatoes, hops, tobacco, flax, and hemp. The Black Forest yields valuable timber. Bee-keeping is extensively carried on and the fisheries are considerable. Iron-ore and salt are the most important mineral products. The salt-works and a number of foundries are owned by the state. There are rich quarries of building-stone. Among the mineral springs those of Wildbad are the most famous.

Although Württemberg is mainly an agricultural country, many of its industries have reached a high degree of development, such as the manufacture of gold- and silver-ware, machinery, clocks, pianos, organs, surgical and optical instruments, paper, chocolate, and artistic furniture. Stuttgart is the most important publishing centre in southern Germany, and the establishments connected with the graphic arts enjoy a high reputation. There are large sugar-refineries, brick-yards, and breweries, and the manufacture of textiles, chemicals, dye-stuffs, cement, gunpowder, cotton-thread, metal wares, hosiery, and sparkling wines is carried on extensively.

Württemberg has long been noted for the excellence of its higher educational establishments and the general diffusion of public instruction. The University of Tübingen is celebrated. The technological and agricultural schools are among the foremost of their kind, and the conservatory of music at Stuttgart has a world-wide reputation.

The government of Württemberg is a constitutional monarchy. The constitution dates from 1819. The legislature consists of 2 chambers. The first is composed of princes of the blood, nobles, and members appointed by the king. The second chamber is composed of 13 members of the lower nobility, 6 Evangelical and 3 Catholic dignitaries, the chancellor of the university of Tübingen, 7 representatives of towns, and 63 representatives of rural districts, the last-named 70 members being chosen by direct election. There is universal suffrage and the ballot is secret. Württemberg has 4 seats in the Bundesrat and sends 17 members to the Reichstag. The mediæval county of Württemberg was erected into a duchy in 1495. The state was elevated to the rank of a kingdom in 1806. In 1871 it became a member of the new German Empire.

Wurzach, ŵŏŏRT'sȧK, a town of Württemberg, 35 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. about 1250.

Würzburg, ŵüRts'bŏŏRG, a town of Bavaria, Germany, capital of the district of Lower Franconia, 140 miles NW. of Munich, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Main. It is one of the oldest cities in Germany. The Romanesque cathedral, with a richly decorated choir, dates from the eleventh century; the handsome Gothic Marienkapelle, begun in the fourteenth century, contains interesting statues; the Neuminster church, dating from the eleventh century, has a fine Romanesque tower and contains a tablet in memory of the minnesinger Walther von der Vogelweide, whose tomb was in the old cloisters, demolished in 1833. The venerable church of St. Burkard, erected in the eleventh century, is externally the best preserved of the old ecclesiastical structures. The town-hall has a council room which is a striking example of mediæval architecture. The royal palace, formerly the residence of the bishops of Würzburg, is one of the most striking examples of the rococo style in Germany. The old part of the town is surrounded by attractive promenades; the new quarter contains fine modern edifices. On the Residenzplatz, the largest square, stands the handsome Luitpold fountain, erected in 1893. The Domstrasse, one of the principal thoroughfares, leads to the old Main bridge, adorned with statues, which dates from the fifteenth century. The Frankenwarte, on the neighboring Nikolausberg (1090 feet high), commands a fine view of the valley of the Rhine and the encircling hills. Opposite the town rises the fortress of Marienberg, on the site of an ancient castle.

Würzburg is rich in educational institutions. The university had 1368 students in 1904. The buildings contain zoological, mineralogical, and geological collections, an art-history museum, a collection of sculptures, coins and antiquities, and a picture-gallery. The town has a botanical garden, a royal music school, and institutions for the blind, deaf-mute, etc. The vast Julius Hospital, founded in 1576, is an admirably equipped institution. The industries of Würzburg are varied and include the manufacture of machinery, printing presses, tobacco, sparkling wines, vinegar, liqueurs, and chocolate, and beer-brewing. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 75,499.

The bishopric of Würzburg occupied a prominent position among the ecclesiastical states of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The territory ruled by the prince-bishop grew to an area of about 1900 sq. m. The see was secularized in 1803.

Wurzen, ŵŏŏRt'sẹn, a town of Saxony, 15 miles E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. It has a mediæval collegiate church, restored in the early part of the nineteenth century. Wurzen has diversified industries, among the manufactures being foundry products, machinery, paper, carpets, furniture, etc. There are large mills. Pop. in 1900, 16,615.

Wusterhausen, ŵŏŏs'tẹr-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Dosse, 14 miles WSW. of Neuruppin. Pop. in 1900, 3036.

Wusterhausen, a town near Berlin, Germany. See KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN.

Wustrow, ŵŏŏs'tro, a town and sea-side resort of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 miles NE. of Rostock. Pop. about 1000.

Wu-sung, a maritime town of China, province of Kiang-su, at the mouth of the Wu-sung River, 10 miles N. of Shanghai.

Wutach, ŵoo'tȧĸ, a small river of Germany, in Baden, rises in the Black Forest, and joins the Rhine on the right.

Wyaconda, a banking post-village of Clark co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 55 miles (direct) NW. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Wyaconda River rises in Davis co., Iowa, runs southeastward into Missouri, and enters the Mississippi River at Lagrange. It is about 100 miles long.

Wy'alu'sing, a banking post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Wyalusing Creek, and on the Lehigh Valley R., 21 miles SE. of Towanda. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Wyalusing, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1199.

Wyalusing, a post-village in Wyalusing township (town), Grant co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, 3½ miles above Clayton, Iowa, and about 7 miles below Prairie du Chien. Pop. of the town in 1900, 918.

Wyalusing Creek, Pa., enters the Susquehanna River in Bradford co. at Wyalusing.

Wyandale, a hamlet of Erie co., N.Y.

Wyandanch, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. Pop. 75.

Wy'andot, a county in the northwest-central part of Ohio, has an area of 403 sq. m. It is drained by the Sandusky River and Broken Sword and Tymochtee creeks. Capital, Upper Sandusky. Pop. in 1890, 21,722; in 1900, 21,125.

Wyandot, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, about 10 miles SW. of Bucyrus.

Wyandotte, wi'an-dot, a county in the ENE. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 153 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Kansas River. Capital, Kansas City. Pop. in 1890, 54,407; in 1900, 73,227.

Wyandotte, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., about 7 miles SE. of Oroville.

Wyandotte, a post-village of Wyandotte Reservation, I.T., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Seneca, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Wyandotte, Kan., is a part of Kansas City.

Wyandotte, a village of Clark co., Ky. The post-office is Winchester.

Wyandotte, a city of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 12 miles SSW. of Detroit. It has ship- and boat-yards, and manufactures of chemicals, salt, trunks, fur robes, coats, malted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5183.

Wyandotte Cave, Crawford co., Ind., is at Cave hamlet, about 4 miles NE. of Leavenworth. It is second in size among American caverns to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which it surpasses in the number and beauty of its stalactitic formations, and is notable for its large chambers.

Wy'anet, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 29 miles ENE. of Galva. Pop. in 1900, 902.

Wyatt, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Bremen.

Wyatt, a post-village of Jackson parish, La., on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Ruston.

Wyatt, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Cairo, Ill.

Wyatt, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Wyatt, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va. The banking point is Shinnston.

Wyattville, a village of Winona co., Minn., about 10 miles SW. of Winona.

Wybark, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T. The banking point is Muskogee.

Wyckoff, wi'koff, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., 7 miles N. of Paterson. Pop. about 350.

Wycombe, wik'um, **High Wycombe,** or **Chipping Wycombe,** a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 28 miles WNW. of London, on the Wye, a small affluent of the Thames. The principal buildings are the fine thirteenth-century church of All Saints, partly in Early English and partly in Norman style, and the guild-hall. The staple industries are the manufacture of beechwood chairs and general furniture, lace, and paper. In the vicinity are Saxon and Roman remains. Pop. in 1901, 15,532.

Wycombe, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 100.

Wye, wī, a river of England and Wales, rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, Cambrian Mountains, in the co. of Montgomery, Wales, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly SE., and enters the estuary of the Severn, 2 miles S. of Chepstow. The principal affluents are the Lugg and Ithon on the right, and the Monnow on the left. Total course, 130 miles. It separates the co. of Radnor from Brecknock and Gloucester from Monmouth, and traverses Herefordshire. The stream is noted for the beauty of its landscape. On its right bank, a few miles N. of Chepstow, are the ruins of Tintern Abbey. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester.

Wye, a small river of England, co. of Derby, joins the Derwent 4 miles SE. of Bakewell.

Wye, an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, Md., forming part of the boundary between Queen Anne and Talbot cos.

Wye, a river of Tasmania, tributary to the Swan River.

Wye, a small town of England, co. of Kent, 4 miles NE. of Ashford.

Wyebridge, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 5 miles from Midland.

Wye Island, an island of Queen Anne co., Md., in the estuary of the Wye inlet.

Wye Mills, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., 7 miles S. of Centerville, on the Queen Anne's R.

Wyeth City, a post-town of Marshall co., Ala., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Albertville or Guntersville. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Wyevale, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Penetanguishene.

Wyk, ŵĭk, a town and sea-side resort of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the SE. coast of Föhr, 16 miles NW. of Bredstedt. Pop. about 1200.

Wykertown, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 4 miles NE. of Branchville.

Wy'koff, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., near the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles W. by S. of Rushford. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Wyl, a town of Switzerland. See Wil.

Wylam, a village of Northumberland, England, 8 miles W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is the birthplace of George Stephenson.

Wylam, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ala.

Wylie, a banking post-village of Red Lake co., Minn., on the Great Northern R.

Wylie, a station of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston R., 21 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Wylie, a banking post-town of Collin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 19 miles (direct) NNE. of Dallas. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 773.

Wylies Mill, a post-hamlet of Chester co., S.C., about 60 miles N. of Columbia.

Wylliesburg, wil'liz-bŭrg, a post-village of Charlotte co., Va., 6 miles from Roanoke station.

Wyman, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 80.

Wymondham, a small town of England, in Norfolk, 10 miles WSW. of Norwich.

Wymore, a banking city of Gage co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 26 miles (direct) W. of Pawnee City. It has grain-warehouses. Pop. in 1900, 2626.

Wympsgap, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Uniontown.

Wynant, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. about 300.

Wynant's Kill, Rensselaer co., N.Y., falls into the Hudson 2 miles below Troy.

Wynants Kill, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 4 miles SE. of Troy. Pop. 170.

Wynburg, Orange River Colony. See Winburg.

Wyncote, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Jenkintown. Pop. about 550.

Wyndmere, a banking post-village of Richland co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Northern Pacific Rs. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 700.

Wyndmoor, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Jenkintown.

Wynema, Cal. See Hueneme.

Wyngene, ŵĭn'ȵȧ-nęh (Fr. pron. vȧNᵊ'zhain'), a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8½ miles SSE. of Bruges.

Wynigen, ŵee'ne-ghęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 4 miles NE. of Burgdorf.

Wynn, a post-station of Franklin co., Ind., about 30 miles S. of Richmond.

Wynne, a banking post-town of Cross co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 7 miles (direct) S. by W. of Vanndale. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of furniture, spokes and staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1631.

Wynnewood, wĭn'wood, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa

Fé R., 45 miles (direct) NW. of Tishomingo. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1907.

Wynnewood, a post-station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 6¼ miles W. of (West) Philadelphia.

Wynnville, a post-station of Blount co., Ala., about 50 miles NNE. of Birmingham.

Wynoochee, or **Wynouchee,** wī-noo'chee, a small river of Washington, enters the Chehalis River at Montesano.

Wynoose, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ill.

Wyocena, wī'o-se'na, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Wyocena township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles SE. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1158; of the village, 350.

Wyola, a village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Malvern.

Wyoming, wī-o'ming, a western state of the American Union, bounded on the N. by Montana, E. by South Dakota and Nebraska, S. by Colorado and Utah, and W. by Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Its boundaries are the parallels of 41° and 45° N. lat. and the meridians of 104° 3′ and 111° 3′ W. lon. Area of the land-surface, 97,890 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 315 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The state belongs to the great plateau region that abuts against and is partially traversed by arms of the Rocky Mountains, and its general surface is elevated 5000–7000 feet or more above the level of the sea. The main chain of the Rocky Mountains, known in its central and dominant mass as the Wind River Range, extends in a NW.–SE. direction through a large part of the state, and constitutes the water-parting ("continental divide") between the streams flowing to the Atlantic and the Pacific basins. The western and southwestern portions of the state are drained principally by the Green and Snake rivers (the former one of the head-streams of the Colorado, the latter the chief tributary of the Columbia) and their many tributaries. Among the subordinate ranges of this section of the state are the Salt River Range, the Teton Range (with the Grand Teton, 13,671 ft.), the Grosventre Range, the Shoshone Mountains, and the Snow Mountains, the last-named entering from Montana. In the extreme NW. part of the state is almost the whole of the YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (which see), a wonderland of mountains, cañons, hot springs, and geysers, which exhibits the evidences of comparatively recent volcanic action on a magnificent scale. Fremont Peak, the highest peak of the Wind River Mountains (13,790 ft.), is also the culminating point of the state. The Atlantic or northeastern slope of the state is drained by the Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder, Belle Fourche, Cheyenne, and North Platte rivers, and their numerous tributaries,—all direct or indirect affluents of the Missouri. The SE. section of Wyoming is again broken by mountain buttresses. Between the Medicine Bow spur of the Rocky Mountains on the SW. and the Laramie Mountains on the NE. lie the great Laramie Plains, a cold and elevated region, some of whose surrounding peaks are clad with eternal snows. These plains, which fall off gently to the E. and to the W., mark an interruption or break in the continuity of the Rocky Mountain axis. Northward and northeastward from the Laramie Mountains there is a prairie- or plain-region, crossed by low anticlinals, which connects the Laramie Mountains with the Big Horn Mountains to the N. and the Bear Lodge Mountains, with their fantastic volcanic "necks," on the NE. Characteristic features in the landscapes of southern Wyoming are the flat-topped hills, or "buttes," rising in valleys or upon plains, and often presenting the appearance of walled cities, ruined castles, pyramids, and mounds. Among the lofty summits of the state not already mentioned are: Mount Leidy, 11,177 ft.; Moran, 12,800 ft.; Medicine Peak, 12,231 ft.; Chimney Rock, 11,853 ft.; and Chauvenet Peak, 13,000 ft. The most noted lakes of the state are the large Yellowstone Lake (in the national reserve), Shoshone Lake, the source of the Snake River, and Lake Jackson, traversed by the Snake River.

Geology.—The principal mountain-systems may be said to be composed of a core, or nucleus, of granitic or syenitic rock, or quartzite, with borders exhibiting Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary strata; but most of the plain or prairie country is Cretaceous or Tertiary. In the Yellowstone National Park there are abundant evidences of recent volcanic action. Gold and silver are fairly abundant, but the quantity of these metals mined is insignificant. Some tin-ore (cassiterite) has been obtained in Crook co. Iron is found throughout a large part of the state, and an excellent quality of lignitic and bituminous coal of Tertiary origin is mined upon an extensive scale, especially in the SW. areas. This coal supplies the Pacific railroads and much of the population of the plains with a cheap and serviceable fuel. The total product in 1903, obtained chiefly from Sweetwater and Uinta cos., was 4,635,293 short tons, valued at $5,731,281. Gypsum, salt, soda, soda-sulphate, graphite, copper (product in 1903, 1,023,189 pounds; in 1900, 4,230,776 pounds), lead, sulphur, etc., are other useful mineral products. The yield of petroleum, which appears to be most abundant in the northern and central parts of the state, promises to become important. Mineral waters abound.

Climate.—Wyoming enjoys in general a healthful climate, dry in nearly all sections of the state, although the extremes of both summer and winter temperatures are well accentuated. The range of temperature throughout most years is from —35° to 105°, but exceptional minima and maxima considerably extend this range. The mean January temperature at Cheyenne is about 25°. The rainfall, except on the lofty mountains, is everywhere deficient, the average precipitation for the state being about 13 inches.

Agriculture, Industries.—The principal cereals, except Indian corn, do well here, but the soil is better suited to turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, and other like crops. The Laramie Plains have short summers and long, severe winters. Pastoral pursuits, and especially wool-growing, promise better here than does farm-tillage. The soil everywhere requires irrigation to make it productive. Work in this direction is being actively prosecuted, and there are already in the state more than 5000 miles of irrigation ditches. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: wheat, 366,414 bushels; corn, 81,702 bushels; oats, 630,272 bushels; potatoes, 388,179 bushels; and hay, 493,446 tons. At present the mining of coal and the rearing and tending of sheep and cattle are the leading industries of Wyoming, the state having held in 1900 the second position among the wool-producing states of the Union. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 21,549,231 pounds. The mountains, which are generally well wooded with pines and other coniferous trees, afford timber, from which lumber and railroad-ties are sawn. Besides this, there is some quartz-milling, and considerable railroad-repairing and machine-work are done at the principal towns along the main line of railroad. There is a large amount of water-power developed in the mountains and cañons.

Railroads.—The total length of railroads in 1890 was 1003 miles; in 1900, 1370 miles.

Education.—Laramie is the seat of the state university, the University of Wyoming.

Counties and Towns.—There are 13 counties, besides the Yellowstone National Park: Albany, Bighorn, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Johnson, Laramie, Natrona, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Uinta, and Weston. The largest towns are Cheyenne, the capital (pop. in 1900, 14,087); Laramie, an important industrial and commercial town (8207); Rock Springs (4363), Rawlins, and Evanston, in the vicinity of extensive coal-mines.

Government, etc.—The governor and executive officers are elected for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. Women have the right of suffrage. Wyoming Territory was organized in 1868 from portions of Dakota, Idaho, and Utah. The state was admitted into the Union in 1890. It sends 1 member to the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—The inhabitants in 1870, exclusive of Indians, numbered 9118. The population in 1880 was 20,789; in 1890, 60,705; in 1900, 92,531, including 1801 Indians located on reservations.

Wyoming, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of 603 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Genesee River and is drained by Allen's, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda creeks. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 31,193; in 1900, 30,413.

Wyoming, a county in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and is drained by Bowman's, Mehoopany, and Tunkhannock creeks. The surface is diversified by high ridges and bluffs. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Tunkhannock. Pop. in 1890, 15,891; in 1900, 17,152.

Wyoming, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of 526 sq. m. It is drained by the Guyandotte River. Coal and petroleum are found here. Capital, Oceana. Pop. in 1890, 6247; in 1900, 8380.

Wyoming, a post-town of Kent co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 50 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Wyoming, a banking city of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 31 miles N. by W. of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1277.

Wyoming, a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 52 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. in 1900, 794.

Wyoming, a post-village of Bath co., Ky., on the Licking River, at the mouth of Slate Creek, about 32 miles S. of Maysville. Pop. 100.

Wyoming, a post-village of Chisago co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 30 miles N. of St. Paul.

Wyoming, a post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 10 miles above Nebraska City.

Wyoming, a village of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 6 miles SW. of Orange, its banking point.

Wyoming, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on Oatka Creek and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 38 miles SW. of Rochester. Pop. about 500.

Wyoming, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., about 12 miles N. of Cincinnati, which is its post-station. Pop. in 1900, 1950.

Wyoming, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 3 miles SW. of Pittston. It has coal and iron interests and manufactures of paints, shovels, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1909 (largely increased since census).

Wyoming, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Wood River, 30 miles SSW. of Providence. It has manufactures of shoddy and woollen yarns. Pop. about 475.

Wyoming, a post-hamlet in Wyoming township (town), Iowa co., Wis., 42 miles W. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 791.

Wyoming, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 45 miles W. of London. It is a place of considerable trade and has some oil interests. Pop. in 1901, 829.

Wyoming Mountain, Pa., in Luzerne co., extends 15 or 20 miles along the SE. bank of the Susquehanna, bordering the Wyoming Valley.

Wyoming Valley, Luzerne co., Pa., in the course of the North (East) Branch of the Susquehanna River, is about 20 miles in length and 3–4 miles broad. The Wyoming Mountain extends along its SE. border. The Susquehanna enters the valley through the Lackawannock Gap and leaves it through the Nanticoke Gap. Few sections of the state present more beautiful and varied scenery than that of the Wyoming Valley. Its chief settlement is Wilkesbarre. The first white settlers in the valley came from Connecticut in the years preceding the Revolution, and the possession of the district was in dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania until after the close of the struggle. The battle and "massacre" of Wyoming (July 3, 1778), an episode of the Revolutionary War, took place at Fort Forty, about 4 miles from the present site of Wilkesbarre.

Wyomissing, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 300.

Wyre, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, expands into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood, on the S. side of the entrance to Morecambe Bay.

Wysocking, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C. The banking point is Washington.

Wysox, wī'sox, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Wysox township, on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles E. of Towanda. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1244.

Wyszgrod, vish'grod, a town of Russian Poland, 27 miles ESE. of Plock, on the Vistula. Pop. about 4500.

Wythe, with (rhyming with *smith*), a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 474 sq. m. It is intersected by the New River and also drained by Reed and Cripple creeks. The surface is diversified by Walker's and Iron mountains. Among the minerals are iron-ore, bituminous coal, gypsum, lead, and zinc. Capital, Wytheville. Pop. in 1890, 18,019; in 1900, 20,437.

Wytheville, with'vĭl, a banking post-town, capital of Wythe co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 131 miles WSW. of Lynchburg. It is finely situated in an elevated valley and is surrounded by mountains. It has manufactures of woollens and knitted goods, flour, wagons, lumber and foundry products. Wytheville Seminary, Plumer Memorial Female College, and the McDonald Institute are located here. Pop. in 1900, 3003.

Wy'top'itlock, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., on the Mattawamkeag River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central Rs., 76 miles NNE. of Bangor.

X

Xabary, Xaén, Xagua, Xalapa, Xalisco, etc. See JABARY, JAÉN, JAGUA, JALAPA, JALISCO, etc.

Xamiltepec, Mexico. See JAMILTEPEC.

Xanten, ksän'tẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, 15 miles SE. of Cleves, near the Rhine. It possesses a splendid mediæval collegiate church. Pop. in 1900, 3777.

Xanthus, an ancient city in the SW. corner of Asia Minor, in Lycia, on the river Xanthus (modern, *Etchen-Tchai*). Beautiful sculptures have been unearthed on its site.

Xenday, a town of Japan. See SENDAI.

Xenia, zee'ne-ą, a banking post-village of Clay co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 8 miles W. of Flora. It has manufactures of barrels, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Xenia, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., 20 miles WNW. of Fort Scott.

Xenia, a city, the capital of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 55 miles WSW. of Columbus, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. It is regularly laid out, and contains a fine court-house, city-hall, public library, etc. It is the seat of Xenia Theological Seminary (United Presbyterian) and the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. The industrial establishments of the city embrace saw-, planing- and paper-mills, marble- and granite-works, and manufactories of cordage, twine, carriages, wagons, shoes, etc. Wilberforce University, formerly here, is now at Wilberforce, 3 miles distant. Pop. in 1880, 7026; in 1890, 8025; in 1900, 8696.

Xeres, or **Xerez,** Spain. See JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, JEREZ DE LOS CABALLEROS.

Xeres, or **Jerez,** hä-rĕs', a town of Central America, republic of Honduras, S. of Comayagua.

Xertigny, zĕR'teen'yee', a small town of France, in Vosges, 9 miles S. of Épinal.

Xieng-mai, or **Kieng-mai,** Laos. See CHIENG-MAI.

Xiloca, a river of Spain. See JILOCA.

Ximena. See JIMENA and JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA.

Ximo, one of the Japanese Islands. See KIUSHIU.

Xingú, shing-goo', a large southern tributary of the Amazon, in Brazil, rises in the highlands of Matto Grosso, near lat. 15° S. and lon. 53° W., and flows generally northward, emptying into the Amazon at the head of its estuary, about 240 miles W. by S. of Pará. Length, estimated at about 1200 miles. The river's course is largely interrupted by falls and rapids, and continuous steamboat navigation extends only to about 110 miles above its mouth.

Xochicalco, ho-che-kål'ko, a ruined pyramid, 60 miles S. by W. of the city of Mexico.

Xochimilco, ho-che-mil'ko, a small lake of the Federal District of Mexico, immediately W. of Lake Chalco (from which it is separated by a causeway), and about 7 miles SE. of the city of Mexico.

Xochimilco, a town of the Federal District of Mexico, on Lake Xochimilco, 10 miles S. by E. of the city of Mexico, on the site of an Aztec town of importance. Pop. in 1900, 10,712.

Xochitepec, ho-che-tå-pĕk', a village of Mexico, state and nearly 60 miles SW. of the city of Mexico.

Xorella Islands, Malay Archipelago. See XULLA.

Xorullo, Mexico. See JORULLO.

Xuan-Dai, a free port of Annam, under French customs' jurisdiction.

Xucaray, hoo-kå-rī', a river of South America, in Ecuador, tributary to the Amazon.

Xuchitán, a town of Mexico. See JUCHITÁN.

Xulla, zool'lå, **Zulla (Sula,** or **Zorella) Islands,** a group in the Malay Archipelago, about 70 miles E. of Celebes, comprising Taliabo (or Tarlabu), Mangola, and Basi, the last-named being the most important.

Xutay, a river of South America. See JUTAY.

Y

Y, ī, or Ij, ī (Dutch, *Het Ij*), an arm of the Zuider Zee, Netherlands, formerly extending inland NW. to Beverwijk, and now in greater part drained in connection with the construction of the North Sea Canal. It receives the Amstel on the S., and at the confluence of the two is the city of Amsterdam.

Yablonoi (yå-blo-noi') **Mountains** (YABLONOI KHREBET,—*i.e.*, "apple tree chain"), a mountain-system of southern Siberia, chiefly in Transbaikalia, and extending in a SW.–NE. course for about 1000 miles in the direction of the Stanovoi, into which it appears to merge. Its loftiest summit, in the extreme SW., and near the Mongolian frontier, is the Sokhondo, somewhat over 8000 feet in height. The mountains are still largely unexplored.

Yabucoa, yå-boo-ko'å, a town of Porto Rico, about 8 miles by wagon-road S. by W. of Humacao. Pop. in 1899, 1838.

Yacolt, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R.

Yadkin, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 334 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Yadkin River and is also drained by Deep Creek. Capital, Yadkinville. Pop. in 1890, 13,790; in 1900, 14,083.

Yadkin College, a post-town of Davidson co., N.C., 9 miles NW. of Lexington. Yadkin College was established here in 1861. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Yadkin Falls, a village of Stanly co., N.C., is a rural free-delivery of Milledgeville. It has cotton-mills.

Yadkin River, N.C., rises in the Blue Ridge, in Caldwell co., runs eastward, and then SSE., entering South Carolina about 10 miles below Cheraw, below which place it is called the Pedee or Great Pedee. (See PEDEE, GREAT.) The length of the Yadkin from its source to the boundary of South Carolina is estimated at 300 miles. Its navigation is obstructed by rocky rapids.

Yadkin Valley, a post-station of Caldwell co., N.C.

Yadkinville, a post-village, capital of Yadkin co., N.C., about 70 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Yagodina, a town of Servia. See JAGODINA.

Yaguache, yå-gwå'chå, a village of Ecuador, department and E. by N. of Guayaquil.

Yaguajay, yå-gwå-hī', a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 48 miles (direct) E. by S. of Santa Clara and 4 miles from the coast, with which it is connected by rail. It has asphalt-mines, sugar-mills, post- and telegraph-offices, etc. Pop. in 1899, 1206.

Yaguaramas, yå-gwå-rå'mås, a town of Cuba, in Santa Clara province, about 120 miles ESE. of Havana.

Yaguarón, yå-gwå-rōn', a river of Uruguay, forming part of the NE. boundary, flows SE. and falls into the Lagoa Mirim.

Yahoué, a station on the island of New Caledonia. It has a school of agriculture.

Yainax, yī'nax, a post-station of Klamath co., Oregon.

Yakima, yăk'e-må, a county in the central part of Washington. Area, 5784 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Cascade Range and is drained by the Yakima River, an affluent of the Columbia, and by the Pisco and Naches rivers. Capital, North Yakima. Pop. in 1890, 4429; in 1900, 13,462.

Yakima, a post-town of Yakima co., Wash., on the Yakima River, about 90 miles NNE. of the Dalles, Oregon, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Yakima River, Wash., rises in the Cascade Range, near the Snoqualmie Pass, runs southeastward, and enters the Columbia River about 10 miles above the mouth of the Snake River.

Yakoba, a city of Africa, in Nigeria, about 150 miles SSE. of Kano. It has a considerable trade and some manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 50,000 (?). It is the chief town of the native state of Bautshi.

Yakuno-shima, yå-koo'no shee'må, or **Yakushima,** an island of Japan, 40 miles S. of the southern extremity of the island of Kiushiu, from which it is separated by Van Dieman Strait. Length, 20 miles.

Yak'utat, a post-village of southeastern Alaska, on Yakutat Bay, about 60 miles SE. of Mount St. Elias. It has a cannery and a saw-mill.

Yakutat Bay, Alaska, is an indentation of the SE. coast, in about lat. 59° 31′ N., lon. 140° W. The E. point is Ocean Cape; near it is Yakutat station. Gold has been found in the vicinity.

Yakutsk, yå'kootsk', a province of Siberia, occupying the greater part of the eastern half of that country, and extending from the government of Yeniseisk on the W. (about lon. 104° E.) to Primorskaya or the Littoral Province on the E. (lon. 171° E.), and from the Arctic Ocean on the N. to the Amur region on the S. The Yablonoi Mountains form a portion of the S. boundary, and on the SE. and E. it has the Stanovoi Range or escarpment. The New Siberian Islands belong to the province. Area, 1,533,397 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 261,731. It is watered by the Lena and its tributaries (Vilyui, Aldan, Olekma, and Vitim, the last forming the frontier with the government of Irkutsk), the Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma, and other streams, whose major waters are directed northward to the Arctic Ocean. West of the Lena the region is largely in the form of a plain, and eastward of it mountainous (Verkhoyansk and Kolyma mountains, etc.). The province is the coldest in Siberia, with an average winter temperature in many places of —30° or less, and a summer temperature of only 48°–50°. At Yakutsk and at Verkhoyansk the thermometer has been known to register —88° and —90°. Despite this condition, and with the soil frozen permanently (except for a short depth at the surface) for hundreds of feet, forest-land extends to the Arctic Circle and even beyond. In some of the more southerly parts rye, barley, and small quantities of other grains are raised, and herds of cattle are reared near Yakutsk. Gold has been mined in fairly large quantities. The principal trade is in furs, mammoth tusks, and walrus-teeth. Capital, Yakutsk.

Yakutsk, a town and the chief commercial emporium of East Siberia, capital of the province of Yakutsk, on the Lena River, in lat. 62° 1′ 49″ N., lon. 129° 43′ E. It stands on a plain elevated about 520 feet above the sea, and consists in the main of wooden houses and winter *yurts*, or huts of the northern nomads, with earthen roofs, and doors covered with hairy hides. It has a large stone cathedral, a stone market-place, synagogue, priests' seminary, gymnasia for boys and girls, monastery, hospital, and fort. Yakutsk is the centre of the north Siberian fur trade, and it has also an extensive commerce in fossil ivory (mammoth tusks). Caravans with Chinese and European goods brought from Irkutsk by the boats on the Lena proceed regularly over the mountains to Okhotsk, and also collect the produce of the line of coast on the Polar Sea between the mouth of the Lena and the region inhabited by the Tchuktchis. The town was founded by the Cossacks in 1632. Pop. in 1897, 6534, more than one-third of whom are Yakuts, a people of Turkic stock.

Yalaha, yå-lå'hå, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the S. shore of Lake Harris, about 75 miles S. of Palatka. The banking point is Leesburg.

Yale, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., about 32 miles SSE. of Mattoon.

Yale, a banking post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, 49 miles W. by N. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 450.

Yale, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Pittsburg. It has coaling-industries.

Yale, a post-village of Bath co., Ky., on the Licking River and on the Licking River R., 12 miles from Saltlick. Pop. about 500.

Yale, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., 24 miles NW. of Port Huron, on the Pere Marquette R. It has flax-, woollen- and flouring-mills, a machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1125.

Yale, a village of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 80.

Yale, a banking post-village of Payne co., Okla., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 500.

Yale, a village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 97 miles from New Westminster.

Yale, Mount, one of the "College Peaks" of Colorado, in the Saguache Range, about 9 miles W. of Buenavista. Height, 14,187 feet.

Yalesville, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinepiac River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has an iron-foundry, manufactures of edge-tools, hardware, and spoons.

Yalobusha, yal'ą-boo'shą, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of 501 sq. m. It is drained by Loosascoona Creek and the Yockeney River. Capitals, Coffeeville and Watervalley. Pop. in 1890, 16,629; in 1900, 19,742.

Yalobusha River, Miss., rises in Chickasaw co., runs in a WSW. direction through the cos. of Calhoun and

Grenada, and unites with the Tallahatchee River in Leflore co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Yazoo River.

Yalomitza, a river of Wallachia. See JALOMITZA.

Ya-long-kiang, yä long ke'ång', a river of eastern Tibet and the Chinese province of Sze-chuen, joins the Yang-tse-kiang near lat. 26° 35′ N., lon. 102° E.

Ya-long-kiang, a river of Korea, flows W., and enters the Yellow Sea.

Yalpukh, yäl-pook', a lake of Russia, in the S. part of Bessarabia, formed by an expansion of the small Yalpukh River, about 36 miles long, and communicating with the Danube by several mouths.

Yalta, yäl'tä, a town and fashionable sea-side resort of the Crimea, Russian government of Taurida, charmingly situated on the S. coast of the peninsula, 32 miles WSW. of Sebastopol. Pop. in 1897, 13,269.

Yalu, or **Ya-lu-kiang,** yä loo ke'ång', a river forming a great part of the boundary between Korea and Manchuria. It flows in a generally SW. direction and empties into the Bay of Korea. On its estuary are situated the towns of Antung and Wiju, respectively in Manchuria and Korea. The Yalu is an important stream for the flotation of timber, and is navigable for sea-going junks for a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth. Total length, about 300 miles. Off the mouth of the river was fought the great naval battle of the Yalu on Sept. 17, 1894, in which the Japanese destroyed the Chinese fleet. The forcing of the passage of the Yalu River (at its mouth) by the Japanese was the first important episode in the land operations of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05.

Yalutrovsk, yä-loo-trovsk' (written also **Yalutorovsk**), a town of Siberia, government and 120 miles SSW. of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Iset and Tobol rivers. Pop. in 1897, 3453.

Yama, yä'mä, a river of Siberia, in Primorskaya, rises on the E. side of the Stanovoi Mountains and falls into the Gulf of Yamsk, a part of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Yamachiche, yam'a-chee'che, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river Yamachiche and on the Canadian Pacific R., 16 miles WSW. of Three Rivers. Pop. in 1901, 1100.

Yamada, a town of Japan, on the main island, about 60 miles SE. of Kyoto.

Yamada, a port of call of the NE. coast on the main island of Japan, at the head of Nambu Bay.

Yamagata, yä-mä-gä'tä, a town of Japan, capital of Yamagata prefecture, about 30 miles W. by S. of Sendai. It is of considerable importance commercially. Pop. in 1904, 40,248.

Yamaguchi, a town of Japan, capital of a prefecture, near the SW. extremity of Hondo. A Christian mission was established here by St. Francis Xavier in 1550.

Yamaska, a central county of Quebec, drained by the Nicolet, St. Francis, and Yamaska rivers. It is bounded on the NW. by Lake St. Peter. Capital, St. François du Lac.

Yamaska, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 31 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Quebec Southern R. Pop. in 1901, 762.

Yamaska East, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, 13 miles from Sorel.

Yamaska River, Quebec, takes its rise in Brome Lake, Brome co., flows through a fertile country, and falls into Lake St. Peter.

Yambo, a port of Arabia. See YEMBO.

Yamboli, yäm'bo-le, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 56 miles N. of Adrianople, on the Tunja. Pop. in 1893, 13,588.

Yamburg, yäm'bŏŏrg, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles SW. of St. Petersburg, on the Luga. Pop. in 1897, 4166.

Yamdok-tso, a lake of Tibet, SSW. of Lhasa. It is also known as Palti.

Yamhill, a small river of Oregon, runs northeastward through Yamhill co. and enters the Willamette River.

Yamhill, a county in the NW. part of Oregon, has an area of 711 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River and drained by the Yamhill River. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the W. border of the county. Capital, MacMinnville. Pop. in 1890, 10,692; in 1900, 13,420.

Yamina, or **Nyamina,** a town of the French Sudan, in Bambarra, on the Niger River, about 40 miles W. by S. of Segu.

Yampa, a banking post-village of Routt co., Colo.

Yampa (or **Bear**) **River,** northwestern Colorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and enters the Green River about lon. 109° W., near the boundary between Colorado and Utah. Length, about 200 miles. It gives name to the Yampa Plateau.

Yampol, yäm'pol, a town of Russia, government of Podolia, 75 miles ESE. of Kamenetz, on the Dniester. Pop. in 1897, 6709.

Yamsk, yämsk, a maritime town of Primorskaya, Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamsk, an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk, 380 miles E. by N. of Okhotsk.

Yana, yä'nä, a river of Siberia, in the government of Yakutsk, rises on the N. slope of the Verkhoyansk Mountains, near lat. 65° N., and, after a course, nearly parallel to that of the Lena, of about 600 miles, falls by several mouths into the Arctic Ocean (Yana Bay), in lat. 72° N., lon. 137° E. Its principal affluents are the Aditcha, Dulgalak, Shemanova, and Butyntai.

Yana Bay indents the N. coast of Siberia, W. of the mouth of the Yana River.

Yanaon, yä'nä'ôn', a town and one of the French colonial possessions in India, on the Coromandel Coast, in the delta of the Godavery River, 22 miles NNE. of Pondicherry, of which it is an administrative dependency. Pop. (including a small district) in 1903, about 4700.

Yanbo, a town of Arabia. See YEMBO.

Yancey, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 302 sq. m. It is drained by the Nolachucky and Cane rivers and is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. Mitchell's Peak (or Black Dome), the highest point of the state and the loftiest elevation E. of the Rocky Mountains, is in this county. Capital, Burnsville. Pop. in 1890, 9490; in 1900, 11,464.

Yanceyville, a post-village, capital of Caswell co., N.C., about 68 miles NW. of Raleigh. Pop. about 450.

Yanceyville, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va. Pop. 80.

Yan-chow, a city of China, province of Shan-tung, 75 miles S. of Tsi-nan.

Yan-chow, or **Yen-chow,** a city of China, province of Che-kiang, on the Tsien-tang-kiang, 115 miles SW. of Ning-po.

Yancy, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark. The banking point is Hope.

Yancy Mills, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 13 miles S. of Rolla.

Yandabo, or **Yandabu,** yän'da-boo', a small town of Upper Burma, near the left bank of the Irawadi, about 30 miles WSW. of Ava.

Yañez, yän'yĕs, a port of the province of Valdivia, Chile.

Yang-chow, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, about 35 miles NE. of Nanking. It has salt manufactures.

Yang-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, near the Yang-tse-kiang, and about 40 miles NE. of Nanking.

Yang-Hissar, yäng hĭs-sar', a town of Chinese Turkestan, 70 miles NW. of Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar.

Yang-ho, yäng'ho', a river of China, province of Chi-li, unites with the Sang-kan-ho to form the Hoen-ho, which traverses the province SW. of Peking.

Yang-tse-kiang, yäng'tsä ke-ång' (*i.e.*, the "son of the great water," or the "son of the sea"), more commonly called by the Chinese **Ta-kiang,** tä'ke-ång', or "Great River," and sometimes written on old maps **Kiang-ku,** one of the great rivers of Asia, whose course is mainly in China, rises (as the Kin-sha-kiang) by several head-streams (Di-chu, Chu-mar) in the mountains of the Kuen-lun system in central Tibet, immediately S. of the Koko-nor basin. The Marco Polo Mountains separate its upper waters from those of the Hoang-ho, while the Tanla Mountains, on the S., form the water-parting with the Mekong. The river flows ESE. to China proper, traverses the province of Yun-nan, and on the borders of Sze-chuen receives from the N. the Ya-long-kiang, which by some geographers is considered to be one of the forks of the Yang-tse-kiang. Most of its course to this point is directed through longitudinal mountain valleys. Thenceforth the Yang-tse-kiang has a very tortuous ENE. course through the provinces of Sze-chuen, Hu-peh, Kiang-si (the extreme N. part), Nganhwei, and Kiang-su, and enters the Yellow Sea by an estuary 30 miles across, in lat. 32° N. The Yang-tse-kiang receives numerous affluents in its course through China (Min, Kialing, Han, from the N.; Wu, Heng, Kan, from the S.), some of which are navigable for fairly long courses, and by which it drains all the central provinces of China. Enormous quantities of silt are brought down by the river, the discharge of sediment at its mouth being estimated to be about 6,000,000,000 cubic feet annually (about a sixth less than the sediment discharged by the Mississippi River). The river is crossed by the Grand (Imperial) Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho and with most parts of China proper. The tide ascends it to Lake Po-yang, 450 miles from the sea, and it is accessible to ocean steamers for

a farther distance of 150 miles, or as far as Hankow. River steamboats ascend to I-chang, about 160 miles W. by N. of Hankow (about 500 miles by water), beyond which it is unsuited for navigation, being largely a turbulent stream, passing through wild and narrow gorges. Native boats (rafts) are "tracked" over some parts of these less accessible waters, and the serviceable course of the river is thus extended to Ping-shan-hsien, about 1500 miles. The total length of the Yang-tse-kiang is estimated to be about 3000 miles. The fleet of Yang-tse-kiang steamboats comprises some of the largest river steamboats in the world. Among the important cities on the Yang-tse-kiang are Chung-king, I-chang, King-chow, Han-yang, Hankow, Wu-chang, Chi-chow, Nanking, and Ching-kiang.

Yanina, Turkey. See JANINA.

Yanitza, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, 30 miles WNW. of Saloniki. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Yankee, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Colo. The banking point is Central City.

Yankeedam, a post-village of Clay co., W.Va., on the Coal and Coke R. The banking point is Charleston.

Yankee Hill, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 18 miles N. of Oroville.

Yankee Jims, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 22 miles NE. of Auburn.

Yankee Spring, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., about 25 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids.

Yankeetown, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., 10 miles S. of Booneville. Pop. 150.

Yankton, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, borders on Nebraska. Area, 515 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Dakota (or James) River. Capital, Yankton. Pop. in 1890, 10,444; in 1900, 12,649.

Yankton, a city, capital of Yankton co., S. Dak., and up to 1883 the capital of Dakota Territory, is situated on the N. or left bank of the Missouri River, 61 miles NW. of Sioux City, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs. and the Northwestern Line. The site is a level plateau, 1150–1250 feet above the sea, enclosed on several sides by a semicircle of bluffs. Yankton contains a number of notable public buildings and is the seat of Yankton College (Congregational), opened in 1882, and of the South Dakota Hospital for the Insane. It has grain-elevators, lumber- and flouring-mills, a brewery, cement-works, etc. Steamboats ply regularly (except in winter) between Yankton and other river stations. Pop. in 1880, 3431; in 1890, 3670; in 1900, 4125.

Yannemaru, yän'nę-mä-roo', a town of western Africa, in the French Senegambia region, 110 miles E. by N. of Bathurst, near the river Gambia.

Yan-phing, or **Yen-ping,** a large city of China, province of Fo-kien, on the Min River, 90 miles NW. of Fu-chow.

Yanteles, yän-tä'lēs, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in the province of Chiloe, Chile, in about lat. 43° 30′ S. Height, 6725 feet.

Yantic, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Yantic River and on the Central Vermont R., 3 miles NW. of Norwich. Pop. about 350.

Yantic River, New London co., Conn., discharges into the Thames estuary.

Yantis, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Yantley, a post-station of Choctaw co., Ala.

Yao-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-si, about 190 miles SE. of Hankow.

Yao-nan, yä'o-nän', or **Yao-chow,** a city of China, province of Yun-nan, 95 miles WNW. of Yun-nan.

Yap, yäp, **Uap,** wäp, or **Guap,** gwäp, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean, its S. extremity in lat. 9° 25′ N., lon. 138° 1′ E. Area, 79 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 7500. It is the seat of the German administrator for the Western Carolines.

Yaphank, yăp'ăнk or yăp-ăнk', a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Connectiquot River and on the Long Island R., 15 miles WSW. of Riverhead. It has the county almshouse. Pop. about 500.

Yappar, a river of Queensland, Australia, flowing into the SE. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Yaquí, yä-kee', a river of Mexico, state of Sonora, rises as the Bavispe (or Aros) in the northern part of the republic, flows generally S. and SW., and enters the Gulf of California 25 miles SE. of Guaymas, after a course of about 500 miles. The river, which receives a northern arm from southeastern Arizona, flows in part of its course through profound cañons and is not navigable to any extent.

Yaquí, the name of two rivers of Santo Domingo: the YAQUÍ DEL NORTE, which flows NW. into Manzanillo Bay, and the YAQUÍ DEL SUR (or San Juan), which flows southward into Barahona Bay.

Yaquina, a small river of Oregon, runs NW. and W., and enters the Pacific Ocean at Newport.

Yaquina, a post-village of Lincoln co., Oregon, at the mouth of the Yaquina River and on the Corvallis and Eastern R., 9 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. about 275.

Yaquí (yä-kee'), **Pico del,** a mountain-peak in the centre of Santo Domingo, is the highest point of the Cibao Range. Height, 9700 feet.

Yar, a small river of England, in the Isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Yarmouth.

Yara, a village of Cuba, in the province of Santiago, about 16 miles ESE. of Manzanillo.

Yaracuy, yä-rä-kwee', a navigable river of Venezuela, enters the Gulf of Triste 25 miles W. of Puerto Cabello. At its mouth is the village of Yaracuy.

Yarboro, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex.

Yarbro, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Blytheville.

Yarbroville, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Yardley, a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. (which here crosses the river), about 30 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Yardville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., on Doctor's Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles NE. of Bordentown. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. about 650.

Yare, a river of England, co. of Norfolk, enters the North Sea 2½ miles S. of Yarmouth, after having expanded into Bredonwater. It is navigable to Norwich.

Yarensk, yä-rênsk', a small town of Russia, government and 355 miles ENE. of Vologda.

Yaritagua, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Lara, 20 miles E. by N. of Barquisimeto. It is in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Pop. about 12,000.

Yarkand, yar'kănd', or **Yarkent,** a city and important mart of Chinese Turkestan, near the left bank of the Yarkand River, 100 miles SE. of Kashgar, in lat. 38° 27′ N., lon. 77° 30′ E. Elevation, 3850 feet. It is enclosed by a wall and moat and entered by several gates, outside of which are a number of straggling suburbs. Its houses are built of stone and clay, and mostly of one story; its streets are intersected by canals and aqueducts. It has some large bazaars, many caravansaries and mosques, Mohammedan colleges, a citadel, and the fort of Yengisher. The city, although no longer having the full importance that it at one time had, vies in opulence with Kashgar, and is the centre of the trade with Kashmir (by way of the Karakorum Pass). It is situated in a fertile agricultural plain, where stock-raising (especially horses) is actively carried on. Its own manufactures are chiefly of carpets and felt, and to an extent of silks, linens, cottons, woollens, and various dyes. The inhabitants are a mixed Mohammedan population, largely of Turkic stock. Pop. estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000.

Yarkand-Darya, a river of Central Asia, known in a portion of its upper course as the Zerafshan, rises on the northern slopes of the Karakorum Mountains, near the peak of Godwin-Austen, flows at first NW., and then generally NE. (passing close to the town of Yarkand) to the confluence with the Kashgar-Darya. Beyond this point the united stream is known as the Tarim, but properly the Tarim begins with the source of the Yarkand. From the gorges of some of its upper tributary arms has been obtained most of the jade so highly prized by the Chinese.

Yarker, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R. Pop. about 400.

Yarm, a small town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, 9 miles ESE. of Darlington.

Yarmouth (officially, **Great Yarmouth**), a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough, and popular watering-place of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Norfolk, on its E. coast, 19 miles E. of Norwich. It stands on a narrow peninsula between the river Yare and the North Sea, and is connected by bridges with the Suffolk suburbs of Southtown or Little Yarmouth, and Gorleston, on the right bank of the Yare. The river is lined with extensive quays. The principal objects of interest are the cruciform church of St. Nicholas, one of the oldest and largest parish churches in England, with a lofty spire; the town-hall, and the Nelson Monument. Yarmouth is the principal seat of the herring-fishery in England, and its bloaters are famous. There are ship-building and manufactures of ropes, sails, nets, etc. Pop. in 1901, 51,316.

Yarmouth, a small seaport of England, Isle of Wight, on its NW. coast, at the mouth of the Yar, 9 miles W. of Newport.

Yarmouth, a banking post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 24 miles NW. of Burlington.

Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, on the Royals River, and on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles N. by E. of Portland. It has manufactures of cotton-yarns. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2278.

Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., near the Atlantic Ocean, 60 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. The town is a part of the Cape Cod peninsula and is bounded on the N. by Cape Cod Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1682.

Yarmouth, a county at the western extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and intersected by the Tusket River. The coasts are deeply indented (St. Mary's Bay), and the surface is extremely diversified with mountains, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, a seaport town and port of entry, capital of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on a small bay, 205 miles SW. of Halifax, on the Dominion Atlantic and the Halifax and Yarmouth Rs. It is the chief ship-building place of the province and has a large trade in the fisheries. It has also manufactures of cotton goods, boots and shoes, foundry products, etc. The town has attractive surroundings and has become a favorite summer-resort. Pop. in 1901, 6430.

Yarmouth Center, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the London and Port Stanley and the Pere Marquette Rs., 11 miles from London. Pop. 150.

Yarmouth Port, a banking post-village in Yarmouth township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, 2½ miles E. of Barnstable. Pop. about 500.

Yarmouthville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. It has paper-mills. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 1350.

Yarmuk (Arab. *Sheriat el-Menadire*), a small river of Palestine, flowing from the NE. into the Jordan, which it joins a few miles S. of Lake Tiberias.

Yarnallton, a post-station of Fayette co., Ky., 6 miles NW. of Lexington.

Yaroslav, yȧ-ro-slȧv′, or **Yaroslavl,** a government of European Russia, near its centre, traversed by the Volga in its upper course. Area, 13,750 sq. m. The surface is level and in many parts marshy. The Volga here receives the rivers Mologa and Sheksna. The soil is not very fertile, the grain produced being insufficient for the population. Much flax is grown. The fisheries in the Volga are productive. Yaroslav is an important manufacturing region, much of the industrial activity, however, being confined to the household. Capital, Yaroslav. Pop. in 1897, 1,072,478.

Yaroslav, or **Yaroslavl,** a city of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, on the Volga, 160 miles NE. of Moscow. It occupies a commanding position on the high left bank of the river, is well built, and presents a rather stately appearance from without, with the gilded and painted cupolas of its numerous churches, some of them very venerable, gleaming aloft. Yaroslav is an important seat of the cotton manufacture. It has also tobacco-factories, white-lead works, and other industrial establishments, and carries on an active trade. At the head of its educational institutions is the Demidoff Juridical Lyceum. The city is the seat of an archbishop. Yaroslav was the capital of a mediæval principality which was absorbed in the grand-principality of Moscow. Pop. in 1897, 70,610.

Yarrawonga, a town of Victoria, Australia, on the Murray River, in about lat. 36° 2′ S. and lon. 146° E.

Yarra Yarra, a river of Victoria, about 100 miles in length, discharging into Port Phillip. It is navigable to Melbourne, admitting vessels of 22 feet draught.

Yarrellton, a post-village of Milam co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Yarriba, central Africa. See YORUBA.

Yarrow, yȧr′rō, or **Yarrow Water,** a small river of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, rises at Yarrow-Cleugh, flows through lochs Lowes and St. Mary, and joins the Ettrick Water 1½ miles above Selkirk.

Yaru-dzang-bo-tsu, or **Yaru-sang-po,** a name of the upper course of the Sanpo (or Brahmaputra) River.

Yasawa Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, off the NW. of Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.

Yass, a town of New South Wales, on the Yass River, an affluent of the Murrumbidgee, 46 miles WSW. of Goulburn. The YASS PLAINS are from 9 to 12 miles across. Pop. of the municipality, about 2000.

Yassy, a town of Rumania. See JASSY.

Yates, a county in the west-central part of New York, has an area of 348 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, is partly intersected by Keuka (or Crooked) Lake, and bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake. It is drained by Flint Creek and the outlet of Keuka Lake. Capital, Penn Yan. Pop. in 1890, 21,001; in 1900, 20,318.

Yates, a post-village in Yates township (town), Orleans co., N.Y., about 20 miles NE. of Lockport and 3 miles from Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1884; of the village, about 300.

Yatesboro, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Rural Valley R. The banking point is Rural Valley. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Yates Center, a banking city, capital of Woodson co., Kan., 15 miles SW. of Neosho Falls, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1634.

Yates City, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 29 miles W. by N. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Yatesville, a post-town of Upson co., Ga., 11 miles from Barnesville, on the Macon and Birmingham and the Southern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Yatesville, a village of Yates co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Penn Yan, of which it is a rural free-delivery.

Yatesville, a village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads, 1 mile S. of Pittston. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 500.

Yatrib, an ancient name of MEDINA, Arabia.

Yauco, yŏw′ko, a town of Porto Rico, 22 miles (direct) SE. of Mayaguez, with which, and with Guánica, its port, it is connected by wagon-road. It is in an important coffee region. Pop. in 1899, 6108.

Yauhannah, a post-hamlet of Georgetown co., S.C.

Yaunde, a governmental station of Kamerun, German equatorial Africa, about 165 miles E. by S. of Duala. European population in 1901, 27.

Yauri, one of the minor Houssa states of central Africa, in Nigeria, and along the left bank of the Niger, S. of Gando.

Yautepec, yŏw-tȧ-pĕk′, a village of Mexico, state of Morelos, 40 miles SSE. of the city of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 6139.

Yavapai, yȧv′ȧ-pī, a central county of Arizona. Area, 7863 sq. m. It is drained by the Rio Verde and other rivers. Gold, silver, and lead are found here. Capital, Prescott. Pop. in 1890, 8685; in 1900, 13,799.

Yavary, a river of South America. See JABARY.

Yawry Bay, a large inlet on the coast of Sierra Leone, about 25 miles S. of Freetown.

Yaxley, a village of England, co. and 13 miles N. of Huntingdon.

Yazoo, yaz′oo or yȧz′oo, a county in the west-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 1018 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yazoo River (navigable by steamboats), and is bounded on the SE. by the Big Black River. The Sunflower River forms part of its western boundary. Capital, Yazoo City. Pop. in 1890, 36,394; in 1900, 43,948.

Yazoo City, a city, capital of Yazoo co., Miss., on the E. bank of the navigable Yazoo River, 45 miles NNW. of Jackson, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1900, 4944.

Yazoo River, Miss., is formed by the Tallahatchee and Yalabusha rivers, which unite in Leflore co. It runs southward and southwestward with a very sinuous course, intersects the counties of Holmes, Yazoo, and Warren, and enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles W. by N. of Vicksburg. It is 300 miles long and is navigable by steamboats throughout its course.

Ybarra, a town of Ecuador. See IBARRA.

Ybbs, or **Ips,** a town of Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Ips with the Danube, 25 miles W. of Sankt Pölten. Pop. in 1900, 4713.

Ybbsitz, a small town of Lower Austria, 6 miles ESE. of Waidhofen.

Ybicuy, a river of South America. See IBICUI.

Ybor City, Hillsboro co., Fla., is a post-station of Tampa.

Ycacos, Cuba. See HICACOS.

Ydalpom, Cal. See COPPER CITY.

Ye, a small town of Lower Burma, in Tenasserim, on the river Ye, near its mouth in the Indian Ocean, 90 miles S. of Maulmain.

Yeadon, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 6 miles NE. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 7059.

Yeadon, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Yeager, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System. Pop. about 250.

Yeagertown, yā′gher-tŏwn, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles N. of Lewistown.

Yeardsley cum Whaley, a town of England, in Cheshire, 7 miles from Macclesfield. Pop. in 1901, 1487.

Yeatesville, yāts′vĭl, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C., 60 miles NE. of Newbern.

Yébenes, Los, loce yȧ′bȧ-nĕs, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 4828.

Yebisu, or **Ebisu,** Japan, is a subport of Niigata.

Yecla, yā'klā, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles N. of Murcia, on the Jumilla. Pop. in 1900, 18,117.

Yeddo, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Veedersburg. Pop. about 350.

Yeddo, Japan. See TOKYO.

Yefrem'ov, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles SE. of Tula. Pop. in 1897, 9044.

Yegor'yevsk, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles NW. of Ryazan. Its most important industry is cotton-spinning. Pop. in 1897, 19,244.

Yegua (yĕg'wą or yā'wā) **Creek,** Tex., an affluent of the Brazos, which it enters about 5 miles NE. of Independence.

Yeisk, yā'isk, a town of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, territory of the Kuban, on the Sea of Azov, 100 miles SW. of Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. in 1897, 35,446.

Yekaterina (yā-kā-tā-ree'nā) or **Catharine Harbor,** in the Arctic Ocean, near the NW. corner of the Russian government of Archangel, is situated in lat. 69° N. and lon. 33° E. It is free from ice throughout the year owing to the warm current from the Atlantic Ocean. Here the town of Alexandrovsk was laid out by the Russian government in 1895.

Yekaterinburg, yā-kā'tā-reen-boorg', or **Ekaterinburg,** a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains, 170 miles SE. of the city of Perm, on both banks of the Isset. It is the centre of the Ural mining region. There are extensive metallurgical works, and the cutting and polishing of malachite, jasper, and other stones is carried on. The town is the seat of an active trade and has several banks. A magneto-meteorological observatory is located here. Yekaterinburg possesses a society of naturalists which owns a museum and a large library. The place was named after the empress Catharine, the wife of Peter the Great. Pop. in 1897, 55,488.

Yekaterinenstadt, yā-kā-tā-reen'ĕn-stät, a German colony in the Russian government of Samara, circle of Nikolayevsk.

Yekaterinodar, yā-kā'tā-re-no-daR', a town of Russia, capital of the territory of the Kuban, on the left bank of the Kuban River, about 100 miles above its mouth and 125 miles S. of Azov. It is a very meanly built town, although regularly laid out, and is surrounded by a morass. It is not important industrially or commercially. There is a museum of natural history. The town dates from the reign of Catharine II. Pop. in 1897, 65,697.

Yekaterinopol, yā-kā'tā-re-no'pŏl, a town of Russia, government and 103 miles S. of Kiev.

Yekaterinoslav, yā-kā'tā-re-no-slāv', or **Ekaterinoslav** ("the fame of Catharine"), a government of South Russia, bordering on the Sea of Azov. Area, 24,478 sq. m. It is divided into two sections by the Dnieper, about three-fourths lying E. and one-fourth W. of that river. The river Donets forms part of the N. boundary. The government belongs mainly to the steppe region of Russia, but it contains some broken country. It is rich in minerals, which include coal, iron, quicksilver, and salt. The soil is fertile and yields large crops of grain. Flax, melons, potatoes, and fruits of fine quality are among the products. The government is a great pastoral region. There are numerous flocks of sheep of improved breed and many studs. Many kinds of game abound. The fisheries are important. The bulk of the inhabitants are Russians, but there is quite a medley of other nationalities. Capital, Yekaterinoslav. Pop. in 1897, 2,112,000.

Yekaterinoslav, a town of South Russia, capital of the government of Yekaterinoslav, about 250 miles NE. of Odessa, on the right bank of the Dnieper, here crossed by a fine bridge. It is situated about 20 miles above the rapids of the river, which greatly obstruct navigation. Yekaterinoslav is an important commercial and industrial place. It is a seat of the iron- and steel-industry and has large flour-mills. It is a modern town, dating from the reign of Catharine II. Pop. in 1897, 121,216.

Yela'buga, a town of Russia, government and 210 miles SSE. of Vyatka, near the river Kama. Pop. in 1897, 9776.

Yelagui, yā-lā-goo'ee, or **Elagui,** ā-lā-goo'ee, a river of Siberia, in the government of Yeniseisk, flows E. and NE. and discharges into the Yenisei on the left, in about lat. 64° N. and lon. 86° 25' E. Length, 200 miles.

Yelatom, yā-lā-tom', or **Jelatma,** yā-lät'mā, a town of Russia, government and 158 miles N. of Tambov, on the Oka. Pop. in 1897, 4533.

Yelets', a town of Russia, government and 102 miles ESE. of Orel, on the Sosna. Among the industries are tanning, iron-founding, milling, and lace-making. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 37,455.

Yelisavetgrad, yā-le'zā-vĕt-grād', a town of Russia, government and 130 miles N. of Kherson, on the Ingul. It is regularly built, with spacious streets. It has many industrial establishments, prominent among which are the flour-mills and tobacco-factories. It has a large trade. Pop. in 1897, 61,800.

Yelisavetpol, or **Elisavetpol,** a government of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, bordering on the SE. upon Persia. Area, 16,721 sq. m. It is a part of the former kingdom of Georgia. The northern part is traversed by the river Kur, and its affluent, the Aras, flows along the Persian border. The eastern part is largely a region of steppes, but most of the government is mountainous, being traversed by the ranges of the Little Caucasus. There are extensive forests and fine pastures on the mountain slopes and fertile fields in the valleys, yielding good crops of grain and other products. Much wine is made and silkworms are reared. Copper is mined. The Russians constitute but a small fraction of the inhabitants, the bulk of whom are Tartars and Armenians. Capital, Yelisavetpol. Pop. in 1897, 871,557.

Yelisavetpol, yā-le'zā-vĕt-pŏl', a town of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, capital of the government of Yelisavetpol, 90 miles SE. of Tiflis. It presents in great part an Oriental appearance with its old fortifications, its numerous mosques, and the narrow streets of its extensive Mohammedan quarters, but there is also a modern portion which has arisen under Russian rule. There are a number of Armenian churches. The city is connected by rail with Tiflis. Many remains of antiquity are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 33,100.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, and lying between Mainland (Pomona) and Unst. Length, from N. to S., about 17 miles. The surface is mountainous and agriculture is almost entirely neglected, fishing being the chief industry. Pop. about 2600.

Yell, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 955 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Arkansas River and is intersected by the Fourche la Fave and Petit Jean rivers. Bituminous coal is found here. Capitals, Danville and Dardanelle. Pop. in 1890, 18,015; in 1900, 22,750.

Yellala (yĕl-lā'lā) **Falls,** a series of cataracts, the lowest in the course of the Congo River, 140 miles from the sea.

Yellowbluff, a post-station of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Alabama River.

Yellow Breeches Creek, Pa., enters the Susquehanna River about 4 miles below Harrisburg.

Yellow Bud, a village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, about ½ mile W. of the Scioto River and 14 miles N. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200.

Yellow Creek rises in Lamar co., Ala., and enters Luxapatilla Creek in Mississippi, about 10 miles NE. of Columbus.

Yellow Creek, Mo., enters the Grand River about 12 miles NW. of Brunswick.

Yellow Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River about 4 miles below Wellsville.

Yellowcreek, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga. The banking point is Canton.

Yellowcreek, a post-station of Graham co., N.C.

Yellowcreek, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 30 miles S. by E. of Altoona.

Yellow Creek, a post-station of Houston co., Tenn.

Yellow Grass, a village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 42 miles from Weyburn.

Yellowhouse, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Boyerstown. Pop. about 350.

Yellow Jacket Creek, Ga., enters the Chattahoochee River about 10 miles W. of Lagrange.

Yellow Knife, a river of Canada, enters the Great Slave Lake.

Yellow Lake, Jefferson co., N.Y., is about 3 miles long.

Yellow Medicine, a county in the SW. part of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Minnesota River and intersected by the Lac Qui Parle and Yellow Medicine rivers. Capital, Granite Falls. Pop. in 1890, 9854; in 1900, 14,608.

Yellow Medicine River, Minn., rises near the W. boundary of the state, runs in an ENE. direction, and enters the Minnesota River in Yellow Medicine co. It is about 100 miles long.

Yellowpine, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Mobile. It has lumber interests.

Yellowpine, a post-village of Webster parish, La. The banking point is Minden.

Yellowpine, a post-village of Sabine co., Tex.

Yellow Rabbit, a post-station of Benton co., Miss.

Yellow River, or **Yellow Water,** rises in the S. part of Alabama and passes into Florida, where it enters Pensacola Bay.

Yellow River, Ga., unites with the Ulcofauhatchee River at the S. extremity of Newton co. to form the Ocmulgee.

Yellow River, Ind., falls into the Kankakee River 5 miles W. of Knox.

Yellow River, Wis., rises in Clark co. and enters the Wisconsin River in Juneau co. about 10 miles NE. of New Lisbon.

Yellow River, Chippewa co., Wis., enters the Chippewa River 5 miles above Chippewa Falls.

Yellow River, China. See HOANG-HO.

Yellow River, a post-station of Gwinnett co., Ga., about 25 miles ENE. of Atlanta.

Yellow Sea (Chinese, *Whang-hai,* hwâng'hī'), an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between China (provinces of Chi-li, Shan-tung, Kiang-su) on the W., Manchuria (Shing-king) on the N., and Korea on the E. It opens southward into the Eastern Sea, and in the N. forms the bays or gulfs of Korea, Liao-tung, and Pe-chi-li, the last two being separated from the main body of water by the extension into it of the Liao-tung peninsula (near the extremity of which is Port Arthur) from the N. and the Shan-tung peninsula from the S. Greatest width, about 400 miles. Shortest distance between the Shan-tung peninsula and Korea, about 115 miles. It receives the Hoang-ho in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, the Liao in the Gulf of Liao-tung, and the Yalu in the Bay of Korea, the first-named discharging into it enormous quantities of sediment. The main arm of the Yang-tse-kiang discharges immediately S. of the Yellow Sea. The Yellow Sea is shallow and obtains its name from the yellow mud that is thrown into it.

Yellowspring, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., about 14 miles E. of Altoona.

Yellowspring, a post-village of Hampshire co., W.Va. The banking point is Winchester, Va.

Yellow Springs, a banking post-village and resort of Greene co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles N. of Xenia. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery and has medicinal waters. It is the seat of Antioch College (non-sectarian), open to both sexes. Pop. in 1900, 1371.

Yellowstone, a county in the south-central part of Montana. Area, 3710 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and S. by the Yellowstone River. Coal is found here. Capital, Billings. Pop. in 1900, 6212.

Yellowstone, a post-station of Lafayette co., Wis.

Yellowstone Lake, Wyo., lies at the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, in the Yellowstone National Park, at an elevation of 7740 feet above the level of the sea. Its greatest length is about 18 miles. Its outlet is the Yellowstone River, which issues from the northern end of the lake. The Upper Yellowstone River enters at the opposite side. This lake is surrounded on several sides by lofty mountains.

Yellowstone Mountains, Mont., a range of mountains extending along the eastern side of the Yellowstone River, commencing near the Lower Cañon and ending abruptly in the bend of the Yellowstone, near the entrance of the Shields River. Emigrant Peak is 10,969 feet in height.

Yellowstone National Park, a United States national reserve, intended as a general pleasure-ground and game-preserve, chiefly in the NW. part of Wyoming, with narrow adjacent strips in Montana and Idaho. It covers a surface, as the park proper, about 62 miles in length (from N. to S.) and 54 miles in width, with an area of 3350 sq. m. To this region, as originally circumscribed, a forest-preserve of some 2000 sq. m. has been added on the E. and the S., giving a full area to the park of somewhat over 5500 sq. m. The Yellowstone National Park in the manifold type of scenery that it presents, in its exposition of rare geological and physical phenomena, and in its wondrous display of vivid and bizarre coloring, stands alone among the curiosities of nature. Its most distinctive physiographic features are embodied in profound cañons and lofty water-falls, vast sheets of superimposed lava, lofty volcanic cones (all extinct), thousands of hot springs (calcareous, silicious, etc.), many of them encrusting and depositing sinter, and a hundred or more active geysers. Its general surface is a broken lava plateau,—an extension of the vast Snake River lava-sheets that were thrown out in the Tertiary period,—elevated about 8000 feet above sea-level and surrounded by mountain ridges and buttresses, the most prominent of which are the Gallatin Range in the NW. and the Absaroka Range in the E. Among the more prominent mountain summits (nearly all of volcanic character) are Electric Peak, in the NW. (11,155 ft.), Mount Washburn, in the N. (10,345 ft.), Cathedral Peak (10,700 ft.), Mount Schurz (10,900 ft.), Mount Langford (10,780 ft.), Mount Doane (10,715 ft.), and Mount Stevenson (10,420 ft.), in the E. and east-centre; Mount Sheridan (10,335 ft.), in the S.; and Mount Holmes (10,528 ft.), in the Gallatin Range of the NW. A portion of the "continental divide" lies in the SW. part. The region is drained by the Yellowstone River, which enters from the SE. (Upper Yellowstone), traverses the Yellowstone Lake (area, 140 sq. m.; elevation, 7740 ft. above sea-level,—one of the largest of the world's lakes occupying so lofty a situation), and passes out from the park in the central portion of the northern boundary, after a turbulent course through deep and wildly romantic cañons. (See YELLOWSTONE RIVER.) Shoshone, Lewis, and Hart lakes, minor bodies of water, lie SW. of Yellowstone Lake. Among the more notable locations and objects in the preserve are the Falls of the Yellowstone, the Mammoth Hot Springs, in the N., with their striking terraces and basins of exquisitely colored calcareous deposits and waters (covering an area of nearly 200 acres; temperature of the waters ranging to 165° or more); the Obsidian Cliffs (150–250 ft. in height), S. of the Mammoth Hot Springs; and the Norris, Lower Geyser, and Upper Geyser basins, which occupy a nearly meridional position in respect to one another in the western part of the park. In these several basins is the finest exhibition of geyser phenomena to be found on the globe. Among the individual geysers may be noted Old Faithful (with a jet 125–150 ft. in height), Beehive (jet, 150–200 ft.), Grand (200 ft.), Giant (250 ft.), Grotto, Castle, Monarch, and Fountain. Much the larger part of the park is densely forested (Douglas spruce, yellow pine, poplar, etc.), and in its recesses numerous forms of game find a safe retreat (elk, deer, bear, big-horn, buffalo, cougar, etc.). The Madison River, one of the forks of the Missouri, has its source in the W. part of the park.

Yellowstone Park, a post-station in the Yellowstone National Park. The banking point is Livingston, Mont.

Yellowstone River, the largest affluent of the Missouri, rises in the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming, on the "continental divide," in about lat. 44° N. and lon. 109° 30′ W. After a course of about 40 miles, it enters YELLOWSTONE LAKE (which see), at an altitude of 7740 feet above the sea. Issuing from the northern end of this lake, it runs northward through the Yellowstone National Park, and forms two grand cataracts, the Upper and the Lower Falls, respectively 110 and 310 ft. high, the latter plunging into the abyss known as the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, a stupendous and marvellously colored gorge, extending in the course of the river upward of 20 miles, and having a depth between precipitous rocks of 600–1500 ft. Passing through the so-called Third Cañon the river enters Montana, in which it runs northward through a mountainous country. Near the mouth of the Shields River it emerges from the mountains into the plains and runs in an ENE. and NE. direction, and enters the Missouri a short distance beyond the North Dakota boundary, in lat. 47° 59′ N. Its length is estimated at 1100 miles. Its mouth is about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. Steamboats can ascend it to the mouth of the Big Horn, 300 miles or more, during high water. Its largest affluents are the Big Horn and the Powder rivers, both of which enter from the right. See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Yellow Sulphur, a post-station of Blount co., Tenn.

Yellow Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Montgomery co., Va., 3½ miles from Christiansburg and 80 miles W. of Lynchburg.

Yellville, a banking post-town, capital of Marion co., Ark., on an affluent of the White River, about 120 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Yelm, a post-village of Thurston co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 26 miles S. of Tacoma.

Yelverton, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles SSW. of Kenton.

Yelvington, a post-village of St. John co., Fla. Pop. 90.

Yelvington, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Owensboro. Pop. about 300.

Yemamah, yĕm-ä'mä, or **Yemameh,** a district of Nejd, with a valley (wady) of its own name, regarded as the garden of Arabia. Lat. about 24° N.; lon. 47° 30′ E.

Yem'assee', a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 53 miles W. of Charleston.

Yem'bo, or **Yanbo,** yän'bo, a maritime town of Arabia, in Hejaz, on a low, sandy, and bare tract near the Red Sea, 125 miles SW. of Medina, of which city it is the port. It has a sheltered harbor and some trade. Yembo is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

Yemen, yĕm′ĕn, a region of southwestern Arabia (the SW. angle of the peninsula), bordering on the Red Sea, and extending southward to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It adjoins the British Territory of Aden on the S. Since 1899 the region (the Arabia Felix of the Romans), which constituted the Turkish vilayet of Yemen, is comprised in the four vilayets of Asir (sometimes considered to be a part of Hejaz), Hodeida, Sana, and Tais. It covers an area of about 74,000 sq. m., with a population estimated at 750,000. Yemen is generally mountainous in character, with lofty plateau-masses (8000–10,000 feet) extending into the interior. These mountains are bordered along the Red Sea by low-lying, parched, and in many places saline plains, which were at one time seemingly the floor of the ocean. These enter into the formation of the littoral, or what here and farther to the N. is known as the Tehama. There is some agriculture, but stock-raising is the principal pursuit. The chief towns are Sana and Damar, in the interior, and the ports of Mocha and Hodeida. Much of the best Arabian coffee is associated with this region.

Yenangyoung, yĕn‘ăng-yŏwng′, a town of Upper Burma, on the Irawadi, 110 miles SW. of Ava. It is a great depot for petroleum, which is obtained here. Pop. about 5000.

Yen-chow, a city of China. See YAN-CHOW.

Yendi, yĕn′dee, a town of western equatorial Africa, in Togoland, in about lat. 9° N. Pop. about 12,000.

Yendua, yĕn-doo′ă, one of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific Ocean, W. of Sandalwood Bay. On its S. side is Porpoise Harbor.

Yengan, a town of China. See YEN-NGAN-FU.

Yengi-Hissar, or **Yengishar,** a town of Chinese Turkestan. See YANG-HISSAR.

Yenidje, a small town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 25 miles WNW. of Saloniki.

Yenikale, yĕn-ik′ă-lă, a small town and a fortress of Russia, at the E. extremity of the Crimea, on the Strait of Yenikale (or of Kertch), near its N. end, about 6 miles E. of Kertch.

Yenikale, Strait of (now better known as the **Strait of Kertch,** the **Cimmerian Bosporus** of the ancients), the channel connecting the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea, and separating the peninsula of the Crimea on the W. from the peninsula of Taman on the E. Its length is about 25 miles. Near its N. entrance it narrows down to a width of between 2 and 3 miles. Where it opens into the Black Sea it is about 6 miles across. In the middle it sends an extensive arm eastward, the Bay of Taman. On the Crimean side are the town of Kertch and the fortress of Yenikale.

Yenisei, yĕn‘e-să′ (written also **Jenisei**), a river of Siberia, and one of the largest rivers of the globe, rises (as generally understood by geographers) as the Ulu-Kem in the mountains of northern Mongolia (in Kobdo), in about lat. 50° 35′ N. and lon. 99° 55′ E. It flows at first NW. to the Siberian frontier, breaks through the Sayan Mountains in a northerly course, and enters upon the great Siberian plain at Krasnoyarsk, whence its course follows the gentle decline of the land in the direction of the Arctic Sea to its mouth in the estuary or Bay of Yenisei, in lat. 70° N. The river has a length of about 2700–3000 miles, throughout the greater part of which it is navigable, its course being mainly within Russian territory. River steamers ascend to Minusinsk (about 1750 miles), while large craft (including ocean steamers) may reach Yeniseisk. The Yenisei is in general of very considerable width, expanding in some of its lower reaches to 4–5 miles, and has a generous depth (as far as the rapids of Ossinovskoye not less than 6 fathoms). In the month of May, following upon the melting of the snow and ice, the water frequently stands 30 feet or more above normal level. It traverses vast areas of forest-land, and in its lower and middle course inhospitable ice-bound plains and tundra. At Krasnoyarsk the river is generally frozen from the middle of November to May, and the mouth is rarely open for more than a few weeks in the year, so that the river is ill-suited for direct commercial relations with the outside. The chief tributaries of the Yenisei are the Angara or Upper Tunguska (flowing from Lake Baikal, and which should, perhaps, be properly considered to be the main Yenisei), the Stony Tunguska and the Lower Tunguska, all from the right. There are no comparable streams entering from the left. By means of the Kas, the Ket tributary of the Obi, and some canalized waters, the Yenisei is put in direct communication with the more westerly of the great rivers of Siberia. The river is crossed by the Transsiberian railway at Krasnoyarsk. The area of the drainage-basin is estimated to be about 1,000,000 sq. m.

Yenisei, Bay of, the estuary formed by the river Yenisei at its discharge into the Arctic Ocean, extends between about lat. 70° and 73° N. It abounds in islands.

Yeniseisk, or **Jeniseisk,** yĕn‘e-sâsk′ or yen‘e-să′isk, a government of Asiatic Russia, comprised in official East Siberia, and extending from the Sayan Mountains, on the Mongolian frontier, on the S. to the Arctic Ocean on the N., and having the governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk on the W., and Irkutsk and the province of Yakutsk on the E. Area, 987,186 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 560,000. Its extent is nearly commensurate with the basin of the Yenisei. Its most northerly point is Cape Tchelyuskin (Northeast Cape), the extremity of the Taimyr peninsula, which is also the northernmost point of Eurasia. The region, except in the S., has but few true mountain elevations, declining gradually in the direction of the Arctic Sea. It contains much forest-land (of pine, larch, birch, etc.), but it is largely tundra and frozen soil beyond lat. 70° N., and there is considerable swamp-land in the NE. Apart from the Yenisei and its tributaries (Angara, Stony, and Lower Tunguska), it is watered by the Pyasma and Khatanga, both of which flow directly into the Arctic Ocean. Various cereals are cultivated, and considerable live-stock (including the reindeer) is bred. Gold is and has been extensively mined in the southern sections, and several thousand men are employed in this industry. Capital, Krasnoyarsk.

Yeniseisk, a city of Asiatic Russia, on the Yenisei, in lat. 58° 27′ N., lon. 92° 16′ E., about 210 miles N. by W. of Krasnoyarsk. It has several churches and convents, boys' and girls' gymnasia, museum and library, and a fairly active trade. Pop. in 1897, 11,739.

Yenne, yĕnn, a small town of France, in Savoy, on the Rhone, 12 miles NW. of Chambéry.

Yen-ngan-fu, yĕn‘ngăn‘foo′, or **Yengan,** a town of China, in Shen-si, capital of a department, 170 miles N. by E. of Si-ngan.

Yenotayevsk, yă-no-tă′yĕvsk, a town of Russia, in Astrakhan, on an arm of the Volga. Pop. about 3000.

Yen-ping, a city of China. See YAN-PHING.

Yeo, a river of England, in Somersetshire, is one of the head-waters of the Parret.

Yeoman, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind. The banking point is Delphi.

Yeovil, yō′vĭl, a municipal borough of England, in Somerset, on the Ivel, near the borders of Dorsetshire, 6 miles W. of Sherborne. The principal edifices are St. John's church, in Perpendicular style, recently restored, and the town-hall. There are large manufactures of gloves. Pop. in 1901, 9861.

Yepes, yă′pĕs, a small town of Spain, province and 22 miles E. of Toledo. It is noted for its wine.

Yères, yaiR, a river of France, in Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, 10 miles SSE. of Paris, after a W. course of 50 miles.

Yères, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the river Yères, 9 miles from Corbeil. Near by is the interesting old castle of La Grange.

Yerim, yă′rim‘, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 70 miles SE. of Sana. It has a market.

Yerington, a post-village of Lyon co., Nev. The banking point is Carson City.

Yer′kes, a post-village of Perry co., Ky. The banking point is Clay City.

Yerkes, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 1½ miles S. of Collegeville.

Yermaloff, an island of the Low Archipelago.

Yeroslan, yă-ro-slăn′, a river of Russia, which, after a course of nearly 180 miles, joins the Volga 18 miles above Kamishin.

Yerville, yĕR‘veel′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles E. of Yvetot.

Yeshil-Irmak, yĕsh-il′ ir-măk′ (*i.e.*, "green river;" anc. *Iris*), a river of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Sivas, after a tortuous northerly course of about 200 miles, enters the Black Sea 12 miles E. of Samsun. On its banks are the towns of Tokat and Amasia. Chief affluent, the Kelkid-Irmak (anc. *Lycus*), from the E., which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

Yeshil-Kul, yĕsh-il′ kool (*i.e.*, "green lake"), a lake of Chinese Turkestan, 20 miles NE. of Kiria.

Yesso, Japan. See YEZO.

Yeste, yĕs′tă, a small town of Spain, province and 50 miles SW. of Albacete.

Yetholm, yĕth′ŏlm, a parish of Scotland, in the NE. part of the co. of Roxburgh, with two contiguous villages, Kirk-Yetholm and Town-Yetholm, on the Beaumont, 8 miles SE. of Kelso.

Yetter, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R.

Yeu, an island of France. See ÎLE DIEU.

Yeu, yă-oo′, or **Kowadugu,** a considerable river of central Africa, in Bornu, flows N. by E. and falls into the W. side of Lake Chad.

Yeu, a walled town of central Africa, near Bornu, near the mouth of the river of its own name.

Yeu-liu, yå-oo′ l'yoo, two islands between Kiushiu and the Liu-kiu Islands.

Yèvre, yåv'r, a small river of France, in Cher, flows SW. and joins the Cher near Vierzon.

Yewed, a post-village of Woods co., Okla. The banking point is Lambert.

Yezd, a city of central Persia, about 160 miles ESE. of Ispahan. It is situated (elevation, 3800 feet) on several important caravan routes and has an extensive trade and some manufacturing industries. Among the inhabitants are many Parsees, or Ghebers (fire-worshippers), this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit. Pop. estimated at 50,000 (?).

Yezdikhast, yĕz'de-kåst′, a town of Persia, on the borders of Fars and Irak-Ajemi, about 80 miles SSE. of Ispahan. It is situated at an elevation of about 6500 feet.

Yezo (officially called **Hokkaido,** hŏk-kī′do), the northernmost of the main islands of Japan, separated on the S. from Hondo by the Strait of Tsugaru (or Sangar), and extending N. to lat. 45° 30′ N., where La Pérouse Strait separates it from the island of Saghalin. Area, 36,299 sq. m. The island is essentially mountainous, with summits rising to 7000–8000 feet (Tokachi-Dake, in the north-centre, about 8200 ft.; Shribetsu, in the SW. and overlooking Volcano Bay, 7850 ft.; Ishikari, 7700 ft.). Active and semi-active volcanoes form a link with those of the Kurile chain of islands. Yezo is densely forested, and its interior was until recently accessible only with difficulty; but two or more lines of steam-railway now cross it in different directions. The climate is the least hospitable of any portion of Japan. There is a lingering winter, with much snow, lasting for several months, and during this period much of the coast-line is ice-bound. The island abounds in game. Gold is mined sparingly, but there are extensive deposits of coal (near Poronai-buto). The chief towns of the island are the important seaport of Hakodate, in the SW., Otaru, on Ishikari Bay, and Sapporo, connected with Otaru by rail. Pop. in 1904, 843,717, of whom about 18,000 or more were Ainos.

Yi, yee, a river of Uruguay, flows W. and joins the Rio Negro after a course of about 120 miles.

Yi-chang, China. See I-CHANG.

Yi-chow, yee'chŏw′, a town of China. See I-CHOW.

Ying-tse, or **Ying-tszu,** ying'tzoo′, a town of Manchuria, on the river Liao, near its mouth in the Gulf of Liao-tung, and about 17 miles below Niu-chwang, of which town it is the port. It is the seat of an active foreign trade.

Yin-lin-kan, yin'lin'kån′, a bay on the S. side of the island of Hainan, China Sea, affording good anchorage.

Ykima, ik'ee'må, one of the Majicosima Islands, China Sea, 22 miles S. of Typinsan.

Ylopango, a lake of Salvador. See ILOPANGO.

Ylst, a town of the Netherlands. See IJLST.

Ymer, a mining settlement of British Columbia, on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard R., 18 miles from Nelson, its banking point.

Ymesfjeld, a mountain plateau of the Scandinavian peninsula, culminating in the Galdhöppigen (8400 feet). See NORWAY.

Yngaren, üng'gå-rĕn, a lake of Sweden, län of Nyköping, 20 miles long. It discharges its surplus waters into the Baltic Sea.

Ynyscynhaiarn, a town of Carnarvonshire. It has large slate-quarries. Pop. in 1901, 4883.

Yoakum, a county (unorganized in 1900) in the NW. of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico. Area, 840 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 26.

Yoakum, a banking post-town of Dewitt co., Tex., 17 miles N. by E. of Cuero, on the San Antonio and Aransas R. Pop. in 1900, 3499.

Yo-chow (Chinese pron. nearly yo'chå-oo′), a city of China, province of Hu-nan, on the Yang-tse-kiang where Lake Tung-ting-hu discharges into that river.

Yock'anock'any Creek, Miss., enters the Pearl River about 10 miles SW. of Carthage.

Yockeney River, Miss., enters the Tallahatchee River near the SW. corner of Panola co.

Yocum, a post-village of Carroll co., Ark. The banking point is Green Forest.

Yocum, a post-village of Morgan co., Ky., 74 miles E. of Lexington.

Yocumtown, a post-village of York co., Pa., 9 miles SSE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Yoder, a post-village of Reno co., Kan. The banking point is Haven.

Yodo, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, 10 miles S. by W. of Kyoto.

Yoe, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. The banking point is York or Red-lion. It has cigar-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Yohoghany, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Yokkaichi, a town of the main island of Japan, on Owari Bay, about 24 miles SW. of Nagoya. It has manufactures of silk, paper, and porcelain. Pop. about 27,000.

Yokohama, yo-ko-hå'må (*i.e.*, "cross shore"), a treaty port of Japan, the chief centre of trade with the western world and the focus of foreign activity in the empire, is situated on the E. coast of Hondo, on the Bay of Tokyo, 17 miles S. by W. of the capital city, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 35° 26′ 50″ N.; lon. 139° 39′ E. The city lies on a capacious harbor, which is protected by huge breakwaters, and immediately S. of Kanagawa, which was selected as the residential treaty port in 1858. At that time Yokohama was a mere fishing hamlet. The city is well laid out and has a number of notable or even imposing public buildings (prefectural buildings, custom-house, court-house, post-office, railway-depot), and in its massive piers and quays, docks, club-houses, churches of various denominations, etc., wears a semi-European aspect. The bluffs S. of the city and extending in the direction of Mississippi Bay are occupied by many fine villas and bungalows. Yokohama is the emporium of a vast silk-industry, and its exports comprise silk goods, tea, lacquered- and bamboo-wares, metals, fish, etc. It is in direct steamship communication with the principal ports of the world. Pop. in 1884, 70,019; in 1891, 127,987; in 1899, 193,762; in 1904, 326,035.

Yokosuka, an important naval station of Japan, on the main island, about 13 miles S. by W. of Yokohama, with which it is connected by rail. It has imperial dock-yards, arsenals, and vast appliances for ship-building. Pop. in 1899, 24,750.

Yola, yo'lå, a town of Nigeria, west-central Africa, in Adamawa, and on the left bank of the Benuwe, about 230 miles S. by W. of Kuka. It covers a large area.

Yolo, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 996 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Sacramento River and on the S. by Putah Creek, and is drained by Cache Creek. Capital, Woodland. Pop. in 1890, 12,684; in 1900, 13,618.

Yolo, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 325.

Yomber Island, one of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 30 miles S. of Bulama.

Yon, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna.

Yoncalla, yŏn'kŏl-la, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 43 miles S. of Eugene. Pop. about 200.

Yonezawa, yo-nå-zå'wå, a town of Yamagata prefecture, Japan, about 25 miles SSW. of Yamagata. Pop. in 1899, 30,719.

Yonkers, yŏnk'ĕrz, a city of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles N. by E. of the initial station in New York. It is beautifully located, its verdant heights commanding charming views of the river and of the cliffs called the Palisades on the opposite shore. The venerable Phillipse Manor House serves as the city-hall. Yonkers is the seat of various charitable and benevolent institutions (including a Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Leake and Watts Orphan House) and has several academic and collegiate institutes. Its varied and important industries are represented by sugar-refineries, carpet-mills, foundries and machine-shops, sash- and door-factories, and manufactories of hats, malted liquors, chemicals, etc. Steamboats ply regularly between this city and New York, many of whose merchants reside here. Pop. in 1880, 18,892; in 1890, 32,088; in 1900, 47,931; in 1905, upward of 60,000.

Yonne, yonn, a river of France, rises in the highlands of Morvan, in the department of Nièvre, flows N. past Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, Sens, and Pont-sur-Yonne, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Length, about 150 miles. Chief affluent, the Armançon, on the right.

Yonne, a department in the north-central part of France, formed mainly of portions of the old provinces of Burgundy and Champagne. Area, 2892 sq. m. The surface is undulating and hilly, with picturesque valleys and rich pasture-lands. The chief rivers are the Yonne and its affluent, the Armançon. The soil is fertile, producing grain, potatoes, beets, good wine, etc. Capital, Auxerre. Pop. in 1891, 344,688; in 1901, 321,062.

Yore, a river of England. See URE.

York, or **Yorkshire,** york'shir, the largest county of England, situated in its N. part, having the North Sea on the NE. and extending from the river Tees on the N. to

the Humber estuary in the S. Area of the ancient county (county boroughs included), 6067 sq. m.; of the modern administrative county, 5910 sq. m. The county is divided for administrative purposes into the North, East, and West Ridings. The surface is very much diversified. The Pennine Chain extends from N. to S. in the W. part of the county, attaining an elevation of about 2500 feet. In the NE. is the hilly and mountainous district of Cleveland. In the E. is the elevated chalky tract called the Wolds. Yorkshire consists in great part of the basin of the Ouse, which, with its head-streams, the Swale and the Ure, flows through the county in a SE. direction, its waters finding their way to the sea through the Humber estuary. The county contains some of the most fertile tracts in the kingdom. There are also areas of barren moor. The West Riding contains some of the richest coal-fields in Great Britain. There are large deposits of iron, especially in the N. The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire are mainly agricultural and pastoral regions; the West Riding vies with Lancashire in the extent of its manufacturing industries, the two constituting the greatest seat of manufactures in the world. Among the great manufacturing centres in this section are Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Rotherham, and Dewsbury. Among other cities of Yorkshire are York and Hull. Yorkshire, without the county boroughs, sends 26 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the ancient county (county boroughs included) in 1901, 3,584,762; of the administrative county, 1,891,766.

York (anc. *Ebor'acum*), a parliamentary and county borough of England, capital of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, 175 miles NNW. of London. It wears a mediæval aspect, with narrow streets, quaint houses, and encircling walls, pierced by numerous gates. Its chief glory is its minster (524 feet in length), one of the most splendid Gothic structures in the world. Built largely in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it exhibits a variety of architectural styles. Its principal features are the noble W. façade, the stately central tower (216 feet high), the Chapter House, perhaps the most beautiful in England, the magnificent nave, and the superb stained glass. Among other interesting edifices are the Roman Catholic procathedral, the Gothic guild-hall, the assize courts, the Exhibition Building, containing a concert-hall and picture-galleries, and numerous churches. Picturesque ruins of St. Mary's abbey (in the Philosophical Society's or Museum Gardens) remain, and the Manor House contains a school for the blind. The town has manufactures of glass, iron, and linen.

York is the seat of an archbishop, who holds the title of Primate of England, the archbishop of Canterbury being styled Primate of All England. Eboracum was one of the principal seats of Roman dominion in Britain. It was afterwards the capital of Northumbria. The town returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 77,914.

York, the southwesternmost county of Maine, borders on New Hampshire. Area, 957 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the Ossipee River, and on the SW. by the Salmon Falls and Piscataqua rivers, and is intersected by the Saco River, which forms part of the NE. boundary. Capital, Alfred. Pop. in 1890, 62,829; in 1900, 64,885.

York, a county in southeast-central Nebraska, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is intersected by the Middle and West Forks of the Big Blue River and by Beaver Creek. Capital, York. Pop. in 1890, 17,279; in 1900, 18,205.

York, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 875 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Susquehanna River, is intersected by Conewago Creek, and is also drained by Codorus and Yellow Breeches creeks. The South Mountain occupies the NW. part of the county. Iron-ore and slate are found here. Capital, York. Pop. in 1890, 99,489; in 1900, 116,413.

York, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 669 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Catawba River. The Broad (Congaree) River forms the entire western boundary. Iron-ore is found here. Capital, Yorkville. Pop. in 1890, 38,831; in 1900, 41,684.

York, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, has an area of 124 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the estuary of the York River. Capital, Yorktown. Pop. in 1890, 7596; in 1900, 7482.

York, a post-town of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 81 miles W. of Selma. It has saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 528.

York, a post-village of Marion co., Fla.

York, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., on the Wabash River, about 33 miles S. of Paris, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 353.

York, a post-township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 829.

York, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

York, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup.

York, a post-village and resort of York co., Me., in York township (town), and on a small inlet called York Harbor, 8 miles ENE. of Portsmouth, N.H. York Beach, 1½ miles from the village, is a good bathing-place. York has a commodious harbor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2668.

York, or **Mooreville,** a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., 14 miles S. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 150.

York, a village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Duluth and Iron Range R. The banking point and post-office is Lime Springs, Iowa.

York, a city, capital of York co., Neb., on an affluent of the Big Blue River, on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line, 50 miles W. of Lincoln. It is in a farming and stock-raising region and has manufactures of flour and foundry products. York College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 5132.

York, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in York township (town), about 24 miles SSW. of Rochester, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2730; of the village, about 375.

York, a banking post-village of Benson co., N.Dak., about 39 miles WNW. of Devils Lake, on the Great Northern R.

York, a post-township of Union co., Ohio. The banking point is Richwood. Pop. in 1900, 1437.

York, a city, capital of York co., Pa., on Codorus Creek, 28 miles SSE. of Harrisburg, on the Northern Central, the Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland Rs. It is situated in the midst of a very fertile and productive agricultural region, is neatly and substantially built, and contains many fine residences and public buildings. Among the latter are the court-house, municipal building, opera-house, etc. York is the seat of the York Collegiate Institute, the York County Academy, and a high-school, and has an orphans' home, almshouse, various hospitals, and a penitentiary. The city's varied industries are represented by and comprise bridge- and chain-works, foundries and machine-shops, paper- and pulp-mills, and the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, agricultural implements, traction engines, water-wheels, safes and locks, knitted goods, cigar-boxes, carriages and wagons, bricks, fertilizers, etc. In 1777–78 the Continental Congress met at this place while Philadelphia was occupied by the British army. The borough was laid out in 1741. Pop. in 1880, 13,940; in 1890, 20,793; in 1900, 33,708.

York, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 943.

York, a township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1036.

York, a post-village of Jackson co., Wis. The banking point is Whitehall.

York, a county in the SW. part of New Brunswick, bordering on Maine. It is intersected by the St. John River and is bounded on the WSW. by the St. Croix River and Grand Lake. Capital, Fredericton.

York, a county of Ontario, centrally situated and drained by the Humber, Rouge, and Don rivers into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the S., and by several small streams into Lake Simcoe, which forms part of its N. boundary. Capital, Toronto.

York, Ontario, the former name of TORONTO.

York, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 8 miles SE. of Caledonia, near the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 200.

York, or **York Factory,** a settlement of Keewatin, Canada, on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson River. Lat. 57° N.; lon. 92° 25′ W. York Factory was one of the principal trading-posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

York, a village of Sierra Leone, 15 miles S. of Freetown.

York, a town of Western Australia, 55 miles E. of Perth, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. of district, about 3000.

Yorka, a post-station of Leake co., Miss., about 66 miles NE. of Jackson.

Yorkana, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 7 miles E. by N. of York. It has cigar manufactures.

York Beach, a sea-side resort of York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R., 1½ miles from York. Pop. about 400.

York, Cape, on the W. coast of Alaska, is the N. point of Port Clarence.

York, Cape, in the NW. part of Greenland, on Baffin Bay. Lat. 75° 55′ N.; lon. 67° W. It marks the NW. termination of Melville Bay.

York, Cape, the northernmost point of Australia, in Queensland, the extremity of Cape York Peninsula.

York Corner, a post-village of York co., Me. The banking point is York Village.

Yorke's Peninsula, a tongue of land of South Australia, between St. Vincent and Spencer gulfs, W. of Adelaide. See also YORK PENINSULA.

York Factory, Canada. See YORK.

York Furnace, a village of York co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River.

Yorkhaven, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R., about 12 miles N. of York. Pop. in 1900, 824.

Yorklyn, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on Red Clay Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles NW. of Wilmington. It has a paper-mill.

York Mills, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on a branch of the Humber River, 3 miles from Weston.

York, Mount, New South Wales, about 65 miles NW. of Sydney. Height, 3300 feet.

York New Salem, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 5 miles SW. of York.

York Peninsula, Queensland, the body of land lying on the E. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria and terminating at the N. end in Cape York.

York River, the name given to an inlet or arm of the sea in York co., Me. Length, about 7 miles.

York River (more properly an estuary), in the E. part of Virginia, is formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers, at the SE. extremity of King William co,, and, flowing in a southeasterly direction, falls into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite Cape Charles. Length, about 40 miles; greatest width, 2½ miles. This river separates the cos. of New Kent, James City, and York on the right from King and Queen and Gloucester cos. on the left.

York River, Quebec, a river in the co. of Gaspé, flows E. and falls into Gaspé Bay.

Yorkroad, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 48 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Yorkshire, England. See YORK.

Yorkshire, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Iowa.

Yorkshire, a post-village in Yorkshire township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 36 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1738; of the village, about 300.

Yorkshire, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Versailles. Pop. 200.

Yorkshire Center, Cattaraugus co., N.Y. See DELEVAN.

York Sound, an inlet of subarctic America, in Frobisher Strait.

York Sound, an inlet on the NW. coast of Western Australia, between Montague Sound and Brunswick Bay.

York Springs, a post-borough and resort of Adams co., Pa., about 24 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Yorkton, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 105 miles ENE. of Regina. Pop. in 1901, 700.

Yorktown, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., about 27 miles SW. of Dixon.

Yorktown, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles W. of Muncie, its banking point. It has straw-board works, etc.

Yorktown, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Yorktown, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 9 miles E. of Salem.

Yorktown, a post-village in Yorktown township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., 7 miles E. of Peekskill. The town is intersected by the Croton River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2421.

Yorktown, a banking post-town of Dewitt co., Tex., about 70 miles ESE. of San Antonio, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. in 1900, 846.

Yorktown, a post-town, capital of York co., Va., is situated on the right bank of the York River, nearly 10 miles from its mouth and 36 miles NNW. of Norfolk. In Oct., 1781, the British forces under Cornwallis were besieged here by Washington and Rochambeau, whose operations were seconded by a French fleet under De Grasse, and on the 19th day of the month the British general surrendered, an event which virtually brought the Revolutionary struggle to a close. The surrender is commemorated by a monument. In the civil war Yorktown was fortified by the Confederates, who, having been besieged by McClellan, evacuated the place May 4, 1862. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Yorktown Heights, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Carmel or Mount Kisco.

York Village, a banking post-village of York co., Me.

Yorkville, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 18 miles NW. of Cloverdale.

Yorkville, a village of Paulding co., Ga., 6 miles from Rockmart, is a rural free-delivery of Dallas.

Yorkville, a banking post-village, capital of Kendall co., Ill., on the S. bank of the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 12 miles SW. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Yorkville, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., about 13 miles NW. of Lawrenceburg.

Yorkville, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on Gull Lake and on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R., 13 miles NE. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 150.

Yorkville, a village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Sadaquada Creek. Pop. about 175.

Yorkville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 12 miles N. of Bellaire.

Yorkville, a borough of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1125.

Yorkville, a banking post-town, capital of York co., S.C., 30 miles SW. of Charlotte, N.C., on the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern Rs. It has manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 2012.

Yorkville, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., about 42 miles N. by W. of Jackson.

Yorkville, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. The banking point is Catlettsburg, Ky.

Yorkville, a village in Yorkville township (town), Racine co., Wis., about 12 miles W. of Racine. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1047.

Yoro, a department in the N. part of Honduras. Area, 5790 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and the department of Colón, W. by the Ulúa River, and S. by the Sulaco River. The surface is mountainous. In the valleys are rich forests, containing mahogany and other fine woods and dye-woods. Capital, Yoro. Pop. in 1901, about 20,000.

Yoro, a town of Honduras, capital of Yoro department, in an agricultural and stock-raising district, 52 miles N. by W. of Tegucigalpa. It has a town-hall, church, market, and several schools.

Yoruba, yor'u-bâ, or **Yarriba,** a region, native state, or kingdom of western equatorial Africa, in Nigeria, and comprised within the Lagos Protectorate. It adjoins Dahomey on the W. and Nupé on the NE. and lies SW. of the lower Niger (Quorra) River. The region is very fertile and densely populated. The chief settlements are Oyo, Ibadan, and Abeokuta.

Yosemite, yo-sem'ĭ-te, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., about 25 miles NE. of Mariposa.

Yosemite, a post-town of Casey co., Ky. The banking point is Liberty. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Yosemite Valley, a profound gorge or rift of the Sierra Nevada of California, in Mariposa co., about 180 miles E. by S. of San Francisco, noted for its imposing scenery of stupendous mountain-walls and lofty waterfalls. The valley, which is traversed by the Merced River, an affluent of the San Joaquin, is about 8 miles in length and generally less than a mile in width. Its floor, in great part a park-like expanse of flat and partially timbered meadow-land, is elevated about 3850 feet above sea-level, with the surrounding granitic cliffs rising 3000–5000 ft. higher. The valley, together with the enclosing mountains, presents evidence of past glaciation on the grandest scale, and it is assumed by many geologists that its peculiar form is primarily the result of glacial wear. Other geologists incline to the view that it represents a sunken trough of the earth's surface. Among the chief scenic features of the valley and its surroundings are the magnificent and nearly vertical cliff known as El Capitan, marking the NW. entrance to the valley, 7012 ft. in height; Eagle Peak, 7751 ft.; Cathedral Rocks, 8831 ft.; Sentinel Rocks, 7005 ft.; Sentinel Dome, 8205 ft. (adjacent to which is Glacier Point, a famous point of view, 7292 ft.); North Dome, 7525 ft.; Half (or South) Dome, the SE. buttress of the valley, 8927 ft.; and the numerous waterfalls and cascades which are discharged from prodigious heights over the mountain-walls. Among these the first place is held by the Yosemite Falls (falls of Yosemite Creek), which in three leaps (Upper Fall, 1436 ft. vertical; Middle Fall, 626 ft.; Lower Fall, 400 ft.) drop nearly half a mile; the creek at the point of its upper discharge is 35 ft. in width. Other hardly less picturesque falls are the Bridal Veil Fall, with a vertical leap of 630 ft.; Vernal Fall, 350 ft.; and Nevada Fall, about 600 ft. Mirror Lake, noted for its beautiful reflections, lies near the foot of the cañon of Tenaya Creek, a tributary gorge of the Yosemite.

A distinctive feature of the Yosemite Mountains is their domed form, by some thought to be the result of glacial scour, and by others to be irregular rock expansion. A similar feature is distinctive of the glaciated mountains enclosing some of the Norwegian fjords. The Yosemite Valley is part of the California Yosemite State Park, which is enclosed by the larger Yosemite National Park.

Yoshida, yo-shee'dȧ, a maritime town of Japan, island of Hondo, 160 miles WSW. of Tokyo.

Yost, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky. The banking point is Greenville.

Yostville, a post-station of Lackawanna co., Pa.

Yotala, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Chuquisaca.

You Bet, a village of Nevada co., Cal., 5 miles W. of Dutchflat, on the Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. The post-station is Dutchflat.

Youghal (pronounced yȯh'hạl or yawl), a seaport of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 27 miles E. of Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater. It has a parish church and a fine Roman Catholic church, and still retains in almost its original state the house of Sir Walter Raleigh. Pop. about 5400.

Youghiogheny (yȯh-ho-gā'nee) **River** rises near the S. extremity of Garrett co., Md., near the West Virginia boundary-line, runs northward into Pennsylvania, thence NW. through the cos. of Fayette and Westmoreland, and joins the Monongahela River at McKeesport, after a course of about 150 miles.

Young, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 821 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and partly drained by the Clear Fork of that river. Capital, Graham. Pop. in 1890, 5049; in 1900, 6540.

Young, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1089.

Young, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 5969.

Young, a post-hamlet of Freestone co., Tex.

Young, a post-township and gold-field of New South Wales, 165 miles W. of Sydney. Pop. about 2800.

Young America, a post-village of Cass co., Ind. The banking point is Kokomo.

Young America, a banking post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., about 36 miles WSW. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Youngcane, a post-village of Union co., Ga., about 90 miles N. by E. of Atlanta.

Youngdale, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Lockhaven.

Youngers, a post-station of Callaway co., Mo.

Young Harris, a post-town of Towns co., Ga. The banking point is Blueridge. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Young Hickory, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 13 miles SE. of Andover.

Young Hickory, a hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio.

Young Island, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Charleston.

Youngs, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., about 26 miles by rail SSE. of Norwich.

Youngs, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Nazareth or Slatington.

Youngs Creek, a post-village of Orange co., Ind. The banking point is Paoli.

Youngs Creek, a post-station of Whitley co., Ky.

Youngs Creek, a post-station of Audrain co., Mo.

Young's Point, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, 17 miles N. of Peterborough.

Youngsport, a post-hamlet of Bell co., Tex.

Youngstown, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 18 miles S. of Monmouth.

Youngstown, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., 8 miles S. of Terre Haute.

Youngstown, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, about 1 mile from its mouth, and 34 miles N. by W. of Buffalo. It has a good harbor. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Youngstown, a city, capital of Mahoning co., Ohio, is finely situated on the Mahoning River, 66 miles ESE. of Cleveland, on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It contains a Federal building, various homes and hospitals, an opera-house, the Reuben McMillan Library, etc., and is the seat of large iron- and steel-works, foundries, and machine-shops. The city has manufactories of lumber products, tubing and shafting, cars, roofing materials, powder, carriages and wagons, motor-cars, etc. Pop. in 1880, 15,435; in 1890, 33,220; in 1900, 44,885.

Youngstown, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 40 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 771.

Youngsville, a post-town of Lafayette parish, La. The banking point is Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Youngsville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 116 miles NW. of New York.

Youngsville, a banking post-town of Franklin co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Youngsville, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, about 58 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati.

Youngsville, a banking post-borough of Warren co., Pa., on Broken Straw Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Rs., 27 miles NE. of Titusville. It has manufactures of furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Young Warrior River, Miss., enters the Pearl River about 6 miles below Carthage.

Youngwood, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R.

Younker, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga. The banking point is Eastman.

Yount, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., 15 miles ENE. of Fredericktown.

Yountsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, about 6 miles SW. of Crawfordsville.

Yountville, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 48 miles N. of San Francisco. Pop. about 200.

Yowell, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Ypane-Guazú, e-pȧ'nȧ gwȧ-soo', a river of Paraguay, joins the Paraguay below Concepción.

Ypres, ee'p'r (Flem. *Yperen* or *Ypern,* ī'pẹrn), a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, capital of an arrondissement, 30 miles SSW. of Bruges, on the Yperlée. It is an ancient place, and in the thirteenth century was one of the most important cities of western Europe. The vast cloth-hall (Halle des Drapiers), which dates from the time of the city's greatest prosperity, is one of the most striking edifices in Belgium. Its façade is embellished with numerous modern statues. Adjoining the cloth-hall is the handsome Renaissance town-hall. The mediæval cathedral of St. Martin has a superb rose-window and a richly decorated interior. The old Gothic meat-market contains a museum of antiquities and paintings and there is a museum of antique furniture in the Hôtel Merghelynck, an eighteenth-century structure. The Belle-Gasthuis, a municipal asylum for old women, is among the various venerable relics of the past that render Ypres one of the most attractive of Belgian towns. The manufactures comprise chiefly laces and linen; the formerly flourishing woollen-industry has become extinct. Pop. in 1900, 16,552.

Ypsilanti, ip-se-lan'tee, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga. The banking point is Talbotton.

Ypsilanti, a city of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 29 miles W. by S. of Detroit, with which it is also connected by electric road. Ypsilanti is the seat of the Michigan State Normal College, and has manufactures of paper, cement, agricultural implements and machinery, veneers, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6129; in 1900, 7378.

Yreka, wī-re'kȧ, a banking post-town, capital of Siskiyou co., Cal., about 85 miles E. of Crescent City, on the Yreka R. Pop. in 1900, 1263.

Ysabel, or **Isabel,** one of the (German) Solomon Islands.

Ysalco, Salvador. See Izalco.

Ysleta, or **Isleta,** ees-lȧ'tȧ, a post-village of El Paso co., Tex., on the Rio Grande and on the Texas and Pacific and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Rs., 12 miles (direct) E. by S. of El Paso. The population is mostly Mexican. Pop. about 1500.

Yssel, or **Ijssel,** ī'sẹl (anc. *Isa'la*), a river of the Netherlands, formed at Doesburg by the union of the Oude (Old) Yssel, which rises in Rhenish Prussia, and the Nieuwe (New) Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, which separates from that river near Arnhem. It flows N. past Zutphen, Deventer, and Kampen, and enters the Zuider Zee. It is navigable throughout its course.

Ysselmonde, Netherlands. See Ijsselmonde.

Ysselstein, Netherlands. See Ijsselstein.

Yssingeaux, ees'sȧNs'zhō', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Loire, on a rocky height, 13 miles NE. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1901, 3149 (commune, 7643).

Ystad, üs'tad, a seaport of Sweden, 36 miles ESE. of Malmö, on the Baltic Sea. Pop. in 1900, 9862.

Ystwith, a small river of Wales, enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

Ythan, ī'thạn, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, flows tortuously E., and enters the North Sea about 12 miles NNE. of Aberdeen.

Yuba, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 636 sq. m. It is drained by the Yuba River and its Middle (or North) Fork. Gold is found here in rich placer deposits. Capital, Marysville. Pop. in 1890, 9636; in 1900, 8620.

Yuba, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., 15 miles SW. of Wonewoc.

Yuba City, a banking post-village, capital of Sutter co., Cal., on the W. bank of the Feather River, opposite the mouth of the Yuba River and on the Southern Pacific R., about 50 miles N. of Sacramento. It has fruit-canning and packing industries.

Yuba River, Cal., is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South Yuba, which rise near the Sierra Nevada and unite about 9 miles NW. of Nevada. It runs SW. through Yuba co., and enters the Feather River at Marysville. Gold is found near this river.

Yucatan, yoo-kȧ-tȧn′, a peninsular land-mass, not very strictly defined in its geographical boundaries, but comprising, as ordinarily understood, the Mexican states of Yucatan and Campeche and the military territory (Mexican) of Quintana Roo. In a stricter geographical sense it also includes British Honduras (Balize) and the northern part of Guatemala. It is the southern buttress that chiefly separates the basins of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The Yucatan Channel, which unites these two bodies of water, separates, by a width of some 130 miles, the NE. extremity of Yucatan, at or near Cape Catoche, from the SW. point of Cuba. Much the greater part of Yucatan (in the narrower conception) is a flat or nearly flat plain,—a limestone "plateau" of very low general elevation (100–150 feet)—whose greatest relief (by some asserted not to exceed 500 ft., by others thought to reach nearly 900 ft.) is found in a low ridge or series of ridges, extending in a NW.–SE. direction from a position about 30 miles SW. of the city of Mérida to beyond Peto, or perhaps (with some breaks) completely across the territory of Quintana Roo. This same plain is extended gulfward as a limestone bank (partially of coral formation) to a distance of 125–150 miles or more on the N. and W., where it falls with comparative abruptness into the greater depths of the Gulf basin. Yucatan proper is almost wholly destitute of running water, the water of precipitation being almost immediately absorbed by the porous limestone rocks, or drawn into the numerous sinks (*cenotes, aguadas*), channels, and subterranean basins with which the region abounds, and which hold the water-level in places 200–300 ft. or more beneath the actual surface. These cenotes are the chief source of water-supply to the inhabitants, and they are frequently reached by long cuttings of steps and inclined planes. The surface of the country is in great part covered with low scrub and trees (jungle), largely of acaceous forms, and in some places has dense matted cactus (cereus, etc.). Magnificent forests (mahogany, rosewood, and other dye-woods) still remain here and there (Campeche) as reminders of the forest which seemingly covered nearly the whole land at the time of the Spanish conquest, and on the N. coast there are extensive sapotewoods (*sapotales*) and mangrove thickets. The native fauna is tropicopolitan, and includes among its forms the jaguar, armadillo, monkeys (in the northern woods), and vast numbers of the iguana lizard. The principal agricultural product of the region is hennequen (or Sisal hemp), obtained from a species of aloe (*Agave sisalensis*). Yucatan is rich in ancient remains,—so-called temples, domiciles, pyramids, etc.,—the work of the civilized Mayas, whose construction perhaps does not date farther back than 800–1000 years. Some of the more imposing of such ruins are found at Uxmal, Labna, Loltun, and Chichen-itza. The chief city is Mérida (with Progreso as its port), which is also the capital of the state of Yucatan. The inhabitants consist largely of Indians of Mayan stock.

Yucatan, a state of Mexico, in the peninsula of Yucatan, bordering on the N. on the Gulf of Mexico, and having on the SW. the state of Campeche and on the SE. the territory of Quintana Roo. Area in 1900 (before the separation from it of the territory of Quintana Roo), 35,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 314,087. The surface of the state is generally flat, rising in its southern part, in a ridge running from a point SW. of Mérida to (or beyond) Peto, to a height of several hundred feet. There are no running water-courses, but water is obtained from sinks and underground passages (*cenotes, aguadas*) in the cavernous limestone rock. (See YUCATAN, peninsula). The state contains numerous prehistoric remains, of which the most noted are those of Uxmal. Hennequen (or Sisal hemp) is the chief product. Capital, Mérida (with Progreso as its port).

Yu'catan′, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., on an affluent of the Hokah River, about 26 miles S. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 830.

Yucatan Channel, a body of water connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea and separating the peninsula of Yucatan from the W. extremity of Cuba. Width, in its narrowest part, about 130 miles.

Yuen-chow, a town of China, province of Kiang-si, 190 miles S. of Hankow.

Yuen-chow, a town of China, province of Hu-nan, 225 miles WSW. of Chang-sha.

Yuen-kiang, yoo-ĕn′ ke-ȧng′, a river of China, province of Hu-nan, enters Lake Tung-ting-hu on the SW., after a NE. course estimated at 400 miles.

Yug, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, after a course of about 250 miles joins the Sukhona a little below the town of Ustiug Veliki, to form the Dvina.

Yugor Strait, a body of water separating Vaigatch Island from the main-land of Russia (government of Archangel).

Yukon, a banking post-village of Canadian co., Okla., in a grain and fruit region, 13 miles E. of Elreno, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 950.

Yukon, yoo′kon, a judicial district of Canada, occupying its NW. part, and having British Columbia (lat. 60° N.) on the S., the district of Mackenzie on the E., Alaska (meridian of 141° W. lon.) on the W., and the Arctic Ocean on the N. Area, 196,976 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 27,219. The region lies almost wholly in the basin of the Yukon River, which traverses it nearly medially, and W. and SW. of what are assumed to be the true Rocky Mountains, or the main water-parting between the Yukon and Mackenzie basins. It is more or less mountainous throughout, with general elevations rising to 3000–4000 feet or more. Near the upper waters of the Yukon, W. of Lake Marsh, mounts Lorne and Lansdowne attain elevations of 6400 and 6140 ft. respectively, and in the extreme SW., near the Alaska boundary-line, are several giants of the North American continent: Mount Logan (lat. 60° 35′N., lon. 140° 21′ W.), about 18,000 (19,500?) ft.; Mount Hubbard (lat. 60° 21′ N., lon. 139° 2′ W.), 16,400 ft.; Mount Augusta (lat. 60° 18′ N., lon. 140° 28′ W.), 14,900 ft.; Mount Vancouver (lat. 60° 21′ N., lon. 139° 42′ W.), 15,617 ft.; Mount Cook, 13,700 ft.; and Mount Newton, 13,860 ft. The region bears evidence of having undergone comparatively recent upheaval or tilting. There are no active glaciers, except on the lofty mountains of the SW., and possibly in the far northern snow-covered mountains, but the evidences of past glaciation on a most extensive scale are largely present, especially in the southern sections. Among the tributaries of the Yukon are the Hootalinqua or Teslin, Pelly, Stewart, White, and Porcupine, some of which are navigable for minor craft. Steamboats navigate virtually the entire course of the Yukon. (See YUKON RIVER.) The region is wooded almost to its extreme northern point, and despite the extremely rigorous winters, it gives promise, under the influence of a genial or even hot summer, of considerable agriculture, many vegetables and cereals being successfully grown as far N. as lat. 64°. The chief resource of the region thus far is its gold, which is mined most extensively in the famous Klondike region. (See KLONDIKE.) The judicial seat of the district is DAWSON (which see). An important military post is Fort Selkirk, situated at the confluence of the Yukon and Pelly rivers.

Yukon Hills, Alaska, a range or series of heights between the valleys of the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers.

Yukon River (known also in its upper course as the LEWES RIVER), one of the largest rivers of the western hemisphere, rises in a number of small streams and tarns (Long, Deep, and Crater lakes, tributary to Lake Lindeman) on the N. side of the Chilkoot Pass Mountain, in British Columbia, and has for its main forming-basin or reservoir Lake Bennett (crossed by the parallel of 60° N. lat.), whose surface is 2161 feet above sea-level. From Lake Bennett the river, traversing a number of broad expansions or lakes (Tagish Lake, properly a continuation of Lake Bennett, Lake Marsh, Lake Lebarge), and falling rapidly, pursues a tortuous and generally NW. course to about lat. 64° 52′ N., where (near Eagle) it crosses the Alaska boundary-line, in lon. 141° W. The same general course is continued to Fort Yukon, in the region of the great "Yukon Flats," situated on the Arctic Circle, where the river flows southwestward through 17 degrees of longitude to about lat. 61° 51′ N. and lon. 162° W. Here, in what may almost certainly be assumed to be the head of a former delta (embracing the Kuskokwim as one of its arms), it turns WNW. and then N., and empties, through a number of delta channels, into Norton Sound (of Bering Sea), about 60 miles SW. of St. Michael. The river has a total length probably slightly exceeding 2200 miles, and thus falls from Lake Bennett (or throughout its full navigable course) at the average rate of almost exactly 1 foot per mile. From Dawson,

which is situated on the right bank of the river in lat. 64° 2′ N. and lon. 139° 25′ W. (elevation, 1200 ft.), and whose distance from the mouth of the river, as now determined, is approximately 1500 miles, the fall to the sea is but little over ⅔ foot per mile; in the course above Dawson, 1¼ ft. In its upper course, where the velocity of the current is not infrequently 6–7 miles an hour, the river is impeded by several rapids,—the White Horse (lat. 60° 44′ N.), Five Finger, Rink rapids,—none of which are absolute barriers to steam-navigation except the White Horse (together with the swirl of Miles Cañon). Small steamboats have (at rare intervals) descended the entire series of rapids, but in the up-journey an insuperable barrier is presented by the White Horse. A railway now establishes connection between the two navigable sections of the river at this point. The Yukon is in most of its upper course, except in its large lake-like expansions, a narrow and shallow stream, with a depth of water frequently not exceeding 6–10 ft. or less, and in a measure this characteristic is maintained also in the lower stream, where, however, at times of high-water, the waters (as in the region of the Flats) may spread over miles of country, losing the main channel of the river among an intricate net-work of banks and islands. At Dawson the width of the stream is ordinarily about a third of a mile. Throughout a large part of Alaska the course of the Yukon is through a dissected, low-lying plateau, and is lined by superimposed river-terraces, marking stages of high levels formerly occupied by the stream. The chief tributaries of the river are, in descending order, the Teslin (or Hootalinqua), Big Salmon, Little Salmon, Pelly (discharging opposite Fort Selkirk, and by some geographers considered to be one of the forming forks of the main river), White, Stewart, Klondike, and Forty-Nine emptying in Canadian territory, and the Porcupine, Tanana, and Koyukuk discharging in Alaska. The river, which is navigated by a large fleet of flat-bottomed steamboats of the Mississippi pattern, is closed to navigation by ice usually between about the middle of October and June. During much of this period it forms an available highway for sledging. The chief entrance channels are those known as the Aphoon and the Kwikpak. At numerous points along the banks of the Yukon supply- and trading-stations have been located (Andreafski, Holy Cross Mission, Anvik, Kaltag, Nulato, Tanana, Fort Yukon, Circle, Eagle, etc.,—all these in Alaska).

Yulee, a post-station of Nassau co., Fla.

Yule Island, a small island off the SE. coast of British New Guinea.

Yuma, Bahama Islands. See EXUMA.

Yuma, the southwesternmost county of Arizona, borders on California. Area, 9787 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gila River and is bounded on the W. by the Colorado River, which is here navigable by steamboats. Capital, Yuma. Pop. in 1890, 2671; in 1900, 4145.

Yuma, a county in the NE. part of Colorado. Area, 1162 sq. m. The surface is mainly level prairie, with grazing-lands. Capital, Yuma. Pop. in 1900, 1729.

Yuma (formerly **Arizona City**), a banking city and the capital of Yuma co., Ariz., on the Colorado River, at the mouth of the Gila River, 230 miles (direct) SE. of Los Angeles, Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. It contains the territorial prison. The site is one of the hottest places in the United States. Steamboats ascend the Colorado from the Gulf of California to this place and many miles above it. It is situated opposite Fort Yuma, Cal. Pop. in 1900, 1402.

Yuma, a banking post-town of Yuma co., Colo., 138 miles E. by N. of Denver, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Yuma, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich., 22 miles WNW. of Cadillac, on the Ann Arbor R.

Yuma, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn. The banking point is Huntingdon.

Yumbel′, a town of Chile, in the province and 55 miles SE. of Concepción.

Yumurí, yoo-moo-ree′, a river of Matanzas province, Cuba; it flows through the city and empties into the Bay of Matanzas. It is insignificant above tide-water. Its valley, a comparatively level circular basin, is one of the finest natural parks in the world, with picturesque estates and long avenues of royal palms. Also, the name of a river in the E. part of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, emptying on the N. coast, near Silencio Point; and a reef and anchorage off the same coast.

Yungai, yoon-ghī′, a town of Chile, in the province of Nuble. Pop. 2800.

Yung-chang, a city of China, province and 210 miles W. of Yun-nan.

Yung-chow, a city of China, province of Hu-nan, 230 miles NNW. of Canton.

Yung-ning, a city of China, province and 220 miles NNW. of Yun-nan.

Yung-pe, yŏŏng'pā′, or **Yung-pe-ting,** a city of China, 160 miles NW. of Yun-nan.

Yung-ping, a city of China, province of Chi-li, on the Lan-ho, 130 miles E. of Peking.

Yu-ning, a city of China, province of Ho-nan, 175 miles N. of Hankow.

Yun-nan (or more properly **Yün-nan**), the southwesternmost province of China, having on the N. and E. the provinces of Sze-chuen, Kwei-chow, and Kwang-si, and on other sides Tibet, Burma, the Shan States, and Tongking. Area estimated at about 146,500 sq. m. The surface, in the main a lofty plateau, is broken by numerous mountains, several of which rise above the line of perpetual snow. The province is traversed by the Salwin, Yang-tse-kiang, and the Me-kong rivers, and contains the sources of the Si-kiang and Song-ka (or Red) rivers. It is one of the richest provinces of China in mineral products, yielding gold, silver, lead, copper, and tin. Anthracite coal is found in various sections and its mining is extensively developed. Agriculture and stock-raising are considerably carried on. The province produces some of the best grades of tea in the empire. Capital, Yun-nan. Mongtse and Sze-mao are treaty-ports. Pop. estimated at about 12,000,000.

Yun-nan, a city of China, capital of the province of Yun-nan, situated on the N. side of a lake, in lat. 25° 3′ N., lon. 102° 40′ E. It is surrounded by walls, intersected by canals, and has a flourishing trade. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 150,000.

Yunque, a mountain-peak of Porto Rico. See EL YUNQUE.

Yunquera, yoong-kā′rā, a small town of Spain, province and 33 miles WNW. of Malaga.

Yun-yang, yŭn'yâng′, a city of China, province of Hu-peh, on the Han-kiang, 150 miles N. by W. of I-chang.

Yuriev, the Russian name of DORPAT.

Yu′rievets-Povol′sky, a town of Russia, government and 84 miles ESE. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 4778.

Yuriev-Pol′sky, a town of Russia, government and 25 miles NW. of Vladimir. It was important in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1897, 5637.

Yurimaguas, a river port of northern Peru, in the department of Loreto, on the W. bank of the lower Huallaga River. It is reached directly by the Amazon steamers.

Yuriria, a town of Mexico, state and 60 miles S. by E. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 5743.

Yuruari, a federal territory of Venezuela, lying S. of the Orinoco and E. of the Caroní rivers.

Yuruari River, in the federal territory of Yuruari, Venezuela, flows generally E. and joins the Cuyuni in about lon. 61° 30′ W. It flows through a gold-region.

Yurumal′, a town of Colombia, in Antioquía, 60 miles NNE. of Medellín.

Yurung-kash, a river of Chinese Turkestan, rises on the southern slope of the Kuen-lun Mountains, flows generally northward (passing Khotan), and unites with the Karakash-Darya to form the Khotan-Darya.

Yuscarán, yoos-kā-rän′, a town of Honduras, capital of Paraiso department, about 33 miles SE. of Tegucigalpa. It is in a silver-mining region, and has a hospital, town-hall, a church, water-works, etc. Pop. about 4500.

Yuste, yoos′tā, a former monastery of Spain, near Plasencia. Here Charles V. of Spain retired after his abdication.

Yutan, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., 13 miles ENE. of Wahoo, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Yuti, a town of Paraguay, 120 miles SE. of Asunción. Pop. about 7000 (?).

Yu-yeu, yoo'ye-oo′, a walled town of China, province of Che-kiang, NW. of Ning-po.

Yuzgat, yooz'gät′, or **Yozgad,** a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Angora, in a narrow valley, at an elevation of nearly 4400 feet, 55 miles S. by W. of Tchorum. It is noted for its horses. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Yverdon, ee'vĕR'dŏNⁿ′, or **Yverdun,** ee'vĕR'dŭNⁿ′ (Ger. *Yferten;* anc. *Ebrodunum*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 18 miles N. of Lausanne, near the influx of the Orbe (here called the Thièle) into the Lake of Neuchâtel. It has an Hôtel de Ville (containing Roman antiquities), a library, a hospital, and an old castle, in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805. The town has railroad-shops, foundries, and an active trade in wine. Pop. in 1900, 7985.

Yvetot, eev'to′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles NW. of Rouen. It is a busy seat of the textile industry and has considerable

trade. Yvetot was formerly the capital of a tiny principality, whose rulers styled themselves kings of Yvetot. Pop. in 1901, 6533 (commune, 7352).

Yvoire, ēēv'wär', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. of Thonon.

Yvonand, ēē'vo'nôn', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 5 miles ENE. of Yverdon.

Yvorne, ēē'vorn', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 1 mile from Aigle. It has vineyards which yield a wine in high repute. Pop. about 2000.

Yzabal, a village of Guatemala. See Izabal.

Yzalco, San Salvador. See Izalco.

Yzendyke, a town of the Netherlands. See Ijzendijke.

Yzeure, ēē'zur', a town of France, in Allier, 2 miles from Moulins. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

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Z

Zaamslag, zȧms'lȧg, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 18 miles SE. of Middelburg.

Zaandam, zȧn-dȧm' (written also **Saardam**), a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on both sides of the Zaan, near its junction with the North Sea Canal, 5 miles NW. of Amsterdam. It is an attractive town, with its low dwellings and pretty little gardens, and is famed for its cleanliness. It has a great number of mills of all kinds. Zaandam was formerly an active seat of the ship-building industry. The modest little hut in which Peter the Great lived for a few days while studying ship-building here has been preserved. Pop. in 1901, 22,022.

Zaandyk, zȧn-dīk', a village of the Netherlands, on the Zaan, 8 miles NW. of Amsterdam.

Zaardam, a town of the Netherlands. See Zaandam.

Zab, zȧb, commonly called the **Greater Zab** (anc. *Zabatus* and *Lycus*), a river of Turkish Kurdistan, an affluent of the Tigris, rises on the Persian frontier NW. of Lake Urumiah, near lat. 38° 30′ N., flows very tortuously SSW., and joins the Tigris about 23 miles below Mosul. Length, about 250 miles.

Zab-Asfal, zȧb ȧs'fȧl' (the **Lesser Zab**), also called **Altun-Su** (anc. *Caprus*), a river of Asiatic Turkey and Persia (province of Azerbaijan), an affluent of the Tigris. It has its course SE. of the Great Zab, and joins the Tigris 75 miles SSE. of Mosul.

Zabern, tsä'bẹrn (Fr. *Saverne*; anc. *Tres Tabernæ*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the river Zorn, an affluent of the Rhine, and at the entrance of one of the passes leading over the Vosges Mountains, 20 miles NW. of Strassburg. It has tanneries and manufactures of agricultural instruments, grindstones, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8498.

Zabie, zȧb'yẹh, a town and tourist centre of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Kosow. Pop. in 1900, 6729.

Zaborze, zȧb'or-zhẹh, a commune of Prussia, in Silesia, 45 miles SE. of Oppeln. It has smelting-works, quarries, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 22,587.

Zabrze, zȧb'zhẹh, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, near Zaborze. It has large coal-mines, and manufactures of cables, machine-oil, etc. Pop. in 1900, 19,562.

Zacapa, sȧ-kȧ'pȧ, an eastern department of Guatemala. It is intersected by the Motagua River (Rio Grande). Capital, Zacapa. Pop. in 1893, 47,362.

Zacapa, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Zacapa, near the river Motagua, 70 miles NE. of the city of Guatemala. It is regularly built, and has a handsome church. Pop. in 1893, 3512.

Zacapoaxtla, sȧ-kȧ-po-ȧst'lȧ, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles NE. of Puebla. Pop. in 1900, 12,248.

Zacapulas, sȧ-kȧ-poo'lȧs, a town of Guatemala, in the department of Quiché, 55 miles NW. of the city of Guatemala.

Zacatecas, sȧ-kȧ-tȧ'kȧs, a state of Mexico, mostly between lat. 21° 10′ and 24° 50′ N., and surrounded by the states of Aguas Calientes, Jalisco, Durango, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosí. Area, 24,757 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 462,190. It belongs in most part to the central table-land of Mexico, and is sparingly watered by the Nieves River and some tributaries of the Rio de Santiago (Lerma). The region is generally arid and ill-fit for agricultural purposes. There are some pasture- and grazing-lands. Zacatecas is a rich mining state and has some of the most extensive silver deposits of the continent. Copper, lead, and quick-silver are also found. Chief cities and towns are Zacatecas (the capital), Sombrerete, and Fresnillo, all important mining centres.

Zacatecas, capital of the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, and one of the most important mining centres of the republic, is in a narrow valley, 150 miles NNW. of Guanajuato. It is built over a vein of silver, and contains good residences, a municipal palace, cathedral, various religious and educational edifices (Colegio de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, with a large library), a mint, theatre, hospitals, etc. It has manufactures of pottery. Pop. in 1900, 39,912. Elevation, 8050 feet.

Zacatecoluca, sȧ-kȧ-tȧ-ko-loo'kȧ, a town of Salvador, capital of the department of La Paz, 28 miles SE. of San Salvador, at the foot of a volcano of its own name. Pop. in 1901, 15,230.

Zacatelco, sȧ-kȧ-tĕl'ko (Santa Inez), a town of Mexico, state and 17 miles S. of Tlaxcala. Pop. in 1900, 5003.

Zacatepec, sȧ-kȧ-tȧ-pĕk', a town of Guatemala, capital of a district of its own name, stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 3000.

Zacatepéquez, sȧ-kȧ-tȧ-pȧ'kĕs, a central department of Guatemala. It is mountainous and is intersected by the Guacalate River. Capital, Antigua, or Antigua Guatemala. Pop. in 1893, 42,713.

Zacatlán, sȧ-kȧt-lȧn', or **Xicotlán,** he-ko-tlȧn', a town of Mexico, 40 miles NNE. of Puebla. Pop. in 1900, 10,928.

Zacatula, sȧ-kȧ-too'lȧ, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, on the Balsas (or Zacatula) River, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, 160 miles WNW. of Acapulco.

Zachan, tsȧ'kȧn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 11 miles ESE. of Stargard. Pop. about 1500.

Zachariah, a post-village of Lee co., Ky. The banking point is Beattyville.

Zachary, a banking post-town of East Baton Rouge parish, La., 14 miles N. of Baton Rouge, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Zachila, sȧ-chee'lȧ, a village and commune of Mexico, state and 32 miles ENE. of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1900, 6311.

Zackville, a post-hamlet of Wirt co., W.Va., 40 miles S. of Parkersburg.

Zacoalco, sȧ-ko-ȧl'ko, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 30 miles S. by W. of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1900, 6516.

Zacualpán, sȧ-kwȧl-pȧn', a village of Mexico, state and 65 miles SSW. of the city of Mexico. It has silver-mines.

Zacualtipán, sȧ-kwȧl-te-pȧn', a town of Mexico, state of Hidalgo, 39 miles N. by E. of Pachuca. It is in a coal-mining region.

Zacynthus, the ancient name of Zante.

Zadonsk, zȧ-donsk', a town of Russia, government and 53 miles NNW. of Voronezh, on the left bank of the Don. Pop. in 1897, 8313.

Zafaran-Boli, zȧ-fȧ-rȧn' bo'lee, a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Kastamuni, 90 miles N. of Angora. Pop. about 7500 (?).

Zaffarana (dzȧf-fȧ-rȧ'nȧ), **Cape,** on the N. coast of Sicily, 9 miles E. of Palermo.

Zafra, thȧ'frȧ (anc. *Julia Restituta*), a town of Spain, province and 37 miles SE. of Badajoz. It contains a very interesting specimen of an old *alcȧzar* or castle. Pop. in 1900, 6136.

Zafran, zȧf-frȧn', or **Zafferan,** zȧf-fẹr-ȧn', a maritime town of Tripoli, 240 miles ESE. of the city of Tripoli, on the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12′ N.

Zagarolo, dzȧ-gȧ-ro'lo, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles ESE. of Rome. Pop. in 1901, 5273.

Zagazig, or **Zakazik,** a town of Egypt, province of Sharkieh, in the Delta, and on the Muiz Canal, 40 miles NNE. of Cairo. It is an important railway centre. It has a large trade in cotton and grain. Cotton-spinning is carried on. The town is near the site of the ancient Bubastis. Pop. in 1897, 35,715.

Zaghwan, or **Zagouan,** a mountain of Tunis, northern Africa, about 40 miles S. of the city of Tunis, which it

furnishes with water that is conveyed by an ancient Roman aqueduct. Height, about 5500 feet.

Zágráb, a city of Austria-Hungary. See AGRAM.

Zagros Mountains, a collective and indefinite name for the mountains of western Persia bordering on Asiatic Turkey.

Zagyva, zŏdj'vŏh‘, a river of Hungary, which joins the Theiss on the right at Szolnok, after a course of about 100 miles.

Zahleh, a town of Syria, 35 miles NW. of Damascus, on the E. slope of the Lebanon. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Zahna, tsâ'nâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles ENE. of Wittenberg. Pop. in 1900, 3205.

Zähringen, tsâ'ring-ẹn, a village of Baden, 2 miles from Freiburg. Here are the ruins of the mediæval castle of Zähringen. The dukes of Zähringen, who held sway in Swabia and Switzerland, played a considerable rôle among the princes of the southwestern part of the Holy Roman (German) Empire in the days of the Hohenstaufen emperors. The reigning dynasty of Baden is descended from the house of Zähringen.

Zaire, or **Zahir,** a former name of the CONGO RIVER.

Zaisan, zī-zân', written also **Dzaisang,** dzī-zâng' (Chinese, *Kong-ko-to*), a lake of Russian Central Asia, in Semipalatinsk, and in the course of the Irtish River, 210 miles SE. of the town of Semipalatinsk. It receives the Black Irtish on the SE. and discharges through the Irtish on the NW. Length, about 70 miles. Elevation, 1350 feet.

Zaisansk, zī-zânsk', a town of Russian Central Asia, in Semipalatinsk, about 22 miles SE. of Lake Zaisan.

Zaječar, a town of Servia. See ZAYETCHAR.

Zakataly, a small town of Transcaucasia, on the SW. slope of the main range of the Caucasus, about 100 miles E. of Tiflis. It is in the district of Zakataly.

Zakopane, zâ-ko-pâ'nẹh, a town and resort of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Neumarkt, and on one of the head-streams of the White Dunajec. It has iron-works, paper-mills, etc., and is much resorted to for its mineral waters and as a centre of tours to the N. side of the High Tátra. Pop. in 1900, 5298.

Zala, zŏl'ŏh‘, or **Szalad,** a western county of Hungary, bordering on Styria. Capital, Zala-Egerszeg.

Zala-Egerszeg, zŏl'ŏh‘ ĕg'ĕr‘sĕg‘, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Zala, about 50 miles SW. of Veszprim. Pop. in 1900, 9782.

Zalamea de la Serena, thâ-lâ-mâ'â dâ lâ sâ-râ'nâ, a town of Spain, province and 74 miles ESE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5567.

Zalamea la Real, thâ-lâ-mâ'â lâ râ-âl', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles NE. of Huelva. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7335.

Zalatna, zŏl'ŏt‘nŏh‘, a town of Transylvania, Hungary, co. of Unterweissenburg (Alsó-Fehér), 18 miles W. of Karlsburg. It has mines of gold, silver, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Zalenze, a town of Silesia, Prussia, in the circle of Kattowitz, district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 9995.

Zaleski, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, on Raccoon Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 41 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 577.

Zaleszczyki, zâ-lẽsh-chik'ee, a town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, on the frontier of Bukowina. Pop. in 1900, 5916.

Zalma, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Lutesville. Pop. about 225.

Zalozce, zâl'ozh-chẹh, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Sereth, 23 miles SSE. of Brody. Pop. in 1900, 7314.

Zalt-Bommel (or simply **Bommel**), a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 25 miles E. of Dordrecht. It was formerly a fortified place. Pop. in 1900, 3980.

Za'lun', a town of Burma, on the Irawadi, about 60 miles NNW. of Rangun.

Zambales, sâm-bâ'les, a province on the W. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, having Lingayén Gulf on the NE. and Subic Bay on the S. Area, 2125 sq. m. The Zambales Mountains, rising in Negrón to nearly 1000 feet, stretch along the E. border. There are no important streams. Sugar-cane, corn, indigo, cacao, and especially rice, are grown. Domestic animals are raised. Capital, Iba. Pop. in 1903, 104,549.

Zambesia, a name indefinitely applied to a large region under British influence in south-central Africa, lying in the basin of the Zambezi River and comprised entirely within the limits of Rhodesia.

Zambesia, one of the major administrative regions or provinces of Portuguese East Africa, in the valley of the Zambezi River and divided into the two minor sub-provinces or districts of Quilimane and Tete.

Zambezi, zâm-bâ'zee, a river of southern Africa, the fourth in size of the rivers of the continent, rises in the "seven springs" or fountains in the extreme eastern part of Angola and close to the head-waters of the Kassai, the chief southern tributary of the Congo, in lat. 11° 33′ 45″ S. and lon. 24° 51′ E.; elevation, 4950 feet. In a vast double curve, whose general trend is SE., it traverses Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, and empties into the Indian Ocean through a number of delta-arms (the chief of which is that known as Chinde) in about lat. 18° 30′ S. The course of the western portion of the river forms for some distance the boundary-line between Rhodesia and German Southwest Africa, and the river there receives the Kuando, its chief southern tributary. The upper course of the Zambezi is largely across a monotonous expanse of grass and forest country, whose fundament is constituted in large part by superimposed sheets of nearly horizontal lava or trap. A short distance after entering Rhodesia, and after forming minor rapids and cataracts, the river is precipitated in the magnificent Victoria Falls (225 miles NW. of Buluwayo) into a profound transverse chasm, measuring 1860 yards in length and 250–343 ft. in depth (with a width hardly exceeding 100 ft.), and is then carried away in a tortuous and in places turbulent course, through gorges and over flat country to Portuguese East Africa. The Kebrabasa Rapids, in this territory, NW. of Tete, are the lowest obstructing rapids in the river, which is hence continuously navigable to its mouth, over a distance of 400 miles. Above these rapids the river is again navigable without obstruction to Zumbo, in the extreme W. of Portuguese East Africa, and virtually on the Rhodesian frontier. Several lines of steamboats ply regularly on the course between Tete and the sea. The chief tributary of the Zambezi is the Shiré, the outlet of Lake Nyassa, which joins the major stream a short distance above the head of its delta. The Zambezi is crossed by the Cape-to-Cairo railway immediately below the Victoria Falls, where it flows through a gorge only about 650 ft. wide. The bridge, completed in 1905, has its roadway elevated 420 ft. above the water. Length, estimated at about 1600 miles.

Zamboanga, sâm-bo-ân'gâ, a province in the extreme W. of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, having W. the Sulu Sea, and on the S. the Strait of Basilan and the Gulf of Sibuguey. Area, 3056 sq. m. Pop. in 1903, 44,322. Moros (Mohammedan Malays) inhabit the mountain-chain that traverses its length. It produces the vegetables of the archipelago. Capital, Zamboanga.

Zamboanga, the capital of Zamboanga province, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, is an open port on the S. point of the province. Lat. 6° 54′ 30″ N.; lon. 122° 8′ E. It is in a vast marshy plain, at the foot of wooded mountains, and is unhealthful. It has fortifications, a hospital, and a naval station. It is an important mart for hemp and also exports gutta-percha. Pop. in 1903, 3281 (civilized).

Zambrona (dzâm-bro'nâ), **Cape,** Italy, on the W. coast of Calabria, near the S. entrance to the Gulf of Santa Eufemia.

Zamora, thâ-mo'râ, a town of Spain, capital of the province of its own name, on the Douro, 31 miles NNW. of Salamanca. It is picturesquely situated on a hill and has a number of interesting churches, among them the Romanesque cathedral, with a fine domed ciborium and rich interior decorations. The industries are unimportant. Pop. in 1900, 16,417.

Zamora, a province of Spain, in León, bounded on the W. by Portugal. Area, 4097 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 275,545. Capital, Zamora.

Zamora, a hamlet of Yolo co., Cal.

Zamora, sâ-mo'râ, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, at the foot of the volcano of its own name, 75 miles WNW. of Morelia. Pop. in 1895, 10,373.

Zamora, sâ-mo'râ, a town of Ecuador, department and 25 miles SE. of Loja, on the Zamora River, an affluent of the Amazon.

Zamora, a southwest-central state of Venezuela, bordering on the S. on the Apure River. It is well watered and has extensive grazing plains. The cordilleran slopes on the W. are densely clothed with primeval forest. Coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, etc., are cultivated. Pop. about 250,000. Capital, San Carlos.

Zamosc, zâ'môshtch, a strongly fortified town of Russian Poland, government and 45 miles SE. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. in 1897, 12,400.

Záncara, a river of Spain. See GUADIANA.

Zancle, an ancient name of MESSINA.

Zandvoort, zând'vôrt, a sea-side resort of the Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, 5 miles from Haarlem. Pop. in 1899, 3168.

Zanesfield, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Mad River, 5 miles E. of Bellefontaine, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Zanesville, a banking post-village of Wells co., Ind., on Bee Creek, about 18 miles SW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 300.

Zanesville, a city, capital of Muskingum co., Ohio, is situated on the Muskingum River at the mouth of the Licking and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, the Zanesville and Western and other railroads, 59 miles E. of Columbus. The city is well planned and has wide streets and several parks. Among its more notable public buildings and institutions are the court-house, city-jail, Zanesville Athenæum, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall. Its industries embrace a wide range of manufactures, among which are those of pottery, glass, brick and tiles, iron and steel, engines and saw-mill machinery, agricultural implements, etc. The city has also large railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900, 23,538.

Zanow, tsä'no, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 7 miles ENE. of Köslin. Pop. about 3000.

Zan'te (an Italian name), or **Zacynthus** (Gr. Ζάκυνθος, *Zakunthos*), one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Greece, about 10 miles S. of Cephalonia and 15 miles from the nearest point of the Morea. Area, 167 sq. m. With some islets it constitutes a nomarchy. In the W. the island is mountainous, the greatest elevation being about 2700 feet, but elsewhere the surface is mainly a fertile plain. The principal agricultural products are currants, wine, olives, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. The exports are considerable. The island contains some remarkable wells of mineral pitch. Zante is subject to earthquakes. The capital, Zante, is situated on the E. coast. Pop. in 1896, 45,032.

Zante, a seaport of Greece, capital of a nomarchy, on the E. coast of the island of Zante. The land rises steeply behind the town and on the height is an old Venetian fort. The many houses in Italian style are memorials of Venetian rule. Zante is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It exports large quantities of currants, olives, oranges, and lemons. Pop. in 1896, 14,650.

Zanzibar, zăn'ze-bar', or **Zanguebar,** zăng'ghe-bar', an island of eastern Africa, in the Indian Ocean, forming part of the sultanate and of the British Protectorate of Zanzibar, in about lat. 6° 20′ S., 20–30 miles E. of the coast of German East Africa. Area, 640 sq. m. It is mostly low (rising in its highest point to about 1000 feet), partly of coral formation and with a very fertile soil. Nearly the whole of the island is cultivated. Cloves and cocoanuts are extensively grown and constitute an important resource of the island. The population, which is of a very heterogeneous character as the result of the intermingling and intermarriage of the representatives of various eastern African tribes with Arabs, Persians, and traders of other races, is thought to number about 150,000. The island acquires special importance through its capital, the city of Zanzibar, situated on the W. coast, which is the commercial centre or emporium of the trade with eastern equatorial Africa. The European residents probably do not much exceed 200. The climate of the island is fairly healthy, although it has a markedly tropical temperature (mean for the year, 80°).

Zanzibar, a sultanate of eastern Africa, comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and with nominal authority extending over the coast-land (to a width of 10 miles from the sea) of the East Africa Protectorate. The sultanate, as restricted to the two islands, is a British Protectorate, having an area of 1020 sq. m. and a population of about 200,000 (150,000 on the island of Zanzibar). It is administered by a resident British agent.

Zanzibar, capital of the sultanate of Zanzibar, and residence of the British agent of the Zanzibar Protectorate, is situated on the W. coast of the island of its own name, on the S. side of a small bay. It is irregularly built, with small winding lane-like streets and almost wholly without architectural features. It has palaces of the sultan, a fort, barracks, hospitals, and a number of mission posts or stations. Zanzibar is an important port of call and coaling-station and the emporium of the trade with east-central Africa. It exports large quantities of native produce and ivory, and is the leading clove-market of the world. It has manufactures of copper- and other metallic wares. Zanzibar ceased to be a free port (which it was constituted in 1892) in 1899. Pop. in 1896, about 60,000, of whom some 200 were Europeans (virtually all the European residents of the island), 7000 East Indians, 4000 Arabs, and 5000 natives from the Comoro Islands.

Zapara, så-pä'rä, an island of Venezuela, 18 miles N. of Maracaibo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaibo.

Zapata, så-pä'tä (Sp. "shoe"), a peninsula of Cuba, the SW. extension of Santa Clara province; Punta Gorda (Gorda Point) is the W. extremity. It is bounded on the N. by the Hatiguanico River, which divides it from Matanzas province, and on the E. by the Bay of Cochinos. The Gran Ciénaga Occidental de Zapata is an immense swamp along this river, mainly in Matanzas province, but partly in the Zapata peninsula. The Ciénaga Oriental de Zapata, likewise a great swamp, is on the S. coast of this province, divided from the peninsula of Zapata by the Bay of Cochinos.

Zapata, så-pä'tä, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on Mexico, has an area of 1269 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande. Capital, Zapata. Pop. in 1890, 3562; in 1900, 4760.

Zapata, a post-village, capital of Zapata co., Tex. The banking point is Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Zapatera, så-pä-tä'rä, an island of Nicaragua, in Lake Nicaragua. Zapatera volcano is about 2500 feet in height.

Zapatoca, så-pä-to'kä, a town of Colombia, in Santander and on the Sagamozo River, 25 miles SSW. of Bucaramanga. Pop. (district) about 8000.

Zapatosa, or **Zapatoza,** så-pä-to'så, a lake of Colombia, SE. of Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Sesar before it joins the Magdalena.

Zapotlan, så-pot'län, or **Zapotlan el Grande,** a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 21 miles NE. of Colima. Pop. about 18,000.

Zapotlanejo, så-pot-lä-nä'ho, a town and commune of Mexico, state of Jalisco, about 21 miles E. by N. of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1895, 20,275.

Zapp, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex. The banking point is Lagrange. It has a cotton-gin.

Zara, zä'rä (It. pron. dzä'rä; anc. *Jadera*), a seaport of Austria-Hungary, capital of Dalmatia, on a promontory of the Adriatic Sea, opposite the island of Ugliano, 170 miles SE. of Venice. It is Italian in aspect, having been for centuries under Venetian rule, and is of great antiquarian interest. The church of San Donato, dating from the ninth century, and now used as a museum, was partly built out of the remains of a Roman temple. The Porta Marina, an ancient gate, was constructed of similar material. The Romanesque churches of San Grisogono and Santa Anastasia (the latter with a handsome façade and a noteworthy crypt) both date from the thirteenth century. Among other interesting relics of the past are two Corinthian columns (in different parts of the town), one of which served formerly as a pillory; the Loggia, with the Paravia library; a clock tower in the Venetian style; the tower of Buovo d'Antona, which commands a fine view of the town; and the five fountains (Cinque Pozzi), erected in 1574. The site of the old ramparts is now occupied by an attractive quay, the Riva Nuova, and there is a charming public garden with subtropical plants. Beyond the town, reached through the land-gate (Porta di Terraferma), the work of Sanmicheli, is the Imperial Fountain (Pozzo Imperiale), a rotunda, with nine arches, in part of great antiquity. Zara has two theological seminaries and several other educational institutions. The only important industry is the manufacture of a celebrated liqueur (Maraschino). Zara is the seat of a Catholic archbishop and of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1900, 32,551, mostly Italians.

Zarafshan, Russian Turkestan. See Zerafshan.

Zaragoza, a town of Spain. See Saragossa.

Zaragoza, så-rä-go'så, a pueblo of Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near San Isidro.

Zaragoza, a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila, 32 miles WSW. of Eagle Pass, Tex.

Zaragoza, a town of Colombia, in Antioquía, on the Nechi River, a tributary of the Cauca, 100 miles NE. of Medellín.

Zarah, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Kan.

Zaraisk, zä-rä-isk', a town of Russia, government and 35 miles WNW. of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 8078.

Zaransk, zä-ränsk', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N. of Penza. Pop. in 1897, 13,743.

Zarate, a river-port of the Argentine Republic, on the Rio de las Palmas (an arm of the Paraná), 50 miles NW. of Buenos Aires.

Zaravecchia, dzä'rä-vĕk'ke-ä, "Old Zara" (formerly in Slavic, *Biograd*), a small seaport of Dalmatia, 17 miles SE. of Zara. It occupies the site of a mediæval town which was the residence of the Croatian rulers and which was destroyed in the twelfth century by the Venetians.

Zara (or **Zerah**) **Zakalia,** zä'rä' zä-kä'le-ä, an island of the Kerkini group, off the E. coast of Tunis.

Zaria, or **Zariya,** a native town of Northern Nigeria, about 100 miles SW. of Kano, in lat. 11° 5′ N.

Zarskoye-Selo, Russia. See Tsarskoye-Selo.

Zaruma, så-roo'må, a town of Ecuador, in the department of El Oro, 100 miles S. of Guayaquil, on the Tumbez. It was at one time an important gold centre.

Zarza junto Alange, thar'thå hoon'to å-lång'hå, a small town of Spain, province of Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 11 miles SE. of Mérida.

Zarza la Mayor, thar'thå lå mī-or', a small town of Spain, province of Cáceres, 13 miles NE. of Alcántara.

Zarzis, zar'zis', a town of Tunis, near its SE. extremity, on the Gulf of Gabes. It has salt- and sponge-industries.

Zaslavl, zås-låvl', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Goryn, 20 miles SE. of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897, 12,688.

Zator, tså'tor, a commune of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Vistula, 9 miles NNW. of Wadowice.

Zautla, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles NE. of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1900, 7341.

Zavalla, zå-vål'lå, a county in the S. part of Texas. Area, 1328 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nueces and Leona rivers. Capital, Batesville. Pop. in 1890, 1097; in 1900, 792.

Zavalla, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 150.

Zawoja, zå-wo'yå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the extreme western part of Galicia, district of Myslenice. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5734.

Zayetchar, or **Zaitchar,** zī'char, a town of Servia, on the river Timok, 28 miles from its mouth in the Danube. Pop. in 1901, 8364.

Zaza, a town of Cuba. See Tunas de Zaza.

Zaza, Rio, ree'o så'så, a river of Cuba, rises in the N. part of Santa Clara province, and flows tortuously S., emptying near the E. side of Punta Zaza, SE. of Tunas de Zaza. It receives the Rio Yayabo 20 miles from the coast, and by it communicates with Sancti Spiritus.

Zbaraz, zbå'råzh, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 12 miles NE. of Tarnopol, near the frontier of Russian Poland. It has an old castle. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9508.

Zbirow, zbee'rŏv, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 24 miles SW. of Prague. It has an old castle.

Zdunskawola, zdoons'kå-vol'yå, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, circle of Sieradz. Pop. in 1897, 15,934.

Zdüny, zhdü'nee, a town of Prussia, 57 miles SSE. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 3514.

Zea, Zia, Kea, or **Keos** (L. *Ceos, Cea;* Gr. Κέως, Κία), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Greece, in the Cyclades, forming part of an eparchy of its own name, 13 miles E. of Cape Colonna. Length, 13 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. It rises in terraces towards the centre, where it culminates in Mount St. Elias (lat. 37° 37′ 18″ N., lon. 24° 21′ 45″ E.), 1865 feet. The soil is highly fertile and well cultivated, producing in abundance silk, cotton, wine, valonia, figs, and lemons. The bulk of the inhabitants live in the town of Zea. Pop. in 1896, 5019.

Zea, a town on the island of Zea, in the Grecian Archipelago (Cyclades group). It is near the site of the ancient Julis, the birthplace of Simonides and Bacchylides. Pop. in 1896, 4657.

Zealand, zee'land (Dutch, *Zeeland,* zå'lånt), the southwesternmost province of the Netherlands, bordering upon the North Sea, and having the province of South Holland on the N. and Belgium on the S. Area, 690 sq. m. The greater part of the province consists of the islands of Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, and Schouwen, which lie between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Maas (Meuse), and represent sediments chiefly of the former river. The surface is little above the level of the sea (in part below it), and is protected against its irruption by dams and dikes. The principal products are grain, butter, madder, seeds, potatoes, hemp, flax, and turnips. Linen-weaving, distilling, salt-refining, tile-making, and ship-building are carried on to some extent. Cattle are raised, and there are fairly extensive fisheries. Capital, Middelburg. Pop. in 1899, 216,295.

Zealand, an island of Denmark. See Seeland.

Zealand, a station of Coos co., N.H., 3 miles W. of Fabyans, at the foot of Zealand Valley, and on the Boston and Maine R.

Zeandale, zeen'dāl, a post-township of Riley co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Zearing, zee'ring, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is Arlington or Princeton. Pop. 100.

Zearing, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, 17 miles E. by S. of Story City, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Zeb, a hamlet of Roane co., N.C.

Zebib, Ras el, a cape on the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 13′ N.; lon. 10° E.

Zebid, zeb'eed' (anc. *Sabat*), a walled and fortified town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the river Zebid, 19 miles from its mouth in the Red Sea and 105 miles SW. of Sana.

Zebú, Philippine Islands. See Cebú.

Zebulon, a village of Pike co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia.

Zebulon, a banking post-town, capital of Pike co., Ga., 12 miles S. by W. of Griffin, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Zedelghem, zå'dęl-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles SW. of Bruges.

Zeehan, a town and mining centre of Tasmania, about 135 miles NW. of Hobart.

Zeeland, an island of Denmark. See Seeland.

Zeeland, Netherlands. See Zealand.

Zeeland, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., near the Black River and on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles SW. of Grand Rapids. It has saw- and shingle-mills and manufactures of wooden specialties, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Zeeland, a post-village of McIntosh co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Artas, S.Dak.

Zeerust, zå'rŏŏst, a town of the Transvaal Colony, 130 miles (direct) W. of Pretoria. Gold is found to the NW. Zeerust has an active trade and contains Dutch and English churches, a reading-room, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Zeevee, a village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Zeghen, or **Zeighan,** an oasis of northern Africa, in Fezzan, about 100 miles NNE. of Murzuk.

Zehden, tså'dęn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 1700.

Zehdenick, tså'dęh-nik', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Havel, 11 miles SSW. of Templin. Pop. in 1900, 7694.

Zehner, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Whitehaven. Pop. 100.

Zehol, China. See Jehol.

Zeil, tsīle, a town of Bavaria, district of Lower Franconia, near the Main, 4 miles SSE. of Hassfurt. Pop. about 1700.

Zeila, a town of Africa. See Zeyla.

Zeist, or **Zeyst,** zīst, a village of the Netherlands, province and 5 miles E. of Utrecht. Pop. in 1899, 8717.

Zeitonia, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo.

Zeitun, zå'toon', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Aleppo, 20 miles NW. of Marash. Iron is mined in the vicinity.

Zeitun, Greece. See Lamia.

Zeitz, tsīts, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the White Elster, 23 miles SW. of Leipsic. It is an ancient place. The Moritzburg, which was built in the seventeenth century on the site of an old episcopal palace, is now used as a reformatory. There are a number of churches, among which the Gothic Trinity Church, with a Romanesque crypt, dating from the twelfth century, is the most noteworthy. The gymnasium has a valuable library, with MSS. relating to the Reformation. There are a number of other educational institutions. The industries are varied and comprise iron-founding and the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, machinery, pianos, gloves, baby-carriages, sugar, soap, perfumery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,391.

Zela, a post-village of Nicholas co., W.Va. The banking point is Summersville.

Zelaya, a town of Mexico. See Celaya.

Zelaya, så-lå'yå, a department of Nicaragua, constituted in1894 from the region of the Mosquito Territory (which see). Capital, Bluefields. Pop. in 1902, 13,889.

Zele, zå'lęh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, near the Scheldt, 12 miles E. by N. of Ghent. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, sail-cloth, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,932.

Zelhem, zĕl'hĕm, a commune of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 20 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. about 4000.

Zelienople, ze-le-en-o'p'l, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on Conequenessing Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 35 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of sanitary supplies and distilled liquors. Pop. in 1900, 963.

Zell, a town of Hanover, Prussia. See Celle.

Zell, tsĕll (Zell-an-der-Mosel), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles SW. of Coblenz, on the Moselle. It has remains of its old fortifications and an old castle of the electors of Treves. Pop. about 2700.

Zell (Zell-am-Harmersbach), a town of Baden, 10 miles SE. of Offenburg. It is noted for its stone-ware. Pop. about 1800.

Zell (Zell-im-Wiesenthal), a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, on the Wiesen, 20 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 3378.

Zell (Zell-am-Main), a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 2½ miles below Würzburg. Pop. about 1500.

Zell, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles NW. of Lucerne. Pop. about 1200.

Zell, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles ENE. of Zürich, on the Toce. Pop. about 2200.

Zell, a town of Württemberg. See LIEBENZELL.

Zell, a post-village of Faulk co., S. Dak., about 22 miles by rail ESE. of Faulkton. Pop. 75.

Zella, tsĕl'lȧ, a town of Saxe-Gotha, Germany, in the Thuringian Forest and on the Lubenbach. Pop. in 1900, 4393.

Zell-am-See, tsĕl ȧm zā, a village and popular resort of Austria-Hungary, in Salzburg, and on the small Zeller Zee, 6 miles S. of Saalfelden. Pop. about 1600. Elevation, 2460 feet.

Zelle, a town of Hanover, Prussia. See CELLE.

Zellerfeld, tsĕl'lęr-fĕlt`, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, adjoining Clausthal. Pop. in 1900, 4396.

Zeller See, now generally called **Untersee,** a lake between the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, and the grand-duchy of Baden, is about 13 miles in length and connected by the Rhine with Lake Constance, 2 miles eastward. It is frequently considered to be merely an arm of the latter.

Zeller Zee, tsĕl'lĕr zā (**Lake of Zell**), a beautiful small lake of Austria-Hungary, in Salzburg, N. of the Grossglockner, and about 6 miles S. of Saalfelden. Length, 2½ miles. Elevation, 2450 feet; depth, 230 feet.

Zellwood, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla.

Zemlyansk', a town of Russia, 25 miles NW. of Voronezh. Pop. in 1897, 6126.

Zempelburg, tsĕm'pęl-bŏŏRG`, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 61 miles WSW. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 3797.

Zemplin (Hun. *Zemplén,* zĕm'plān`), a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Galicia. It contains the mountains called Hegyalja, yielding the Tokay wine. Capital, Sátoralja-Ujhely.

Zemplin, a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the Bodrog, 8 miles ENE. of Sátoralja-Ujhely.

Zempoaltepec, sĕm-po-ăl-tā-pĕk', a lofty non-volcanic mountain of southeastern Mexico, in the state and 55 miles E. by N. of the city of Oaxaca. It stands at the convergence of the Sierra Madre Oriental and the mountains of the Pacific slope. Height, upward of 10,000 feet.

Zena, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston.

Zenas, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., about 30 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Zenda, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Kingman.

Zenda, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Lake Geneva.

Zenda-Rud, zĕn'dȧ-rood (*i.e.,* "living stream"), written also **Zayendeh-Rud,** a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, rises in the Bakhtiari Mountains, flows E. past Ispahan, and is lost in the sands of the Persian Desert.

Zengg, Sinj, siñ, or **Segna,** sĕn'yȧ, a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, 48 miles SW. of Karlstadt, on the Strait of Morlacca (Adriatic Sea), opposite the island of Veglia. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1900, 3182.

Zenith, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ga.

Zenith, a village of Wayne co., Ill. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. about 100.

Zenith, a post-station of Stafford co., Kan.

Zenith, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Berwick.

Zenjan, zĕn-jȧn', a river of Persia, flows NW. and joins the Kizil-Uzen.

Zenjan, a town of northwestern Persia, on the river Zenjan, 75 miles SW. of Resht. It has a large market.

Zenobia, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill. The banking point is Pawnee.

Zenta, zĕn'tŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the right bank of the Theiss, 24 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. in 1900, 28,588, mostly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and fishing. It is celebrated for the victory gained here by Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1697.

Zephyr, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Brownwood.

Zephyr, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 13 miles NW. of Uxbridge, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 250.

Zepp, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Zerafshan, zĕr-ȧf-shȧn', a river of Russian Central Asia, rises in the Zerafshan Glacier, in the mountains of the extreme E. of Samarkand, flows W., passing the town of Penjakent, enters Bokhara, and is finally lost in the sands bordering the course of the Amu-Darya. It supplies water to the cities of Samarkand and Bokhara, lying a short distance from its channel, and to many irrigation canals. Length, estimated at about 375 miles.

Zerafshan, the name of the upper course of the YARKAND-DARYA (which see).

Zerbe, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1746.

Zerbe, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Minersville or Tremont.

Zerbst, tsĕRpst, a town in the duchy of Anhalt, Germany, 22 miles SE. of Magdeburg. It is an old place, still enclosed by turreted walls. In the market-place are numerous quaint gabled houses and a Roland Column dating from 1415. The town-hall, erected in the fifteenth century, contains a museum with relics of Luther, Melanchthon, and the younger Cranach. The fifteenth-century Nicolaikirche is the most interesting of the churches. The gymnasium is in a Franciscan monastery founded in 1250. Zerbst has an agricultural school and a school of architecture, a deaf-mute asylum, and other educational and philanthropic institutions. The industries are varied, and include the manufacture of gold and silver articles, machinery, soap, starch, chemicals, etc. The beer of Zerbst is famous. Pop. in 1900, 17,095.

Zermatt, tsĕR'mȧtt or zĕR'mȧtt, a village and one of the most famous and frequented resorts of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais and in the valley of the Visp (Matter Visp), 22 miles by rail (in part rack-and-pinion) S. by W. of Visp. Elevation, 5315 feet. It is situated in a beautiful green valley, amid pastures, and is surrounded by pine-clad mountain-slopes and ice-capped towering summits. It commands a superb view of the Matterhorn. A mountain railway connects Zermatt with the Gorner Grat (5½ miles), the highest point reached by railway in Europe. (See GORNER GRAT.) Pop. in 1900, 752.

Zernetz, Switzerland. See CERNETZ.

Zetella, a post-village of Spalding co., Ga. Pop. 70.

Zetland Islands. See SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Zeulenroda, tsoi'lęn-ro`dȧ, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss-Greiz (Reuss, Elder Line), 9 miles SW. of Greiz. It has manufactures of hosiery, woollen and cotton stuffs, soap, machines, furniture, telegraphic apparatus, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9419.

Zeven, tsȧ'vęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 24 miles SW. of Stade. Here in 1757 the duke of Cumberland, after his defeat by the French at Hastenbeck, was compelled to conclude the convention of Kloster-Zeven (Closter Seven), abandoning Hanover to the enemy. Pop. about 1500.

Zevenaar, zȧ`vęn-ȧR', a small town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles SE. of Arnhem.

Zevenbergen, zȧ'vęn-bĕR`ghęn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 9 miles NW. of Breda.

Zevio, dzȧ've-o, a town of Italy, 7 miles SE. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 6500).

Zeyla, or **Zeila,** zȧ'lȧ, a seaport town of British Somaliland, eastern Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, about 47 miles SE. of Tajura. It was at one time of considerable commercial importance. Pop. about 15,000.

Zezere, zȧ-zȧ'rȧ, a river of Portugal, in Beira and Alemtejo, joins the Tagus below Abrantes.

Zgierz, zghe-airzh', a town of Poland, government of Piotrkow, near Lodz. It is an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1897, 19,124.

Zhehol, China. See JEHOL.

Zhitom'ir, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Volhynia, on the Teterev, 80 miles SW. of Kiev. It has Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a Catholic seminary, two synagogues, a public library with a museum, and a number of educational institutions. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Catholic bishop. Zhitomir is a commercial centre and has considerable industries, including the manufacture of tobacco, spirits, and soap. Pop. in 1897, 65,422, among them 24,062 Jews.

Zhizdra, zhiz'drȧ, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles SW. of Kaluga, on the Zhizdra, an affluent of the Oka. Pop. in 1897, 5996.

Zia, Grecian Archipelago. See ZEA.

Zichy (zitch'ee) **Land,** the central division of Franz-Josef Land, intersected by the parallel of 80° 45′ N. lat. and the meridian of 56° E. lon. It lies W. of Austria Sound.

Ziegenhain, tsee'ghẹn-hīne', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Cassel, on the Schwalm, 23 miles ENE. of Marburg. Its old fortress, which figured in the Seven Years' War, was dismantled in 1807. Pop. about 1800.

Ziegenhals, tsee'ghẹn-hâls', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles SW. of Oppeln. It has diversified industries, including weaving, the manufacture of gloves, paper-making, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8241.

Ziegenrück, tsee'gẹn-rük', a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Erfurt, in a detached district, enclosed by the Saxon duchies, on the river Saale, 7 miles WNW. of Schleiz. Pop. about 1200.

Ziegler, a village of Franklin co., Ill. The banking point is Benton. Pop. 150.

Zieglerville, a village of Yazoo co., Miss. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop. 100.

Zieglerville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Schwenkville. Pop. about 300.

Zielenzig, tsee'lẹn-tsig', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles ENE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 5975.

Zierenberg, tsee'rẹn-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 10 miles WNW. of Cassel. It has a fine church. Pop. about 1400.

Zierikzee, zee'rik-zā, a seaport of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Schouwen, near the East Scheldt. It was formerly important and was a member of the Hanseatic League. It has preserved some interesting architectural memorials of its past. Pop. in 1899, 6818.

Ziesar, tsee'zar, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 miles ENE. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 2600.

Zieza, a town of Spain. See CIEZA.

Zifte, a town of Egypt, on the Nile railway, 16 miles ESE. of Tanta. Pop. about 11,000.

Zihl, a river of Switzerland. See THIÈLE.

Zihlschlacht, tseel'shlâkt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, near Bischofszell. Pop. about 1500.

Zi-ka-wei, near Shanghai, China, is the seat of a magnetic observatory.

Zilah, zil'ŏh', or **Zillenmarkt,** tsil'lẹn-maRkt', a town of Transylvania, Hungary, co. of Szilágy, 39 miles NE. of Klausenburg. Pop. in 1900, 7639.

Ziliten, zil'ẹ-tẽn', or **Zlitun,** zlee'toon', a town of Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, 90 miles ESE. of Tripoli.

Zillah, a post-village of Yakima co., Wash., on the Yakima River, 3 miles from Toppenish.

Zilleh (anc. *Zela*), a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Sivas, 36 miles WSW. of Tokat. It is situated in an elevated and fertile plain at the foot of a hill, crowned by the ruins of a mediæval castle. Pop. estimated at about 20,000.

Zillerthal, tsil'lẹr-tâl', a valley of Tyrol, famed for its scenery and watered by the Ziller, which discharges into the Inn about 22 miles NE. of (below) Innsbruck. It has a general elevation of about 3300 feet, and is surrounded by the majestic peaks and contreforts of the Zillerthal Alps. The chief village of the valley is Maierhof. Hochfeiler, the loftiest summit of the Zillerthal Alps, 11,560 feet, is about 12 miles SW. of Maierhof.

Zilwaukee, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw River and on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk Rs., 4 miles N. of Saginaw.

Zimapán, se-mâ-pân', a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 95 miles N. by W. of the city of Mexico. It is in a mining region. Pop. (commune) about 15,000.

Zimatlán, se-mât-lân', a village of Mexico, state and 25 miles SSW. of Oaxaca.

Zimbabwe, in Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia, the site of some remarkable ruins about 12 miles S. of the township of Victoria. These ruins, which are associated with ancient gold-diggings, have by some geographers and travellers been identified with the conjectural Ophir, but the most recent researches would seem to indicate that there is no warrant for this association, and that the structures, remarkable though they appear, do not necessarily antedate the sixteenth century.

Zimmerman, a post-village of Sherburne co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Elk River.

Zimmerman, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Dayton.

Zimmerman, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on Twelve Mile Creek, 8 miles N. of Burlington.

Zimmerwald, tsim'mẹr-wâlt', a village of Switzerland, 5 miles SSE. of Bern, on the Langenberg.

Zimnicea, a town of Rumania. See SIMNITZA.

Zimony, the Hungarian name of SEMLIN.

Zinal, a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 10 miles SSE. of Sierre. Elevation, 5505 feet.

Zinal-Rothhorn, a summit of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, a few miles SE. of Zinal. Height, 13,855 feet. The mountain is also known as the Moming.

Zinapécuaro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 30 miles NE. of Morelia.

Zinc, a post-village of Boone co., Ark. The banking point is Harrison.

Zincite, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. It has mining interests. The banking point is Joplin. Pop. about 750.

Zinder, a large walled town of the French Sahara, in Bornu, capital of a district of its own name, 280 miles WNW. of Kuka. Pop. about 10,000. A military post has been established here.

Zinna, tsin'nâ, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S. of Potsdam. Pop. about 1400.

Zinten, tsin'tẹn, a town of East Prussia, 20 miles SSW. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 3585.

Zion, Palestine. See JERUSALEM.

Zion, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Henderson. Pop. about 250.

Zion, a village of Cecil co., Md., about 14 miles NE. of Havre de Grace, is a postal free-delivery of Northeast. The banking point is Risingsun. Pop. about 150.

Zion, a post-village of Leake co., Miss. The banking point is Carthage.

Zion, a post-station of Lane co., Oregon.

Zion, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Bellefonte.

Zion, a post-village of Marion co., S.C. The banking point is Marion.

Zion City, a banking village of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan and on the Northwestern Line, 42 miles N. by W. of Chicago. It has manufactures of laces and other articles. Pop. about 7000.

Zion Grove, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 14 miles ESE. of Catawissa. Pop. about 600.

Zionhill, a post-village of Amite co., Miss. The banking point is Gloster.

Zionhill, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 13 miles S. of Bethlehem.

Zion Mills, a post-station of Lee co., Va.

Zions, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. The banking point is New Paynesville. Pop. about 150.

Zion Station, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., 32 miles by rail SSW. of Cincinnati.

Zions View, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Zionsville, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ind., on Eagle Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 765.

Zionsville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 12 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. about 350.

Zipaquira, se-pâ-kee'râ, a town of Colombia, department of Cundinamarca, 30 miles N. by E. of Bogotá. Pop. (district) about 10,000.

Zipp, a village of Vanderburg co., Ind. The banking point and post-office is Evansville.

Zips, tsips (Hun. *Szepes*, sẽp'ĕsh'), a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Galicia. Capital, Leutschau.

Ziranka, ze-rân'kâ, a river of East Siberia, rises in the N. part of the province of Yakutsk, flows E., and joins the Kolyma.

Zircon, a hamlet of Oxford co., Me.

Zirke, tsĕĕR'kẹh, a town of Prussia, 38 miles WNW. of Posen, on the Warthe. Pop. about 3000.

Zirknitz, tsĕĕRk'nits (Sloven, *Cerknica*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, a few miles E. of Adelsberg, on the Lake of Zirknitz. It has salt-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Zirknitz, Lake of (Zirknitzer See), a small lake of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, in a region of limestone sinks, 5 miles E. of Adelsberg, and covering an area, depending upon low and high stages of its water, of about 10 to 20 sq. m. The depth of water rarely attains 15 feet, and the lake basin is frequently completely drained as the result of its waters passing out through the numerous underground "pipes" and passages that communicate with the basin. The Bistrizza and Borownizza of the Laibach valley are assumed to be the off-flow waters of this lake. At rare intervals the lake overflows its borders, but ordinarily there is no surface outlet.

Zirndorf, tsĕĕRn'doRf, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles W. of Nuremberg. Pop. in 1900, 4536.

Zitácuaro, se-tâk'wâ-ro, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, about 60 miles SE. of Morelia. Pop. in 1900, 6052.

Zittau, tsit'tŏw, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, on the left bank of the Mandau, 26 miles SE. of Bautzen. It was almost entirely rebuilt after the Seven

Years' War. The most noteworthy edifices are the town-hall, the church of St. John (in one part of which there are a museum of antiquities and a library), and the Joanneum, which contains the gymnasium and a commercial high-school. Near by is a great viaduct over the Neisse, ½ mile long and 72 feet above the river. Zittau is an important centre of the Saxon textile industry and contains manufactories of machinery, artificial flowers, bicycles, etc., and has iron-foundries and brick-yards. Pop. in 1900, 30,921.

Ziz, or **Sis,** a river of Morocco, province of Tafilelt, rises S. of the Atlas Mountains, and, after flowing SE. past Tafilelt, is lost in the sands of the Sahara.

Zizers, tsits'ęrs, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, near the Rhine, 3 miles from Landquart. Elevation, 1854 feet.

Žižkow, or **Žižkov,** zhizh'kov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, a manufacturing suburb of Prague, on the right bank of the Moldau. Pop. in 1900, 59,326.

Zlatoust, zlå-to-oost', a town of Russia, government of Ufa, on the Ui, among the Ural Mountains, in a rich mining region, 140 miles E. by N. of Ufa. It has an extensive imperial establishment, comprising iron- and steel-works, and a manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. in 1897, 20,973.

Zlatov, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, circle of Tchigirin. Pop. about 12,000.

Zlitun, a town of northern Africa. See ZILITEN.

Zloczow, zlo'choov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 45 miles E. of Lemberg. It has an old castle now used as a prison. Pop. in 1900, 7845 (commune, 11,842).

Zmeinogorsk, or **Zmyeinogorsk,** zme-å-ee-no-gorsk', a town of Siberia, government of Tomsk, circle of Biisk. It was formerly famous for its silver- and lead-mines, but they are now nearly exhausted. Pop. in 1897, 6400.

Zmutt Glacier, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, flowing along the N. foot of the Matterhorn and giving origin to some of the head-waters of the Matter-Visp.

Zmyev, zme-êv', a town of Russia, 22 miles SE. of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897, 4652.

Znaim, tsnime, a town of Austria-Hungary, province of Moravia, picturesquely situated on the Thaya, 47 miles NNW. of Vienna. The site of the former fortifications is now occupied by attractive promenades. There are remains of a castle of the margraves of Moravia. The Romanesque twelfth-century castle chapel contains some ancient frescoes. The St. Nicholas church dates from the fourteenth century. The industries include the manufacture of pottery and vinegar. The vine and excellent vegetables, particularly cucumbers, are cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 16,239, mostly Germans.

Znin, tsneen, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 23 miles SSW. of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900, 4007.

Zoar, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro.

Zoar, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles ESE. of North Adams. Pop. about 200.

Zoar, a post-station of Union co., N.C.

Zoar, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River and on the Ohio Canal, about 14 miles by rail S. of Massillon. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Zoar Station, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, 6 miles by rail NE. of Canal Dover. Pop. 100.

Zöblitz, tsöb'litz, a town of Saxony, 19 miles SE. of Chemnitz. Pop. about 2500.

Zobten, tsop'tęn, a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, 20 miles SW. of Breslau.

Zofingen, tso'fing-ęn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 9 miles SSW. of Aarau, on the Wigger. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 4601.

Zolkiew, zol'ke-êv, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 16 miles N. of Lemberg. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 8966.

Zollarsville, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 25 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Zolochev, zo-lo-chov', a town of Russia, government and 25 miles NNW. of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897, 6571.

Zolotono'sha, a town of Russia, government and 105 miles W. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 8738.

Zolpho, a post-village and resort of De Soto co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Fort Meade or Arcadia. Pop. about 250.

Zolyom, a county of Hungary. See SOHL.

Zombor, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Bács-Bodrog, 120 miles S. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 29,609, consisting of Serbo-Croats, Magyars, and Germans.

Zona, a post-village of Washington parish, La. The banking point is Covington.

Zoneton, a village of Bullitt co., Ky. The banking point and post-office is Shepperdsville. Pop. 150.

Zongo, a commercial station of the Congo Free State, on the Ubanghi River, 165 miles W. by S. of Banzyville.

Zongolica, son-go-lee'kå, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 70 miles SW. of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. about 7000.

Zons, tsons, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles SSE. of Düsseldorf, near the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. about 2000.

Zoppot, tsop'pot, a town and sea-side resort of West Prussia, 7 miles NW. of Danzig. Pop. in 1900, 9056.

Zor, a mutessarriflik of Asiatic Turkey, on both sides of the middle Euphrates. Capital, Deir.

Zora, a village of Adams co., Pa. The banking point and post-office is Emmitsburg, Md.

Zörbig, tsör'biG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles NNE. of Halle. Pop. in 1900, 4145.

Zorge, tsor'ghęh, a village of Germany, in Brunswick, 18 miles SW. of Blankenburg. Pop. about 1500.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorndorf, tsorn'dorf, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Küstrin. Here, on Aug. 25, 1758, Frederick the Great defeated the Russians.

Zossen, tsos'sęn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 4121.

Zoutpansberg, zŏwt'påns-bĕRG', a range of mountains in a district of the same name, in the Transvaal Colony, near the Limpopo River. Height, about 4500 feet. It is the source of many streams, directly or indirectly tributary to the Limpopo. The region contains some important gold-fields. The chief town of the district is Pietersburg.

Zschopau, cho'pŏw, a town of Saxony, on the river Zschopau, an affluent of the Freiberger Mulde, 9 miles SE. of Chemnitz. It is a busy manufacturing town, having many establishments connected with the textile industry. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 6748.

Zsolna, a town of Hungary. See SILLEIN.

Zsombolya, a town of Hungary. See HATZFELD.

Zuckmantel, tsŏŏk'mån'tęl, a frontier town of Austrian Silesia, 32 miles NW. of Troppau. Pop. in 1900, 4596.

Zue'la, or **Zawila,** zå-wee'lå, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, about 90 miles E. by N. of Murzuk.

Zuffenhausen, tsŏŏf'fęn-hŏw'zęn, a village of Württemberg, 6 miles from Ludwigsburg. Pop. in 1900, 7682.

Zug, tsoog, a north-central canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Schwyz, Unterwalden, Lucerne, Aargau, and Zürich. Area, 92 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the S. and SE. (the Kaiserstock, the highest point, 8528 feet; Rossberg, 5190 feet.). It is watered by the Reuss and the Sihl, boundary streams, and by the Lorze. The greater part of the Lake of Zug is within the canton, which also contains the Lake of Ægeri. The soil is fertile. Butter and cheese are extensively made. Other branches of industry comprise paper-making, tanning, silk- and cotton-spinning, etc. Pop. in 1900, 25,026, nearly all German-speaking Catholics. Capital, Zug. After having been for some time in the possession of the house of Hapsburg, Zug became a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1352.

Zug (L. *Tugium*), capital of the canton of Zug, Switzerland, situated on the E. shore of the Lake of Zug, and at the foot of the Zugerberg, 52 miles ENE. of Bern. The city retains, in the Oberstadt and the Altstadt, in its walls and towers and substantial buildings, a partially mediæval appearance. It has an old Rathaus, arsenal, gymnasium and public library, some manufactures, and an important fish-breeding establishment. Pop. in 1900, 6508.

Zuger Berg, tsoo'ghęr bĕRG, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Zug and near the town of Zug. Height, 3250 feet.

Zug, Lake of, in the SW. part of the canton of Zug, Switzerland. It is 8¾ miles long and 2¼ miles wide, and discharges through the Lorze (which is also its chief affluent) into the Reuss. It is divided by the Kiemen promontory into two basins, the southern of which is grandly picturesque, the Rigi standing on its SW. border and the Rossberg on the E. Elevation, 1368 feet. Depth, 650 feet.

Zugspitze, tsoog'spit'sęh (also known as the **Weisskogel**), a mountain of southern Bavaria, the culminating point of all Germany, is situated on the borders of Tyrol, 54 miles SSW. of Munich. On its summit is a meteorological observatory. Height, 9725 feet.

Zuider (or **Zuyder**) **Zee,** zī'dęr zee (Dutch pron. zoi'dęr zå; anc. *Flevo Lacus*), an arm or gulf of the North Sea, extending southward into the Netherlands, and having the provinces of Overyssel and Friesland on the E., Utrecht and Gelderland on the S., and North Hol-

land on the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland, forming part of the Frisian Islands, which at one time constituted a continuous land-mass separating an inland sea or lake (the ancient Zuider Zee) from the open ocean. The continuity of this land-mass, largely in the nature of raised beaches and shifting dunes, was broken through by irruptions of the sea in the latter part of the thirteenth century, since which time the inland basin has remained in open communication with the ocean. The chief connecting passages are (beginning in the W.) the Marsdiep, Eijerlandschgat, Vlie Stroom, Amelander Gat, and the Friescher Gat. The extreme length of the Zuider Zee from N. to S. is 80 miles; greatest width, 34 miles. Near the middle it narrows to a width of about 10 miles, being thus divided into an inner and an outer basin. The mean depth is about 12 feet, with an extreme of 40 feet. The Zee contains several islands,—Wieringen in the NW., Marken in the SW., Schokland in the E., and some minor ones. Its chief tributary is the Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, in the SE. The North Sea Canal, leaving the Zee at Amsterdam, affords communication with the open sea near Ymuiden. It has been proposed to drain the inner basin of the Zuider Zee.

Zújar, thoo'HAR, a town of Spain, province and 58 miles NE. of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4573.

Zula, a village of Eritrea, at the head of Annesley Bay (or Bay of Adulis), which is often called Bay of Zula.

Zulia, soo'le-å, a state of Venezuela, bordering on Colombia on the W., and having on the other sides the states of Táchira, Mérida, Trujillo, Lara, and Falcón, and the Gulf of Venezuela. Area, about 26,000 sq. m. Pop. about 120,000. It is mountainous in the E., S., and W., but in greater part is a vast, gently undulating plain, near the centre of which, and receiving many of the waters of the state, is Lake Maracaibo. The chief river is the Zulia. The state has large forests, with much valuable timber, and there is an extensive cultivation of tropical products. Capital, Maracaibo.

Zulia (or **Sulia**) **River,** South America, rises in its longest arm in the department of Santander, Colombia, NE. of Bucaramanga, flows generally N. and NE. into Venezuela, and, dividing into several branches, falls into Lake Maracaibo. One of these arms traverses the Lago Zulia.

Zulla Islands. See XULLA ISLANDS.

Züllchow, tsül'KO, a village of Pomerania, Prussia, near Stettin.

Züllichau, tsül'le-KOW', a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 50 miles ESE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 7633.

Zullinger, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Waynesboro.

Zülpich, tsül'PIK (anc. *Tolbiacum*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles SW. of Cologne. It has preserved some of its old gates. Pop. about 2000.

Zulu, a village of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Zululand, a minor region of southeastern Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean, and constituting since 1897, together with Amatongaland, a province of Natal colony. Area of province, 10,461 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 130,000, chiefly natives. The region is well watered, having the Tugela River (separating it from Natal proper) on the S. and the Umvolosi in the centre. It is fertile and contains large forests. The chief settlement is Ulundi. See NATAL.

Zülz, tsülts, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles SSW. of Oppeln. Pop. about 3000.

Zumbo, a settlement of Portuguese East Africa, near the frontiers of Rhodesia, on the Zambezi River, 200 miles WNW. of Tete. The upper section of the Zambezi, from the Kebrabasa Rapids, is navigable to this point.

Zumbro Falls, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 41 miles WSW. of Wabasha. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Zumbro River, in southeastern Minnesota, enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Wabasha.

Zumbrota, a banking post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., on the North Branch of the Zumbro River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 59 miles W. by S. of Wabasha. It has manufactures of flour. Pop. in 1900, 1119.

Zumpango, soom-pång'go, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles N. of Mexico, on the border of the small Lake of Zumpango. Pop. in 1900, 5942.

Zungaria. See DZUNGARIA.

Zuni, a post-village and Indian pueblo of McKinley co., New Mexico, on the Zuni River, 170 miles WSW. of Santa Fé. It is in the Zuni Indian Reservation. Pop. of the reservation in 1900, 1525.

Zuni, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va. The banking point is Suffolk or Smithfield.

Zuni Mountains, a detached range in the NW. part of New Mexico, chiefly in McKinley and Valencia cos., and extending into the "continental divide."

Zurgena, thoor-HÅ'nå, a small town of Spain, province and 38 miles NE. of Almería, on the right bank of the Almanzora.

Zuri, dzoo'ree, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 12 miles SW. of Sebenico.

Zürich, zoo'rik (Ger. pron. tsü'riK), a canton in the N. part of Switzerland, adjoining the grand-duchy of Baden, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine, and bounded by the cantons of Schaffhausen, Thurgau, St. Gall, Schwyz, Zug, and Aargau. Area, 666 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 431,637, nearly all German-speaking Protestants. The northern section of the canton, though somewhat mountainous, is part of the open and gently-undulating plateau region of Switzerland, and is extensively cultivated, although the soil is only moderately fertile. The central and southerly parts belong to the mountain area and contain a number of summits rising to about 3500–4000 feet (Schnebelhorn, in the SE., 4250 ft.; Ütliberg, near the city of Zürich, 2865 ft.). The entire canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is watered (apart from the Rhine) by the Thur, Töss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. The greater portion of the Lake of Zürich belongs to the canton, which also contains the Greiffensee, the Lake of Pfäffikon and several minor lakes. The climate is mild, but subject to sudden changes. Zürich is preëminently a manufacturing canton, the products of its industries comprising cotton, silk, leather, paper, straw goods, embroideries, and machinery. The government of the canton is of a very democratic type, the executive council, as well as the legislative assembly, being chosen directly by the people. Capital, Zürich.

Zürich (L. *Turicum, Tigurum*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of its own name, situated on the Limmat, at its exit from the NW. extremity of Lake Zürich, 60 miles NE. of Bern. Lat. of observatory, 47° 22′ 38″ N.; lon. 8° 33′ 4″ E. The Limmat divides the city into the Grosse Stadt on the right and the Kleine Stadt on the left bank. The old quarter has steep and narrow streets and quaint high houses; the modern portions of the city have wide streets and handsome edifices. Broad quays, with attractive promenades, skirt the lake. Near the Alpenquai is the Tonhalle, an elegant building, with concert rooms. South of it extends in an E. direction the Bahnhofstrasse, the principal thoroughfare, which leads to the imposing railroad station. The handsome new Quaibrücke crosses the Limmat at its exit from the lake. Near it are the post-office, the new town-hall (in the mediæval style) and the Stadttheater, all fine modern structures. Below the Quaibrücke, to the E., is the four-arched Münsterbrücke, which leads on the left bank to the church called the Frau-Münsterkirche, begun in the twelfth century; on the right is the former Wasserkirche, which now contains the municipal library (170,000 volumes), with relics of Zwingli. East of the bridge is the Romanesque church called the Grossmünster, begun in the eleventh century, with a statue of Charles the Great. On the quay to the S. of the choir is a statue of Zwingli, who was pastor of the church at the time of his death. East of the church are the massive old town-hall and the Pestalozzianum, containing the Pestalozzi cabinet and the Swiss educational exhibition. South of the Limmat are the Hohe Promenade, a fine shaded avenue, on an elevation affording beautiful views, and the stately Polytechnic, the seat of the university (about 800 students) and of the polytechnic school (over 1100 regular students, besides 600 attending special lectures). The Platz-Promenade skirts the left bank of the Limmat at its confluence with the Sihl, near the eastern end of the town. On the promenade is the large Swiss national museum, a most complete collection of historic- and art-objects, ceramics, ecclesiastical relics, and stained glass. The botanical garden contains a fine exhibit of Alpine plants. The Ütliberg, 2865 feet high, SW. of the city, affords a magnificent view of the valley of the Limmat, Lake Zürich, and the Alps, including the Jungfrau, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground. Zürich is rich in educational institutions. Besides those mentioned, there are a school of forestry, an agricultural school, a picture-gallery of the Zürich artists' union (Künstlergut), and various schools devoted to the arts, industries, and music.

Zürich is the most important industrial and commercial city of Switzerland. It is the centre of the silk-industry, and there are important cotton- and paper-mills, machine-shops, iron-foundries, etc. Pop. in 1880, 24,453; in 1900 (including 9 annexed districts), 150,726.

Zürich rose to the position of a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire about the beginning of the thirteenth century. In 1351 the Zürichers joined the Swiss Confederation. The city was the cradle of the Swiss Reformation, the year 1519 witnessing the beginning of the

movement initiated by Zwingli. In the battle of Zürich, Sept., 1799, the French, under Masséna, defeated the Russians. By the treaty of Zürich, at the close of the war waged by France and Sardinia against Austria in 1859, Victor Emmanuel II. acquired the bulk of Lombardy.

Zurich, a post-village of Rooks co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Plainville.

Zurich, a post-hamlet of Hall co., Neb., 7 miles NNW. of Alda.

Zurich, a village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 7 miles N. by E. of Newark. Pop. 125.

Zurich, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 18 miles SW. of Seaforth. Pop. about 450.

Zürich, Lake of (Ger. *Züricher See,* tsü'rik-ẹr za), a lake of Switzerland, in the S. part of the canton of Zürich, and adjoining the cantons of Schwyz and St. Gall on the SE. Length, 25 miles; breadth, from ½ mile to 2½ miles. From the SE. it receives the waters of the Walensee through the Linth Canal. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikon to Rapperschwyl, and the lower lake, from Rapperschwyl to Zürich, at which latter point it discharges through the Limmat. The Lake of Zürich, if lacking the full grandeur of some of the other lakes of Switzerland, is noted for its general picturesqueness and for its peaceful surroundings of cultivated meadow-lands, pastures, and vine-clad slopes. Its shores are largely dotted with villages, villas, and gardens. Elevation of the surface, 1340 feet above the sea. Depth, 470 feet.

Zurrah, or **Zereh,** a brackish lake of southwestern Afghanistan, on the borders of Beluchistan and almost adjacent to Hamun Lake (or Swamp) in Seistan.

Zurzach, tsoor'tsȧk, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine, 16 miles NNE. of Aarau. Pop. in 1900, 1294.

Zuschen, tsŏŏsh'ẹn, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, 15 miles SW. of Cassel, on the Elbe.

Zusmarshausen, tsŏŏs'mars-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 14 miles WNW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 1100.

Zutphen, zŭt'fẹn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Yssel and its affluent the Berkel, 17 miles NNE. of Arnhem. There are some remains of the ancient fortifications and a few notable edifices, such as the town-hall (Stadhuis) and Wynhuis Tower (with two galleries and fine chimes) in the otherwise uninteresting upper portion of the town. The most conspicuous edifice is the Gothic church of St. Walpurgis (Groote Kerk), which dates from the twelfth century, and has a remarkable copper font, in the Renaissance style. The chapter house contains an interesting old library, which antedates the Reformation. The principal article of commerce is timber. The shipping trade is considerable. Pop. in 1899, 18,382.

Zuurbraak, zür'brȧk', a village of Cape Colony, district of Swellendam, 120 miles E. of Cape Town, on the Buffeisjagt. It was formerly an important mission-station, and has English and Dutch churches.

Zuyder Zee, Netherlands. See Zuider Zee.

Zuyevo, zoo-yȧ-vo', a manufacturing place in the Russian government of Moscow, circle of Bogorodsk. Together with the neighboring Oryekhovo, in the government of Vladimir, circle of Pokrov, it constitutes a great seat of the textile industry.

Zuzwil, tsoots'vẽel, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles WNW. of St. Gall.

Zvenigorod'ka, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 19 miles S. of Boguslav. Pop. in 1897, 16,972.

Zveringolovsk, zvȧ-rin-go-lovsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenburg, on the Ui, an affluent of the Tobol, 130 miles E. of Troitsk.

Zvor'nik (Turk. *Izvornik*), a town of Bosnia, on the Drina, 30 miles from its mouth in the Save. Pop. about 3000.

Zwart-Berg, zwart bẽrg ("black mountain"), a name given to an E. and W. range or series of mountains in Cape Colony, bounding the Great Karroo Plain on the S., and known in its eastern section as the Great Zwart-Berg and in the western as the Little Zwart-Berg. The Zwart-Berg Pass crosses the range about 55 miles N. of Mossel Bay. The more northern or Great Zwart-Berg Range is rugged, and in some places 4000 feet in height.

Zwarte Water, a river of the Netherlands, in the province of Overyssel, discharges into the Zuider Zee near Genemuiden.

Zwartkops, zwart'kops', a small settlement of Cape Colony, 7 miles from Port Elizabeth, on the Zwartkops River.

Zwartsluis, zwart-slois', a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 9 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. about 4000.

Zweibrücken, tswi'brük'ẹn (Fr. *Deux-Ponts,* dŭh pôn; L. *Bipontium*), a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Schwarzbach, 50 miles W. of Speyer. It has an old castle, which now serves as the seat of the principal court of the Palatinate. The most conspicuous edifices are the Alexanderkirche, with the burial vaults of the dukes of Zweibrücken, and the Gothic Roman Catholic church. The manufactures include silk-plush, machinery, chicory, etc., and there are important tanneries. Zweibrücken is famous in literature for the elegant Bipontine edition of the classics published there in the eighteenth century. The duchy of Zweibrücken existed from the fifteenth century down to the time of the wars of the French Revolution. Pop. in 1900, 13,716.

Zweilütschinen, tsvī'lü-chee'nen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the junction of the Weisse Lütschine and the Schwarze Lütschine, 4 miles SSE. of Interlaken. Elevation, 2150 feet.

Zweisimmen, tsvī'zim'mẹn, a village and resort of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles S. by W. of Bern, in the valley of the Simme. It is noted for its cattle. Pop. about 2000. Elevation, 3215 feet.

Zwellendam, Cape Colony. See Swellendam.

Zwenkau, tsvẽnk'ŏw, a town of Saxony, 9 miles SSW. of Leipsic, on the Elster. Pop. in 1900, 4316.

Zwettl, tsvẽt't'l, a small town of Lower Austria, 24 miles NW. of Krems. It has remains of its old walls. Near it is a Cistercian abbey with an interesting church.

Zwickau, tsvik'ŏw (Bohem. *Cvikov*), a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, district of Gabel, 19 miles W. of Reichenberg. It is a seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 6020.

Zwickau, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, 60 miles SW. of Dresden. It is an old town and has several interesting churches. The fine Gothic Marienkirche, which dates from the fifteenth century, was recently thoroughly restored. The Katharinenkirche, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, contains a notable altarpiece. Other striking old edifices are the town-hall, which dates from 1581, the late-Gothic Gewandhaus, which now serves as a theatre, and the gymnasium, which contains the public library, with precious manuscripts. Zwickau has a number of educational and charitable institutions. It is an important industrial centre. The manufactures comprise machinery, cotton and metal goods, chemicals, glass, porcelain, dye-stuffs, cordage, gloves, hosiery, sailcloth, safety-lamps, barrels, malt, soap, etc. Stone cutting, diamond polishing, and milling are also carried on, and there are large breweries, brick-yards, etc. Extensive coal-mines are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 (including the annexed village of Marienthal), 62,567.

Zwiesel, tsvee'zẹl, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Regen, 32 miles NNW. of Passau. Pop. in 1900, 3776.

Zwingenberg, tsving'ẹn-bẽrg', a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 10 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 1650.

Zwingle, zwing'ghẹl, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 14 miles S. of Dubuque, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Zwittau (Slavic, *Svittava*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, circle of Olmütz, near the Bohemian frontier, 40 miles N. of Brünn. It is a seat of the textile industry and has manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9029.

Zwolle, zwol'lẹh, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Overyssel, 52 miles ENE. of Amsterdam, on the Zwarte Water. It contains a number of quaint structures. The fifteenth-century Gothic church of St. Michael has a fine carved pulpit; near it is the picturesque guard-house. The Stadhuis, built in 1448, contains a beautifully decorated Gothic council-room. There is a handsome guild-house, dating from 1571. Near the railway station is the Sassen-Poort, an old Gothic gateway, with four towers. Thomas à Kempis lived for more than sixty years in a monastery near the town. Zwolle has iron-foundries and other industrial establishments, and there is considerable trade in grain, cattle, etc. Pop. in 1903, 31,809.

Zwolle, a banking post-town of Sabine parish, La., in a lumber region, 11 miles N. of Many, on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Zwönitz, tsvö'nits, or **Zwömitz,** tsvö'mits, a town of Saxony, 15 miles SSW. of Chemnitz, on the Zwönitz. Pop. in 1900, 3155.

Zwornik, a town of Bosnia. See Zvornik.

Zwyndrecht, zvīne'drẽkt, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles NE. of Dendermonde, on the Scheldt. Pop. about 5000.

Zydaczow, zid-ȧtch'oov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 16 miles NE. of Stry, near the mouth of the Stry in the Dniester. Pop. in 1900, 3347.

Zyrnayovsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, Siberia. Pop. about 5000.